

# The PUBLIC

The *Public i*, a project of the Urbana-Champaign Independent Media Center, is an independent, collectively-run, community-oriented publication that provides a forum for topics underreported and voices underrepresented in the dominant media. All contributors to the paper are volunteers. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to submit articles or story ideas to the editorial collective. We prefer, but do not necessarily restrict ourselves to, articles on issues of local impact written by authors with local ties.

*The opinions are those of the authors and do not reflect the views of the IMC as a whole.*

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- Marya Burke
- Brian Dolinar
- davep
- Belden Fields
- Bob Illyes
- Paul Mueth
- Carly Nix
- Neil Parthun
- Niloofar Shambayati

### The Public i

Urbana-Champaign IMC  
 202 South Broadway  
 Urbana, IL, 61801  
 217-344-8820  
 www.ucimc.org



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You don't need a degree in journalism to be a citizen journalist. We are all experts in something, and we have the ability to share our information and knowledge with others. The *Public i* is always looking for writers and story ideas. We invite you to submit ideas or proposals during our weekly meetings (Thursdays at 5:30pm at the UCIMC), or to contact one of the editors.

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**Public Welcome!**

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# The PUBLIC

A Paper of the People

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resistance  
is fertile

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## You Have Come a Long Way, Baby, But You Have a Long Way to Go

By Marianne A. Ferber



Marianne A. Ferber, Professor of Economics and Women's Studies, Emerita UIUC, has been active in the Committee on the Status of Women in the Economics Profession, was president of the International Association for Feminist Economics and of the Midwest Economics Association. She currently focuses mainly on causes of differences in the status of women throughout the world.

THE SEPT. 16, 2009 ISSUE OF *Newsweek* that included titles from *Hear Her Roar* to *Working Women are Poised to Become the Biggest Economic Engine the World Has Ever Known*, and *The Foundation for a New Prosperity* is typical of the growing stream of literature that emphasizes the progress women have made over the last 50 years. Somewhat better balanced but nonetheless also emphasizing the strides women have made is a report in a recent issue of *The Economist* (Jan. 2<sup>nd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>, 2010) titled *We Did It! What happens when women are over half the workforce*.

In the U.S. these 50 years encompassed both the progress and the backlash of the decades of *Roe v. Wade*, the battles of the equal rights amendment (including the equal rights marches), Title IX, and finally, in 2009, two women running for the highest offices in the land. Further, there have been even more substantial improvements in some of the rest of the world. No less than 36 women have been elected heads of state in other countries. Also the percent of women in the single or lower house of representatives has been increasing in most countries, and has reached 40 percent in the Nordic countries. The proportion of women in the legislature affects government expenditures on education health care and foreign aid, as well as the use of capital punishment.

There has also been progress in other respects. The division of labor between man the provider and woman the homemaker, which had changed only slowly over the ages accelerated in the middle of the 20th century, likely as a result of WWII. Although 'Rosie the riveter' left her job at the end of the war and gave birth to the 'baby boomers,' this was the first generation of women who returned to the labor market in large numbers as their children grew up. Recently women's unemployment rate has been lower than men's and their labor force participation has been higher. (One reason for the increase in women's labor force participation compared to that of men—at least a temporary one—is that the current depression has impacted predominantly male industries like construction, automotives, and extraction). However, while women are eager to enter the world of work, men are far less ready to do 'their share' of homemaking. In the U.S., in a family with at least one preschool child wives with a full time job spend 15.5 hours per week on primary child-care and 5.9 hours on care of other household members; their husbands spend only 10.1 hours and 4.1 hours on these activities. Further, these wives spend 18.1 hours on housework and grocery shopping, while their husbands spend only 12.4 hours on these chores. In sum, these women spend 39.5 hours a week taking care of their families while their husbands spend a total of 26.6. This, no doubt, helps to explain why one of the most important developments in recent decades has been a drastic reduction in the birthrate in economically developed countries. One might argue that since men were obviously unwilling to take on a larger share of

parental responsibilities, women chose to limit them by bearing fewer children. Notably, this trend is also seen in heavily Catholic Italy and Spain, which have had the lowest birthrates in recent years.

No comparably reliable data on women's labor force participation are available for developing countries, where subsistence agriculture remain an important sector and where small family enterprises continue to be common. In these countries the decision whether to count farm women who generally help with planting and harvesting, and tending small animals, and women who participate in running small family businesses, as members of the labor force appears to be highly arbitrary. Thus, it is not surprising that accounts of women's labor force participation in such countries ranges from just over 30 percent to over 70 percent.

Increases in workforce participation do not tell the whole story. One important question is are women rewarded similarly to men for comparable types of work. It is, of course, well known that men and women do not tend to do the same work. Women are substantially underrepresented among construction and extraction occupations, installation, maintenance and repair workers, production and repair operatives, and production occupations, while they are overrepresented in service occupations and among clerical and administrative support employees. The former are better paid than the latter. Women are also more heavily represented than men among professional and related occupations but a more detailed examination reveals that while men in this category tend to be doctors, lawyers and university professors, women are vastly overrepresented among nurses and schoolteachers. Further, while male faculty members are predominantly full and associate professors, women are considerably overrepresented among assistant professors, lecturers and other 'irregular' ranks. Similarly, male physicians are heavily represented among surgeons and other highly paid specialists, while women are a substantial majority of general practitioners.

Differences in training, tenure, freedom to move where the best jobs are and various other factors account for a substantial portion of the difference in earnings, but careful studies have concluded that they explain only about 40 percent of the male-female earnings differential. A recent study by McKinley Blackburn in issue 1, 2010 of the *Journal of Economic Geography* shows that when dual earner

couples move, the woman is likely to lose out today just as was the case a back in the late 1970s.

So, we seem to have made progress, however, we might ask, "are these developments cause for satisfaction, perhaps even celebration?" Yes, there has been progress since the days when, as a child, I did not personally know a professional woman. We have advanced from the days when I received a handsome fellowship only to be told by one of my professors that he had voted against it because 'women only get married and have babies'. And, we have made progress from the days when I was pleased to become an assistant professor with tenure at UIUC after 15 years as a visiting lecturer. But these improvements are not cause to rest on our laurels and stop struggling for true equality.

