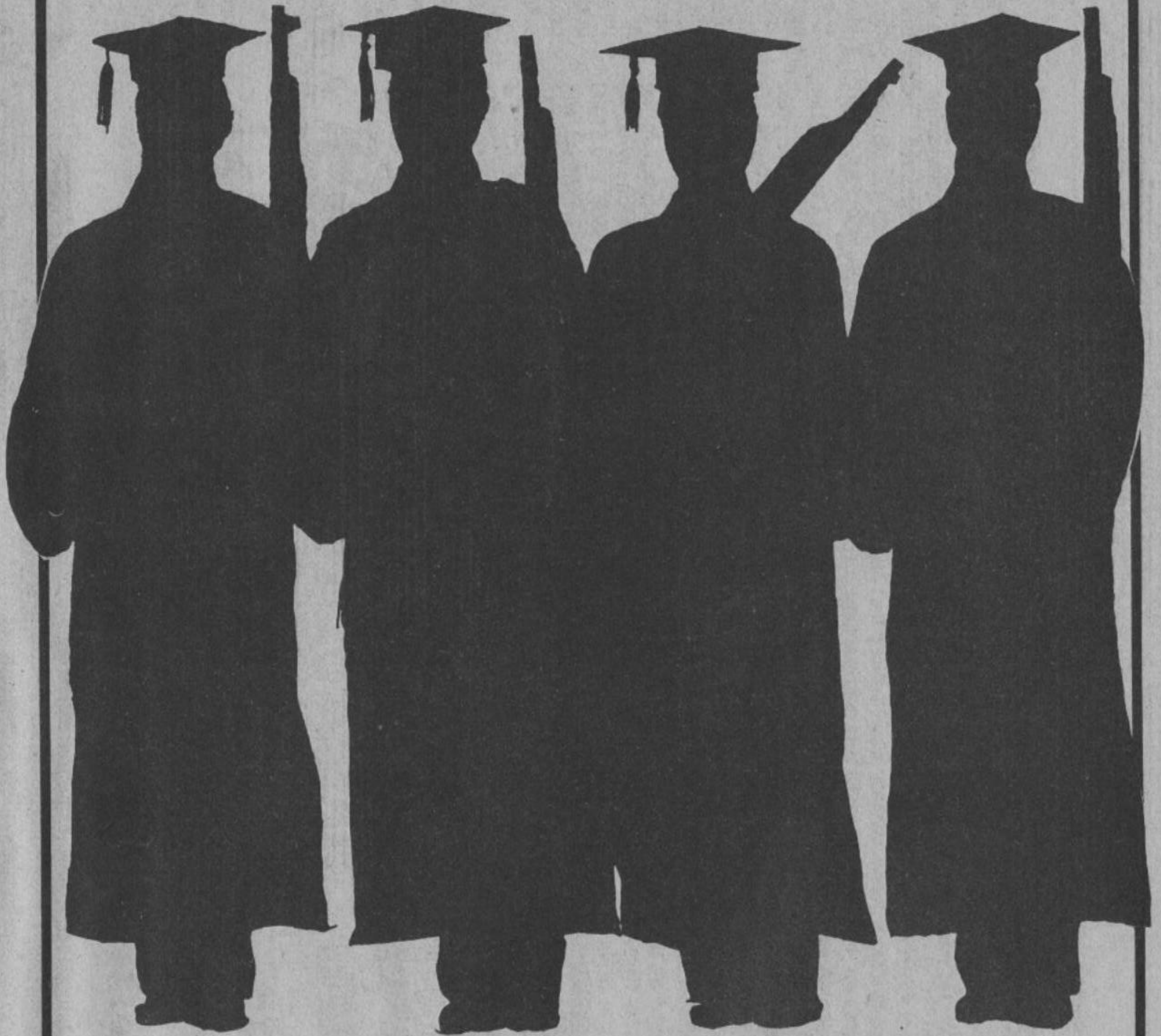


SPECTRUM

A Cooperative Newspaper for the Tallahassee Community

No. 17 Summer Solstice



Inside:

Co-op News

Herbalism

McDuffie Protest and more. . .

**MILITARISM
IN OUR
SCHOOLS**

See page 8

Refugees and the Poor in Tallahassee

by Frank Brown

Seen any Cubans around town lately? If so, it should come as no surprise that our city's culture has been enriched by the resettlement of 23 Cuban refugees in this area. Local efforts to accommodate these new residents have been generous, with much credit going to the already established Cuban community for their active participation. But this aid has provoked mixed reactions from among some Tallahassee residents.

With the consent of Fidel Castro, Cubans were allowed to leave their island and emigrate to the United States. In all, over 100,000 Cubans made the trip. Herded into quickly constructed "refugee camps" at assorted military bases, the U.S. government has begun the task of resettling all these people and integrating them into American life.

One of the national voluntary agencies participating in the resettlement is the U.S. Catholic Conference. I spoke with Wendy Blair, of Catholic Social Services, the local branch of which helped coordinate most of the local assistance.

According to Wendy, the process begins at the refugee camps, where the refugees are interviewed to determine if they have family in this country. Their skills and ambitions, and past experiences are discussed, to determine as much as possible what they want to do. Finally, in conjunction with other agencies and local individuals, arrangements are made to establish sponsorship for them.

Sponsorship is not a legally binding arrangement; it's just someone (or a group) willing to assume responsibility for assisting refugees getting resettled. This involves making housing and transportation arrangements, helping them apply for social security, and helping them adjust to our culture. C.S.S. is coordinating a language program to teach the adults to speak English. The local school system also provides a class for children who do not speak English as a native language. Already 17 different languages are spoken in this community!

Local citizens have contributed food, clothing, and other necessary items. A local construction company has offered to hire any Cuban men who can work.

"Whether or not people think that they should be here, the fact is they are here," Wendy asserts. "We can work together and try to assist them, or protest against their arrival, which at this point is not a very viable alternative. Because that won't affect the fact that they're here at all."

All these efforts and services being offered to the incoming Cubans has provoked not a little resentment among some of the local black community. There are people here who have been living in poverty for years, who suddenly see goods and services, jobs and housing being offered to the Cubans. It's interesting how the white Cubans receive instant assistance, while poor black people continue living in desperate need in this same community.

When I mentioned these feelings to Wendy, she responded by stressing that C.S.S.'s services are and have been available, and have been utilized by local Leon, Gadsden and Wakulla County residents for as long as the agency has been in existence. "We did not open our agency to assist the Cubans to the exclusion of anyone else," Wendy explained. "In fact, I've referred local people to the construction company who offered the jobs to the Cubans, and have notified other local people about jobs that I became aware of through this situation."

Mrs. Blair emphasized the media blitz the Cuban refugees have received; front-page headlines and TVs have trumpeted the American public with accounts of the Cubans since before they even began leaving their country. With such publicity, the crisis is hard to ignore. And it's easy enough for folks to gather up old clothes, canned food, and old pots and pans for the Cubans; people feel good contributing help to the poor refugees. Day-to-day poverty in our own community, however, does not make the headlines. Its causes are not so simple or popular, and it's both a bigger and tougher problem to deal with. Ms. Blair feels that if more people knew what living in poverty is like, they would be more compelled to try and help out.

Karen Woodall is another person who has been trying to get other local churches and groups involved in the refugee crisis. In her soliciting and channeling support and assistance for C.S.S., Woodall became aware of the resentment toward the Cuban resettlement within the black community.

I spoke with Karen about a series of Monday night meetings in which these issues are being discussed.

"Everybody first got together on trying to get the local religious community involved in the refugee crisis, and support the Catholic Conference with the Cuban refugees coming to Tallahassee," said Karen, "And also to provide help for the Haitian refugees (financial support, and also be involved in policy by urging that the Haitians be granted asylum). And to pull together some of the local church groups.

"Concern was expressed about how it's our nature to respond to a crisis," she explained. "There was concern that a lot of people within our own community are living in poverty, in terrible housing. People were concerned about how they would feel if there was an all-out effort to help new people get jobs, etc., when there have been people living in poverty right under our noses for years and years. There hasn't been an all-out effort to help them."

"From that concern, we wanted the next meeting to involve the black community to find out what the feelings were there. We didn't want feelings of resentment that new people were coming in and taking jobs that local residents could have. That meeting brought out that yes, there were some of those feelings around in the community, and that for some time now there has been a breakdown in communication between the black community and the white community. We all decided that the refugee situation was a crisis that needed to be dealt with immediately, but that this was our opportunity, while we have people together and had begun communication, to expand that, and really look into our own community and do what we could to take care of our neighbors."

The next meeting, according to Karen, "will be an attempt to sit down and talk about where we are and where we'd like to go, and what we need to do to get there. Participating at this point are primarily ministers, people within the religious community, and we'd like to get some city and county officials involved, because there are some inequities in government (although we don't want to throw all of the blame on the government, which is easy to do).

"There's been an effort for the past several years to get something like this going in a productive way, rather than just talk about our problems and never do anything about it. And the enthusiasm for that has been sparked again. Some of the players have changed; there's some new leadership in both communities.

"There's been people involved who've pretty much committed themselves to having this being an ongoing-type process; regular meeting times to sit down and talk things out to design some definite steps of action. There's probably at first going to be a bit of skepticism about what will come of this; it's real easy to get together and talk about things. In the past nothing has resulted from it.

"There are some areas of our community that are in really raunchy condition; poor housing, not enough jobs for people. There are a lot of people right here in Tallahassee that are living in poverty. It's up to people in the community to do something about that. It's really easy for people to respond to a crisis; people will do canned food drives, and bring in clothing, and do all that kind of stuff for a crisis

situation, if somebody's house burns down, or if some tragedy occurs. But we ignore things that go on on a day-to-day basis, right under our noses."

I asked Karen what the group feels are some things the community can do to help.

"These are some of the things we are going to be talking about. I couldn't sit here and give you all the answers. That's why it's important for everybody to get together. But, for instance, the city and county commissions could deal with things like development of areas, housing problems, pavement. . . . Just a while back there was a section in the community that didn't have water, didn't have paved roads. It was like an isolated section; it didn't have any services. Sometimes it just takes people pushing those with a little political clout to get those areas developed. Stuff like that. I don't know all of the different areas that we might be able to help in. We may be able to become a little more aware of families that need some help and some support from the community. Even if it be needing clothing or food; there's many different levels."

At this point, these meetings are not scheduled on a regular basis. When regular meeting times are decided on, the meetings will be publicized and the community will be invited.

Another fact the blacks point to is how the U.S. welcomes with open arms the (white) Cuban refugees, while refusing to recognize (black) Haitian refugees, also fleeing from oppression in their country. There are at present about 14,000 Haitian refugees in South Florida. Many, including small children, have been imprisoned the moment they set foot in this country for the "crime" of illegal entry.

Refugees fleeing Haiti are escaping from the repression of Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti's president-for-life. Arbitrary arrests, detention without trial and torture while in custody are daily occurrences in Haiti. Refugees that are returned to Haiti are imprisoned, persecuted, and in some cases, murdered.

There is also local interest in supporting Haitian refugees. Right now that consists of sending supplies and financial support down to the South Florida area, because the Haitians have not begun to be resettled yet.

"It's better to keep them together in the Miami area where there is a network support system rather than send people all over the state when nobody knows what their political status will be," said Karen.

There is interest, once the Haitian resettlement begins, to try and bring some families to Tallahassee.

"The reception for the Haitians has not been the same as that given the Cubans," Karen explained. "This has to do with the Federal Government. There was an open-arm policy at first for the Cubans, while Haitians were not recognized for asylum, and treated quite differently. That's changed quite a bit now as far as process goes. But the Cubans are running from a communist regime. The Haitians are black, and are fleeing economic oppression. So that's the government's rationale."



continued page 2

SPECTRUM's Evolution

by Tana McLane

It just amazes us how this paper comes together time after time. We start with random, unwieldy pieces and build a foundation. Then we start getting insights into themes and sub-themes, and this gives an idea of what the issue's future shape will be.

Producing a creative newspaper is like building an "owner-built" house. It takes shape as you go along, but its success depends on good design from the beginning.

Those of you who have hung in there with us for awhile have probably seen our transformation from a shaky early start to what we're in the process of becoming. We change a little more each time. And, unlike building a house, we get the chance to do it again and again, and make adjustments as we go.

Give a hand to the people on the SPECTRUM editorial mast (below). These are some of the hardest working volunteers in Tallahassee. Some came to the paper as longtime professionals in the graphics field, but most came as rank amateurs just wanting to help out and learn what to do. Everyone involved in production has learned a lot from SPECTRUM's processes, has refined their skills, and can now function as dependable workers.

Our sales crew, presently consisting of two dedicated souls, put themselves on the line again and again to sell ads — our major source of revenue. This time, with students gone, weather hot, and the economic situation more desperate than usual, our sellers weren't able to bring in as much. So we're hurtin'. See our financial report, also below.

For this reason and several others (summer vacations, unbearable heat in the lab while FSU is on a summer schedule, etc.), we've decided to put SPECTRUM on hold until September. Deadline for articles will be Tuesday, September 2, and the paper will

Refugees, from page 1

Not only is Haiti not communist, but. . . . "We have interests down in Haiti. If we were to turn around and grant political asylum to the Haitians, we would be recognizing that there are problems in Haiti, and there are a number of people who don't feel that that's in our own best self-interest. Of course there are a number of us that are angry about that. This is something that will have to be dealt with on a policy level. But there are already a large number of Haitian refugees in South Florida. Right now, both the Haitians and the Cubans are still classified as undocumented aliens. Blanket status has not been granted."

This means that they have not been granted political asylum, which would allow them eligibility for services, work papers, and basic protection. Without refugee status, they can be deported back to Cuba or Haiti.

Perhaps when the U.S. Government decides to officially extend its assistance, Tallahassee will get the chance to welcome some Haitian refugees to our community.

Meanwhile, destitution remains a way of life for many of our long-time residents.

People wishing to help contribute aid to the Cuban refugees can contact Catholic Social Services at 224-9112.

Help for Haitian refugees can be directed to the Tallahassee Haitian Relief Committee. Call Bond Community Center at 576-5788 or 575-3696.

appear on Wednesday, April 17. At that time we'll resume our regular six-week schedule.

...

This issue of SPECTRUM (number 17!) is exciting because in it we diverge somewhat from our usual fare. The content of SPECTRUM mostly depends on what our readers contribute. This time we received articles that look into political situations in Latin America — an area of great activity, but which we've not focused on before. We also commissioned two of our collective to cover follow-up developments in this community regarding the McDuffie case (which precipitated the recent violence in Miami), and to delve into how Tallahasseeans are organizing to help in Cuban and Haitian refugee resettlement. And, just as this issue was coming together, we got news that the U.S. Congress has passed the draft bill for young men, which waits only for Carter's signature. Already in the works was a centerfold spread on anti-militarism. So, see our centerfold for information on how you can participate locally in anti-draft activities at this time.

