

Eastern Illinois University

## The Keep

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The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

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9-1979

### Volume 8, Number 4

Post Amerikan

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the draft, thorazine, channel 43, gay mother, m.e.g.

BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL

25¢

# POST AMERIKAN

Sept. 1979

Vol. 8 no. 4

Cops lie  
in wait for  
young 'criminals';  
page 3.



ADDRESS CORRECTION  
REQUESTED  
BULK RATE  
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Any body can be a member of the Post staff except maybe the Bloomington Liquor Commission. All you have to do is come to the meetings and do one of the many tasks necessary for the smooth operation of a paper like this. You start work at nothing per hour, and stay there. Everyone is paid the same. Ego gratification and good karma are the fringe benefits.

Decisions are made collectively by staff members at one of our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post-Amerikan has no editor or hierarchical structure, so quit calling up here and asking who's in charge.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All worthwhile material is welcome. We try to choose articles that are timely, relevant, informative, and not available in other local media. We will not print anything racist, sexist, or ageist.

Most of our material and inspiration for material comes from the community.

We encourage you, the reader, to become more than a reader.

We welcome all stories and tips for stories, which you can mail to our office (the address is at the end of this rap). The deadline this month is September 26.

If You'd like to work on the Post and/or come to meetings, call us. The number is 828-7232. You can also reach folks at 828-6885 or ask for Andrea at 829-6223 during the day.

You can make bread hawking the Post--15¢ a copy, except for the first 50 copies on which you make only 10¢ a copy. Call us at 828-7232.

Mail, which we more than welcome, should be sent to: The Post-Amerikan, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, IL 61701. (Be sure you tell us if you don't want your letter printed! Otherwise it's likely to end up in our letters column.)

## Post Sellers

### BLOOMINGTON

Book Hive, 103 W. Front  
 Eastgate IGA, at parking lot exit  
 Sambo's Restaurant, Washington & Beltline  
 Medusa's Adult World, 420 N. Madison  
 The Back Porch, 402 1/2 N. Main  
 South West Corner--Front & Main  
 Downtown Postal Substation,  
 Bl. Post Office, E. Empire (at exit)  
 Devary's Market, 1402 W. Market  
 Harris' Market, 802 N. Morris  
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington  
 Biasi's Drug Store, 217 N. Main  
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main  
 U-I Grocery, 918 W. Market  
 Kroger's, 1110 E. Oakland  
 Bus Depot, 523 N. East  
 The Wash House, 609 N. Clinton  
 Pat's Billiard Supply, 801 W. Market

Man-Ding-Go's, 312 S. Lee  
 Mel-O-Cream Doughnuts, 901 N. Main  
 Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire  
 Doug's Motorcycle, 809 S. Morris Ave.  
 K-Mart, at parking lot exit  
 Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main  
 Lay-Z-J Saloon, 1401 W. Market  
 Pantagraph Building (in front)  
 North East Corner--Main & Washington

### NORMAL

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort  
 Redbird IGA, 301 S. Main  
 Mother Murphy's 111 1/2 North St.  
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall  
 Eisner's, E. College (near sign)  
 Divinyl Madness, 115 North St.  
 Bowling and Billiards Center, ISU  
 Baker's Dozen Donuts, 602 Kingsley  
 Cage, ISU Student Union  
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Route 51 North  
 Upper Cut, 1203 1/2 S. Main  
 Old Main Book Store, 207 S. Main  
**OUTTA TOWN**  
 Galesburg: Under The Sun, E. Main St.  
 Monmouth: Head's Up  
 Peoria: That Other Place, NE Adams  
 Sound Warehouse, 3217 N. University  
 Decatur: Coop Tapes and Records,  
 1470 Pershing  
 Springfield: King Harvest Food Coop,  
 1131 S. Grand Ave. East  
 Urbana: Horizon Bookstore, 517 S.  
 Goodwin

## GOOD NUMBERS

Alcoholics Anonymous--828-5049  
 American Civil Liberties Union--452-3634  
 Clare House (Catholic Worker)--828-4035  
 Community for Social Action--452-4867  
 Countering Domestic Violence (PATH)--827-4005  
 Dept. of Children and Family Services--829-5326  
 Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (Social Security Admin.)--829-9436  
 Dept. of Mental Health--828-4311  
 Gay Action/Awareness Union--828-6935  
 Gay National Educational Switchboard--800-227-0888  
 Gay People's Alliance (ISU) 452-5852  
 HELP (Transportation for handicapped and sr. citizens)--828-8301  
 Ill. Lawyer Referral Service--800-252-8916  
 Kaleidoscope--828-7346  
 Lighthouse--828-1371  
 McLean County Health Dept. --829-3363  
 McLean County Mental Health Center--827-5351  
 Men's Rap Group--828-6935  
 Mobile Meals (meals for shut-ins)--828-8301

National Health Care Services (abortion assistance in Peoria)--691-9073  
 National Runaway Switchboard--800-621-4000 in Illinois--800-972-6004 (all 800 #'s toll free)  
 Occupational Development Center--828-7324  
 PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone Help)--827-4005  
 Parents Anonymous--827-4005 (PATH)  
 Planned Parenthood--827-8025  
 Prairie Alliance--452-8492  
 Post-Amerikan--828-7232  
 Prairie State Legal Aid--827-5021  
 Project OZ--827-0377  
 Public Aid, McLean Cnty. Dept. of--827-4621  
 Rape Crisis Line--827-4005 (PATH)  
 SAW (Student Association for Women, ISU)--438-7619  
 Small Changes Alternative Bookstore--829-6223  
 Sunnyside Neighborhood Center--827-5428  
 Tele Care--828-8301  
 Unemployment Compensation/Employment Office--827-6237  
 United Farmworkers Support Group--452-5046  
 Women's Switchboard--800-927-5404

## Cop steals Post...on city time

A uniformed Normal cop was spotted taking at least a half dozen copies of the Post-Amerikan from a sidewalk vending machine shortly after the last issues came out.

He was spotted by another Post reader, who tattled. "I don't think he was in front of that machine long enough to put more than one quarter in," the Post reader said. "I'm sure he was ripping them off."

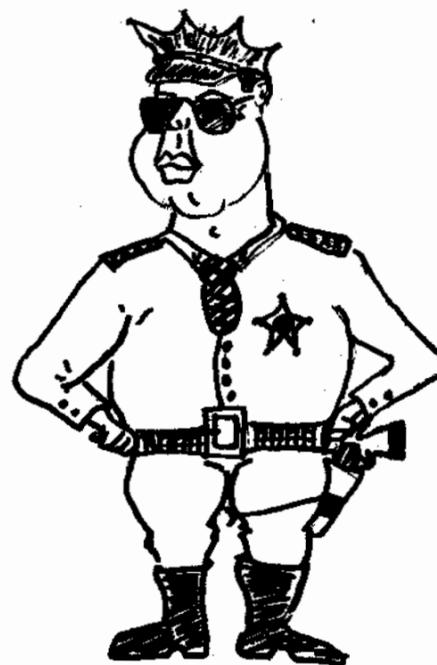
A check of the machine's coin box revealed that a batch of papers had been taken without payment.

Reports of cops stealing papers have reached the Post-Amerikan before, but we always discounted them as mere vicious rumors. Cops are there to protect property, not steal it.

But then, cops are accustomed to receiving a lot of free goods and services from local businesses who want to stay on the gendarmes' good side. Cops eat for free or half price in many area restaurants, despite department regulations against accepting gratuities.

Maybe the local police think the Post is supposed to give away a certain number of free copies each issue, sort of like the free Big Macs they're used to.

Readers who see our protectors accepting free papers from a Post-American vending machine should get the squad car number and/or name of the officer. We would like to thank them personally for their interest in the Post-Amerikan..



LANS/cpf

# Crackdown violates innocent rituals

Between July 12 and July 24, McLean County cops arrested 6 people over 21, 20 people between 17 and 20, and 18 people under 17, charging them with violating quaint laws that describe how old you must be before you can legally bend your elbow. The cops also seized 8 beer kegs and many people under 17 (for stern lecturing, I guess) who were never charged.

These arrests and seizures were the results of raids. The sheriff has announced that he's going to do something about teenage drinking, and this is one of the somethings. The poor man is not only misguided, but embarrassingly naive.

Misguided, he is attempting to eliminate some of the most charming and innocent rituals of rural culture. During my first summer in this county, I was pleased at the custom of driving out into the fields, sitting on the car, drinking beer, watching stars, hearing the crickets in the grass, telling tales and flirting and laughing. I loved the big keggers in someone's dad's field, with a bonfire and homemade music and dancing and crowds of friendly faces.

The sheriff is naive to think that these customs are of the same nature as that of the

teenager who sits alone every night in front of the TV and drinks the folks' Scotch until oblivion sets in. Or the one who takes a few nips in the morning and then throughout the day to take the chill off of classroom death. Or the adult who slumps legally over a dark cocktail lounge bar every night, gray smoke oozing in and out of his lungs, coming to life periodically to order another shot of vodka and hassle the cocktail waitress, who wishes she was at a kegger in someone's dad's field except she'd lose her job if she got busted there.

Meanwhile, on July 30, Sheriff Brienen complained to the county board, according to the Pantagraph, "I don't have sufficient manpower to cover two-thirds of the county which is going unprotected.... We've got to consider the safety and well-being of residents." The sheriff said that there are nine patrol areas in the county, and sometimes there are only two to three police covering them. Yet a beer party near LeRoy was visited by 20-28 McLean County cops on July 20, evidently leaving most of the county unpatrolled in order to nab youthful beer-drinkers.

Furthermore, the whole party



could've been prevented with a couple phone calls, if Brienen is so committed to maintaining the distance between rosy young lips and liquor. The cops were tipped off days beforehand that the party was going to happen, according to the Pantagraph. A warning to the family whose farm the party was on would have caused cancellation, no doubt: the cops could rove around protecting everyone like crazy, the kids could have moved their party--oops, I mean the kids could have stayed home and had oatmeal cookies and family singalongs, and McLean County could preserve its positive summer celebrations.

--Phoebe Caulfield

## Sneaky cops

# Brew or bust

The Bloomington Liquor Commission, headed by Mayor Richard Buchanan, recently began a new and thoroughly unacceptable anti-youth crackdown.

The new plan, which began Aug. 9, has Bloomington fuzz, disguised as people, hanging suspiciously around inside liquor stores, with the intent to nick underage people attempting to buy liquor.

Buchanan and the commission believe that many kids try to buy liquor and get turned down, then just go to other liquor stores and bars until they succeed. For some reason, the commissioners have no sympathy with the incredible hassle the kids go through, and think, instead, that they should get busted for even trying. The law backs them up (as it usually backs up puritanical creeps) by saying yes, it's illegal for the underage person to make an attempt to buy brew.

This principle has a solid base in

Christianity, especially the part of Christianity about how just thinking about doing a sin is just exactly as bad as doing it. In fact, I'm sure that if the commissioners had the necessary apparatus, they'd like to bust kids who walk down the street thinking about how nice a cool golden beer would taste on a hot summer night.

And you'd hate to see what they'd bust me for thinking when I suspect there's a pig in my pub.

So, people over 21, don't buy your booze in a liquor store or bar that supports a resident oink. The stores only participate voluntarily: encourage them to say no. And people underage, keep a sharp eye out for funny-looking hangers-about with mean dead eyes and twitchy trigger fingers. Buy some peanuts and slide.

--Phoebe Caulfield

Park's closed, weirdo!

## Council regulates sleep hours

Bloomington's city council has passed an ordinance which closes all parks from 10 pm to 6 am. Close all parks? But the parks are public which means for the people? Where does the council come off determining public parks cannot be used by the public after 10 pm?

Ah! Bloomington's city manager, William Vail, says it's to protect those who want to go to bed at a reasonable hour. The insolence of Vail and the council to tell us when to sleep!

What about those who work 2nd or 3rd shift and sleep days? Should they be denied the use of the public parks? Is the council saying these people are not reasonable because they work nights rather than days?

What about others who merely like to absorb the elegance of nature

surrounding them in the park? How can anyone even attempt to call this an illicit activity?

The council's nonsensical decision to close parks appalls me! Curfew is 11 pm, midnight on weekends. Yet the council has now enacted 10 pm as a reasonable hour to sleep? What does Bloomington offer other than bars for people to "legally" congregate? And if people aren't old enough to go into bars, where can they go?

Will a 10 pm curfew for those under 21 be enacted next? Who can even speculate what liberties the council will strip us of next?

Another illogical reason for the council making this new ordinance was supposedly because of vandalism in the parks. Their misanthropic approach to deterring vandals astounds me! Keep everyone out of the parks because of a

few people whose anxieties have gotten so intense that they have turned to physical destruction. What makes a person want to vandalize? One cause might very well be the squelching of people's liberties just as the council has done in making this new regulation.

So the question remains. What are people who have not yet come to grips with the realization that reasonable people go to sleep at 10 pm to do? According to our city council, if you are a vandal, DO NOT VANDALIZE THE PARKS BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 10 PM AND 6 AM. If you are not a vandal, YOU HAVE NO BUSINESS IN THE PARKS BETWEEN 10 PM AND 6AM.

This ordinance is yet another example of our irrational, incompetent city officials depriving us of our liberties! Maybe they are getting too much sleep?

--DiDi

# MEG informer involved

# in murder

MEG informer Ray Huff is deeply involved in the Oct. 7, 1978, Bloomington shoot-out which resulted in an aborted murder trial July 12.

By stealing guns, stereo equipment and marijuana from Michael Tillison's house, MEG informer Huff provoked the confrontation which led to Tillison's murder.



The Oct. 7 fight pitted Michael Tillison against MEG informer Ray Huff, but both sides had friends (and weapons) with them. Several of informer Huff's brothers, along with the now-vindicated Courtney Hurt, formed one side of the fight.

"Unfortunately, Ray Huff, who most contributed to the situation which caused the killing, has a good self-defense argument," State's Attorney Ron Dozier told the Post Amerikan. After Tillison and Huff had fought one on one, the state's attorney said, Tillison began retreating from the scene. While he was running, Dozier said, one or more of Ray Huff's associates fired the shots which killed Tillison.

Not long after the shoot-out, two of informer Huff's brothers joined the army. One of them could be charged with the shooting, as Dozier intends to take the case to its fourth grand jury.

MEG informer Huff has been charged with the burglary of Tillison's home. But Huff disappeared before the warrant could be served. Other associates of Huff's may be charged with perjury.

Evidence in the murder case's court file clearly points to Huff's theft of marijuana, guns and stereos from Tillison's house as the provocation which led to the shoot-out.

But some evidence in the case--fuzzier and less reliable--suggests that MEG informer Huff may have burglarized Tillison's house in retaliation for the alleged theft of almost 200 pounds of marijuana.

A McLean County grand jury heard a juvenile testify that he burglarized a Bloomington house in Aug. 1978 and stole three 60-pound bales of pot. At least 35 pounds of this pot wound up in the hands of Michael Tillison. According to this juvenile's testimony, the owners of the 180 pounds heard that Tillison had the pot, and hired three men to burglarize Tillison's house and recover the dope.

The burglary at Tillison's house didn't merely involve simple theft--there was an element of terrorization, possibly a warning. The burglars fired shots into the walls and broke windows with shovels. The day after the burglary, a gunman in a passing car sprayed more bullets at Tillison's house.

If the juvenile's story is true, then Ray Huff was working as a MEG informer about the same time he was working for or with a dealer with enough capital to have almost 200 pounds of pot. ●

--M.S.



An innocent man spent five months in the McLean County Jail charged with Tillison's murder. In the middle of the trial, State's Attorney Ron Dozier changed his mind about prosecuting and asked that the murder count against Courtney Hurt be dismissed.

# MEG informers make lousy lovers

Soon after Bloomington resident Ray Huff signed up with the secret undercover drug police and became MEG confidential Source #207, he set up his girlfriend. He'd beat her up before that, and she'd filed a battery charge against him. The MEG set-up was pay-backs.

Huff is the third MEG informer in the Bloomington area who set up a lover.

Huff set up his girlfriend for a small speed sale in August '78. She wasn't arrested until February 1979, when the Post-Amerikan's snatching three garbage sacks of MEG's files forced the undercover police to rush all their pending cases to the grand jury.

Huff is currently evading a warrant for his arrest for the September 1978 burglary of the home of Michael Tillison. Tillison's attempts to recover his stolen property led him into a confrontation in which he was killed by one of informer Huff's brothers or associates. (See adjoining story.)