For further elaboration and data in the work of Marianne A. Ferber, see: *The Economics of Women, Men, and Work* (2010), with Francine Blau and Anne Winkler (Prentice Hall, 2010); "Does Your Legislator's Sex Matter?" Policy Matters, Autumn 2006 (11-15), with Michael Brun; and "Husbands, Wives and Careers" *Journal of Marriage and Family*, May 1979 (315-25), with Joan Huber.

### Spring Book Sale

Urbana-Champaign Books To Prisoners announces its Pages for Pennies spring book sale!

April 16, 4-8PM  
April 17, 8AM-5PM  
April 18, 10AM-2PM\*

\*Bag sale on Sunday (fill a bag for \$4)

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### Errata (journalistic Latin for "I goofed")

In my article, "New York/Champaign: Policing and Race," in the February issue of the Public i, I made three mistakes.

I wrote that blacks drivers were over twice as likely to be stopped as whites by the Champaign police. While that is technically true, it is more accurate to say that blacks are just a tad shy of being three times as likely to be stopped. The calculations were right, but I took the figures from the wrong table in the annual police report.

Similarly, the racial breakdown of custodial arrests by Champaign school resource officers (SRO) was inaccurate. The numerical breakdown I gave was of witnesses, not arrestees. I should have written that, of the 84 total "custodial arrests," where the person is actually taken into police custody, approximately 87% were of black students.

Third, Gregory Brown, a developmentally disabled man whose family received a wrongful death settlement from the city of Champaign was white, not black as I had written.

I do apologize to our readers, Belden Fields



## Fighting Back On Tasers

By Barbara Kessel



"STOP TASING OUR BLACK CHILDREN IN KANKAKEE Junior High School." This is the message being sent by eight parents of eight junior high students, aged 12–14, in four multi-million lawsuits in the U.S. Federal District Court, Central District of Illinois—Urbana Division, on January 14, January 20, and February 11, 2010. These parents —Alta Young, Stella Bender, Timothy Stone, Rhonda Bledsoe, Pearl Dossett, Angell Leggett, Sakenya Love, and Paulette Calhoun—are alleging that their

children were tased in Kankakee Junior High School by the white School Resource Officer and member of the Kankakee Police Department, Lonnie Netzel "without cause or justification."

These four lawsuits have been filed in Federal and not State Courts due to the charge of Denial of Equal Protection under the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The eight parents allege that tasings by the Caucasian police officer only take place against "African-American students," or in one suit, "against minorities." They also allege that this is a pattern involving many more students, also African-American, and reaching back into 2008. The specific litigated events took place between October, 2009 and January, 2010.

The City of Kankakee (Police Department) and the Kankakee School District, both defendants in these cases, have characterized these incidents as involving, "unauthorized demonstrations" for which the various children "volunteered." These two phrases are apparently attempts to detach responsibility from those charged. One incident described asserts that Officer Netzel placed a newspaper on the classroom floor before ordering a minor child to lay down on his stomach to be tased on his buttocks; however, the student got up before being tased and managed to "un-volunteer." The general understanding of the children was that the newspaper was placed on the floor in the event the child defecated or urinated as a result of the tasing. There is no claim on the part of the defendants that tasers were being used as punishment.

The first charge in all of the suits is "excessive force" in that the children were assaulted by Officer Netzel "without cause, justification, reason or provocation." This is a charge that these acts violate due process under the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. These events, (characterized as tasings not as stun gun or barbs, despite blood at the site and "wounds" indicating that some were with barbs), took place in the cafeteria, the hallway, the office of the Principal and in classrooms, in most cases in the presence of another adult in authority. These individuals —Jason Worden, the Principal and four classroom teachers —J. Labon, T. Lareau, Bradley Netzel, and K. Flanigan—are charged with State counts of "Wanton and Willful disregard for the safety and rights of minors" when *in loco parentis* (acting in place of parents), and with violation of the *Abused and Neglected Children Reporting Act*, for failure to report these incidents. Indeed, one parent observes that his son did not tell him at first because he believed that tasing was acceptable since a law

enforcement officer and his teacher condoned it. The parents claim that the taser use upon their children was a "form of intimidation used to scare or threaten Kankakee Junior High School students into behaving, although in these instances it was used absent any bad behavior."

An additional charge in three of the four lawsuits is, "Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress." Many of the children suffered PTSD-type symptoms including sleeplessness, physical distress, social aversion, nightmares, fears and anxiety, especially around returning to school. One of the twelve-year-olds is bi-polar and ADHD, and his symptoms became aggravated as a result of the tasing.

Defendants in all of the suits are the Board of Education of Kankakee School District 111 the City of Kankakee as the municipal corporation responsible for the Kankakee Police Department, and the individual School Resource Officer, Lonnie Netzel. The suits allege the failure of the City of Kankakee to provide any training to the majority of its officers regarding the proper use of taser guns, thereby leading the police officers to believe that their actions would never be scrutinized. It is fairly common in municipal Use of Force policies and taser training manuals to exclude the use of tasers on "children." Low body weight is actually a risk factor in receiving electrical shock; so are heart conditions and one of the minors had a pre-existing heart murmur.

All of the plaintiffs are represented by the The Law Firm of Rowe & Associates. Rowe's website bears the motto, "We don't like to write polite letters. We don't like to plea bargain. We don't like to settle for crumbs. But we do like to fight." James R. Rowe is handling two other (non-federal) lawsuits against the County Sheriff's department for tasing prisoners for prolonged periods of time while they were strapped on tables. Rowe stated that the purpose of the lawsuit is to get the behavior and training of Kankakee police officers to change. There is no clear law in Illinois concerning taser use. But the recent (Dec. 28, 2009) landmark decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit creates new opportunities for court cases and an impetus for new legislation. This ruling states that individual police officers could be held liable for using a taser without "proper cause." Proper cause was ruled as follows: "The objective facts must indicate that the suspect poses an immediate threat to the officer or the immediate public." This ruling significantly changes the "liability landscape" on tasers in the U.S. These four lawsuits may take as long as two years to come to trial.

The parents of Kankakee have not had success yet in stopping the use of tasers on school children. The States Attorney of Kankakee County, Jamie Boyd, has repeatedly refused pleas to investigate parents' complaints. The NAACP of Kankakee is pressing to get tasers out of the schools. There is a hotline for anyone with information on police brutality and/or use of tasers in Kankakee County. (815) 361-7420.

## Illinois Prisoners Bilked Out of Millions Through DOC Commissary Surcharges

By Joseph R. Dole

FEW PRISONERS WOULD BE SHOCKED to learn that they are paying too much for items sold in prison commissaries or canteens. The Illinois Dept. of Corrections (IDOC), however, has taken commissary price-gouging to an extreme level.