Our policy concerning articles is that they are written for the Tallahassee community (predominately), and they must be relevant to people here. This is because we want to inspire all manner of activism, not just fill readers up with information and local organizing seems the best way to go about doing that. Other newspapers, hooked into wire services, with paid staffs, and with an orientation toward immediate news, report the current happenings much better than a volunteer group such as ours ever could. SPECTRUM is instead a sort of journal which attempts (within our limited space) to be a community bulletin board, complete with explanations and ways for people to contact others who want to work on similar solutions.

So, with this in mind, start thinking of your next article now. When busy, busy autumn rolls around, you'll want to be ready to submit articles before our deadline. We also take free announcements from community groups, which are usually found on page 2.

Have a good summer. And look for SPECTRUM in all the usual places in the fall.

	Projected May Eve	Actual May Eve	Projected Solstice
EXPENSES			
Salaries	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 55.00
Ad commissions	80.56	53.91	20.00
Production lab rental	100.00	100.00	100.00
Office supplies	0	0	0
Photos	3.00	0	7.00
Printing	256.00	280.36	286.50
Gas	10.00	10.00	5.00
Subscription mailout	20.24	19.07	19.65
Bank charges	3.05	3.05	12.45
Miscellaneous	0	0	15.50
Total expense	547.85	541.39	514.10
INCOME			
Advertising	472.60	472.60	346.80
Subscriptions	34.00	34.00	32.00
Donations	47.00	35.00	30
Total income	553.60	541.60	408.80
Balance	\$5.75	\$0.21	-105.30

FINANCES



The SPECTRUM Collective:

•Larry Teich•Rowan Fairgrove•Vicki Mariner•Frank Brown•Margie Menzel•Tana McLane

Cover art and design by Frank Brown

Helpers:

•Kate Taluga•Maurice Hinds•Mike Wright, who sailed in from California just to help

Advertising Sales this issue:

•Libby Brice•Larry Teich•Mo Maguire

For information about SPECTRUM, call 575-2934. Or write 2105 Autumn Lane, Tallahassee, Florida, 32304. For advertising information, call 224-8299.

Next deadline...

The next printing of SPECTRUM is Wednesday, September 17. Article and announcement deadline for that issue is Tuesday, September 2.

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 basis. Please be sure to include your name, address and phone number so we may contact you.

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 reserve the right to withhold from publication any material that is libelous in tone. The SPECTRUM collective also reserves the right to withholding material referring to specific individuals until they have had the opportunity to review and respond to all articles in question.

Turn all announcements and articles in to the SPECTRUM basket at the Leon County Food Co-op or mail to: 2105 Autumn Lane, Tallahassee, Fla. 32304.

Note to advertisers...

SPECTRUM is no longer encouraging \$4.00/1 column inch ads because we find that tiny ads take as much time, effort and camera work as larger ads. However, if you want a \$4.00 ad, we'll include it in our new cluster of Service Classifieds.

Jan of Black Creek Crafts

by Vicki Mariner



photo by Larry Teich

Jan Godfrey has been a practicing herbalist in Tallahassee for five years. Many still remember her shop on Call Street, "Black Creek Crafts," as a fascinating, slightly mysterious place filled with herb jars, potpourris, candles, scented oils, herbal tinctures and salves.

Since the shop's closing, Jan and her partner, Tom, have moved out to a homestead in Sycamore, about 40 miles west of Tallahassee. From here, she has continued to sell herbs and crafts as a mail order business. She also tends an ever expanding herb garden for her own use.

By the time we arrive for this visit, the sun is high and the cicadas buzz lazily. We cross a wide meadow filled with neat stacks of boards. Part of Black Creek's income is from selling the beautiful weathered lumber from old local tobacco barns.

Jan and Tom wave from a small pen on the other side of the meadow. They are rubbing down their horses with a fly-repelling mixture.

There are two horses now, two goats, a new flock of baby chicks, and the cats. Everyone at Black Creek Crafts, human and animal alike, come under Jan's herbal care. Any injuries are treated with her tinctures and poultices. Herbs are a regular addition to human and animal feed, and all appear glowingly healthy.

One of Jan's cats was hit by a car several years ago. Its back legs and tail were paralyzed for many months. She looked pathetic. But after a year of Jan's treatments, Leona could finally walk again and now springs through the grass in search of mice with the other cats.

We walk around the numerous garden spots near the house, looking at patches of lavender, basil, thyme, foxglove, mint and sage. The hollow trunk of an old tree serves as a huge rosemary planter.

Next we go inside the house. We take a few steps down into the earth-cooled room. There are wide-mouthed jars of all sizes filled with potpourris, those wonderful

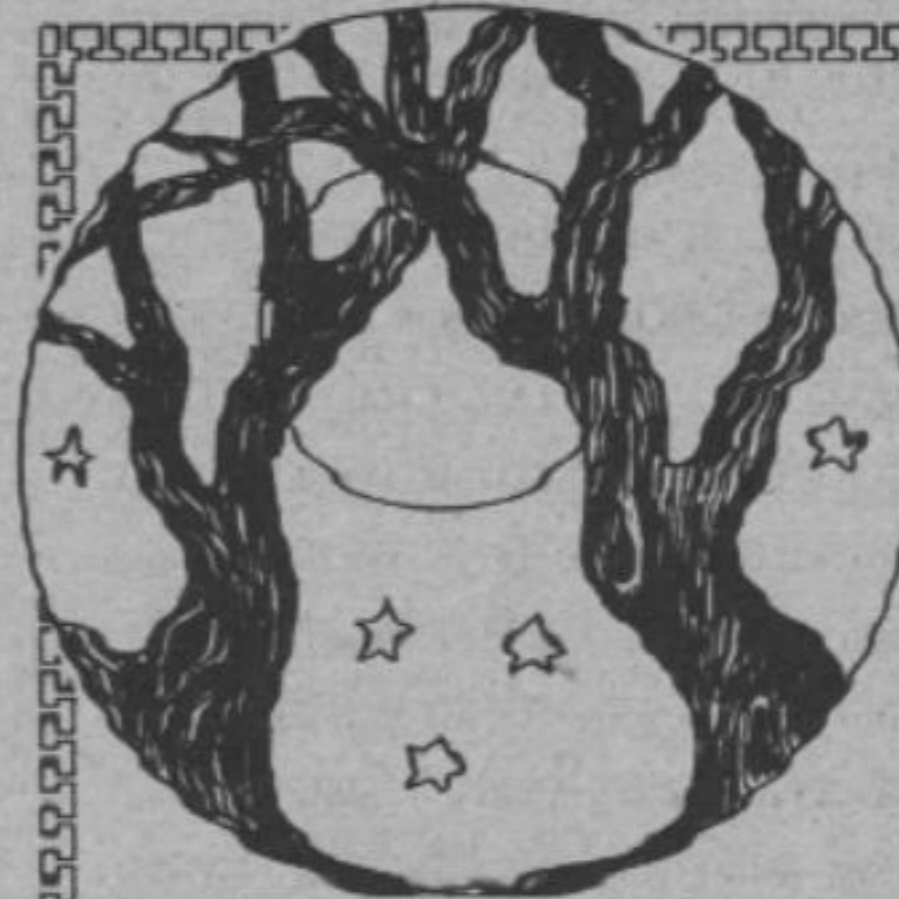


fragrant mixtures of dry flowers, herbs, seeds and resins. Some are spicy and exotic, some lushly floral, and others are unique as a desert breeze.

Jan often mixes one-of-a-kind potpourris for individual customers, based on their personal and astrological characteristics.

A continuing interest she and Tom are now developing is perfumery. Using pure essence oils whenever possible (they refuse to use animal derivatives), they produce fragrances evoking a flowering meadow or a tropical night. One called "Aspen Aires" really was a whiff of cool mountain breeze. Others with names like "Silver Queen," "Singapore," "Tinne," and their own "Black Creek," were especially delightful.

Invariably, when I visit Jan, we end up talking awhile over a cup of one of her many herb tea blends. These are probably her most popular creations. Some are especially good for calming jangled nerves or soothing a cold, but all are fragrant and delicious — a relaxing way to end a pleasant afternoon and get ready for the drive back to Tallahassee.



Spreading Branches

Magickal Mysteries

by Rowan Fairgrove

The essence of Neo-Paganism is that it is in the tradition of the mystery religions. The heart of the mystery is that it needs to be experienced; it cannot be read, or explained by a word or gesture. Thus, those who wish to experience the mysteries must work and create and participate in their individual religious lives. Listening to a sermon is not enough - it is necessary to live through the magical experience.

George Mylonas, the director of the archaeological excavation of Mycenae, captured the spirit of modern Neo-Paganism when he wrote of his experiences at Eleusis. "How many nights I have spent on the steps of the Telesterion, flooded with the magic silver light of the Mediterranean moon, hoping to catch the mood of the initiates, hoping that the human soul might get a glimpse of what the rational mind could not investigate!" (Mylonas, 1961: p281) He felt he could not recapture the mysteries of Eleusis and indeed we may never know the historical details of Demeter's worship there.

But people are finding that the ecstasy, the mystery, can be approached - through poetry and ritual, through song and dance, through creative effort and will. These people are gathering in city apartments, in suburban homes, in secret country glades. They are sharing their dreams, their vision and their joy. This feeling was beautifully evoked by Tony Kelly, in his widely distributed essay "Pagan Musings", "We have walked in the magic forest, bewitched in old Green Thinks; we have seen the cauldron and the one become many and the many in the one; we know the Silver Maid of the moonlight and the sounds of cloven feet. We have heard the pipes on the twilight ferns, and we have seen the spells of the Enchantress, and Time stilled. We have been into the eternal darkness where the Night Mare rides and rode her to the edge of the Abyss and beyond, and we know the dark face of the Rising Sun." (Kelly, 1971).

It has been the Neo-Pagan experience that we each have within ourselves this capacity to reach out and experience the

mystery. The Archetypes are within us and can be reached with self knowledge and creative experimentation. In many of the major Wiccan traditions there is a portion of the Charge of the Goddess which, in some variation, says: "And you who seek to know Me, know that your seeking and yearning will avail you not, unless you know the Mystery: for if that which you seek, you find not within yourself, you will never find it without" (Starhawk, 1979: p77). The seed of Divinity lies within all beings. The mystical experience is needed to bring this seed into bud and conscious discipline and will are needed to produce full flowering. This is the foundation of the alchemical ideal of the "Great Work" - the process of nourishing the individual soul toward divinity.

There are many paths to spiritual growth. As in Zen, the meaning of an exercise is not in the words, but in the contemplation. The student is "tricked" into revelation by considering a conundrum. Likewise, the essence of discovering the mysteries is not in the doctrine or dogma - it is a participatory revelation, a celebratory action leading to greater understanding of oneself and the universe. By studying our past, through myth, through ritual drama, through poetry, through song, through love, through living, there is much to learn...

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Seven Practical Reasons Why You Should Join Canopy Federal Credit Union

by Richard White

There are several levels of meaning in the name chosen for the co-op credit union. On one hand it evokes the image of the beautiful oak-tree canopy roads in the countryside around Tallahassee, and on the other it signifies that the credit union is an "umbrella" organization for members of four separate consumer co-ops which comprise its field of membership. And then again, the umbrella itself is the conventional credit union symbol for thrift — of saving for a rainy day.

Quite a bit has already been written about the ideological reasons for creating this credit union. It will help empower the alternative community in Tallahassee as a whole. But it will also directly benefit its members. Let me tell you how.

1) Membership in any credit union is restricted, and is usually based on employment. Now, if you are a self-employed person or are employed by a small local business, you can enjoy the benefits of credit union membership which were probably not available to you before.

2) You can now save money on a regular basis, just by putting a few dollars away when you come in to do your grocery shopping. You don't have to go to the bank. You are there every time you buy your food at the co-op. And if you have never saved money before, it is high time to start.

3) You now have credit. As a responsible member of the alternative community, and by virtue of saving with the credit union, even if no bank in town would make a small loan to you, now you can borrow from the credit union.

4) The credit union can pay you at least as much interest on your deposits as the local bank and probably more. Don't put in money planning to take it out a week or two later, however. You will only make interest if you leave it in until the end of the dividend period. Unlike banks, a small credit union has no access to computer services and cannot keep track of a lot of small withdrawals. To discourage this practice, they just do not pay interest except on money in from the time of deposit until the end of the dividend period. And, again unlike banks, credit unions do not promise a set rate of interest when you put your money in. Instead, they pay a dividend based on what interest they earn on the money. In most cases the dividend amount is higher than interest at the bank because no profits are taken out to give to investors. With the established credit unions, members can usually judge by the rate of interest the credit union has paid historically. With our new credit union, we will just have to wait and see.

5) The credit union will probably charge less interest on its loans to members than whatever the banks are charging at any given time. It has to charge enough, however, to be able to pay interest on savings that is high enough to encourage members to keep saving. Without savings, there can be no loans.

6) Although no formal decision has been reached on this issue, it is probable that the credit union will provide free life insurance equal to the amount of deposit - up to \$2,000. It may also give free life insurance on loans, up to a similar amount.

7) You can control the use of your money even when you are saving it instead of spending it yourself. Your saving in banks are loaned out by the bank at a profitable rate for others to use in exploitative business practices, and other obnoxious purposes. When you save at a bank, you support construction of fast food restaurants, ugly developments, and purchase of gas-guzzling automobiles. The credit union can divert

Craft Co-op Growing Fast

by Kate Taluga

If you picked up last month's SPECTRUM, you may have read about a new cooperative venture of artists and craftspeople in Gadsden County.

The cooperative's objective is to open a storefront to display and sell original crafts and artwork produced by local people. The store's expenses are to be met equally by the membership on a quarterly basis.

The membership will also staff the

operation with non-working members paying a slightly larger quarterly fee, thereby insuring their support of the store financially if not physically.

With a projected membership of 30 people, this would work out to \$10 a month or \$30 a quarter for working members; \$15 a month or \$45 a quarter for non-working members.

These past six weeks have brought some exciting growth to the new group. Twenty-one people have committed themselves by giving their first month's expenses as proof of their intentions.

We've named ourselves and the projected storefront "Creative Hands". A store site "On the Square" in Quincy has been settled on.

The first quarter's budget has been worked out, but the membership is to cover opening expenses is still lacking. In a meeting on May 24, "Creative Hands" opted to open the membership to artists and craftspeople outside Gadsden County.

If you are interested in obtaining more information or buying a space to display in, please contact Kathy Kimmel at 539-9029 or Vicki Riles at 875-1122.



National Credit Union Administration

Hereby certifies that each member account in

CANOPY
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

is insured to the maximum amount provided by the
Federal Credit Union Act

23662

Insurance Certificate Number

JUNE 6, 1980

Issue Date



Lawrence Connell Jr.
Lawrence Connell Jr.
Chairman

this money to finance purchase of tools for appropriate technology, or whatever the members want — not what the big money boys want.