I asked State's Attorney Ron Dozier if he really intended to prosecute the MEG case which informer Huff set up against his girlfriend. Dozier said he was aware of the case and intended to look at it closely to see if Huff entrapped her.

"It reminds me of the Shelby Stiger case," Dozier said.

Shelby Stiger worked as an informer in MEG's first few months. He made hundreds of dollars by selling phony heroin to MEG through his friend Sammy Neal, who merely transferred a package from Stiger to a MEG agent, and passed money back from MEG to Stiger. Stiger got money for the phony heroin, plus extra money from MEG for setting up Neal. Neal spent four months in jail awaiting charges for delivery of a



substance represented to be a controlled substance, until he passed a polygraph test and won dismissal of his charges.

Afterwards, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a \$1 million suit against MEG for Neal's entrapment. The suit was dropped, however, because ACLU could not prove actual conscious involvement of the MEG agent--the sworn police officer who actually took

the purported heroin from Neal. ACLU could prove the informer, Stiger, committed entrapment, but Stiger wasn't worth suing--he didn't have a million dollars.

I asked Dozier how he could even prosecute a case based on a man getting revenge against his girlfriend.

"As a human being I might find his motives morally repugnant, but as a prosecutor I am only examining the case for possible entrapment," the state's attorney said, confirming what we always knew about the distinction between prosecutors and people.

MEG guidelines for using informers have always prohibited making cases based on vengeful motives, and they also ban using personal friendship as a basis for a set-up.

MEG has always ignored these guidelines, as well as others theoretically drafted to curb informers' tendencies to violate popularly held notions of minimal standards of justice or decency.

If the state's attorney wanted to, he could force MEG to comply with its own guidelines for informer conduct by simply refusing to prosecute any cases set up by an informer violating the guidelines. But he doesn't want to. ●

--M.S.

# State's attorney reveals

So what's new?

# class bias

While we were discussing the scummy antics of MEG informer Ray Huff, State's Attorney Ron Dozier accidentally revealed his distorted perception of who commits crimes and who doesn't--a distortion which helps to explain why poor people suffer more frequently and more intensely from the power of the state's attorney's office.

Huff became a MEG informer to set up his girlfriend. He also committed a burglary which ultimately led to a full-scale shootout, a murder, four grand jury investigations, and the five-month imprisonment of an innocent man. (See adjoining stories. Huff shouldn't get the blame for much of this, as the state's attorney himself is primarily responsible for an innocent man being charged with the murder.)

In discussing Huff's employment by MEG, I asked how the state's attorney could justify having such a sleazy character represent law enforcement.

Dozier agreed with my evaluation of Huff's character, and even added a few adjectives of his own. But he went on to justify Huff's employment by saying, "Unfortunately your upstanding middle-class citizen just doesn't have the information about who deals in drugs."

Wrong, Ron.

Plenty of "upstanding middle-class citizens" use the sort of drugs MEG goes after. They use them regularly, and they know where they get them.

These upstanding middle-class citizens --types like the lawyers Dozier regularly works with--ingest illegal substances with other upstanding middle-class citizens who are their friends, some of whom happen to deal drugs occasionally. If they were willing, these upstanding middle-class citizens could provide information about the same sort of low-level, occasional drug dealer that MEG usually busts.

After some reminding, the state's attorney does have an abstract, intellectual understanding that, yes, middle-class people do commit crimes, that middle-class people do use illegal substances and sell them to their friends.

But at a gut level, the state's attorney's ongoing picture of a drug dealer continues independent of his intellectual understanding. At a gut level, the state's attorney still thinks of a drug dealer as being poor, less educated, and living a less stable life.

The state's attorney strongly dislikes drug dealers. But remember, it takes a strong act of will for Dozier to conceive of middle-class people as drug dealers. The people he thinks of as he sits around being disgusted by drug dealing are the people who have non-middle-class characteristics and lifestyles.

And I am convinced that at the heart of Dozier's hatred of drug users and dealers--and at the heart of Dozier's

feelings about most of the people his office prosecutes--is actually a strong personal dislike for people from a different social class.

Oh, sure, Dozier wouldn't hesitate to nail a middle-class person if he had the right case in front of him. His class prejudice certainly doesn't neutralize his strong love for a conviction.

But I am convinced that Dozier's class prejudice influences his enthusiasm for seeking a strong sentence. A middle-class defendant's crime is more likely to be viewed as an exception, a mistake, a fluke in an otherwise upstanding life. I suspect Dozier would be satisfied with a conviction, and wouldn't press strongly for a stiff sentence. But someone who fits into Dozier's distorted picture of "the criminal type" is in for it. Dozier will pursue a stiff sentence as though he were personally offended by the defendant's presence in the free world.



The class bias in the prosecutor's office is not new with Ron Dozier--he merely makes it more obvious. The state's attorney himself understands, on an intellectual level, that his office prosecutes only the types of crime committed by certain sectors of society. Dozier says the state's attorney's office is set up basically to prosecute "street crime," which I translate to mean crimes committed mostly by poor people. And the people who run the system which processes these poor people--the judges and lawyers--all come from a different social class, with different values and lifestyles. No matter who takes Ron Dozier's place in 1980, this situation will remain.

--Mark Silverstein

## Out of both sides of his mouth

"I knew she was telling the truth. After seven years as a prosecutor there are cases where I know someone's lying and someone's telling the truth."

--State's Attorney Ron Dozier, quoted in the Pantagraph 8/12/79 explaining why he never gave a polygraph to Kelli Heck, the key witness who implicated Courtney Hurt in the murder of Michael Tillison, even though this key witness changed her story several times and was a friend of other possible suspects. (After five months in jail and four days into his murder trial, Hurt was freed when Dozier changed his mind about prosecuting July 12.)

"We're all suckers and fools when it comes to our gullibility in getting smooth-talked."

--Ron Dozier, speaking at a consumer fraud program, quoted in the Pantagraph 8/24/79.



**DISCRIMINATION BY RACE,  
COLOR, RELIGION, SEX,  
ANCESTRY, NATIONAL ORIGIN,  
OR AGE\*  
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\*Age means 40-65 years old.

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**Chief deputy sez**

**'We're better**

To complain about last issue's article "Brienen's Brigade Blockades Empty House," Sheriff Brienen's Chief Deputy Ed O'Farrell phoned the Post-Amerikan.

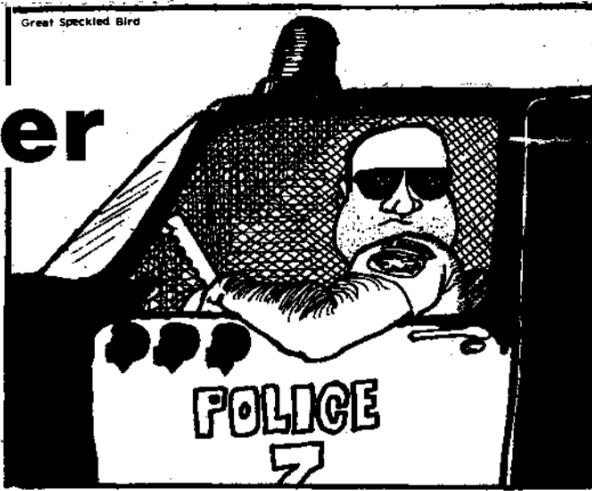
"I don't think it calls for a story like this, with this kind of language," the Chief Deputy protested.

Using already-public accounts, the Post story chided the sheriff's cops for their 2½ hour seige of an empty house at 305 Leland. Disturbing the quiet tree-lined street, a platoon of heavily-armed flak-jacketed cops hiding behind squad cars bellowed through bullhorns to coax the non-existent suspect out of the vacant house. Wanted for an earlier attempted shooting on the west side, the suspect had supposedly phoned the sheriff's department, who traced the call to the Leland address...

"Your story left out the most important fact," the irritated Chief Deputy told the Post. "I've never heard of a bad phone trace before."

In addition, O'Farrell said, sheriff's police dialed the number of the empty house, and heard what sounded like someone picking up the receiver and then hanging up. Police did this three times, and a reporter did it once, according to O'Farrell. (As Didi's P-A story asked, "Why would any hiding suspect pick up a ringing phone?")

"It must have been a problem with the phone lines, but in all fairness to GenTel, I've never had this happen before," O'Farrell said.



Pressing further, the Chief Deputy quoted from the Post story's evaluation of the sheriff's department's services: that they are "worth no more than a truckload of hair."

"Now that's biased reporting," Chief Deputy O'Farrell fumed.

I agreed with him, but pointed out that its bias was so upfront that no one could get "misled" by it. "Look, don't be so thin-skinned," I suggested. "When you guys look dumb, the Post-Amerikan is going to rub it in--deep."

"Well, I'll have to admit, I've never compared myself to a truckload of hair before. It is one of the better putdowns I've heard," the Chief Deputy remarked.

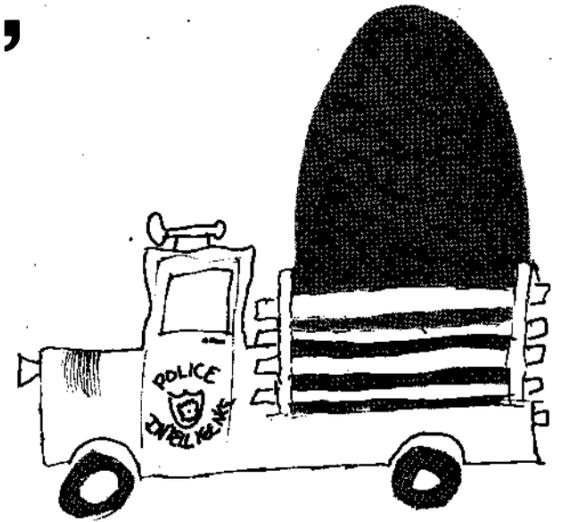
**than a truckload of hair'**

--M.S.

"I just don't think it's a fair story," O'Farrell continued. "Of course we were armed. The guy had been seen with two guns earlier. You try to make us look foolish for standing there so long, but we were using restraint. Instead of going and kicking the door in, we tried to talk him out so no one would get hurt."

Considering that the house really did turn out to be empty, I pointed out that he'd have to admit that his police forces really did look pretty foolish.

"There's no doubt it does make you look foolish when you do that," Chief Deputy admitted. "That's why we're going to be more leery of phone traces in the future."



Post-Amerikan vol. 8, no.4  
September 1979 page 6

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<p>9 <b>POOL TOURNEY</b> TROPHIES! CASH PRIZES!</p>	<p>10 <b>guru guru</b> From Germany with STRATOSLED</p>	<p>11 <b>JOHN LEE HOOKER</b> with Guest HURRICANE RUTH</p>	<p>12 <b>GOAL KITCHEN</b></p>	<p>13 <b>ALESHA</b></p>	<p>14 <b>Fat Louie</b></p>	<p>15</p>
<p>1 <b>\$1 PITCHERS</b> FRIDAYS 4 TO 6 PM</p>	<p>4-7 <b>HAPPY HOUR FRIDAY</b> 35¢ Pabst or Millers 12 oz. Draft 70¢ Bottle Beer 60¢ Wine 90¢ Bar \$1.00 Call</p>	<p>18 <b>Duke Humatec</b> with the All-Star Frogs</p>	<p>19 <b>Ruby Starr</b> <b>the GUY LINE</b> with guests</p>	<p>20 <b>HOWLIN' AT THE MOON</b> Open Bar Night!</p>	<p>21 <b>PORK n HAYANA DUCKS</b></p>	<p>22 <b>Kool Ray and the Polaroidz</b></p>
<p>23 <b>Divinyl Madness Record Convention</b></p>	<p>25 <b>LONNIE BROOKS</b></p>	<p>26 <b>Lines</b> With former members of SKILLET &amp; BOO RADLEY</p>	<p>27 <b>HEARTSFIELD</b></p>	<p>28 <b>CODY JARRETT BAND</b></p>	<p>29 <b>with special Saturday Nite Guest JIM SCHWALL</b></p>	<p>29</p>

# A day in the life of a farmworker

On July 26 I started and quit my job as a detassler. I was working for a man named John McIntyre. Now, I knew that detassling corn meant long hours and boring work, but how hard could it be to castrate corn plants? I soon found out.

My alarm went off at 5 (that's a.m., by the way, for those of you who, like me, did not know that 5 o'clock came twice in the same day) and I stumbled into the kitchen to put on water for coffee. I went back to the bedroom and got dressed and valiantly attempted to put my hair into pig tails which was difficult to accomplish as my eyes were still closed.

After half-way accomplishing both tasks, I went back to the kitchen to find that I had, of course, put too much water in the kettle and it would probably not boil until seven o'clock. So I made instant coffee with luke-warm water, put on my boots, smoked a cigarette, and chugged the tepid fake caffeine.

At 5:15 I picked up my thermos of lemonade, my lunch, my John Deere hat, and my cigarettes, got into my car, and headed for Trinity Grade School's parking lot where the bus that was to transport me to the corn field was scheduled to arrive at 5:30. After I had chain-smoked 5 or 6 more cigarettes and chatted with the 14 and 15-year-olds who were to be my co-workers, the promised bus did indeed arrive, but not until almost 6.

Trinity School is the bus's last stop, and my opinion was that it was already full. But the driver kept shouting "Three to a seat! Three to a seat!" in an attempt to fit the 20 of us onto a bus which already contained 45 people.



The bus was an old grade school bus whose seats were built for two 6-year-olds, not for 3 grown people, and the ride to the farm past Heyworth was incredibly awful. It turned out to be the best part of the day.

We got to the field about 20 after 6 and piled out of the bus and put on our garbage bags as it was wet and cold in the field. Then we got assigned to crews of 5 or 6. My crew was great. (Actually it was god-awful, which was, of course, what made it great.) There was an 11-year-old girl and her 12- or 13-year-old sister who were almost but not quite tall enough to reach the tassles, a 14-year-old boy who knew at least what corn looked like but had spent much of his life walking beans so he wasn't too sure what was expected, a man about my age whose credentials were much the same as the boy's except that he had never even walked beans, and myself who, after our crew boss had explained to me the difference between corn and weeds and had then explained what a tassle was and what to do with it, was pretty clear as to what the job entailed.

We were, to say the least, the worst crew there. Our crew boss, Leroy, who looked like a misplaced factory worker, spent most of his time finding tassles we had missed, and we missed a lot of them, and doing half our rows for all of us so we could "catch up." I was never real clear what we were supposed to catch up to, because we were all working at the same rate--very slowly.

The second problem we had (the first being none of us knew what the hell we were doing) was the weather. As you will recall, the weather had not been seasonal. Not only had it rained, it had rained. When John McIntyre called me the night before to tell me to report for work, he had mentioned the fact that the fields were "a bit muddy." John McIntyre would probably describe WWII as a slight skirmish.

The water standing the field was ankle deep, the mud was, of course, much deeper. By 6:30 my water-proofed boots were soaked and by 6:45 my socks and feet were, too. When I was hard-core into weight-lifting I used to run at the track at the YMCA with 2-pound ankle weights on. Walking through the fields with mud caked in and on one's boots is like walking with 10-pound ankle weights. It was not too bad the first hour or so, but after that every step became a major effort.

Leroy had told us that they had run some kind of machine through the field which would detassle 80% of the plants so he could not understand, even considering our speed, what was taking us so long. He had us do a hundred count. So I counted 100 plants and counted the number I had to detassle--95. Leroy stopped asking what the problem was soon after that.

After we had done three rows I felt it had to be about noon I was so tired. I bravely asked someone with a watch for the time. It was 9:30.

At 10:30 we walked back to the bus and had a 20-minute break. I drank half a quart of lemonade and the first glass of water I had seen all day. At 10:50 we went back to the field. At 2 we had another 20-minute break, and at 4:30 we went home.

I, as well as the rest of the people, had spent 10 hours walking through mud castrating corn plants in the muggy dampness of the morning and the humid heat of the afternoon with two 20-minute breaks, and water only on those breaks. By 10:30 I was exhausted; by 2:00 I was dead.

Leroy had told us when we headed for the bus at 2 that we were going home. Leroy lied. I tried to quit at 2 and no one would let me. I was told that I had agreed to work for the day and that I was going to work for the day. I was probably not as forceful as I could have been but I was tired



and frustrated and in pain, and I had visions of their leaving me outside Heyworth forever if I did not go back to the field, so I went back. Very slowly. At that point there was a little spot behind my left ear which was the only place on my entire body that did not hurt.

