

SPECTRUM

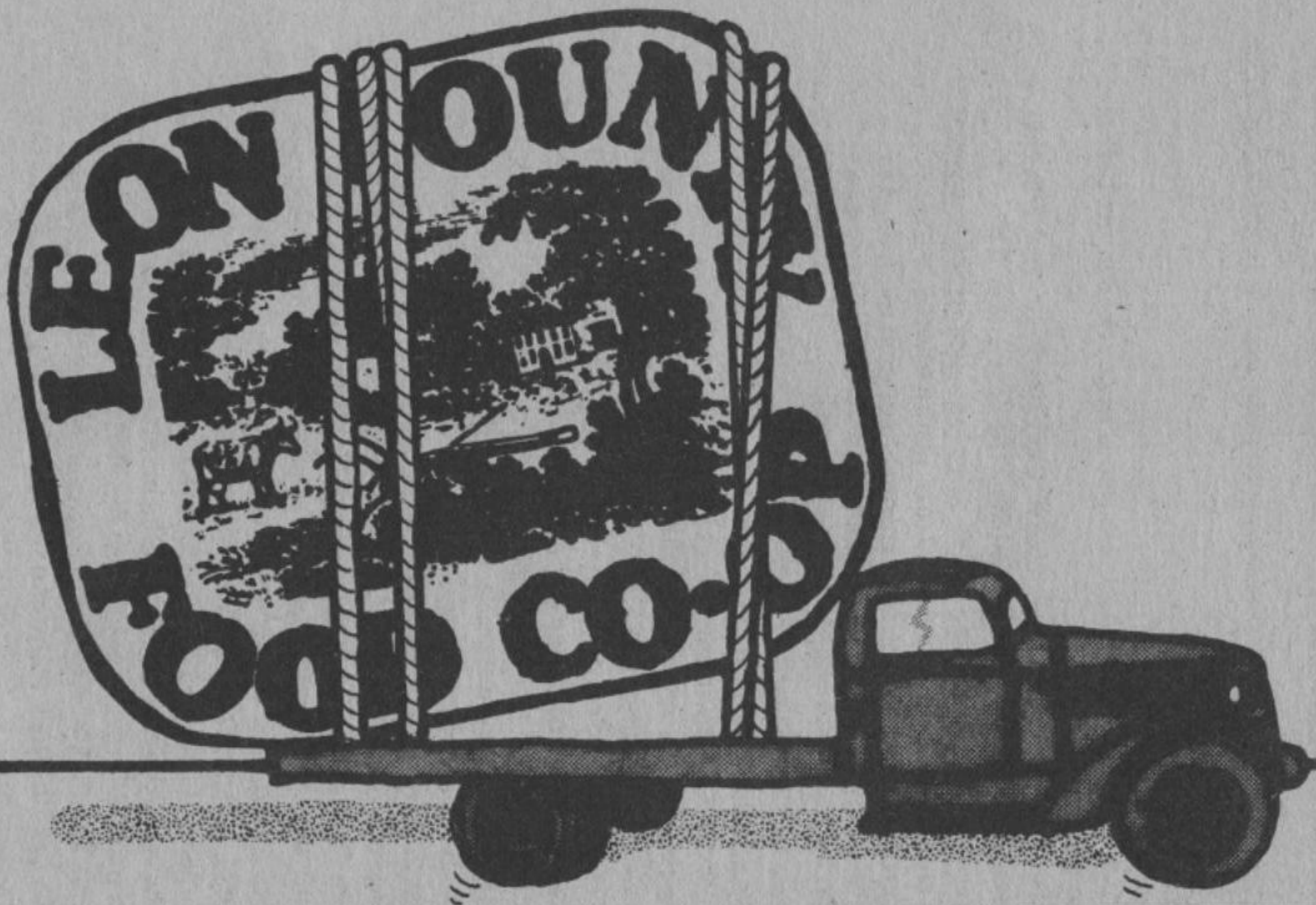
A Cooperative Newspaper for the Tallahassee Community

FEBRUARY 1980

FREE

Inside:

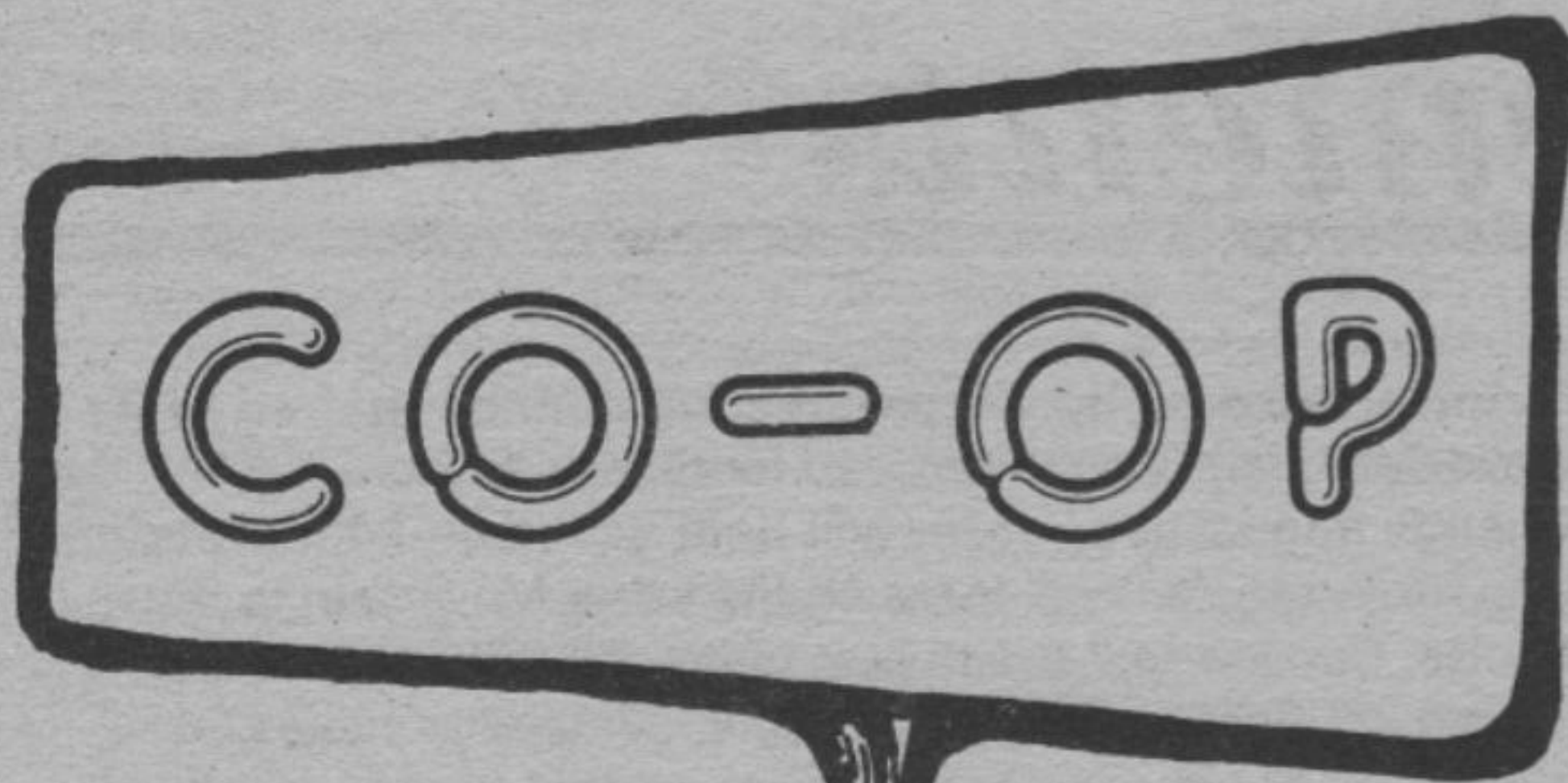
*Local Candidates: on Energy
The Conclusion of FWHC's Anti-Trust Suit
SPECTRUM in the New Year
Environmental Issues
... and more ...*



FRANK BROWN '80

MOVING LCFC...?

see page 5



by Barry Sager



When I was growing up just outside of Washington, D.C., my family lived just down the street from a grocery store called "CO-OP". The co-op had a very tall sign with red neon tubes spelling out, "CO-OP". Whenever we returned from wherever, the first sign of home was always the co-op sign. The first of us to see it would yell out, "I see the CO-OP sign! I see the CO-OP sign!"

I can remember very clearly at a somewhat young age asking my mother, "What does 'co-op' mean?" She replied, "It's short for 'cooperative,' which means people working together and being helpful." I remember being a little confused that they should call a grocery store "co-op". It seemed that being helpful and working together was just the way things should be. Also, it seemed people were no more helpful at the co-op than anywhere else.

Soon they changed the name to "Consumers' Market," but they left the 40-foot sign with red neon tubes on four sides spelling "CO-OP".

The store was at the top of the hill at the end of the street. First, the two farms to the left and back of our neighborhood were sold, the farm houses burned (very exciting). The land was cleared, and poof! One year later, two new housing divisions appeared. It took 'til I was in high school, but finally they destroyed and developed the woods I grew up playing in — the trees thousands of birds would visit in the fall on their yearly trip south. And, in their place stood townhouses and apartments and parking lots. But still, at the top of the hill stood the 40-foot

sign with red neon tubes on four sides spelling, "CO-OP".

I soon moved from that neighborhood and after a far ten years, found myself in Tallahassee; a student, a resident, and a lover of this place around me. I moved here in the fall. I remember sometime around October about sunset, I began having a calming, nostalgic sensation deep within, a feeling of home. In the evening light, as the birds raised their chatter to a scream, I began to understand it was here. The birds came to Tallahassee. This was their destination or resting spot. This was a place the birds called home. I found here also a grocery store called the Co-op. This co-op had no 40-foot sign with red neon tubes on all four sides spelling, "CO-OP," but this co-op store seemed to fit its name. The people seemed to work together and were almost always very helpful.

Since I have moved here, the store on the hill has changed to a Dart Drug, and on my last visit, I saw something that sent a cringe of fear through me — they took it down.

I had always thought it was a wonderful thing to have a 40-foot sign with red neon tubes on all four sides spelling, "CO-OP". It seemed like a wonderful thing for people to see, a reminder on the way to work or home or wherever, "CO-OPERATE!"

Somebody from the government or big business or both must have actually seen it after 20 years and read it and realized what it said.

They took it down, the 40-foot sign with red neon tubes spelling, "CO-OP". They took it down!

About This Issue

1980

has begun. We skipped printing a January issue of SPECTRUM because that month is a time of post-holiday exhaustion, for us and for our advertising supporters. But putting out this issue feels good. The articles are good, the ad money came together. Our new middle-of-the-week printing schedule takes the tension and fatigue off production weekend and allows us time to finalize pages better. And we're proud of the way the paper looks, as it comes together.

This issue focuses on two important

by Tana McLane

local changes coming down in the cooperative community. First, the food co-op's time at its present location is coming to an end. We must face the monstrous task of relocating in (hopefully) a permanent home. Please read the articles about the food co-op and plug in now, where you have skills. There's a lot going on.

The other cooperative change has to do with SPECTRUM itself. We find ourselves coming face to face with the economic situation being felt everywhere. This will force us out of our "reverie," into scrambling for

existence if we don't find some way to increase our revenue. Please read SPECTRUM's Evolution and give us feedback and ideas. (Any grantwriters out there? any available business wizzes?)

We'd also like to announce here that many of the Tallahassee writers you're used to reading in these pages (and a few others) recently participated in putting together the Tallahassee portion of Communities Magazine's Southeastern section on cooperatives and other alternatives in three SE cities. Look there, also, for the same sort of information about Atlanta and Columbia, S.C. — should be out and available at both Co-op Books and the Leon County Food Co-op shortly after you read this. Many thanks to Communities for offering us the space and opportunity.

So, enjoy. Spring is coming and will be here before you see SPECTRUM in print again. Our next deadline for articles is Tuesday, March 18. Write that down. We go to print April 2nd.

One final note... yay red Tiger Balm! It's really changed the experience of working over a drawing board or typesetter. Great for knotty necks and shoulders.



community announcements

SPECTRUM gladly solicits announcements from individuals and groups in Tallahassee's progressive/alternative community. We will publish for free announcements for speakers, conferences, benefits and workshops that seek to change/improve our culture and benefit the community, if they are provided free or at a nominal charge. Please submit short, concise information to this column, stating clearly who, what, when, where, how much, and what group(s) will sponsor/benefit from the event.

Others seeking to advertise their programs for a higher price are requested to support **SPECTRUM** by paid advertising in these pages.

CCCO is a national draft and military counseling agency which has providing information on draft since 1948. Those wishing information about draft counseling or wishing to register as Conscientious Objectors should write CCCO, 2208 South St., Philadelphia/Pa., 19146, or 1251 Second Ave., San Francisco, Ca., 94122.

The **People Index** helps to match people's needs with community resources. If you're interested in sharing skills, etc., or in gaining information, contact: **CONNECT**, Leon County Public Library, Northwood Mall, 487-2665.

Benefit for the Refuge House, Inc. at Tommy's, Tues., Feb. 12, 9 p.m. First Year Birthday Celebration. \$2.00 donation. The Refuge House can be reached through **TCRS**, 224-6333. Music by Lohman-Mello, Slapstick, Julie Howard and Bob Hill.

Black Awareness Month programs sponsored by the Leon County Public Library, free to public: "The Wiz," (movie starring Diana Ross) Feb. 8, 7:30 p.m. and Feb. 9, 10:00 a.m.; "Black History," (lecture by Dr. James Eaton, FAMU), Feb. 15, 7:30 p.m.; "Black Music," (Jazz, Soul, Gospel), Feb. 22, 7:30 p.m.; "Black Arts," Feb. 29, 7:30 p.m. For complete details, contact Linda Barber at 487-2665, weekdays, 8-5.