These are the seven main benefits that you can enjoy *now* as a member of the co-op credit union. As the credit union grows to include more members and more deposits, it can offer more services. Hopefully in six months or a year we can have a paid manager and regular credit union office with expanded hours of operation. Then we can offer free notary service to members, a check cashing service, free money orders, or whatever similar services the members want. We can finance construction of homes, automobile purchases (if we want to) and even mortgages, if we grow large enough. And when we become large enough to afford on-line computer services (about a million dollars in share deposits), we can offer share drafts so that members will no longer have to maintain checking accounts at the bank, but can conduct all financial activities through our credit union. When that day comes, we will know that the cooperative community in Tallahassee has come of age.

Our charter was approved by the National Credit Union Administration on June 6th. For the next few weeks we will be working on operating procedures, staffing, and all the daily details we will need to arrange before receiving member share deposits. We will report in SPECTRUM on our bylaws, policies, general procedures and any other information needed by Co-op members so you will know how to have it made in the shade of Canopy Federal Credit Union. In the meantime, any questions can be directed to Linda at 224-8031 or Larry or Jerry at 575-2934.



The Babysitting Exchange

by Kate Taluga

In the beginning were Adam and Eve, who begat Cain and Abel, thus creating the first need for quality child care.

On May 26, a group of parents in Gadsden County took a step forward and formed a non-profit babysitting cooperative called "The Babysitting Exchange". The Exchange's goals are to offer parents quality parttime care for their children and an informative monthly newsletter. The newsletter will contain county happenings concerning children, health care, library happenings, etc.

"The Babysitting Exchange" is open to all families. A family membership is \$5.00 a year entitles each family to 10 hours of

babysitting credit and a subscription to the monthly newsletter.

Parents also receive a membership list containing all the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the other families belonging to the organization. With this list, they can arrange with another family to sit for an agreed-upon amount of time. When they return, they exchange credit slips for the time they were gone. In order to obtain more credit slips, parents sit for other families in the Exchange.

The Exchange now has members in Gretna, Greensboro, Havana, Midway, and Quincy areas. Anyone interested in obtaining more information or in joining are asked to call Dena at 875-9451 or Suzanne at 856-5294.

Coordinator Notes

By Carol Calvert

Whew! Summertime Tallahassee finds things busy as usual for LCFC's five coordinators...

Pat Rogers has made an easy, comfortable addition to our working collective. He has already gathered useful information for LCFC in terms of a budget for this fiscal year, as well as a regular financial update of income and expenses at our weekly coordinators' meeting.

Robert will be on vacation the week of June 23, and we'll miss him.

Agnes made a trip to a sister co-op, Sevananda of Atlanta, to learn more about stocking and merchandising herbs.

New around the co-op recently is a collection of paintings, photos, macrame, and other artwork, exhibited by the Artist Co-op through July 15.

Also new are two shelves being

completed in our grain room to give us lots more cool storage for dry foodstuffs during the hot summer months.

Some hard work has been going toward a more organized and permanently labeled vitamin section. Hopefully, additions like these make LCFC shopping more pleasant, easier, and keeps our food fresher.

A reminder to all that members need to present their membership card with purchase at the cash registers. If you come to the co-op without your card or without it stamped for work done by your household, go to the Information Desk first for a register pass or to have your card stamped. An information AC will gladly help you there. Please don't attempt to deal with this while at the

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LCFC B.O.D. Tracks

by Nancy Muller

This is my last month on the Board of Directors and thus, writing this column. I have decided to share a few thoughts about the Board that have become apparent after my year term.

I feel that the Board's process (consensus) has grown more stable in its year-and-a-half of use, although much more work still needs to be done to make it run more smoothly. We still fight with our egos and personal wants during meetings, and spend too much time discussing issues that aren't relevant to the business at hand.

Too many issues are brought forward with too little or no information, thus taking up the Board's valuable meeting time with information-giving and questions.

We could have more respect for each person's ideas. I think our treatment of people come from many years of socialization in an egocentric, competitive society. Every day each of us must watch ourselves and be responsible for our own actions.

In my role as facilitator for the last few months, I've also realized how much Board members take for granted another person facilitating. Until I became facilitator, I had no real understanding of the need for facilitation, nor did I participate in that way to make meetings run more smoothly. I attribute this to a lack of education that I and many others have had in these matters.

In any meeting or organizational gathering, each person must be aware of the need to question what is being discussed and whether it bears directly on the subject. Even if you're not the facilitator, it is your job to understand those needs. I see Board education as one of the most important items to deal with in the coming months.

My own experience on the Board has been incredibly positive. I have grown immeasurably, learning new ways to cope with problems, understand people (and myself), and deal with issues I have never before had experience with. I found the staff and the rest of the BOD willing helpmates and appreciate them giving strength to me.

Why all this? Just to let you know that the experience can be very rewarding and that you can share it whether you are on the BOD or not.

At the next general membership meeting, three Board seats will be open and nominations from any member will be accepted. If you have the time and energy, *do it* — more than ever, we have many more things to do than willing people to accomplish them.

Many of us feel torn in ten different ways as we try to spread ourselves thinly to do the things we think are important.

I want to pass on a comment from a friend who attended a BOD meeting recently. When I asked him what he thought of it, he said he didn't feel any difference between himself and those who are members of the BOD, that his opinion and comments were just as legitimate and listened to. Hopefully we can always try to accomplish that — we *all* make decisions here.

Coming up at the general membership meeting — did you know that LCFC works again to buy our present building? News on that to come — plus another controversial discussion on bringing meat products into the co-op — as well as other policy decisions.

If you care about these issues, attend! Meeting date will be announced sometime soon, so watch for it.

Money for Future Options

by Jerry Johansen

March 1981...it's really just around the corner! This is when the lease on the food co-op's present location expires. At that time we will have to either buy the building, renew the lease (and eventually move or buy anyway), or move. To do any of these things is going to take money and quite a bit of it at that. Down payments, moving costs and/or renovation expenses all take capital to accomplish.

As a not-for-profit cooperative, the Leon County Food Co-op has never tried to make much money. Historically, all earnings have been plowed back into the co-op for expanded inventory, better equipment and the like. Aside from a relatively recent savings account which was established to smooth out the annual cash bites of taxes, insurance, etc., LCFC has never accumulated any capital in the form of cash reserves.

To buy a building (or even to move) will take a large amount of cash up front. There are several ways that we could do this: increased mark-ups, increased membership fees, member donations and member loans are some examples. The first two of these, however, are really long term solutions and would result in an increase (however slight) in the price you pay for food in the co-op. It would take a year or more to generate any appreciable sum of money through these methods without placing an undue burden on present members for something that is of long term benefit, such as the purchase of a building.

We need shorter term ways of generating a large amount, say \$30-\$50,000, of capital in order to purchase a building (or even to move and set up in a new location). Member donations and member loans are our best options for this.

Donations are essential. You might wonder why you should give the co-op, say \$5, for "nothing". But think about it for a moment. Any other method we use to raise money will come out of the pockets of co-op shoppers anyway. If we buy a building, our mortgage payments will be the same for 20 years, and then will fall to zero.

If we continue to rent, it means constant increase in rent forever. Purchase of a building will mean a long term reduction in the cost of food in the co-op.

If all of us could find it to give the co-op \$5 in the next few months for the building fund, we will be more than repaid in the future. But even without the sure promise of personal benefit in the years to come, just the fact that LCFC has existed for us already is enough to scrape \$5 together as a "thanks for the past and here-is-to-the-future". Donations from members will be what makes it all happen in the most painless and far-out way.

If you cannot just give LCFC money (or even if you can), consider purchasing a lifetime membership (currently a bargain at \$35).

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Garden Committee Notes

by Ron Miles

In the planning is a three-day Garden Workshop to be held in this area in fall 1980. This will be an informal gathering of people who wish to share garden practices with others. Our goals are to help show people how to grow their own food, to help in personal growth and freedom. Workshops will be held on all aspects of alternative farming.

If you'd like to help organize or lead a workshop, please contact Ron Miles, c/o LCFC, 649 W. Gaines St.

Our compost-shredder fund jar was stolen. We need to get this fund started again. In the near future, we'd like to hold a benefit dinner and crafts fair. This event will probably start about 12 noon, with the crafts fair and music during the day, and the dinner held at 6 p.m.

If you'd like to help, please get in touch with the above contact person.

Thanks to all who bought our information booklet. We hope to revise and reprint in the future.

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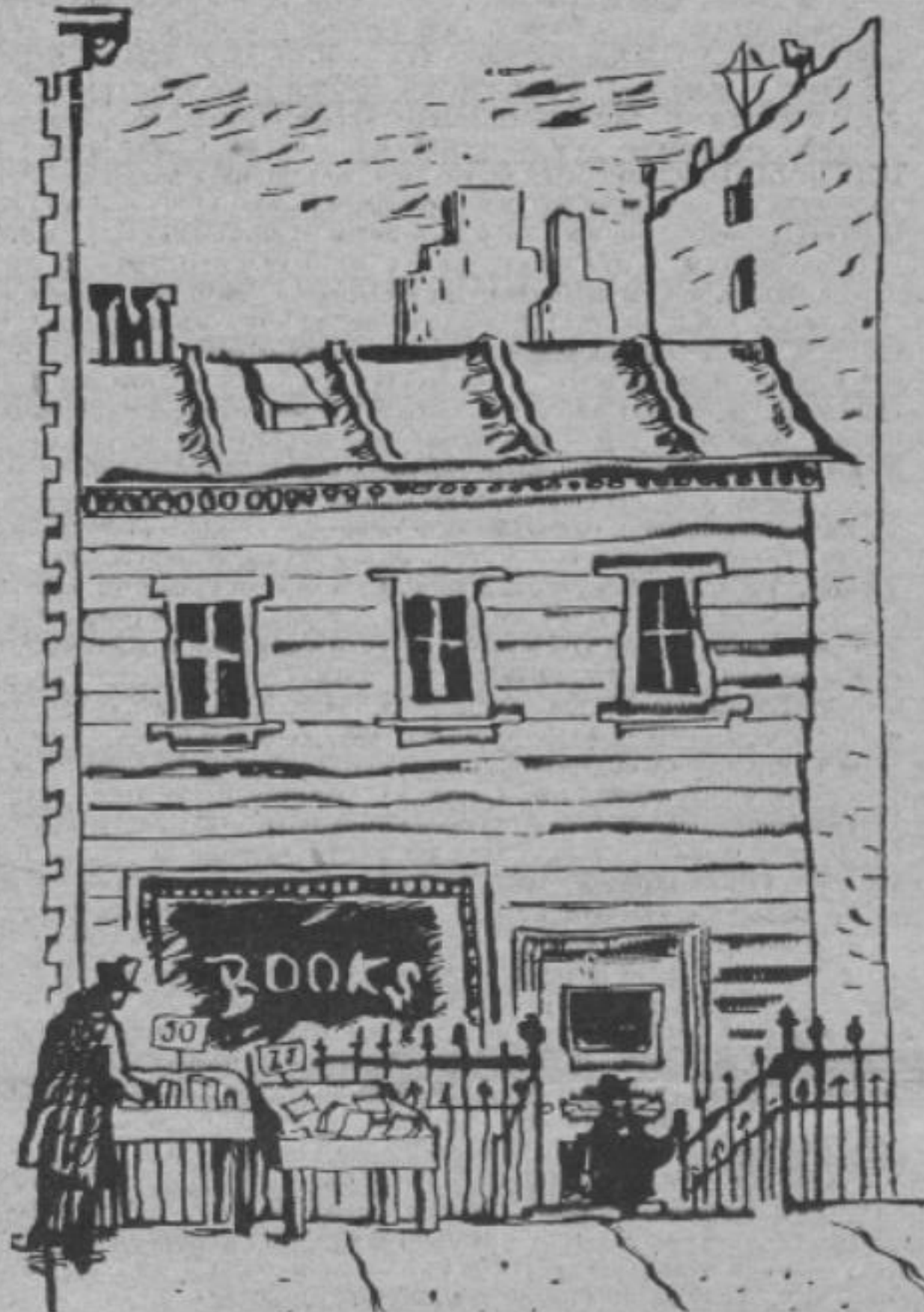
Book Co-op News

by Hartmut Ramm

The financial picture at Co-op Books continues to improve. The appended graph bears witness to a steady growth in sales. The figures for May are a special source of satisfaction, for they indicate that our walk-in trade is beginning to grow.

In the previous six months, the large increases in income over the year before were attributed primarily to textbook sales and contract sales to State institutions.

To be sure, our sales in December (a month in which there were few textbooks and contract sales) exceeded those of the preceding December by 17 percent, but that was due to the large volume of calendars sold (a seasonal sideline). The



figures for May offer the first bit of proof that our efforts to improve and expand our selection of books are paying off.

Like December, May was a month with few textbook and contract sales, yet sales rose by 27 percent.

Another factor that may be contributing to this improvement is our new approach to advertising. On the strength of our experience with newspaper advertising, coupled with the certainty that people just don't read very much

(who could know better than we?), we have begun advertising on the radio. To put this within our means, we initiated the joint sponsorship with the other merchants on the block of Ira Shorr's talk show, *Speakeasy* (10:30 every Sunday on D-103). Furthermore, our ongoing sidewalk sale has made us more visible and has lured many customers to and into the store.