John McIntyre had told us at two that we would only have to do one more row apiece. John McIntyre lied. We had to do three more apiece, which meant we had to walk an extra row to get back to the bus. I did live to tell about the experience, which at 3:30 I was seriously questioning. I was convinced that I would be found dead in the field by the harvester come fall.

I tend to make John McIntyre the villain in all this, which in my scene is truly the case, but in the larger sense of the entire play, the villain is not one man. It is the entire system of employment policies which exist because of the special regulations governing farmworkers. I have always supported the efforts to make employment policies more fair to farmworkers, but for the first time in my life I understand what the people are going through. Slavery was abolished on paper in this country in 1863. But slavery is still very much in practice in 1979.

I personally did not come out too badly in all of this. I made (theoretically, as I have seen no cash as yet) \$31.90 and ruined a \$30 pair of boots. My blisters have almost all healed, and I have stopped having nightmares of being whipped to death with corn tassles.

I think I have gotten back at John McIntyre, too. I have what is traditionally known as a black thumb. I killed a perfectly healthy cactus in two weeks by doing nothing more than bringing it home. I figure my mere presence in the field that day probably wiped out John McIntyre's entire 1979 crop. Serves him right, I think. Maybe next year he'll support the agricultural strike.

--Deborah Wiatt

# Produce owner supports alternatives to waste

June's issue of the P-A introduced the reality that there are enormous amounts of edible food tossed daily into the garbage of many groceries in Bloomington-Normal. This reality was experienced by two of the P-A staff on several different occasions. We procured large quantities of vegetables, free of charge. If we had shopped for these vegetables in the stores, we would have paid exorbitant prices. Several people in B-N have since shared our experiences in dumpster hunting, confirming that enormous quantities of edible food are being negligently disposed of daily.

Last month's issue related the responses of store managers and owners, whose dumpsters we had found to be most profitable. The majority of their responses attempted to

## Poetry

From One Dreamer to Another  
--by Susan

Dark blue clouds lay in intricate patterns on this flat midwest horizon that races by my window.

Ever so quickly, gone.

Light poles, houses, strands of light from who knows where.

--I know where. I am riding on a train, you can't fool me. Those are just trucks and cars travelling interstate on the road that runs alongside these rickety tracks. Rickety tracks, clackety clack. The railroad days are near an end. Clackety clack, we can't go back.

--Progress pushes us on down the line. Why take a train? we now have airplanes. To fly like a bird was man's earliest dream.

But dreaming has never been quite good enough. they put dreamers away in a nice little boxes. Thorazine is the name of the game. Technology is winning. I can hardly breathe. It's poisoned our water and the food that we eat.

This train that I ride, well, you're on it too. This is our life and it's going very fast. By the trees, birds, and lakes and the fresh mountain streams. But don't think too badly of technology. Just sit back and relax and take a nice cool drink--of Thorazine.

Get back in your box!

blatantly deny the amount of wholesome, edible food being pitched each day. These blatant denials dissipated, however, when we informed them we had personally consumed their trash.

One exception to these capitalists who fed us their lies so that we wouldn't eat their garbage was Jack Hocker, store owner of Jack's Produce. Jack confirmed that this waste existed; however, he saw no alternative.

The Post located an alternative which Jack is willing to support. Home Sweet Home Mission had informed us that since they serve 150 to 200 free meals daily, they could utilize the produce which Jack would otherwise be forced to dispose of because of its slight deterioration. Bruised fruits and vegetables are worthy of consumption if they are used soon after obtaining them. Jack would have to toss these, however, because people would not usually purchase them.

Jack and Mike Kreppel, Asst. Director of the mission, met in mid-July and arranged for the mission to pick up

the produce, which Jack no longer felt was salable, on a daily basis.

As of Thursday, August 23rd, Mike Kreppel and Jack Hocker have been in touch again, and Kreppel has said the mission will begin picking up on Friday, August 24th. Kreppel also says the mission will make a pick-up Monday through Saturday at a specific time in the morning which has been agreed upon by both the mission and Hocker.

The mission sent someone out to pick up this produce only three consecutive days in July. When we contacted Mike Kreppel to find out why they were not taking advantage of this free food, he said he was not aware that the pick-ups were not being made.

Heavy credit to Jack Hocker, owner of Jack's Produce, one of the few concerned food distributors in B-N. His action to donate food, free of charge, rather than pitching it should be followed by the capitalistic store owners and managers whose only concern, up to this point, appears to be profit rather than people. •

--Dolly Dumpster

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# Landlord blues: invasion and evasion

Post-Amerikan vol. 8, no. 4  
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Sometimes the great forces of our society combine to produce such a horrifying (but unfortunately not-so-rare) creature, that he must be classified as a Modern Amerikan Frankenstein. Such a creature is Ronald Graves of 103 N. Devonshire Dr., Bloomington.

The forces that give Ronald Graves his particular ghoulish style are a truly dreadful mixture of being a man, an ex-soldier, and a born-again Catholic. And well you might ask: "How could anyone with such direly destructive deformities survive in our midst? Surely he has the decency to lurk about only at night, sleeping in gutters and eating the pollutants from our streams."

To the contrary, faithful Post Amerikan readers, this man dares to be a landlord!

It was in his role of landlord that I first had dealings with Ronald Graves. He bought the property at 402½ E. Monroe where I was living with my 2 housemates, Rozanne and Terri. (He also owns the property at 402 E. Monroe and 405 Gridley St.)

Initially our encounters with Mr. Graves were merely annoying. When we'd call him to do repairs, he'd show up a week after he'd promised to, just as we were sitting down to dinner. He would lay unwanted conversation upon us, following us around and bending our resentful ears to the extent that it always took him 3 or 4 sessions to finish a 2-hour job. We quickly learned to leave our home when he came over to "work."

It didn't take Ronald Graves long to graduate from being merely annoying to being positively obnoxious.

One Saturday morning around 7:30 (that's a.m.) Terri was awakened by loud, persistent pounding on the front door. Just as she was stumbling out of bed and into a bathrobe, she heard a key turn in the lock and the door opened. By the time she reached the hallway Mr. Graves had let himself in to our apartment, asking "Can I use your phone?"

I live in a rape culture and as a woman I am particularly sensitive to this vulnerability. That's one reason I have locks on my door--to keep strange men out of my home. All three of us women living at 402½ E. Monroe felt invaded by Ronald Graves' forceful entrance. Our illusion that our home was a haven, protecting us from potential attack, had just been shattered.

A week later Ronald Graves repeated his performance early one snowy morning. But this time the safety chain was on: When he slipped his key in and opened the door the few inches it would give, I was there waiting for him.

Having been awakened about two hours earlier than I had planned by some man invading my home for the second time, I was mad. I made Mr. Graves stand in the cold while, through the crack in the door, I told him we would not tolerate these intrusions. He babbled something about an emergency, his car being stuck in the snow. I let him know he had the right to try to wake us for an emergency, but, if we did not respond, he had no right to use his key to enter our apartment.

Finally, I let him in to use the phone.

Ronald Graves suffers from an affliction common to many landlords and other imperialist oppressors. It is called Hyperegoentrism. It can be recognized by the frequent use of the word MY, as in MY property, and by a disconcerting, some might even say sick, inability to view situations from anybody else's viewpoint.

I guess this is a useful skill to develop for killing "gooks" in Vietnam. In all fairness to Ronald Graves, I realize that he hated being a soldier and his being in Asia was a result of entrapment in the powerful Amerikan imperialist system. However, Mr. Graves could have learned from his war experiences to fight aggression, invasion, and proprietarianism. Instead, he is promoting these values by being an aggressive, invading landlord.

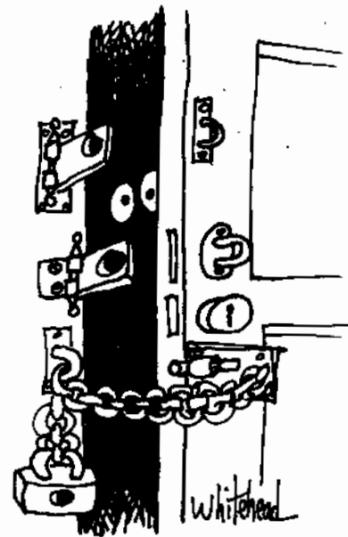


His second invasion of our home triggered a minor war between Mr. Graves and our household. At one point, Ronald Graves threatened to tow away my van unless I removed it from the up-till-then deserted driveway of 405 Gridley St., where it had been parked all winter. When a few days later it was still parked there, he called me on the telephone, yelling and screaming that I had given him no flexibility when he'd had an emergency and he was not going to show me any now! It was clear to me that Mr. Graves was intent on using his powers as a landowner to avenge himself.

The rest of the time we lived at our apartment we successfully avoided Ronald Graves.

In May 1979 our household moved out of 402½ E. Monroe St. One month later we still had not heard a word from Mr. Graves about the return of our \$150 damage deposit. So, Rozanne wrote him, and lo and behold a check (dated 6-28-79) arrived in the mail. We were elated to be \$50 richer--or so we dreamed. The check bounced and a call to Prairie State Bank revealed that ever since Mr. Graves had first opened his account there it had been overdrawn!

A phone call to Mr. Graves produced a letter from him which stated that he would send another check on July 8, 1979. This note also complimented us on our "meticulous" job of cleaning up the apartment.



July 8, 1979, came and went--and no check from Mr. Graves. We began once again to call him, but now only his wife answered the phone, saying Ron wasn't at home. None of our messages to Ron was ever answered.

Finally, we decided to visit Mr. Graves in person. Rozanne and I, plus three of our friends, went to his nice, split-level suburban house off East Washington St. The Graves' 6-year-old daughter answered the door and, obviously agitated, told us her father was not home. We asked to speak to her mother. Mrs. Graves was hostile and aggressive, accusing us of leaving our apartment a filthy mess and informing us that if we expected the full \$150 we would get nothing--slamming the door in our faces.

It is a strange experience to be ripped off by people whose salaries are easily 8 times your own. It gave me a gut-level understanding of the French Revolution, tenant unions, and especially the slogan "Eat the Rich." At that moment there was nothing I would have liked better than to take a bite out of Ron Graves' jugular!

Determined as never before to get our money, we sought help in the law. Quickly we learned that we could not bring criminal charges against the Graves because their passing a bad check to us for a damage deposit refund is not a crime! But, we learned we could file in Small Claims Court.

Armed with this information, we had a lawyer warn the Graves that we would file suit if we did not receive a money order or certified check by July 25, 1979. August 1 we received our second letter from R. Graves, saying that he would have \$175 (an extra \$25 for our trouble) in to us by Aug. 8.

What a victory when, as promised, the money finally arrived!

I wish I could believe that Mr. Graves is one of a kind. But I know there are many more like him, because he is a product of Amerika. Janis Ian described Graves and his like in one of her songs: "You live beyond your means/ On other people's dreams/ And that's 'succeeding'."

Kapitalism tells that happiness is a house in the suburbs, 2 or more cars, and all the electrical appliances you can plug in. And to achieve this dream, you have to rob the poor.

Eat the rich!•

--Luma

# Federal anti-gay bill introduced

The New Right is revving up its oppression machine again to make its annual attack on gay people. Two years ago Anita Bryant was leading the charge. Last year it was John Briggs and his infamous Proposition 6. This year the newly formed "Christian Voice" lobby has teamed with a Representative from Georgia to introduce the first anti-gay measure to the U.S. Congress.

House Concurrent Resolution 166 (HCR 166) was introduced by Rep. Larry McDonald (D-GA) on July 24, 1979. Its main point is that "homosexual acts and the class of individuals who advocate such conduct shall never receive special consideration or a protected status under the law."

Although anti-gay amendments to pending bills have been proposed before, this is the first full-scale legislative attempt at the congressional level to block civil rights for lesbians and gay men.

HCR 166 is admittedly a response to the National Gay Rights Bill (H.R. 2074, the Waxman-Weiss Bill), which has 46 co-sponsors to date. A spokesperson for the Christian Voice group declared, "This is the beginning of a national campaign to oppose H.R. 2074." The lobby also announced plans to urge its 100,000 members (1500 are ministers) to write their congressional representatives in support of McDonald's resolution.

In their statements to the press and in the resolution itself, the CV has tried hard to create the impression that they are not conducting a campaign of hate and persecution. HCR 166 contains this sentence: "It can also be stated that no man should ever hold malice towards another." (The entire text of the resolution is printed elsewhere on this page.)

But the resolution also piously proclaims that "consensual sodomy and other homosexual acts should never be accepted as legitimate in this Republic" and that the "idealism of this Republic . . . would be clearly debased by the acceptance of such action."

The malice of HCR 166 lies not only in this assumption that gay people are immoral and offensive. It also implies that lesbians and gay men are not deserving of protection against discrimination. If Congress were to approve the McDonald resolution, the message to the nation would be: it's all right to despise gay people and to continue discriminating against them.

This position, it seems to me, is even worse than the attitude of the good Germans who looked the other way when Jews, gays, and others were being carted off to the concentration camps in the 1930s. HCR 166 doesn't just turn away from discrimination and persecution; it gives its approval in the name of God and the idealism of the Republic.



*Don't you know there's 'a little gay' in everyone?"*

The phony attempt of Christian Voice to duck the charge of harboring malice toward gay people is outdone only by their arrogance in claiming that this resolution somehow upholds the country's ideals. What about the supposed separation of church and state? HCR 166 tromps all over that ideal.

It also violates the Constitutional guarantee of equal protection under the law. McDonald's resolution exploits the reality that some people in this country have to have their rights insured; civil rights don't come automatically to everyone in equal measure. By declaring gay people unfit for "special consideration or protected status under the law," Christian Voice is denying us the legislative means to secure our rights and get equal protection from harassment and discrimination. Does anyone still wonder why there were riots in San Francisco?

Another point to notice in HCR 166 is the clear indication that the gay issue is just the first step in a whole program "to turn our hearts back to God and away from the secular humanism that has led us to this day in our history." (I shudder to think what would have happened to slavery, woman's suffrage, and the Vietnam War if the country had waited for the pious Christians to do something about these issues. Thank God for secular humanism, whatever it is!)

Obviously, the people at Christian Voice want the entire country to sing their song, and they mean to start by muzzling gay people: "Let us have this turning finally take place with this issue," says HCR 166, "and let it begin here and now."

The anti-gay resolution has been referred to the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional and Civil Rights, which is chaired, fortunately, by Don Edwards (D-CA), a supporter of the National Gay Rights Bill. It seems unlikely that Edwards will even hold hearings on the resolution.

But the danger of HCR 166 doesn't lie in its chances for passage. The director of the Gay Rights National Lobby, Steve Endean, fears that the McDonald resolution will provide a rallying point for the Christian Voice lobby and its friends. Elected officials do respond to large amounts of mail, and the furor that the Christians can whip up over HCR 166 may seriously damage the already shaky climate for lesbian and gay civil rights in Congress.

Endean is encouraging gay people and their supporters to write to their Congressional representatives in opposition to HCR 166 and in support of the National Gay Rights Bill (H.R. 2074).

The vocal Christians have an incredible system for generating a large number of letters at a moment's notice. They can also use the network of fundamentalist television shows, which reportedly reach 30 million viewers each week.

Gay people and their friends will have to write a lot of letters to combat this religious conglomerate.

Our local Congressperson is Edward Madigan; his address is 1728 Longworth House Office Building, Wash., D.C. 20515. Illinois' Senators are Charles Percy (4321 Dirksen Office Bldg., Wash D.C. 20510) and Adlai E. Stevenson (456 Russell Office Bldg., Wash., D.C. 20510).

--Ferdydurke

Sources: Gay Community News (Boston) and Gaylife (Chicago)

## House Concurrent Resolution 166

This is the entire text of Rep. McDonald's anti-gay resolution:

"Whereas homosexual individuals have over the last several years pressed their conduct and behavior strikingly before the eyes of the public in an attempt to gain legitimacy, acceptance and recognition under law; the need has arisen for this great legal body, the Congress of the United States, to finally address this class and their conduct.

"A man's own abomination against God may well be at times a matter solely between his maker and himself in the pursuit of eternal salvation.