Connection (free community directory) helps you find out how to get your street's potholes filled and trees trimmed. For a copy, write: **Connection**, Leon County Public Library, 1940 N. Monroe, Tallahassee, 32303, or call 487-2665 and ask for **CONNECT**.

Tallahassee City Commission elections, Feb. 26. It's too late to register, but come out and vote if you are — 2 seats open (Group 1: Carol Bellamy and Nat Polak; Group 2: Shad Hilaman and Marlowe White).

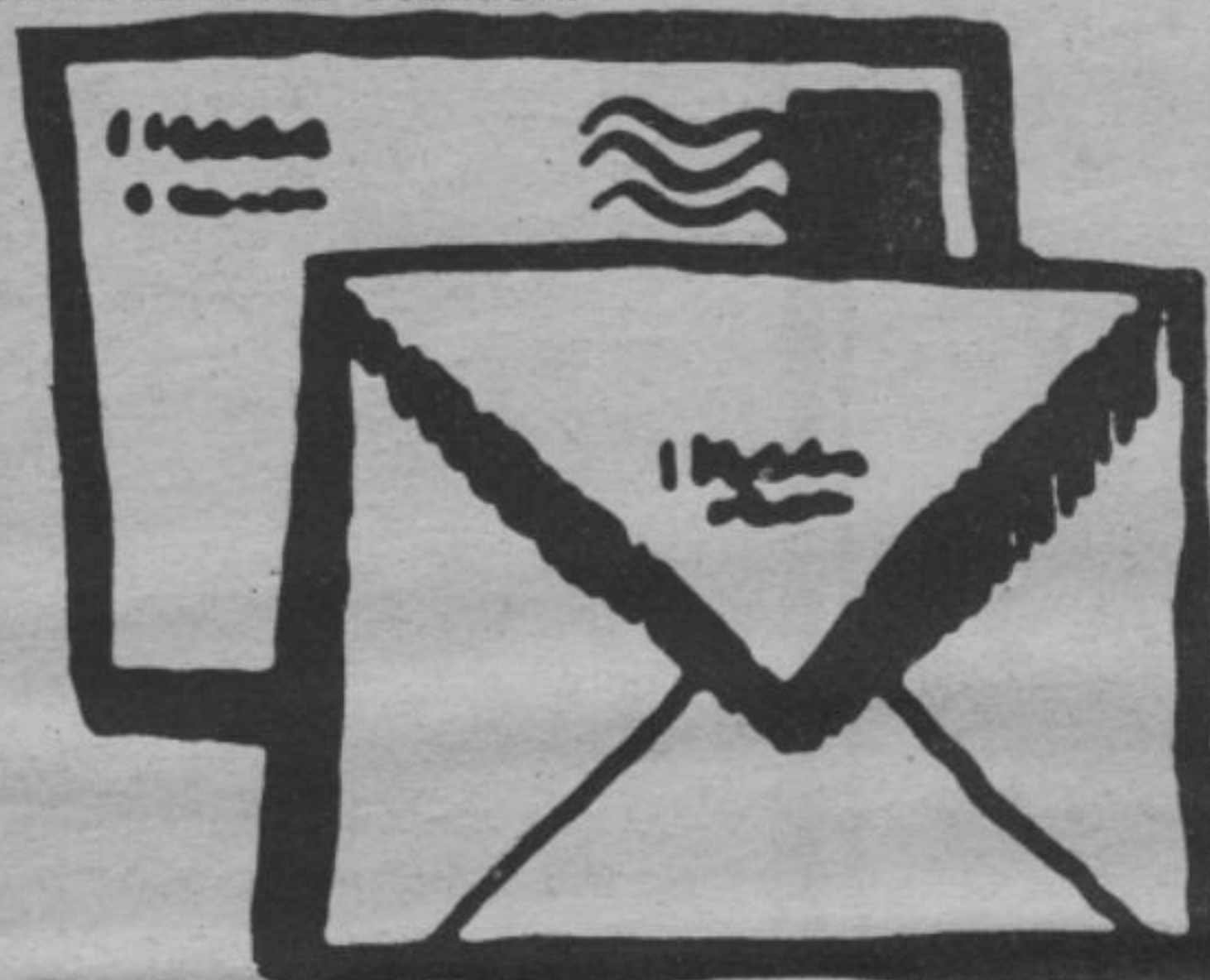
Candidate Forum sponsored by the progressive community, on FSU campus in early-mid February. Check *Flambeau* for time and place.

The Social Change and Issues Forum will hold its 3rd and 4th programs: Feb. 14, "Working for Your Life," will focus on the Labor Movement in America; Feb. 28, "Our Bodies, Our Selves," health care today. All SCIF programs begin at 8:00 p.m. in Room 221 Bellamy on the FSU campus. Anyone interested in participating on the panel of either program, please contact Brenda Joyner or Marcia Northcutt at 224-9600.

Michele Wallace, Black feminist and author of *Black Macho and the Myth of the Superwoman*, will be speaking Thursday, Feb. 7, Lee Hall, FAMU.

Cooperative Vistas, a triannual publication out of Arizona, will be focusing on "Women and the Cooperative Movement" in the Feb. 1980 issue. Subscriptions are \$5.00 per year, but they say they want to hear from you even if you can't afford it. Write: Tempe Communications eXchange, P.O. Box 890, Tempe, Arizona, 85281, (602) 966-6700.

Anti-Draft Rally and Teach-In, Tuesday, Feb. 12 in the FSU Union Courtyard. Music, speakers. Sponsored by CPE, Women's Center, Veterans' Club, Tallahassee Peace Coalition.



Turn all announcements and articles in to the **SPECTRUM** basket at the Leon County Food Co-op or mail to address below.

Any local artists wishing to have their art published...here is your chance! **SPECTRUM** is interested in printing the black and white drawings of local artists. Please contact us through the phone numbers below.

SPECTRUM

A Cooperative Newspaper for the Tallahassee Community
September 1979 FREE

The SPECTRUM Collective:

•Larry Teich•Jerry Johansen•Vicki Mariner•Pat Simmons•Libby Brice•Kathy Blackmon•Frank Brown•Rowan Fairgrove•Margie Menzel•Tana McLane

Helpers:

•Lewis Tesar•Bill Taylor

For information about **SPECTRUM**, call 575-2934. Or write 2105 Autumn Lane, Tallahassee, Florida, 32304. For advertising information, call 222-2528.

Article and announcement deadline for the next issue of **SPECTRUM** is Tuesday, March 18. Everything submitted after that date will be held.

SPECTRUM is an open forum for the Tallahassee community. Emphasizing events, developments and activities in the "alternative/progressive/cooperative" culture here, we encourage people to participate with contributions of articles, labor or advertisements.

Writers and artists cannot be paid. Articles and artwork are printed on a space-available. Please be sure to include your name, address and phone number so we may contact you.

SPECTRUM is published on a monthly basis. Our publishing schedule will be the first Wednesday of each publishing month, with deadlines falling about two weeks before production.

Views expressed by the writers are not representative of **SPECTRUM** or of any particular organization unless identified as such. Our goal is to provide an open forum for the community, but the staff does bear certain legal and moral responsibilities for the content of the publication. Therefore, we reserved the right to withhold from publication any material that is libelous in tone. The **SPECTRUM** collective also reserves the right to withhold material referring to specific individuals until such individuals have had the opportunity to review and respond to all articles in question.

SPECTRUM's Evolution

Facing Our Economic Reality



For fourteen issues now, SPECTRUM has flown gracefully, developing a style, a readership, and an economic structure. Based on almost all volunteer labor (the ad salespeople earn a percentage commission on ads they sell, Tana and Vicki receive pocket money in return for lots of work and overall responsibility), this monthly community project has done well, a pretty even trade of input for output. By this, I mean it hasn't been too difficult to get sufficient money on a regular basis to put out a consistent 16 pages, typeset and with photos and artwork, at a fair price.

In October 1978, when SPECTRUM No. 1 appeared, newly created, it was typed on an IBM Selectric typewriter. We produced our ads in the typesetting lab we still use, making use of its "process" camera to ready our artwork. The flat rate for use of the lab for a production weekend, including typesetting bits and pieces, headlining pages and reducing art came to the unbelievably low cost of \$50.00 per issue.

soar 75 percent! The only reason it's not going up now is because Jane's company purchased six month's worth at pre-madness prices.

Add to that the immediate rise in the prices of photographic film (black and white rose 30 percent as of February 1st).

And our printer must now charge us about 30 percent more for the same old thing.

SPECTRUM, while a small press endeavor, has grown to be a significant voice in Tallahassee's alternative community — which judging by just the food co-op's membership rolls of over 10,000 who have paid their \$5.00 membership fee at least once in the last five years — is impressive for an overall community of less than 100,000. This community also supports the book and record co-op, the land co-op, and other alternative businesses. SPECTRUM's intent has always been to provide access for the community and to the community.

A major accomplishment of this paper has been to focus not just on news

We bring our present economic situation to our community to alert you to the fact that we need your active support if SPECTRUM is to stay around. Do you envision a progressive/alternative community that doesn't have a paper giving it primary focus?

Our printer in Thomasville, having just purchased a warehouseful of newsprint at pre-inflationary prices, was also able to offer us a fair price for our small run of 5,000. He warned, however, that our prices would rise over time, a direct result of his own rising costs. It came much later than expected, holding off for the entire year of 1979.

Over last summer, as we increasingly typeset more and more, we decided (along with the lab manager, Jane) to pay a flat fee of \$100.00 and to typeset the whole thing — a good deal. This was our first major production cost increase, but it was done by conscious decision and agreed upon by everyone.

Along comes winter of '79-'80... We have hostages in Iran, we're playing deadly chess with the Russians again. The precious metals market is skyrocketing as speculators and fearful property holders lose faith in a paper economy. There's a lot of silver (presently at about \$50.00 an ounce) in photographic paper. And all of our art film, typesetting paper and photo paper use a lot of silver in their process. The costs are spiraling out of sight. Jane tells us that camera paper will soon be up 40 percent (within two months), negative film, 50 percent. And in the next six months, our typesetting paper costs will

events, or even features. It has been to focus on the story behind the story...to make visible the ways cooperatives work...to focus on progressive/radical groups and endeavors (those who feel able to take the focus)...to demystify what's going on in this strong and growing alternative culture and to attempt to offer some sense of its inherent design so that longtime residents and newcomers alike can become more active in a meaningful way if they choose. We have increasingly focused on feminist culture, which no other tabloid-sized publication in the Southeast has prioritized. While the editorial pages of every newspaper in the country have been raging with debates of women's rights and choices and many with powerful access to the media have come out recently as anti-woman/anti-feminist — SPECTRUM has harbored feminism and begun at last to touch upon the Lesbian sense of being, in its beauty-full totality of woman-loving/woman-promoting/woman-nurturing glory. We have also dealt with nukes and nukes and nukes, believing that this is the key (and most treacherous) energy/life question our country faces, inherently linked, as it is, to the military and war. Radiation rapes us all.

Other local papers deal with news and some people-news features added to round out the menu. They serve an important daily function of keeping us all informed, of editorializing news events, of providing access (via letters and guest columns) for heated debates on campus or in the larger community. By contrast, SPECTRUM deals more with the wholeness of the institutions or issues. It deals with ideology and nuts'n'bolts.

SPECTRUM seems important enough to keep around. But, we are at one of those turning points, one of those life crises, when one realizes that s/he cannot continue in the same mode any longer. We face changes, and they're coming fast. Prices are rising...Vicki's leaving, and she's downright irreplaceable, with her enormous skill and dedication and her willingness to be there and produce, time after time.

The free ride is over. The same amount of effort (hard as it's been, balanced as it's been) won't net us the same result. Our last few meetings have been depressing as we've realized the extent to which our economic situation will force us to change.

We, as a collective who produces a free newspaper, have need of your energy if we are to continue. We need your businesses to support us with continued and new advertising. We need

by Tana McLane

salespeople to sell ads, even if only a few per issue to the businesses they patronize regularly. We need monetary support from groups who read the paper and who can afford some small assessment for this community resource.

You've heard this before from other publications, but it really helps: When you trade with a business you see advertising in SPECTRUM, thank them for their support. And if you trade with someone who doesn't advertise here, tell them you'd appreciate their support for this paper.

The SPECTRUM collective decided at its pre-production editorial meeting to go to print on this issue at this time, to not print in March, but to print again on April 2nd. This gives us a chance to receive support and feedback from you, and to make the decision of whether to go bi-monthly or quarterly. Neither of these proposals will reduce our costs per issue, but cutting down on the number of issues per year will sure help to reduce the overall strain.

We all hope SPECTRUM is around for a long time, providing us all with a vehicle through which to communicate with our fellow community members. But it needs support like you give the co-ops, economic and labor, so we can all enjoy the fruits of our success. If we ever needed you...we need you now.

SPECTRUM (issue No. 14) FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance from last issue	\$17.24
Subscriptions since last issue	22.00
INCOME	
Advertising receipts	526.80
Nature's Way food/ad trade	20.00
Projected income	\$586.04
EXPENSES	
Printing (Kelbro in Thomasville) (16 pages, 5,000 copies)	335.00
Photos	5.00
gas to/from Thomasville	5.00
Mediatype (production lab rental)	100.00
Office supplies	10.00
Mailout expenses (approximately 230 copies, 8.4 cents each)	20.00
Ad commissions	83.10
Salaries (Tana and Vicki)	75.00
Bank charges	3.75
Repay loan from Michael Waldman (per month)	10.00
Nature's Way food/ad trade	20.00
Miscellaneous	20.00
Projected expense	686.85
Projected earning (loss)	-100.81

You wonder how we will print this month with our projections showing a loss? Most of us will forego ad commissions and salaries; Autumn Lane will absorb the office expenses; Waldman won't get paid back yet; we'll cut until we balance. These expenses aren't true in that we haven't included Autumn Lane's contribution of space, phone, etc., or Rowan and Lewis' loan of a Selectric typewriter, or the fact that our wages/commissions are just tokens and don't really repay us. We do this because we think SPECTRUM is important. We don't like selling ads and only sell enough to go to print.