In order to generate more revenue to help fund an over-capacity prison system, the Illinois General Assembly passed *Senate Bill 0629* in 2004. The bill, which became *Public Act 93-0607*, granted the IDOC authority to add up to a 25% surcharge on all non-tobacco products and up to 35% on all tobacco products sold at prison commissaries. Prior to this amendment the surcharge was capped at 10%.

Illinois prisoners groaned as commissary prices rose. As captive consumers who rely on meager prison wages, the price increase meant a drastic reduction in what they were able to purchase.

Ironically, it wasn't prisoners who cried the loudest about the price increase but rather prison guards. Their union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), was able to convince state lawmakers to sponsor a bill to exempt IDOC employees from most of the price increase by capping commissary surcharges at 10% for prison staff. The bill passed and became *Public Act 94-0913*, effective June 23, 2006.

Beginning November 1, 2005, the IDOC began imposing an additional surcharge of 3% on commissary items beyond the statutorily-permitted 25% and 35% mark-ups. Two months later the IDOC increased the additional surcharge to 7%.

Those may seem like small amounts, but consider there are around 45,000 IDOC prisoners who purchase commissary items on a regular basis. In a July 20, 2009 report, the Illinois Auditor General concluded that the

IDOC had received additional revenue from the 3%-7% surcharges in the amounts of \$1,266,911 for fiscal year 2006, \$2,259,760 in fiscal year 2007, and \$2,339,244 in fiscal year 2008. Thus, over that three-year period, the IDOC reaped \$5.8 million from the additional commissary mark-ups.

The unlawful nature of the 3%-7% surcharges was first pointed out to the IDOC by the Auditor General's Office in a 2007 report, which noted they were, "duplicative and exceed the statutorily allowed mark-up." The report recommended that the IDOC, "revise its methodology" and "comply with the statute and only mark-up goods for resale in the inmate commissary to the allowable amounts."

IDOC officials tried to justify their actions with a self-serving interpretation of the statute (*730 ILCS 5/3-7-2a*), which they claimed allowed, "additional charges" to pay the wages and benefits of commissary employees. The Auditor General recommended that the IDOC, "seek a formal written Attorney General opinion on this matter."

During an April 1, 2008 hearing before the Legislative Audit Commission, then IDOC Director Roger E. Walker, Jr. said the department would continue imposing the 7% surcharge until it received a response from the Attorney General's office. However, when the Auditor General asked for a copy of the IDOC's letter requesting an opinion from the Attorney General, the IDOC revealed that it had never sought a formal opinion.

This was not the only devious tactic employed by the IDOC. Instead of applying the 3%-7% surcharges to the cost of commissary items sold, the IDOC was applying the increase to the selling price of items after the authorized 25% and 35% mark-ups were added. Thus,

instead of a 3%-7% surcharge, prisoners were paying an effective 9% increase.

The IDOC was largely unapologetic, despite having bilked Illinois prisoners out of almost \$6 million between fiscal years 2006 and 2008. Prison officials stated they would, "once again try to get permission to seek an opinion from the Attorney General," and optimistically said there was, "every expectation permission will be granted." In the meantime, Illinois prisoners continue to pay the legally-questionable 7% surcharge on prison commissary sales.

Sources: Illinois Auditor General reports, [www.ilga.gov](http://www.ilga.gov)



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# Learning to Ask the Right Questions About Domestic Violence

By Marya Burke



HOW MANY OF YOU KNEW that the first shelters for animals predated those for women in our society? Legislation and organizations to protect animals and children also came before protections for women. This information was new to me, though unfortunately I didn't find it surprising. Though we have won many advances through consistent struggle, women's lives continue to be plagued by inequality and violence. This is especially true when we examine the issue of domestic violence. There is a disproportionate representation of Women as victims and men as perpetrators in cases of domestic violence. According to a Department of Justice report from February 2003, "Women accounted for 85% of the victims of intimate partner violence, men for approximately 15%."

Though most women and men today would no longer assert that this is entirely natural and inevitable, we continue to see and hear messages from popular media and elsewhere that women are partly to blame. This is particularly evident in the common question, one I have asked myself, "why doesn't she just leave?"

In order to gain a better understanding of domestic violence and ways I might be able to make a difference in our community, I recently participated in a 40 hour workshop on domestic violence offered through the local agency, A Woman's Fund. The first thing I learned was that the question reveals an overly simplistic view of the conditions women face in our society and of the nature of domestic violence itself. We tend to see domestic violence as primarily about distinct episodes of physical violence. We may even recognize

that there can be emotional violence too, however, this too is viewed as episodic. What we are less aware of is that domestic violence is not simply moments of violence, it is a



structure that is entwined in daily living and it spans all areas of a woman's life.

The controls asserted by abusers described in the power wheel combine in dynamic ways that create a cell from which escape is very difficult and very dangerous. Workshop presenters informed us that the risk of severe injury or death goes up by 75% when women choose to leave. We also learned that when these relationships end in the death of the victim, 75% of the time she is killed while in the process of leaving or has already left.

The question also reveals our ignorance of the choices survivors are actually making. Those who study domestic violence and those who work directly with survivors tell us that battered women do not stay in relationships longer than other women. In fact, most actually do leave, though it takes aver-

age of 5 to 7 attempts before they are able to break free. Feminist psychologist Lenore Walker found that, "because of the nature and intensity of the batterer's violence and threats, the battered woman leaves in stages, testing the environment to see if she and her children will can safely escape and survive together." Part of this testing involves reaching out to the community and seeking resources and institutional support. In one study of more than 6,000 survivors, researchers found that, "on average, the women had contacted 5 different sources of help prior to leaving the home and becoming residents of a women's shelters."

The complexities of the factors within abusive relationships are daunting. How much more is involved when we add considerations for leaving? Renting an apartment, for example, may seem like a relatively simple task in itself, but what happens when you add to that having to move your belongings, obtain financial resources, find employment, make sure that your abuser can't find you, and heal your body and mind after being immersed and isolated in abuse? One survivor who has created a website to share her story lays out just a small number of the steps that might be involved in leaving and its aftermath this way:

- \*Plan your escape\*
- \*Change of Address\*
- \*Somewhere to go\*
- \*Social Security\*
- \*Get a Bank Account\*
- \*Save up some Money\*
- \*Get Credit in your own name\*
- \*Protect your new accounts\*
- \*Dealing with Dept. of Motor Vehicles\*
- \*Joint Accounts\*
- \*Legal help\*
- \*Divorce\*
- \*Immigration\*
- \*Computer privacy\*
- \*Telephone privacy\*
- \*Need a job? Train for free\*
- \*Companies that help or hurt\*
- \*I'm out-now what?\*
- \*Healthy relationships\*

I can only imagine how challenging things become when there are children involved!