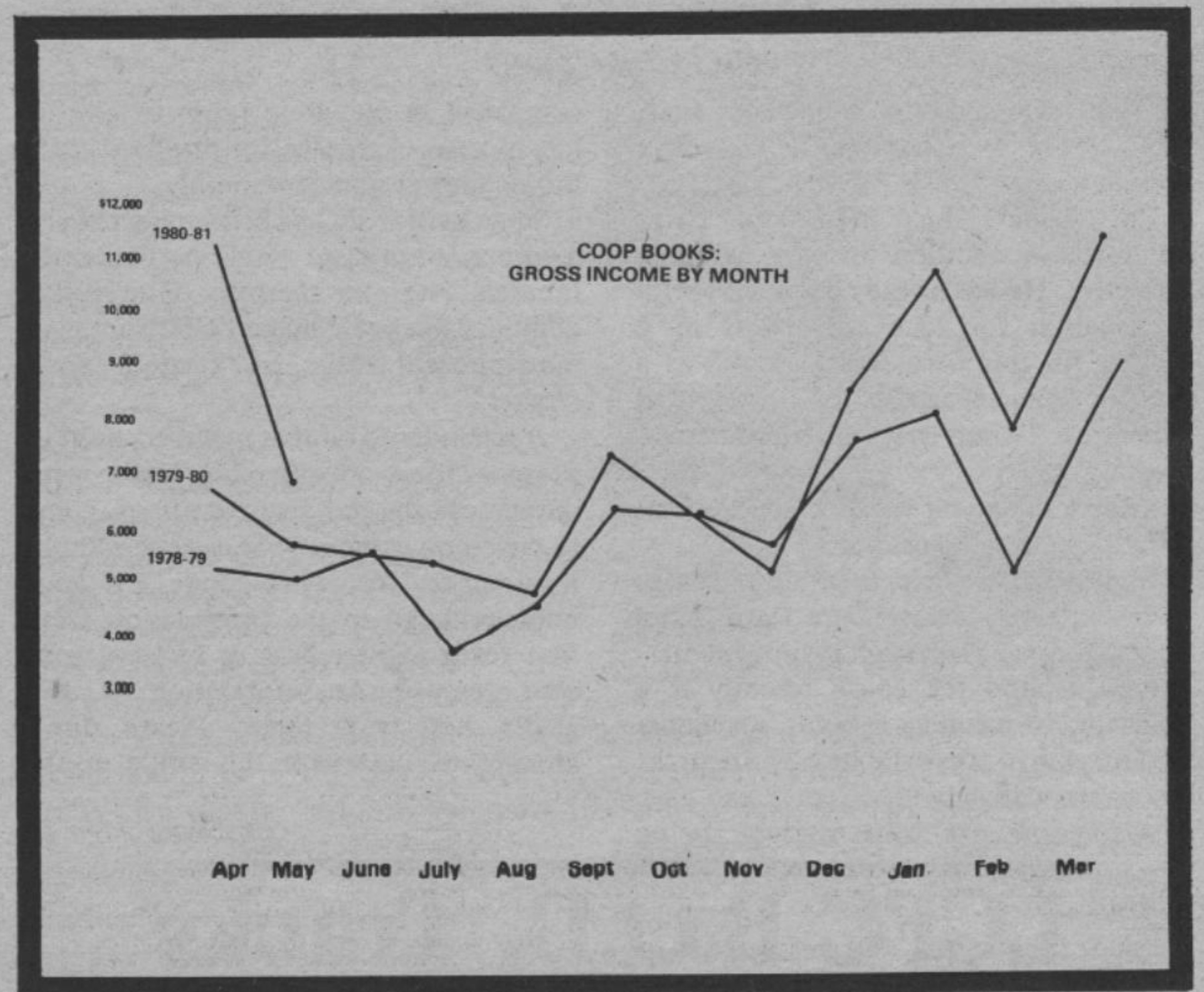
The best barometer of the health of a business, however, is not sales, but net profit — the difference between sales and cost. For years the Book Co-op's costs have exceeded its sales. In 1978 and most of 1979, when there were only two employees, the store lost money because it took on more stock than could be efficiently managed by two people. Rather than reduce the bookstore's stock and services to suit the capacity of two employees, the Board of Directors created a third fulltime position. So now, when we lose money, it is because our wage bill is so high. But we are losing less and we should be able to continue doing so. Costs are remaining stable while sales increase. We can now handle more merchandise with increasing efficiency.

As important as the third position has been, it has been eclipsed by a welcome surge of volunteers in recent months. Thanks to the expertise and hard work of one of our stalwarts, we are well on our way toward computerization and all the savings that implies. The same volunteer spends on the order of one hour a day making up those computerized inventory slips that are important to our present operation.

Another super volunteer comes to the store daily to work on our accounts for hours. Not only has he worked without pay, he has improved our book accounts to the point of real reliability.

In the past six months, thanks to our superior bookkeeping, we have recovered hundreds of dollars lost due to some fault on the part of publishers.

The bookstore is presently blessed with a large body of volunteers. As long as that continues, the bookstore will improve in its service and its financial state.



Record Co-op News

by Linda McLaughlin with Sam Joseph

In response to the current economic situation, and in an effort to serve the community more effectively, the staff of Co-op Records has been trying to improve the store in both its appearance and in its operations. Hopefully, those of you who have been in the store lately have noticed some of these changes.

We took up the rugs and found hardwood floors underneath. Rick purchased six recycled tape cases which has allowed us to move the Rock 8-tracks out from behind the checkout counter. This has increased sales and allows us a better view of the selling floor. We have removed the posters from the walls and we are discontinuing this product line. Several months ago we moved the political and women's music sections to a more prominent location and increased the selection available. However, sales of these types of music are virtually nonexistent. As a result, we are no longer expanding these sections. If the demand increases (as shown by increased sales) and the economic outlook of the store improves, we will again consider expanding these areas.

We have several projects planned for the summer if finances permit. We plan to paint the unpanelled walls and the record bins to make the store's interior brighter and cleaner looking. When painted, the bins will be color coded by the type of music they hold. We also hope to have permanent department and store policy signs made. Hopefully, these signs will help shoppers find what they want more easily.

We have also made several operational changes. We will soon have a Phonolog. This is a more complete cross reference of available recordings than the Schwann Catalogs we now use. This will enable customers to special order those recordings we don't have in stock more easily. We have started using member workers in the record store and have upped the discount for 2 hour workers to 15 percent. We now also take checks, for the amount of purchase, from members.

Unfortunately, we have had a decline in sales over the past year. We feel this directly attributable to two factors; the

state of the economy in general and our constant out of stock problem. Some of the improvements mentioned above are designed to encourage business and to help counter the general decline in sales. We feel that our problem with out of stocks has caused the bulk of our sales drop. We have little control over this situation because of our relationship with Looking Forward Distributors. When L.F.D. doesn't pay their bills, for whatever reason, the major record companies cut off credit for the record store as well as the warehouse. Also, historically, if a wholesale order comes into the warehouse from a record store other than our own, the warehouse will not only send their stock out, but will deplete the record store's stock as well. This is done even though the retail profit per record is significantly higher than the wholesale profit per record (or tape).

After a year and a half of using *This Album Cover Degrades Women* stickers on albums with offensive covers, we finally are beginning to get a positive response from the public. They seem to be becoming more supportive of the idea. We have ordered a new sticker to use in addition to the old one, which we feel is more universally applicable. It says, *This Album Cover Promotes Sexual Exploitation*. We plan to use these stickers on more albums than ever.

We are slowly depleting our stock of head gear. The Bong Bill goes into effect on October 1, 1980 and we hope to have cleared out all remaining paraphernalia by then. We are also exploring new product lines to replace the sales we lose due to this law. We are increasing our stock of phonograph needles and plan to publicize both their availability and low cost. We will also be getting in some women's T-shirts in the near future. Other product lines will be added as soon as possible.

As always, any and all input from the membership is welcome and encouraged. Either of the managers will be glad to explain any policies or projects going on at Co-op Records to any interested member.

We sincerely hope you'll all drop in and give us all the support you can.

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What the McDuffie Case Touched Off

by Margie Menzel

The protest at the state capitol over the McDuffie case has had far reaching implications. For many, it was anything but a single event bringing together thousands of blacks on the capitol steps. Black grassroots activism in the Tallahassee community has only increased in dedication and tenacity.

As is well known by now, black speakers at the rally were by no means unified in their analyses of the McDuffie case. Four state legislators, all black, spoke to the crowd about the importance of voting. They were backed by Elijah Smiley of FSU's Black Student Union, and by Errol Brown of FAMU's Student Government. But other black speakers disagreed. Sister Bahati Ayo was accurate in describing their obsession with voting as "blaming the victims". The failure of blacks to elect more than four state representatives is hardly an excuse for what happened to Arthur McDuffie.



Faye Williams of the Black People's Prison Project, pointed out that blacks have every reason to fear the police. Blacks are confronted daily with the reality of prison, with the incarceration of relatives and friends. Blacks are arrested for incidents for which whites are immune, such as bounced checks or minor traffic violations.

"White people have to listen to us when we say we're afraid of the police," Faye pointed out. She predicted "a bloodbath" for blacks in the '80s. "Police brutality, the draft, the cutoff of food stamps, youth unemployment, and poor health care are all factors."

McDuffie, Faye Williams claims, was "the straw that broke the camel's back," a test case — but not because police brutality against blacks is an isolated phenomenon. The white-controlled press picks up on these cases only when there is sufficient agitation in the black community. Right here in Tallahassee last year, was the case of Ola Walker (see SPECTRUM, May 1979), which was given a thorough airing by the media due to outrage in the black community.

What blacks must do, Faye says, is to direct their anger toward community control of the police. Cops are civil servants to the white community, she

pointed out, but instruments of terror to blacks. There must be community input from blacks in order to contain the police.

The first thing whites must do, Faye says, is to look at the statistics on the percentage of prison populations that are black; the disparity of jobs, schools and health care. Then they must question their own relationships to the police. An example she gave was that of a black child being confronted with her father beating her mother. If she calls the police, both her parents might end up in jail. White people don't think about that — they turn freely to the police for protection.

As to black leadership, Faye claims that it's all right for schisms to exist if they are clearly understood. Issues of sexism, homophobia, and ageism constantly obscure these schisms. Faye concluded, "Before you can assimilate, you must be independent among the people we say we represent and love."

To Sister Bahati Ayo of the Tallahassee Black Women's Collective, the way to "stop perpetuating division is to stop being divided." On all levels, she claims, blacks can be working toward self-determination, whether by bloc voting, forming coalitions with the poor or the white left, migrating to Africa, or whatever.

The relationship between blacks and whites, Sister Bahati believes, suffers in comparison to that of Euro-ethnic groups. She points out the various successes of Irish and Italian blocs in Boston to affirm this. "We can fight within the system by educating our people to hold their representatives responsible."

McDuffie, says Sister Bahati, represents every black person who is forced to live under a police system "we cannot contend with at this time." The trial of his murderers represents "the inability of blacks to get justice." The media, she said, picked it up and glamorized it.

Sister Bahati speaks of "mental slaughter" as well as physical slaughter. "Because my people are sick," she says, "there are defeatist attitudes in the black community." She points to teachers who are afraid to discipline their students, who don't care. In Leon County Schools there is a 70% suspension rate for blacks, compared to a 37% total. How are these people supposed to learn?

Take Bond Elementary School: 90% of its students are black, but only 50% of its teachers are. Could the obverse happen in a predominantly white school? Of course not.

"Any time there is true resistance among black people, they get crushed," Sister Bahati said. "And once you in jail, you is *got*."

"We are so busy surviving we can't even live."

Contact the Black People's Prison Project or the Tallahassee Black Women's Collective at 224-9600.



Help for Poor Housing

by Roy Howard

In Tallahassee there are people who live with no indoor plumbing — not by choice. There are families who dread our famous rainstorms, wondering if they will have enough buckets or pots to catch the rain through the leaky roofs. Behind closed doors, some people wonder if their floors will rot away from termite damage. Other folks cook a simple meal for a family of four on an old hotplate. There is no stove.

These people are poor and have few options beyond survival. Most of us don't know what it's like to not have choices. We choose voluntary simplicity or we choose to pursue graduate degrees or we choose where we want to live. Given the options, no one prefers inadequate, unsafe housing conditions. Yet these conditions exist, and for the most part, remain hidden from our lives.

These folks are our neighbors. The Tallahassee Housing Foundation is attempting to meet the immediate need of

housing repair. THF is also concerned about justice and long term social change. The organization is staffed only by a parttime director, and is dependent upon funding from the community. This funding comes from religious groups, individuals and others, and goes entirely to direct service projects. THF needs substantial community support in order to continue to provide its services.

We are also forming a community work team. Volunteers are needed with skills in electrical work, carpentry, plumbing and general house repair. Others who would like to work in these areas area also needed.

Our task is to get people working together to eradicate substandard housing. Our goal is justice. Your efforts are needed. Call THF at 222-3364 between 8:30 a.m. and noon, or write P.O. Box 10022, Tallahassee, Florida, 32302

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Hearing on National Peace Academy Proposal

by R.H.P. Greer

As a result of the interest and hard work of a number of people here in Florida, Tallahassee has been chosen as one of the 12 sites around the country where public hearings are to be held this year to consider a proposal for the creation of a National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution. The hearing will consist of an afternoon (1-5 p.m.) and evening (7-10 p.m.) session (and possibly a morning session) on Wednesday, June 25, at Moore Auditorium next to the FSU Union.

The nine-member Commission appointed by President Carter — Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill, and the President Pro Tem of the Senate Warren G. Magnuson — will be considering such issues as the size and cost of such an academy, its relationship to the federal government and existing institutes of higher education, and possible alternative proposals.

The Tallahassee hearing will focus on the following areas:

-Topic I: The role of conflict resolution research and technique in the area of state government, particularly with respect to the efficiency of state government and its responsiveness to the needs of the public.

-Topic II: The conditions of violence in prisons and the techniques of conflict resolution involving the reduction of stress, the facilitation of mutually productive relationships between prisoners and prison personnel, and the effective rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

-Topic III: The role of churches and religious organizations in dealing with the problems of ethnic conflict and the issues of inter-cultural communication.

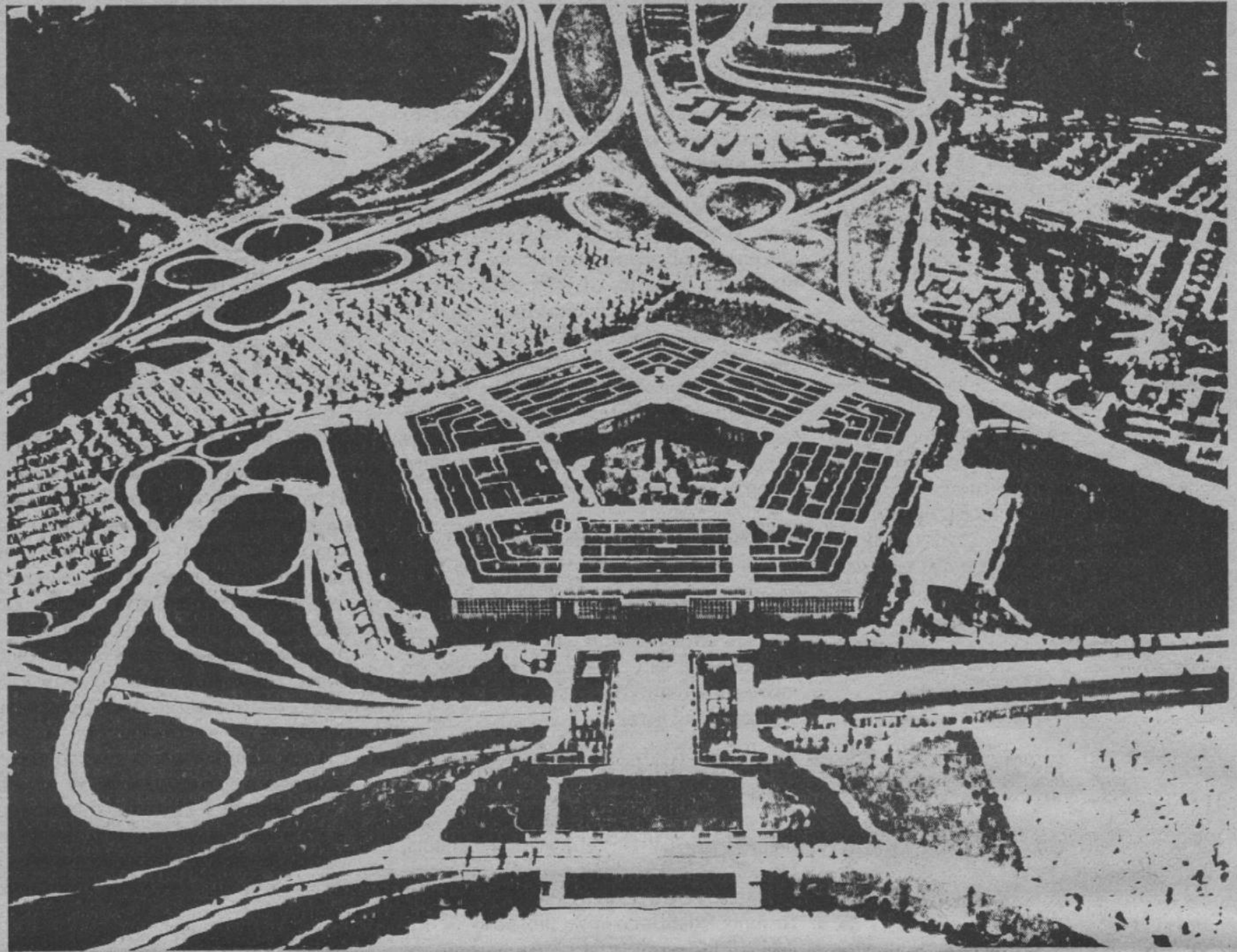
There will be a number of presentations on other issues relating to conflict resolution and peace studies made by individuals and groups, and there will also be an opportunity for those attending to respond from the floor.