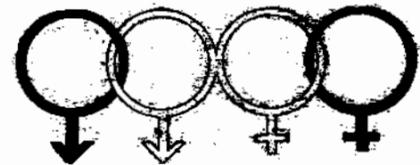
"It also can be stated that no man should ever hold malice towards another.

"Nevertheless, it is unequivocally clear that consensual sodomy and other homosexual acts should never be accepted as legitimate in this Republic, nor should the class of individuals who advocate such conduct gain special consideration or protected status under law.

"The idealism of this Republic that is embodied in its codes, protected under its laws, emulated by its institutions would be clearly debased by the acceptance of such action.

"The time has come, America, to turn our hearts back to God and away from the secular humanism that has led us to this day in our history. Let us have this turning finally take place with this issue and let it begin here and now.

"Be it, therefore, resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that homosexual acts and the class of individuals who advocate such conduct shall never receive special consideration or a protected status under law."



# Gays to demonstrate for rights

On Oct. 14, lesbians and gay men, along with their supporters, will march on Washington, D. C. This will be the first national mass demonstration for equal rights by lesbians and gay men in history. Masses of gay people will be there to shock the world into realizing just how large the homosexual minority really is.

Planning for the march on Washington has been underway for several months. Although there have been disagreements about the specifics of the political platform, the march now seems to be gathering momentum and unified support of the gay community around the country.

The political demands of the march are: 1) repeal all anti-lesbian/gay laws; 2) pass a comprehensive lesbian/gay rights bill in Congress; 3) issue a presidential executive order banning discrimination based on sexual preference in federal government; 4) end discrimination in lesbian mother and gay father custody cases; and 5) protect lesbian and gay youth from any laws which are used to discriminate against, oppress, and/or harass them in their homes, schools, jobs, and social environments.

The major events of the march weekend include the parade and rally on Oct. 14, the National Third World Lesbian/Gay Conference Oct. 12-15, a National Gay Business Breakfast Oct. 14, an International Gay Sports Expo on Oct. 13, and Congressional lobbying visits on Oct. 15.

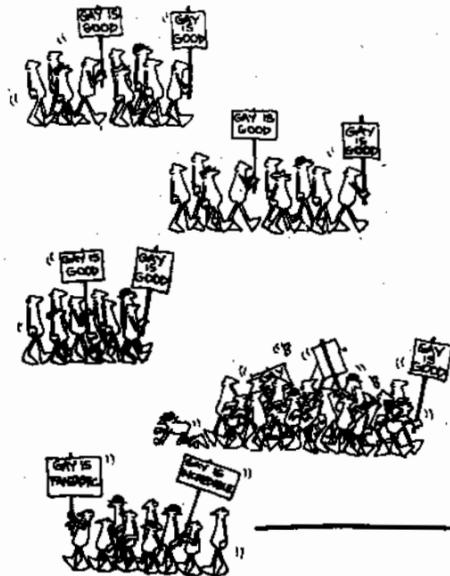
Two events have been recently added: a meeting of the National Democratic Party gay caucus on Oct. 13; and a "Night Before" disco, rock, jazz, bluegrass festival.

The Constituent Lobby Day (Oct. 15) has been added specifically to oppose the McDonald resolution (see story elsewhere in the Post) and to mobilize support for the federal lesbian/gay civil rights bill (H.R. 2074). A spokesperson for the Gay Rights National Lobby announced his group's support and said that those who fear the march might be "too militant" should look at it from a different

perspective: "It is an effort for citizens to seek redress from their government. As such, it is truly in the best American tradition."



Organizers are now expecting several thousands of gay people and their supporters to attend the march. Co-ordinated travel plans are in high



gear and a toll-free number for the National Transportation Information Center has been set up to give up-to-the-minute travel data from major U.S. cities to the march.\* "Planes, trains, and buses from all parts of the country are filling up," says Greg Carmack of the transportation office in Houston.



Sales for Amtrak's Gay Freedom Train to the march indicate that a complete sell-out is likely. The Gay Freedom Train will conduct a whistle-stop tour on its way to Washington, with rallies in 11 cities along the route. Feminist comedienne Robin Tyler and the Rev. Troy Perry, founder of the Metropolitan Community Church, will headline the train's tour.



Several people from Bloomington/Normal --representing ISU's Gay People's Alliance and the Gay Awareness/Action Union--will attend the march. The local march organizers for this area are in Champaign--at Gay Illini--and can be reached at 333-1187.

--Ferdydurke

\*Note: The toll-free number is 800-528-7382. It's supposed to be operating 24 hours a day, but I've called it 10 different times recently and haven't been able to get an answer.

## Johns Hopkins halts transsexual surgery

Baltimore, MD--Johns Hopkins Hospital will no longer perform sex-change operations because research done by Dr. John K. Meyer failed to indicate any improvement in the lives of transsexuals.

Meyer, director of the sexual behaviors consultation unit at Johns Hopkins, performed the first study which compared a group of 24 post-operative transsexuals with a group of 26 who did not have surgery. "What we found," Meyer said, "is that both operated and non-operated transsexuals improved roughly to an equal extent and that, in fact, the non-operated group's improvement was statistically more significant."

The report concluded that "surgical intervention has done nothing objective beyond what time and psychotherapy can do" to "rehabilitate" the social life of transsexuals. Surgeons at Johns Hopkins have performed approximately 100 sex-change operations since the 1960s. Officials said that 25 to 40% of the 100 persons who visit the hospital's sexual behaviors unit annually desire transsexual surgery.

--Gay Community News (Boston)



## Praise the Lord, pass the earthquake

San Jose, CA--Just as the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors was about to vote on a non-discrimination ordinance Aug. 6, an earthquake shook the area.

"There are no accidents," shouted one of the more than 1,000 fundamentalists gathered to protest the ordinance. "The earthquake is God's hand telling you to vote against this ordinance." "Praise the Lord!" shouted the crowd.

The Board of Supervisors, unmoved by the earthquake and the opponents alike, voted 4-1 to approve the ordinance, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual preference in housing and employment.

--Gay Community News (Boston)

# Lesbian mother wins

For 13 days in late June and early July the Sangamon County Courthouse was the scene of a hotly contested custody suit. The children over whom custody was being fought were three girls, ages 15, 8, and 5. The girls' father, Lee Zelle, wanted custody of his daughters, as did their mother, Donna Zelle. This would seem to be an ordinary custody case except for one small detail: Donna Zelle is a lesbian.

Although Mr. Zelle publicly stated that lesbianism was not an issue in this case, the very fact that it was brought up by his attorney made it an issue. The fact that the judge, in his 14-page written decision, devoted five pages to lesbianism made it the issue, at least in the eyes of the Court.

Judge John Russell states in his decision, "The lesbianism of Donna J. Zelle is an issue which the Court has seriously considered....Notwithstanding petitioner's (Mr. Zelle) stance on respondent's (Ms. Zelle) lesbianism, the Court considers the sexual preference of the respondent in determining what is in the best interest and welfare of the minor children." (Parentheses added.)

While Judge Russell may have taken into account the sexual preference of Ms. Zelle, he also made it clear in his decision that he considered it an issue only as far as the welfare of the children was concerned. He underlined for emphasis Section B of the Illinois Revised Statutes in Section 602 of Chapter 40 which describes "the best interest of the child" and which reads, "The Court shall not consider conduct of a present or proposed custodian that does not affect his (sic) relationship to the child."

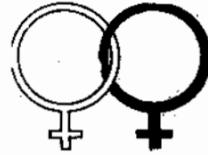
Judge Russell tried to maintain an open mind throughout the hearings and was determined to make his decision based on what he considered to be the "best interest of the children." "Whichever parent will maintain a wholesome and constructive relationship with the children and will place the children's interests first and provide a stable and loving home and whichever home the children have a better chance for full development, then that is the home they should be reared in," wrote Judge Russell.

Thomas Emmel, attorney for Mr. Zelle who acted as his own co-counsel, tried to prove that Mr. Zelle's home was the best for the children. Kristen Fischer and Roger Marsh, attorneys for Ms. Zelle, tried to prove the opposite. The result was a bitterly contested case which lasted three weeks and took its emotional and physical toll on everyone involved.

Expert witnesses flooded the courtroom like so many spectators at a circus. Child psychiatrists and psychologists, school teachers and principals, family

counselors and social workers were herded in, seemingly by the thousands, to testify for one or the other party. Experts on alcoholism and its affect on the family of an alcoholic testified literally for days. Dr. Richard Green, the nation's foremost authority on lesbian mothers and the children raised in a lesbian household, was summoned from New York to testify for Ms. Zelle.

the lesbian household and no peer harassment." (Underlining added by Judge Russell.)



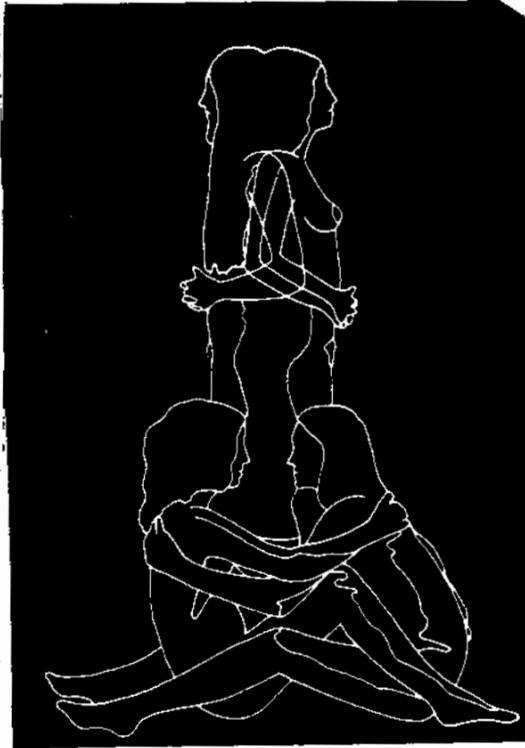
These, along with 10 other sources quoted by Judge Russell in his decision, allowed him to make the following statement: "The quality of homosexual relationships is to be assessed by the same basic criteria which have been applied to heterosexual relationships."

The judge's enlightened view of lesbianism and his realistic opinion of Mr. Zelle's abuse of alcohol and the affects of that behavior on the children were the two issues which were most pertinent in the determining of custody of the three girls. (The Zelle son is 18 and had chosen to live with his mother.)

After leaving everyone in suspense for twelve pages, Judge Russell finally stated his decision. "...it is the opinion of this Court that it is in the best interest of (the children) that they should be in the custody of their mother Donna J. Zelle and she is hereby awarded custody of the minor children. As custodian the mother of the minor children will provide family warmth and stability and parental support and guidance necessary for the development and growth of the children."

In so deciding, Judge Russell has made a precedent-setting opinion. The two youngest children had been in the temporary custody of their father for 18 months. Never before in this country, nor in any other that Ms. Zelle's attorneys are aware of, has a non-custodial lesbian mother been awarded custody of her children. This decision in a minor court has significance in itself, and if the appellate court agrees with the decision of Judge Russell, this case could have--probably will have--the potential for reviewing and revamping the entire way the issue of lesbian motherhood and gay fatherhood is treated by the courts of this country.

Most of the credit for Ms. Zelle's victory in this case must, in this writer's opinion, go to her attorneys Kris Fischer and Roger Marsh. I watched them in action in the courtroom, and I was with them during the preparation and strategy sessions while they worked on the best tactics for winning the case. Their services did not come cheaply, however, and Ms.



Judge Russell not only listened intently to the testimony presented in the courtroom on the issue of lesbianism, but he also sought out written decisions from other similar cases. From the San Diego Law Review (Vol. 12) he quoted "...Courts presented with custody cases involving lesbian mothers have responded with varying degrees of intelligence and compassion. Some have decreed the women to be per se unfit. Others have declared that homosexuality is just one of the relevant factors to be considered. Still others have awarded custody to the mother with the stipulation that she neither live with nor visit her lover except under strictly delineated circumstances. Only a few have recognized that lesbianism and lesbian relationships have no bearing in themselves on the question of fitness."

He also quoted from a Washington decision in which "a lesbian mother was granted permanent custody of her three children without restriction on the relationship with her lover. The judge stated that the order was based on his belief that a woman's sexual orientation is irrelevant to her fitness as a parent. A Court-ordered investigation revealed that the children suffered no detriment in



## FALCON MOTEL

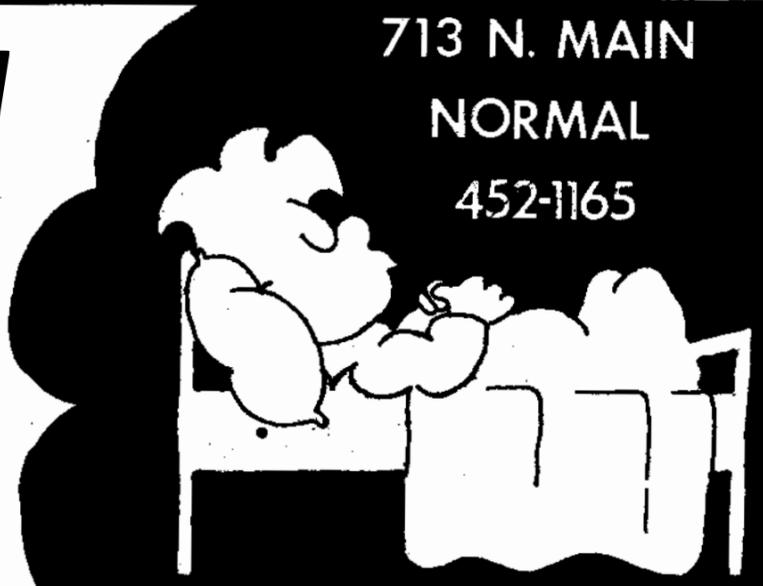
CABLE TV  
TELEPHONES  
ON U.S. 51

AIR CONDITIONED

713 N. MAIN

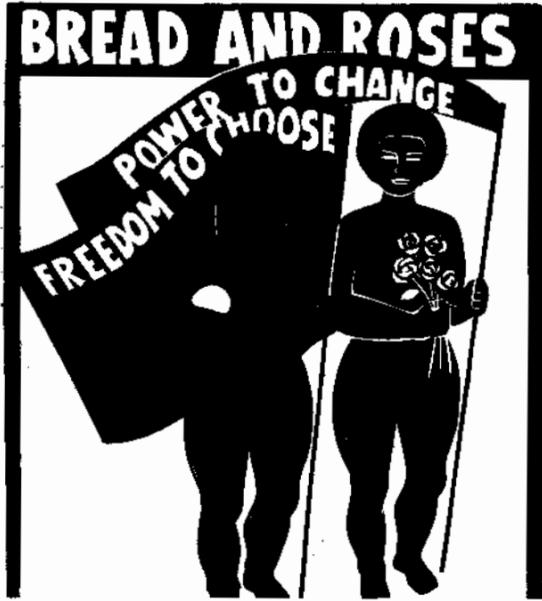
NORMAL

452-1165



# fight for custody

Zelle's legal fees alone (not counting the expert witness fees and court costs which ran in the neighborhood of



\$10,000) are currently in excess of \$20,000. If Mr. Zelle appeals this decision, which there is little doubt of his doing, Ms. Zelle's legal fees will skyrocket.

It is to help Ms. Zelle and other lesbian mothers and gay fathers engaged in custody or visitation cases in central Illinois that Prairie Custody Action Legal Fund was established. Prairie CALF is a non-profit organization which will consist mainly of a rotating fund for such cases. The major area of fund-raising for Prairie CALF at the moment is the distribution and sale of "Support Lesbian Mothers" T-shirts. The shirts are available locally at Small Changes Book Store.

I would personally like to congratulate Ms. Zelle for her victory in this decision, to thank Ms. Fischer and Mr. Marsh for their brilliant legal efforts, and to commend Judge Russell for doing his part in handing down an enlightened decision which has the potential of ending at least some of the oppression which seems to be inherent in what we know as justice in Amerika today.

--Deborah Wiatt



# Tell it straight to IPC

As a strong opponent of nuclear power, I am always on the lookout for new ways to tell the Illinois Power Co. (for the 100th time) that I don't want nukes!

Many of us who are opposed to nuclear power attend rallies, protests and demonstrations whenever possible to make our point known. We support Prairie Alliance, attend meetings, and write letters to our elected officials in hopes that through legislation we can create change.