I said earlier that the question, "why doesn't she leave?" is a common one. Despite the occasional flash of media coverage on the subject and the overwhelming reality of the numbers of women who experience abuse, there is very little public discussion of the problem. I was appalled to learn that even those professionals who are likely to encounter survivors and perpetrators on a regular basis—lawyers, judges, doctors, clergy, and teachers—rarely participate in training on the subject outside of covering the rules regarding mandatory reporting of child and elder abuse. My experience in the 40-hour training was invaluable to me as a woman, as a person, as a member of this community and as a citizen in our society. It isn't possible to include all of the details regarding the specific information I learned and the skill set I gained exposure to in one article. However, I am definitely better prepared to address issues of domestic violence with in my work with perpetrators and survivors. I believe strongly that it is time for us to remove our communal blinders on domestic violence and take steps as a community to join those already engaged in fighting for its eradication. Though this will be a long and challenging battle, a valuable first step would be to call upon the professionals in our community to educate themselves on this subject. Participating in the next 40-hour training from A Woman's Fund would be a start!

For further information, please contact Marya Burke at [maryaclarefb@gmail.com](mailto:maryaclarefb@gmail.com)

## Roller Derby In C-U

### C-U ROLLERS HITS THE SCENE HARD!

BY RACHEL STORM—WHAT DO ROLLER SKATES, tattoos, fishnets, and punk all have in common? Well, roller derby, of course! This women-only contact sport that dates back to the 1920s is ready to punch Champaign-Urbana straight in the mouth (in a good way)!

The C-U Rollers, a new flat-track roller derby league in Champaign-Urbana, is skater-owned and operated. Founded in 2009 by Sheila Hurt of Rantoul, we're bursting at the seams with some of the fiercest women of the

C-U community—but there's room for more! We want YOU to join our roller-ranks!

We rollergirls skate hard. We practice our sport and give back to the local community through volunteerism and community activism. We believe in women's empowerment and see derby as just another articulation of our strength! If roller derby is something that you've ever wanted to try, try us on! Derby girls come in all shapes, sizes and backgrounds. Each of us is unique—some of the girls on the roster have been lifelong athletes, others have never tried a sport outside of gym class.

The C-U Rollers practice every Monday from 5:30–7pm at Skateland in Savoy. If you're interested in learning more about our league, sponsorship opportunities, and meeting (virtually) the derby girls, please visit our webpage at: [champaignurbanarollers.weebly.com/](http://champaignurbanarollers.weebly.com/) or contact us at: [joincurollers@yahoo.com](mailto:joincurollers@yahoo.com) and get your derby on!

### GET IN ON THE ACTION WITH THE TWIN CITY DERBY GIRLS

BY LIZ CLANCY & LERNER CLANCY—IF TAKING ON an alter ego and roller skating with a tight pack of women appeals to you, then the Twin City Derby Girls want you to be involved with our flat track roller derby league. The Twin City Derby Girls aim to empower women through this fast-paced, hard-knock sport, while giving back to our local community through volunteerism and fundraising.

We currently have players from all walks of life including: mothers, veterans, graduate students and entrepreneurs. But, there is plenty of room for more. We are looking for coaches and skaters and invite you to come out and practice with the league on Saturday mornings from 9:30–11:30 at Skateland



in Savoy. Skaters must be at least 21 years of age and identify as a woman to play. If you like to work hard, regardless of your skills on skates, we want you!

Flat track roller derby is the fastest growing female sport in the country, and the Twin City Derby Girls are hell-bent on making it part of the Champaign-Urbana culture. Come be a part of the revolution. Visit us at [www.twincityderbygirls.com](http://www.twincityderbygirls.com), or find us on Facebook.

### YOU DON'T HAVE TO SKATE TO BE JOIN IN THE FUN!

Men and women are welcomed by both teams to join as referees, scorekeepers, announcers, coaches, volunteers, stagehands or rink rats. Anyone of any age can help through promoting, fundraising, sponsoring, volunteering and attending events and matches. Share with them in giving to the community while having a blast doing it!





# From the Wisconsin Phalanx to the Lincoln Highway: The Life of Kate Baker Busey

By Ilona Matkovszki

AT A TIME WHEN OPPORTUNITIES and forums for women's self-expression and social contributions were greatly limited, Kate Baker Busey became an early pioneer in fighting racial, ethnic, and gender discrimination through education and through organizing for social causes throughout her active and remarkable life.

Kate Baker was born into a family of radical social reformers in 1855, in Ripon, Wisconsin, and lived her life putting into practice the social ideals and philosophical legacy of her family. Her parents, Garret H. Baker and Elmina Clapp (who kept her maiden name), moved to Wisconsin in 1848 to join the Wisconsin Phalanx, a commune of social reformers. The 19 men and one boy who founded the commune arrived to the area four years earlier, on May 27, 1844, from Kenosha, Wisconsin. Their goal was to put into practice the ideas of French utopian socialist philosopher Charles Fourier (1772–1837), who advocated cooperation as the foundation of social success. Fourier envisioned life in cooperative communities, called phalanxes, where land and property were communally owned, work was assigned on the basis of individual interests and desires, and compensation was according to one's contribution to society. He advocated the liberation of all human beings through education and the liberation of human passion, and was an early proponent of women's rights. Fourier is credited with introducing the word *feminisme* in 1837.

The small band of men at the Wisconsin Phalanx was soon joined by others who came with their families, among them the Bakers, and before long the population grew to about 200 souls. They constructed several commonly-owned long-houses, and named their settlement Ceresco, after Cereste, Roman Goddess of Harvest. The commune prospered economically until 1849, when former New York steamboat captain David P. Mapes established a new, commercial village near Ceresco, which he named Ripon. The Phalanx could not compete with

Mapes' aggressive commercial development and was dissolved in 1851. The two settlements consolidated in 1853, and incorporated in 1858 as the City of Ripon.

