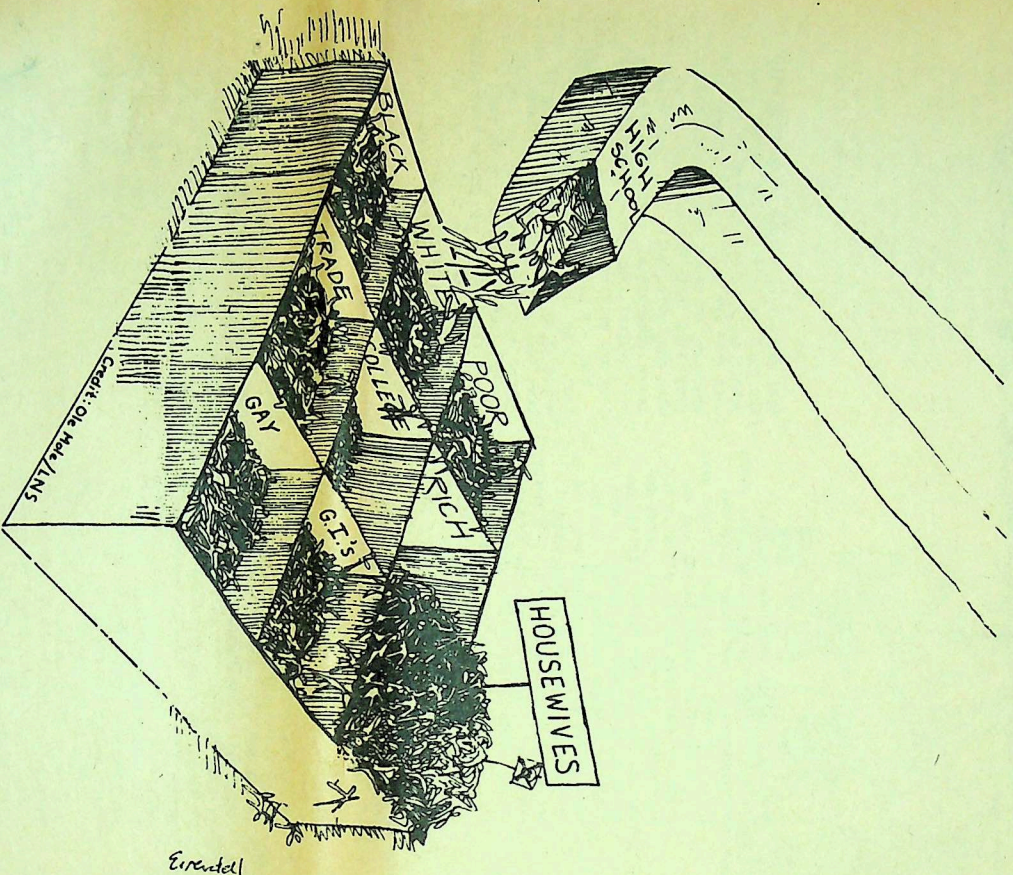


# COMMON SENSE

BLOOMINGTON  
INDIANA

vol. 2, no. 1

25c



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Special Disorientation Edition

# COMMON

## SENSE

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### OPEN UP THE NUTSHELL!

OPEN UP THE SCHOOL!  
Bloomington in a Nutshell

"It could be board in a nutshell and account myself King of this white space, were it not that I have had dreams." Hamlet

While some of us were at work on this issue, a couple of us were busily handling our sample back issues of COMMON SENSE at Freshman Registration. Sitting at our little table, we entertained each other with passages from the slick, pretty, plastic give-away magazine (*Bloomington in a Nutshell*). A *Guide to the Social and Commercial Aspects of the College Community* the Freshman were adding to their pile of registration crap as they left. (The title page listed the publisher as APPROACH 13-30 CORPORATION (formerly Collegate Marketing and Management, Inc.), a smooth outfit from Nashville, Tennessee that publishes 60 NUTSHELLS on over 60 campuses, each completely personalized to the local community.')

NUTSHELL is a departure from most IU "orientation" brochures, but not a very significant one, and has been handed over to a private contractor who convinced someone that he could do a better job. Essentially, it's the same old manipulative "orientation" bullshit, printed up on coated paper, with oodles of ads, oodles of con, and oodles of gush.

Sisters! You've come a long way with NUTSHELL! The Women's Pages get right into these basic Women's Liberation issues you've been burning to know about! Be "with it" Sisters, and snuck those male-identified Auntie Tom ideas you brought in from highschool as the title says, "Today's Coeds Don't Fall for just any old headline." If you want to know where the vanguard of the Women's movement is at, NUTSHELL has

the answer: "A fairly accurate barometer of current campus fashions is the display window of Whitesides.... Whitesides's prices are a little above average, but so is their quality."

Don't worry, men, you haven't been left out. You've got a section too, called "Old Blue Jeans Never Die: They Just Fade Away." NUTSHELL even goes so far as to make the slogans of TRUE Women's liberation your slogans too! You've come a long way, baby. Yeah. And that means us fellows, too. The men's wear scene has witnessed a *shattering revolution on the IU campus*. Everybody! You've probably been

thinking about letting go, getting involved in some of the movement organizations and activities on the IU Campus? Well, NUTSHELL has a few scattered bits of stuff on them, nothing heavy, nothing complete, just enough to whet your curiosity and make you wonder whether there aren't a lot more. There's a lot of super-yummy stuff to do, but just remember that your two primary purposes for being here are (1) to get an education and get involved in your country's destiny, and (2) to spend as much money as you can possibly afford to spend so that we won't have a Depression. Be sure you get those two functions squared away: don't be slippish in revolutionary practice and slack in your studies.

One of the first things you'll probably discover when developing study habits is that unless you keep a list of "things to do" you'll never get anything done. Why? Because you generally have enough papers to write and books to read that it all merges into one monumental blank. In fact, without a list, you probably won't even remember one "thing to do." But once you've mastered the list (and you will) you'll look at it some afternoon, and *shockingly enough, find it blank.* You've discovered the joys of having a list. An empty list means diversion and diversion means heading for the many special shops in Bloomington where you'll find plenty to do and plenty to buy.

NUTSHELL and other diverting, official trivia and one-sided misinformation really exist in order to "orient" students toward becoming what their future corporate and governmental employers want them to become, and toward forms of self-realization that will make "good students" of them. (i.e. students who keep their noses glued if not to the grindstone then certainly to the tail-bones of their professors and administrators; students who go shopping alot, students who worry about pimples, "feminine body odor," and "what the prof wants me to do," students who seldom



talk to a person they can't exploit socially or sexually; students who would never attend a "left-wing" political rally, or work with people to fight sexist, elitist or racist hiring and enrollment practices at IU; students who will attend all the football games and buy all the Concert Series tickets and drink lots of beer and learn all the Old School Songs and keep all the School Ties flying; students who will be essentially bland and unimaginative enough to go out and make lots of money and give big donations to the IU Foundation; students who will start buying life insurance at 18; students who will be hot to march with the Pershing Rifles or to ride tricycles good enough to place in the Little 500 race; students who will exercise their constitutional right to dissent by calling the *Idg* "grapevine" editor to ask why the cheeseburgers in their dorm cafeteria are garnished with unmelting cheese; women students who will gladly master tits and ass to cheerlead at the football games; men students who will suppress their loneliness and rage all week and let it come flying out on drunken Saturday nights as impersonally destructive as the beerbottles they'll throw at your feet from their supercharged, penis-surgogate, eardrum-delowering, Imperialist and Grand Torinoes; students who'll help you understand what Bert-rand Russell meant when he said that "nice people are nasty.')

Since COMMON SENSE started publishing last spring, we've been trying to help people who want to crack open the NUTSHELLS, open their lives, their minds, their school, their world. Sometimes it's hard for us to know what to say to the person who says, "I like to write--can I work for your paper? Do you need any reporters?" Does anybody need reporters? Reporters usually don't know, care, or have time to learn very much about the things their editors tell them to write about. They are for-

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### NAME

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Free to GIs and other political prisoners.

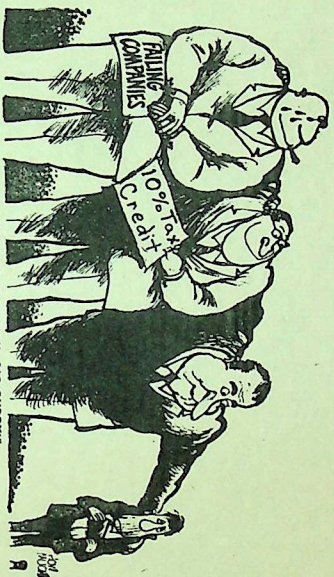
ever misquoting people or quoting only the silly or self-damning things that people say, are are forever believing what they are told by politicians, bureaucrats, movement heavy "media-appronteers" like Abbie Hoffman, etc. Even when they write well, what they write is one-dimensional, a way of shuffling off, neutralizing, or trivializing what they are writing about.

What the *Idg* calls "advocacy journalism" is no better if the people who write it have a poor understanding of what they're writing about. "Underground newspaper reporters" too can trivialize, sensationalize, or do real harm to the causes and groups they write about. They can also unwittingly divulge information or misinformation that can be used against movement people by employers, university officials, federal snooping agencies, etc.

We try to get material written by local people who are already involved in local, national, or international revolutionary struggle; people who know that the best way to "understand" reality is to engage in struggle with it. "If you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality. If you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself," as Richard Nixon's new comrade Mao Tse-Tung once put it. The women's movement has taught us that our own experiences, more than the rhetoric of uncritical movement heavies, must become a part of what we know and act upon. So, although most of the people who write for us are not movement celebrities, they are usually people who know and are struggling with their sisters and brothers to bring about revolutionary changes, to turn their ideas into a material force which changes their society and their world. We hope that this will also be true of our readers--to read about the taste of a pear is not to taste it.

Most of us who work on the paper are essentially trying to make this kind of "people's journalism" possible, by digging it up, doing it ourselves if necessary. Typing, proofing, illustrating, hustling ads, shooting photographs, sitting at literature tables, hawking papers, struggling with our comrades over all sorts of things, both political and interpersonal, and just generally what we have to do to make it a good paper with staying power. For people who have never done anything like that but want to, there is no one best place to start, probably what you feel you can comfortably handle is best. There are plenty of undemanding things you can do while familiarizing yourself with the strange people and the strange process. And we do need lots of help.

# Nixon's Economics and Academic Neutrality



President Nixon's economic package, featuring a wage-price freeze and an investment tax credit for business, has received the blessing of big business while being criticized in strongest terms by labor leaders. The package includes a proposal to eliminate about \$200 in excise tax from each new car sold, James Roche, chairman of General Motors, was, then, "pleased with the president's approach." However, millions of working people are due to lose not only recently negotiated wage raises but also contractual raises to offset cost of living increases for at least the next 90 days, and in some cases for at least six months. Understandably, then, George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, objected to making workers tighten their belts while giving business a "tax bonanza." To highlight the conflict between business and labor over Nixon's New Economic Policy, James Hodgson, Secretary of Labor, tried to undercut support for Meany's criticism with the incredible remark that on this issue Meany was sadly out of step with the needs of America's working people.

It will take more than the economists' hocus-focuss to prove that working people will benefit. They are supposed to benefit, if at all, from the benefits that trickle down from Nixon's tax subsidization of business. But, as always, the trickle down will be very thin by the time it reaches the working people and even thinner when it gets to those who will continue to be unemployed. Profits from the tax benefits to business would produce more unusable productive capacity and a flurry of spending for luxuries by the middle class. But from this there would be no significant improvement in the growing pattern of unemployment. Any trickle down that gets to the working people will barely offset their sacrifices during the freeze. And of course any trickle down will be more than offset by the greater concentration of wealth at the top due to cheaper labor, tax incentives, the new tariff wall, and more competitive exports due to devaluation.

Nixon's gift to corporations of a 10% tax credit for capital investment on production equipment has come under the guise of "job development." But behind the immediate appearance of helping unemployed workers lies the reality that Nixon's policy will directly as well as indirectly work to *increase* unemployment. A 10% bonus for investing in production equipment means that the federal government will be helping to pay for every job eliminated by new labor-saving machinery. Added to this is Nixon's decision to cut the federal budget by \$4.7 billion in order to compensate for this lost tax revenue from the corporations. Not only will the entire \$4.7 billion be taken solely from welfare, social, and educational programs, but the cutback will mean the elimination of 5% of the federal workforce - an estimated two hundred thousand workers added to the ranks of the unemployed!

Nixon has claimed that the freeze on wages and prices will also help working people. Even Nixon has admitted to the intolerable conditions that existed for the worker - "your wage increases were completely eaten up by price increases." At best, Nixon's wage-price freeze also freezes this miserable situation. For

in all probability, the plight of working people will worsen during the 90 day period. Historically price freezes have not worked as companies have found hundreds of ways to circumvent them, and the present situation should prove no different. For while the federal government has pledged its support to corporations in enforcing the wage freeze through court injunctions and threatened fines, there is no effective machinery set up to enforce the price freeze. In short, Nixon's program is a blueprint for helping big business. The issue is not a neutral one, since the new program is not in either the short or long run interests of working people.

It should be no surprise, then, that John Ryan, President of Indiana University, said IU will "cooperate fully with President Nixon in his efforts to stabilize the economy." It would have been naive to expect that John Ryan should have said he was unhappy with the policy since university employees across the state are due to lose thousands in postponed wage hikes. It would have been naive to expect that John Ryan should have said even that he would withhold approval of the policy until he had studied the effects on his employees. For John Ryan does not see his role as that of defender of his employees' interests when those interests conflict with the interests of business. Like university administrators elsewhere, he runs his institution to provide manpower. His position as an agent for manpower for capitalist enterprise puts him with James Roche of GM and not with George Meany.

Ryan's committing IU to cooperate with Nixon's rescue of big business stands in striking contrast with the American Federation of Teachers' denunciation of Nixon's program as unconscionable, discriminatory, and bearing "with particular severity on all teachers." AFT represents thousands of teachers in higher education, and John Ryan is committing some teachers in higher education to cooperation with Nixon. The AFT national convention in San Francisco just approved overwhelmingly a series of actions against the wage freeze. It will meet again in September in Washington to dramatize its opposition. It is not that John Ryan has facts the AFT is ignorant of. It is simply that AFT is concerned about working people and John Ryan is talking, not for his employees, but as a manpower agent for big business.

Think back to Nixon's Cambodia invasion and to the National Guard slay-

ings at Kent State. The University of Indiana was "neutral" then. Joseph Sutton, the predecessor of John Ryan, explained to students in the Auditorium, after he finally agreed to talk to them, that the university could not commit itself to censure or praise federal political decisions. The administration could speak only on matters that bore directly on decisions affecting the production and transmission of knowledge. What has happened to this policy of neutrality? John Ryan, who is freshly back from Thailand where he and Joseph Sutton learned earlier to play cold war games, has transgressed Sutton's policy of neutrality. For, beyond a doubt, cooperating with Nixon to rescue big business while labor hurls its criticisms is not being neutral. It is taking the side of big business against labor.

From his perspective, being neutral is just keeping from conflicting with the interests that provide support. Of course, this is not the ethical academic neutrality that Joseph Sutton and Chancellor Byrum Carter hid themselves behind in May 1970. They defined their neutrality in terms of the academic mission of the university. But John Ryan has taught us a lesson. Sutton's neutrality at the time of Cambodia when he refused to censure Nixon for the invasion had nothing to do with academic neutrality. Eroding the confidence of a chief executive's wisdom in defending the overseas empire of big business is not in the interests of those for whom university administrators act as labor agents. He taught us this by proclaiming cooperation with Nixon's tax bonanza for business. In short, Ryan has not violated a policy of neutrality used by Sutton. He has carried on the same partisan policy without concealing it, as Sutton tried to do, under the label of neutrality.

It should not pass unnoticed that George Wilson, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at IU, was quick to make public a wire he sent to Nixon praising him for a "long overdue and clearly called for move." Wilson indicated further that he was happy to see Nixon finally take up the Keynesian defense of capitalism. If Wilson's wire was an act of neutrality, then so was the statement of Harry Bridges, President of the Longshoremen's Union, that he will not call off the long strike of 15,000 West Coast dock workers. Bridges was a hero of the 1934 San Francisco general strike. He has clearly no forgotten what happened when labor groveled with a no-strike pledge during World War II. Business of course did not agree to a limitation on rising profits for the duration. The result was that while profits increased 250%, prices--under price controls--rose 45% and wages between 1941-45 rose only 15% as dean and as economist at IU, Wilson is expected to generate respect for that sacred act of taking profit. He was acting in just this role when he lauded Nixon for his belated Keynesianism.

The working people in this country know that Nixon is doing little to help them. Their wages have lagged behind the rise of living costs. Yet they are asked to forego wage raises. Government workers, foot soldiers, teachers, and firemen are being forced to sacrifice raises in order to jack up profit. They are less well organized than other workers. Thus their defenses will be weaker and they will benefit less if there should be a "comlet. The worki



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people paid taxes for the war in Vietnam that raised their living costs faster than their wages. Now they are to pay in wages to prime the pump of the economy that is faltering for lack of a hot war.

While future jobs are dangled before the unemployed, Nixon would fire five per cent of the Federal employees and eliminate \$200 million in welfare reform. The major problem as regards unemployment is the unused industrial capacity that was developed for war purposes and for the luxuries demanded in a booming war economy. That capacity developed in our economy an appetite for sales that cannot be satisfied short of another war. Significantly, while the welfare budget is being decreased by \$4.7 billion, Defense Secretary Laird is calling for \$3 billion more for next year's Defense Budget. Until there is production for greater distribution of necessities and for social improvement there will be no remedy for unemployment without another war. The attempt to increase exports by devaluation may prove momentarily successful against the US's imperialist competitors in Japan and Europe, but is sure to be met by counter strategies from those other industrial nations that are glutted with dollars and are now faced by the US with a tariff wall.

The symbol of Nixon's entire approach is the proposal to subsidize auto sales by repealing the excise tax on cars. It was not eggs, milk, or bread that recalled the subsidy. Prices on raw agricultural produce were not even frozen. Yet the subsidy on Vallants is of no help to the one-tenth of our people below the poverty line. And not being able to buy Vallants will not put them in any better position with regard to milk either.

Nixon's program calls for massive opposition from working people. This opposition is developing dramatically under the leadership of organized labor. Every wage raise that is being renegeed calls for closing ranks in protest. Congress should be bombarded with opposition to the tax measures Nixon will try to force through it. The spirit of the John Ryans and the George Wilsons is the spirit of the boss. They want you to play the boss's game, because they are being paid to play it and to teach people to play it. It is refreshing to have them so unashamedly partisan on this matter. The glove is off; they



are no longer hiding behind a screen of academic neutrality. Faculty and staff; it is your raise over the coming months that you will never see again. Your boss in Bryan Hall is cooperating with bosses everywhere in guaranteeing that you will not see it again. He wants you to cooperate with him. But don't be a sucker. Herbert Hoover tried to trickle down with his recovery financing for business and that led to years of misery for working people, including teachers. Nixon's trickle down is not unlike Earl's trickle downs. Its long term effect will, as always, be to make the wealthy a bit wealthier.

Eugene V. Debs  
Terre Haute, Indiana  
August 22, 1971

# NIXON'S TRIP: Vietnam is the key

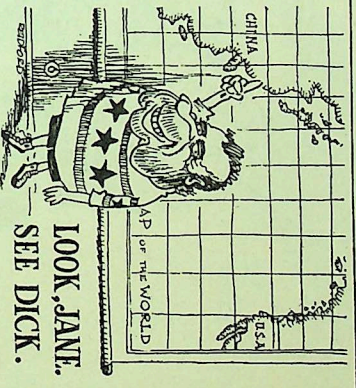
--Mildred Baxthart, GUARDIAN

PARIS (LNS)--Nixon's forthcoming visit to Peking inevitably raises the question of the effect on the Vietnam war and the Paris talks.

In discussions with senior Chinese officials in Peking last April when ping-pong diplomacy was launched, I was told that the improved atmosphere which made such an opening to the West possible was not due to any particular merits of China's policy but to the "heroic fight of the Vietnamese people" which had transformed the international scene. I was also told that China rejected a superpower status.

At the reception given to the American and four other ping-pong teams at that time, Premier Chou En-lai went out of his way to stress that China believed in absolute equality between big and small states. This implied rejection of big states making deals over the heads of, or at the expense of, smaller states--Vietnam for example. Both Peking and Hanoi are aware of a Kissinger-Rogers thesis President Nixon has apparently accepted--namely having failed to get Moscow to use its influence for an acceptable Vietnam settlement, an approach should be made to Peking. This must be considered as one of the facets of the Kissinger visit.

A "help get us off the hook" section of the U.S. delegation in Paris from the start of the talks explained to whoever would listen that it was too humiliating for a "super-power" like the U.S. to have to settle with a "small, backward" country like the DRV and even more humiliating to settle with a "bunch of rebels" like the NLF. The Vietnamese were determined not to let Nixon again get away with too much. Thus a Hanoi Nhan Dan editorial and an NLF radio commentary a few days after the visit was announced warned against delusions that the Vietnam problem



LOOK, JANE.  
SEE DICK.