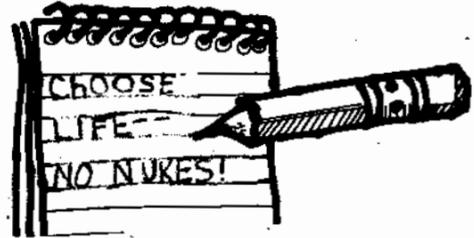
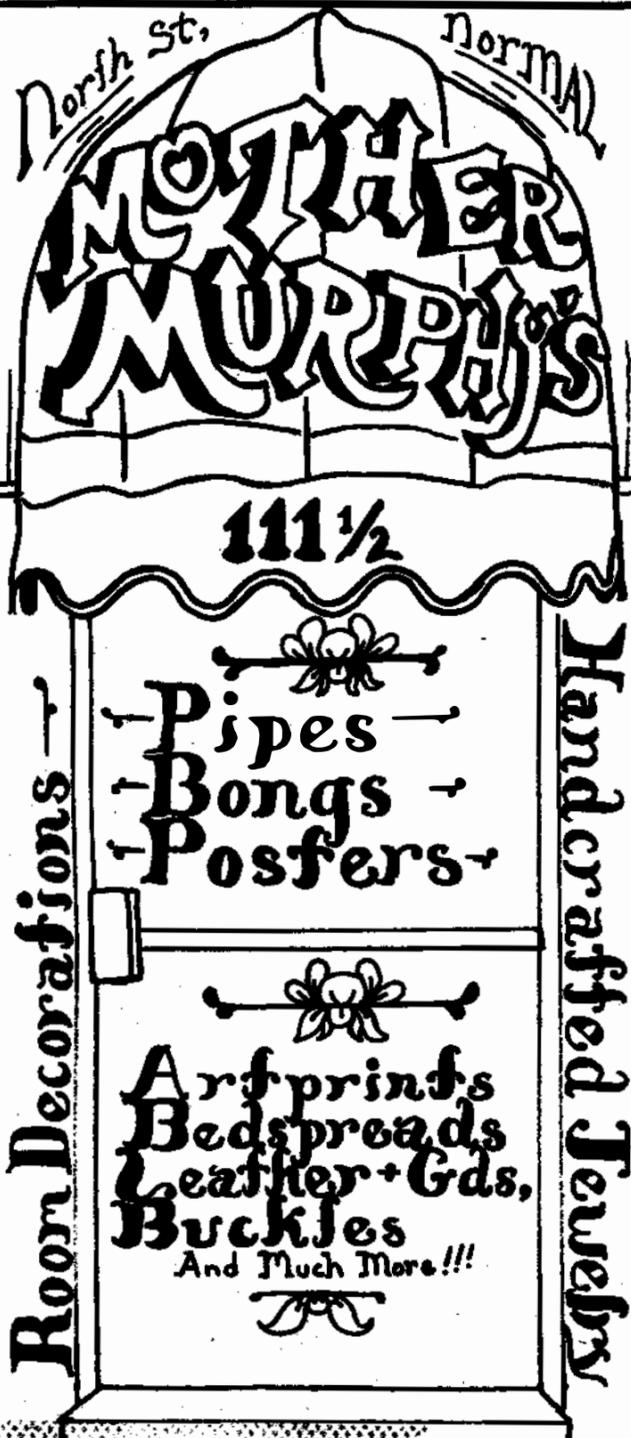
Wouldn't it be nice to have a direct line right to IPC? Say, a hot line to the company president himself? Just pick up the phone and let IPC know how we feel about nuclear power? Imagine talking to Wendell Kelly (IPC Pres.) and having him listen and respond to our individual ideas, thoughts, and criticisms. Fat chance!

Well, each month we, the consumers, actually do communicate directly with IPC. How? Through our monthly utility bills, which we send to their front office.

Have you ever noticed all that white space that is on the front of your monthly bill? Why not keep in touch with IPC each month? Write them a little note about how you feel about nuclear power.

Each month I choose my favorite line to jot down. For instance, "Nuclear power? No thanks!" or "Hell no, we won't glow!"

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Here are some other slogans you could write on your IPC bill: "Choose life--no nukes"; "Better active today than radioactive tomorrow"; "Warning: nuclear power is hazardous to our health"; "nuclear power: Capitalism's last hurrah."

Even expand your imagination and draw or paste on your favorite antinuke graphic.

You could also throw in a few positive ideas--slogans on solar, tidal and wind power, which are all safe, cheap and clean forms of energy.

What purpose will this act of disobedience serve? Well, I'm a believer that the more we think, talk, and educate ourselves and others, the more knowledgeable everybody becomes about these important issues. Since IPC customers can pay their utility bills at the local banks, each time the bill is handled, the anti-nuke message is conveyed. I like to think that each person who comes in contact with the message will talk to their co-workers, and that's an indirect way to contact many people who are affected by nuclear power. Hopefully these conversations will encourage people to check further into the issues.

After the bank collects the bills, they send them along to the IPC office, where the whole process begins again. And the same process happens to those bills sent directly to the IPC office.

Well, this action and other forms of protest let IPC know that we are watching them, that we are uniting our forces, and that we are concerned with our environment and our lives. But the struggle is an on-going one, and we need to use every means available to get our message across.

As for nuclear power? NO THANKS!.

--Michael

# Support group money aids Mary Williams

Since the last issue of the Post, there have been a number of developments in the Mary Williams' case. A new attorney has been appointed to the case; supporters have raised over \$600 towards her bail; and Ms. Williams has been released from jail twice.

For those of you who don't know about the case, Mary Williams has been charged with two counts of murder and one count of voluntary manslaughter following the shooting death of her husband, Les Williams. Ms. Williams was arrested one week after the shooting, which took place at her apartment in the early morning hours of May 1, 1979. She has pled not guilty and says that she shot to protect herself from a person unknown to her who was breaking into her house.

Mary Williams was initially appointed a lawyer from the Public Defender's office. In July, after some concern surfaced about a possible conflict of interest, that lawyer withdrew from the case. The court then appointed Paul Welch as her attorney. Mr. Welch has already been active in the case and has been in contact with the support group.

Although only \$600 has been raised towards Mary Williams' bail, that money has been used twice to bail her out of jail. In July it became apparent that Mary Williams was having severe health problems. Her doctor recommended an operation to remove one of her kidneys. In an agreement worked out with Welch, the State's Attorney's office, and Judge Dearborn, Ms. Williams' bond was temporarily reduced to \$6,000. Her bond was to be raised to its previous figure of \$30,000 once she was medically able to return to jail. Judge Dearborn said that he could not permanently reduce the bond because of the seriousness of the charges. The \$6,000 figure was set so that the money raised by supporters would be just enough to make bail.

Mary Williams asked that the money be used at this time for her bail, knowing that she would only be temporarily out of jail, so that she would not have a guard outside her hospital door. It is this writer's opinion that the State's Attorney's office went along with this arrangement so that the county would not have to pay for Ms. Williams' treatment. (The county is obligated to pay

for medical treatment of its prisoners.)

Mary Williams left jail and entered the hospital on July 24. She had one kidney removed and recuperated well. The first week of August, her doctor released her from the hospital, saying that as long as the jail was clean and could provide her a place to rest, he saw no reason why she couldn't return. Ms. Williams' bail was immediately raised to \$30,000 and she returned to jail the same day.



During the second week in August, Mary Williams began feeling ill again. The bond trick was used once more and the support money bailed her out to return to the hospital for treatment of a kidney infection. She returned to jail on Aug. 20 and is awaiting trial, tentatively scheduled on the Sept. jury calendar.

--Susie Sewell

## Don't wrong women

Dear Post:

Shebet, the author of "Mary Williams--The Other Side of the Story," asked Post readers to write in and express their opinion. Well, I'm writing a letter about the Mary Williams case, but I'm sure it's not what Shebet had in mind.

First, let me say that I understand why a Mary Williams Support Group was formed, and I respect and support the reasons given by Susie Sewell and the other women for the formation of their group.

Second, I think that Shebet and her friends are not being completely honest about their own feelings when they say "we certainly have no intentions of downgrading or criticizing women in any way." For they most certainly wrong women in saying that they "are just as capable of good/bad or violence/nonviolence as are men, Catholics, Jaycees...."

Shebet and her associates have been paying too much attention to that "we're-all-equal" bullshit they teach in the schools and preach from the sexist pulpits of this male-dominated country.

The reality is that some people in our society have a great deal more power than others do--and this power provides these people with the opportunity and resources to commit a whole lot of violence. These people, of course, are primarily men, usually white, straight ones.

Not only do men have greater opportunities and means for violence, but they also are encouraged and rewarded for being rough, tough, aggressive, ruthless, and all those other euphemisms for "violent."

Many men in our culture make a lot of money and get a lot of admiration for being violent--we call them police, soldiers, professional athletes. While it's true that women participate in sports, very few, if any, can be found "playing" the really violent ones--football, hockey, boxing, rugby. While it's true that some women are in the military and on police forces, they are generally not permitted to engage in killing, shooting, or beating prisoners. These are activities for the men.

When it comes to socially unacceptable violence, men also dominate (as always). According to FBI data, as reported in the Statistical Abstract of the U. S., 84.3% of all persons arrested in this country are men. Men commit 80% of all "serious crimes," including 85% of the murders, 90% of the manslaughter, 87% of the aggravated assaults, and 99.5% of what the FBI redundantly calls "forcible rape."

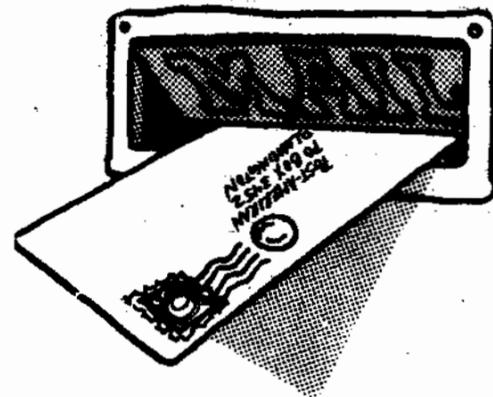
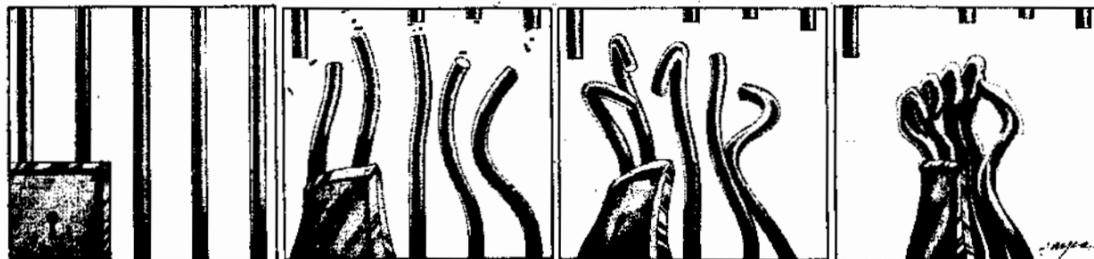
To say that women are just as "capable" of violence as men is to ignore a lot of reality.

When a woman does step out of her passive, submissive role and begins to act like a man by being violent, she's likely to receive a lot more condemnation and a lot less understanding. Violence by women is not as ordinary, not as accepted. Men who beat their wives are just "managing" their property. Women who shoot their husbands are also rebelling against the tradition of male dominance. The men who uphold the legal foundations of this tradition are the same ones who bring the charges, set the bail, decide the sentences, and handle the defenses of these women. They aren't likely to look on such uppity behavior as husband-shooting with kindness or understanding.

If Shebet and her friends are as unaware of the power imbalance between men and women as their statement suggests, then I can see why they don't understand the bases for the Mary Williams Support Group. I hope that other Post readers are more attuned to the very real oppression of women in this country and will come to the support of one woman who obviously needs help in battling the sexist forces that want to keep her in jail.

Sincerely,

Robert Funk



## Prisoner appreciates Post

Dear Post:

I am just writing you a few words in appreciation of the fairness and support that you have shown concerning the pending law suits that I now have in the circuit court in Pontiac. I agree with you 100% about the way that the Pantagraph, as well as the Pontiac leaders handled their articles about these suits.

Respectfully submitted,  
Paul W. Tedder C-73372  
Pontiac Correctional Center  
P.O. Box 99  
Pontiac, Il. 61764

Post note: This letter refers to an article, "Pantagraph trivializes prisoner's lawsuits," in the August Post-Amerikan. The lawsuits concern conditions at the Pontiac Prison.

## Don't squash support for Mary Williams

letters

### Try to understand Mary Williams

Shebet via the Post:

I was distressed to read your article opposing the Mary Williams Support Coalition in the last edition of the Post. Nowhere do you try to understand Mary Williams' position.

Although you clarify that you do not see Les Williams as a "mean" man deserving to die, the major thrust of your article is that Mary Williams is a "mean" woman who deserves to rot in jail.

You try to alienate readers from Mary Williams. You say: "...any woman who could shoot her husband (or anyone) in the face could probably find it easy enough to tell even bold-faced lies." Here you are implying that the act of killing has turned Mary Williams into a monster who will not hesitate to commit other horrendous acts. In so doing you are feeding the myth that "criminals" are a special category of people, different from you and me. This is not true. The forces that landed Mary Williams in jail are the same forces that could land you or me in jail and turn us into "criminals."

You try to alienate the readers and Mary Williams from her woman-experience. You say: "...the only reason for all this concern about Mary Williams' fate is the simple fact that she is a woman..." Shebet, being a woman in our society is never a "simple fact." Mary Williams is in the bind she's in today precisely because she is a woman.

Mary Williams lives in a sexist society where women are robbed of their strength, their independence, their power. Women are taught not to value themselves; their men and children always come first.

And men know this. They are raised in this same sexist society and are taught to exercise power over women. They learn that they can rape, batter, and humiliate women and get away with it. Society is on their side!

In your article, Shebet, you discard as irrelevant the fact that Mary Williams was physically abused by her husband. Although that is only one way in which she was degraded and terrorized in her life, it is an important fact because it contributed to Mary Williams' being scared. At the time that Les was shot, Mary Williams was living alone with her children and that scared her, too. And rightly so, for women are subject to attack, not only from men they know (like their husbands) but from strange men as well.

Mary Williams is also poor. Just as sexism is a weapon used by this society to make women powerless, so is poverty. Sexism programs women to marry and mother and restricts access to contraceptives and abortions. So Mary Williams is not the only woman who is poor and trying to support herself and five children. It is impossible for a woman with five children and no access

Dear Post,

There were a number of things that disturbed me about Shebet's article in the last Post about the work the Mary Williams support coalition is doing. One of these things is the unqualified support Shebet, and other friends who didn't even know Les and Mary, are giving to Les Williams' children. The part of that support I can't agree with is the attempt to squash support for Mary Williams.

I think I can understand why Les's kids might be too angry and sad to be able to have any compassion at all for Mary Williams. And I'm glad they have friends who are there to take care of them when they really need it. But one of the things I hope for from my friends when I'm real emotional and in a bad place is that they help me see things I can't get to right then by myself.

## What?

Dear Post-Amerikan:

If the Deity were an immense Duck capable only of emitting an eternal quack, we of course should all have been born web-footed, each as infallible as the Pope, nor ever have been at the expense and bother of swimming schools.

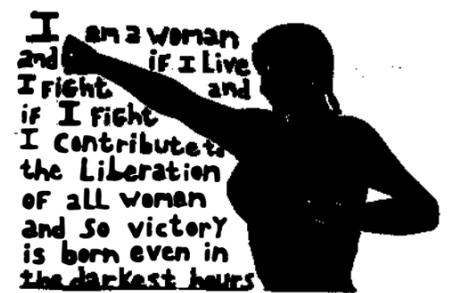
Yrs,  
H. J.

I know that when a tragedy as big and as personal as Les's death must be for his kids hits you, it's much more satisfying to be angry at and to blame one real-live individual person rather than blaming and being angry at something much more abstract and hard to get revenge on, like "the system" or the patriarchy or society or whatever.

However, I don't think a lie or a half-truth is a very good basis on which to give support to a friend. And I think the truth about the death of Les Williams is a complicated truth, no matter what you believe about what happened the night Les died. It is harder but more honest to see that Mary Williams is not alone in her responsibility for Les's death, and that she too deserves caring and support.

I fully understand that those people who were close to Les might not be able to give that support to Mary, but I think that anyone who can should not be interfered with.