Proponents of the Peace Academy feel that the time has come for a stronger commitment at the national level to

finding more constructive ways of resolving conflict than through the use of violence and war.

The public is invited to attend and participate in this hearing. Broad and vigorous participation by the public in these hearings will not only have a bearing on the creation of such an academy, but will also have an impact on its effectiveness as an institution.

For more information about the hearing, contact Bruce Grindal at 644-4281.



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Military Training for 14-Year-Olds

Junior ROTC in Leon County High Schools

by Roger Peace

The Leon County School Board has approved an Air Force Junior ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) program for Godby High in the 1981-82 school year. The program was recommended at the May 6 Board meeting by Superintendent Ed Fenn, with support from various organizations (Lions Club, State Department of Education, Reserve Officers Association, etc.). It was unanimously approved at the May 20th meeting. The only controversy concerned which school should be the "beneficiary" of the program.

The JROTC program will cost taxpayers about \$10,000 for teaching salaries. In addition, the School district must provide classroom space, a drill field, and other facilities.

The program includes all four high school grade levels. A sequence of courses cover aviation, national defense, and leadership skills. Classes are not mandatory, and students can take JROTC courses without obligation to enter the military after high school. However, there are enticements. Students who complete a three-year program can enter the military at two pay grades higher than other enlistees. If they go to college, students can receive credit for a full year of college ROTC.

The JROTC program is advertised to students by appealing to immediate social needs, rather than future pay benefits. Advertising films show students washing cars

together, studying about space exploration in classrooms, or standing and saluting together . . . as the refrain of a song repeats "we can build a better dream." To promote solidarity, students in each grade level are required to wear their uniforms on a specified day of the week (Freshmen on Mondays, Sophomores on Tuesday, etc.).

The main question here is whether or not the military should be in the high schools. Can students maintain their independence in the face of pressure to conform to military training -- and military thinking? Will students learn to critically assess their nation's policies and form their own judgements?

Or will the military view dominate, stressing nationalism, militarism, and war heroes -- and avoiding embarrassing topics like U.S. imperialism, the imprisonment of those who refuse to participate in war-killing, and the need for international cooperation and redistribution of the world's wealth.

The Air Force provides its own textbooks for JROTC. How will the school district, educators, and parents ensure that students have an opportunity to hear viewpoints which differ from the military and the national security state?

JROTC is promoted as "leadership training." But the Army's position has been that the program makes no direct contribution to alleviating the shortage of officers. It was the U.S. Congress, not the Defense Department, that wanted the JROTC program expanded. The Chairman of the House Armed Forces Services Committee, Rep. Hebert of Louisiana, led the fight for JROTC expansion in 1964. He hoped to provide the nation's youth "with the basics of patriotism, discipline, and recognition of authority. In other words, we will ground and inculcate into these young people those basic principles which are so necessary to perpetuate the ideals of government and the form of government under which we have lived."

continued next page



Women and Anti-Militarism

by Margie Menzel

"Therefore, if you insist upon fighting to protect me, or 'our' country, let it be understood, soberly and rationally between us, that you are fighting to gratify a sex instinct which I cannot share; to procure benefits which I have not shared and probably will not share; but not to gratify my instincts, or to protect myself or my country. For, in fact, as a woman, I have no country..."

—Virginia Woolf, from *Three Guineas*

This is so. Generically speaking, women are far less bound to the concept of nationalism than are men. I seem to me only good sense that women, being not only the spoils of war, but the chattels of peace, should reject the masculine menace of militarism. They have nothing to gain in victory, as Virginia Woolf so astutely recognized, and everything to lose in combat.

No woman on earth is proof against violations of her person, whether the form be rape, spouse abuse, pornography, or the fundamental inability to have control over her own reproductive processes. She is not recognized as a person, but a plunder, by militarism. And now, women are being recruited into the military.

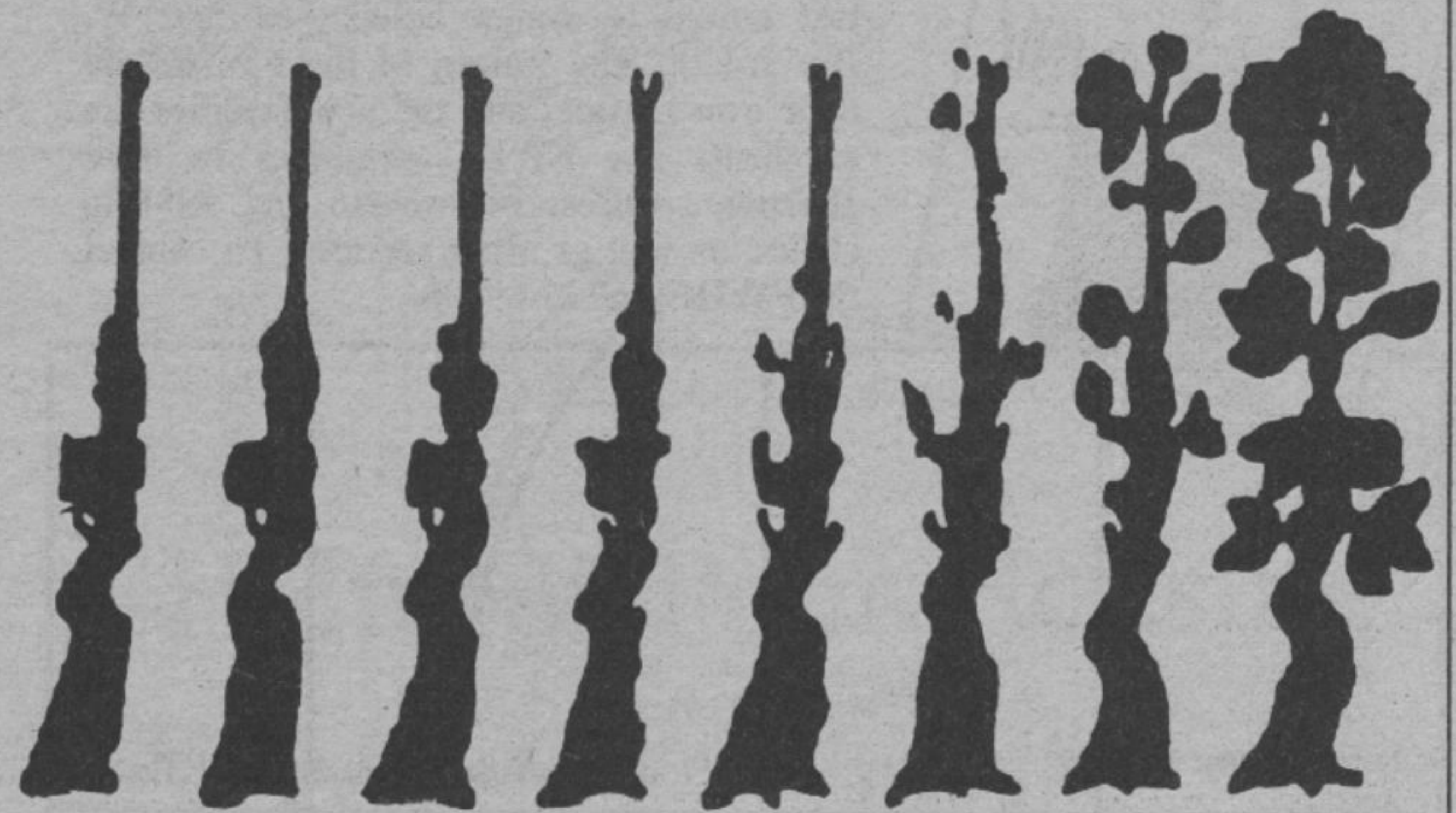
The essential contention is that women who want equal rights should fight. This contention that women should barter their most basic rights (i.e. the Equal Rights Amendment) for increased participation in the military is the most outrageous argument I have ever heard. It suggests that women should join the struggle for "international security" when their battle is won for the ERA (i.e. domestic security). In fact, passage of the ERA is meaningless to women's domestic security so long as we do not have full control over our own bodies.

domestic security for women is far more complex than passage of the ERA. Even in the military, it's the same old story. In her article, "The Militarization of Women," Sue Kinchy writes, "Equal opportunity? In reality, women are being used to fill the gaps — the vacancies that result because too many men have learned what 'opportunities' compared to the drudgeries the military has to offer."

There is a greater consideration however, than that of equality. That is the notion that, in exchange for the elementary passage of ERA, women should be prepared for military conscription. No alternatives in the direction of disarmament are brought up in this discussion.

Let me go on record right now: I reject the equal opportunity to murder, to exploit, to ravage. I do not believe that the military mentality is conducive to most women. As Woolf has put it, "...you are fighting to gratify a sex instinct which I cannot share."

What is this "sex instinct"? John Stottenburg, in his essay, "Disarmament and Masculinity," has coined the term "homocroticism" to describe the tacit understanding of aggression against women that exists amongst males. As he puts it, "Under patriarchy, the body rights of men extend to territorial rights and property rights over the bodies of women and children. Also, under patriarchy, males normally learn in their own bodies to eroticize aggression — that is, their impulse to act in a way which owns, dominates, and violates another person's body rights has been indelibly conditioned according to a cultural norm of how male eroticism is supposed to feel. Under patriarchy, normally acculturated males are correct in assuming that the same impulse to sexual violence exists in other males. They will therefore endeavor to enter into 'homocrotic truces,' nonaggression pacts that are contracted between two men who tacitly agree to aggress against others (women, and sometimes weaker men or men of other races) instead of one another."



Throughout history, women have sacrificed themselves to the "greater cause" of peace, failing to recognize that the liberation of women is virtually inseparable from the peaceful impulse. Their tradition is nonviolent — abolition movement, civil rights, the anti-Vietnam movement, and now, nuclear disarmament. Ghandi was amongst the first to realize this, and directed much of his campaign of non-violence toward women, recognizing that India could not be truly liberated without them.

Women have been the nurses, the healers of the sick and wounded, the mourners at the graves. Now we are being told that this nonviolent, anti-militaristic tradition must be left behind if we are to gain full equality. We are being told that we must enter, at least in part, into a "homocrotic truce," against non-Americans.

All along, we have sacrificed our rights as women for the rights of men — men of color, men of anti-militaristic views — and we are sick of it. What we need is a movement that combines anti-militarism with the most fundamental, most basic rights of women.

We must have such a movement if only because a male-oriented movement is doomed to failure. So long as these homocrotic truces are formed, male aggression will be sanctioned, tacitly recognized. We must not permit this. If we do, then we will have gained nothing.

It is essential for women to become fully participating members of the struggle against militarism. That is why the fight against violence against women is an *integral* part of any anti-militaristic movement. And no anti-militaristic movement can succeed without women.

"White males are most responsible for the destruction of human life and environment on the planet today. Yet, who is controlling the supposed revolution to change all that?...It seems obvious that a legitimate revolution must be led by, made by those who have been most oppressed: black, brown, and white women — with men relating to that as best they can."

—Robin Morgan from "Goodbye to All That"

Jr. ROTC continued

Senator Russell of Georgia had similar concerns: "If we need anything in this country today, we need something that would instill some semblance of discipline, some respect for order, and some respect for authority in the young manhood of America."

You might think this talk doesn't sound like "leadership training" for our young citizens. But according to JROTC information bulletins, "units devote approximately 40% of their program to the Leadership Education portion of the curriculum." This "includes wearing the uniform, engaging in Air Force customs and courtesies, participating in drill and ceremonies," and the like.

Even if "leadership training" were the purpose, the question arises: Why not train for peaceful leadership, instead of war? Another basic question is also involved. Is the military's authoritarian style of leadership (absolute command, unquestioned obedience) the kind of leadership needed in a democratic society (listening to the people one leads, being elected, serving the public)?

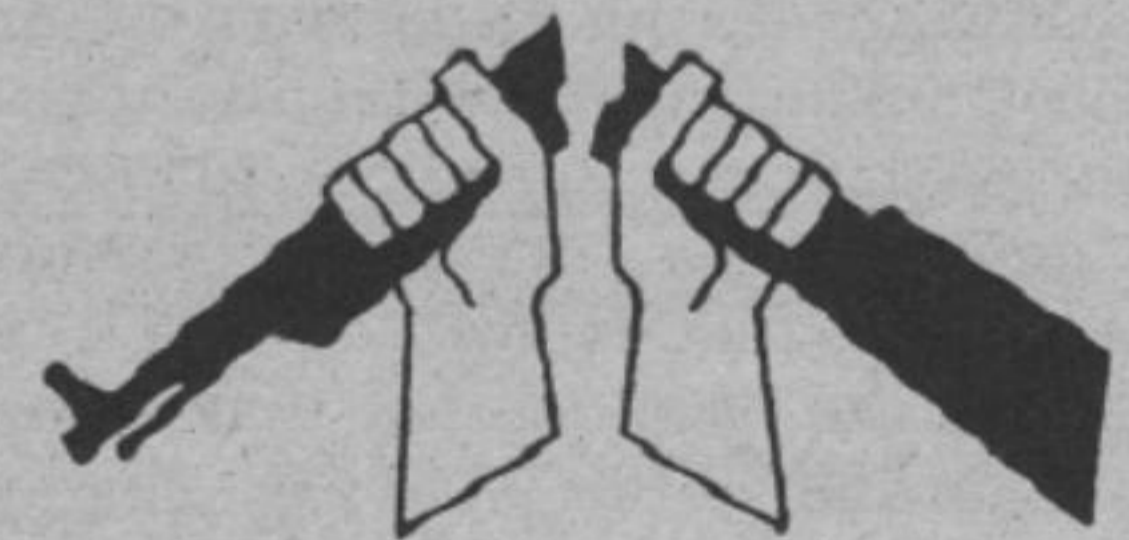
The final word as to whether Leon County has a JROTC program rests with the residents of this county, especially the parents and teachers. In 1972, a Citizens Curriculum Advisory Committee in Salem, Oregon studied the JROTC program and recommended *against* its adoption. Their School Board followed that recommendation.