DICK HAS DISCOVERED  
A NEW COUNTRY.  
DICK HAS DISCOVERED  
CHINA!

LNS

could be settled over the heads of the Vietnamese people.

These are not only demonstrations of the total independence of the DRV and PRG to any outside influences but were warning that there was no way out for Nixon except total withdrawal from Vietnam. The warnings can be compared to those given to Nixon that "Vietnamization" was no solution.

The notion that China was contemplating a "sell-out" as the price for normalizing relations with the United States, was quickly knocked on the head by Chou En-lai's July 20 statement to a group of U.S. students, in which he stressed that an end to the Vietnam War and a total U.S. withdrawal from all of Indochina was more important than any normalization of U.S.-China relations.

## GREECE... and the Junta Rules On

took control in 1967.

One of the most widely used forms of torture is the falanga. Here a victim is securely tied down to a table, wear-nothing but shoes. The torturer picking up a wooden stick and beating the victim's shoe soles, until the feet swell with pain, eventually unable to contain the feet and ripping apart at the seams. When the victim passes out he is made to stand up and jump until he relieves, then the whole process begins all over again. Falanga is the basic torture. Other similar or more grotesque methods have been documented by Look magazine (May 1969). Electric shock to various parts of the body - arms, legs, face, genitals - is quite common. Psychological terrorism is also used to break down victims. Mock executions in front of open graves is just one example. For women, threats of rape and sodomy are often not just threats, as in the case of an Orthodox nun who was stripped and repeatedly raped by her jailers in Piraeus. In Solonika a young woman was sadistically molested with a broom handle. Tortures like these have been documented not only by the American media, but also by the European Commission on Human Rights, which last year issued a 1,200 page report on government atrocities in Greece.

Of next far ranging consequence is the

The French journalist, Jean Lacon-ture, reports from Peking in the July 26 issue of L'Observateur that during the last of the three meetings with Kissinger, Premier Chou En-lai said that he was charged by Chairman Mao to say that no miracles should be expected from the Nixon visit and that any success "would depend on real deeds" carried out by Nixon beforehand.

Lacouture also reports that Chou En-lai had taken great pains to inform Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia "and the Vietnamese and North Korean leadership" about the forthcoming Nixon visit and had assured them that "the Indochina resistance movement would never be used as small change to purchase an American withdrawal from Taiwan."

In effect it seems that unless Nixon wants the visit to Peking to end in disaster, the Vietnam war will have to be settled before he arrives there. The only possible basis for settlement is total withdrawal.

The Vietnam problem cannot "be swept under the rug" because Nixon decides to go to Peking. He may have got a few weeks' respite by the dramatics of the Kissinger visit, but he continues to be hammered by Nguyen Binh's 7-point--not to mention events in Vietnam itself.

In setting a limit date for the Peking visit, Nixon--whether he knows it or not--has either set a limit date by which the Vietnam war must be wound up or he has condemned himself to a political fiasco of cosmic dimensions.

In other words, he can go to Peking to put the finishing touches on the normalization of U.S.-China relations and the withdrawal from Taiwan, but not to discuss Vietnam.

Chou En-lai has made it clear that a withdrawal from Indochina must precede any such normalization and thus once again Nixon has painted himself into a corner. It is impossible for him to show his face in Peking if he is still massacring and bombing China's friends over the border in Indochina.

## Rules On

fact that the constitutional rights and human liberties won by the Greek people after many years of struggle have been indefinitely suspended by the junta. Today in Greece there are no free elections, the press is controlled, there can be no strikes, no unions, no political parties, no independent judiciary. The military junta, in order to justify these so-called "needed reforms" and to gain support, decided to call for a national referendum on a new constitution. The rational way of legally passing a fascist constitution and a series of anti-democratic laws which would serve as the legal foundations for a permanent dictatorship. The referendum occurred in September, 1969, under martial law and with an automatic five year jail sentence for any Greek citizen not voting. The result was an amazing count of 93% of the people voting for the new constitution, according to the figures released by the junta.

It was, in the words of one Greek, "Giving the wolves the responsibility of guarding the lambs", by giving the junta full power to "protect" the liberties that they seized from the Greek people.

Four years after the coup, the power of the military can still be strongly

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felt. The massive army bases are plainly visible on the outskirts of every major Greek city, just waiting to move against any infraction of the junta's rules. When Prime Minister Papadopoulos goes to work in the morning, a five minute car ride from home to office, all traffic along the route is halted and the streets blocked off. 300 to 400 military policemen stand guard until he passes and is safely in his office. Papadopoulos, like most of the junta leaders, was trained by the CIA and was a key member of the Greek security police.

Meanwhile the official American policy has continued to be one of, at least, tacit support of the dictatorship. After a brief debate last September, Congress legitimized the Nixon-Papadopoulos myth of constitutional reform (based largely on the '69 referendum) and lifted the four year old arms embargo on Greece. The Nixon administration also asked for a \$118 million aid program to ensure the junta's ability to "live up to its NATO commitments." However, even though the proposed aid plan did not pass Congress, Nixon can invoke national security and the red menace to, unilaterally, refund the program at the rate used last year. Further, killing the bill does not affect the lifting of the arms embargo.

Economically, the junta has promised a stable political atmosphere in order to make Greece safe for American capital. Among the fore-runners of American corporations that have already made deals with the junta is the Litton Corporation, which has pledged that it will bring \$800 millions worth of investments to Greece by 1978. Other corporations pledged to helping the junta are Chase Manhattan, Bank of America, and Mobile Oil (which has an agreement to develop Greece's oil reserves with none other for a partner than Aristarlie Onassis).

Far more important and repugnant, is the fact that the American government not only recognized the existence of the right-wing dictatorship, but is morally and politically supporting it. The Nixon hypothesis is that the junta provides sufficient political and military stability for safeguarding U.S. interests in south east Europe. Somehow, these words ring a familiar note, words we have heard before in regard to our interests in Viet Nam. This point was made quite clear when Assistant Secretary of State William Macomber in 1969, conceded that "...we see an autocratic denying basic civil liberties to the citizens of Greece," but insisted that the fascist junta was meeting Greece's basic NATO treaty obligations. The result of such supportive actions by the U.S. government has already set in motion waves of anti-american sentiment and has led to the shifting of the young and the educated so far left that

the junta's once baseless charges of "communism" have become a self-fulfilling prophecy. The handwriting is on the wall and as usual, the Greeks have a word for it--Z, 'the lives'--symbolizing the spirit of Gregories Lambrakis, whose assassination was masterminded by the top Greek right-wing leadership. Since his assassination in 1965, the junta is take over in 1967, Greeks from all over the world have rallied to the cry of "Z." Organized resistance to the junta has developed on a world wide scale. These Greeks should not only be heard, but should be given our utmost support and help. If we truly believe in the establishment of dignity and freedom for all men, then we too must oppose a government that denies its citizens civil rights and liberties and rules with the hand of fear and torture.

Z.

# a message from

# ANGELA DAVIS



*During the recent convention of the American Federation of Teachers in San Francisco, about 400 of us at the meeting went to the Marin County Jail to demonstrate our support for our fellow teachers, Angela Davis, a sister in our union. Carol Greaves, president of the Newark Teachers Union and chair of the newly formed United Action Caucus within AFT, and Dick Farish, another caucus member, visited Angela during the demonstration and brought back this letter from her to us.*

*The Black Caucus initiated convention resolutions for Angela and since most members of the Black Caucus also joined the United Action Caucus, we jointly worked for the successful passage of a resolution of support, and the demonstration. On the buses to the jail we passed Alcatraz, where Native Americans had been recently arrested during their five-in for justice, and San Quentin prison, where a few days later George Jackson was killed in an attempted escape.*

*It was a sunny day going over to Marin County with summer fog pushing over the Bay's ridges--a dramatic contrast to our purpose. On arrival at the beautiful Frank Lloyd Wright designed Civic Center I was frisked by the police when I went into the washroom--another contrast. We marched and sang, and then gathered on a dry, dusty knoll to hear some speakers. And we returned, another view of the beauties of the Bay Area, not with a novel satisfaction at having demonstrated, not with idealism, but with very different feelings--a deep dissatisfaction with an oppressive and exploitive America, and a determination to continue Angela's struggle in our lives as teachers, because we understand her fight--is our fight because it is the peoples' struggle.*

*Serve the People,*

Chuck Kleinmans

Marin County Jail  
San Rafael, Calif.  
August 18, 1971

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

In recent years, once venerable American institutions like the military and the court system have been stripped of the myths which in the past disguised their functions. The myth of academic freedom has masked repression within the university but it has also blinded many educators to the more pervasive and brutal repression in the world outside of the university.

During the years of my struggle at UCLA, 1969-1970, more than forty instructors were fired in the University of California system for political reasons. Every campus in the system witnessed exposures of war-related research such as the infamous "Hiland Project" on my own campus. Long and difficult struggles over Ethnic studies programs and hiring and admissions of people of color are still being waged now as they were then, while Black, Brown, Asian and some white workers have continued the fight to establish unions on UC campuses in the face of the Regent's hostile opposition to unions.

The fight which is presently being waged inside our union against the forces of racism--exemplified by Albert Shankar--is reflective of the broader struggles Blacks and other people of color are conducting against the racist policies of America's institutions. The role which has been played by the Black Caucus of the AFT in support of myself, one of its members who has fallen victim to the racist-inspired, repressive policies of the government,--is illustrative of the leadership which Blacks must assume in the fight to eradicate all the injustices of the present social order.

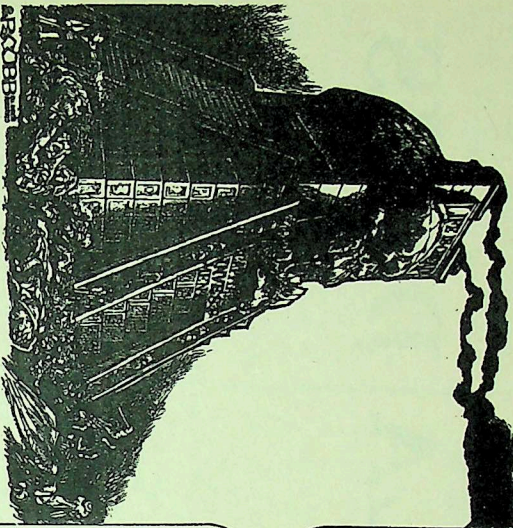
Black people are increasingly realizing that in order to sustain a viable movement in the direction of Black Liberation, we must be capable of defending each one of our brothers and sisters who has been unjustly imprisoned.

My firing exemplifies the repressive policies of rulers of the educational system in this state, but it must be understood that the crucial issue in my firing was my work with the Soledad Brothers Defense Committee, and not my lectures. Reagan and the UC Regents know that ideas do not simply live a life of their own, but are either acted upon or remain inert, harmless. The Reagan and Rockefeller's draw no practical distinction between the university and the world outside; they literally cannot afford to. There is no difference between the union-busting of the UC Regents and Nixon's current effort to break strikes across the country, no difference between the deteriorating education in the ghettos and barrios, the exclusion of Blacks, Chicanos and Asians from the university and their exclusion from justice and adequate health care in their communities. And there is no difference between my firing and my current criminal prosecution for political activity and the frame-up prosecution of the Soledad Brothers and other political prisoners.

The responsibility of the teacher, the educator, is to the people and not to the abstract realm of ideas. If we look around us, seeing poverty, racism, war and repression, then it is our duty to act on our analysis and attack these problems--not because to do otherwise would be intellectually dishonest, but because our first responsibility as educators is to the people.

Many educators have seen the struggle in the streets through a scholar's eyes, applying intellect to endless studies of the people's problems, but this struggle is no struggle in abstraction--it is a daily struggle for survival, for freedom. Sides must be taken; ideas must be put into practice. If in the struggle the spokesperson of academic freedom is blown away--as in my own case--then the repressive functions of the educational system will be that much clearer to the people, and the system itself will be that much more vulnerable to our relentless attacks.

FREE RUCHELL!  
FREE THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS!!!  
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.



# LABOR NEWS

"Labor News" is a regular feature of Common Sense. We will give broad coverage to the struggles of all working people, whether they work in quarries or headshops, electronics factories or education factories, organized or not. If your boss fired you for being pregnant and you're taking him to court; if your union is striking for better wages and working conditions; if your union is not delivering what the rank-and-file want; if the legislature is in session; if you have been subjected to discrimination because of your race, sex, religion or politics or lifestyle; if you are trying to organize employees of a non-union shop, etc., call your story in to us at 336-0708, send copy and photos to us at PO BOX 1335, or drop by our office at 809 East 8th. St., Bldg.

## What Life is Like for Them

### That's Got Work

Bernie Chicago Seed/INS

*Left a good job in the city working for the men every night and day...*

CHICAGO (INS)-- This week, 400 Americans will die needlessly. No, not in Vietnam. Not in car accidents on the highway. Guess again. From on the job "accidents" that since World War II have been killing American workers at the fantastic rate of 15,000 a year.

Every day, 8,500 workers are disabled on the job. Everyday, more than 27,000 workers are injured on the job. And every year, some 390,000 workers get occupational diseases which are often crippling, chronic or eventually fatal.

Let's look at a few examples. Workers in an Army plant in Milwaukee have developed a physical dependence on the nitroglycerine used there to make rocket fuel. When off the job during a weekend or longer, they experience chest pains that continue until they return and once again breath the nitroglycerine dust that's in the air. A heart specialist at the Milwaukee County General Hospital examined 160 people who worked at the plant and found a heart disease rate 30 times higher than normal.

In a Union Carbide plant near Buffalo, New York, union examination of 18 workers employed in making "molecular sieves" (chemical powder with absorbent properties) showed that all 18 had acute bronchitis, 7 had emphysema and 2 had circulatory problems caused by ulcerated sores. But the company said none of the men had "any occupationally incurred lung problems."

Harvey Cowan worked at the plant for five years, leaving in 1967 totally disabled from emphysema. Two heart attacks later, he filed for workman's compensation but the company refused to bring the case before the compensation board.

Last year, at age 55, Harvey died. One Union Carbide executive said: "I'm not in the business of safety. I'm in the business of making molecular sieves."

In the textile industry, workers are exposed to clouds of raw cotton fiber, causing a serious respiratory ailment known as byssinosis, which now affects 100,000 people. And enormous amounts of noise make things worse. Decibel levels regularly reach over 100, while 85 decibels are judged harmful to hearing. Acoustical engineers estimate it would take 50¢ per employee to reduce the noise level to bearable levels.

Management's action: nothing.

Walk around any large factory and notice... the fellow with only one thumb... the person with no right hand... Old machinery dating back before the Korean war... machinery that breaks down... no safety devices... And it is cheaper for the company to pay the insurance premiums and the compensation than to buy new machines...



*See my daddy over there a'fuhn' Sae his face a 'mammi' grey He's been working and smacking his little dady...*

For increasing numbers of people, especially this summer, the problem is not improving working conditions--but simply finding work. This May, the official unemployment rate rose to 6.2% a nine year high. For black people, the rate was 10.5%, twice the white rate. If you're a black teenager or a young black woman, forget it. During the last three months of 1970, 42.2% of all black teenagers seeking work couldn't find anything and the rate mounts up during the summer months. Young black women have an unemployment rate ranging between 33% and as high as 55%.

This summer, black rebellions have already occurred in Newburg, N.Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and Columbus, Ga., as well as a three day Chicago rebellion in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Do you wonder why?

On June 30, Nixon vetoed a public works bill passed by the Congress that would have opened up 150,000 new jobs immediately. Instead he proposes to cut back welfare payments and put welfare recipients into forced work programs for less than \$1.20 an hour.

Now on August 15, Nixon instituted a 90 day wage-price freeze that holds wages constant but allows corporation profit to rise unchecked.

Unemployment is also beginning to hit middleclass professional sectors of the economy. Fifty thousand to sixty-five thousand scientists and engineers were left unemployed by recent defense and space funded cutbacks. "People with bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees are accepting jobs as janitors or cab drivers." After ten years of media propaganda trying to convince people that all you had to do to "make it" was get a college degree, suddenly employers were saying: "You're too qualified for the job--you wouldn't be happy in it." Suddenly there were "too many" teachers, "too many" historians, "too many" sociologists. A whole generation of people went to school to train for jobs that wouldn't exist.

*Born under a bad sign  
I've been damn  
since I began to crawl  
since I began to crawl  
If it wasn't for bad luck  
Don't you know I wouldn't a 'had  
no luck at all.*

White collar layoffs have attracted the aerospace, auto, chemical, airline, oil, banking, advertising, publishing and broadcasting industries this past year--as well as education. This spring the white collar unemployment rate was

3.8%--the highest ever since the government started keeping statistics in 1958. Some analysts think it was the highest since the 1930 depression. And a lot of "professionals" are currently employed part-time or temporarily as shoe salesmen, etc. One problem is increasing specialization that makes transfer into other industries nearly impossible.

What all the unemployment does is force those who still have jobs to work harder for fear of being fired or laid off--enabling the boss to put across a lot of speedup, hold up raises, and in general push people around. It also helps management stir up racist resentment among white workers towards third-world people who are increasingly insistant that more of them be hired for good paying jobs--for example in the industry. Newspapers and television push the image of construction workers as fat, overpaid and lazy. But it's far from the truth. The truth is that construction of new buildings is off tremendously--especially in the area of housing. And construction work, while it has a high hourly wage, is mostly seasonal outdoor work. It doesn't matter what you're paid an hour if you only work five or six months a year.



Real wages are going down. If you aren't earning 25% more than five years ago, you're not even keeping pace with inflation. Rent, food, utilities, clothes... prices skyrocketing.

Sometimes, what's even worse than having no job is being trapped in a job with no dignity. One morning last January, I went to Seminary Restaurant in Chicago (favorite watering trough for the neighborhood businessmen). Fifty-three in the morning and already the old man was outside in the bitter cold at his news stand to earn his 3¢ a paper. The black man who mopped the floor in the restaurant was pushed outdoors in the snow to wait for the bus during the half hour the restaurant closed down while the wo

While the owner watched him through the window. And the waitress was sick to her stomach that morning--but if she went home they would fire her.

*No I ain't gonna work on Maggie's  
farm no more  
No I ain't gonna work on Maggie's  
farm no more  
He hands you a nickel, he hands you  
a dime  
He asks you with a grin if you're  
having a good time.*



**NOW SHOWING -**

# BLOOMINGTON

*The Von Look*

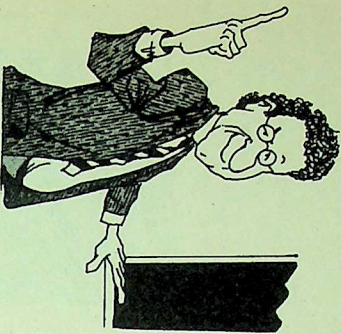
# PEOPLE'S HANDBOOK







# PROFESSIONALS at I.U.



-Alex Fiskel

When you settle into your seats this fall as the academic merry-go-round begins another turn, take a good look at your prof. He has been on the ride a good many more turns than you and for that fear alone he deserves careful scrutiny. As everyone else in his business, your prof is out to catch, or has caught, that golden ring (tenure) which entitles him to ride for life. Being well aware of the rules, he knows that officially I.U. awards tenure on a 4-4-2 basis: 40% for professional scholarship, 40% for teaching, and 20% for committee work and sociability at departmental parties. So in the official view, a student gets two-fifths of a prof. But the reality of the situation isn't in accord with the official view.

I.U. is a prestige school. Jobs are scarce; good people are looking for posts. Departmental chairmen can get them just by letting younger profs go. So the contribution of each prof to the prestige of his department becomes a key factor in preserving his job. The rules of natural selection demand that something like a 6-2-2 ambition (heavy on professional scholarship) be concealed beneath the 4-4-2 exterior. If your prof is a 4-4-2 basis, he can't begin to compete with the 6-2-2 types. Thus chances are good that you'll be here longer than he.

As the deans are fond of saying, I.U. is organized for the "production and transmission of knowledge." Thus to reconcile the various demands on his time with this definition of a university, your prof may transmit to you a watered-down version of the ideas he uses to produce scholarly documents. He just transmits what he produces. By teaching what counts in his field as scholarship, he can give the impression of being at least 40 percent teacher. He can wax eloquent on details of scholarship which concern few people outside his discipline. Secure in his belief in the value of his pursuits, your prof proceeds quickly to indoctrinate you in his professionalism and to expect you to see the significance of the problems which interest him. He hopes to win you as a new disciple, appreciative of the virtues of being a professional scholar, perhaps even ready to follow in his footsteps.

All this might lead you to suspect that your prof won't short change you, even though you are on the short end of his 6-2-2 ambition. But hold on! Just what is the nature of this professional scholarship so dear to him? In some cases it's simply a written record of profs talking to one another

I. The danger is that it is quite easy to produce a faculty entirely untrite—a faculty of very efficient pedants and dullards. The general public will only detect the difference after the university has started the promise of youth for scores of years.