Andrea



cpf/women: a journal of liberation

### What if... society weren't violent?

Dear Post:

On the anniversary of Maldiv's independence, 14 yrs. ago today (July 26, 1979), I'm writing this note in response to Shebet's article in the August issue of the Post.

I support Mary Williams. I think you've (Shebet) got a lot of emotions floating around that hurt you and the Les Williams friends and family a lot.

I don't care if Mary Williams is an "unfit" mother. I don't care if Les Williams was an "abusive" husband.

What I do care about is living in a non-violent community. Your article was one of the most violent, abusive pieces of trash I've ever read.

Mary Williams is the person in jail. Mary Williams is the woman with no money and no way to defend herself against her murder charges and your charges of being a terrible person.

I have some "what if" questions for you.

What if:

--Mary Williams didn't live in a society where violence was the only way she could be heard?

--Mary Williams didn't come from a society where you judged "fitness" for parenthood AFTER the kids are born?

--We all relaxed and gave life a chance to be worth living instead of an eternal struggle?



to daycare to find a job. So, her choices for survival are to depend on welfare, or to depend on some man. I say that is no choice!

Poverty helped trap Mary Williams in a relationship where she was scared and powerless. Now poverty is keeping her locked behind bars. Even though Mary Williams has not yet been tried, she has spent several months in jail because she doesn't have the money for bail. She is in prison because she is poor!

Shebet, Mary Williams deserves all of our support because this society is out to punish her for being a poor woman. If you can't support Mary Williams because you feel pain at the death of Les Williams, fine. But don't try to stop the support Mary Williams so rightfully deserves and needs!

Luma Nichol

letters



j.n.

# You may be in the army soon

There are eight bills pending in Congress to revive the draft. Most of them require registration to begin this year.

Three of the bills include women. Two require induction of up to 200,000 persons into the Army's Individual Ready Reserve. Two move the Selective System to the Department of Defense, thus giving the control of such issues as the status of conscientious objectors to the Pentagon. None of the bills allows for educational or related deferments. (See the adjoining chart for specific data on the pending proposals.)

Why all this interest in a revived draft at this time? Well, the military claims that the volunteer army is a "failure." Their arguments (if you can call them that) assume, however, a major war in Europe, Asia, Africa or the Middle East, fought without nuclear weapons and requiring a great number of American soldiers to be shipped overseas. For such a war, they claim, the all-volunteer force would be inadequate to defend U.S. interests.

It's clear that the volunteer army is "inadequate"

only if the U.S. decides to again play policeman of the world. The job of defending the country against attack could be done with less than a third of the present military budget and personnel --and the volunteer force is more than adequate for this task.

A large standing army and the existence of the draft enables the U.S. to easily get involved in wars like Viet Nam. If the draft mechanism had been abolished after the Korean War, one man, President Johnson, could not have sent thousands of troops to Vietnam without public or congressional approval. Because the draft already existed, there was no public debate over whether it was worth drafting young men to fight in a war thousands of miles from home.

## Who will be drafted?

While the various Congressional proposals differ, young people ages 18-26 and possible as old as 30 will most likely be drafted.

Traditionally the draft has hit hardest the poor and minority youth. There is no indication that the current proposals would change this tendency.

A future draft will have few exemptions. Further, at least two of the current bills would waive the Privacy Act, allowing the Selective Service to register people through use of school records, social security numbers, and driver's licenses.

## Lobotomies for retirees



The retirement plan for ex-CIA agents doesn't merely include the usual civil-service pension, but may include brain surgery and drug-induced amnesia as well.

According to a 1952 interoffice memo at the CIA's Langley, Va., headquarters, "disposing of blown agents, exploited defectors and defective trainees" is a major security problem for the secrecy-obsessed spy agency. "Prefrontal lobotomy," suggested the memo, "could be applied to individuals the agency was no longer concerned with in the overseas area on an experimental basis." Other documents show that the agency at the time had a program for developing "chemicals" that would cause amnesia.

--High Times

## The fraud of national service

Some draft advocates have proposed the idea of "national service." These plans would have every young person from age 17 on give one, two, or more years to the military or some alternative service at subsistence wages.

But "national service" turns out to be nothing more than a positive name for forced labor. Young people would provide cheap labor for government projects and public institutions, helping to keep costs down (and profits and wages up for the people in charge) and possibly replacing unskilled workers who now do this kind of work for higher pay.

But the ultimate fraud of "national service" is that in case of war or any emergency declared by the military everyone could be switched into the armed services. This means that "national service" is virtually the same as the draft. In fact, it may be worse, since all young people would have to give up some years of their lives to support military adventures



abroad or waste and inefficiency in public projects at home.

## What you can do

Many of these proposals have been introduced with little public attention. Since most of the

bills require registration to begin soon, action to stop the revival of the draft must be taken now. Here is a list of things you can do:

1. Write immediately to your U.S. Senators and the Representative in your congressional district.

2. Write letters to your local newspapers.

3. Raise the question in organizations that you belong to; get the organization to go on record to the Congress and the media.

4. If you are a student, get your student government to take a stand. Send resolutions to the media and Congress. Organize demonstrations, teach-ins, leafletting campaigns--anything to call attention to the issue.

5. Write or call the Coalition Against Registration and the Draft, Room 305, 343 S. Dearborn, Chicago IL 60604 (312) 663-1664. Obtain anti-draft packets (\$1.00) and utilize the speakers bureau of this organization.

Time is short and the danger is great. Americans must move quickly to defeat this dangerous legislation.

## Other anti-draft organizations

Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors  
2016 Walnut  
Philadelphia, Penn. 19103



"Look at 'em! Out there by the thousands--milling around. God, what an opportunity!"

War Resisters League  
339 LaFayette Street  
New York, N. Y. 10012

Women Strike for Peace  
201 Massachusetts Ave., N. E.  
Suite 102  
Washington, D. C. 20002

## Local action

People interested in doing anti-draft activities locally, please call Scott Tillman, 382-2892, any time on weekends or after 5 weekdays.

## Midwest action

Recognizing the need to bring people together in order to effectively organize against the reinstatement of the draft, the Progressive Student Coalition of Northwestern University and the Chicago Coalition Against Registration and the Draft, are jointly undertaking a

MIDWEST CONFERENCE AGAINST THE DRAFT  
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS  
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY, OCT.  
19, 20, and 21

For information about the conference, write:

CARD  
343 S. Dearborn  
Suite 305  
Chicago, Illinois 60604



## Pending draft legislation

Bill number and sponsor:	Registration to begin:	Includes women:	Waives privacy act (and permits SSS to obtain info. from IRS, schools, social security, etc.):	Induction of 200,000 in Ready Reserve by lottery:	Status of Selective Service System:
H. R. 1901 Montgomery (MS)	90 days from enactment	Yes	No	Yes	Independent
H. R. 2078 Wilson (TX)	between 7/1/79 and 6/30/81	No	No	No	No change
H. R. 2404 Montgomery (MS) and 10 others	within 90 days from enactment	Yes	No	Yes (men only)	Independent
H. R. 2500 Nichols (AL)	by 1/1/81	No	No	No	Under Defense Dept. until induction begins
S. 109 Byrd (VA) Nunn (GA)	within 120 days from enactment	No	No	No	No change
S. 228 Morgan (NC)	by 10/1/79	No	Yes	No	No change
H. R. 23 Bennett (FL)	by 10/1/79	No	Yes	No	Under Defense Dept.

National Service Bill (pending in House committees on Armed Services, Education and Labor, and Veterans' Affairs): H. R. 2206

Sponsored by McCloskey (CA) and ten others.

Requires all men and women to register at age 17, and at age 18 to choose one of the following:

- 2 years military service (in return could receive 4 years of educational benefits)
- 6 months active duty and 5 1/2 years in reserves
- 1 year civilian service
- take chance of being drafted in a lottery for two years active military duty and 4 years in reserves (if drafted, would receive 2 years educational benefits)

Appropriations for Selective Service (pending in House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees)

- Request to increase 1979 appropriation of \$7.045 million by \$1.7 million
- Request to appropriate \$9.8 million for fiscal year 1980.

--Coalition Against Registration and the Draft



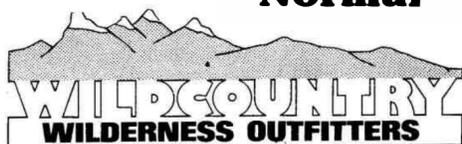
Need a book pack to carry all your books?

Stop by Wildcountry at 203 S. Linden,

Between Pet Supply and Shutter Shack

Normal

10-8 MON.-FRI.  
10-5 SAT.  
203 S. Linden,  
Normal  
452-0222



Welcome back students

guitar world

GUITARS & INSTRUCTION  
105 Broadway Normal 452-6412

# Do they get Donna

The airways are getting jammed with Christ: it's gotten so a wistful degenerate like yours truly can't turn on the tube without stumbling over some Christian hysteric, some proselytizing Protestant. I dunno about you, but I'm getting pretty sick of it, too: try looking for a decent late-night movie in Bloomington and what do you get? Evangelical slickies and Atlanta ag shows! It's enough to drive a person to reading.

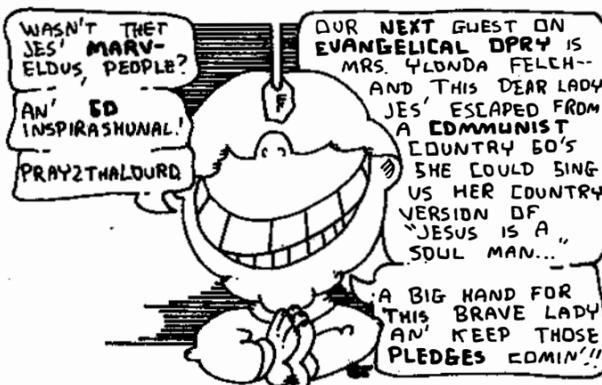
Face it, if a person wants to be religious they don't need churches--let alone megawatt transmitters. Religion is supposed to be personal and homely (Christian religion anyway), shamless and unaffected. Try telling that to the Jesus moguls.

Now, I can understand some folks' need for some brand of mystical faith, and I'm willing to accept it as long as they don't try to cram said mystical belief down my throat. I can even take Sunday services on the tube as long as there's at least one station with something classier on (Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea reruns, say). But things are definitely getting out of control.

Christianity is big bizness now, just like MacDonald's, and it's getting harder and harder to shut out their noxious ads: you can't stay in the kitchen making snacks forever. Say what you will about Moonies and Buddies, but to my mind there's nothing creepier than a TV closeup of some blow-dried, white-suited, born-againer, grinning with the odious superiority of the "truly saved." Only a feminine deodorant commercial can match it for true tastelessness, and they at least are mercifully brief.

The '70s have been a decade of increased communications savvy, and the Jesus moguls have gone for their slice of savvy with gusto. Where Christian hucksterism was once primarily limited to true cross sales and church building funds, the stakes have been upped. Today it's satellites and Our Own Television Station as well as K-Tel country hymn record sets. It's "Family Television" as opposed to bad old nasty network television.

Beats passing around a wicker basket on Sundays.



For most Bloomington-Normalites, first word of proposed channel 43 came through the Penny Saver in the form of a glossy folded pamphlet. "Let's build a First Class Family TV station for Central Illinois," the pamphlet said, and closer examination revealed what "first class family teevee" meant: "Children's programs, public affairs, news, Christian Programs, Sports, Entertainment, Special Events." Outside of an unusual order (and a rather strange priority for capitalization: why was "Christian Programs" capitalized and not "public affairs"?), the description didn't sound that different from anything else local viewers were getting. What made it different?

One thing: a local religious connection. Channel 43 was the creation of the "Grace Communications Corp.," a corporation with strong links to Peoria's Grace Presbyterian Church. Six of the proposed station's seven-man board of directors are members of the church, while the board's president is Rev. Bruce Dunn, Grace's senior pastor. Dunn and the church are the fiscal force behind Peoria's channel 13, which broadcasts on a less ambitious range.

Dunn is also a notorious anti-Catholic, who reportedly denounced the presidency of John Kennedy because the former president was Catholic. Sounds like your typical fair-minded Christian type. It's worth noting that when fur started flying about the proposed station's anti-Catholic bias, no attempt was made to deny Dunn was a bigot. Instead, General Manager Sam Wagner rabbitied on about "contacting" a representative of the Peoria Catholic diocese.

So "Family Television" is religious television--with or without the papal bull. But don't cable viewers in Bloomington-Normal already get their share of that? An informal survey of the week's listings (conducted by fellow P-Aer Ferdyduke) reveals a little over 60 hours of credited religious television. And that doesn't include uncredited talk show appearances, country music shows (which make a point of including at least one "inspirational" number) or cable channel 8, the Christian satellite station which broadcasts at all hours. Me, I have trouble finding an hour's decent watching a night, and these clowns are all over the airwaves!

Ah, but 43 is local religious television, and therein lies the big dif between it and 8's satellite network. Instead of all that ad, promo and donation money going to some smiley southerner, the Gracers in Peoria get it. Small wonder that Dunn and Co. have been pushing to get the money to start 43 as soon as possible. In order to get licensed from the FCC, Grace Communications needs to show sufficient financial backing--which translates into \$500,000 in solicited donations from area residents.

One of the most basic advertising principles going is this: if you wanna sell something your customer doesn't need, spend money making them think they need it first. Which is precisely what the entrepreneurs at Grace Communications have done. They've plugged the hell out of channel 43, decrying the need in Bloomington-Normal for "family programming." (Or as General Manager Wagner puts it, programming that conforms with "Christian-Judaic moral guidelines that built the country and is ((sic)) the strengthening factor for the family.") That 43's "family programming" doesn't sound a shred different from what local consumers have already doesn't seem to bother these moral salestypes at all. There's money to be made!

This distinction between so-called family programming and mainstream network teevee is totally ersatz to begin with. For every half hour of Soap there are two hours of Eight Is Enough, after all. And even Soap--as risqué as it allegedly is--is a strongly pro-family program. (In last season's final episode, for instance, Jessica Tate faced down demonic possession by calling on the strength of her family. You can't get any more pro-family unity than that!)

The innuendo comedies, the main bane of the moral nay-sayers, are at base as conventional as any family show. Jack Rider may want to get past Chrissie's skimpy nightie, but we all know he never will. It's a brand of comedy as old as sexual repression and as Puritanical as Jimmy Swaggart.

## ALTERNATIVE BOOKSTORE

NON-PROFIT



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Women's Books, Health Care,  
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# Reed in heaven?

And the innuendo comedies, despite a brief media flurry, are really minority programming. Much more dominant are the slapstickers, the warmedies (an industry word for shows like Eight is Enough, which combine light comedy with sentimental family drama) and the cop shows. Now, I'm sure that hardliners in the "family programming" camp would argue that cop shows, which depict crime and vice onscreen, are hardly suitable viewing for children. But I have to wonder how many of them would be willing to go a week without a least one car chase fix. Not many I bet.

And besides, what kind of entertainment do 43's spokesfolks offer in place of network television? Let's go back over their list again: there's sports (already in abundance on network television), news and public affairs (ditto), the Christian stuff, kids' programs and two somewhat vague categories, "entertainment" and "special events." What do these last two encompass? Old network television!

According to General Manager Wagner, some of the shows slated for possible syndicated run on 43 include "Lassie," "Leave It to Beaver" and "Father Knows Best." Anyone who's spent a day home sick knows that retreat tubefare is a staple on daytime television, while indy Chi-town stations 9 and 44 also fill the hours between nighttime sports events with moldy oldies. Who needs more? There's already enough black-and-white yok material to satisfy the most diehard Eisenhower era comedy buff. "Leave It to Beaver," for example, has surfaced on 44's lineup with depressing regularity.

As for children's programming, the Grace mavens seem to be ignoring not just the strenuously policed Saturday morning children's show lineup, the early prime time warmedies and innocuous comedy programs such as Happy Days (another big family booster), the afternoon weekday kids' specials and sugar-selling series like Captain Kangaroo, they also ignore the hours of excellent children's programming offered on Public Broadcasting.

In short, it's a sham. Grace's 43 doesn't offer anything that isn't already in abundance on local television unless it's the spectacle of Reverend Dunn himself speaking into the camera. Dunn has tried to deny any similarities with the strident evangelical types already on view, but former 43 manager Mike Mikelson has characterized the good reverend as "fundamentalist."