Although the Phalanx dissolved, its ideals and spirit survived, and in 1854 the new village became the birthplace of a new Party, formed with the explicit goal to abolish slavery. Following the January 1854 introduction to Congress of the Kansas-Nebraska Act by Stephen Douglas, which would have repealed the prohibition on slavery north of latitude 36 30' west of the Mississippi established by the 1820 Missouri Compromise, people of anti-slavery sentiment in the Midwest and Northeast began mobilizing. One such group met at the small schoolhouse in Ripon on March 20, 1854. Representing several different parties, they agreed that a unified front was critical to fight against slavery, and formed a new, antislavery party, which they called Republican. The chairman of the meeting was Garrett H. Baker. The group subsequently played a leading role in organizing the Republican Party in several northern states in the summer of 1854.



Kate Baker Busey—Urbana Free Library County Archives

In 1858, in company of several other commune members, the Bakers moved to Cobden, southern Illinois, where they established a nursery and profitable gardening business. The solution to the question of slavery came during their early years in Cobden in the cataclysmic clash between the North and the South. Being ardent abolitionists, the Bakers were part of the underground railroad, helping escaped slaves from the South to safety in the North, and faced frequent conflicts with their neighbors, among whom were many southern sympathizers. Their daughter, Kate, grew girl hood during the Civil War, absorbing her parents' ideals for life.

After completing her schooling, Kate taught in Cobden, then went to live with a sister who was art director at Saint Louis School. Suggestion of her own artistic talent is evidenced by her move to Cincinnati to learn wood carving in a school run by a man who was interested in teaching

carving to women—an unusual interest at the time. After completing her studies, Kate began teaching minorities. In the 1880s she traveled to Virginia to teach wood carving to recently freed Afro-American men and women at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (now Hampton University), one of the first colleges established for African-Americans.

Kate next moved to Champaign, Illinois, where she worked for her brother-in-law, who was an editor at *The Gazette*. During her time there letters were sent by Urbana resident, Matthew Busey, son of Simeon H. Busey, founder of Busey Bank, who went west and worked as Indian agent for the Colorado Indian Agency at Parker, Arizona in 1887–88. He sent regular reports to *The Gazette*, in which he also talked about the need for teachers. Kate decided to move west to answer the call. During her stay she developed a close relationship with Matthew, and the two were married in 1890 in Cobden.

The couple settled in Urbana, and in 1893 they bought a two-story residence at 503 West Elm Street (where Campus Oak Apartments now stands). This substantial, old building became not only a home where they raised two daughters, but also the headquarters for Kate's social activism. In this home she opened the first kindergarten in Urbana with a paid teacher, and organized the first PTA. She frequently entertained the teachers and parents in her home in an effort to create better understanding between the two. She was also involved in the Urbana Woman's Club, and was instrumental in instituting household science classes at the University High School, including walking door to door collecting signatures for the petition. Kate also spent endless hours working for women's suffrage. When this goal was accomplished, the local suffrage group she belonged to reorganized as the local League of Women Voters and Kate continued working with them.

In 1904 the local Alliance Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution (DAR) was organized in the Busey's Elm Street home, where she entertained the ladies of the chapter frequently and lavishly, with music and invited speakers. In 1914, inspired by a talk of invited guest Judge Joseph O. Cunningham on the "Real Lincoln Highway," Kate suggested that markers be established for the great emancipator along the entire length of the Eighth Judicial

*Continued on next page*

## Panel on Local Food

By Kimberly Kranich



Kimberlie Kranich is director of community engagement at Illinois Public Media and may be reached at [kranich@illinois.edu](mailto:kranich@illinois.edu)

JUST WHEN THE WINTER BLUES and economy woes had me in a headlock, I attended a panel on local foods on February 24 hosted by Champaign County Net and grew a new attitude: hope!

I gave an audible affirmation when Erin Harper, a member of Engineers Without Borders at Illinois, spoke of efforts to create a community garden at Washington School in Urbana. I learned that the school board has approved a community garden curriculum at Washington and that each class will grow food and take it home and perhaps one day sell it at a local food stand.

I was blown away when I learned from Zachary Grant, Student Farm Coordinator at the Department of Crop Sciences at Illinois, that they are in their second year of production that 100% of their produce goes to campus dining services, and they have a dream of becoming a teaching farm.

When Dawn Aubrey, senior assistant director of university housing, told us that she is able to use vegetables from the student farm in the 24,000 meals housing provides to students daily, I thought, "That's incredible!" But there's more: one of their future goals is to compost food waste to be used on the student farm.

The city has ongoing efforts too. Lisa Bralts, director of Market at the Square, the Urbana-based Farmer's Market, said the market has been on-going for 30 years and the city has managed it since the 1990s. The city is currently crafting a strategic plan for the market and would like your input.

I was also reminded of my personal connections to Local food. Diann Moore of Moore Family Farm in Watseka told the audience that for \$400 a season you can get pesticide-free vegetables, recipes to cook 'em and instructions to store 'em. Participants pick up their vegetables once a week at a drop-off location in Urbana or Champaign.

I am currently a member of the Common Ground Food Coop in Urbana, one of 2,400 people, according to Jacqueline Hannah, general manager. The Co-op is now open to the public and 80% of their revenue comes from owners. They sell locally grown foods produced within 150 miles of Urbana.

And then there was Wes Jarrell who started Prairie Fruits Farm in 2003. They produce milk and cheese, grow organic fruits and berries and do a lot of public education



The local foods panel

around local foods. He told us of a "100 yard dinner" they had at the farm in which everything that was eaten was grown within 100 yards of the table.

I left the panel discussion feeling good about the local foods movement in the region. And tonight I am going to call in during WIL's Illinois Gardner to ask experts there how I might start a vegetable garden on my roof!

Hope and inspiration. They feed me, too.



# UIUC Marches Forth for Public Education

By Brian Dolinar



ON MARCH 4<sup>TH</sup>, 2010 several organizations on the UIUC campus and people across the country gathered to “march forth” for a National Day of Action to Defend Public Education. At UIUC, more than 300 came together for a spirited rally on what turned out to be the first sunny day of the new Spring.

The march began at the Alma Mater statue with a dedication to the Native American peoples who “granted” the land on which this land grant university was built. Miriam Larson sang a modern-day adaptation of the classic Woody Guthrie song: “This land is your land,” adding the lyrics, “From Illinois to California, From Minnesota to Arizona, Land grants were made for you and me!”