-Alfred North Whitehead

II. (Undergraduate) education in the liberal arts...is not liberal and has little to do with the arts. It is vocational, a training in a skill. Once one becomes a professional member of the academy, it is almost impossible not to be caught up in the modes of intellectual behavior, concerns and issues which the academic culture generates within its own organization, and not to be caught up in the allegiance the organization gives to the existing social order.

-Harold Taylor, *Students Without Teachers*

to prove they're right. The problems are the quandaries they got themselves into the last time they talked. The solutions are worked out in the highly controlled context defined by academic disciplines.

For example, professional physicists annually rehash the wave-particle controversy on the nature of light. Choosing one side or the other, they spend their time designing more and more complex experiments to prove the other side wrong. In sum, the problems are not the ones that arise in the course of social interaction and change, some of which occupied your thoughts and energies before you came to I.U. The problems are predominantly self-generated within the academic disciplines.

Perhaps you are interested in health problems--medical, drug, pollution, and the like. Try to take a chemistry course or two to learn more. Only then will you discover that the textbooks concentrate on the theoretical aspects of chemistry while the professors concentrate on the textbooks. The contemporary materials included are the latest "elegant" experiments performed by the grad students of the leaders in the field. These latest fads in research are diligently discussed by all aspiring 6-2-2 men and established patriarchs in the field.

If you aren't interested in material of this nature, you had better get interested quick, before any temporary lapse reflects in your grade. The problems which sparked your initial interest are left for you to study alone on your own time--if you have any left--after completing all the busy-work and memorization required for your course.

Perhaps you have developed an interest in other societal problems such as the plight of people in central cities. If you are attempting to further this interest by taking the course in Urban Economics, you may be disappointed. Your prof won't have much to say about people's problems in the city; he and people's problems in the city are committed to others in his field are committed to devising economic theories for government and business interests. So it should come as no surprise that after you master some basic economic theory, you learn how collaboration between government and private enterprise will insure good jobs and better housing for all. The aim of this cooperative effort is not so much to help people as it is--sort of like Urban Renewal--to remove an eyesore.

Possibly you have decided to unburden yourself of a science requirement that fall by taking the course reluctantly entitled "Physics in the Modern World." So you are looking forward to finding out how physicists let themselves be rapped as accomplices in the aerial murder of thousands at Hiroshima! But what's this? Your

prof has a \$20,000 grant from the U.S. Air Force, which continues to rain greater destruction on Vietnamese peasants than was contained in many atomic bombs.

Clearly you can't expect to find here any moral vision that might illuminate the relation of physics to the modern world. In short, unless you came to I.U. to become an apprentice in academic professionalism, you will be short-changed by your stay here.

Now the picture of your prof begins to focus. Here he is, laboring under his professionally imposed "self-direction" in teaching and research is the essence of academic freedom. A free professor in a free university--working as hard as he can to justify the distribution of privilege and power as it presently exists in society. He conceives of education as a mere coverage of subjects; his only concern is to transmit his skills. He can't concern himself with the larger problem of how you are going to cope with your life, since that might involve departure from his version of the syllabus prescribed by his profession. If you question him, your prof will have a ready defense of his using you as an audience for his profession-

## DE-GRADING HIGHER EDUCATION

In a large semi-elite university such as I.U., the grading system and the mentality that comes with it controls behavior even beyond the classroom. The existence of grades exerts a profound influence on the way in which we respond to our fellow students, to our professors, and even to ourselves. We are told grades are a necessary discipline and that personal evaluation of that sort is good for us. Yet it often seems to do little more than discourage those who need encouragement, and help inhibit students' personal development.

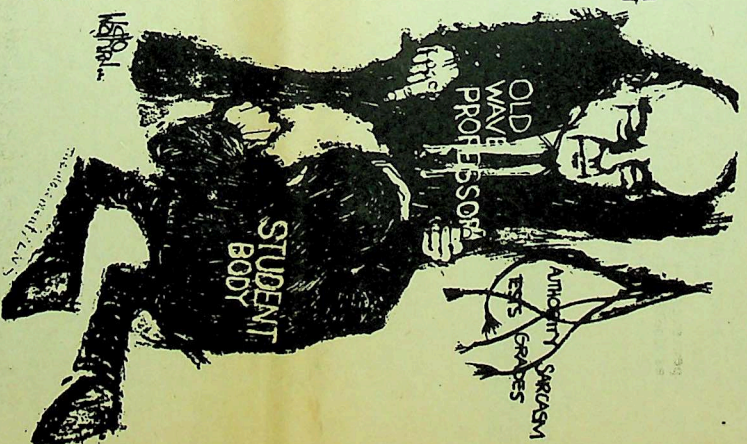
We are informed quite early that grades, especially in the sciences, are given on a curve. Thus we know that in order for most to pass, some must fail. But have you ever heard a single student thanking another for taking a lower grade so that he might have one higher? There is very little feeling of comradeship in the classroom. Students who fail are never highly regarded for their sacrifice.

Our school's pit student against student in a continual struggle to see who will go on to the next lap of the educational marathon. All of us have consented (though not always wholeheartedly) to continue this marathon by devoting several years of our lives to attaining specialized skills under the tutelage of skilled professors here at I.U. Now, the attainment of a skill does not require that there be competition with anyone. Cooperation of students could just as easily be the method through which skills are learned. Group projects designed and carried out in an atmosphere of mutual concern could allow everyone to add his unique contribution to the project. It would

al scholarship. He will talk about the moral neutrality of his inquiry, be it scientific, literary or political. You may note how he maintains this neutrality by sticking to problems "accepted" by his profession. The problems gain acceptance because they don't bother any vested interests and thus don't require professionals to take stands on any controversial issues.

But the real issues are not morally and politically neutral. Thus, even if you read Malcolm X's *Autobiography*, you won't (if you're white) discuss it to come to grips with your, and your prof's and I.U.'s racism--that's too controversial.

In the final analysis your prof probably considers himself an intellectual. But the fear our society has of true intellectuals has made him into the worst sort of anti-intellectual. He transmits what he is sure in advance is respectable within a discipline committed to seeing and hearing no evil. He can train you quite well, but he won't be able to do much to educate you. If you're aspiring to the development of your mind, you'll probably have to create for yourself that basic component of any intellectual--a questioning attitude toward dominant ideologies.



not be necessary that a central authority - like the prof - assign each detail either. Once we got practice in working cooperatively rather than competitively, we would learn to select that aspect of the project most suited to our own temperament and capabilities. We could learn to enjoy our own work and to thrill at the success of group accomplishments and to be of mutual consolation at times of group setbacks. But our complete acceptance of the grading system under which some students must fail will keep these possibilities from becoming a reality in our classrooms.

Learning to work together openly and freely is very difficult, but it is an essential capability in a society in which the fulfillment of individual aspirations is to remain orderly. Those people most generally regarded as successful by our society are individuals who have by their self-centered shrewdness amassed wealth and power. Forgotten is the fact that their "good fortune" comes at the expense of others. Schools which champion competition can

(continued on next page)



# POLITICS OF

## DAY CARE

"It would of course be so much easier to hire a supervisor and to relate to each other through money and rules. It would be what we have all learned so well all our lives: to be fragmented from each other, to shirk responsibility for others, to succumb to institutions, to retreat again into individualism," -Melody Killian, Children are Only Little People.

The dogmatic notions supporting the nuclear family as the most perfect of human institutions and as the proper, nay only, correct place for the raising of children is being shaken at its roots. The stability of the American family is slowly being revealed as little more than a thinly veiled myth. The forces that are bringing about these changes are found deep in the economic and social structure of society.

The dogma (bowed up by the plethora of women's magazines--controlled by men) requires that woman's place be found in the home as a mother for the children and as a docile, subservient housekeeper and sex companion for the man. Reality contradicts both of these requirements. Women are no longer isolated in the home.

The latest report of the U.S. Department of Labor shows that there has been a massive upheaval in the labor market. Women now make up 48% of the labor market (surpassing the 1945 war year average of 36%). Women are not working for "pin money" but to meet the higher costs of education, health care, groceries --in short to beat inflation. In poor families (husband's income--\$3,000) with school age children, 58% of the women work, and in poor families with pre-school age children 32% of the women work. --Vicki Breitbart, Day Care Who Care?, Radical Education Project, Detroit, Mich.

All this does not mean however, that women have suddenly become men's equals. The average woman's salary is below that of a black male worker and the women are still heavily discriminated against in terms of job opportunities as is attested to by the lack of women in the skilled trades, heavy industry (they did it in World War II when the security of the nation was thought to be at stake) and professional occupations.

Then there is the rationale for the subservient position of women based on the logic that since she couldn't think it wasn't necessary to provide her with an education, destroyed by the obvious equality of women's and men's intellectual powers when mass education provides the opportunity. The impetus for mass education being the economic necessity for a literate population capable of running the complex machinery of a technological society.

But women as a group continue to occupy a secondary role in society. And what has prevented women from bursting the bonds of oppression is a massive socialization process designed to prepare women for remaining at home, to find happiness in giving birth and child rearing, to protect and feed the male ego, and to protect and maintain the family at all costs (he can play around, she can't). However, as the divorce rate continues to climb the resistance to change provided by the nuclear family is weakening. And more important, women are joining together in a movement unopposed since the early drive for political suffrage and equal rights at the turn of the century.

It is Day Care Centers that can be a major step toward freeing women from the oppression of the male dominated nuclear family; for women can free themselves from their dependence upon this structure only when they are able to return to the productive world of work on a free and equal basis with men.

All right, so Day Care Centers can be



an important factor in the liberation of women, but what about children? Since the nuclear family, in its ideal form, makes child raising basically women's work, then the children become the objects of their labor--legally, their possessions--to be controlled and molded by them, not to be related to as autonomous people in a democratic and human way. This necessity to maintain control and thus stability, is especially true in working class families where the mother is also a worker and therefore cannot afford the time to meet the multitude of needs that children have. One thinks of teenagers especially at this point, seldom allowed to do meaningful work, not old enough to legally participate in society, ruled at home and at school, and thus often rebellious and demanding autonomy and recognition as real people instead of possessions.



What is important to realize here is that the nuclear family is not some aberrant in a free society, but reflects the society at large. It is in the family while they are still children that women learn that they are somehow 'dumber' than men, and both women and men learn to obey their elders and supporters. And, since these are difficult lessons to learn they are continued throughout the school years before being put into practice in the business world or the military (which proceeds with the instruction all over again).

Even in that one major institution where democracy is practiced (but not without struggle as blacks and women know), the election of representatives to government offices, the people must compete with the economic power and interests of the corporate world. Representatives are elected in terms of geography rather than class interests and since different classes (workers, managers) are bound to reside within any given geographical area, the inevitable conflict related to representation follows.

Day Care Centers, then, by definition, offer the possibilities of liberation of children from the constraints of the nuclear family. But to simply establish and use Day Care Centers is not enough. They must also be client-controlled. If either the government or private enterprise controls a Day Care Center, they will operate it in terms of maximum efficiency and economy, not with the aim of meeting the needs of the children or their parents. Such Day Care Centers would simply become an extension of the present school system. However, if the Centers are client-controlled and even better client (mothers, fathers, volunteers) run in a democratic fashion it becomes possible to explicitly meet the needs of the children and still liberate women from the responsibility of continuous child care. Indeed, this has occurred here in Bloomington with the development of five cooperative Day Care Centers meeting

the needs of approximately 60 families. The need for Day Care Centers is intense.

Of the 10 million working women with children under 18, the number of women with pre-school age children has increased more rapidly than the number of women with school age children. By 1969 there were 5 million children of working women who were under the age of six. A 1968 survey estimated that facilities were available for only 500,000 of these children, and most of these facilities are run as profit-making enterprises where parents pay up to \$160 a month, and where the needs of children are the last concern.

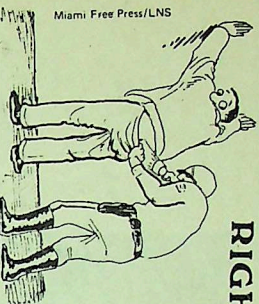
Vicki Breitbart, *Day Care Who Care?*, LEVINTHAN

It should be clear that when only 10% of the national need is being met that there is probably an equal need at Indiana University and in Monroe County.

If the University can afford a new auditorium, four swimming pools, and can support ROTC detachments then it can afford to meet the needs of the children of its students, faculty, and staff. Furthermore, it must be pointed out again and again that any institution and its representatives cannot be seriously committed to creating the conditions necessary for the social and economic equality of women unless they are committed to Day Care Programs for children. The needs are clear, we must press the demands.

For additional information on Day Care in Bloomington, or to enter your name on the waiting lists for operating Day Care Centers, or to become a volunteer in a Day Care Center, contact: Nancy Brand 356-0747.

## Know Your LEGAL RIGHTS!



During the summer, an IU student was arrested in Eastland Shopping Center for "public indecency" (i.e., wearing a loinloth). He didn't have money for a lawyer, but with coaching from Student Legal Services Attorney Tom Ross, *aka abbe*

Ross, was able to prepare a formidable defence and to represent himself in court quite successfully. He won acquittal.

"Do-it-yourself" legal self-defence frightens many of us--we've been taught to fear the law but not to understand it, and so the lawyer appears to us a kind of priest who must intercede for us if our prayers to the State are to be answered. But often enough, a good understanding of your legal rights will save you a day in court, or even years in jail. Civics teachers tell us a great deal about those laws that give police and prosecuting attorneys the power to pimp people over, but nothing much about those laws that give the poor and powerless some chance of getting just treatment.

After great expenditures of energy in red-tape cutting, Student Legal Services is a real force for students who need legal advice and help. SLS still needs funds, so if you didn't pay your assessment fee, organize a benefit dance for them or something. They also need instructors and militant law students who can help prepare legal educational materials of all kinds for the use of students.

A major area of SLS activity is the handling of tenant rights cases. The restrictions placed upon SIS do not make it possible for SIS to initiate actions against Indiana University (the largest landlord in Bloomington), but SLS is stepping up efforts to win gains for tenants in the following areas:

- (1) " forfeiture-of-deposit" clauses in leases. These clauses stipulate that the landlord collects your deposit if you break the lease, whether or not he actually loses money. If a new tenant moves in the day after you move out, the landlord still gets to keep your deposit.
- (2) "morals clauses." Students are still being evicted for growing beards, drinking, getting laid in their rooms, and other violations of silly "morals clauses" that were written into their lease. These clauses seldom have any legal validity--many students have been thrown out into the street because they didn't know their legal rights.
- (3) Student Legal Services in cooperation with the Bloomington Tenant Union is trying to organize tenants around forcing at least the major landlords to honor and use a standard lease that is fair to tenants.
- (4) Efforts to persuade landlords to write 9-month rather than 12-month leases for students. Many students end up stuck with the rent on an unwanted and empty summer apartment, thus saving the landlord the financial embarrassment of a slack rental season.

SLS attorney Tom Ross is swamped with calls about the effect of Nixon's wage-price freeze on rents. (The Office of Emergency Preparedness [339-2292] has lots of information about this, or is supposed to). Along with the SLS's usual overload of cases and problems, the New Economic Policy is a cause of great time-energy consciousness among SLS staff and friends. So phone calls of the "What is SLS all about" variety would be untimely for awhile. But if you are a student and have a legal problem, don't hesitate to ask them for help. The office is located at 502 East 4th Street (phone 337-7867).

# Drug House

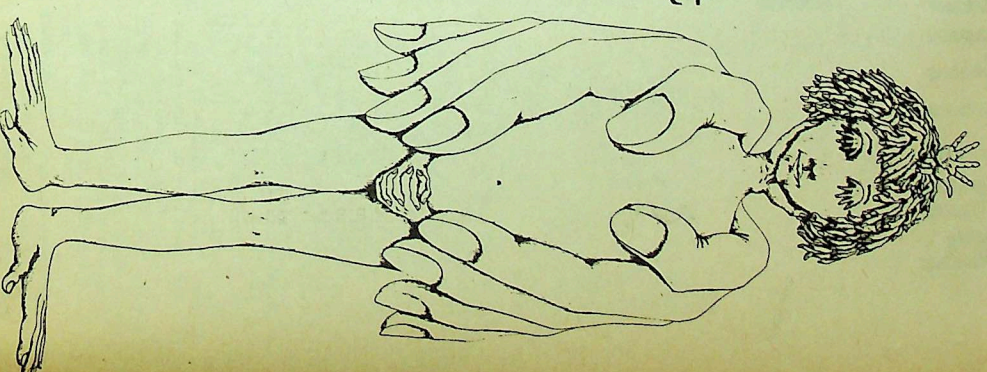
We've moved to...  
**10th & Grant**  
(Across from Georgetown Square.)

**open 24 hrs.**

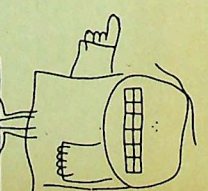
**332-9472**

- \*\*\*DRUG COUNSELLING & INFO
- \*\*\*DRUG ANALYSIS  
*(Bring in your dope if you aren't sure about it!)*
- \*\*\*EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
- \*\*\*ENCOUNTER GROUPS

WE NEED NEW COUNSELLORS  
\*Training Session:  
Wednesday, September 18  
7:00 P.M.



# A Quick And Dirty Guide To Dope In Bloomington



There was a time when all you had to do to survive Demon Dope in Bloomington was to keep from getting busted. Dealers were more or less straightforward about what they sold, you could buy decent weed for under \$15 a lid, bad trips were more often due to bad heads than rotten dope, and there was a lot of organic mesquite and psilocybin around if you wanted to taste other varieties of vegetable love.

If anyone has any doubts that these halcyon days are long gone, all he has to do is hang around Needle Park (formerly People's Park) and look at all the people with holes in their arms, or go watch the people inhabiting Junkie Corner in the Commons with sunken glittery eyes looking you over for how much spare change they can hit you up for, or go try to buy some acid that isn't street garbage and be told that there's no acid in town, just heroin. There is a growing awareness among people who are doing dope in Bloomington that things are not as they once were, that the acid dream is over.

Those people who have been messed up because of drugs cannot become unmesed just by our handing out some drug education pamphlets or running down the changes in the local scene for newcomers to read. What we can do, however, is try to tip you off as to what is going on so you won't be sucked in unawares.

### DRUGS AND MIND-OPENING

Throughout history, man has used the natural hallucinogens Nature has provided as a means of achieving insight into nonordinary reality. It is only fitting that this reality be explored for careful use of psychedelic drugs can literally expand the horizons of everyday consciousness, imparting a sensitivity and a feeling of oneness with the world that is truly transcendental.

In the search for means of exploring inner space, it is necessary to take precautions, lest the trip be merely a waste of time or a trivial titillation of the sensorium. THINK before you drop. Consider what you know of the effects of drugs before you eat them. To say of a drug that it has a high "abuse potential" is merely to say that the substance may be misused by people who don't think about what they're doing. Know what you're getting into. Go in with your eyes open. Be sure that you know what you are about to eat, and what it will do. As Tim Leary has said, "it is better never to trip at all than to have a bad one."

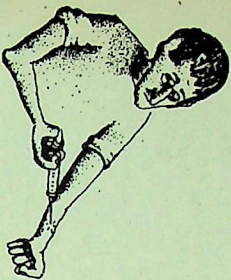
It's unfortunate that a lot of hard people are invading the dope

scene in Bloomington. Remember that dope, like a used car, is not always what the dealer says it is. Middle Way House has a drug analysis service if you aren't sure.

### Middle Way House (Drug House to its friends)

The Middle Way House (332-9472) is Bloomington's drug crisis/drug information center. It provides 24-hour counselling and help for people who have bummers (whether mild or heavy), Odling roommates, or other problems or questions about drugs. It also has a drug analysis service (so far free from police harassment) so that people who don't know whether they have taken two hits of Clear Light or two hits of animal downers can find out. They ask that people not bring dope into the house, and suggest (for your safety and peace of mind) that you not indicate over the phone that you are holding drugs -- if you want some drug analyzed, a personal visit to the house to make arrangements is advised. Middle Way House people have some literature on drugs available, and are in the process of preparing more. They need counsellors, and if you need help, they need you.

There are some who would snort, shoot or (with theatrical grace and gusto) eat *shit* if someone had convinced them it would get them high--they're already pretty hard to reach. Most people, though, get strung out on various chemicals because no one to whom they'll listen has told them the difference between mind drugs and body drugs.



#### MIND & BODY DRUGS: THE DIFFERENCE

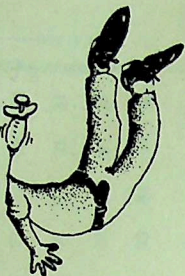
Let no one kid you about the mind-expanding properties of shooting heroin: once you're on that particular bandwagon, your life becomes a continual hassle-cycle of scrounging up the bread for your next buy, hustling around to make your connection, shooting up with whatever scenery outside you can get hold of, and beginning the whole cycle over when you get sick from withdrawal. It is no doubt true that there are many persons who can get by with an occasional hit, and never get really hooked, but these persons rarely kid themselves about what they are doing; they are more careful about their doses than a person dropping acid for the first time. But when your body begins dictating to you about what chemicals it demands to keep you happy, you are on the bodydrug merry-go-round, and there's nothing you can do but jump off or slowly waste away.