According to Mikelson also, contracts have already been signed for "evangelical Protestant born-again Christian programs" to be aired over 43. Dunn has responded that only 20% of airtime would be slotted for such programming, but that's still a sizable block of ecclesiastical adtime. Too, the Gracers never say when this 20% is supposed to be scheduled. I'm wagering they'd go for the biggest viewing period.

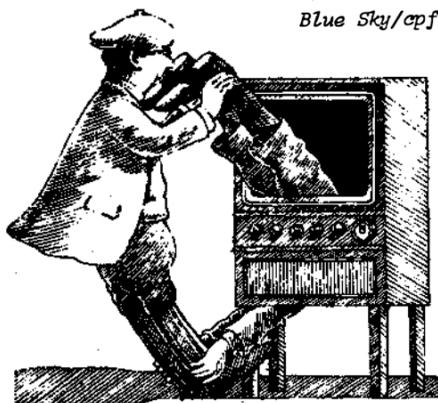
And personally, I don't care what the exact timbre of 43's religious ranting is--I don't want to watch any of it.

Which brings us to a final question: Who, if channel 43 is finally licensed, does the station supplant over Bloomington-Normal's cable system? As it now stands, the cable VHF line is well nigh full. In fact, when Telecable brought in its



epf

own heavily-touted line-up of new stations (channel 8's Christian satellite network, the wandering U.P.I. channel and late night Atlanta, Georgia's "super station"), two "duplicate" network stations got dumped from the line: NBC's 15/20 and ABC's 17. Channel 17 reappears whenever ABC channel 19 decides to air something other than its regular network commitment--at least it's



Blue Sky/epf

supposed to (in practice, the Telecable folks aren't always alert to this 'un)--but 15/20 is long gone. I miss their movies.

Presently, there are two more network dupers, and one of them isn't really all that identical: two CBS stations (3 and 31) and two PBS stations (12 and 47). The PBS stations vary quite a bit as far as scheduling goes and--in my biased unChristian opinion--are more valuable than any of the other stations on the line-up. Just the possibility that one of them might be replaced by reruns of "Lassie" and Presbyterian propaganda is appalling.

Grace's first fund-raising drive didn't meet the FCC-required deadline its organizers hoped it'd make. To get their new God station going as soon as they could, the Gracers needed to raise their \$500,000 by mid-August. Instead they were only able to raise about \$100,000 from their pamphlet and ad campaign. Former manager Mikelson's comments about Dunn and the station's bias were publicized in the very midst of Grace's campaign, and perhaps these had an effect on the fund-raising.

I like to think, though, that local folks realized that they just don't need the station, that they're wising up as to just how shady a lot of these Jesus sellers are, that they're just plain tired of seeing faith pushed like it was a new brand of disposable douche. I may be godless, but I'm an optimist.

Dunn and his cohorts are still pushing for contribs, though; another FCC deadline is in the future. That's another basic advertising principle: be persistent and don't go away. ●

--BSherman



# Common Ground

## NATURAL FOODS

516 N. Main St. Bloomington, Ill. 61701

A natural food store featuring...

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fruits</li> <li>grains</li> <li>cereals</li> <li>dried fruits</li> <li>herbs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nut butters</li> <li>honey</li> <li>fruit butters</li> <li>fruit juices</li> <li>teas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>books</li> <li>cookware</li> <li>sea vegetables</li> <li>cheeses</li> <li>flours</li> </ul>
--	---	--

We have 100 products available in scoop-your-own bins. Please stop by to get acquainted!

# Defective casks bring radioactivity to Morris

Poison from all over the country comes right here to Morris, Illinois, home of the biggest dumping ground for nuclear wastes in the nation. The poison is in the form of nuke plants' spent fuel rods, which are so radioactive even after they're spent that no one knows what to do with them. Like so many Amerikan poisons, they come in cans.

The cans, called casks, are supposed to keep the poison from leaking out. That's why they cost \$1½ million each.

And like so many expensive Amerikan products, they don't work. A Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspector found that the manufacturer of the casks had altered the design in a way that made them warp.

The shippers had already bought the casks. In fact, some poison from Wisconsin had already been shipped to Morris in March in those defective casks, and 52 more shipments were on their way from California to Morris, due to arrive here in mid-July.

The NRC halted the shipments. The shippers stuck the casks together with chewing gum--no, really they rigged up some copper plate shields and welded them on the casks, hoping that would meet safety requirements. They started off for Morris again.

But when the NRC really looked, they found a bunch of stuff wrong with these casks. The NRC prohibited their use. Ironically, several protesters who tried to block trucks carrying the Wisconsin shipment to the Morris dump are now on trial for disorderly conduct. Anti-nukers followed the

SIDE GLANCES by Gill Fox



"It's so isolated and idyllic it makes you suspect there's a nuclear dumping ground just beyond the trees!"

thanks to Dorothy

Statistics from the U.S. Dept. of Transportation reveal that over the last 5-year period, three radiation shipment accidents occurred every two weeks.

For now, the California-to-Morris shipment is stopped, probably sitting on an earthquake fault oozing radiation into the ground water somewhere.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, the Department of Energy is holding hearings on the possibility of making Morris the national, and possibly international, waste site and reprocessing plant. This could mean up to 2900 truckloads of spent fuel to Morris per year.

Thanks to Mobilization for Survival

trucks carrying the junk in the defective casks and reported what they saw on the way from Wisconsin to Morris. They saw one truck go through LaCrosse at rush hour, past a schoolyard full of children, over a bridge which has a reputation for being old and rickety. The truck went over the speed limit. At one point along the way, the drivers went into a truck-stop to eat, leaving the truck unguarded with the windows open.

These practices seemed dangerous to the anti-nukers, and they didn't even know at the time that the casks were leaky as nervous Republicans.



USED RECORD CAPITAL

# DIVINYL MADNESS RECORDS

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OPEN LATE MOST EVENINGS

WE PAY CASH FOR USED RECORDS

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MORE THAN 50 SALE PRICED ALBUMS

A REAL HIPPIE STORE

PEACE LOVE DOVE

# Post finds god; full-life mall comes to B-N

The Christian Broadcasting Network plans to make a substantial offer for Post-Amerikan stock in a merger deal that involves financial agreements with both Bloomington and Normal city governments, sources close to the Ear of God revealed Thursday.

If the deal goes through a \$10.6 million publishing-motel-restaurant-department store complex will be built on the west side of town.

The new complex, tentatively called the Post-Amerikan Timberwood Full-Life Mall, will be half in Normal and half in Bloomington.

Present plans call for the dividing line between the two cities to run through the High-Voltage Household Appliances Department and the Ladies' Restrictive Clothing Boutique and down the middle of the private sauna for members of the Post-Amerikan board of directors.



The unusual siting of the proposed complex is the result of threats by both city councils to go to war if the other town got the whole complex. Normal recently purchased two F-15 fighter-bombers from Lockheed.

"God's been thinking about getting into the radical biz for several weeks, and you know how He likes to do things in a big way," said one source who reportedly has seen God's Nose twice. "He thinks radicalism has got really exceptional growth potential."

The Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN) is the North American franchised subsidiary of the God Corp. which is 98 per cent owned by God Himself.

Two key factors in the proposed merger have been subjects of negotiations with Twin City officials in recent weeks.

Bloomington city officials are apparently finalizing arrangements for payments of \$75,000 to the owners of the proposed site of the proposed complex and of \$1.2 million to the Bishop of Peoria for planning services.

The land in question is held by the Merwin-Rust-Hundman Trust, which is administered by Bloomington Federal Savings & Loan. Jack O. Snyder, the local developer who already has a number of major department stores to his credit in St. Peter's book, is reported to be the silent partner.

Neither the payment to the trust nor to the bishop would guarantee construction of the proposed complex, but Bloomington might get some of the money back in the form of federal disaster relief loans following an as yet unspecified act of God.

Mayor Richard Buchanan supports payment of the two fees, which he calls front money. The mayor cited the precedent of a \$50,000 planning grant given last July 23 to itinerant promoters of a possible motel-convention center.



"You've got to give a little to get a little in this country," City Manager William Vail agreed. "Besides, He owns everything in the end anyway."

In Normal, the key factor is whether the town will issue the \$400 million in tax-free bonds that CBN wants to finance the \$10.6 million complex.

"It's well above my limit," Mayor Richard Godfrey sagely noted. The mayor has advocated a \$2 million "floor" on projects involving tax-free bonds in order to keep the riff-raff out. "You just can't get any bigger than God."

Godfrey said that the extra \$389.4 million in bonds over the actual cost of the complex would be used to finance graft until construction actually begins. Similar arrangements have been made in the past, though never for more than twice the cost of the project.

The mayor expects the complex to produce sales tax revenue for the town to be able to hire a fully qualified crew of strikebreakers by the time the firefighters' contract expires in 1981.

"The sky's the limit for producing tax revenues," Godfrey said. "Billy Graham might drop in for a hamburger some time. If he gets a shake too, you've got 12 or 13 cents in sales tax right there."

Plans for the complex include complete facilities for printing and ghostwriting paperback testimonials of former radicals who found God after being charged with aggravated battery, conspiracy, conspiracy to commit conspiracy, and fleeing with intent to get away.

"It's going to be plush," said a source who knows a source who claims to have seen the door to God's private bathroom. "They're going to have gold-plated pencils."

The complex will also include an automatic weapons shop, a special music-less Catholic disco bar, an on-site bank, a secret brothel for local police, two potted trees, six outlets for nationally known restaurant chains, a shop specializing in individual hot-doggers, and an attic where public officials who run into parked cars while drunk can hide out until the heat dies down.

--D. LeSeure



**Attorneys for**  
**DAVID DALUGA**

**request that any ISU student**  
**who was arrested**  
**within the last 2 years**  
**by Normal city police and**  
**who feels that unreasonable**  
**force was used in effecting**  
**their arrest, call collect**  
**to 815-842-3858**

# Community news



## VD clinic open daily

The McLean County Health Department VD Clinic is open Monday through Friday from 9 am to noon on a walk-in basis or by appointment. The clinic provides confidential examination and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

The VD Clinic is located in the offices of the McLean County Health Department at Horner Hall on the campus of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors School in north Normal. Horner Hall is the first building east of the corner of Tilden Place and Beech Street.

For information call 454-1161. Ask for Ms. Elinor Vance, Communicable Disease Co-ordinator.

## Lems concert for ERA

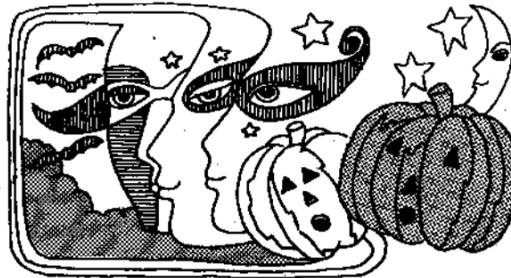
Singer/songwriter Kristin Lems will be in Normal to do a benefit concert for the ERA. The concert will be at 8 pm on Saturday, Sept. 8 in the Newman Center, 501 S. Main Street (next to Avanti's). Admission is \$2.50 for general public and \$1.50 for students with an ID.

This event is sponsored by the ISU ERA Ratification Project. The Small Changes Book Store Collective will also be selling Kristin's album "Oh Mama," T-shirts and many other fine items before the concert. If you'd like more information call Doreen or Terese at 454-2325.

## Free marijuana!

A Rally For Legal Marijuana will be held Labor Day (Sept. 3) at high noon on the east lawn of the state capital building. This event will feature music and speakers of liberation. Everyone is invited to share this afternoon together and express their opposition to current marijuana laws. A permit has been obtained. No alcoholic beverages, please.

Yippie



## Prairie Alliance meeting

Prairie Alliance, a local group opposed to nuclear power, will hold a general meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 12 at the Campus Religious Center at 210 W. Mulberry in Normal. The meeting will start at 7:30 p.m.

## GPA starts fall activities

ISU's Gay People's Alliance will hold its first meeting of the fall semester on Wednesday, Sept. 5. The meeting will begin at 8 p.m. in room 112 of Fairchild Hall. The main business will involve planning the year's programs and activities.

GPA will meet weekly throughout the school year on Wednesdays at the same time and location.

On Sunday, Sept. 9, GPA members and their friends are invited to a picnic to be held at South Campus Park. Gathering time will be 1 p.m., with a potluck meal scheduled for around 2 p.m. Bring some food and utensils to eat with.

A gay-straight rap is tentatively scheduled for the Sept. 26 meeting of GPA. This informal question-answer session provides an opportunity for nongay persons to meet gay people and to learn about gay issues and the gay lifestyle. GPA members will be glad to discuss any topic related to gayness, in a friendly context of co-operation and mutual respect.

For further information on these activities you can call Ivan at 452-5852.

## Food program for women, children

The new McLean County Health Department Program for women, infants, and children (WIC) opened for service on a regular basis on Aug. 29.

WIC is a program which provides nutritious foods for health, growth, and development, encourages regular health care, and promotes good nutrition through education. A special food package is home delivered without cost to those pregnant or nursing women, infants, and children under 5 years old who have been identified as being in need of these foods. Clients are certified during their appointment at the WIC clinic.

WIC services are available at 722 W. Chestnut, Bloomington. Hours will be Monday through Friday from 8 am to noon and 1 pm to 4:30 pm. Call 829-2221 to make an appointment to see if you qualify.



I want a 12-issue subscription to the Post-Amerikan! I'm sending \$3.00.

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(for only \$4 more, you can get a T-shirt too)

## SUPPORT IT

SEND YOUR MONEY TO:  
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P.O. BOX 3452  
BLOOMINGTON, IL  
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I want a colorful Post-Amerikan T-shirt! I'm sending \$4.00.

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Extra Line \_\_\_\_\_  
The Correct Line \_\_\_\_\_  
(for only \$3 more, you can get a subscription too)

# Six month sentence for cookie theft

Post-Amerikan vol. 8, no. 4  
September 1979 page 23

Curtis Houston is doing time in a maximum security prison for stealing a cookie.

He was originally sentenced to a year in prison for the alleged theft but that sentence has been cut to six months, according to Houston's attorney Jack Moran.

While serving a two-year sentence for a probation violation, Curtis Houston was locked up at Pontiac during the summer and fall of 1978. Following the July 22, 1978 rebellion which left burned buildings and three dead guards, Houston and all of Pontiac's other prisoners were locked in their cells for months without showers, laundry, or exercise periods--an institution-wide deadlock.

Houston is not accused of participation in the July 22 rebellion, but his year-long sentence for alleged cookie theft reflects the prison administration's determination to get back at prisoners, whether they were involved or not.

In sworn testimony in federal court last fall, the director of the Department of Corrections admitted that excessive disciplinary actions against prisoners was partially responsible for causing the prisoners' uprising.

But after the rebellion, discipline got even stricter.

During the deadlock, guards issued "tickets" for the most minor infractions of prison rules, and the prison disciplinary committee routinely handed out the maximum allowable punishments.

Curtis Houston was supposed to be released from prison in April 1979. But he's still there, because his "good time" was revoked for the alleged

cookie theft. The prison disciplinary committee wanted Houston to stay locked up an additional year.

Even Pontiac's Warden Harvey admitted in federal court that prisoners getting tickets during the post-rebellion deadlock were suffering extravagant losses of good time, getting punishments that bore no relationship to the seriousness of their offense.

Despite these admissions, the Department of Corrections has no plans to review the punishments of the hundreds of prisoners who are spending months in segregation and losing months of good time for petty violations of prison rules.

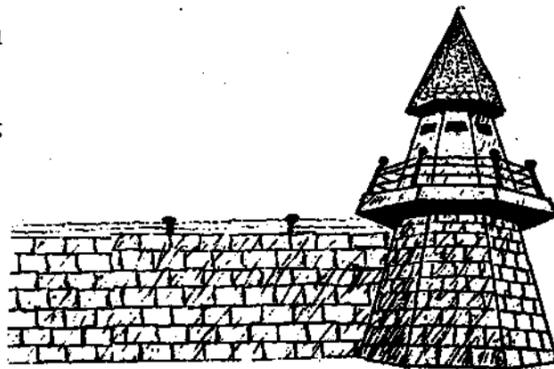
In punishing prisoners for petty violations, the prison administration and the Department of Corrections violated their own rules of procedure. Houston's lawyer Jack Moran is challenging the good time loss in court. Hundreds of punishments could be similarly challenged.