The School Board needs to hear your opinions on this issue. They have already inquired about establishing Army JROTC programs here as well, and if no opposition is heard we can expect these will go forward. You have the right to decide whether your taxes will be used for military training in the high schools.

You can write to the members of the School Board at the following address:

School Board Office
2757 West Pensacola
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Anti-Draft Announcements



Registration for the Draft has passed both Congressional houses and is expected to begin in July for all young men 18 to 20 years old. If you are concerned about this or if you would like to know more about conscientious objection to war and the draft, contact the Tallahassee Peace Coalition at the Co-op Community Resource Center, 730 W. Gaines St., 224-2416.

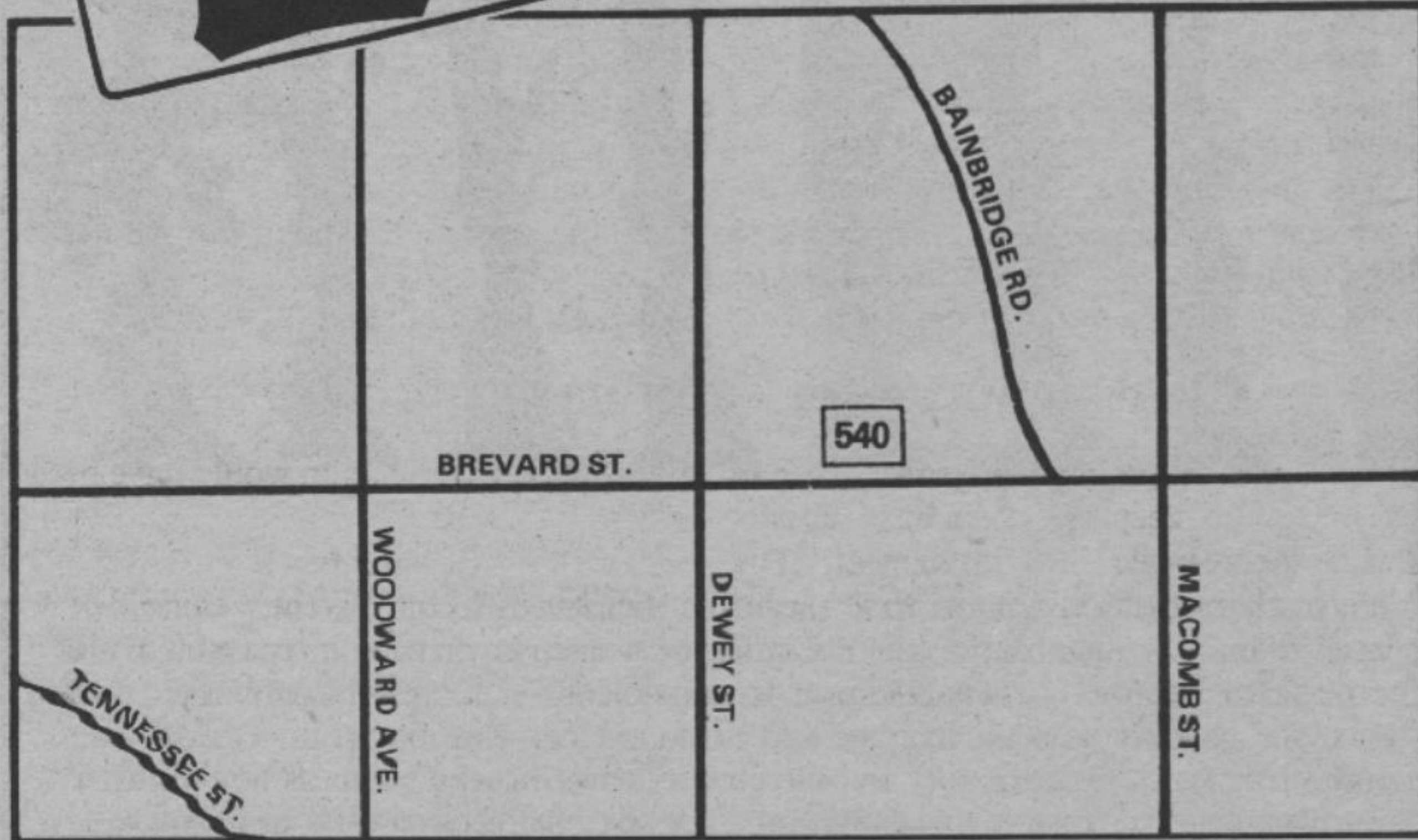
The War Resisters League Southeast Regional Office will hold a Training Workshop in Nonviolence, August 8-14 in Durham, N.C. The program will include workshops on a variety of issues and skills including: Organizing Against the Draft, The Politics of Disarmament, Feminism and Nonviolence, Fundraising, Nonviolent Training, How to Work with the Media, and How to Develop an Organizing Strategy. Cost of the workshop is \$45.00. Scholarships are available. Registration is limited to 25 people. For more information, contact WRL, 604 W. Chapel Hill St., Durham, N.C., (919) 682-6374.

"Rumours of War," a special issue of the alternative/new age journal *Both Sides Now*, brings together 12 authoritative articles on the Iran/Afghanistan crises, offering background to events and ecumenical non-military responses, plus unique new age overview. Single copies 50 cents, or start subscription with this issue (\$2.00 for eight issues), four issues each additional \$1.00. Quantity copies at subscription rates. From Free People, P.O. Box 13079, Jacksonville, Florida, 32206.



Feminist Women's Health Center Moves to New Location

The Feminist Women's Health Center has just moved to a new building at 540 W. Brevard St. The women of the FWHC did their own moving, and the new facilities are excellent. The FWHC continues to offer abortion services, well-woman and self-help clinics, as well as other services. To contact the FWHC, call 224-9600.



photos by Margie Menzel



What was That Protest at the Flambeau About Anyway?

by Sherry Rauch with Sandra Roland

On Thursday, April 17, fifteen women presented *The Florida Flambeau* with a list of six demands that they expected *The Flambeau* to meet. Since that time, there has been much discussion in the community concerning the *Flambeau* action. Nowhere have the demands been printed in the media, and the women have not had, until now, a forum in which to discuss their own feelings and perceptions of the action.

This article is being written to give the women such a forum, as well as to clarify some of their reasons for doing this action, what actually happened, the results and some of the things that were learned.

The contents of this article, however, have been written by only two of the women who were involved with the action, and we apologize in advance if we misrepresent any of the women who were also involved. We tried to summarize many of the views that were expressed at the various meetings of the Tallahassee Feminist Alliance. Additional feedback and input are welcome.

...

On April 15, the *Flambeau's* editor, Steve Watkins, wrote an article about Alix Dobkin, one of the women who was to give a lecture the following night on "Sexism and Racism and Other Themes in Top 40s Music," as a part of Women's Week. The theme of Watkins' article was that Dobkin was using reverse discrimination by giving a "women only" concert at a local bar after the lecture. Watkins felt that an exclusive concert for women meant that Dobkin and friends were participating in the same level of discrimination and sexism that they were supposedly trying to fight. He ended his article by asking Dobkin to give some thought to the working women of Florida who might not share her views, in addition to giving "some thought about the ERA".

Before Dobkin's lecture on Wednesday, several women got together for dinner. Many of the women had read Watkins' article and felt he had little understanding of "women's space," and that he had been patronizing. As the discussion continued, several women began to mention other things that had appeared in *The Flambeau* which they had felt were sexist, thoughts they had previously kept to themselves.

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What's Your Opinion? How do you feel about equality for women?



I feel that women should get equal pay for equal work.

I think it's only simple justice that women get equal pay for equal work.

Equality for women means that our potential for physical, intellectual and emotional growth be supported and nurtured. It means women recognized as full and valuable members of this society. It means being given a chance to risk, to grow, to make a contribution to a better world side by side with men.

I think if a woman's doing the same job a man is doing, she should get the same pay.

art by Nicole Hollander

One woman mentioned the ever-present sexist advertising. Another recalled a degrading picture of a woman that had appeared on the front page of *The Flambeau*. Still another reminded everyone that there were no women on the editorial staff. As the list of grievances grew, a feeling that something should be done began to emerge. It was decided to meet later to discuss what that "something" would be.

After a couple of meetings, it was decided that the group (later called the Tallahassee Feminist Alliance) would present *The Flambeau* with a list of demands. It was felt that when individuals or groups of individuals are equal, it seems reasonable to give direct feedback without using confrontational tactics. When two groups are unequal, as in this case, where one group has all the power and the tools, and the other group does not, it is not so easy or even reasonable to sit down as peers and discuss grievances.

In addition, the women felt that *The Flambeau* should not have the power to "give" women what should have been theirs in the first place (i.e., access to tools, representation on the staff, articles dealing with women and women's issues). By giving *The Flambeau* a concrete list of what the group wanted, a springboard for concrete action would be established.

On Thursday afternoon, fifteen women walked into the *Flambeau's* office and gave written copies of six demands to the editor and the other staff who were present. The demands were read out loud, and the *Flambeau* staff was asked to respond to the demands by 7 p.m. that night. When asked what would happen if there were no response, the women replied that they would have to meet again to decide what additional course of action would be taken.

Several days later, the Alliance decided to issue a clarification concerning the action because several groups and individuals seemed confused about the action and the motives behind it.

First, the clarification stated that the women did not believe they were speaking for all women, but were "acting in accordance with feminist values,

continued page 14

Friends and Felons

by Tana McLane

People in prison need people like David Kronenwetter working for them on the outside. David K., as he is often called, publishes *Friends and Felons*, a newsletter of and about prisoners, crime, the justice system, and the societal cause of "criminals". Written from an anarchistic perspective, *F&F* in its first issue covered quite a lot of ground. The newsletter is published in New Orleans, but reaches all around the country, into prisons and into the homes of prisoner supporters.

F&F is a publication with a vision...to provide a network for letter writing, inter-

society must look honestly at its reality: criminals are not all naturally-born "bad apples". There are serious injustices in this culture which lead the way to crime, and our money would be better spent (at approximately \$29,000 per bed, which includes dining room, infirmary, plus sleeping space) toward rectifying hunger, poverty, educational imbalances, competition, violence and greed.

The reality of our growing prison population and increases in activities that promote that growth should inspire a complete re-think, maintains *F&F*.



and intra-prison news; to provide magazines and literature sources to prisoners; perhaps to begin a prisoners' press.

Citing the prison situation in North America as "serious," *F&F* notes in Issue No. 1 that, "...people most affected by outdated and inhumane treatment within the prison and reform systems are (not surprisingly) Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, other Third World peoples...and poor whites" — those without money, power or credibility in our society.

"Prisoners have the time and energy for (communications) projects...if access to writing and other forms of expression were available to them," states *F&F*, also noting that possible topics for consideration are: the death penalty, solitary confinement (and other cruel and inhuman forms of punishment), women in prisons, sex and sexism in prison...

Approximately 650,000 people inhabit the prison system in the U.S. This figure does not include those in city or county jails, detention centers or juvenile correction institutions — comprising approximately 500,000 more people behind bars. There is also a high level of recidivism, at a rate of 80 percent ending up in jail again.

F&F likens this situation to bodily disease, comparing prison internment to symptomatic treatment of illness — aspirin that masks the symptoms but doesn't touch the cause. And, adds *F&F*, despite the large number of jailed "criminals," crime is on the rise. Our

Calling society's "molding institutions" — schools, churches, factories, the marketplace, et al. — the bases from which the prison is the extension, the newsletter wishes to examine the supports behind our society structure. Noting that the corporate structure has created the large prison system as a "solution," *F&F* states that, "Behind prisons there lies the profit motive. Punishment or reform, the keepers and their masters have determined that they can either punish or rehabilitate, but not both," calling this a short range, tunnel-visioned approach.

Friends and Felons calls for a free world for people, not the continuation of a world that imprisons people, that idealistic ultra-goal — a world without authoritarianism. Anarchism, as self-responsibility rather than the post-revolution chaos it has been touted as, is about self-responsibility...and about examining the underlying traps that abound in any culture that has grown to be as authoritarian as ours. *F&F* seeks to do this.

It examines our culture in a wholistic way and reveals the act of imprisoning, punishing and oppressing as the true crime...a complex of acts that occur long before any "illegal" action is ever committed and anyone is ever sent to jail.

Help *Friends and Felons*/Help yourself, in forming North American prisoner support groups. Reach out to a prisoner today via letters, literature, or donations to Prisoners' Press, C/o Bayou Publishing, 2115 Esplanade Ave., New Orleans, La. 70119.

Women Outside for Women Inside

We are women who committed to being advocates for women inside prison. We are committed to working with the women in Florida's prisons so they can shape the direction of our work. We are committed to working with women in prison to define the most significant problems they face inside Florida's prisons. We are committed to publicizing these problems and to bringing information from the women inside to the outside, free world community. We are committed to developing programs to take inside the prisons, especially programs and information about healthcare. We are committed to working through the legal

system, when necessary, to make sure the women in Florida's prisons are treated in accordance with their legal rights. We are committed to extending the family of women in prison into our communities. We are committed to encouraging other people to become advocates for women in prison — people in our own community and people in communities we visit.

We do not have our own office yet, but anyone who is interested in more information about "Women Outside for Women Inside" can call the Florida Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice (222-4820 or 224-4237) or the Feminist Women's Health Center (224-9600).

Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Update

A new ruling will permit women prisoners to keep their newborn infants with them while in confinement. The landmark case of Elizabeth Miller, who just delivered a son, Marc Stephen, will set a precedent for the women who enter prison pregnant or become pregnant while in confinement.

Many prisoners wish to keep their babies, but the Department of Corrections has opposed it. In fact, the harrassment of Elizabeth Miller while she was in labor was clearly designed to deprive her of her child. If that had happened and Stephen had been adopted by a foster family, the chances of

Elizabeth recovering him would have been slight.

...

On May 24 and 25, the Clearinghouse held a commemorative service for John Spengelink on the first anniversary of his execution. The group conducted an all-night vigil at the governor's mansion with music, guerrilla theatre, and a speak-out. Other groups around the country held their own services.

...

The Clearinghouse has received a grant for an educational program called "Summer for Life". If you are interested in this or any other function of the Clearinghouse, call 222-4820.

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Inside El Salvador

by Jeremy Horne

Pedro's wrists showed the marks where he was hung up by the Guardia Nacional in 1977 and tortured. He had just seen both his sister and brother shot to death, along with seven other students at the El Salvadoran University earlier that day.