*Body drugs* are those substances which produce physical tolerance, so that it takes more of the particular drug to get you off once you have been using it for awhile. Once you have



begin increasing your doses to maintain the good feelings you and your body have come to expect, you may notice that you feel pretty rotten when you are not using the drug. Your body has come to



depend on the drug for its normal operation. *Body drugs* include nicotine, alcohol, barbiturates (sleeping pills, tranquil, secondal, amytal, etc.), amphetamines (pep pills, diet pills, speed, dexedrine, benzadrine, and other uppers),

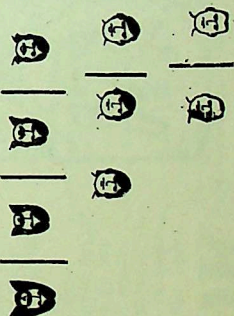
and the opiates (morphine, codeine, heroin). Continual use of any of these drugs will produce tolerance and eventually addiction. Once you have begun using any of these drugs not for the pleasant feeling you get from using them, but instead to avoid the unpleasant feelings you get when you don't use them, you may begin thinking of yourself as an addict. For example, if you begin feeling edgy and irritable after a five hour abstention from cigarette smoking, you are addicted to nicotine--your body's metabolism has adjusted itself to maintaining a certain level of nicotine as part of its normal operation, and your entire body is starting to punish you for failing to provide it with one of its needs.

Nicotine addiction is relatively mild, though not so mild that people have not suffered temporary derangement, or even medical problems, when they've tried to withdraw from it cold. At the other end of the scale, barbiturate addiction can only be overcome under medical supervision; people have died of the withdrawal effects of barbiturate or heroin addiction. Ending any habit generates a certain amount of discomfort and guilt, but moralists are misinformed in supposing that the symptoms of withdrawal from any addicting drug are "all in the mind." Body chemistry plays a major role.

*Mind drugs* such as LSD, DMF, and marijuana, act chiefly in the central nervous system and as such are not phy-



siologically addicting. This is not to say that you can not become "psychologically dependent" on these substances, or, in other words, that it isn't possible for a person to learn to prefer to be perpetually stoned on grass, or that a lot of people who are doing acid and not much else haven't decided that real and unreal, mind and body, are all built shift anyway--mind drugs affect untogen her minds in strange ways at times. (So do mental hospitals). But coming away from mind drugs is a whole lot less hard on you than coming away from body drugs.



#### ON BEING A DOPE ABOUT DOING DOPE

When you first begin doing drugs, or even after you have had some considerable experience with them, you may notice a tendency to rationalize or intel-



lectualize a lot about what you are doing. "I, Edgar Hoover and my mother both think marijuana is addicting, and that it will drive me crazy for hard stuff. I know that it will do nothing of the kind. Therefore it's cool that I've been smoking a lid a week for three months now, watching TV, listening to records, borrowing food money from my friends, giving my dose of clap to as many girls as I can so folks will know what a loving and transcendental person I am, and just generally grooving on life in the Post-Affluent Society." For many, it's a temporarily disabling experience to discover that anything at all--even a re-run of an old Perry Mason show that you've seen five times already--can be infinitely fascinating and heavy when you're watching it with a bunch of stoned people. Hence there is a tendency for little stagnant pools of perpetually-stoned people to form, for the people sitting in those pools to become seriously absorbed in the little ripples of intricacy that you give off while (say) breathing, and in how their little ripples intersect with yours, etc. While the dogshit piles up on the floor and the dirty dishes pile up in the sink and people you used to know just don't seem to be in the same pool with you any more because... they aren't perpetually stoned.

When you notice that this is happening to you and your friends, even though you are all being very religious about doing only mind-drugs, it's time to wonder whether you haven't become *sociologically dependent* on dopers. Using any drug or chemical (even salt) to excess can be very destructive, but apart from that, people who are just mindlessly wallowing in dope tend to take it for granted that wallowing is "heavy." "I'm really getting my shit together after all these years," or (worse of all) "We've really getting our shit together, smashing the state (i.e., we trashed a parking meter last night), smashing sexism and monogamy (i.e., I don't really care if you sleep with my chick), etc."

Being a dope about dope is just as easy as doing dope--the transition from getting stoned to being stupid about getting stoned is not the same thing as "addiction," but the outlines are similar. Most "acid casualties" are merely people who have taken acid experience for granted for so long that they consider their visions to be normality. People who can persuade themselves while stoned that their minds can overcome any material resistance or reality can usually come up with elaborate intellectualizations about why it is their trip to shoot up heroin, or bad breath, or just about anything.

The cure for being a dope about dope, or for having a sociological dependency upon dope kultists, is to begin cultivating at least a few close friends who aren't dopers.

Watch a five-pack-a-day Marlboro man fixing up nicotine joint after joint while explaining to you that he has never tried marijuana because he doesn't want to get hooked, and you begin to see what "normal" drug use is. Because alcohol and tobacco are commonplace substances sold in public places and advertised brazenly by million-dollar corporate dealers like Lorillard, Liggett & Myers, Schenley, Gallo, et al we easily forget, or are easily doodled into forgetting, that these marvelous consumer goods are just as destructively and just as addictive as any other body drugs.

#### ON NON-DRUG DRUGS

Alcohol is a tissue-poison, capable of doing irreversible damage to the liver and brain. Nicotine is an addictive substance which when ingested or smoked provides a brief release of adrenaline, followed by fatigue and depression. If used continually over a long period, nicotine may permanently affect the hormone balance in the body. Other substances in cigarette tar have been linked with emphysema and lung cancer. In fact, the adverse effects of smoking cigarettes have been proven much more conclusively than have any of the alleged ill effects of smoking marijuana. Yet because we are surrounded by images of healthy, wealthy, wise men and healthy, sexy, posh, clever-looking women drinking and smoking these known poisons, we are conditioned to ignore their long-term destruction of our bodies and their cost to our society.

Even people who work with "drug problems" a great deal tend to equate "drugs" with "pleasurable substances illegally sold by unlicensed, long-haired freaky people." In fact, of all the addictive drugs sold in Bloomington, the overwhelming bulk is sold legally--and publicly in drug stores, liquor stores and bars, cigarette vending machines, and in fact, just about anywhere you might care to look. Most of the speed, barbiturates, and other chemical feasts being done by upper-downer freaks comes not from some greasy long-haired chemist's kitchen, but from Parke-Davis,



Elit Lilly, and other respectable drug dealing capitalists who produce them far in excess of what they anticipate the legal, prescribed usesages will be knowing as they do that there are plenty of doctors who will write renewable prescriptions for 75 or so hits or just about anything, and plenty of druggists who will fill them.

Similarly, when barbiturates are defined as "sleeping pills" and amphetamine as "diet pills," we figure they are not all that bad for us and we may ignore the warnings of habit-factors and the doctors' give us. The only way to survive drug use is to think about what you are doing.



# You Cook

During July and August, the *Indiana Daily Student* (iads) ran a series of articles and several graphs (one is reproduced below) examining the price-of-groceries situation in Bloomington. In their introductory article, they wrote: "Consumers in Bloomington pay from 5 per cent to 25 per cent more for their food than people in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville. This is one of the more startling results of a sampling taken by the iads. Students not only pay more, but they pay more in stores which deliberately add cost-rising features and which make it difficult to understand prices and quality of food."

But supermarket-owners themselves are part of the Great American Food Trap. They are victims of manufacturers' promises that retailers have no say in keeping.

They are also the victims of their victims-- their unaware consumers who are adding costs to everyone's food by their own unwise buying habits.

While we wish to publicly offer our appreciation to the iads for beginning to serve people's needs by publishing relevant information, we'd also like to dismiss their attempted analysis as hogwash. Or, as the saying goes, "Pigs will be pigs." It isn't the working people and the students in this country who cause those "startling results"-- it's that corporate elite who rule and control for nobody's benefit but their own.

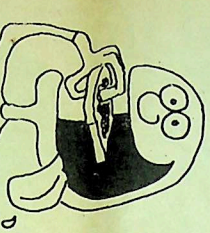
Nevertheless, folks got to eat. Some tips, then:

- \*Shop the specials whenever you can, but don't spend time and money racing around the city from store to store.
- \*Whenever possible, buy store brands.
- \*In general, stay away from the convenience stores (Minit Mart, Nite Owl) and the supermarkets near the IU campus. They're almost always more expensive.

\*Eisner's is the only store in town with unit pricing. That doesn't mean the Jewel Corporation (Eisner's daddy) is out to help you out, but by using the unit prices for comparison shopping you can save money.

\*Mike's Fruit Stand, Fourteenth and North College, has the most delicious fruits and vegetables in town. They usually aren't cheaper, but their stuff sure tastes good.

\*Co-ops for meat and other goods usually spring up after school starts. Keep your eye out for them-- they'll definitely save you money.



**SUPERMARKETS** (cheap to expensive)  
*Eisner's, K-Mart, Marsh, Kroger (downtown), Kroger (Eastland), Standard, Hatch's IGA, A & P.*

For natural foods, try the Clear Moment on North Grant. They have natural vitamins and minerals, organically-grown vegetables, brown rice, and the like.



# They Cook

What's what with the restaurant scene in Bloomington is obvious as you enter town from any direction. Franchise carry-out and short-order houses clutter the landscape like gaudy mushrooms springing from the clay overnight. If that type of plastic vittles are your taste in food, just lurch onto your favorite and stick with it. They're all listed in the Bell Telephone Monopoly's yellow pages.

If, on the other hand, you're looking for an inexpensive, friendly little place with just Good Food, you give, friendly little place with just Good Food, you might as well forget it. With the possible exception of Bender's Cafeteria (especially for lunch), none of Bloomington's medium-priced restaurants can receive unqualified recommendations. Don't let that stop you from exploring, however, and if you do discover a place you like, let us know so we can spread the word.

In the range of the high-price spread, the general consensus seems to be that Sully's has it over The Fireside. Don't expect to get out of either of those places for less than five bucks a person.

Foreign foods in Bloomington consist mainly of pizza, pizza, and more pizza-- if that's a foreign food, even. Try Little Caesar's North-- they have beer specials and old-time movies and generally-approved pizza-type cuisine. The town's only Chinese restaurant is the Dragon Inn, on route 37 to the north. It's not too bad and not too expensive, but try to go with at least four people to take advantage of family fare.

Bars are a matter of choice. Nick's is a student favorite, as is the Regulator and the Village Pump. Places west of Walnut tend to be working-class hangouts (build the worker-student alliance).

The place we'd really like to turn you on to is the New Age Deli, the community's own natural foods restaurant at 517 East Tenth Street (between Indiana and Dunn). You won't find a piece of meat in the house, but you will find fantastic vegetable, rice, fruit, and egg dishes at very cheap prices. (Be sure to try the Super Omelette.) In addition, friendly freaks run the Deli at an informal and congenial pace.

On and near the IU campus, there are eating spots in the Union and on the Third, Tenth, and Indiana main drags. We particularly like Peterson's in Cross-town, the Union bakery, the Library cafeteria, and the Gables.

Baskin & Robbins has 31 flavors of very good ice cream-- which will have to do unless you can get to Havana, where they are more and better yet.



Item	Eisner's, College Mall Rd.	K-Mart, College Mall	Standard, College Mall	Kroger, S. College	Kroger, Eastland	Loudata, downtown	A & P, downtown	Ault's IGA	Hatch's IGA	Highland Village IGA	Cross-town IGA	Nite Owl, Jordan Square														
Milk, half gallon	55	32	59	79	48	26	1.07	10	26	36	38	44	20	9	60	35	55	1.39	59	69	26	39	85	35	dnc	
Colonial bread, 1 lb.	55	31	69	89	69	39	1.09	10	24	36	47	48	19	9	60	37	59	1.39	59	79	26	29	85	35	30	
Stark & Wetzel Bacon, 1 lb.	55	38	59	89	49	39	1.01	10	25	37	49	55	23	9	60	53	59	1.79	59	89	26	29	85	37	31	
Tide detergent, 49 oz.	55	38	69	89	51	39	1.05	10	24	37	47	48	19	9	60	39	69	1.49	69	89	26	39	86	35	31	
Eggs, Grade A large	55	38	69	89	55	39	1.05	10	24	37	47	48	20	9	60	39	69	1.49	69	89	26	45	86	35	31	
Kellogg corn flakes, 18 oz.	55	38	79	89	46	40	1.08	12	25	37	49	51	20	11	63	41	59	1.07	59	79	29	39	85	36	31	
Kraft Colby cheese, 16 oz.	57	38	69	89	51	32	1.13	13	27	45	47	59	nis	12	67	41	65	1.49	77	85	31	39	85	39	31	
Campbell's tomato soup	55	32	nis	82	49	45	1.09	13	27	41	nis	25	11	69	41	69	1.08	89	89	32	33	91	41	31		
Green Giant peas, 17 oz.	55	38	69	79	54	29	1.09	11	28	39	49	59	25	12	69	43	69	1.08	73	dnc	29	36	91	37	31	
Dole pineapple slices	55	38	79	79	54	29	1.09	11	28	39	49	55	21	12	69	43	63	1.08	73	dnc	29	36	91	37	31	
Heinz ketchup, 26 oz.	55	38	89	79	49	45	1.09	13	28	39	49	nis	25	12	73	43	69	1.08	73	89	30	33	91	37	31	
Chef Boy-ar-dee cheese pizza	56	38	79	99	53	59	1.23	17	35	55	59	75	29	17	89	55	dnc	dnc	79	dnc	39	nis	nis	49	dnc	
Kraft macaroni dinner																										
Jello, 3 oz.																										
Peter Pan peanut butter, 18 oz.																										
Duncan Hines cake mix, chocolate																										
Chicken parts, per lb.																										
Boneless round steak																										
Ground beef																										
Ground chuck																										
Alpo dog food																										
Head lettuce																										
Coca-cola, 12 oz. 8-pack																										
Scot towels																										
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nis — not in stock      dnc — do not carry

## supermarket survey

(stores ranked in descending order based upon the number of items in each store which are below city-wide average prices)

Thanks and a tip of our hats to The Indiana Daily Student, July 20, 1971, page 3.

# Services,



**Books:** Contact Emptry is a relatively new, relatively cheap, used book, record and et cetera store. The current student government has promised a book co-op soon. Follett-Curry's probably has the best selection in town. Other places should be avoided if possible.

**Don't buy books till after the first class, maybe even the first week of classes, after you've received a syllabus.** Bigger Beaver book buyers often find themselves with \$50 worth of books that are "optional reading."

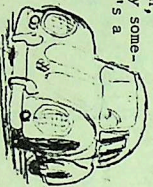
**Printing:** If you need a Leaflet, pamphlet, calling card, poster, long as it's not sexist, printed, ugly) call the Free Wheeling Women's Press. They're the cheapest and they print with love. 9-4916

**Internal Revenue:** Something to remember when April comes around is that the Internal Revenue folks will help you with your tax return. They know and all the money saving tricks too and are required to tell you about them. Don't nod off for regular customers.

**The Monroe County Library:** First of all, the Monroe Co. Library on Kirkwood is a great building--very modern with comfortable chairs. Second, they have "readable" books, unlike I.U. Library which has "scholarly" books. Third, Monroe Co. has a record collection, you can borrow from. Fourth, they sometimes show films of interest. It's a fine place to go.

**Tenant's Needs:** Student Legal Services lawyer, Tom Ross is getting together a handbook for renters. Until that comes out, some tips:

1. Always read your lease. It will tell you what your landlord can do to you (it won't help you to know what you can do to him) and what his rights are (you, as a tenant, have very few rights).
2. As soon as you move in, make a list of damages in the apartment or house (in the landlord's presence).



**Car repairs:** There are several good places for VW repairs: Wagen Works, and Volks Haus have been warmly endorsed. For other service, the gas station at Tenth and the Bypass has been recommended (Gulf).

If you suspect your car is ailing, but you don't know why, a good thing to do is to have a diagnostic test done on it. Then you know exactly what's wrong and can tell the repair people what to fix. People, especially women, have been taken by unscrupulous repairmen, who assume they don't know anything about cars and fix things that don't need fixing at great expense.

By far the best thing to do is to learn to fix your own car. If you have a Volkswagen, *How to Keep Your Volkswagen Alive* (a manual of step by step procedures for the complete idiot) by John Muir (\$5.50 from John Muir Publications, Box 613, Santa Fe, N.M.) will tell you how to do just that.

**Reference Service:** The I.U. Main Library maintains a reference service which you can call if you're home researching a paper and discover that you lack one vital point of info. They'll actually look some things up for you, other things they'll just tell you about. But it's worth it to ask them, since the librarians know about lots of indexes, reference sources, obscure journals and the like, that you'd spend hours looking for in the stacks. 7-8028

**Legal needs and legal hassles:** Ross is the first legal services lawyer; Tom (Minops), make that second person, his number, in flux. In an emergency call student, since the location of his office is late at night, early in the morning, on Christmas day, and we'll call (i.e., late at night, early in the morning, on Christmas day, and we'll call you best to find help.

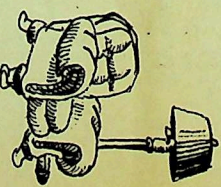
**About utility companies:** To get utilities you must go to the office of each service (electricity and phone can be handled by mail or phone. Deposits are required for each service; water electricity \$25, gas from \$15 up. The phone company charges varying rates, \$25 is normal.

**Gardening:** To remember when spring comes: The University rents, for a small sum, cultivate yourself. A great way to save money on fresh vegetables. Gardeners who have a first choice (colored) plants are available.

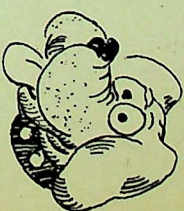
**Married students have a first choice:** The best you need to help you with your garden is *Grow Your Own*, by Jeanie Pearlington, \$1.75 from Random House.

**Cashing Checks:** Merchants are generally not happy about cashing checks, here are some who will do it.

**Krogers and Kirkwood Pharmacy:** Will cash personal checks (with I.D.) and I.U. pay checks.  
**I.U. Bookstore:** Will cash personal checks for up to \$50. (10¢ charge.)  
**Wilde Drugs:** Will cash personal checks with I.D.  
**Hoops Drug Store, Super X Drug Store, Cross-town Grocery, Haggan:** Will cash checks for up to \$50. (10¢ charge.)  
**I.U. Bookstore:** Will cash checks for up to \$10 when bookstore is closed.  
**I.U. Activettes:** Will cash checks for up to \$10 when bookstore is closed.  
**Super X Drug Store, Super X Drug Store, Cross-town Grocery, and Haggan IGA:** Will cash checks for up to \$10 when bookstore is closed.  
**Wilde Drugs:** Will cash checks for up to \$10 when bookstore is closed.  
**Wilde Drugs:** Will cash checks for up to \$10 when bookstore is closed.



**Furniture and Appliances:** Match the bulletin boards and want ads, say those who know. If that doesn't yield what you're looking for, the discount stores run a distant second.

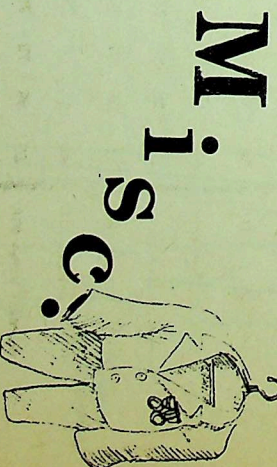


**Pets:** Bloomington is not as friendly a town for animals as it might seem. Don't let your dog run loose; it might be picked up by the dog catcher, even if it has a collar.  
 If your pet gets sick, the cheapest (and maybe the best) veterinarian around is Dr. James Brester in Beanblossom, Ind. His office hours are from 4-7 p.m. Monday thru Friday. Unless it's an emergency (in which case you'd do better to go someplace closer) it's worth the drive to Beanblossom, since for worming, shots, etc., Brester is much cheaper than any vet. in Bloomington.  
 If you have to go out of town, can't find a soul to care for Fido, and have to resort to leaving him in a kennel, Dr. Brester knows a great place in the country where a family will board your pet for \$1.00 a day.



## Tips,

**Checking Accounts:** Before you worry about getting checks cashed, you'll probably spend some time deciding where to open an account. If you're not the sort who writes checks for everything (and thus needs a local bank), we'd recommend The Bloomfield State Bank, Bloomfield, Indiana. Write to them at that address for info. on opening a checking account. They're nice, grateful for your patronage, and there's no charge for the account. You can't beat that in town.



**Free Clothes:** The Clear Moment Natural Food Store has a "recycling pile", with free clothes and other goodies. Drop off unwanted articles and pick up some new ones.