Since the Graduate Employees’ Organization (GEO) won its two-day strike in November 2009, the number of people who have seen the usefulness of mass action has grown significantly. A group calling itself the UC United Coalition has formed to address the current assault on public education. The crowd of people they were able to turn out included graduate students from the GEO, professors from the



Marching from the Alma Mater

Campus Faculty Association (CFA), students from La Collectiva, students from the Undergraduate-Graduate Alliance, and union members from SEIU and AFSCME.

As they walked around the quad, the marchers chanted slogans: “One, Two, Three, Four. We Know What We’re Out Here For! Five, Six, Seven, Eight. Pay Up Springfield, We Can’t Wait.” “Money for Education, Not Administration!” “They Say Furlough, We Say Hell No!”

When they arrived at the Swanlund Administration Building, where the Chancellor’s office is located, the marchers held a large rally on the front steps. Among the speakers was Margaret Lewis from AFSCME, who criticized the failure of the UIUC administration, “It isn’t just the current financial problem. It is the mentality of the administration and the corporatization of the university.” Pointing up at Swanlund, she said, “If there is an ivory tower on this campus, this is where it’s located.”

The SEIU’s Gloria Van Buren, a second generation service worker on campus, pointed out that the rising costs of tuition have not been used to pay workers. “You guys paid the rate hikes,” she said, “but we haven’t seen that money in over four years.”

Susan Davis, CFA Executive Committee member and Professor in the



Rally at Swanlund Administration Bldg.

Department of Communication, said that the University of Illinois administration’s policy “places the burden of the current budget shortfall on personnel and students.”

Addressing the crowd, Peter Campbell, communications officer for the GEO, cited Southern Illinois University’s President Glenn Poshard who told the student newspaper, “financial troubles have been on the backs of middle to low income families too long.”

The UC United Coalition is planning to go to Springfield on April 21 to lobby state officials to avoid further cuts and save the future of public education.

# Why Dreams Are Important

By Kat Lieder



Kat Lieder is an AmeriCorps Volunteer for the Gesundheit Institute at the UCIMC.

EVERY GRADE SCHOOL child associates these four words with Martin Luther King Jr.’s dream speech: “I have a dream.” But do they know what comes after? King lays out his dream world with clarity and conviction. It is a world where Mississippi becomes an “oasis of freedom and justice,” where the black and white children of Alabama will be “sisters and brothers.” It is an amazing dream and one we, as Americans, are still struggling to live up to fifty years later.

Six years ago, a colleague of mine wrote the following in the *Public i*: “in one of the least-well-off counties in West Virginia, there is a phantasmagoric, exquisitely crafted hospital where you can be treated

free of charge by a practitioner of one of the known healing arts of your choice in an atmosphere of fun and friendship—without malpractice insurance, without third-party reimbursement—where music, theater, painting, literature, gardening, learning, and the health of healers (as well as of patients) considered essential components of health care. True or false?”

This is the Gesundheit! Institute’s dream, this free hospital filled with love and laughter and real healing. Gesundheit is a non-profit founded by Patch Adams—yes, the same man who is depicted in the corny Robin Williams movie. As the AmeriCorps Volunteer for the Gesundheit! Institute this year, I have struggled to wrap my head around such a big dream. Gesundheit has been trying to build this hospital for quite some time, and while we have a wonderful piece of land where we host inspiring and challenging educational programs, we are not much closer to breaking ground on a hospital than we were ten years ago.

When I first started my position here, I was skeptical. You may be thinking as I did: what kind of organization can claim to be effective while not following through on the center of their campaign, the physical hospital building? The point, however of the dream hospital and of Martin Luther King Jr.’s dream, of any dream for that matter, is to dream big, beyond what most of us are capable of imagining for our world, to set forth a goal that is so fantastical that it seems like it could never be possible. Then we must make it happen with slow, realistic, incremental effort. Without the big dream to keep pushing us forward, we might have lost hope that we could ever truly desegregate. Without the big dream of the hospital, we might lose hope that America’s horrifyingly bureaucratic capitalistic medical system could ever change. The big dreams give us support and clarity when we do not know where to turn. Martin Luther King Jr.’s speech is still inspiring civil rights movements across the country and the world.

So, I have a dream. I have a dream of a healthcare system in which I can trust my doctors to have my best interests at heart, and not the best interests of insurance companies or their own pockets. I have a dream of a world in which quality, affordable healthcare is provided for the poor as well as for the rich. I have a dream of a community that realizes that the health of each individual contributes to the health of all. I have a dream.

Dreams are the axes on which change happens. Without these beautiful, wonderful dreams of a better world, we would not have the energy, the motivation, the inspiration to keep working for social justice. Dream on.

Tell me your dreams. You can reach me at [klieder@patchadams.org](mailto:klieder@patchadams.org). For more information on the Gesundheit Institute, please visit [patchadams.org](http://patchadams.org)

# Life of Kate Baker Busey

Continued from previous page

Circuit, which Lincoln had travelled with other attorneys between 1837–1857. The idea was accepted, and Kate organized nearby DAR chapters for the cause. By 1922–23 commemorative markers were placed at every courthouse and boundary line between every county on the circuit.

Refurbished, the Lincoln marker still stands in front of the Champaign County Courthouse.

Kate Baker Busey died of pneumonia in 1934. This article was written as long overdue celebration of her legacy.

## IMC FEST April 16–17, 7PM

A festival of music, art, and media that celebrates the artistic vitality of the Independent Media Center and its community:

Performers include but are not limited to: Mordechai in the Mirror, ODDMUSIC, My Dear Alan Andrews, Sandunga, Corn Desert Ramblers, Elizabeth Simpson Health Care System Slapstick: microscopic scenes from the current snafu ... under a Gesundheit Institute lens, performed by Mark Enslin & Kat Lieder Rob Scott, video

(Check: [shows.ucimc.org/](http://shows.ucimc.org/) for a more detailed schedule of the days events)



# The Challenge of Educational Reform in Pakistan

By Asma Faiz

Asma Faiz is a student in Political Science at UIUC

DURING THE LAST DECADE, Pakistan's declining educational system has raised serious concern at the national and international levels. This concern relates to the explosive rise of militancy, extremism and violence in the country. A major segment of discourse is devoted to establishing the linkage between the religious-based schools, known as *madrassas* and their contribution to the rise of suicide terrorism and extremism in Pakistan. The need for reforming educational system of Pakistan has been acknowledged at the highest levels. Since the passage of the Kerry-Lugar bill in the US Congress, the Obama administration is attempting to invest billions of dollars in Pakistan for socio-economic development to curtail the spread of extremism in the country. The last few years have seen massive outpouring of funding from international governments, financial institutions, donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In this article I briefly discuss the scope, content and focus of these reform efforts. Moreover, I consider reform of the public sector educational institutions as the key step in stabilization of Pakistan.