Please encourage businesses you trade with to consider advertising with us. Give them a copy. Give them our phone number (575-2934). I'll be doing these financial reports from now on so we can all better understand the money-type energy needed to produce SPECTRUM for free for you. Next time we'll show the actual costs for this issue and see what happened.

-Jerry Johansen

If you have creative suggestions for additional funding or anything else relative to our economic situation, please write to: 2105 Autumn Lane, Tallahassee, Fla. 32304.

co-ops

A Co-op Bank?

by Richard White

Did you know that there is a co-op bank? Yes, the National Consumer Cooperative Bank Act was passed by both houses of Congress and was signed into law by the President last year. The Bank is a "mixed ownership" corporation. Its initial funding is being provided by the U.S. Government, but all borrowers will be obliged to purchase some of its stock. Through these stock purchases, co-ops will eventually come to own and

control the Bank. Government-appointed Bank board members will be incrementally replaced by members elected by the stockholders as stock ownership by co-ops increases.

"So what!" you may say. Will anything good ever come out of Washington, D.C.? Well, it's too early to say for sure. Right now, a lot of different types of co-ops are fighting it out in a very uncooperative way to

Good Life General Store: Recovering Stolen Funds

by Terry Lewis

The Good Life General Store, Tallahassee's youngest storefront co-op, is \$800.00 poorer. The money, in a combination of cash and checks, was stolen from a locked desk in the Leon County Food Co-op. The money was cash receipts from purchases at Good Life.

In effort to recover from this loss, Good Life asks its members and the community to:

- make sure any checks you've written to Good Life are returned with your bank statement; if it's not returned to you, there's a high probability that it was stolen
- check with Good Life as to whether the

date of your check is near that of the date of the robbery

- stop payment on check — banks tend to not charge your account in case of a robbery
- please come by and rewrite your check — we would like to recover the money support Good Life's benefit at Tommy's, Feb. 26, 9 p.m., with B.B. Jam, \$2.00.

Good Life is a growing, viable co-op. Its future is affected also by LCFC's need to move. And the loss of \$800.00 is a blow to any small business, especially a young co-op. Please support Good Life.

Contact Terry Lewis regarding stolen checks and money, 224-7608.

gain lending policies favorable to themselves. Some of the Bank's proposed hearings are out for public comment at this time and hearings are being held. A major development is an extensive lobbying effort by low income groups to receive favored treatment beyond that which the Bank Act provides.

I attended the hearing at Atlanta University on January 26, and have commented to the Bank as to the impact of the proposed policies on Southeast co-ops. After the hearing, along with Linda McLaughlin of Co-op Records; Al Shiver of Savannah Food Co-op; Cheryl Fracchi, board member of the Consumer Cooperative Alliance and of Magnolia Warehouse in Atlanta; and Jim Delucca of Sevananda Natural Foods, a food co-op in Atlanta, I had an

opportunity to eat lunch with one of the Bank board members, and several of its staff. The conversation that accompanied lunch was enlightening, and I feel somewhat more confident than before that the Bank is attempting to serve the needs of co-ops.

Admittedly, the Bank is a political football, but still a lot of good is bound to come from it. Here in the Southeast, among the immediate possibilities are those of a leveraging loan to help LCFC purchase a place of business, and a loan to capitalize a warehouse to be cooperatively-owned-and-operated by the food co-ops in Florida.

Humm, you know...this co-op bank might just be coming along in the right place at exactly the right time...

Leon County Food Co-op

Co-ordinator's Notes

by Agnes Davy

Well, here it is again...deadline time for the Coordinator's Notes for SPECTRUM. With all the changes going on around us, it's hard to sort out what to write about this time. That's it — change. There are so many changes happening with LCFC that there is an atmosphere of high energy, confusion and challenge.

Internally... Dealing with a new vendor (Collegedale), and a new delivery day for Tree of Life, have caused a major rearrangement of all the coordinators' schedules. This means getting to know assistant coordinators (ACs) we haven't worked with before and customers we don't usually interact with — new feedback for us all and a new sharing of ideas, generating more changes. The *Future Options Committee* is getting into gear to investigate all possibilities to insure a permanent home for LCFC. We've been rearranging the storefront to make it more efficient and attractive for workers and shoppers. And we're realizing that Patricia will be leaving in May, after five years as part of our managers' collective. There's work being done on a totally new manual for all stock ACs, new orientation programs, information ACs, stock sheets, etc., etc.

In the larger picture... members of LCFC have been involved in Magnolia Conferences, Co-op Bank Bill hearings in Atlanta, exploring the possibility of a Cooperative Florida Warehouse in the near future, talking to producer cooperatives about direct buying from them, providing information to folks wanting to start new co-ops.

Thinking of all these efforts, I realize again that this is a time of rapid change and high energy, and that reflection needs to be part of this process.

A friend spoke recently of fine tuning. Whether this cooperative works depends on tuning from the bottom up. If each of us tunes within ourselves and in relation to the others and to the whole, it works. There is no one at the top deciding on the harmony or the melody. It is your song and it becomes our song, and it needs every voice to come out right.

So, with this in mind, I walked around our storefront and asked folks, "How do you feel about the Co-op right now, on Friday afternoon?" Here are the responses I got:

"Great! I love it."

continued page 15

elect...carol
BELLAMY

VOTE

Tuesday, February 26th



**CITY
COMMISSION**

GROUP 1

Paid Political Ad, Nancy Waugh, Campaign Treasurer.

Economic Recovery at Co-op Books

by Hartmut Ramm

It has been said that life is a zero-sum game. Life at Co-op Books tends to bear that out. Three months ago, I wrote with some alarm about a financial crisis. That crisis is now over, so there is a cause for cheer. But there is little cheering. We're too exhausted.

In September, half of our debts to publishers were unacceptably past due; now none is. To achieve that, stock had to be liquidated at a rapid rate, an effort carried out principally by Bob Hornyak, first as a volunteer and then as a temporary employee.

In September, sales were in a downturn. Now they are climbing. December's sales exceeded those of last December by 15 percent. Sales in January grew by 28 percent. Greater increases in coming months are assured by a sharp growth in textbook sales and contractual sales to institutional buyers. Carmen Avila has been the main force behind the textbook effort.

All this buying and selling, stocking and returning, has meant that all of the Co-op's workers have had to push harder than before. It has gotten to be more business than pleasure. But we can't afford to let out any slack, because we haven't emerged from the quagmire yet, only gained higher ground in it. To keep our feet dry, we will have to have help. The board of directors has helped by allocating to the bookstore 48 more paid staff hours. This enables us to create two new positions — one fulltime and one parttime. Hiring decisions will be made at the meeting of the Board of Directors on February 11. Check your calendars — it may not be too late to apply. We give preference to volunteers, affirmative action candidates, community activists and book people.

More help is needed, however. It is our eternal lament that we need more volunteers. They are the key to dry feet — and cheerfulness — at Co-op Books. View it as maintenance on the collective consciousness, and come on down.

Leon County Food Co-op

Future Options

by Michael Crew

No, the Co-op's not selling stock, we're taking stock. Taking stock of where we are, where we want to go, what we want to do.

Several months ago, some involved members of the Co-op came to a BOD meeting and brought up the subject of our lease expiration. Our present lease expires March, 1981. It was suggested and agreed upon that we attempt to secure (buy) our present building. Work began: talks with the owner, more meetings of the BOD, discussion. A membership meeting was called to discuss the proposed purchase . . . and then, suddenly, the owner decided to sell the building to someone else.

After talking with the new owner of the building, we learned that he had no desire to resell to us. This left us with two basic choices; either stay and negotiate a new lease, or move. There is no doubt that moving the Co-op would be an expensive and somewhat risky venture, but there is also little doubt that our new lease would include a substantial rent increase. And here we have the dilemma. Should we stay, negotiate a new lease and be faced with a rent increase, as well as having this same problem occur when the new lease expires? Or should we put our money and energy into another location that we could keep and consider our own?

Popular opinion seems to favor buying our own building. This brings up a multitude of questions: where do we want our location to be, what style and size of building (and should we build our own), what can we afford? Ad infinitum. Add to these the fact that we may need an extended lease to buy time for our preparations, and you begin to see the extent of the situation.

This is the essence of "Future Options". We have many possible courses to follow, much work and research to be done. This work can come from nowhere else but you, the Co-op member. There have already been several meetings of the Future Options group, meetings filled with ideas and dreams, as well as no-nonsense planning and foresight. From these meetings a basic framework for our efforts has emerged:

1) *Money Group* A. Will work with the already-existing Finance Committee to develop our "financial profile," that is, what we can and can't afford. B. Will research grants and other forms of state and federal funding. C. Will organize fund raising activities (cookbook sales, concerts, dance-a-thons, skate-a-thons, etc.)

2) *Real Property Group* A. Will define our "physical profile", what our physical needs are: area needed, location desired, building style, etc. B. Will consider possibility of other cooperatives moving in with us. (Good Life General Store, Co-op Community Credit Union, and others.) C. This group will also



photo by Tana McLane

form a preliminary evaluation of specific buildings and/or lots.

3) *Legal Options Group* A. Includes lawyers and others in the legal field doing work on our lease, title, and other legal concerns. B. Will have an interface person to help co-ordinate efforts.

4) *Community Involvement Group* A. Publicize our efforts and desires. B. Support general membership involvement. C. Communicate with the community. D. Communicate with other local and out-of-town co-ops.

5) *Future Visions Group* A. Will consider the social and economic impact of our decisions and actions. B. Help form the philosophy of the co-op for the future.

Existing contact persons: 1) *Money Group*—Steve Leitman, 1-875-2625, or Thursday afternoons at Food Co-op or Good Life. 2) *Real Property*—Cindi Olsen, (home) 222-6637. 3) *Legal Options Group*—No contact person at present (if interested, contact Mike Crew). 4) *Community Involvement*—Michael Lehman, (home) 575-0782 (preferably mornings). 5) *Future Visions*—Jack Rink, (home) 222-4730. General Information—Mike Crew (home) 878-3529, or leave message at Co-op.

The duties listed under each group are by no means exclusive and each group is expected to grow and take on new responsibilities.

Remember, Now Is The Time For All Good Members To Come To The Aid Of Their Co-op. I look forward to seeing you at upcoming meetings. The next Future Options meeting is scheduled for February 7, 7:30 pm at the Community Resource Center, 730 W. Gaines St. (upstairs).

Future Visions Subcommittee by Jack Rink

This task force has been established to provide a forum for interested members to participate in examining questions which will serve to guide our future. We must engage ourselves in long range planning, condense our feelings, and provide clear suggestions to aid our relocation concerns.

In a slightly more mundane description, we are faced with the task of long range planning to be accomplished under not-so-ideal time limitations. Ideally, the end result will be a representative opinion from our members as to how the food coop should mesh into the Tallahassee community. The information needs to be used in guiding our relocation concerns. These are some questions we may wish to consider: (in no specific ranking)

1. a) Who do we want to provide food for (i.e. what segments of the community)? b) How does this affect our ability to receive grants? c) What type of facilities (and location) will allow us to do this?
2. What should our political profile be?
- 3.) Do we feel that our relocation efforts should attempt to provide facilities for forming and/or existing cooperative ventures?
- 4.) What image do we project to the sympathetic organizations and people around us?
- 5.) What image do we project to the conservative sector? Do we see a need to adjust it?

These are only my own questions; what are yours?

Real Property Task Force by Cindi Olsen

The Real Property Task Force of the LCFC Future Options Committee has been developing a "physical needs profile" to assist in the search for a suitable building for the Food Co-op at the expiration of its lease in March, 1981. Task force members have met to discuss physical requirements of the Food Co-op, such as building size, location, parking, adaptability to appropriate technology, etc. When this profile is completed, (projected as being ready for the upcoming general membership meeting), it will be available for all interested members to review.

The next activity of this task force is to begin looking for another building for LCFC. Anyone who has information or referrals on potential sites should leave a note in the Future Options box at the Food Co-op. Ask a coordinator for its whereabouts. Your note should include your name and a way to contact you as well as whatever information you can provide. Every bit of information will be greatly appreciated!

B.O.D. Tracks

by Nancy Muller

Most people are aware of LCFC's Board of Directors, but few know that the Board really functions out of Community Interests, Inc., the larger whole of which LCFC is only a part (the only part right now). See how much room there is for development! The Board of Directors has decided that it is important to let you know what the BOD is doing and how it is growing and changing through another, and perhaps more insightful, means than the usual monthly minutes which are posted for all to read in the Food Co-op. Hopefully this is just the first of articles to let you know how the Board is and what support it needs from you.

As of the January, 1980 meeting, there has been a change in the Board function of chairperson. The chairperson's job has

been somewhat arduous between duties of coordinating events and people and facilitating meetings. Thus, the creation of a chairperson to oversee all coordinating efforts and a separate position of facilitator to take responsibility for facilitating each meeting allows for the latter position to be able to concentrate on better understanding and working with process and facilitation, goals toward which the BOD always works.

Another positive event for the Board is the introduction of Rickie Broach as recording secretary. Rickie's job will be to handle the minutes, a complicated task. For quite a while, members have had to volunteer to take minutes at each meeting, resulting in a lesser degree of

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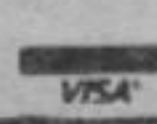
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Energy Answers By Two Local Candidates

interviewed by Sherry Rauch,
Catfish Alliance Staffperson

To say that energy is and will be the number one problem of the 1980s is, at this point, putting it mildly. With the current furor over the Persian Gulf and the United States' possible intervention, the energy crisis takes on another whole dimension. The energy crisis is moving from potential, ten-year-down-the-road problem to a present-day reality. All levels of society and government are looking closely and seriously at the differing costs and kinds of energy it will take to meet the needs of the 1980s and beyond.