# Bloomington — Gateway to Indianapolis

TO LOW INCOME HOUSING

THIS COULD BE LOW INCOME HOUSING BUT ITS NOT

HERE IT IS GANG!  
BLOOMINGTON'S  
BORNO SHOP!!

UPTOWN

THIS IS THE SITE  
OF A BANK, WHICH  
UNDER THE GUISE OF  
SERVING THE PEOPLE,  
ACTUALLY  
ROBS THE PEOPLE

THE BANK GUARD LIES  
USUALLY

LOOK LEFT

BLOOMINGTON POLICE  
CREATING A SCENE ON  
THEIR WAY TO ACCIDENT #1

S. ORAV

A BLOOMINGTON FIRE  
TRUCK ON ROUTE 1 LEANS AND  
THE 83 TRUCK COLLIDES WITH  
CONCRETE WITH COLLISION COURSE  
WITH THE BLOOMINGTON BUZZ

THE DOGGIE  
BOYS

KRWANS  
CLUB

ESTABLISHED SITE OF  
BLOOMINGTON RDM  
CENTER.

THE FIRE STATION  
HERE BLOOMINGTON'S  
DEANE FIRE STATION  
SPREAD THE GAZES  
OF THE CITY OF  
INDIANAPOLIS  
AND COMPENSATE  
LIVES WITH THE CITY

POLICE AND  
RELATED AGENCIES  
SCENE OF THE BURNING  
REMAINING (ALL OR PART)

LOTS  
OF  
WILE  
CAPITALISTIC  
BUSINESS  
ESTABLISHMENTS  
ON THIS  
SIDE

THE  
COURTHOUSE

SCENE OF THE  
REBORN \$12,000  
MIDWESTERN  
LONDON

TURKED BY ANOTHER  
PERSON TO BE  
AN INTERESTING  
MATTERS

BEVERAGE OF  
BIRDSHIT

(CAUSED BY AN ACCIDENT #1)  
A SCENE OF THE  
REMAINING AND SPOT OF  
TRAFFIC

A BANK  
(IT'S A  
BLOCK WEST)

2-WAY  
STOP

CLOTHING

GO

STOP

REGISTER

TUMBLE  
REMAINS INK.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE  
HELL IS IN THIS BLOCK,  
BESIDES I'M SORTED,  
I CAN'T KEEP MY EYES OPEN

OH YES!!  
ANOTHER  
BANK!

MEMBER CAN NOT SWEET JOE  
SHOW YOU KNOW ONLY  
STEPS AHEAD

ONE WAY

ONE WAY

ONE WAY

WALNUT AVE.

THE POLICE!  
LOOKOUT TOWER

DOWNTOWN

ANOTHER  
FINANCIAL  
INSTITUTION  
THEY GIVE  
CREDIT TO  
BANKERS

WALNUT  
STATION?  
THEY'LL  
SELL  
VA OLEBEE

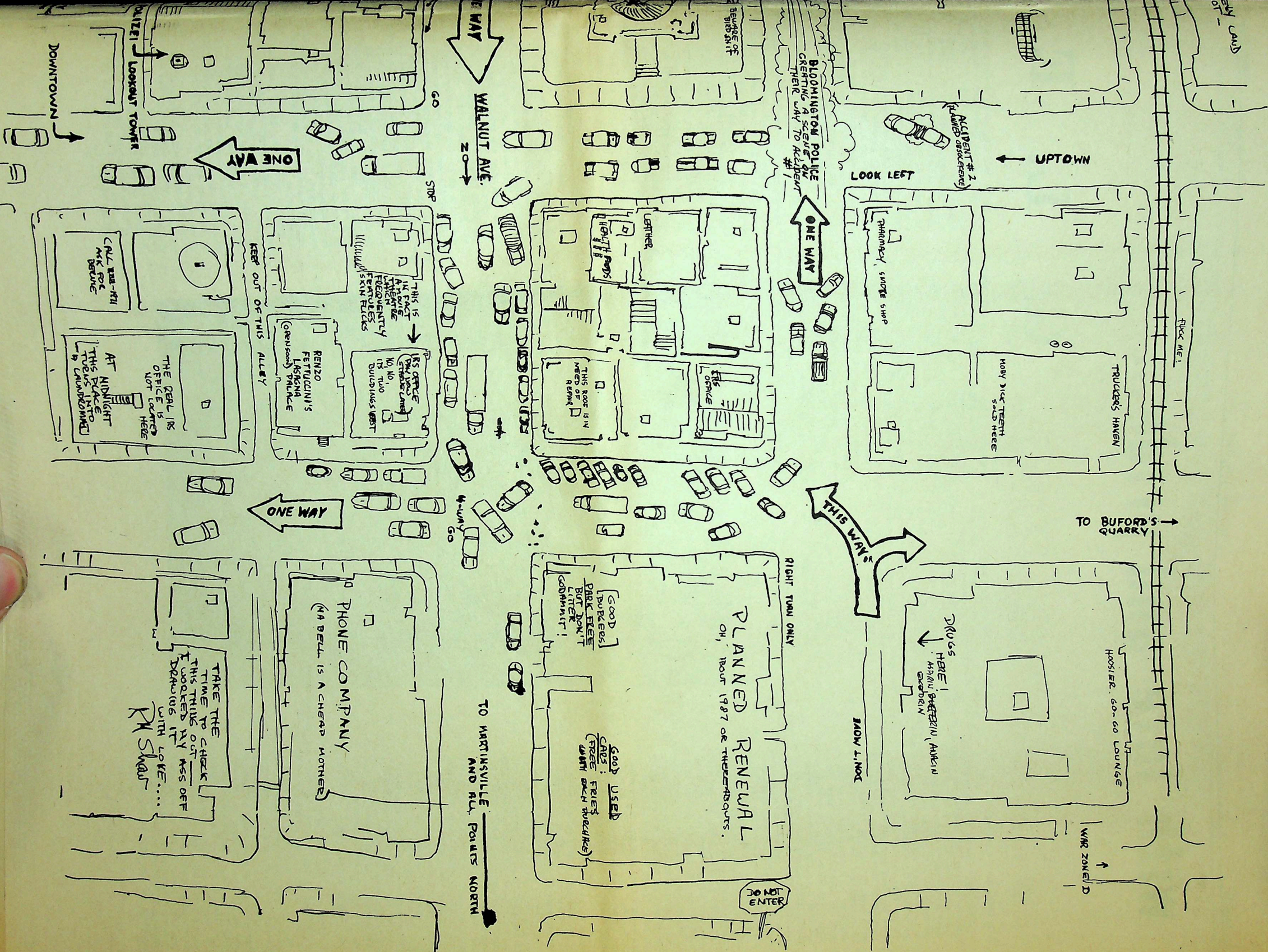
CLOUD OF SMOKE BY  
BEING EMERGED BY  
TWO NARROW BOYS  
CARS

FENDERS  
DINNER

A SHOOT

I GOT A RUMBLE  
NEEDS TOGETHER  
W/INTELL.





# With love and pride...

## G. I. F.

### On Being Gay in General

Being gay can be a big personal hassle or just one of many facts about you, depending on how you handle it. Self-acceptance is attained by many people with difficulty, and it is often very hard for gay people to come to terms with themselves. However, if you ever want to feel that you have personal integrity and find some measure of contentment in life, you will have to learn to accept your homosexuality (or bisexuality, or whatever). You must liberate yourself from the pernicious idea that homosexual behaviour is a form of insanity and cast down the tyranny of traditional stereotyped sex roles. In this matter, as in so many others, you must be prepared to combat American society and to rebel against 2000 years of repressive Judeo-Christian civilization.

Practically speaking, this means that if you really come to think of yourself as a good person and believe that homosexual love can be beautiful, then most of the "problem" of being gay will disappear, for you won't care if people know your sexual preference. True, this is easier said than done, but if you intend to be a real person, you must try to get over what Aunt Chanya told you to yourself. Though it may sound unbelievable to you now, what today seems to involve a continuing crisis will tomorrow be only a commonplace in your life.

Friends are a help to anyone trying to work out the order of his own life within that of the universe. If you aren't aware of the fact, there are many homosexuals in the world and in Bloomington. (In the general population estimates of male homosexuality run as high as one in six.) If you are still in your closet and feel you are being stifled, there is no more positive step to take than to talk over your hang-ups with someone who understands what you are talking about and going through; i.e., someone gay. If you don't know anyone, call Gay Liberation (see below) or go to one of their meetings. It is important to realize that you are *not* alone and certainly no monster.

Remember: *The only perverted sex act is the one you can't perform!*

### Gay Life in Bloomington

Organized gay life in Bloomington is largely centered around the university with a few townsmen thrown in. The local bourgeoisie is rather straight and one rarely meets a doctor, lawyer, merchant, etc. A typical party consists of, say, 50% undergraduates, 30% graduate students and 20% others (i.e., locals, faculty, university employees, etc.) In saying "organized" gay life, I refer to those homosexuals who know one another personally to some degree and/or meet socially. This number, of course, constitutes only the visible part of an iceberg, and there are many, many homosexuals, ranging from stonecutters to faculty members, who are only known, primarily

on a sexual basis, to those who have chanced upon them in furtive encounters.

Most parties in Bloomington are open and any friendly person is welcome. They are usually largely male, but occasionally there is a sizeable group of women present. When the university is in session, there is some kind of party almost every weekend. As at many Bloomington parties, the pigs sometimes come and tell you to keep it down, but in the last ten years there has never been a raid on a party or an arrest made. (It would be bad press for the university.)

There is no gay bar in Bloomington. Formerly many gay people went to "The Royal Oaks," which moved last winter to a new location and became "Your Place." After the move, the management demonstrated swinish hostility to the

presence of homosexuals and made them unwelcome with an almost religious fervor. Currently some gay people patronize "Nick's English Hut" (generally popular among students), where they are grudgingly tolerated by those in charge.

Gay bars in Indianapolis are: "The Alps" (older crowd, quiet), "The Golden Horn Pub" (younger, dancing, crowded on weekends), "The Famous Door" (drag show), and the "Bertie K Club" (mostly women, drag show). Earlier in the evening there is "The Ruins", a restaurant with gay management.

Cruising (i.e., locating and picking up sexual partners) goes on practically everywhere. The Union Bldg. is the most active spot on campus and besides the join scene there is a lot of staring in the Commons. After dark

there is cruising along Seventh Street near and at the Showalter Fountain and also around the Well House and adjacent woods; these two locations, however, are active mostly during the warmer months. Kirkwood Avenue from the edge of campus to the square is frequently cruised even in the dead of winter. There the scene is both on foot and in cars. One can often find congenial company, both gay and straight, in people's park (corner of Dunn and Kirkwood). Hustlers are rare in Bloomington and those who appear every now and then are usually amateurish local boys moonlighting.

### Gay Liberation Front in Bloomington

Gay Liberation Front was first organized in Bloomington in August of 1970 when about 35 gay people came out and decided that it was time that Bloomington join the rising tide of the radical gay movement throughout America. We made our debut at last year's activity fair with a literature table--where for the first time, Bloomington was faced with the haunting spectre of revolting homosexuals. We organized consciousness-raising groups in which we got together to discuss our experiences of gay oppression and to discover a collective identity as gay people. We sponsored a fabulously successful Halloween dance which was rumored to have been the event of the season. In November a delegation went to Washington for the Black Panther Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention. In December, gay women split the Bloomington group, charging that GLF was male-dominated and that the men were not dealing with their own sexism and chauvinism. This action on the part of the women made many men realize that while they were criticizing ceaselessly the sexism in straights and shouting "Off the Butch" they were still failing to deal with their own oppressive attitudes. During the year various speakers came to our meetings, speaking on topics from law to the Kinsey Institute's research to religion. In March a National Gay Liberation Conference was held in Austin, Texas and the Bloomington delegation was the largest present. During the Mayday offensive in Washington, Bloomington GLF sent seven brothers to lend support for ending the war in Vietnam. In July an action was brought against Nick's English Hut for discriminating against gays. The bar was picketed and leafleted until the management removed an offensive sign.

This is part of our past. Come out and help us make a gay future... together. Literature and information will be available at the Fall Activities Fair. See us there. GLF and Gay Women's Liberation meetings will be held regularly during the year. Notices usually appear in the Daily Student Calendar of Events.

Gay Liberation will be happy to talk to you at almost any level. For information call 332-6077. Join us in the great struggle against all forms of enslavement and oppression. If you too have grown tired of sitting at the back of the bus, help us do something about it.





Dwelling lonely in our ranks,  
 Hanks of nonanhood, society, definded  
 Listening to the rain of sister winds —  
 uncompreending.

Voices raised, messages confused, I join.  
 Me craint against unyielding rock,  
 Dained into uncertainty.

Fragmented voices muffled  
 Regroup and try again.  
 This time against the yielding trees

Thought bent to catch the message of the winds,  
 Face tree reality distorts  
 For from his rooted stance, he cannot know our need

So on we move,  
 Perhaps to find our common voice  
 By listening to each other.

Frank Dunne

# WOMEN'S LIBERATION / HUMAN LIBERATION

COMMON SENSE



IMS

Often when a woman begins to establish her own identity, create her personal priorities and life style, she encounters conflicting pressures which contribute to a special kind of distortion. The pressures are sometimes subtle and usually tend to reinforce traditional feminine roles. As a woman's consciousness is raised about her own oppression she becomes more aware of the pressures and often more confused as to how to combat them effectively. She may need help, a friend, encouragement to find her own sense of self. Perhaps this manual can offer some assistance to such women.

If you are a freshman new to the I.U. campus you may need assistance in developing a personal value system, both academically and socially, as you make the transition from parent-oriented world to a self-determined ideology. If you are a female employee of the University where discrimination is more obvious, you may be interested to find out how other women in similar situations have reacted to this or begun to group together to attempt to mobilize their power in bargaining with big brothers. If you came to Bloomington as a mere wife, tied to the purse strings of a faculty member, Ph.D. candidate, or student, you may find yourself in a lonely and unfulfilled situation. If you are a third world woman, you probably realize that your career objectives are problematic. If you are a female faculty member or graduate student, you may find it difficult to ignore that women here make \$100 a month less than their male counterparts and have fewer career expectations. This is the year for women to work together to protest our grievances and to secure the strength necessary for continuous struggle.

In March 1969 eighteen Bloomington women disturbed by problems such as those mentioned above, realizing they had undergone subtle but severe mistreatment, attempted to redefine their role as women in society by joining together in a long-term process of reorientation. This liberation process continues from Bloomington women today. What follows in this handbook is one result of this joint women's effort. What we have written is perhaps too lonely and unfulfilled enough to communicate that sisterhood is powerful.



In the four or so years that are spent being an undergraduate, a woman at I.U. might encounter her first experience with the problem of finding her own identity in an educational system that persists in many ways in trying to keep women in established roles. She may be baffled or discouraged by these encounters. She may succumb unquestioningly to the pressures of being a "good" coed, or she may slowly become aware of a limited and shallow role, both socially and academically. And it seems that it is



from the attempts to counter this kind of role-playing that many of the hassles for women arise. While it is not possible in an article of this sort to make universal statements of fact about undergraduate women at Indiana, it is feasible to assemble the thoughts and feelings of a few women who do, perhaps, have representative reactions, experiences and frustrations. These women discussed their present situations and hoped-for goals with openness and articulateness, some emphasizing social problems, others, academic difficulties.

In talking about some of the social aspects of the I.U. campus that a woman might encounter while living in a dorm, Ellen, an attractive, dark-haired, athletic junior, admitted that as a freshman she was unsure of herself. Both she and some of her friends often "felt upset or out of it" if they didn't have dates on the weekends. In her first year here she lived at Wilkie where there are perhaps some pressures for girls to "prove themselves" socially. Sophomore year was spent in the French House at GBC where the atmosphere was relaxed and more genuinely friendly. She felt she was beginning to make better friendships with men and women, learning how to relate to everyone simply as people.

Ellen told of an instance, however, of the kind of artificial situation that can make dorm living so unpleasant. During her year at Wilkie she lived on the academic floor, and on one occasion it was decided they would have an exchange dinner with the Evans Scholars. Perhaps this was set up so that they

could meet their academic equals, but at any rate "they were really stupid," Ellen felt, and the situation was dull and humiliating. Afterwards the boys discussed who were the most popular, desirable or fun girls and proceeded to call them for dates. Realizing what was happening Ellen promptly swore off all such future situations or anything even remotely similar to a blind date. It was refreshing to find that Ellen and many of her friends no longer consider marriage the prime goal of their lives; in fact Ellen stressed that she "can't imagine being married." As a political science major she sees law school as a possibility for the future and is also interested in biology.

Eager to stay in a learning environment and retain her freedom, she considers it sad but amusing that "even some intelligent girls" view marriage as their only ultimate goal.

Ellen went on to say that she realized some of her male friends didn't consider her exactly "feminine" -- one assumes it is because she doesn't shave her legs, because she wins at tennis, because she is a bright and creative student, perhaps essentially because she has a quality of independence that is not assigned to the typical woman's role.

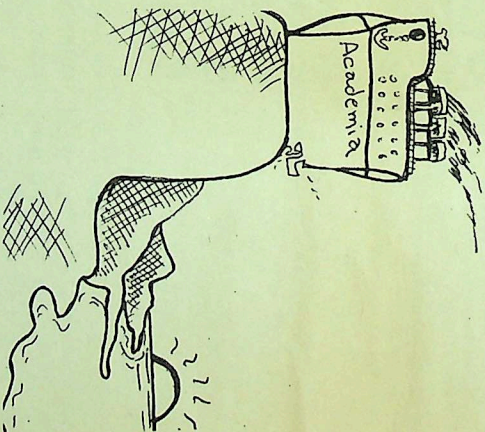
Teri is a dark-haired senior studying sociology and urban studies who chose to be part of a sorority at I.U., and she discussed some of the good and bad aspects of this life-style. Her personal attraction to sororities arose in part from a lonely situation in the dorm during her freshman year. She felt disillusioned that she didn't develop a close relationship with her roommate, who seemed to be on a "marathon date." In her opinion the desire to be involved in close friendships is one of the main reasons why girls pledge. The attractiveness of the more homelike atmosphere in a sorority house and the feeling of sisterhood and unity are apparently factors which contribute to the continued success of sororities here. It is nice, said Teri, to be with women who are glad to be with each other.

Teri was willing however to admit that there are problems involved with the Greek system as it exists today. Most sororities require a certain academic standing, thus eliminating many women immediately. Certain sororities tend to seek out women with particular qualities and for women with many houses have a certain image -- intellectual, fun, good-looking, rich, etc. Teri stresses that despite this, many kinds of individuals exist within the system and "there seems to be greater diversity each year." One may question however the worth of an institution that divides women in these ways, and whether the feeling of sisterhood within a sorority can counterbalance this larger division. Teri felt personally that the divisions were an excusable evil, since, in her opinion, most groupings of people have some kinds of inevitable discriminating factors.

In the sororities it seems the majority of women still consider marriage as a probability and Teri herself will

be getting married next summer. Already she has been hassling out some of the expected problems in her future life. She hopes to have a job in a city government and dislikes having to go where her husband works. She insists on shared housework and isn't sure that she wants to have children. She is very hopeful that these things can be worked out. In the meantime though she will be living in the sorority house where "there is a great sense of friendship" that can hopefully transcend the problems and inequities of the sorority system.

Claudia, self-confident and energetic, majors in accounting, an area that a woman still has to fight her way into today. She considers law school as a possibility in the future, and is thinking about a career combining law and accounting. The discrimination against women is great but Claudia feels that women should be encouraged to enter this field in spite of this factor.



So far at the I.U. business school Claudia has encountered less discrimination from professors than she expected, in fact "there seems to be interest and fascination that a woman could do so well," an attitude not untouched by chauvinism. On the whole professors have been encouraging. "It was a professor who originally suggested law school -- which was really a shock." It was the first time she considered a distinct goal.

There have been some problems however with male students who seem to resent competition from women in their field. Last semester she was in a class in which the students were divided into groups and worked together within these groups throughout the course. These corporations and at the end of the course groups audited each other's work. The group Claudia's team audited had

Continued on page 26.

## 1) MARRIAGE



## 1) - ABORTION 101

Because abortion is an "illegal" form of birth control in Indiana, you do not have the right to end an unwanted pregnancy even though you may not have had access to contraceptive information, devices or pills or even the right to the freedom of sexual expression or choice of sexual partner. In short you do not have the right to control your own body.

### Some Facts About Abortion

Many Mid-western women who need and want abortions, or who have in the past and will again in the future need them live in fearful foreboding or memory of the consequences of illegal abortion. This is why it is important to realize you are not alone or weird in this untenable situation--an estimated one million illegal abortions are performed in the U.S. each year. One out of every five pregnancies is aborted illegally. And furthermore it is only because illegal abortions are performed improperly by incompetent people that so many women die or become hospitalized each year from this cause. Partly because of the distorted way that our own sexuality is presented to us, many mid-western women may still be unaware of the fact that a properly performed abortion, if done during the first three months of pregnancy, is 4 times safer than carrying a pregnancy to term.