This type of happening has been typical in El Salvador, the most recent and notable being the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Romero on March 25 of this year. Many other Church officials have been killed for such "offenses" as consoling a bereaved family of an assassinated union leader. One priest, Octavio Ortiz, stood in front of an army tank to ask clemency for persons wounded in a demonstration. The tank knocked him down and ran over him. Priests, students, union leaders, radicals to moderates, have been shot, tortured and terrorized with increased ferocity ever since this last year. Romero's death was pretty much the "icing on the cake," signalling how desperate are the forces of repression.

Why then, did all this start? People don't risk their lives for governmental change without a reason. El Salvadorans are victimized by grossly inequitable land distribution, negligible wages, illiteracy, erratic work schedules, inadequate health and medical care, as well as terrible living conditions in their homes. In other words, most people living

in this little country barely subsist. Labor unions essentially are outlawed, for were they not, people would be striking for better conditions.

Fourteen El Salvadoran families control that country's finances, industries, banks and import/export trade, as well as the production of cotton, coffee, sugar and many other products. Naturally, the U.S. has a lot of "interests" to protect, and recently one has not had to look very hard to find *norteamericano* presence there.

During Romero's funeral, persons carrying walkie-talkies and speaking in American-accented English were seen walking near the cathedral. Then shots rang out, killing about 70 people. People who have escaped the torture chambers there tell of U.S. citizens torturing El Salvadoran dissidents.

All the world knows about Jimmy Carter's public declarations of support for the junta, but do the U.S. people back home know what this support involves?

First is the *Centro Supremo de Direccion* with its clandestine character and U.S. advisors. There are the junta generals financed by U.S. capital who coordinate operations not only with private mercenary armies (like those glorified in *Soldier of Fortune* magazine, a neo-Nazi publication), but also with official security groups. The National Security Agency, National Guard,

Customs Police, the Army Counter-insurgency school (located in San Francisco, Cotera in Morazan), the Center for "Engineering Instruction" of the armed forces, and the para-military ORDEN (order), depend directly upon U.S. support. U.S. finances come through the *Banco de Credito Popular* and the *Banco de Cuscatlan*.

Week after week, large arms shipments from Miami and Guatemala arrive for the private armies and special and regular para-military bodies. The international airport at Ilopango al de Comalpa has been converted into a large logistics center where dozens of armed helicopters have arrived (flown by U.S. military personnel) for the "counter-insurgency" war. U.S. military personnel have mined the principal roads along the border between El Salvador and Honduras and Guatemala.

The whole country is turning into an inferno, just like Nicaragua was. Pedro is up in Mexico to garner support for the liberation movement in his country. Already he's been receiving aid from the schools, churches and the like. And as more information is sent out around the world, there will be more people who will chip in as was the case in the struggle against Somoza. Even there the vigilance has to be kept, as the U.S. is making plans to destabilize that government.



What can the U.S. progressive community do? First, get the word out. Form a support committee if one does not already exist. Do all you can to find out exactly from where in Miami these supplies are being sent. Demonstrate, protest, get the word out. Find out what's going on down there in Miami. For those who can send monetary support and can't find a representative up there, contact us here at: *Comite de Solidaridad de El Salvador*, 304 Calle Emilian, Zapata, Cuernavaca, Norelos.

Hasta La Victoria — Siempre!

Human Rights Violations in Guatemala

The Tallahassee chapter of Amnesty International (AI) has recently joined the campaign to stop human rights abuses in Guatemala. In recent months, violence has escalated against university students and professors, with over 25 deaths during March and April. All were known as being opposed to the Guatemalan government. No official investigations have been undertaken.

Human rights violations in Guatemala are an increasing problem for all sectors of the population. Evidence from witnesses and police reports indicate government and military cooperation in the systematic repression of its people.

Former vice president Francisco Villagran Kramer made this statement before his resignation: "Death or exile is the fate of those who fight for justice in Guatemala." That statement became frighteningly true for Kramer when his nephew was recently kidnapped by extremists.

The situation warrants international

attention because the violations are of the most alarming nature: kidnappings, "disappearances," tortures and murders. Few people live through abduction and torture.

Amnesty International has not yet been able to identify a single long term prisoner of conscience in Guatemala. The campaign has continued since May 1978 because of the escalation of abuse in the absence of any official government investigation.

The local chapter of AI is attempting to alert as many people as possible to the Guatemalan situation. Letter writing is an essential part of the campaign as well as meeting with government officials regarding these abuses.

A lawyers' human rights support group has also been formed. The next meeting of AI will be Wednesday, June 18, at 7:30 p.m. at Terrell House. If interested, please come or write: Guatemala Campaign, P.O. Box 186, Tallahassee, Florida, 32302.

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Scairdy Cat Tails of Woe



by Larry Teich

Once upon a time there was a unique and lovable cat named "Scairdy." He was living proof that a cat can have nine lives (or more). Sometimes cats like him are called "million-dollar cats" because of all the veterinary bills they run up. Even though many pets are worthy of having their own story told, there are some events in Scairdy's life that have made him memorable enough to want to write about.

Scairdy's grandmother, named Kila, came from Boston. She was thought to be a "familiar" (a witch's cat), because of her jet black fur, the intensity of her dark golden eyes and the spell she could cast over any dog who thought of bothering her or her family. Like the old woman who lived in a shoe, she had so many kittens, she didn't know what to do. So off to the front of Publix or the Food Co-op we would go and give away litter after litter. It was never a problem since no matter who the father was, every litter Kila had produced four or five irresistible black or grey kittens with the softest, healthiest fur you could want.

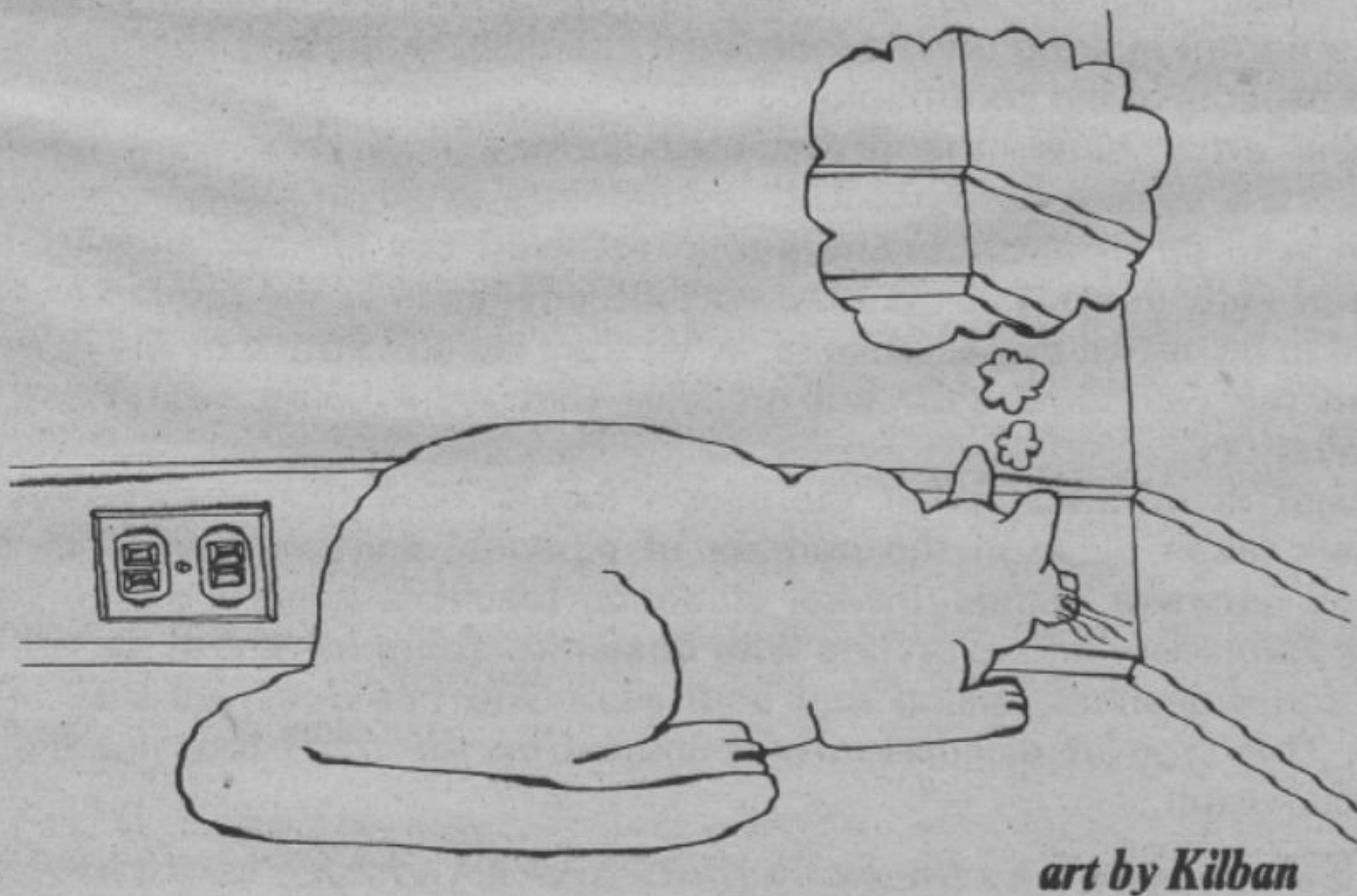
Once in a while, we would keep one or two of the kittens just because they were so cute and playful. After one typical litter, Kila moved out to the country and I kept one of her grandkitties for company. He had the most beautiful mandala eyes I had ever seen. They were green and iridescent with perfect symmetry. He had soft gray fur with dark gray markings. The only other outstanding characteristic he showed was that whenever anyone came into the room he would dash under the nearest chair and hide. That's how he got to be named Scairdy Cat.

His life started off pretty normally. He would play in the yard with invisible friends, jump into the air for no good reason, climb up the screen door and do other kitty activities. His meekness did cause him some problems, though. When Carol, our new housemate, moved in, she brought her cat Ezekiel.

Zeke was kind of a tuffy who would sometimes bully Scairdy around. Most of the time they were happy playmates, but once in a while, Zeke would get horny and jump on Scairdy's back and go through the motions while poor Scairdy could only howl at his oppression. Zeke was the kind of cat who would jump on your lap, let you pet him for a while, then all of a sudden bite your hand if it felt too good.

One day when Scairdy was about a year old, Zeke sort of led Scairdy down the road to ruin. One of their early morning pastimes was napping under the cars out front on busy Micosukee Road. Not having seen what happened, I can only guess what occurred.

They were probably sleeping under a car whose driver got in to go and rolled it back before starting the engine. Agile Zeke, of course, ran out of the way. But Scairdy must have been run over or hit by another passing car, because later that morning a neighbor came over to tell me my cat was lying by the gutter in pretty bad shape.



art by Kilban

Naturally it was a Sunday. I called the emergency number to find out which veterinarian to go to, then brought an unconscious Scairdy in. The vet was what you would call "detached." After looking at the injuries, which included a broken leg, he said that Scairdy had a severe concussion. I could have spent money on some drugs, he said, but he didn't think it was worth it because the cat probably wouldn't last that long. It was heartbreaking news and I felt pretty helpless, but I took Scairdy home and laid him on a blanket to wait.

I waited four days while he was in a coma. Every evening I would hold him on my lap while reading a book or watching TV. Every day I would look over in his corner as I passed by and watch his ribs to see if they were still moving up and down with his breathing. Every time I looked, I thought it was the end for Scairdy. I just assumed that he was going to die from the accident. On the fourth day of his coma, Scairdy woke up. And so ended at least lives 1, 2, and 3 of Scairdy the Cat. And then began his new life as Scairdy the Semi-Cat.

At the time of Scairdy's accident, there was a veterinarian in Thomasville, Ga., who treated animals using acupuncture. The Siberian Husky who lived with us, named Subatchka (Russian for "dog"), was going there for treatments so I brought Scairdy along to see if anything could be done to help his situation. Dr. Young, who had studied acupuncture in China, was friendly and wanted to do what he could while keeping the fees down, so we went back many times. He said that when Scairdy was



photo by Larry Teich

hit, the brain and spinal column had swollen from the concussion causing brain damage. If the first vet had given Scairdy drugs to reduce the swelling, there would have been much less impairment. After a few sessions, Scairdy's leg had more mobility and he had a better sense of awareness.

After a few days of recovery though, it was obvious that he just wasn't going to be the same. He spent a lot of time about two inches from the wall staring straight ahead. Whenever someone put a bowl of food down, he wouldn't react until we made a noise with it. Then he would circle to the left for a full revolution until his nose hit the bowl. This circling motion became his permanent style of walking. I later figured out that Scairdy was blind in his right eye so his first reaction to any stimulus was to turn to the left to see what he should do. It became pretty funny after a while but it later caused Scairdy some hardship.

To Scairdy, every staircase was a spiral staircase. To go down any stairs, he would take two steps down, spin around, take two more steps, spin around again, and so on until he reached the bottom. He liked to hang out on the balcony of the upstairs apartment of our duplex. Once he got up and spun around to go downstairs and walked right off the porch. He fell onto the concrete driveway nose first, but he was so loose that he only suffered a slightly bloody nose. It was hard to tell if Scairdy was dazed since that was his permanent state.

The next time he fell off the upstairs porch I wasn't near so I didn't hear him screaming, but my housemate ran out to our back porch to find Scairdy hanging by one claw from the wire we sometimes hung towels on. It was the classic pose for the poster that says "Hang in there, baby." Those things actually do happen.

Another of Scairdy's new idiosyncracies was the way he drank water. He would put one paw in the water bowl while drinking and the other paw would be paddling back and forth as if he were swimming. If he was walking across the driveway and stepped into a puddle, he would lift his paw and try to shake off whatever sensation he was feeling.

Our upstairs neighbors had two dogs named Spooky and Webber who kept Scairdy company after Zeke and Subatchka moved away. When their human would go out jogging they would run along too. One day when our neighbor Mike went out to jog, he ran down his stairs, which came out onto our front porch, and ran out to the road. With ten legs running down the stairway, it sounded pretty noisy and confusing, so after they passed by I didn't react at first to a thrashing in the bushes. But I went out to see what it was and met Mike who had hesitated and come back because he wondered what had just happened, too. Scairdy had been sleeping by the stairway doorstep. Mike said when he ran out he thought there was a rag or towel by the door, but it was Scairdy who had been stepped on, and in reaction, jumped up and fell off the porch into the bushes and was trying to get up, not knowing what had happened. After profuse apologies and a brief explanation, Scairdy recovered and went back to sleep.

Next door, there lived a mischievous enormous black poodle named Max. Even though he was fenced in, every day he still got into a lot of trouble because he had learned how to climb out. He was the Casanova of the neighborhood and would sometimes prance down the middle of the street making cars go around him. Max also had the ability to bark continuously for 24 hours straight.

Scairdy was an easy target for Max since Scairdy never took evasive maneuvers or fought back if there was trouble. He just cowered. One day I found Scairdy unconscious on the back porch with another leg broken. I found out later that Max had been picking him up with his mouth and flipping Scairdy into the air like a rag doll.