And what will Tallahassee do to meet its energy needs? Carol Bellamy and Nat Polak, the two city commission candidates in Group 1, were asked this and similar energy-related questions last week. The following is a brief summary of how they addressed these questions. Regrettably, only Bellamy and Polak were able to be interviewed, because time constraints prevented an interview with Marlowe White and Shad Hilaman, the two candidates running in Group 2.

Question: What energy programs would you like to see Tallahassee implement to meet its future energy needs?

Bellamy: Bellamy said she was eagerly awaiting the results of the Local Energy Action Program* (LEAP) project that is currently underway. She felt that the project would draw on a range of community expertise and would give Tallahassee the opportunity to lead the way in innovative techniques in the state. She also mentioned the Comprehensive Plan that is currently under review by the city and the need to review both efforts in order to come to a decision about implementation of any specific plans. She stressed the need for a comprehensive approach and felt that local government needed to deal with energy problems and to avoid looking to higher levels of government for solutions.

Bellamy also welcomed Commissioner Rudd's effort to deal with Tallahassee's energy problems. She said he dealt with the long range concerns of energy in his press release in January instead of dealing with problems on a month-to-month basis. If elected, she would try to bring in more policy considerations in terms of Tallahassee's energy future. In the meantime, she would support the following goals:

- strengthen public transportation
- implement bikeway and sidewalk networks
- encourage energy conservation (it's "more than good policy — it's good business")
- explore solid waste recycling and uses of solar energy



Nat Polak

Polak: "Solutions to our critical energy problems must be found. I support creative ideas, and the exploration of alternative sources of energy such as solar, to free us of our dependency on oil," said Polak.

Polak also suggested that the possibility of starting up the hydro-electric plant at the Lake Talquin dam and the development of solar energy by providing incentives in the form of tax rebates to encourage its use. Both heating and cooling could be done by solar energy. "If we can send a man to the moon, we should be able to figure out something."

Polak mentioned that Tallahassee wasted 1,300,000 gallons of gasoline a year because traffic lights were not synchronized and if he were elected, he would try to get them synchronized as soon as possible. He would also support car pools, jogging paths and bikeways if it was feasible and proved to be safe.

He was skeptical about using coal to generate electricity because of the pollution and health hazards and would not want to use it "unless we had to have it." He was looking into the possibility of using solid waste, but after calling several cities that have used solid waste, was finding that it didn't work out as well as it was supposed to.

Carol Bellamy



Q: How would you improve transportation in Tallahassee?

Polak: "We need to increase the ridership of our city bus system, Taltran, and I will support any plan, short of unbalancing the budget to provide more ridership of the busses."

According to Polak, the Taltran busses are only 18-20 percent full, and he would be in favor of lowering the current price of 30 cents a ride to 15 or 10 cents. In San Francisco, he said, a person could ride all over the city, all day, for only 25 cents. If more people, say 80 percent, rode the busses as a result of lower prices, Taltran could not only make better use of their facilities, but also make a profit. In addition, he felt the public needed to be better informed about the bus schedules. "Brochures should be available everywhere."

Bellamy: The first step, Bellamy said, was to make public transportation a choice for the future. If elected, she would give Taltran a higher priority in the budget and would encourage funds going into public transportation before she would road widening. In addition, she felt that while some of Taltran's large busses could be used on some of the higher occupancy routes, for instance on some of Tallahassee's major arteries in and out of town, smaller busses could be phased in on the lower occupancy, neighborhood runs. She indicated that more bus stop shelters were also needed.

People are asking for bikeways and sidewalks, Bellamy stated, and more bicycles were sold in Tallahassee last year than cars. "But they cannot be safely used," she said. Therefore, she is in favor of a network of bikeways and sidewalks that would enable people to get around Tallahassee safely. Although a bikeway plan is available for Tallahassee, it has not been approved and adopted by the city commission. "It needs to be put on the agenda and adopted so we can move ahead," Bellamy said. She mentioned how Gainesville was able to make use of federal funds when there were available because a plan had already been adopted by the city commission. Tallahassee would not be in the same position.

Bellamy brought up the fact that all these areas — public transportation, bikeways and sidewalks — are all interrelated, and would ultimately help each other and the community. For example, sidewalks would improve public transportation because people would be able to get to the bus stops safely, public transportation could help improve businesses because people could spend their money elsewhere besides on a car and its expenses, and the "beautiful Tallahassee outdoors" could be enjoyed by more people with the addition of bikeways and sidewalks.

Q: What do you think of Tallahassee buying into the St. Lucie nuclear power plant?

Polak: "I don't see how we can discount nuclear power as an energy source," Polak said. However, before Tallahassee did any further buying into nuclear power, "we need to see what we can do with solar energy". Safe, alternative energies should be looked into first. "We still don't know the whole story on Three Mile Island," he said, and would not want to buy into nuclear power until "we're sure of where we're at." He felt he was neither firmly committed nor opposed to nuclear power.

Bellamy: Bellamy believes Tallahassee does not need to buy into nuclear power at this time. Due to the "tremendous economic uncertainties" and the "well-known safety problems inherent in handling radioactive materials," she strongly preferred energy conservation for the foreseeable future.

City Commission elections are Tuesday, January 26. It is a non-partisan, at-large election and anyone who is registered in Leon County and lives in Tallahassee can vote. The newly-elected commissioners will take office three days after the election.

*The LEAP project is a program coordinated by the State Energy Office to actively involve community input in planning and implementing strategies to make Tallahassee the energy-sufficient city of Florida.

An Agenda for Peace

by Roy Howard

I wondered how to remember Martin Luther King in a meaningful way on Tuesday, January 15th. I wanted to understand him better and sense the spirit that gave him the courage to stand clearly for justice and civil rights. So I listened to a lecture of his, recorded in 1967 — when riots had broken out in the streets and the horrors of the Vietnam War were just beginning. In a clear and firm voice, Dr. King pronounced that he still had a dream, that he still had hope for the day when justice in his country would come, through peaceful means. His courageous, life-affirming stance is an inspiration to us and a signpost of hope

in our predestined patterns.

It is into this context that Dr. King's courage and hope can speak to us. As nuclear annihilation becomes more and more "thinkable," and the prospects for peace grow slim, it is time to pronounce our desire for a peaceful world, clearly and firmly. The "great lie" is that nuclear terror and the threat of war must control our lives. It is this "great lie" that has captivated our society. Daniel Berrigan writes: "We waste not only our own lives, we waste the world. There may soon be no world left to waste. It is a sober prediction, made by experts, who have repeated it many times. No world for the children; no children."

In these times of difficulty and despair, groups of people are coming together to affirm one another in the struggle for peace, justice, and reconciliation among all peoples. They have a desire to live as humanly as possible and experience truth — an affirmation of life, beauty, and children, and to resist the "great lie" of our time.

In Tallahassee, a group of people are meeting together each week at the United Ministries Center to work on peace-related issues. This is the outgrowth of a conference held last October entitled "Peace in Search of Makers" and six follow-up Monday night seminars. Those who attended these seminars decided to continue meeting and form the Tallahassee Peace Fellowship/Council. Our plans are to form a speakers' bureau, sponsor films, establish a peace



in our dark days.

Indeed, violence, oppression, and war have moved to the center stage now and the media is waiting expectantly for the next major war. The "great event," even better than the superbowl, is now at our doorstep. We seem like children, uncontrollably following after the pied piper, caught in a song and dance of fear and death. Despair and rage battle for domination over our consciousness while the business of our daily lives moves on

information resource library, and work on numerous projects (still being discussed), both local and international. Most importantly, we are meeting to support and share with each other. Everyone who shares a concern for the

development of world peace is urged to join us. We meet every Monday evening except the first Monday of the month, at the United Ministries Center (located at the corner of Park Ave. and Copeland St.) at 7:30 p.m.



Education and the Military

by Roger Peace

The military is gradually stepping into the education business. If you would believe Thomas W. Carr, Director of Defense Education (for the Department of Defense), it is a partnership destined to develop and endure as we enter this Orwellian decade. In a speech before the National Council on Continuing Education in Los Angeles two years ago, Carr outlined the main directions of the military over the next five to ten years.

First of all, because the "baby boom" following WWII is over, the military will have to recruit more than one out of every three male 18-year-olds in order to maintain an active duty military force of about 2.1 million men and women. In order to not compete with colleges and universities for the dwindling supply of young people, a number of cooperative ventures are in the air — getting a college degree through part-time study while in the military, providing vocational training, providing pensions for education after leaving the military, recruiting high school seniors into the armed forces while still in school, ROTC programs, etc.

"By 1984," says Carr, "the military and education will have entered into a massive new partnership, symbolized by modern learning centers on military bases around the world. A major thrust to tie together military training and civilian education will result in the establishment of the largest degree-granting institution in the world...the Community College of the Armed Forces." He assures those who may favor a liberal education, with its rounded curriculum of the arts and sciences, humanities and philosophy, that "the Armed Forces will also support foundation courses provided by civilian institutions aimed at increased

understanding of Man and Nature."

Perhaps the most ominous prediction Carr makes is the following: "By 1984, given a large proportion of our young people with military service, the military will have become a major instrument for youth socialization — assuming a large portion of the role once dominated by the family, the church, the school and the civilian work setting."

Carr is undismayed and unaware of the fascist kind of society he is advocating. And his worldview is all too typical of the general worldview of people in the United States — that we must perpetuate a huge military establishment to maintain our freedoms against foreign tyranny.

That we should become totalitarian in the process seems to go unnoticed. That those who protest against this totalitarianism may truly be advocating the rights and freedoms of our Bill of Rights, or witnessing to the spiritual values of their religions, is not understood as the call for patriotic unity obviates these finer considerations. As Aeschylus, the Classical Greek dramatist said, "In war, Truth is the first casualty."

(The complete text of Carr's speech is available from CCCO, P.O. Box 15796, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

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Philadelphia, PA 19102
(phone 215-241-7230)
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medusa muzic

Like a flaming phoenix, we will rise

by Pat Simmons

Music is not just a sound dripping from an AM/FM speaker somewhere in the background of a work day, or soothing sounds from the ceiling of the dentist's office. Music is used as a tool for controlling cultural ideas. It stands out front as a demonstration of values and attitudes.

The male-blessed, woman-hating, humping, thumping beats of today's music is forced down our throats in the same fashion as sick TV programs, sprawling shopping malls, nuclear medicine, and unannounced synthetic hormones. But, not all is lost. There are lights shining gleefully in the dark.

Yes, Virginia, there are professional feminist women's bands. There really are women who can play the drums (and sweat while doing it). There are women who can belt out lyrics with gusto. There are women sax players, and women who can blow the blues on a harmonica. It's here, and it's for us. It's the sound of Medusa Muzic.

Medusa Muzic is a blues-rock band, a very good blues-rock band. Their music emphasizes feminism and women's strength. They are an incredible array of high energy, high volume, and high potential. Medusa Muzic is four talented women — Flash Silvermoon, writer, singer, piano player; Pandora C. Lightmoon, singer, harmonicist, sax and flute player; Penneye Craver, drummer; and Kandy Richmond, sound engineer and promo person.

Over hotcakes and omelets, this interview was made after Medusa's last performance at the Down Under last month. With the help of friends Libby and Lee, and later on Skye, I came up with some insights into Medusa and life. Many of the questions we asked have been deleted to allow for a freer flow of unhampered discussion. These women helped enlighten my concepts as well as my eardrums. I felt great sharing their time and energy, and I thank them very much for this interview.

Pat: Fill us in on your music backgrounds.

Flash: I remember it was Halloween, age eight, when I started piano lessons. I'm not sure if I would have kept going, but I felt some pressure from my mother to continue. I didn't allow the discouragement from the band directors in school to stop any music development in myself.

Penneye: In high school, I was considered an exceptional musician. I sat first chair in percussion.

Flash: In Jr. high school, I wanted to play the drums in the marching band. But the director said "no way". So, I ended up playing the glockenspiel. The glockenspiel is just not the same as the drums. What a dumb thing to end up playing in the marching band.

Penneye: I began drumming around age nine. Let's see, that makes it about thirteen years. I received a lot of encouragement, especially in my high school band. I played in both concert and marching band. Most of the guys who were drummers couldn't read music, so they stuck around for the marching season, then dropped out when the marching stopped and the concert started. I played in both because I could read music.

Libby: Do you think if you were an average drummer, you would have received so much encouragement?

Penneye: No. I proved to be an exception, that is, I showed potential. And the director gave me extra attention. I don't think it's so unusual to see women drummers. Where I come from, up in Winston-Salem, there weren't a surplus of women drummers, but there seemed to be enough to fill bands.

Flash: Where I come from, drumming isn't considered "ladylike". Women drummers are rare and hard to locate.

Pandora: With drums, you have to spread your legs. It's true, drumming is aggressive and unfeminine. I started with the clarinet in the fifth grade, and played it through the eighth grade. Then I quit for awhile. Actually, I started the instruments I play with Medusa, the harmonica and the sax when I was twenty. I picked up the sax in 1977, but I had a jump on that since I had known the fingering and such from my old clarinet days.

Flash: Pan is really pretty much self-taught.

Kandy: And I took up sound and promotion interest after meeting Flash and Pan. In Jacksonville, I took a class in sound recording at a 16-track studio. In addition to Medusa, I have an 8-5 computer program job at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Libby: What about the economics of the band...economic decisions and things like that?

Flash: For the most part, this is our only income.