Don't believe the myth that laws proscribing and prohibiting your sexuality and your right to safe abortion are there to protect you. Indiana's abortion law originated in the 19th Century. It is believed that its stringency is due in part to the fact that people were needed to populate the plains. I think most of us would agree that this is no longer a priority. According to the antiquated law a physician may perform an abortion only if it is a necessary operation to preserve the life of the woman. No other reason, such as rape, incest, or possible deformity of the child is allowable. It is important to remember that laws were not meant for the perpetuation of outdated systems appropriate to some past age or philosophy. It is obvious that women's rights were as yet of little consequence when these laws were made. As women begin to perceive that they are full citizens and persons with the right to full control of their bodies, these laws will be re-written. At present they are not in our interest; they do not protect us; they do not help us; they do not meet our needs.

Many of the problems of women who are married to the university' can be traced back to one event: the circumstances under which we came here. Most women who are married to students and faculty members weren't already living in Bloomington when they got married. Most of us came here because our husbands wanted to be at Indiana University. We wives had no particular interest in I.U., but even so we were expected to pack up our lives and move. The experiences and feelings that we describe here will not fit many, but we think they may fit many.

Some of us were lucky. We were at points in our lives when change was convenient. Perhaps we didn't like the old city anyway; or we would just as soon raise our children in a small mid-western town as anywhere else; or I.U. happened to have a good program in the right field (but just try to find that job in Bloomington once you have finished that "good program").

# sexual politics

## Indiana Abortion Law Repeal

Federal legislation, of course, cannot repeal state abortion laws; that can only be done by the states themselves. Last fall a group of women in Bloomington got together to begin the open campaign against Indiana's abortion law. The group, calling itself the Indiana Abortion Law Repeal Coalition, provides literature tables on the campus and in the community where they distribute information to women about their choices and inform people of the Bloomington Problem Pregnancy phone number (336-0903). The Coalition also provides speakers to anyone interested in arranging a program dealing with any topic related to the legal, social, or medical aspects of abortion. To arrange for a speaker call Helen Depree, 339-0252. The Coalition also keeps a file of articles, books, and news clippings dealing with Abortion and Abortion Law Repeal throughout the country.

### Legislative Action

Last Spring an Abortion Reform Bill was briefly discussed by the Indiana Legislature. Senator Rogers who introduced the bill at the Committee Hearing referred to the abortion issue as a "hot potato." He was worse than non-committal, he neither explained nor supported the bill at the Committee Hearing. The only previous attempt at a Reform Bill (not to be confused with Repeal) was a watered-down effort in 1967. That year the Bill even made it to the governor who lived up to his ignorant provincial image and vetoed it. Even had it passed it would not have helped most women who need and or get abortions each year in this state. Abortions needed because of Rape, Incest, Fetal Deformity and Mental Problems make up only a small minority of those actually performed. Such "Reforms" do not help the majority of women (married or unmarried) who desire abortion as a form of birth control to terminate unwanted pregnancies. Reform Bills also discriminate against the poor, because only rich women can afford the medical and legal assistance involved in obtaining such an operation.

The Bill was tabled in Committee; your rights to control of your female body aren't even worth a debate on the floor by these fine fellows (or--Religious Lobbies are wealthy, take your pick).

### Court Action

A class action suit can be filed by a small number of plaintiffs on behalf of a larger class. In some states

but for most of us wives, moving was a requirement of our husband's career. Your husband may not have liked the fellowship offer or the job here at I.U. and he may not have had any real alternatives, but he did know that he was moving here on his own account, with at least the hope of furthering his own career.

Many wives, on the other hand, simply turned our backs on good jobs or good degree programs in order to help a husband pursue his. We arrived to find no programs in the right field, no teaching positions in the right department, no jobs at all. (The woman who is herself a student or faculty member has a great deal to lose too. Especially if they are in the same department and her husband decides to stay on at I.U., her own career is very likely to be severely blocked.)

Take the case of a woman who spent several years training for working in

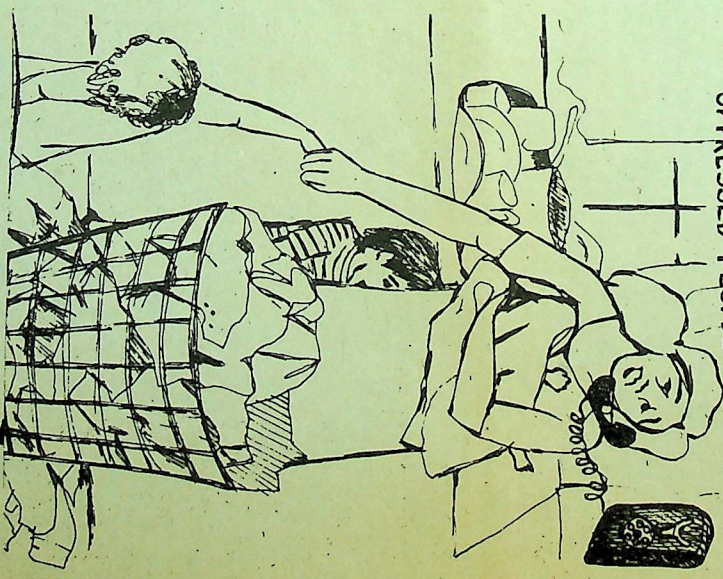
a black ghetto. She was challenged and stimulated by her work but willing to give it up to move to Bloomington so her husband could pursue his career at I.U. With her highly specialized training and interest she can not find work here that is satisfying and suited to her skills. Will she be able to pick-up her career when she moves again after three years? Will she be immobilized by her frustration in Bloomington and begin to question her ability to do the one thing she was eager to do and capable of doing before? Equally important would our husbands give up three years at the very beginning of their careers to let us begin ours? We are sure they would not. Why, then, were we so willing to give up our plans for them? Some of us wonder....

In some ways, Bloomington seems to have been set up to keep us from becoming aware of this gap. There are art classes, dance classes, excellent libraries, special hours and a private dressing room at the swimming pool (but don't try to use the sauna which happens

continued to page 26

(revisited)

"I'M SORRY, HE'S NOT HOME NOW; HE'S OUT FIGHTING FOR OPPRESSED PEOPLES."



(Com. being one, and hopefully, this state before too long) such action has been taken by women who have had illegal abortions on behalf of all women needing safe legal care. Such a case can be effective and large numbers of women can sign as plaintiffs and thus register their grievance against these laws.

In Indiana the only court action now pending is the suit filed by Physicians and Ministers in March 1970. This suit asks that the Indiana Abortion Law be declared unconstitutional. The suit is based on the claim that the law interferes with the right of privacy of law. The law also interferes with the

right of women to get the best possible medical care. The claim is made that the law violates Ministers and Physicians rights to practice according to the highest standard of their profession.

Though even winning the case will be a kind of false victory in the larger battle for medically excellent, legal abortion; working with the case and supporting it will teach you some about the system we are dealing with. If you are interested in being a plaintiff in a class action suit by and for women, or in finding out more about the planned activities of the Indiana Abortion Repeal Coalition, call 339-0252

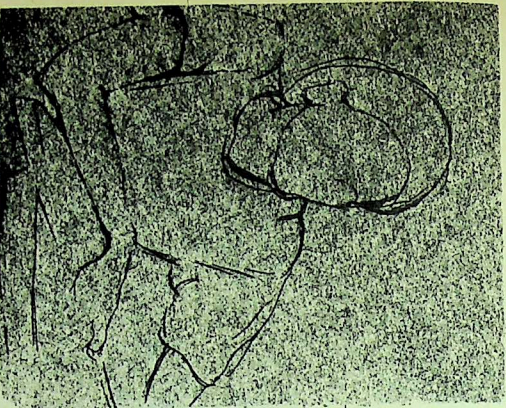
# Lesbian

# Oppression ...

*is having to spend all your time dealing with other women's anti-lesbian attitudes when you really want to talk about other topics like youth oppression, imperialism, racism, as well as sexism.*

Being a gay woman in this time and place is very confusing, and don't let anybody tell you different. First of all, there's your mother telling you that good old Sally down the street just got married and her husband is so good looking, and your younger sister is almost engaged to Fred, and what about you dear, well I suppose you're just particular, you'll find the right man yet. And she talks about her future grandchildren, and assumes that you are just going to follow right along. You have visions of saying "Well mum, I think you'd better give the bassinette and the silver christening cup to Sally, because I'm never getting married, I'm in love with my roommate and we love each other very much and we're going to live together for the rest of our lives." But then you imagine her face after you've said that, so you go along nodding and letting her believe that the right man will come along.

Suppose you live in a dormitory, with hundreds of other girls who are talking incessantly about John and Richard and Charlie, and getting pinned and lavaliered and engaged, and who they went out with Saturday night, which movie they went to see, and whether they went to his apartment afterwards. Unless you pretend to be very unfriendly they ask you about all those things, and what can you say about going to the



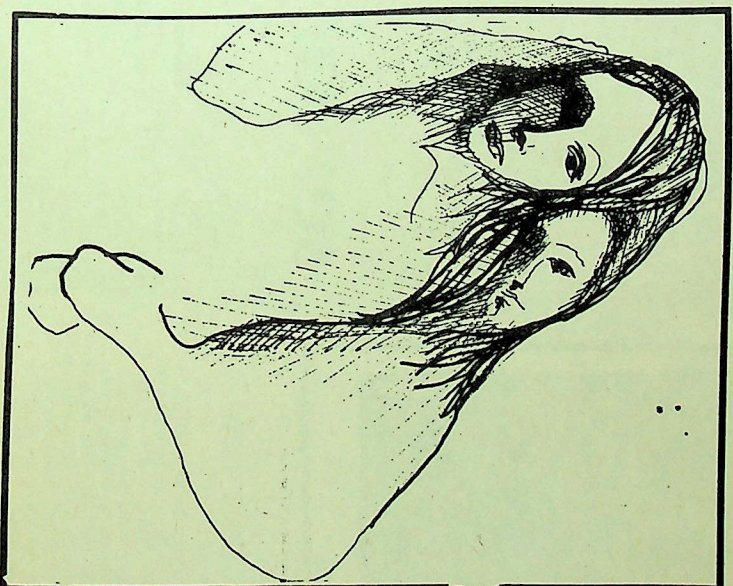
movies with your girlfriends, what can you say when they nicely try to fix you up with their handsome brother in town for the weekend? So you go out with their brother and try to figure out how to avoid kissing him goodnight without being unfriendly, or else you make up all this school work you have to do. Every once in a while somebody will say something about the two girls down the hall, and your stomach drops down to your feet, but you can't let your

facial expression change the slightest bit, you just pretend to be naive, or not very interested. Sometimes you have a good friend but she has a boyfriend, so on Saturday night she goes off with him, and when they've had a fight you have to listen to how it was and how upset she is, when you want to say, "Well break up with him, and come away with me. But that's impossible to say. Sometimes you put your arm around her and she looks at you as if to tell you to stop being sick. So you start talking about her boyfriend again.

You go to classes and try to keep from looking at the beautiful girl who sits across from you. You flirt with the professor because he expects it. You look in the index of your sociology book under homosexuality and find a lot about male homosexuality and hardly anything about lesbians, maybe a paragraph that says that lesbians haven't been studied very much. Big help. May Gay Liberation comes to talk to the class, your stomach drops down to your feet again, you sit and take very objective looking notes, starting at your notebook and wondering if anybody's being fooled. Afterwards people make comments about how they knew one gay guy in high school who was really sick, or how they think that homosexuality should be legalized, but they wouldn't want their children to know any homosexuals. Or they think that homosexual marriages are okay, but they can't stand those blatant fags and dykes. I mean that's sick, that's really sick, you can't deny that. (And Norman Mailer is healthy.)

Or maybe you have a job typing or waiting tables. With a boss who comes and looks over your shoulder, maybe he doesn't even pinch your ass, but one of the ways he keeps from being bored is to flirt with you, ask you if you have a boyfriend, buy you coffee, wink at you every once in a while. And naturally he expects you to play right along, you're sitting there at the typewriter, trying to smile, trying to answer non-committally, when what you want to do is stare him down and announce "Mr. Smith, I am not available. I am not a member of that group of females that you feel you can play games with. Get fucked." However, if he didn't fire you immediately he could make your life hell, by threatening to fire you, by waiting for the morning when you've just had a fight with your lover, and yelling about how you're the worst typist he's ever hired, and ugly to boot. He can invite you to his apartment. Leaving and with a look that says, "I know you hate men, but you can't complain about me to anyone, can you? At least I'm normal." So you pretend to be dumb, or very much in love, or busy. Not letting any crack show in the vent.

Then in the evenings you're afraid that someone will see you with your butchy friends and guess. You kind of wish they would, but you hope they don't. And it's so nice to be around other gay women that you go drinking a lot, and dancing, and partying, trying to forget about going back to work.



Which means that your life is divided neatly into two parts, neither of which acknowledges the other. Some days you feel like you might go into work and flirt with the other secretary by mistake, before you realized where you were. When you have hangers you wish you could settle down and live an integrated life. But all the time you have to hitch up your skirt or pants (depending on whether it's daytime or nighttime) and go off to get through with it.

If you work in a factory maybe there are other lesbians around. Wow! Other lesbians! But there's also a lot of straight women around, sitting next to you, talking about their husbands and boyfriends. Every time a gay woman walks by your head doesn't move but your eyes follow her down the aisle. When the woman next to you asks "Is that a man or a woman?" you answer "Woman," and drop the subject. You can sit and do your job and not talk to anybody about anything personal. You can lie through your teeth, hoping you

can remember to be consistent. Or when anyone looks at you they think you're weird, you can look back like "Sure I'm weird, you wanna make anything of it?" and go on talking about the weather. You'll be accepted as a weird person. One thing you cannot do is forget that you are a strong worthwhile person. Nobody's going to give you any support for being gay. They can dig it if it looks like you're enjoying yourself, but how can you expect them to encourage you when it gets hard? That's it--we have to be invulnerable. In the dorm, in the classroom, at work, at gay parties. It's not like being gay is recognized as a worthy party, and we should be supported on it. We have to be schizotypenic, we have to be master actors, we have to be stage directors and the person who pulls the curtain when we make a dramatic (albeit necessary) exit. We have to give ourselves our own support. Pull ourselves up by our own bootstraps. Most of the time it seems like it's worth it.

*Whatever women do they must do things as well as men to be thought half as good. Unlikely, this is not difficult.*

-- Charlotte Whitton, Mayor of Ottawa, 1883

## THE

## FEMINIST

## EYE

*The intensive childbirth of the unpaid wife, the intensive moneymaking of the paid husband in the Victorian age had terrible results, we cannot doubt, upon the mind and body of the present age.*

-- Virginia Woolf, "Three Guineas, 1938

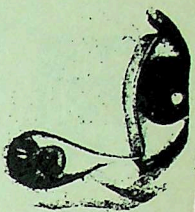
*It is bad to be stupid; she needs to be so good and stupid. It is bad to be clever, because this shows how stupid they were to tell her how stupid she was.*

-- R. D. Laing, "Kings, 1970

*To any men who say population control is a form of genocide, I say: Ask any woman.*

-- Mrs. Judith Hart, British Minister for Overseas Development, quoted in *New York Times, 1970*

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# Secretarial Proletariat

The Secretaries Association had its beginnings about May of 1971 when a group of Law School secretaries started meeting with the Women's Caucus, an association of women law students. During the summer, the Women's Caucus temporarily disbanded, but the secretaries continued to meet.

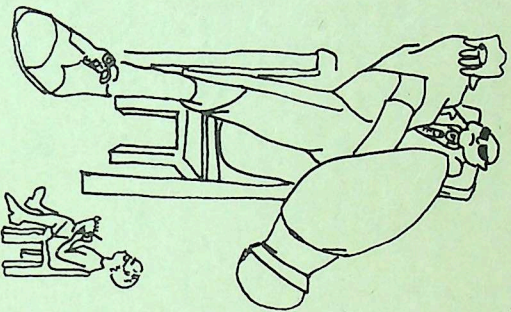
A copy of "Secretaries in Academia" was given to the group and this article served as a stimulus for action. Several copies of it were enthusiastically made and are obtainable by calling the Law School (779955).

It was decided about this same time to send a representative to the Labor Education Research Center conference on "Women in the Working World" to obtain more information about other working women's problems. Although financial assistance (and even moral support) was withheld by the Law School, which had been instrumental in planning the conference, funds were scraped up among law school secretaries and women law students, and representatives were sent to the conference.

While the conference did not deal specifically with academic secretaries' problems, it did lead to the consideration of forming some sort of campus-wide organization for clerical employees, since the campus union, Local 832 (ARSCME) does not include them. It was felt, too, that problems were caused not only by the Law School administration but also by the University administration.

It was necessary at this point to try to contact other secretaries on campus who might be interested in meeting. The Women's Liberation House served as a starting place to get names of other secretaries but contacts have since been by word-of-mouth. However, there seems to be an unfortunate gap in communications between the secretaries in different departments which is not filled by the Girl Friday organization, Staff Council, or other current organizations on campus. This lack of communication not only makes it difficult for clerical employees to act together as a body but also results in a secretary's suffering her (or what

seems to her) own peculiar annoyances without knowing whether to complain or not, and if she did, to whom and what would happen if she did.



Our primary function, therefore, is communication between secretaries on campus and secondly, information about their problems and ways they can be solved. We have been meeting weekly on Mondays, from 12 noon to 1:00 in the Bryan Room on the eighth floor of the Union Building. At present we have no chairman or Robert's Rules of Order, although it might be more efficient if we did. The meeting consists of reports of problems in different departments and how they compare to situations elsewhere. Then usually there are several things reported on by individuals -- what has happened through Personnel, what was discovered through Personnel, and so forth. What one person finds out, she shares with the group. General discussion brings out common problems and ways of getting solutions implemented.

At first the topics discussed by the group were personal in nature, (boss-secretary relationships, how we felt about our jobs, etc.) and the benefit was moral support. However, the topics discussed recently have been of more general interest: mandatory life insurance, classification and reclassification of jobs, dress rules in some departments, "personal business days," inconsistent policies on doctor's appointments, lack of sick days for half-time employees, the personnel department's hiring and placement procedures, job transfers, overtime "pay," lack of knowledge or information about the Staff Council -- its nominating procedures, for instance, and the general University policy of vagaries instead of plain facts.

A gripe session soon turns to constructive ideas, if you're not careful, and although we as yet have no spectacular successes to report, we feel better by at least trying to change things. First, we are trying to use the Staff Council since it is supposed to be the channel through which one takes one's grievances, in order to get some action on some of these problems--dress rules in one person's situation, and job re-classification (upwards, of course) in another's. We thought before we complained too much that the Staff Council didn't do anything, we'd have to try them out to see. We are working "within the system" first.

Other things we are doing are: getting information on Staff Council nominating and election procedures, since we not only want to vote more intelligently this time than we did last time, but we would like to get some people on the Council to represent our point of view; trying to get the Staff Council to publish the minutes so we can read about what they do; arranging meetings with people whom we are all interested in questioning--a job analyst from Personnel, different Staff Council representatives (come meet your representative), and others as problems come to a head and we have our questions in mind; writing to other campuses similar to Bloomington's to find out what employees in other areas get or have to put up with; trying to figure out a way the staff can have more voice in decisions and lower level staff (non-administrative)



## average salary by sex/school, second semester 1969-1970 bloomington campus

School/Division	Number		Single	Women		Total	Single	Men		Total
	Women	Men		Married	Widowed			Married	Widowed	
<b>ASG College:</b>										
Arts & Humanities	27	292	\$11,931	\$11,650	\$11,869	\$12,479	\$15,097	\$14,667	\$14,667	
Biological Sciences	*	61	11,140		11,140	14,257	17,332	16,979	16,979	
Physical Sciences	*	159	18,800	2,560	18,800	13,644	19,895	15,707	15,707	
Social Sciences	*	156	10,800	9,189	12,057	12,814	16,410	16,064	16,064	
Non-Div. & Prof.	*	39	12,511		11,403	12,188	14,885	14,700	14,700	
<b>ASG College</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>12,104</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>11,908</b>	<b>12,954</b>	<b>15,806</b>	<b>15,410</b>	<b>15,410</b>	
School of Business	*	102	11,300	11,450	11,450	17,138	18,043	17,964	17,964	
School of Music	11	104	10,528	13,250	12,009	12,145	14,601	14,341	14,341	
School of IBER	16	59	12,916	11,950	10,706	9,820	13,210	12,922	12,922	
School of Law	*	26	12,989	14,200	13,140	13,333	19,895	19,138	19,138	
Library Science	*	159	11,917	10,897	13,440	15,000	16,452	16,244	16,244	
School of Education	39	*	10,580		10,580	12,296	14,131	14,038	14,038	
No School	*	*					17,175	17,752	17,752	

Bloomington Campus 124 1,173 \$11,804 \$11,618 \$11,756 \$13,036 \$15,631 \$15,332

## A.A.U.P. (report on sexist I.U.)

"In May, 1970 the Indiana University Chapter of the American Association of University Professors instituted a study of the status of women faculty at Indiana University, Bloomington Campus. The Committee chose four areas for intensive examination after polling women faculty members. The areas were hiring, promotion, salary, and power position. During the course of these studies the administrative officers, the faculty, and their spouses, supplied most of the data. The results indicated that discrimination existed in each of the areas investigated.