Pakistan is a typical "Third World" country which scores very low in various indices of socio-economic development. On the educational front, Pakistan has one of the lowest literacy levels in South Asia, with significantly high drop-out rates and wide disparities in the quality and provision of education along the lines of gender, ethnicity and class. The current educational system of the country is divided into three different kinds of institutions—public sector schools, private institutions and the *madrassas*. The predominant discourse on educational reform focuses on the latter and holds it singularly responsible for rising extremism in the country.

According to various estimates provided in different studies, enrollment in religious schools in Pakistan has declined considerably during the last two decades. It has been suggested that at present, less than one percent of

Pakistani children enroll in *madrassas*. The Musharraf government, following 9/11 and the US invasion of Afghanistan, launched efforts to modernize the Pakistani religious schools. The focus has been on the role of *madrassas* in churning out disillusioned youth who become foot soldiers for extremist outfits and engage in acts of violence. Here we need to remember that the current generation of religious schools with its emphasis on war-mongering and puritanical values is traced back to the early 1980s. This was the time when the US and Saudi Arabia invested heavily in Pakistan to launch a proxy war against Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Many of the current leaders of terrorist groups received their training and socialization in these *madrassas* during the 1980s. Thus *madrassas* became a laboratory for experimentation by the national and global elites. Under the recent reforms, the Pakistani governments have attempted to revise the curriculum of the religious schools and bring them under the control of central authorities. However, I believe that these measures will not be enough to over-turn the tide of growing militancy and radicalization.

Though the *madrassas* have been the subject of significant attention and are viewed as key to issues of extremism, this is misleading. I see the need for greater reform of public sector institutions in Pakistan. The vast majority of ordinary Pakistanis send their children to public schools. During the last three decades, the quality and efficiency of these schools has seriously declined. As a result, the graduates from these institutions are simply not equipped to compete with better-prepared children from private educational institutions. This leaves a wide group of citizens in the cold and makes them vulnerable to influences from renegade terrorist outfits and outlawed groups. These groups capitalize on the disillusionment and alienation of the youth and indoctrinate them in extremist ideologies. Significant attention has been focused on the distorted content of the textbooks in public sector schools that spreads an intolerant, exclusive and hard-line worldview amongst the children. This includes mythical and factually inaccurate accounts of the creation of Pakistan,

glorified views of Islamic history and a seemingly unbridgeable gap between Muslims and other religious communities such as Hindus, Christians and Jews. This indoctrination has served the strategic objectives of Pakistani establishment that has been preoccupied with incessant conflict with India and the need to establish a pro-Pakistani government in Kabul in order to gain strategic depth on the Western frontier. The disastrous consequences of these policies are beginning to emerge in the spread of violence into major urban centers of Pakistan. In this climate, the reform and modernization of Pakistani educational institutions, especially in the public sector, has gained monumental significance. Revising the school textbooks to provide a fairer, inclusive version of history and promotion of religious co-existence and tolerance deserves to be emphasized. However, content reform alone will not be sufficient to curb the tide of growing radicalization in Pakistan. This requires serious commitment and investment of huge resources into the educational sector which has unfortunately not been the case so far.

More than mere reform of the text books is needed. The Pakistani state needs to live up to its constitutional responsibility of promoting the welfare of its citizens and provide them with basic necessities of life. Herein lies the strategic significance of socio-economic development of Pakistan. The challenge of educational reform is a key component of this challenge. There is dire need to reform government schools and bring in highly motivated, trained and well-paid teachers who can enable the graduates of these institutions to compete successfully against children trained in the elite private schools. There is certainly need to eliminate hateful extremist and violent indoctrination from these books.

At present, education receives extremely low share of resources from the government. The huge defense budgets which have failed to provide security to the ordinary citizens need to be curtailed to devote long-term resources for socio-economic development of Pakistan. This will have a huge impact on the prospects of stability of Pakistan and the wider region.

## Women's Resources Center Celebrates First Anniversary

By Jennifer Scott

Jennifer Scott is the Women's Resources Center Sexual Assault Education Coordinator

THE WOMEN'S RESOURCES CENTER at the University of Illinois celebrated its first anniversary on February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2010. A campus wide invitation was made to attend a luncheon and panel discussion with students and faculty who were integral in establishment of the center. Panelists talked about the need for, and value of adding a Women's Center to the campus. The Women's Center was the most recent cultural center to be created, and it joined the LGBT Resource Center, the Asian American Cultural Center, La Casa Cultural Latina, the Native American House, and the Bruce D. Nesbitt African American Cultural Center.

The movement to create a women's center on campus was spearheaded by students who were passionate about addressing the unmet needs of female students and giving women on campus a space to call their own. Students worked hard to get the word out about the need for a women's center, and gather support from other students, faculty and staff. They circulated petitions, set up a "women's center" in a tent on the University of Illinois quad and held a sit-in at the Swanlund Administration building. When the effort began, the University of Illinois was the only Big 10 campus without a women's center.

The Women's Resources Center is open to people of all genders. Its mission is to improve the campus climate for

women and address issues of gender inequality. The center strives to expand the understanding of the needs and goals of women students and encourage all students to take an active role in confronting these issues and improving equity for all members of the campus community. The center offers a variety of social and educational programming in addition, it provides services and support to students dealing with dating abuse, domestic violence and sexual assault. It offers short term counseling and referral services to any student who has been affected by relationship violence.

The center is currently celebrating Women's History Month, highlighting the contributions of women who have paved the way for students today. The staff is also gearing up for Sexual Assault Awareness Month, which begins April 1<sup>st</sup>. There will be a variety of events open to all students and members of the Champaign-Urbana community, including a talk and book signing by popular feminist writers Jaclyn Friedman and Jessica Valenti, the Healing Works Art Exhibit, featuring artwork by and in honor of survivors of sexual violence, and the 31<sup>st</sup> annual Take Back the Night March. For a complete calendar of events, visit: [go.illinois.edu/wrc/saam](http://go.illinois.edu/wrc/saam).