Pan: Our business decisions are centered more on consensus rather than collective.

Kandy: There's no one person who decides these things. Our economic decisions are made jointly.

Pan: Sometimes the consciousness of women attending women's music is strange.

Flash: They'll pay five bucks to go see *Star Trek*, but then when music is offered for them by women, they sometimes say, "I can't afford three bucks." Really, women need to support us, support women's music. And we never play a song that is not showing positivity toward women. That is the bottom line.

Pan: Well, sometimes, some Stones...

Flash: I don't like what the Stones stand for. Sometimes we play some of their music like "*Wild Horses*" and sometimes "*Honky-Tonk Woman*". When we tour, we do more feminist-gear music. It's that *milieu* we are expressing the most. Here we played about 60 percent original music. If we were really "women's music," it'd be maybe more like 90 percent. It's important to do



women's concerts. I prefer them, but what we are told by producers is that most women's bands want to be on the road. Most women's music concerts actually lose money. Not the ones we've been to, but a lot of them do.

Pat: The audience seemed to really enjoy the music. Do you like playing up here in Tallahassee?

Pan: Yeah, people have been very receptive. It's been good here. In some atmospheres, we find that people really get into dancing in couples or by themselves or in threes or in circles. They get up and move.

Kandy: Like at the Down Under.

Flash: At some places, I feel like a juke box.

Kandy: A lot of women want to dance.

Flash: Sure, we like to play for dancing.

Pan: We like to be listened to as well.

Kandy: We like to play two sets. One for dancing and one just for listening.

That way, people are exposed to the music messages, and get to boogie, too.

Flash: We're into CR (consciousness-raising) for sure, like my song "*Lunar Lullaby*" which was written long before disco. It goes beyond that milieu.

Pat: Medusa plays to all kinds of audiences, right?

Flash: Sure. We play for straight clubs and gay clubs. If they listen to us, we play for them. We would like to go on the road, into the Midwest. Maybe in the spring we'll head through the Northeast. It's hard to predict. We'd like to make the national women's music festival in Illinois. That's different from the festival in Lansing.

Pan: With a trio, we have to be very innovative to perform our wide range of music. We like to do blues, rock, jazz, various forms that require a musical flexibility.

Pat: Here in Tallahassee, I noticed that you are billed as "Women's Music". Is that an accurate description?

Kandy: No, not so much "Women's Music" as music by women, rock and blues.

Flash: The kind of music we play is intense with high energy. None is macho or male-oriented. It is not woman-hating music.

Pat: Why do you call yourselves Medusa Muzic?

Flash: Medusa represents a powerful female image. In myth, she turned men to stone if they were to look upon her. Actually, it probably was a mesmerizing quality that transfixed, I'd like to think of our music as having that quality. Medusa was from the ancient Gorgon tribe in Lybia, an actual person from the past. She ended up in Greek mythology, beheaded by Perseus, symbolizing the end of the Gorgons and the Goddess cultures. The snakes of Medusa were Goddess symbols of wisdom and great power. She could have been a Gorgon totem. Snakes were used by women to keep vermin from the temples. They helped to gather herbs and things of this sort.

Pan: Medusa, with the head of snakes, was a Crone image of the lunar trinity, a very real image of Goddess' past.

Pan: Pandora brought gifts, fig trees, flint for fire. She was an earth goddess, worshipped by the early Greeks as a positive life force. It was the later Greeks who warped her, as they did other goddesses, into the negative image we learn of today in Greek myths.

Flash: Our music is really hard to classify because we play such a variety of sounds. I guess this has a lot to do with me because I get bored so easily. I like to have the music be interesting. Pan plays so many instruments. But, we still have to be really imaginative as a three-piece band, and arrange the music to add completeness.

Kandy: We have to be innovative and original. Like sometimes the harmonica sounds like a guitar.

Flash: Or the sax fills in as bass, or the bass is carried by the electric piano. Sometimes the synthesizer doubles as lead guitar.

Pan: All this is worked around, as with any three-piece band.

Pat: How long have you been together?

Pan: Flash and I have been playing together for about five years.

Flash: Up in New York, we had a full band. I've played in several women's rock bands.

Kandy: I've been with Medusa about a year-and-a-half. Penneye about six months.

Pat: ...and getting better all the time.

Flash: You bet.

Feminist Women's Health Center

The End of the Anti-Trust Suit...formal Credibility!

by Marcia Northcutt for the FWHC staff

On January 14, 1980, after almost five years of legal battles and a short period of high-pressure negotiations, the Tallahassee Feminist Women's Health Center reached an out-of-court settlement agreement in the anti-trust suit file October 1, 1975 against five Tallahassee Obstetrician/Gynecologists: Mahmood Mohammad, C.H. Curry, Edwin Crane, Howard Griner, H. Huston Messer, and George Palmer (executive Director of the Florida Board of Medical Examiners).

In the summer of 1973, several Florida women attended an intensive training program at the Los Angeles Feminist Women's Health Center to learn about their Self-Help and woman-controlled abortion clinics. In June 1974, the Tallahassee FWHC began providing abortions in an out-patient clinic. We were able to obtain the services of one local doctor, although he was aware from the beginning that he might be subject to considerable pressure from his peers, as he had been when he refused to participate in the "OB Strike". During that strike, most local OBs refused to provide prenatal care to women unable to pay for this much-needed service. The result was to force the public health department to pay for services which were previously donated as a matter of "charity".

By June of 1975, we had a working relationship with two local physicians. On June 20, 1975, the *Tallahassee Democrat* published an article comparing our abortion fees with the fees charged by local doctors. Our services were, in many cases, half as costly as the doctors'. The article also described our feminist philosophy and the atmosphere of our woman-controlled clinic. The next day our primary physician quit without notice and about one month later, our other local physician also quit.

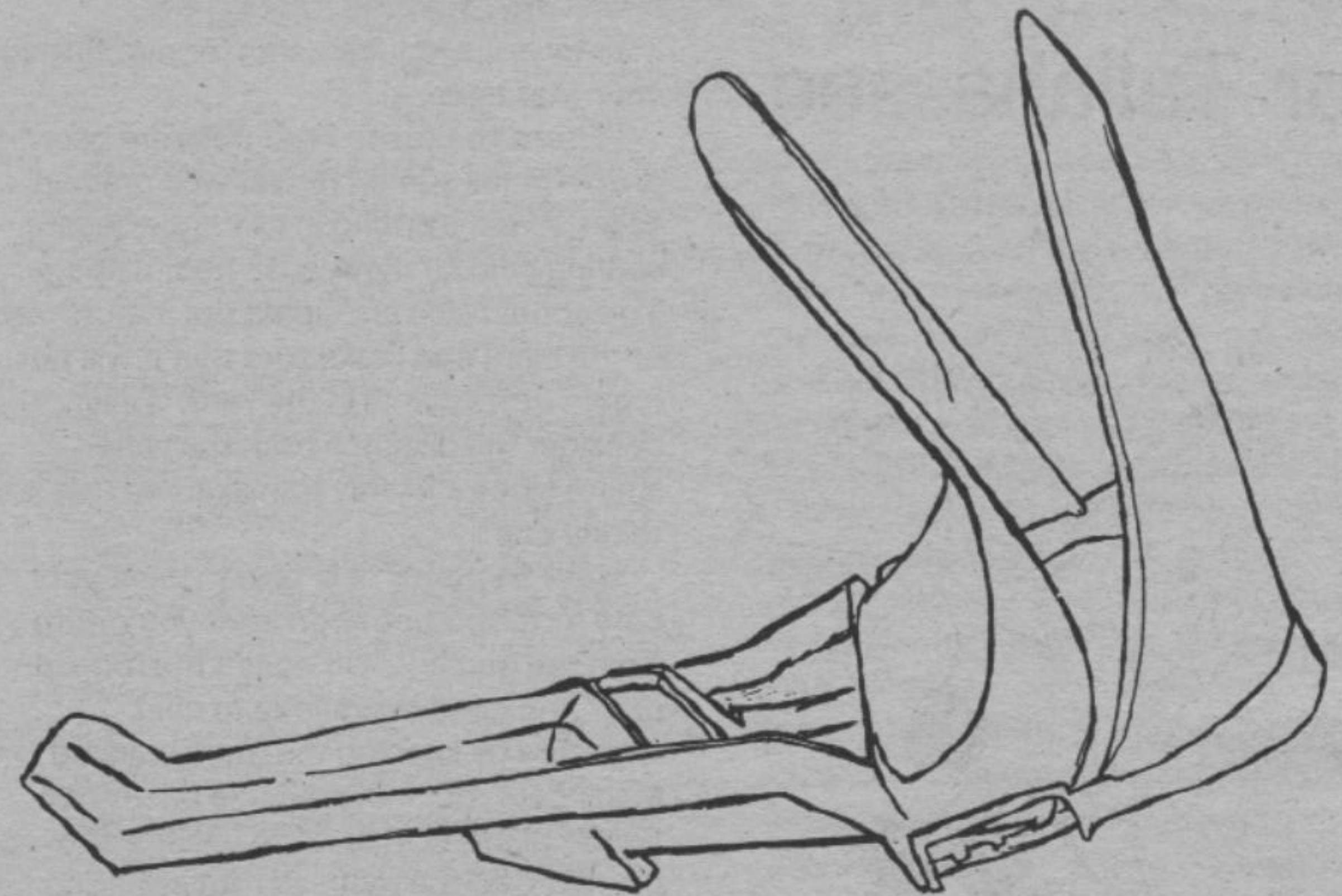
On August 5, 1975, the OB/GYN staff of Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center resolved that, "physicians in the Capitol Medical Society should not be associated with agencies that advertise their medical services." In meetings with us, the doctors also advised that they objected to our Self-Help Clinic and community organizing on the issue of abortion.

Recognizing that local doctors viewed us as an economic threat and as a threat to their monopolistic control of women's health care and reproductive freedom, we resolved to struggle. We made formal agreements with local doctors to provide us with emergency back-up services and began hiring doctors from out of town to work in our abortion clinic.

In September, we were investigated by the Florida Board of Medical Examiners, an organization whose legal authority covers only the regulation of individual physicians, not clinics. Following that investigation, the Executive Director of the Board called one of our out-of-town doctors, advising him not to work with us and later wrote a letter to this doctor's supervisor, offering the same advice.

Once again doctors were pressured to stop working with us. However, by this time the issues had changed. After being advised by their lawyers that paid

advertising by a clinic was not illegal, the doctors began to use the argument that our back-up arrangements were inadequate, implying that women receiving services here could not receive adequate care for post-abortion complications because the doctor who performed the abortion would be out of town. This argument was patently false because there have always been local OB/GYNs who were willing to treat complications from our clinic (our complication rate is well below the national average of 5 percent), and because by law the OB/GYN staff member on emergency rotation at TMRMC is required to treat any woman who presents herself in the emergency room with a problem requiring his attention. In



the past, we have made six requests for a transfer agreement with the hospital in order to facilitate provision of post-abortion care, and been denied each time. One result of the doctors' new argument was termination of referrals to our clinic by the public health department and the Florida State University Health Center.

On October 1, 1975, we filed suit in federal court. Judge William Stafford denied our motion for preliminary injunction but ruled that we had proved a substantial likelihood that the case would succeed on its merits. In October 1976, the Florida Medical Association attempted to intervene on behalf of defendant doctors. The judge denied this request, but in December reversed his earlier ruling by granting

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the Refuge House

by Cynthia Fern

The problems that battered women face, and the needs they have, typify the situation of all women in today's society. For the battered woman magnifies what most women have experienced at some point in their lives. Any woman who doubts this need only ask herself these questions:

Did you ever back down from an argument with a man because you felt intimidated?

Have you ever felt threatened by a man's superior physical strength?

Were you afraid that if he became angrier he might strike you?

Have you ever stayed in a relationship longer than you should have?

Did you stay because you felt responsible for the other person?

Were you afraid of loneliness? Did you stay because of the children?

Did you have gnawing doubts that you could not make it on your own in the outside world?

Were you fearful that you couldn't earn a decent living and manage the children by yourself?

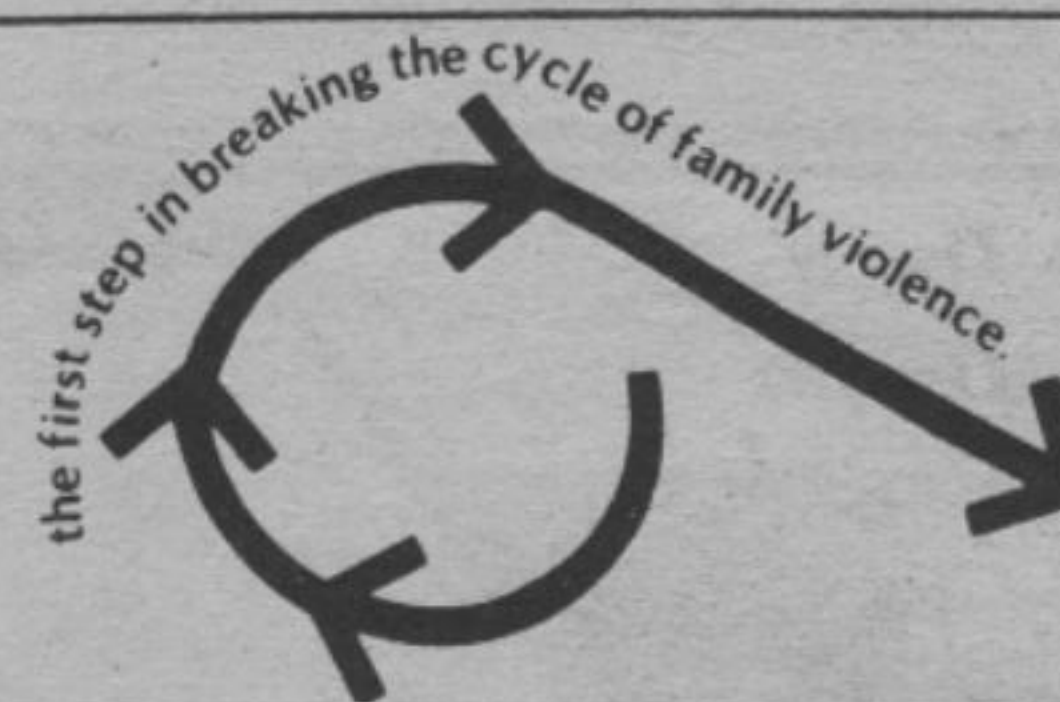
Get in touch with those feelings. Then you will know that you are no different from a battered woman.