1) The study of hiring practices showed that there were fewer women on the faculty than would be expected on the basis of the number of terminal degrees granted to women, corrected for voluntary labor-force withdrawal. Academically qualified faculty wives have received discriminatory treatment

more representative in that voice; and trying to have information made more available on job classification, insurance policies, hiring and job transfers, since we feel that the Employee's Handbook tells so little even if you read it carefully.

We are anxious for people from many departments to come to our meetings. Interested persons come from the Law School, Math, Physics, Astronomy, West European Studies, Anthropology, Medical Sciences, School of Education, AAC, Physical Plant and many others. In order to know which problems are of the most concern to the most secretaries we need to know what the situation is in your job. We also feel that if there are enough of us, we might be able to influence the powers-that-be to solve some problems.

and two departmental chairman stated that they disapproved of hiring women.

2) The investigation of promotions showed that women were in rank longer than men before being recommended for promotion and before being promoted.

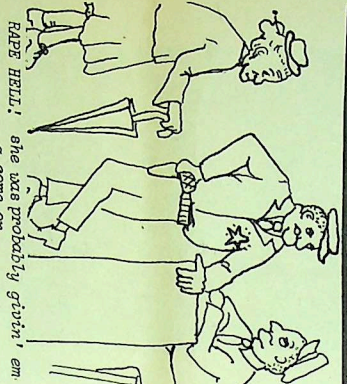
3) The salary comparisons indicated that women were paid less than men, on the average, when school of the university, and rank were taken into account. Further, married women, particularly faculty wives, were likely to have low salaries. These statements were corroborated by comparisons between salaries paid to women and to men whose professional qualifications were approximately equal.

4) The analyses of power position showed that a smaller proportion of women held joint faculty-administrative positions and that they were not always represented on promotions committees in proportion to their numbers.

# BISA RAPISTS M

If you are a woman whose needs, interests, or career (in short your survival) necessitates a free movement on the streets and byways (day or night) of this country, the following statistics will come as no surprise. The fact is that every 20 minutes a woman is raped or accosted somewhere in the United States. This is no longer a state of affairs which women can ignore. It has been discovered that only one in twenty murderers are women, but this fact is put into perspective when you realize that one in every four murders committed are committed upon women. Germaine Greer made this comment: "Rape is an act of murderous aggression, spawned in self-loathing and enacted upon the hated other." We women are programmed into the role of protected dependents, of willing victims. This image is easy to perpetuate since few of us are encouraged to develop our physical strength as we grow up, few of us are really prepared for the dangers that our victim role will entail, and none of us are given the training in basic self-defense which we obviously need very much.

First of all let me say that you cannot believe assault statistics which come from law enforcement agencies. For a number of reasons your local boys in blue do not know, or do not reveal, the actual situation concerning violent aggression toward women. Most women who have been or who know women who have been sexually or even verbally assaulted



RAPE HELL! she was probably giving 'em a come on!

will tell you that either they did not report the incident (due to embarrassment, public opinion, or fear) or if they did nothing was done, or they were harassed with embarrassing and belittling questions by the police. Only when women as a group have gained more strength, and demonstrated to these "authorities" that they will no longer be victimized because they are women, then perhaps the present abuses (which most of us can document only too thoroughly) will come out into the open.

CASE: Sara was an Indiana University Freshman, she liked to dress in long flowing skirts--she felt that her attire was her business. Last Spring she was walking down 4th Street in the middle of the afternoon when a pick-up truck pulled over and three men got out and accosted her on the sidewalk. They pulled her into the truck and drove a few miles out of town, brutally assaulted her and left her there. On the way out of town and throughout the incident the men had called each other by name. When Sara went to the Bloomington police and presented them with the facts of the incident (as well as the names of the felons, she experienced a very rude reception. Her experience was first treated in a sarcastic, snide manner as a sexual joke, then when it became clear that she was persistent in wanting a redress of grievances she was accused

of one of three things: 1) having been beaten up by a husband or boyfriend on whom she wanted to take revenge, 2) wanting to cover up the fact that she had gotten drunk or taken drugs and had fallen down a stairs or done bodily harm to herself, 3) or having invited the assault by lewd attire and a sexual come-on. The felons were never apprehended though Sara felt certain that she had given the police more than enough evidence.

On April 17, 1971, 700 women attended a conference on rape, organized by the New York Radical Feminists. It was brought out at the conference that nationally "forcible rape" is on the increase while conviction for rape has been decreasing. The women attending the conference agreed on the following points: 1) Rape is an act of violence and contempt against women and not a sexual act. Women are subject to rape by the average man not by some strange sex fiend. 2) Girls are socialized to be passive and not to tell about or protest physical or even verbal violence against them. 3) Women are made to feel guilty if they are raped. To exculpate themselves, men imply women really want to be raped. 4) The solution is not to pass laws preventing hitch-hiking--it is clear that the intent of such legislation is not to prevent rape but to further limit mobility. 5) Laws defining rape must be changed and these laws must be made to include violence against wives by husbands. 6) All laws dealing with sex offenses including prostitution and homosexuality must be repealed--these laws only perpetuate the warped, sadistic view of sexuality prevailing in this country. The laws we need are those prohibiting all forms of violence against another human life.

As Germaine Greer points out, "it is a vain delusion of males that rape is the expression of uncontrollable desire or some kind of compulsive response to overwhelming attraction." Rape is more than an act of violent aggression upon women, it is the mirror of a male supremacist culture.

A Victorian (male-supremist) attitude which still prevails--in just a little bit more warped form--is that women are private not public people. Their realm is the hearth not the world at large. Furthermore, they are spiritual not sexual beings. Only "bad" women travel alone or with other women in the larger world. "Good" women are inherently respectable spiritual creatures, with characteristically faulty judgement in matters concerning the male world at large--that dangerous 'predatory' public sphere. The vision this myth calls to mind is that of delicate creatures covering behind locked doors or trembling in their nightgowns before each passing stranger on the street. This is hardly a vision of human freedom. Women are not yet emancipated (private as well as public individuals). They are a colonized people in as far as they are restricted to monotonous and vicarious roles, forced submission to the male ego being one of the foremost.

It's time we insist on our rights to travel in whatever sphere we want free from violent aggression.

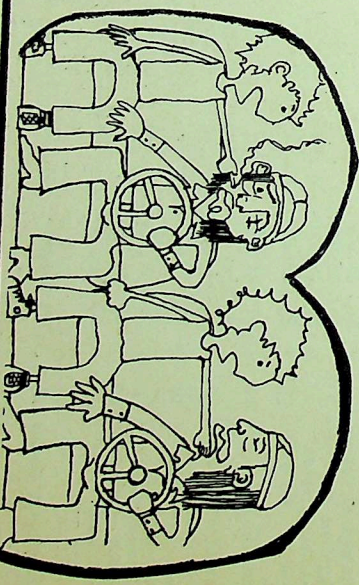
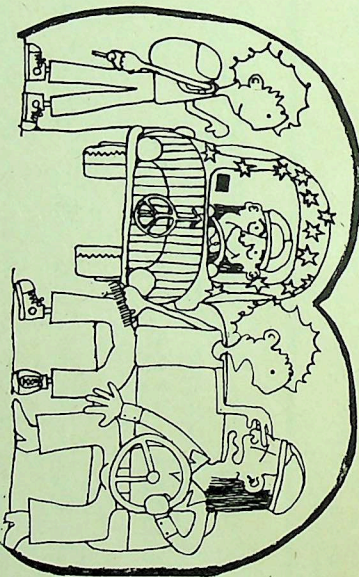


mind one small "catch-22". The law says whatever force "necessary" may be used in the interest of self-preservation as long as "it is not in excess of the provocation." Don't tear gas the local high school creeps yelling abuse from their super-charger--we have other techniques for use on them.

MISDEMEANOR Do not disregard cases of attempted rape, you may have been lucky, but the next woman may not be so fortunate. These people can and should also be prosecuted. Molesting which is attempted rape or other aborted violence directed toward your person constitutes a misdemeanor and is punishable by up to one year in state prison. Even if you decide not to prosecute this person it is extremely important that you report all such incidents in detail and include specifically your own feelings about what happened. Also dare to be critical of the reception your report receives by the local police. Only when we are verbal and critical of these agencies will they be forced to respect us. Let's put an end to the snide sexist jokes and comments which accompany most rape and attempted rape investigations.

VERBAL ABUSE FROM CARS The ugly play-boy after dark syndrome can be ended--we can force it to end. If you have been the object of this kind of violence--this is what you can do: Take down on a piece of paper all pertinent information--mainly the license number and full description of the person (or persons) and the car. Head for your friendly prosecutor's office and file disorderly conduct charges against the people in question. Sign the affidavit that will be provided--you do not need any witnesses. The affidavit will state that a certain day, certain language was directed at you or within your hearing by the accused persons. Sarg. Lathue of the Bloomington Police reports that this action has had effective results in Bloomington courts. It's about time these boys thought up a less anti-human pass-time.

## Self-Defense For Hitchhiking







Two and half years ago, Bloomington's first cooperative child care center was born. The long quotation which concludes this article was written then as a leaflet to express our enthusiasm and to stir it in others. We quote it now because those of us who have been in the child care struggle for those years have been struck by the fact that it's true--that our children are healthier and happier for having been in the centers, that while our children are in the centers we women have gone out to meet the world and grown stronger because of it, that men in the centers have become genuinely involved in the lives of their children. Also true is the implicit hope of the leaflet--that more centers would grow from that first beginning one. For now we have five centers in Bloomington. Five centers and each one a tribute to the determination and high spirit of people working together to put their theories into practice.

In stark contrast to the spirit of cooperation that has created the centers in Bloomington is the attitude of Indiana University. Two and a half years ago it was clear to the burgeoning wo-

men's movement that child care was necessary if women were to start out on that long road toward whole personhood. Today, it is still unclear to I.U. that child care centers might be helpful in the achievement of the equal status of women at all levels on this campus--a noble goal which the male-dominated I.U. administration frequently claims as its own. Today, when a new group of families gets together and wants to start a cooperative day care center, they still have to engage in a struggle of several months in order to rent a house from the university. Today, when an employee asks a supervisor for time off to work in the center--time which she or he is quite willing to make up--that employee is either told that "if I let you do it, everyone will want to do it" or reluctantly given permission (read: "don't let others know that you are getting this special favor"). Today when the Child Care Council asks for a table at registration in order to efficiently canvass at least the student body to determine the real child care needs and desires of that part of the I.U. community, such a simple request is denied. Today when the Child Care Council requests a meeting with university environmental health officials to try to make through the morass of rules and regulations designed for exploitative commercial day care centers and foisted upon us by the Welfare Department, we are told that day care has been cut out of the environmental health budget and are sent back to--of all places--the Real Estate Office, the current heart of I.U.'s day care center movement.

Is this how the university takes every possible step toward helping women to achieve educational and economic equality with men?

A waiting list of houses ready for coop groups to use for child care, a university policy granting time off to employees for participation in a center, supporting a thorough survey of all parts of the university community--these

would be real accomplishments to which I.U. could point with pride.

And what about setting up child care in conjunction with every women's studies course? And also at the workplace so that women on the staff and faculty will be able to participate in the day care centers with the same freedom of schedule and movement that students can? So long as child care centers are located around the fringes of the campus (as they increasingly are--four out of five on such University border streets as Hunter, 11th, 13th, and 14th) women who are secretaries and maids and cooks and librarians working in the center of campus and with tight schedules will be unable to use them except by making extraordinary transportation arrangements.

Despite their expressed good wishes, I.U.'s administrators will continue to be slow of foot when it comes to leading the day care center movement. Women, this is our struggle; we can no longer wait for I.U. to give us centers. We must take up the leadership of this movement by getting together with each other and with our brothers and make the centers what we want them to be. We must make more centers in many more locations; we must open them up to more and more people in the continuing fight to make Indiana University really serve all taxpayers and not just a privileged few; and we must keep each center within the control of the people who it actually serves, never letting a remote and sluggish bureaucracy dictate to us how best to rear our own children.



# WOMEN! WOMEN! WOMEN! WOMEN! WOMEN!

## I) WOMEN'S STUDIES

J136 FEMINISM AND LITERATURE I (3 cr.)  
MWF 10:30 S/F grading. Instructor: Priscilla Allen, English. Examining pairs of literary works, literary, from each period and country from which a significant contribution has come.

J210 THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN AMERICA (2 cr.). T-7-9p.m. Reg. Grading. Instructor: Margaret Trowe, History. Examining important individual women, women's movements, and the social conditions of women throughout American history.

J212 THE HEROINE IN WESTERN LITERATURE (2 cr.). M-6:30-8:30 p.m. Reg. Grading. Instructors: Pamela Bennett and Patricia Deduck, Comp. Lit. Considering different types of heroines (from works of Classical, Medieval, and Modern literature) and the cultural factors affecting their representation and, where possible, the relationship of these types to those of the hero.

J366 SEMINAR ON WOMEN'S ROLES (2 cr.)  
Th 7:30 p.m. Regular grading. Instructor: Jean Dowdall, Sociology. Dealing with the biological foundation of male/female socialization and the history of the women's movement.

The Seminar on Women's Roles will be held in Foster Quad. The others will be held in Forest.

## II) LIFE LINES

Indiana Abortion Law Repeal Coalition,  
Call Helen Depree: 339-0252

Women's Center: 336-8691  
414 N. Park

Cooperative Day Care Council, Call  
Nancy Brandt: 336-0747

Contraceptive and Abortion Information,  
Call Bloomington Problem Pregnancy  
Counseling Service, 336-0903  
Women's Literature Collective: 336-8691

High School Women, Call Viv Swearinger  
Self-Defense Classes, Call Sharon  
Bidenbender

Women's Studies, Call Jean Dowdall:  
332-3290 or Priscilla Allen:  
336-8691

Gay Women, Call Peggy: 336-2235

Support Group Coordinator: 336-8691  
Speakers' Bureau, Call Carin Guarasci:  
339-7735

Free Wheeling Women's Press, Call  
Susan: 339-4916

Planned Parenthood Clinic: Wednesdays  
in the Student Health Center from  
7:00 - 9:00 p.m. will provide birth  
control information and questions upon  
request. If you have any questions  
about this service call 336-0219 or  
visit Planned Parenthood, 717 W. 4th St.  
Tuesday or Thursday evening 7:00 to  
9:00 p.m. or Saturday morning.

Health Center Services: We recommend  
the following doctors: Drs. Black-  
Schaefer, Heavig, Aronoff, Greenlee.

Feminist Filmmaking Collective, Call  
Julia Lesage: 336-2235

Secretaries Association, Call the  
Law SCHOOL, 337-7995

Bloomington Freedom School  
(an alternative to public school)  
call Bobi Meyer 332-7477



continued from page 20 W/WH

done poorly and her team ex-josed this, which outraged the other group. They retaliated with an infuriated verbal attack against her -- not her group as a whole -- and her abilities in accounting. She was simply a scape-goat upon which they could vent their anger; she was chosen because she was a woman. "It was a beautiful attempt to try to sabotage someone's credibility." Perhaps it is exactly this sort of thing that she could expect to experience in the business world. It is these situations in which men have to be evaluated by women that land themselves to resentment in general and resentment against women in particular. Claudia's experiences at I.U. should be good training for her career in this respect!

Lynn, an attractive blond divorcee with a small daughter, is in another male-oriented department at I.U.: Radio and TV. Her future hopes are to have a job in educational television working on documentaries. Production is her primary interest and this includes the decisions about the subject matter, the writing and the execution of the films.

Even though the department is nationally known because of good equipment Lynn feels the undergraduate program here is poor. The one professor, who in her opinion was "outstanding," has left and many of the remaining faculty members seem to be "failures from the outside world." She also noted that there is only one woman professor in the department.

In the department here Lynn has so far encountered some blatantly sexist professors. One particularly

revolting example of this occurred during the discussion section of a course; the topic for discussion was "Women in broadcasting." However, the class period was in fact taken up by another discussion. One minute before the bell the professor announced,

"Now we'll talk about women in broadcasting -- they're only worth a minute anyway." He explained that there are two types of women in broadcasting: the coffee-pouring type and the cussing, aggressive one-of-the-boys type. Besides the humiliation of such an attitude there was the added degradation of being constantly referred to as "broads" by the teacher in class. Once in another class when a girl asked for a syllabus the teacher answered, "do you have a short skirt on?" These examples speak for themselves and could be seen as particularly offensive since they occur in a department that is training people who will possibly have great influence on public opinion in the future.

Perhaps every woman at I.U. has her own experiences to relate concerning discriminatory, sexist, or forced role-playing situations. The women interviewed here are just a random and small selection of undergraduates describing their difficulties in particular areas of campus life. While neither Ellen, Teri, Claudia nor Lynn could be called the "typical" I.U. coed, their collective ideas and feelings and encounters probably incorporate a fairly general and clear picture of what can be expected by an undergraduate woman at Indiana University.

continued from page 21

Sexual Politics revisited

to be in the men's dressing room), concerts, theater and opera. All these may be wonderful opportunities. But for some of us they are a veneer of oppor-

tunity over a reality that is devoid of any chance to make progress in our own lives and careers. They could almost have been designed precisely in order to make us forget that there is no real reason for us to be here in the first place.

At some point, tired of arts and crafts and jobless as usual, women turn to another activity: being Supermother. If there is nothing else for you to do, at least you can raise a socially responsible number of children (and maybe even more if you're really desperate).

There may be many good reasons for having children, but boredom, loneliness and a blocked career are not among them. Instead of being Supermother (or in addition to it, if you really want to prove you're worth something) many women play Super hostess. Some people say that Bloomington wives are the world's best cooks because there are so few good restaurants here. The real reason is that Bloomington wives are desperate for something productive to do, and many of them try cooking.

One consequence of Supermother, who devotes all her emotions to and spends all her time with her children, is that she demands a Superfather. Men who complain that their wives make excessive demands on their evenings and weekends for 'family time' should give some thought to why they make those demands. If wives had alternative sources of involvement, things to care about outside their families, they wouldn't demand so much of husband or children. So husbands say, "if my wife could only find a job, she'd be happy." What they are really saying is, "if she were busy and involved she'd be out of my hair and I wouldn't have to hear her constant gripes about Bloomington."

Sometimes, women find they like some of the other women who are married to their husbands' department. However, it isn't very likely. The fact that two men have something in common doesn't mean that their wives have anything in common. Of course, the wives can always

talk about their husbands (or, what is worse, talk about his department as our department). Trying to make your own friends apart from 'the department' is often a hard job, largely because husbands tend to resist it. They have their real social involvements elsewhere, with their own colleagues. Subtly, often denying it, they discourage activities that don't revolve around their own careers, or at least their own choices.

As a result of these artificial relationships, many of us have begun to feel very profoundly a lack of involvement with other people. At the same time, especially to many of us in the Women's Movement, it is becoming painfully apparent that almost all our relationships with men are fraught with sexism--we are patronized, not taken seriously, treated like sex objects (after all, that is the one thing we can take with us from move to move and we begin to feel that maybe that is our only identity). We have decided that the only way to deal with this, and with our feelings about it, is to get together with other women. In small groups of women we can give each other the support we need to understand and deal with the kinds of problems that we have mentioned here. If nothing else, we can find out that it is not our private neuroses that make us miserable, but rather a set of social conditions which we can work together to change. We try to take ourselves and our needs seriously for a change, instead of always subordinating them to the needs of our husbands and children. We hope that, the next time we move, our own life-plans will figure in the decision.

Early in the fall, there will be a meeting for all women, but especially for the women described in this article who are "married to the university", to talk about what we can do to begin making some changes in our lives. For information call Jean at 332-1814 or 332-3290.