Regular programs include Writ'n'Rhymed poetry and open mic night, the Dish It Up lunch & lecture series, and a monthly film showing. This semester the films featured are all directed or written by women. For more information on the mission, goals and programs at the center, go to [www.studentaffairs.illinois.edu/diversity/](http://www.studentaffairs.illinois.edu/diversity/).

### Champaign & Chocolate Anniversary Celebration

Friday, April 9, 6:00-9:00PM

I-Hotel, 1900 South 1<sup>st</sup> Street, Champaign.

(North Entrance—St. Mary's Rd.)

VIP Reception 5PM

All proceeds benefit Planned Parenthood of Illinois' mission and services. For further information contact Andrea Cedusky at [rsvp@ppil.org](mailto:rsvp@ppil.org) or 312-592-6838

### Get Involved with the Public i

You don't need a degree in journalism to be a citizen journalist. We are all experts in something, and we have the ability to share our information and knowledge with others. The *Public i* is always looking for writers and story ideas. We invite you to submit ideas or proposals during our weekly meetings (Thursdays at 5:30PM at the UCIMC), or to contact one of the editors.



## Famous Women of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)



### LUCY PARSONS (1853–1942)

Lucy Parsons was an American labor organizer, anarchist, and communist and is remembered as a powerful writer and orator. She was born in Texas, likely as a slave, to parents of Native American, African American and Mexican ancestry. In 1871, she married Albert Parsons, a former Confederate soldier. Both were forced to flee north to Chicago due to intolerant reactions to their interracial marriage.

Described by the Chicago Police Department as “more dangerous than a thousand rioters,” Parsons and her husband were highly effective organizers involved in the labor movement of the late 19th century. In 1883, she helped create the International Working People’s Association (IWWA), an anarchist influenced labor organization. She became a frequent writer to the IPWA weekly paper *The Alarm* in 1884. Parsons and her husband were also some of the main organizers in the unions’ struggle for the 8 hour work day.

The Parsons’ organizing efforts ultimately met with police reprisal. On May 4, 1886, a bomb was thrown at police during a labor demonstration at Haymarket Square. The ensuing death of some attending officers served as a justification to arrest many prominent activists, including Albert Parsons, who was later executed. Lucy organized a powerful defense committee for the Haymarket Square activists and continued actions defending workers, women, the poor and African Americans. After the trial, Lucy continued her revolutionary work, participating in the founding of the anarcho-syndicalist Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) union.



### HELEN KELLER (1880–1968)

While most people associate Helen Keller with learning sign language, her teacher Anne Sullivan and the “Miracle Worker,” few know of her adulthood. Keller was a radical socialist, an anti-racist, a pacifist and a strong proponent of women’s rights and suffrage. She was a member of and wrote for the Socialist Party from 1909–1921, especially in support of Eugene V. Debs’ candidacies for President. As a strong civil liberties advocate, Keller was also one of the founding members of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Keller joined the IWW in 1912 and wrote for their pamphlets and papers from 1916–1918. In one article, she detailed the reasons why she had joined the IWW saying, “I was appointed on a commission to investigate the conditions of the blind. For the first time I, who had thought blindness a misfortune beyond human control, found that too much of it was traceable to wrong industrial conditions, often caused by the selfishness and greed of employers. And the social evil (sic) contributed its share. I found that poverty drove women to a life of shame that ended in blindness [from syphilis].” Keller overcame her disabilities to become one of the most outspoken advocates for social justice.



### ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN (1890–1964)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was a labor leader, activist and feminist who played a leading role in the IWW. Flynn began her activism at a young age. At 16, she gave a speech called “What socialism will do for women” and she was expelled from high school as a result. One year later, Flynn was a full time labor organizer for the IWW and began engaging in very successful organizing campaigns across the country.

In 1920, Flynn, with Keller and others, founded the American Civil Liberties Union. Her work in the causes of social justice continued in activism for women’s suffrage, women’s rights and access to birth control. She even worked on a defense committee for two anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, wrongfully accused and convicted of murder in the 1920s.

*To learn more about the IWW or if you are a worker looking to organize your workplace, contact our local, the Central Illinois General Membership Branch at 217-356-8247.*

## Music Coming to The UCIMC

### BOSSA NUEVO

March 28<sup>th</sup>, 6–10PM

BOSSA NUEVO (URL: [bossanuevo.net](http://bossanuevo.net)) features UIUC School of Music students who perform eclectic mixture of material by South-American composers.

### SCHMEAUTY SCHMEORIES: DANCE PERFORMANCE

This performance features the intersections of 5 different people with the outside standards and expectations involved in the beauty culture of today via the blending of dance and performance art in a series of solos. Join us in celebrating the many ways in which we all fall short.

Thursday, April 1<sup>st</sup> and Friday, April 2<sup>nd</sup> at 8PM

Admission is \$2, and donations are very welcome!

### I-PAN & RUMBA NA BISO

April 1<sup>st</sup>—8:00pm

“I-Pan” is an energetic steel band that has been delighting music-lovers of Champaign-Urbana since 1993. Playing standard soca calypso music from Trinidad, reggae from Jamaica, and popular song adaptations from the U.S., I-Pan’s sound is characterized by driving rhythms and memorable melodies that create an exciting atmosphere you are sure to enjoy.

“Rumba na Biso” is Champaign-Urbana’s new African dance band, interpreting hits from the enduring and vibrant music scene of the city of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

### TURN IT UP!: A BENEFIT CONCERT AND VARIETY SHOW

A (mostly) unplugged concert benefiting The UP Center of Champaign County April 8<sup>th</sup> 7–10PM. Some of the acts will include: Tom Miebach featuring Lola, Vanattica, and Anna Schweig. Join us for music, spoken word, socializing, and more! Stay tuned to our website [www.unitingpride.org](http://www.unitingpride.org) for more details. Want to help organize this event? Email [megan@unitingpride.org](mailto:megan@unitingpride.org). Cost: \$5 Advance / \$10 @ Door, \$8 Student

### ROY ZIMMERMAN SINGS “REAL AMERICAN” SONGS

How do you fight recession, war, ignorance, greed and the scourge of Right Wing punditry? Why, with satire, of course.

Satirical songwriter Roy Zimmerman brings his one-man show “Roy Zimmerman: Real American” to Urbana Saturday, April 10 at 8 pm as part of the Illinois Coalition for Justice, Peace and the Environment (ICJPE) Convention. Admission for the show is \$15, \$12 for ICJPE members.