The Refuge House, Inc. is a private non-profit organization focused on being responsive to the needs of victims of family violence. We provide a safe home, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, where physically-abused women and their children can come to assess their current situation and alternatives without fear or threat of violence.

We offer individual, group and family counseling. Crisis intervention is always available for the battered woman and her children. The Refuge House serves as a referral to Social and Economic Services, job placement, legal services, housing and medical care. In addition, community education is provided concerning the extent of spouse abuse to facilitate community discussion of the problem in order to help prevent future occurrence.

We know that 60% of all married couples engage in domestic violence and that 10% of all married couples admit to extreme physical violence that results in serious injury (Violence in the Family, Steinmetz, Suzanne & Straus, Murray, eds. 1974) Violence between individuals and within the family goes back as far as mankind itself. These statistics indicate that marital violence should not be regarded as

only a behavioral problem of particular individuals. It is a social problem of vast proportions, as well as multidimensional, affecting millions of people. Spouse abuse, as well as, all violence against women, is no longer a "Private problem". It is a public issue. Cultural conditions and socialization, marriage laws, economic realities, and physical inferiority all are contributing factors in perpetuating marital violence.



We are offering effective ways to help victims of violence. The Refuge House is not a temporary hiding place from abuse, but is a vital first step in helping women suffering from abuse to come to terms with the situation and to take positive action by helping themselves. Essentially, we see our role as one of advocacy. We believe that giving the woman the unconditional support she needs to regain control over her life is our primary function. It is extremely important that we consistently offer the support which she needs in order to control her life, make necessary decisions and then take

appropriate action. The staff members realize that each case has unique and special problems and they have designed a program that is tailored to meet the specific needs of each individual.

The Refuge House is committed to the one goal of breaking the cycle of family violence. We encourage all people who are trapped in this destructive cycle to seek our help, knowledge, skills, and concern. The focus of the program is not just aiding abused persons, but offering services to the entire family. This includes the abused, abuser, children and extended family members.

An ongoing rap group is offered in which women who are involved in a battering relationship or have been in the past, can come and join the residents of the house in discussing their individual feelings, experiences, and concerns. These supportive groups are facilitated by a counselor every Wednesday night, 8:30-10:00 at the Refuge House.

A woman does not have to become a resident of the house to utilize the support, referral and counseling services we offer. At the Refuge House, we can promise you two very important things: that you will receive a warm hug and a safe environment. Please, come and join us. We want to work together to *Break the Cycle of Family Violence*. For further information contact us at 224-6333. Our location is anonymous for the safety and security of the house.

Did you enjoy those fig preserves your sister gave you for Christmas? How about the fresh blueberry pie at Jody's last summer? Remember the delicious pear cobbler that Phil bakes and the muscadine wine that Janet brought to your party? If these memories sound familiar, perhaps its time for you to create your own dooryard orchard. Here are some suggestions to help get you started.

Dooryard fruit for Tallahassee

by Donna Legare



When to plant: The optimum time for planting fruit trees in north Florida is during the winter months, late December through February. At this time you will find bare root fruit trees at local nurseries.

Field-grown fruit trees are dug in winter while dormant. The trees are taken from the ground without a ball of soil clinging to their roots, hence the term bare root. Fruit and other trees such as dogwood and redbud can be bought in this condition at considerable savings. Once the trees are potted, their price will rise, reflecting the increased costs of potting, fertilizing and watering.

What to plant: Let your own tastes and desires guide you, but first obtain information on the characteristics and needs of available varieties. Most local nurseries will gladly share this information with you. Also the Leon County Extension Service has a wealth of free publications and fact sheets on the growing of fruits and nuts.

Although most fruit trees sold in Tallahassee are varieties recommended by the Extension Service as being selected and suited to this area, it is important to realize that some of these "well-suited" trees require extensive spraying regimes. For instance, it is recommended that plum and peach trees be sprayed with insecticide and fungicide every week to ten days from the beginning of flowering until the fruit is harvested. This is not my idea of "well-suited" trees. On the other hand, figs and blueberries require much less, if any, spraying. Check into maintenance requirements for purchasing your fruit trees.

Where to plant: Fruit trees are best grown in full sun on fertile, well-drained soils. Avoid planting in low spots where settling cold air may cause frost damage. You should also anticipate the mature size of the plant and make sure that it will not crowd other plants in the yard. Finally consider the distance from the water spigot since a freshly transplanted tree is a thirsty one.

How to plant: It is best to plant your bare root fruit tree soon after you return from the nursery. Do not let the roots dry out. Prevent damage due to cold exposure by keeping the roots covered. Many bare root trees need to be pruned before planting in order to balance the top growth with the reduced root system.

★ Dig a hole large enough so that the remaining roots are not bent or broken. You may want to mix some peat moss in with the topsoil if your soil is sandy. If drainage is poor, try mixing pinebark with the topsoil. Do not fertilize at planting time as it may result in fertilizer burn.

★ Set the plant at the same depth that it stood in the nursery or field.

★ Pack the topsoil lightly around the roots. Once the hole is two-thirds filled, add water in order to settle the soil. Then finish filling the hole with soil.

★ Mulch to conserve moisture and control weeds. You may want to make a badin, five feet across, around the base of the trunk to facilitate watering.

★ Pay close attention to watering for the first year. Water thoroughly and let the soil become dry before watering again. This will discourage the development of shallow roots.

Bon appetit et bonne sante to those of you who are challenged to create a dooryard orchard of your own. The work is enjoyable and the benefits many.

The Feast of Imbloc (15° Aquarius) falls on January 31 (February Eve), but is often celebrated on Candlemas, (February 2), the Catholic feast of the Purification of the Virgin after the birth



of Jesus. This corresponds with the solar aspect of the pagan festival - the goddess has ended her winter labours at Yule with the birth of the Sun God. As the waxing light is manifesting in the sky, she drinks the water of the Well of Youth and is transformed at Imbloc into the Maiden again. Thus Imbloc heralds the period of transformation culminating in the Spring's rebirth.

The Feast of Imbloc has also been preserved in St. Brigit's Day (February 1). Brigit is a Celtic goddess of knowledge, poetry, medicine, smithcraft,



Spreading Branches

by Rowan Fairgrove

fire and the hearth. Brigit was a widespread culture goddess and the name of this Sabbat often reflects this. Some variants include: Brigantia - England; Brigindo - eastern France; Bride or Bridey - Scotland; Brigit or Bridget - Eire; Berecynthia - Gaul. The most common Neo-Pagan alternatives to Imbloc are Brigantia and Brigit.

Some customs for celebrating Brigantia include: making Bride effigies from grain or straw which may be dressed in cloth; the weaving of a Crois Bride (St. Brigit's Cross) from reeds as a talisman for protection and luck; lighting fires and candles to her fire aspect; and washing or drinking of the Cauldron of Rebirth to share in her renewal.

Imbloc has always been associated with weather magics. If the day was fair, winter was expected to continue, if the weather was foul, winter would soon end. It is interesting to note the similar custom on February 2, known in this country as Groundhog's Day.

Thus, Imbloc is a Sabbat for celebration of the reborn Sun and the impending rebirth of Spring. It is a time for purification for personal rebirth along with the season.

The Bridey Day Feast — A Personal View

The house is filled with the warm, rich scents of baking: plain and nut breads, fruit and seed-filled cakes, chicken and turkey. Everyone in the Grove had spent the previous day and all that morning preparing the Imbloc Feast.

The candles are gathered together and the special incense is prepared. Each household has contributed some cloth for the dressing of the Bridey, as the sheaf of grain representing the Earth Mother is called on this day.

Soon those who have gone to the coast to gather reeds will be home and everything will be ready for the festival.

The living room has become "a portal between the worlds", as candles flicker and the fireplace in the south wall blazes high. The women of the Grove enter the circle in slow procession with the newly-clothed Bridey. They circle slowly, presenting everyone present to the Goddess before placing Her on the hearth from whence she will watch the gathering.

Everyone dances and chants and passes candles hand to hand, symbolizing the waxing light of the Sun in apparent motion around the Earth and the waxing life within the Earth. When energy is high, all old worried and negative energies are washed away in the Cauldron of Rebirth. Damp, and a little breathless, the folk sit in a circle and use the reeds to weave talismans to be hung on house and barn for luck in the coming year.

Finally the Feast is presented to the Goddess and everyone sits and passes the communal wine cup. Singing, dancing and games follow as the evening draws to a close.

Next morning the ashes of the hearth fire are studied closely by those with talent in divining to see if the Bridey has blessed the grove with a message of prosperity for the coming year.

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The Plight of the Dusky Sparrow

by Lois Wood

One of the rarest birds in (probably) the world, the Dusky Seaside Sparrow, lives right here in Florida. It is a distinctly-striped subspecies of Florida Seaside Sparrow and once thrived in the savannah like marshes in the Titusville area. Its population numbered about 2,000 pairs in 1968 but has diminished to the critical level of only 13 known surviving individuals and all of those sighted last spring are males. If the dusky goes extinct it will be the first vertebrate lost since the Endangered Species Act of 1973. Habitat encroachment in the way of housing development and ensuing mosquito control, espressway construction, and pasture-land development by cattle ranchers have all contributed to the elimination of the Dusky from Merritt Island. Most of those surviving are on the St. John's Wildlife Refuge, under the

jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Dusky Seaside Sparrow Recovery Team, made up of federal, state and Florida Audubon Society biologists, have proposed to conduct extensive searches for duskies next spring, hoping a formerly undiscovered female may turn up. Males sing during breeding season perched atop marsh grasses and are easily sighted but females do not exhibit such conspicuous behavior. Three duskies, caught last year, are presently thriving in Gainesville in a large aviary with a simulated tidal marsh. Two are males which were banded, and have been observed in the field for the past 6 to 8 years. The third is an unbanded bird and its sex will be undeterminable until the spring. If it turns out to be a female, and if she mates and lays eggs in captivity, it will be the start of a reintro-

duction program for the dusky to reclaimed and protected marshland on Merritt Island.

An organized research program was initiated last February when the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission contracted Dr. Will Post. His present research in Florida has concentrated on the abundant Scott's Seaside Sparrow, whose ecological similarity to the Dusky



makes it the perfect bird for testing possible management practices. Studies conducted in a Cedar Key saltmarsh last summer revealed which species of plants the Scott's concentrate their nesting and foraging in; that both the male and female feed their young on a variety of insects, spiders, and crabs; and that the level of predation on nests by rats is extremely high. Since a pair of Scott's can nest again if their brood is lost and since 4-day-old

chicks can be hand-reared successfully, it is possible that one pair could contribute more than one brood of chicks to a reintroduction site. Future field studies include the design of predator-proof nest protectors, an assessment of the small mammal population in the marsh, and the impact of certain insect pests on marsh vegetation. Assisting Post with these studies are his wife, Kathleen, behavioral and field biologist; Lois Wood, field biologist and entomologist; and "Captain" Greg Gutsche, former zookeeper who designs and constructs field equipment and aviaries.

Mike Delany, a recently hired Game Commission wildlife biologist, has been assigned to the Dusky and will be the liaison between people and projects in the Titusville area and those in North Florida.

Funding for the project has been barely sufficient to cover expenditures for the first year of research. This leaves an expanded research effort in jeopardy. Funds for the project come from Florida's endangered species program and from private donations. These amounts are then matched two-to-one by Federal funds. So one dollar generates three.

Public concern for nongame wildlife cannot slacken off if we want to retain at least some parts of our wilderness. Marshes are particularly productive and the loss of a "barometer" species such as the Dusky Seaside Sparrow indicates a potential loss to other marsh-inhabiting

continued page 14

Time Is Running Out: The Alaskan Wilderness

by Chris Howard

1980 has burst upon us and with its advent has come the threat of calamities from many different directions. I, for one, must admit to a feeling of powerlessness in dealing with the threat of superpower confrontations in other parts of the world. Yesterday, I became aware of a threat that I feel I may have some effect in fighting — the threat of the Alaskan wilderness being pillaged by profit-hungry developers.

The fight for Alaska has dragged on but events occurring right now could settle it once and for all, for better or worse! The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has approved an Alaskan Lands bill which is flatly unacceptable. The Energy Committee bill deletes 37 million acres of essential habitat from national wildlife refuges and 30 million acres of wilderness!

It mandates oil exploration in famed Arctic National Wildlife Range, critical habitat for Porcupine Caribou herd — our nation's largest. It allows mining in portions of national parks through boundary changes and cuts in half existing Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords National Monuments, opening them to potential clear-cut logging. The passage of this Energy Committee bill without strengthening amendments is the goal of the powerful development interests.

Because of the inadequacy of the Energy Committee bill, Senators Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.) and William Roth (R-Del.) have introduced their own Alaskan Land Bill to provide a clear alternative to the unacceptable Energy Committee bill. The "Tsongas-Roth Substitute" would provide for protection of Alaska's unique wilderness areas and the wildlife found in them and also provide for a fair and adequate amount of lands for use in development for the state of Alaska and contribute to the energy needs of our country. The Tsongas-Roth Substitute is largely based on the excellent House-passed bill, but also incorporates nearly 50 compromise amendments to accommodate most of the priority concerns expressed by the state of Alaska.