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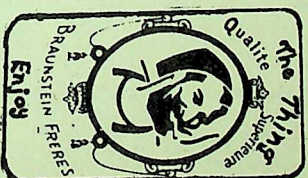
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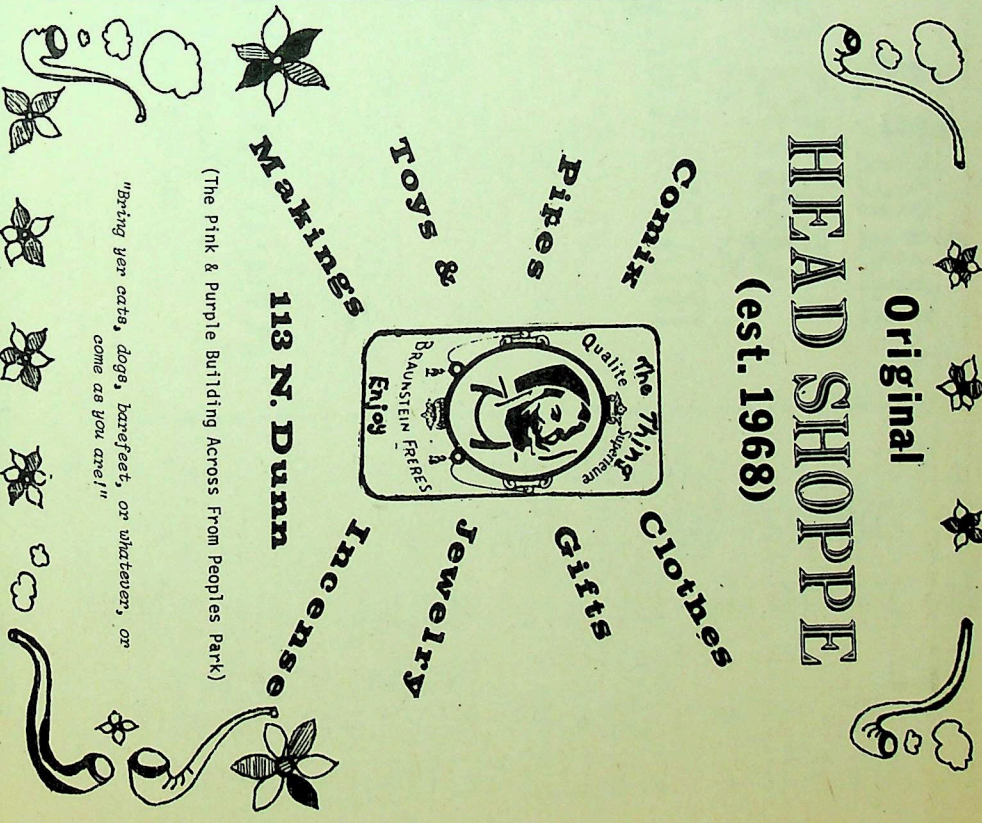


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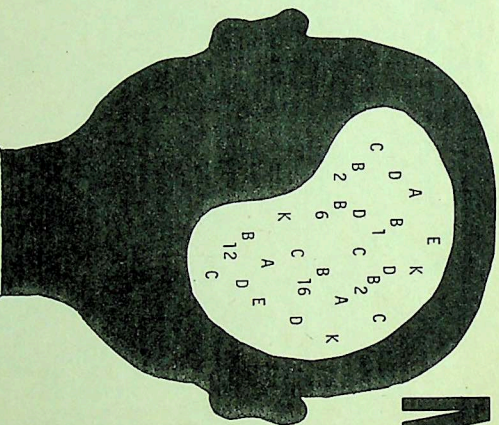
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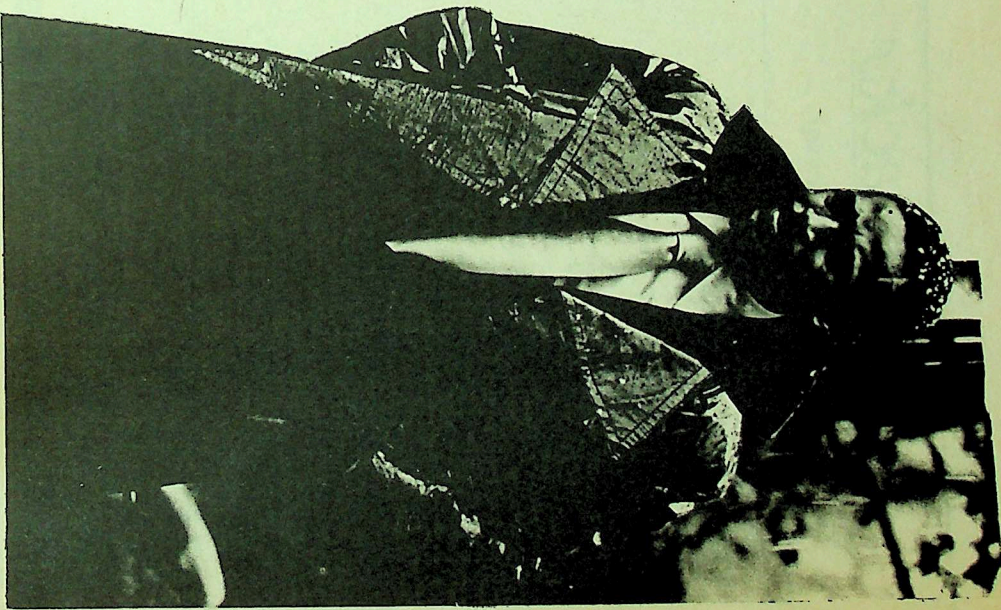
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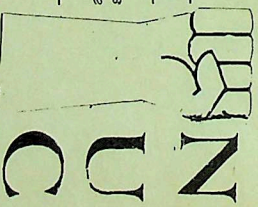
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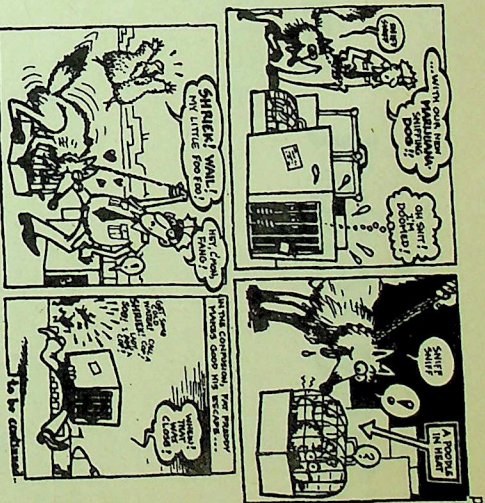
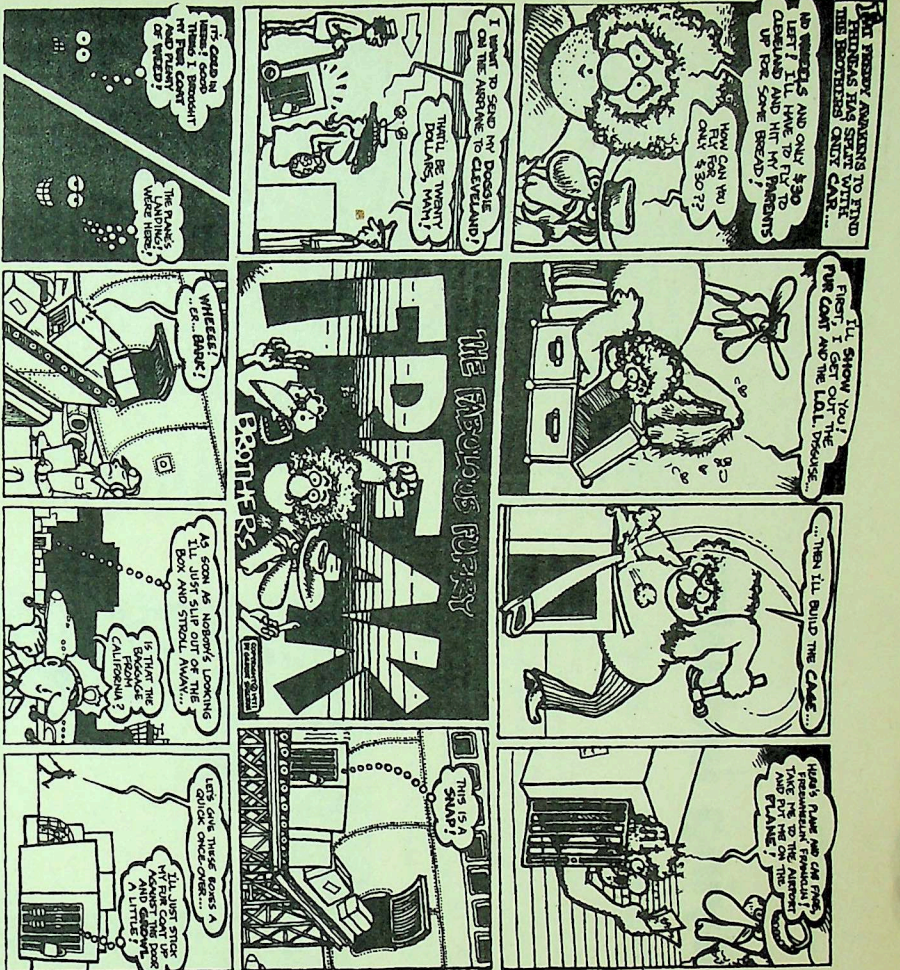
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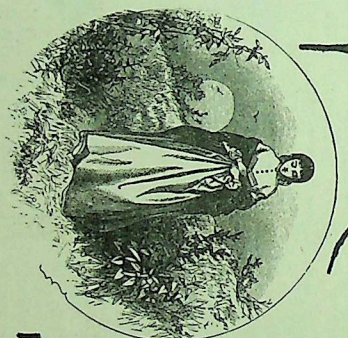
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# rock scene status report on a dying industry

—Jim M. Ritley

Jim Morrison is dead, and superstar deaths, like Janis's and Jimi's, are occasions for speculations on rock culture...but that's a lot of shit with Morrison, who wasn't a product of rock culture, but a product of the rock industry, and that's what's putrifying the counter-culture's atmosphere.

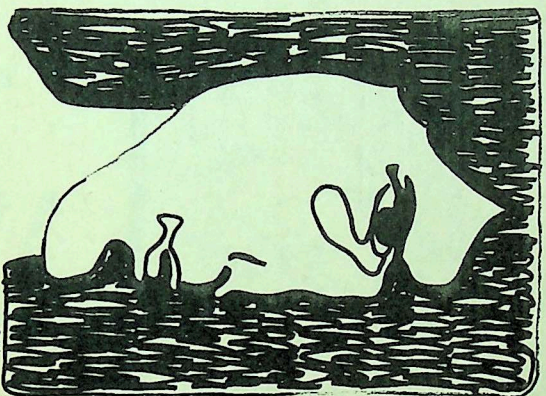
Morrison and The Doors were musically miserable, a fact most obvious on their coverings of black numbers (like "Back Door Man"), but annoyingly clear on the other numbers: a lowest common denominator of guitar, organ, and percussion backing up a mediocre singer with the chutzpah to convince teenagers that he was a real performer. Morrison may have had some humanity, if no humility, and he did have cleverness in writing ("Twentieth Century Fox"), and at times the Formula music of the Doors worked, as with "Light My Fire" (a sentimental favorite of mine, since it was the finale number of the only good band on campus back in the spring of '68, thus every presidential primary rally featured it—all candidates had the same band and music—and in those days there weren't any noise levels for the meadow, so warm southern Indiana afternoons were filled with "Light My Fire" as politicians tried to talk to meadow people while constipated grad students in the old grad library mumbled curses against the noise which said fuck you to everyone who wasn't dancing), but mostly the Doors didn't connect, and as Morrison spiraled in to the masturbatory personalism begun on "This is The End" most of us just turned off, catching the remaining truths as possible ("Blood in the streets/ In the town of Chicago").

But Morrison does deserve to be remembered for two things. First, that he epitomized sickness without evil, sex without sexuality, leaving you with a greasy queasiness, and never the universal depth that Jagger gets in impersonating the devil...evil is, after all, powerful and disturbing, but the Morrison image was only disturbing, the sex mostly shocking. And second, Jim paid a great service to rock culture when he exposed himself at a concert in Miami. Not that dropping pants is so spectacular, but doing it in Miami was genius. Miami: Middle America's plastic wonderland; more archetypical than Las Vegas, with the most amazingly corrupt business and governmental community (with the possible exception of Houston) in the USA...and you can watch the circus every night on the Dade County TV news in airconditioned comfort...into this scene Morrison flashed the naked truth of rock music, dope, and genitals. It was the response that made it all worthwhile: corrupt little piglets all stumbling over each other to jail him, and then calling for a youth rally for Decency! Ah, Decency! Save us all, save us all, and leading the Kruznade for Krist and Kienliness. Was that famous moral exemplar Jackie Gleason, who you know that young people can really relate to...like his drinking habit shows up real well in contrast to puffing a j...and his harlem of object-women shows a real concern for venerable institutions like marriage that you can really pick up on...and then there's his compassionate portrayal of the average working man on TV...so.

Like Abbie Hoffman says, when you see Jim Morrison on one side and Jackie Gleason on the other, it ain't hard to figure out what's going on, and whose side you're on. Rest well, Jim Morrison...motherless children have a hard time, but they have sisters and brothers.

But if Jim Morrison was the good human that his friends quietly buried in Paris to avoid the media nocracy, a child of rock industry. So his death does reflect on that industry, though very little on the core of the counterculture. The signs of rock industry's falling apart on its own contradictions are unmistakable: the breakup of old groups, like the Beatles; the breakdown of old images, like Mick Jagger getting married; the lack of new replacements; the transference to new themes, like Dylan; and the end of the hip entrepreneur, like Bill Graham. Graham, running his business much like the classic capitalist entrepreneur, projected the image of being one of us, and though the reality was hipster, not hip—as evidenced by his canceling of The Wild West Show, which was to be a Woodstock West in the SF summer of '69, when the people who were buying the tickets de-

manded that some of the profits go back into the community—the probably did believe that he was part of, rather than a leech on, rock culture...so his full page ads of explanation on closing the Fillmore probably did come from the heart, albeit a heart that beat in time with the purse (father knows best). Even Bill Graham, reputedly the rock kingmaker, couldn't deal with progression into big business, deals, and corporate control of the music...even the biggest single operator is squeezed out.



Also being squeezed out are a generation of rock intellectuals, mostly in their late twenties now, who have spewed out a mass of paperback books on rock culture, living off it, if not materially, at least egoistically. Their demise was inevitable, for like Graham, they lived off of the music, not with it and through it. And now that there's nothing left to write about—for who can write about excitement in corporate decision-making?—they are craftsmen by-passed by the logic of commercial development.

Their publications are following the commercial logic. *Rolling Stone* which got off the ground publishing Brautigan while he was still unknown, and doing good depth stuff on our life and our people, has now evolved into a higher stage, and is a cross between a trade journal and the *Life* magazine of youth culture. (And if you really want to know what it's all about, read the trade publications of the record industry—no rhetoric, just profits and loss, baby blue.) Another evolution has occurred with the disappearance of the glossy cover fanzines that revealed the Monkees' daily life and had a big Lovin' Spoonful centerspread...they've been replaced with tabloid trash like *Rock*, the *National Enquirer* of rock culture, and glossies like *Teen* & *Pop* which bootlick and asskiss the industry. *Crawdaddy*, once the cart-correcting journal for people who really listened to and gave a damn about rock, is now desperately trying to play *Saturday Evening Post* to *Rolling Stone*'s *Life*...it now remains as relevant as *Page*, the tabloid of hip clothes for the embroidered workshirt set. And the last hope for a meaningful rock rag dissolved when *Fusion*, once the place of freedom, has turned to the road of excess, without hope of finding the palace of wisdom. That might have been predicted by those of us who read its editor's film and record reviews back in the mid-60s, but Robert Paul Somma, we hoped,

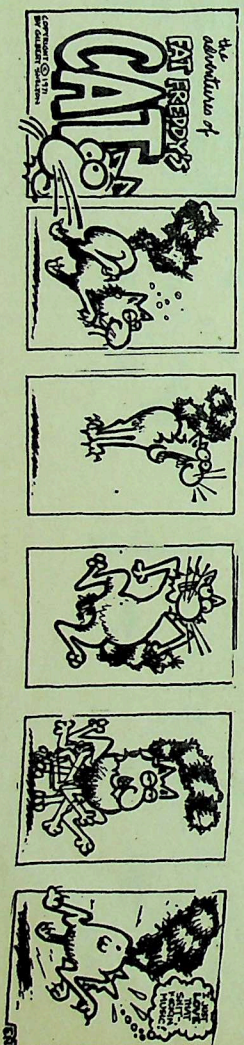
would finally find style was not the same as communication and that exposure of ego didn't substitute for analysis, when he left Bloomington. So, *Fusion* went its logical way too: it finally decided on the one dimensionality of treating rock as literature instead of music, assumed form was content, and Somma even descends to editing the *Timely Paperback Anthology*, *No One Knew Good-Bye*, on the deaths of Janis, Jimi, Brian Epstein, and Brian Jones...too bad Morrison didn't die before it came out, he probably could have increased sales to....

But after all, rock-as-image has always been characterized by its impersonality. With folk it was different, you squeezed into an overcrowded coffee-house and no matter how far back, no matter how thick the smoke, could see the performer...and even when you didn't know her or him, you knew *about* her or him. Like only the tourists thought Joan Baez was snobby for not singing requesters...everyone around Harvard Square knew that Joanie couldn't sing most requests because she only knew Childs', and only parts of the collection at that. But rock is enormous ball-rooms, concert halls, and festivals: *Woodstock*, the movie, was a groove because you were on stage, up close...the audience couldn't even make out the performers, after the first 10,000 closest to the stage...so logically they turned to each other for something to look at, and mutual looking became our thing...the straight press called that community and personal interaction, and we believed them, until Alamo. But live rock has had to atrophy, for the market is too uncertain...festivals are disasters all around for the guys putting up the cash, and concerts demand that a flashy review, a PERFORMANCE, be created, not music, and the dance halls...well, as Morrison sang, your ballroom days are over, baby.

So what are we mourning, after all, in the death of superstars? An image, even though a real human died, and not the music, not the art, not the person, not the artist. Like when Coltrane died the people who had listened to the music felt a deep emptiness and wept silently. And when Janis died? Spray-painted slogans on the sides of campus limostones: Janis died for your sins...used by one group, then by another...shit, there was nothing, nothing, but the records, and still having them, we couldn't cry...Janis could go, but nobody was taking our records away, so it wasn't that much of a loss.

So the rock industry is petrifying, but does that mean that rock is dying too? Maybe, maybe...maybe Charlie Gillett's *The Sound of the City*, subtitled, "The Rise of Rock and Roll," which goes up to '69, will only need another chapter in the second edition to become the definitive history. And maybe all the good musicians and fans will drift to jazz...a trend now. But basically, I don't think so: there are still good rock musicians who still are creative, The Grateful Dead, for an example. Rock, for that reason, will remain alive among the people who really listen to it, who really care about it. But, it may no longer be synonymous with pop music anymore: the teenies will follow Elton John where ever he's going, and rock will be "dead" as a commercial enterprise. The scavengers will pick the historic bones, and the IU Alumni Association can invite Robert Paul Somma to talk to young alumni at the 5th reunion of a late 60s graduating class, and the constipated grad students of '68, now grown into assistant professors in the English Department, who are "very interested in popular culture" can squeeze out a lecture—a-year by Goldstein, Melzer, or Eisen.

So the rock industry is dying...remember when Columbia records, with the most amazingly straightforward hypocrisy, was running ads that said, "The Man Can't Take Our Music"...well, Columbia is the Man, and the Man did take our music...but there's also a truth that Columbia didn't know in that slogan...the counterculture is going to survive and grow and rock music is part of it. They can't swallow all of us and all the implications of our life and music. Break on through to the other side...an' we're on our way, an' we can't turn back.



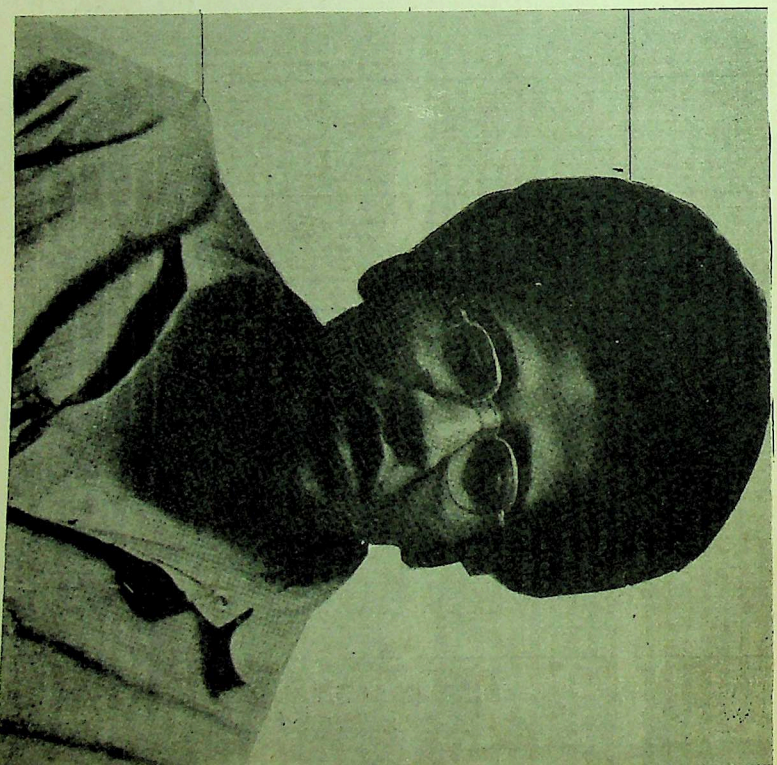
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