And so ended life number four of Scairdy the Semi-Cat and began the life of Scairdy the live stuffed animal.

Naturally it was a Sunday. I lucked out when the vet turned out to be Dr. Hall. He was very friendly and realized what a victim of circumstance Scairdy was and that such a nice unassuming cat didn't deserve all his hardships, so he kept the fees down and let me pay on time.

Scairdy came home with two pins in his knee and no worms in his stomach. But, from then on, any catlike qualities pretty much faded away. Scairdy was just there. Once in a while he would sort of meow but whenever you'd pet him, instead of his back arching in your hand, he would sag under the weight.

It was just like having a stuffed animal come to life. He was lovable and still furry and friendly but other animals knew his aura was different. His new housemate cat,

continued page 15

Flambeau, from page 10

feminist decision-making models and with feminist beliefs." Then they clarified the Alliance's position on the women who worked in production.

Many of the women in production thought that the Alliance was belittling their work. Ironically, the Alliance had meant the very opposite. They felt the work of the production lab to be "absolutely essential to the life of *The Flambeau*".

The Alliance regretted that they did not talk to the women in production and Mediatype prior to the action, but their concern had been with "the *Flambeau* newsroom and the finished, printed product". In addition, the Alliance not only wanted the next five people hired by *The Flambeau* to be women, they also meant to include "black women, Chicana women and other women of color". Finally, they wanted to clarify the allegation that *The Flambeau* had threatened to fire one of the female employees over the issue of a sexist cartoon.

"The editor did not, in fact, threaten to fire the woman, although they did spend a long time discussing the cartoon (which depicted City Commissioner Carol Bellamy as a cheerleader), and the editor refused to make any changes in the illustration."

After *The Flambeau* wrote an editorial about their commitment to devising an affirmative action policy, the Alliance met again. *The Flambeau* had not dealt with any of the other demands, so the Alliance decided to write a letter to the editor to express the group's current feelings and status. The letter stated that those at the *Flambeau* "have made it painfully obvious that you (*The Flambeau*) do have as much power as we think you do, that you do abuse it as much as we thought you would, and that you are as reluctant to give it up as we thought you would be." The group felt that the *Flambeau's* plan to initiate an affirmative action plan was "promising," but that they would watch with "anticipation and expectation" the actual implementation of a plan as well as the *Flambeau's* response to other demands.

Two basic, concrete results of the *Flambeau* action have occurred. One is *The Flambeau's* proposed plan for Affirmative Action. The affirmative action committee has met several times and has come up with the following plan:

Goals for Fall 1980

- 50/50 ratio of men to women on newsroom staff
- Ratio of people of color to reflect number in population
- Representation of women and minorities on editorial staff
- A program to keep women and minorities on the staff

Methods

- A recruiting program aimed at women and minorities through: (a) ads in *The Flambeau*; (b) notices in the Women's Center; (c) notices and visits to FAMU, especially the School of Journalism
- Monthly monitor of staff and editors to check success of goals, with continuing programs outlined here to insure that the commitment to affirmative action is not temporary
- Create post (part time) of editorial assistant (tentative)
- Start now to find qualified women and minorities for editorial positions open for fall
- Weekly meetings for staff members, dealing especially with problems of new writers

The plan will be voted on by the staff at the beginning of Summer Quarter. It can be accepted, rejected or amended. *The Flambeau* has also made a statement that the next news editor to be hired this summer for next fall will be a woman.

The other result of the action has been an increase in the amount of coverage that women and women's issues have received in *The Flambeau* since April 17. W. Brian Erskine has gathered some statistics about the number of articles about women in the 21 issues prior to the 17th, and 21 issues after the 17th. His results are as follows: nine articles per month and 15.4 column inches per week were written about women prior to the 17th, as



... just another sexist newspaper

ON APRIL 17, WE PRESENTED THE FLORIDA FLAMBEAU WITH A LIST OF DEMANDS. WE DID THIS BECAUSE THE FLAMBEAU NEWSROOM IS MALE-RUN. MEN MAKE THE DECISIONS ABOUT "WHAT WILL, AND WHAT WILL NOT, BE PRINTED IN THE NEWSPAPER. THEY MAKE THESE DECISIONS, NOT ACCORDING TO UNOBJECTIVE JOURNALISTIC CRITERIA (FOR UNBIASED JOURNALISM IS A MYTH), BUT ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN DETERMINATIONS OF WHAT IS IMPORTANT. WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO WHITE MEN IS NOT NECESSARILY WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO WOMEN OR TO PEOPLE OF COLOR.

1. WE DEMAND THE NEXT FIVE PEOPLE HIRED AT THE FLAMBEAU BE WOMEN, ESPECIALLY WOMEN OF COLOR. WE DEMAND THE FLAMBEAU IMPLEMENT AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM SO THAT, IN SIX MONTHS TIME, THE RATIO OF WOMEN TO MEN IS 50/50 IN THE NEWSROOM, 50/50 ON THE EDITORIAL STAFF AND 50/50 ON THE FLAMBEAU BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
2. WE DEMAND THE APRIL 24 ISSUE OF THE FLAMBEAU BE WOMAN-CONTROLLED. WE HAVE THE WOMANPOWER TO PRODUCE THE ISSUE OURSELVES.
3. WE DEMAND THE LETTERS TO THE FLAMBEAU EDITOR PERTAINING TO THE APRIL 15 "NAMASTE" COLUMN OR TO THE APRIL 17 DEMANDS BE PRINTED AS THEY ARE SUBMITTED AND NOT HELD FOR THE APRIL 24 ISSUE.
4. WE DEMAND 100 COLUMN INCHES PER WEEK BE DEVOTED TO WOMEN'S NEWS IN THE FLAMBEAU.
5. WE DEMAND THE FLAMBEAU IMPLEMENT AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAM IN THE SALES AND PRINTING DEPARTMENTS.

opposed to 22 articles per month and 66.9 column inches per week after the 17th.

Although the *Flambeau* has dealt, to some degree, with some of the Alliance's demands, they have yet to devise a non-sexist advertising policy or to have a completely woman-produced, written and controlled issue. The Alliance will continue to observe how *The Flambeau* will handle the rest of the demands, and whether they will continue to work on the ones they are trying to meet.

All of the women who participated in the *Flambeau* action learned about working with groups, about different ways of trying to create social change, and much about themselves.

However, there are two areas about which the group as a whole has learned a great deal. First of all, the group realized and actualized the fact that feminism is not a dying "movement" (for lack of a better word), and that even if women don't have established "institutions" in which to draw strength and connection, they have an incredible personal and political, ongoing network in this town. Women can get together to make changes in their lives anywhere from making drastic individual changes, to making changes in the various aspects of the community.

On the other hand, the group also learned that they were basically unsupported by the "progressive" community in town. Very few of the women who participated in the action received any kind of support from groups or individuals. The reaction was either silence or the burden of proof seemed to be put on the Alliance for what they did and how they did it, rather than on the *Flambeau* staff and policies that were being oppressive and discriminatory.

A result or ramification of the action that is hard to measure, but has definitely taken place in the number of personal conversations that have occurred between friends, lovers, students, teachers, everyone who works for *The Flambeau*, and everyone who does not. There is no way to tell how much consciousness raising and soul searching has occurred due to the action. This type of discussion may indeed be the most long lasting and beneficial result.



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Scairdy, from page 13

named Tasha, mostly avoided him and was a little wierded out. Neighborhood dogs left him alone after one or two sniffs. He was a pretty zen cat, but his worst troubles were just starting.

I had never seen an epileptic seizure before. It was very scary when Scairdy had his first one. One night while sleeping on my bed, he started jerking and gasping for breath. His bowels moved, his eyes were glazed and his breathing was fast and raspy as if the most terrible monster was chasing him. He fell on the floor and thrashed for a few more minutes, although it seemed like ten or fifteen. I was totally helpless. From then on, he had a seizure about once a month, but on no regular basis, so I never knew when it would happen.

When Scairdy's brain was damaged by the concussion and prolonged swelling, it caused scar tissue to form. This scar tissue somehow would occasionally block or upset the normal electrical impulses of brain activity. Whenever Scairdy would sleep on a bed or anything very comfortable and warm, the deep level of sleep reached, along with the high body temperature, would set off a seizure which lasted two to five minutes. I would make sure he didn't hurt himself on anything and massage his neck to get him to relax sooner, then keep him warm when it was over. All he could do then was moan for a while before falling back to sleep in exhaustion.

In the wintertime, Scairdy liked to sleep by the heater but even that wasn't safe for him. One night he went to sleep with long sleek whiskers and in the morning ended up with short curly wiry filaments on his left side. Somehow his whiskers got singed by being too close to the heat. Another time, we were out for about an hour while our fuel oil furnace was on. When we came back all the lights were on, all the doors and windows were open, and there was debris in the driveway. Some pillows near the heater had caught on fire and smoked up the whole apartment. Neighbors had smelled the smoke, called the fire department and let the animals out. *Another* near miss for Scairdy.

...

Once in a while, Scairdy would wander off for a few days and eventually wander back, sometimes fatter than before. I just assumed he adopted other families who took him in to feed. When Spring came, Scairdy started having a problem. All his accidents sort of prolonged his reaching puberty, so when he started getting horny he just knew that he wanted something. He didn't know what he wanted or how to get it, but it made him wander off once more. Usually, around one year old, a cat will go exploring (like my previous cats, Turkey and Twerp) so I never worry until after a week. But Scairdy had disappeared for over two weeks and I searched the neighborhood in every direction every day. I finally gave him up for good the third week. But one day I came home and there he was. Skinnier and with some cuts, but he had found his way home.

After that we moved further out of town where there was a big yard, not many menacing dogs and seven other cats to relate to. He just continued in his mild ways providing many moments of pleasure to whoever knew him and, as usual, accepting whatever happened.

Until he had his final seizure. I came home one day to find a stiff Scairdy on the back porch having choked on his swollen tongue. I buried him out by the chicken coop and marked the site with a blue fan blade on a stick.

Now, whenever the wind blows the blade around, I think of Scairdy and how wonderful it was to have lived with him and wish that you, too, could know a cat like that.



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Money, from page 5

After donations, member loans will be our second best method of capitalization. As a co-op, we have declared our independence from outside investor capitalists and their profit-before-people attitude.

However, for this freedom, we must replace their capital with our own. If donations do not cover the whole amount, we will need loans from members. So think about this... A standardized member loan contract is currently in the works and should be ready soon. What we will need is loans in \$100, \$500, and \$1000 (or more) amounts upon which we will pay an interest rate competitive with the current market.

The co-op would rather borrow money from its membership and pay them the

interest than pay it to for-profit banks. Also, wouldn't you feel better knowing that your money was being used to build the future of not-for-profit institutions like LCFC rather than cutting down the trees on Thomasville Rd., building this current rash of shopping centers, and converting local pastures and farm fields into energy-inefficient, treeless, ugly suburbs?

Loans and donations are where it's at. Since they come from the member/owners of the co-op themselves, they are a renewed pledge to the co-op and a declaration of independence from outside profit-before-people capitalist investors.

It is something we can start doing *today* so that we will be able to act on a purchase when the time comes. March '81 is not that far away. Talk to a coordinator soon.



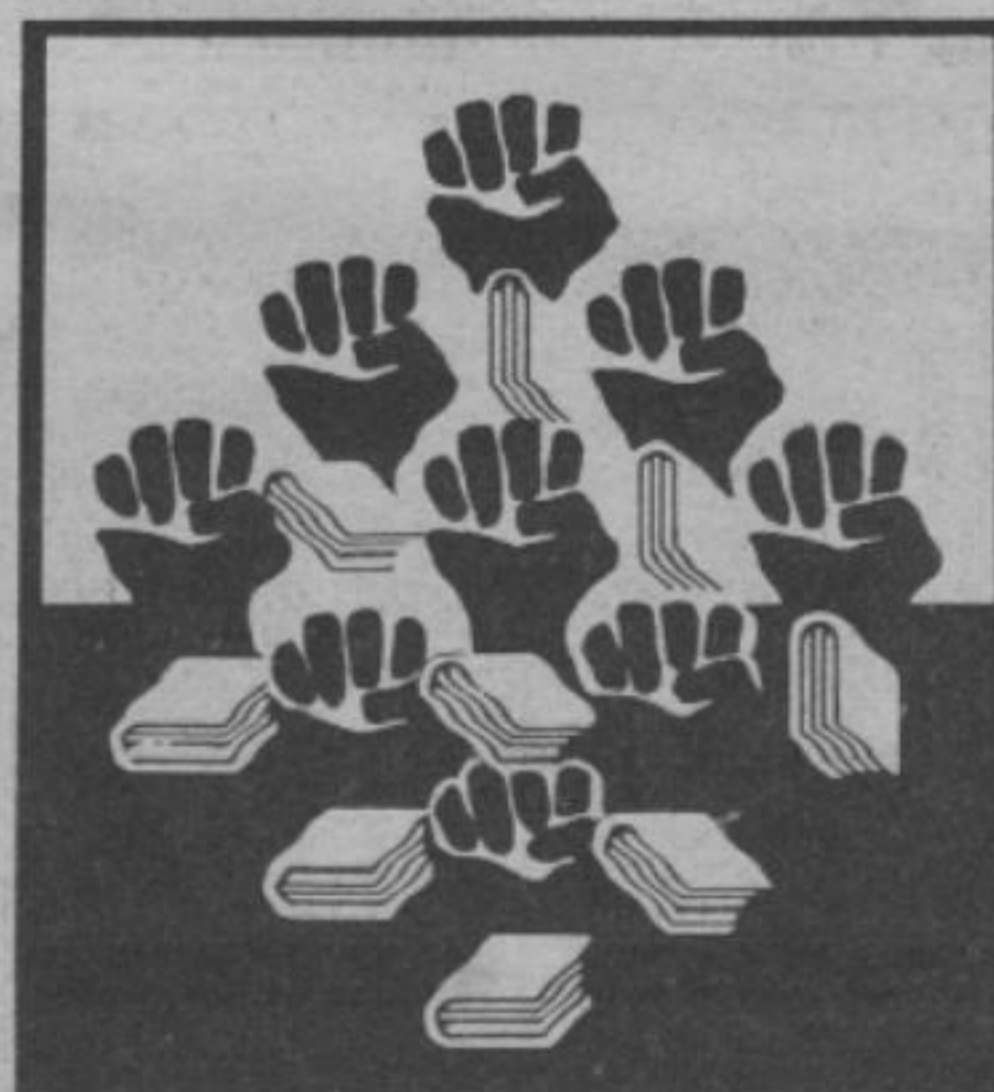
Coord. Notes, from page 5

workers only every Wednesday and Thursday, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. So, if you've never worked before because you've got an 8-to-5 job and never had time, come volunteer at the co-op now. You'll save money on food and have a good time doin' it!

register, when your fellow members are waiting in line behind you.

As usual, we need workers. But we've taken action to accomodate members' schedules. The co-op is now open for

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