We can make the difference in whether Alaskan Wilderness succumbs to the machinery of the developers or exists as one of the few remaining expanses of true wilderness.

We must write now to both our Senators (Senators Stone and Chiles, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20210) expressing our opposition to the unacceptable Energy Committee bill and urging them to support the Tsongas-Roth Substitute and other strengthening amendments. Ask them to push for action on this important matter early in 1980.

This is a situation where persistent and energetic grassroots action can have an effect against the vested interest. Let's not let them get away with the raping of Alaskan wilderness. Take some action in your life.

For more information and or comments, write: Alaska Coalition, 530 Seventh St. S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, (202) 543-3663.

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The Florida Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice

Working for the Rights of Inmates

by Margie Menzel

The first involuntary execution in the United States in 15 years — that of John Spenklink — created a national spotlight on the Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice as the focal point of organized opposition to capital punishment. The subsequent thrusts and parries of more death warrants, clemency hearings, appeals and so forth, have bound the Clearinghouse securely to this single issue in the public eye. In fact, the Clearinghouse has many more functions and a much more complex political analysis.

It's simple enough to say "Murder is wrong." Opposition to the death penalty has created some strange bedfellows, indeed. It's quite another thing to analyze the flaws in our criminal justice system that actually *create* "criminals," and to expose a self-perpetuating prison network. The Clearinghouse addresses itself not only to the needs and rights of current prisoners, but more generally, to altering the very concept of "criminal" in our society.

Presumably, the purpose of a prison is to protect the public from dangerous offenders. But this is clearly far from being a reality. Consider the following:

—The National Moratorium on Prison Construction estimates that 60 percent of

those in our jails and prisons will end up back there.

—The FBI Uniform Crime Reports for 1975 gives 74 percent as its estimate of former prisoners who are rearrested within four years of release. Note that this does not mean that many former offenders are rearrested simply by the fact of prior imprisonment.

—The majority of prisoners are not dangerous or violent. Figures vary by institution, but *rarely* do violent offenders approach 50 percent population. In juvenile institutions, the violent offender commitment is much lower.

—A study by Harvey Brenner of Johns Hopkins University estimates monetary loss due to "street crime" at \$7.762 billion, compared to "white collar" crime (bankruptcy fraud, computer crime, bribery, securities fraud) at \$44 billion. This latter figure does not include antitrust violations or price fixing.

—The National Moratorium on Prison Construction estimates that "new prisons and jails today cost between \$30,000 and \$100,000 per bed".

—Over 920 new prisons and jails are currently planned or under construction.

Once into the criminal justice system, it is difficult to get out. Scharlette Holdman

points out that, of sentences that are mitigated or aggravated while being served, 1 percent is mitigated and 72 percent aggravated.

"...an elastic compassion that doesn't snap..."

The Clearinghouse provides direct assistance to prisoners, following up complaints, helping file appeals, challenging parole revocations, going to the Department of Corrections, the legislature, etc. It is a question of arresting a system that is determined to expand itself. It is a question of facing truly horrifying human truths. Each rape, each beating, every act of cruelty, is a devastating totality rather than a number. Someone has to care about what the public prefers to ignore.

The results of caring include a sort of graveyard gaiety, an elastic compassion that does not snap. Scharlette, David Mack, Jimmy Lohman, and Clare Raulerson share their meager funds as best they can. There are three student interns. The visitors range from the sublime to the

ridiculous and worse.

According to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, there are a number of approaches which can be taken to cut jail populations and costs, while still protecting the public against dangerous offenders. Some are:

1. Decriminalization of victimless crimes (marijuana, prostitution, gambling, etc.).
2. The increased use of citations for non-dangerous suspects to appear in court in lieu of arrest and detention.
3. Screening by prosecutors to release those whose charges would eventually have been dropped.
4. The use of alternative community programs which, if successfully completed by the defendant, result in dropped charges.
5. Court speed-up.
6. Community-based sanctions (probation, or probation in combination with restitution, community service, or day fines) in lieu of a jail sentence.
7. Partial imprisonment — the use of weekend imprisonment for offenders who can live at home during the week and hold down jobs.
8. Placement services for newly-released prisoners — finding them jobs, places to live, etc.

We can get people off this hopeless treadmill. We can do it by facing the ghastly, by absorbing the reality of other people's suffering. They do it at the Clearinghouse.

The address for the Florida Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice is: 222 W. Pensacola St. Tallahassee, Florida, 32302, 222-4820.

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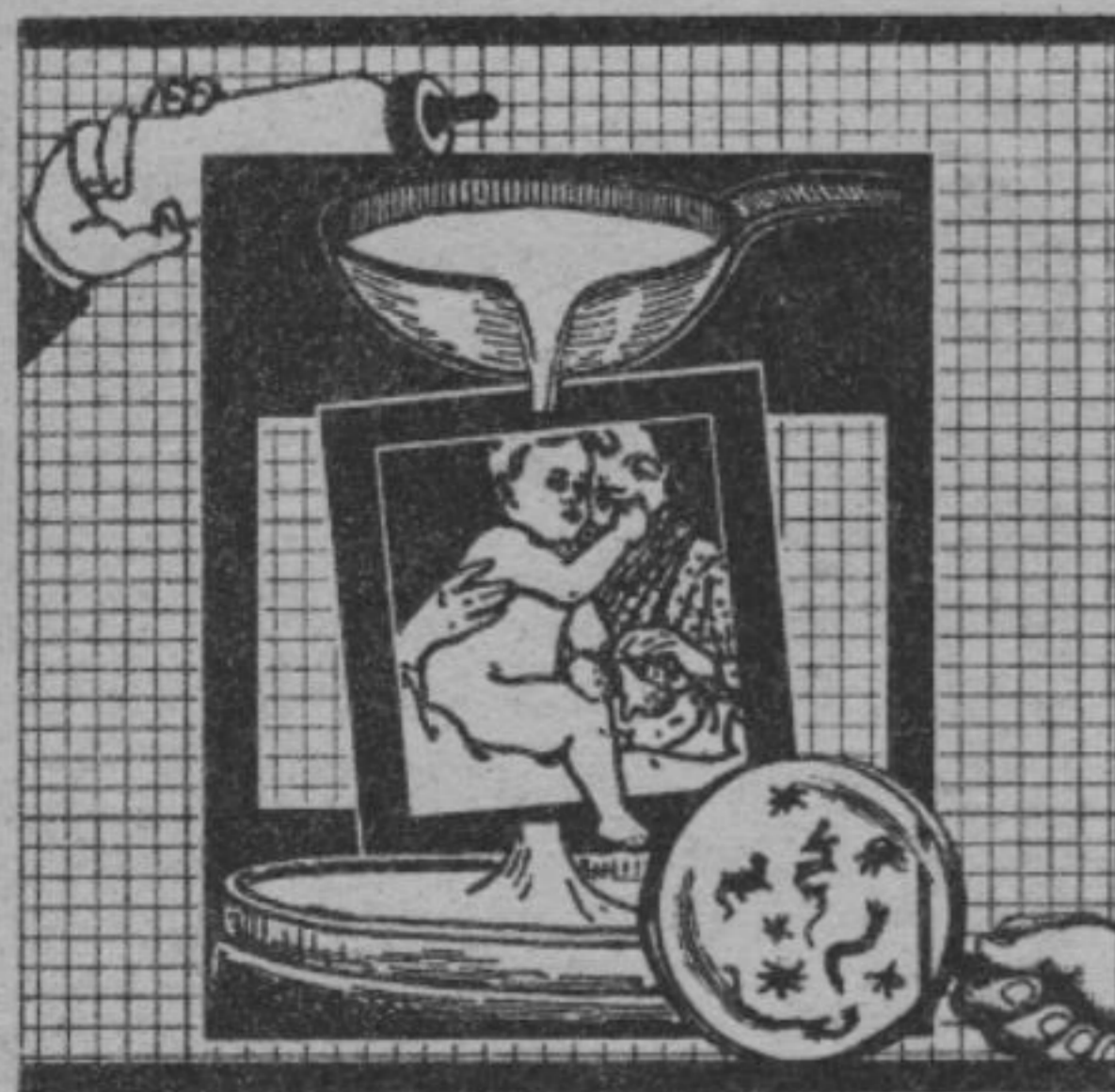
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Infact Update

WRITE TO NESTLE!

by Carmen Avila

In recent public statements, Nestle has alleged that changes made over the past five years have already brought its operations "in line" with the WHO/UNICEF recommendations. Field research indicates that this is *not* the case, that consumer promotion, sampling, milk nurses and medical promotion continue.

Write to Nestle (100 Bloomingdale Rd., White Plains, NY 10605, or to 1800 Vevey, Switzerland) to demand clarification on their interpretation and alleged implementation of the recommendations. Here are some sample questions:

1. The Meeting recommended that "there should be no sales promotion" of

formula and bottle-fed supplements to the public. Please provide me with the dates and details for Nestle's cessation of: (a) all mass media advertising; (b) other public advertising (e.g., posters, calendars, baby care booklets, baby shows, store displays, promotional labeling); (c) posters and other printed material that advertise Nestle in the context of infant care, without mention of a specific infant formula; and (d) employee contact with mothers in home, health facility or other setting. Have Nestle personnel been instructed to remove posters, etc., which you distributed *prior* to your cessation directive? Please provide a copy of these instructions.

2. The Meeting recommended the restriction of promotion to health personnel to "factual and ethical" information. Implementation of this should halt: (a) provision of free samples to health personnel for their own use; (b) payment for travel and other expenses for health personnel; (c) giving gifts (meals, briefcases, Nestle products, entertainment) to health personnel; (d) sponsorship of seminars, conferences and research for health personnel. When did Nestle stop each of these practices?

3. The Meeting recommended a ban on company personnel working in the health system. When did Nestle terminate the employment of mothercraft workers, nurses, midwives, medical reps, nutritionists, detail personnel, and health service architects? Does Nestle intend to

employ personnel in other capacities in any way related to infant formula sales *outside* the health system? If so, please describe those capacities.

4. The Meeting recommended a halt to the advertising or promotional distribution of samples. When did Nestle stop: (a) samples for mothers upon discharge (including "gift packs")? (b) samples for routine hospital or clinical use? Do other types of sampling continue? If so, what are they? Please provide dollar amounts of samples still distributed, with a country-by-country breakdown.

5. The Meeting recommended that "facilities of the health care system should never be used for the promotion of artificial feeding." Please tell me when and how Nestle ceased providing: (a) free medical equipment to health care systems, (b) free architectural services for hospital facility design? (c) other promotional devices utilizing health facilities such as those described in questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 above.

6. In establishing consistency with the Meeting's recommendations, when did Nestle provide paid maternity leave, breast-feeding facilities at work, and paid nursing breaks for all its female employees?

7. Why has Nestle refused to discuss these matters directly with the International Nestle Boycott Committee? Does this refusal suggest that Nestle is not in compliance with the recommendations of WHO/UNICEF?

Nestle Acquires Beech-Nut foods

This past November Nestle added the Beech-Nut Foods Corporation to its growing list of U.S.-owned companies. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, Nestle is believed to have paid between \$35-45 million for Beech-Nut. An ebullient Frank C. Nicholas, Beech-Nut's entrepreneurial chairman and president said, "We're going to stay in baby food, expand our distribution (both in the U.S. and abroad), and look at other areas of nutrition."

Besides operating over ten production facilities in the U.S., Beech-Nut Foods operates plants in Canada, Australia, England, West Germany, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, South Africa, and joint ventures in 8 foreign countries. Beech-Nut sales in 1978 totalled \$70 million, and its share of the domestic \$450 million baby food market is between 15-17 percent.

Beech-Nut products include Beech-Nut baby and prepared foods, chewing gum, Care-Free sugarless gum, cough drops, Life-Savers, Tetley tea, Martinson, Bustelo, and Beech-Nut coffees, Salvavidas (Spanish for "Lifesavers") confections, and Table Talk Pies. Add *them* to your boycott list.

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- Feb. 6— Morgana, Bellydance healing and ritual, 7:30, TBA
- Feb. 7— Stanley Knap, Photography, 8 & 10:30, Downunder
- Feb. 14— Social Issues discussion, "Labor", 221 BEL.
- Feb. 15— Joe Imperato/Joe Crane, Downunder
- Feb. 17— Erotic Socialism, Film Festival, 7:00, Moore
- Feb. 19— Bellydance for Childbirth, 7:30, Brenda Joiner, "Multinationals in S. Africa", 8 pm, 201 EDU.
- Feb. 24— Keynote Speaker, Black Women's Week
- Feb. 27— Gil Abcarian, "Life After Socialism . . .?", 201 DIFF., 8 PM
- Feb. 28— Social Issues discussion, "Health", 221 BEL., 8 pm
- Feb. 29— Asylum Theatre, Downunder; Soul Revue, University Room
- Mar. 2— Kay Gardner, Moore Aud. (tentative)
- Mar. 7— Gene Corea, 8 pm, 126 BEL.
- Mar. 13— Social Issues, International, 8 pm, 221 BEL.

We are soliciting artwork for our Birthday Catalog (we'll be 10!). Call Skye, 644-6576.



Art in the '80s?

by Katherine Liddell



More openings, more shows...

For (no space) Art Foundation, this present show at 4 Arts Gallery is one of its most conventional spaces. The Gallery, located at Governor's Square Mall and directed by FSU, is a small, nice, well-lit wallspace.

The show opened January 21 and was accompanied by pianist Debby McKinnon and refreshments. There are some weak spots in the show — photos which developed with a washed-out look (processed obviously from slides), a total lack of any really three-dimensional sculptural pieces, and the traditional approach of the entire show, perhaps due to the jury panel (the astigmatism of FSU staffing and their horror of unconventionality) as much as the physical limitations of the gallery.

Nevertheless, there were some highlights — a handmade book (under glass, of course) which is etched, embossed and with handmade paper for the outer covers, by Judith Stauffer.

There is another Florida piece by Leo McMillian entitled "Bomb Shelter Door"; an attempt at dimensionality by Dawn McQueen, "untitled"; some good photography by John Van Grieson; and painting by Joe Johnson and by Will Luck. Cheryl McMahon and Bruce Frank attracted interest with mixed media approaches. Anywhere in Leon County you can catch actual artistic works being

displayed is lucky, so you have until February 23 to visit this show.

Meanwhile, downtown at the prestigious LeMoyné Gallery, a rediscovery of the folk art of quilting... While definitely a type of soft sculpture, LeMoyné has displayed these fantastically descriptive bits of texture, color and stitching as two-dimensional works of art. Even with this unimaginative "hanging," the dynamic styles of these artists, the intensity and minute details of their handiwork impresses even the unknowledgeable of the processes.

Acquainted personally by my grandmothers to the art of quilting, these impress me both visually and functionally. And though still very geometric necessarily, the artists have used the traditional methods of combining scraps of cloth to create not only design, but feeling as in "Falls Island — Reversing Falls" by Nancy Halpern and "Night Sky 2" by Michael James. These produce, as suggested by their titles, feelings of the spirit of the natural events witnessed by the artists.

Shown were works of quilters Nancy Crow, Radka Donnell-Vogt, Beth and Jeffery Gutcheon, as well. Also, James participated in a workshop and performed a lecture, "Innovation in Contemporary Quilting". This show will continue through the 10th of February at LeMoyné Gallery, 125 N. Gadsden.

coordinator's notes from page 4

"I particularly like the way it's being rearranged, especially the produce section. And I like the cheap B vitamins."

"I was thinking about this the other day. I don't know what I'd do without the Co-op. It's a refuge at times."

"I like it today. It's got a real peaceful feeling."

"If it didn't exist, I'd move from Tallahassee. No, I wouldn't move, I'd start another one."

"Tastes pretty good to me. I think it's a good deal for everyone involved and I'm willing to put some energy into it."

"Burp!"

"It's a great way to end the week, coming here for two hours on a Friday afternoon to work." (I didn't make this up!)

"We're shopping for specialty items, and we're glad the Co-op is here."

"I love the food co-op."

"It's fine, fine, fine."

"I feel great about it. I told everyone I met yesterday after my AC shift, that being here is a consciousness-raising experience."

Think about it: How do you feel about the food co-op? What sounds do you add to the song? Remember, each new sound changes the song. But please, don't just think about it. Listen to your own song, tune up and sing.

with love,
Agnes

B.O.D. Tracks from page 5

concentration and participation from the member taking minutes. The BOD welcomes Rickie's participation.

The BOD has approved a semi-annual cost-of-living change to affect the coordinator's salaries. This is dependent on CPI (Consumer Price Index) figures that are used to determine cost of living changes for many jobs. Supposing that salaries are raised according to this procedure, the raise will simply offset and equal the rise in prices. All of this is dependent on BOD approval according to the financial condition of LCFC at the time a salary change is considered. For more complete details of CPI, etc., talk to a coordinator or a BOD member.

Within the next few months the Board will be making a decision on a new coordinator to fill the vacancy left by Patricia Handschy, who is leaving in May. The position of bookkeeper is open and job descriptions may be picked up in the Co-op. The final decision will be made sometime in March and the new coordinator will train with Patricia through April.

Once again it's time for our seasonal General Membership Meeting, and this Winter's meeting will be a pot-luck covered-dish delight to be held at the Alumni Village Recreation Center beginning at 2 pm on Sunday, February 10. Special feature for fun will be volleyball and there will be a short meeting as well. As in every season's meeting, elections will take place to fill two vacant Board of Director seats. Come out, have some fine food, and support your Co-op!



photo by Paul Freundlich

A couple of last comments of the BOD process itself... Board of Director meetings are open to all members of LCFC, and you are encouraged to come and participate. If you would like to place something on the agenda, check out the agenda board at the east front end of the Co-op in front of the coordinator's office — it will let you know just what is needed in order to put something on the meeting agenda. Agenda cards are picked up from there about 5 working days before each BOD meeting in order to set up the agenda. Our next BOD meeting is set for February 12 at 7:00 pm, in the Community Resource Center, 730 W. Gaines St., upstairs. Come support and participate with the Board of Directors... everyone is welcome.

Sparrow, from page 11

species as well.

The U.S. Senate is now considering a bill (S. 2181; available on request from your Senator) which would authorize \$19 million over three years for state wildlife agencies to develop plans for nongame conservation. It calls for an 11% manufacturer's excise tax on wild bird feed, feeders, baths, and houses. Wild bird seed packagers are opposing the tax on their products. The tax provision will not survive without strong public support from those who feed birds and will be paying the tax. The excise tax on sporting

arms, ammunition and archery equipment, and handguns, supporting the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program, is a classic example of how well such a tax works. The nation's millions of nongame wildlife and outdoor-minded persons, however, have remained quiet.

Letters of support can be sent to: Subcommittee on Resource Protection (John Culver, chairperson); Committee on Environment and public works; Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510 (phone: 222-224-2513). Support needed for the Dusky right now is mostly economic, but public awareness is a start. Dusky t-shirts are available with a \$5 donation. For more information contact: Seaside Sparrow Research, Wildlife Research Laboratory, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 4005 S. Main Street, Gainesville, FL 32601.

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FWHC, from page 9

the defendants summary judgement and threw the case out of court 12 hours before it was scheduled to go to trial.

We appealed this decision to the Fifth Circuit Court. On December 20, 1978, this court ruled that the federal courts had jurisdiction to try the case under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, that the FWHC had stated sufficient allegations to try the case, and that the court should question the defendants' justification, reasonableness of standards used, and manner of enforcement of standards. The court ruled that a jury should hear the evidence and decide the case. This was a landmark decision which set legal precedent regarding physician accountability by denying the doctors' claim that they should be subject only to professional peer regulation. The doctors appealed this decision to the United States Supreme Court, which upheld the Fifth Circuit Court's ruling in October 1979.

For nearly 5 years, the Feminist Women's Health Center has been trying to bring the issues of this suit to the community. The FWHC has made sacrifices and expended many resources in order to continue the fight to expose the medical establishment in its monopoly control of health care and its orientation to health care for profit, not for people.

Recently, the defendants asked that we propose an out-of-court settlement. We proceeded cautiously, with the understanding that efforts were being made to minimize publicity and criticism of local doctors and the medical society. Out of the FWHC's commitment to provide the highest quality health care for women in this community, we have decided that the settlement gives us a foundation on which to build more control by the people for their own health care. In accepting a negotiated settlement, we recognize that we cannot expect to receive justice from the legal system, in spite of substantial evidence supporting our charge.

The medical establishment has made some concessions on the issues of the case. The defendant doctors have pledged good faith to the maintenance of a receptive climate for doctors who provide formal backup for the FWHC. We have obtained a *transfer agreement from Tallahassee Memorial Regional Medical Center*. This will enable the FWHC to expeditiously transfer a woman with complications to the hospital.

The doctors have stated that because we now have formal back-up, we provide quality health care.

The Board of Medical Examiners, through its Executive Director, has admitted that it has no jurisdiction over the Feminist Women's Health Center, therefore it will discontinue keeping files on the center.

The defendant doctors have finally admitted that the aftercare arrangements which the FWHC has obtained comply with accepted medical ethics and standards of medical practice.

The FWHC has negotiated an Aftercare Contract with two local physicians. This contract affirms a woman's right to patient advocacy. This is an important aspect of the formal arrangement which the FWHC has obtained, because it affirms a patient's right to be accompanied during medical diagnosis, treatment and consultation by a person of her choice acting in an advocacy role.

The FWHC was awarded \$75,000 for claims of damages. This amount could never compensate for the sacrifices which the FWHC has made over a period of 5 years because of non-cooperation by the local medical establishment. Further, money has played a minor role in negotiating a settlement with the local physicians. The money has never been the issue — the issue is and will continue to be the provision, quality and accessibility of health care.

However, we must not be fooled into thinking that this is the end of the fight to make the medical establishment accountable. In these times of great economic crisis

in the U.S., these issues are of national importance and should not be reduced by any illusion that the doctors and the medical establishment are ready and willing to reorder their priorities in the interest of quality care for women or for the public in general.

We shall continue to fight for patient rights and against dehumanization and intimidation of the recipients of health care. We shall continue to fight for patient rights and against dehumanization and intimidation of the recipients of health care. We shall continue to fight against the use of live subjects for purposes of experimentation and unnecessary surgery. We shall continue to fight for the legal rights of those receiving health care.

Still, we must raise the issues of sterilization abuse, dangerous childbirth practices, and unsafe birth control methods. We must continue to educate the public regarding the hundreds of thousands of people who, in 1980, still cannot afford to purchase the health care which should be guaranteed to us all.

Still, we must raise the issues of a woman's right to inexpensive and safe abortion. At the same time, we shall continue to explore with women ways to avoid unwanted pregnancy.

We must continue to fight the powerful influencers who limit abortion and health care to the affluent. We must fight to repeal the Hyde Amendment, which denies Medicaid funding for abortion, although Medicaid will pay 90 percent of the cost for sterilization of poor women. The inherent contradictions, racism, and attacks on the poor should be fought with all our might.

We shall continue to struggle against and to expose inhuman use of medical technology such as psychosurgery.

We shall continue to demystify health care in order that the ordinary person can understand her/his own body functioning and can understand diagnoses and treatment which they receive. We shall continue to put information in the hands of women and the general community to enable informed decision making regarding their own health care.

This is the position of the FWHC. We will continue to struggle to bring these issues to the people — the ones who suffer most by the actions and monopoly of the medical establishment.

Let it be understood, we recommit our resources to continue these struggles with tenacity and with pride.

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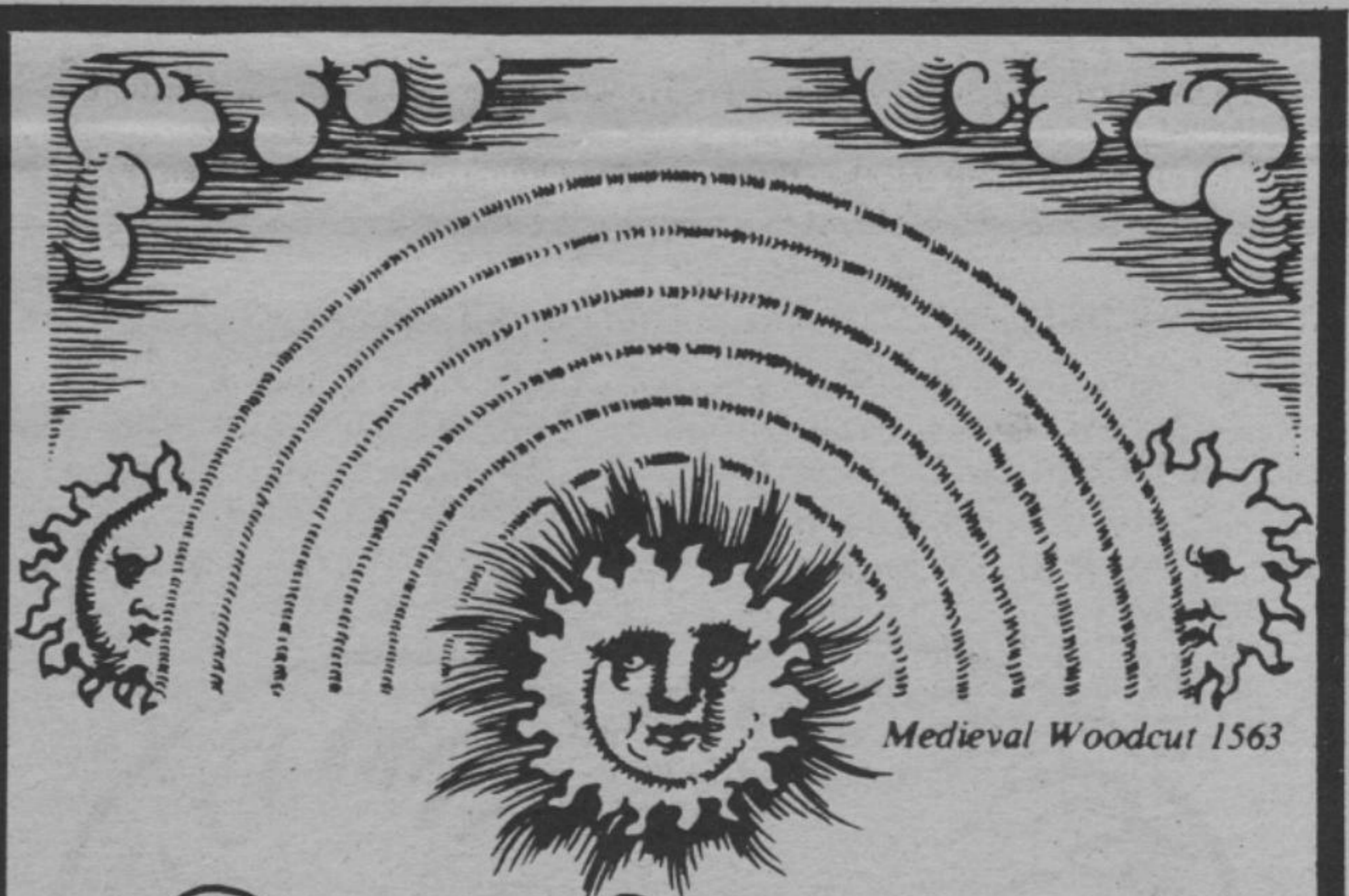
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