According to the administrative regulations which govern prison discipline, a prisoner is to receive a "ticket" (equivalent to an indictment or criminal charge) within 72 hours of the alleged rule violation.

But during the post-rebellion deadlock, prisoners didn't receive tickets sometimes until months after the alleged offense.

One prisoner, Sterling Campbell, who wrote the Post-Amerikan, received a ticket in December for something he was alleged to have done three months before. By the time he received the ticket, the guards who were "charging" him had already quit the penitentiary. But Campbell was "convicted" in his hearing anyway.

The Department of Corrections claims that it didn't need to adhere to the procedures specified in the administrative regulations because the conditions of the deadlock constituted a state of emergency. However,



Houston's lawyer Moran points out that federal Judge John Crowley, while hearing a prisoners' suit to end the deadlock, ruled that the state of emergency was over by mid-September 1978. Houston's cookie-stealing ticket wasn't written until more than a month after the "emergency" was over--instead of the 72 hours required by law.

Houston doesn't even admit stealing the cookie, anyway. He admits stopping the food cart, but only to plead for the medication he was supposed to be receiving but wasn't getting. Houston is supposed to receive dilantin for a psychomotor disorder similar to epilepsy. Without the dilantin, Houston gets seizures.

He had seizures during the deadlock, attorney Moran says, because the prison staff was not delivering Houston's medication. Since the guards pushing the food cart down the galleries were frequently staff prisoners saw during the deadlock, Houston was not being unreasonable to stop them to demand his medicine.

Even if attorney Moran successfully convinces an appellate court that Houston's good time should be restored, it won't do Houston any good. By the time the courts decide anything, Houston will have already spent his extra six months in jail.

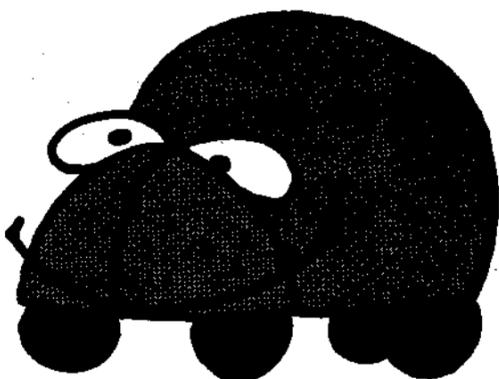
--Mark Silverstein



## Downs Import Auto Service

the best foreign car service in McLean County

Vunder Bug™



Shaffer Dr., Downs 378-4321

## Home births on rise

The installation of non-hospital ABC--alternative birth centers--is decidedly on the increase all around the country, despite vehement protests of professional obstetrical associations.

Characteristics of delivery at ABCs are a cozy atmosphere, a nurse-midwife staff in attendance, a minimum of drugs or other interventions imposed on mothers, and the presence of a father or lover at bedside whenever possible. Contact between mother and child begins immediately after birth and is maintained continuously afterward.

Obstetricians view the rise of ABCs and home birthing as a direct threat to their livelihoods. The American College of Obstetrics has mounted a scare campaign against out-of-hospital births, declaring home births to be two to three times more "dangerous" than hospital births, despite no real evidence. The college also runs a perpetual campaign of denouncing non-M.D. birth attendants, insisting that only a fully-accredited obstetrician can insure nothing goes awry.

The actual statistics on home birthing around the U.S. have not yet been compiled. The Childbirth Education Association reports that more couples than ever before are asking for referrals to midwives and obstetricians who will preside at home births.

--High Times

# Nuclear power means more police

The New Tyranny: How Nuclear Power Enslaves Us by Robert Jungk (trans. by Christopher Trump), Grosset & Dunlap, 1979.

Phoebe Caulfield, the revolutionist, writer and bon vivant, says that the only way our side can overcome the forces of evil is if we have more fun than they do.

We lie around all day drinking beer and watching Humphrey Bogart movies. We hump like rabbits and work part-time only when we have to. And we'd give up toaster ovens, and maybe stereos, rather than breathe plutonium.

They smoke hard all day and worry about how they're going to make the next payment on their new Securo-Systems In-Depth Electronic Watchdog, model 376-47-4275. By the time the last criminal is dead or locked up at the end of Police World, they're too tired to screw. And rather than admit we're right about anything, they'd let a nuclear power plant move in next door.

We are a clear and present danger to them: worrying isn't much fun. Yet as long as they need their Individual Electric Hot-Doggers, they can't quit worrying about their power-police or nuclear.

## Their story

In May 1977, Alvin M. Weinberg, the former head of the Oak Ridge (nuclear) laboratory, told an assembly of atomic scientists that by 2050 three-fourths of the world's energy would be derived from fast breeder reactors, of which there would be about 5000.

Weinberg pointed out that the pro-industry Rasmussen Report predicted a major accident (a meltdown, for instance) once every 20,000 years for each reactor. Which meant that with 5000 reactors, we could expect a catastrophe once every four years.

Although the Rasmussen Report has by now been totally discredited for having grossly underestimated the risks of nuclear power plant accidents, Weinberg's conclusion still stands as the final word on the way they think. By 2050, he said, the public won't much care about meltdowns, because by then everybody will have gotten used to radiation as one of life's normal risks.

Robert Jungk tells this incredible story in The New Tyranny: How Nuclear Power Enslaves Us. Weinberg is just about the ultimate example of cynical devotion to blow-dry haircuts--Damn the meltdowns and full speed ahead!--but he's not the only one.

It's becoming clear that Weinberg's attitude is in fact common. The people who control the nuclear power industry know and have known for a long time that its risks are much greater than they tell us. Yet businessmen, scientists and bureaucrats keep accidents and even basic information about monetary costs secret to protect the industry that nurtures their careers and egos.

## Why nukes?

Jungk's point is simple: because of the great dangers of radioactive materials, nuclear power must lead to a more regimented society. More police, more intelligence gathering, more security devices are the only hope for keeping plutonium in the reactors and out of the hands of gangsters and malcontents. More security is also the only way to keep the industry's secrets secret. But there is more.

"Is it not the very power it gives the central government that makes atomic power so attractive to the establishment?" Jungk asks. Not merely the power to keep leaky valves secret. Nor even the power to own huge penthouse apartments with indoor heated pools. But also the power to force the rest of us to accept their values.

For instance--A strike at LaHague nuclear reprocessing plant in France in 1976 was broken when the stored wastes started overheating. One of the issues of the strike was whether the French government would sell the plant to a private company which the workers feared would make the plant more unsafe than it already was. But the workers had to go back to work to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and the plant was sold.

For instance--In Germany, even workers who build nuclear plants are subject to background checks by police, partly because someone once claimed to have planted a timebomb in the wall

of a plant. Already in security-crazed Germany non-nuclear managers have lists of types of people who are not hired: homosexuals are not eligible to be instructors or the heads of personnel departments, and certain majors from Berlin and Bremen universities aren't hired because they "could be incipient Marxists." What further restrictions will be instituted when nuclear security becomes enforced?

For instance--Scientists who work in the German nuclear industry are not allowed to publish or even say anything in public about nuclear power without permission from their superiors. In the U.S., Karen Silkwood was killed, and many others have been fired or shifted to meaningless jobs because they spoke out about nuclear risks.

## Simple choice

Even if they do manage to keep plutonium and other radioactive materials from contaminating our environment, the security measures that they'll take to do it will destroy what little freedoms we still have.

You can imagine what Richard Nixon and John Mitchell would have done if a group of leftists had stolen some plutonium. Mass arrests and interrogations, searches by the army in whole cities. . . .

Nuclear energy is an issue of power: an ever-growing, ever-more-paranoid police state or a chance for diversity and human flowering.

"Invariably," Jungk says, "supporters of nuclear power plants present an image of casual restraint, boredom, aloofness, convoluted 'objectivity,' and smug superiority, with scarcely a trace of warmth or empathy. The faces of their opponents are lively and attentive; full of enthusiasm and always quick to laugh."

So, is it more fun to cook a hot dog or to talk to a friend on your back porch? Myself, I'd even be willing to give up the Humphrey Bogart movies. •

--D. LeSeure



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# Fighting J.P. Stevens in Roanoke Rapids

Mimi Conway, Rise Gonna Rise: A Portrait of Southern Textile Workers. New York: Anchor/Doubleday, 228 pp.

There are seven J.P. Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina (pop.: 13,500). That's not a geographical oddity. All but 4 of Stevens' 83 plants are in the South. In fact, the textile industry is a mainstay of Southern economy, providing \$18 billion in annual sales and a fifth of all the employment in the region.

Textile manufacturing is also the only major American industry still not significantly unionized.

What's the connection? Well, according to Mimi Conway, the South has been traditionally resistant to unions. Fueled by racism and distrust of strangers, this regional hostility to unions lured Yankee industrialists to bring their small factories and mills to the South, where they found tax breaks, free land, cut-rate utilities--and, above all, a labor force that is cheap, docile, and unorganized.

Thus, shortly after World War II, the J.P. Stevens Company left its New England home and began moving South.

Rise Gonna Rise focuses on the men and women, both black and white, of Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, whose lives have forever been altered by the Stevens mills. Conway's considerable skills as a reporter have helped her to write a tough but touching account of the long, brave struggle of these people to organize and align themselves with the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

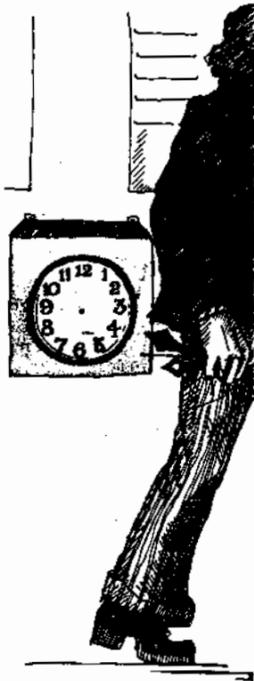
Her book is also a devastating indictment of the J.P. Stevens Co., the nation's second-largest textile manufacturer, and its effort to keep the union out of its plants. According to one federal court, J.P. Stevens conducted "a full-scale war against unionization."

## Corporate lawlessness

Conway supplies ample documentation and evidence of the company's resistance.

In 1974, Roanoke Rapids voted to unionize. Stevens lost by a scant 237 votes (out of more than 3000 cast). But, as Conway writes, "instead of being the end of a long struggle, the union victory marked Roanoke Rapids as a battleground. Both sides entrenched themselves."

Finally, the U.S. Court of Appeals reached this conclusion: "Stevens has been engaged in a massive multi-state campaign to prevent unionization of its Southern plants. The evidence found in the present record fails to dispel the impression of corporately designed lawlessness."



Besides the detailed descriptions of the company's detestable actions, Conway also provides the human side of the conflict between workers and bosses. She shows how the division over the merits of unions split families in two: fathers opposed sons, mothers argued with daughters, grandchildren and grandparents took different sides.

These are decent people Conway is describing. They care about their families and friends, and they want to make the right decision for themselves and their loved ones. The author's compassion for the folks of Roanoke Rapids is one of the book's strengths.

## Pain of brown lung

Perhaps the most emotional and difficult portions of Rise Gonna Rise are those that deal with the disease of brown lung. This painful condition is an inevitable part of a textile worker's life. It's also the cause around which the Roanoke Rapids workers eventually organized.

Mimi Conway is one of a very few reporters who has taken any interest in brown lung. She has been investigating the disease since 1975, and her expertise is evident in this book. She effectively describes the hacking cough, the chronic congestion, the grimy working conditions, the cycle of unemployment that afflict these workers.

She also lets the people speak for themselves.

Here is F.K. Taylor, telling about his wife Lucy, a 62-year-old victim of brown lung: "For the last 10 or 15 years, she's coughed every night. Half the time she gets me up with coughing. Then when she gets quiet, I start to worry that she's dead. I've gone to bed a thousand times like that, half the night sleepless because of her coughing and the other half worried that she's died. Never a night passes that I don't look and see if she's breathing."

These are not happy portraits. But they are real, compelling pictures of the way that many people live in this country. Rise Gonna Rise will make you angry, it will break your heart. But it will also encourage you with its story of the spunky workers who endured, fought, and finally struck back at their oppression and exploitation.

--Ferdurke

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Good Times

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THURS. JOHN BRIGGS AUG 30  
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Aug 31 - Sept 1

SUN. Prairie Grass Pickers  
SEPT 2

MON. Frank Powell Bob Bogart  
SEPT 3

TUES. Kris Brockhagen  
John Novotny SEPT 4

WEDS. Corsolini- SEPT 5  
Michael Carlson

THURS. Jim Vasilou  
SEPT 6

FRI. Chuck Schwartz  
Steve Harlan- Mark SEPT 7

SAT. Prairie Grass Pickers  
SEPT 8

SUN. Bill Sample Band  
Sept 9

MON. Jim Budzulis  
Sept 10

TUES. JIM VASILOU  
Sept 11

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# Native Americans finally get justice (maybe)

After 56 years of litigation, the Sioux nation has finally been awarded \$105 million from the U.S. government in compensation for a large piece of South Dakota illegally confiscated in 1877.

But don't chalk one up for justice yet. A number of tribes have already rejected the settlement out of hand, and the two sides can't agree on what the compensation covers.

The settlement, the largest ever awarded to native Americans, was handed down by the U.S. Court of Claims. At issue was a .50-million-acre tract of land in the Black Hills, deeded to the Sioux by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1860, but taken by the feds soon thereafter. Since that time, mining companies have removed \$1.5 billion worth of gold from the Black Hills, as well as vast amounts of timber, uranium, and other resources. Land in the area is now selling for a cool \$4,500 per acre.

The compensation, on the other hand, amounts to 37 cents per acre, plus 5% interest compounded over 102 years.



Understandably, some Indians are less than overjoyed by the settlement. American Indian Movement president Russell Means rejects the decision and says the land "is the spiritual shrine of the Indian people" and not for sale at any price. In fact, some native Americans deny that the land was

bargained away at all. Edward Diving Hawk, president of the tribal council of the Rosebud Sioux, claims that the \$105 million covers damages only--the issue of the land, he says, is still unresolved.

Even should the whole ugly knot finally be untangled, the money will not simply be handed over to the Indians. The Sioux have to draw up a detailed plan for allocating funds and submit it to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), who sends it to Congress, which ultimately doles out the cash. This system makes the award seem like a welfare payment.

The whole issue might be resolved, says Means, "if the BIA keeps its grubby fingers out of our self-determination." Fat chance.

--from Saturday Review

## Tobacco, one dangerous drug

Tobacco, a plant initially found only in the New World, was first domesticated by the American Indians. The use of this plant was one of the "treasures" that the Indians shared with the explorers from Europe. Missionaries accompanying these explorers soon found that tobacco has a great potential for abuse. Tobacco addiction became so prevalent that laws forbidding smoking in church were created.

What is in tobacco that produced this craving for tobacco that prevented the Indians and missionaries from going for a couple of hours without a smoke? Nicotine, chemically related to central nervous system stimulants, is the primary addicting agent. It is a rapid poison that increases the pulse and blood pressure. Like all

poisons, nicotine can kill.

There are many ways for using tobacco. Pipes and cigars were the most common method until the 20th century when mass production of cigarettes began. Chewing and snuff are the other common uses of tobacco.

Cigarettes may have over 300 additives, for example, oxidizers to keep them burning, preservatives for freshness, and enhancers to compensate for the lessened flavor in low-tar brands. Moreover, the federal and state governments neither control the use of these additives in cigarettes, nor do they require the disclosure of the use of these materials.

Some of the problems a smoker can have follow.



**Smoker's cough:** a cough that develops because the normal cleansing action of the lungs has been damaged, leaving only the cough to remove contaminants.

**Carcinoma:** smoking has a demonstrated relationship to cancer of the lung, lip, jaw, etc.

**Cardiovascular disease:** because smoking causes increased strain on the heart through the effects of nicotine, tar, carbon monoxide, its use increases the chances for cardiovascular problems.

**Pregnancy and smoking:** pregnant women who smoke face a higher probability that their baby will miscarry or will be stillborn. Moreover, there is some indication that smoking during pregnancy can affect the physical and emotional development of the child, both before and after birth.

About 4100 cigarettes per person are consumed each year in the United States. In 1977, the tobacco industry spent about \$422 million on advertising. In spite of their figures, researchers have found that about 9 out of 10 smokers would like to quit. About 6 of 10 have tried to stop and have failed. This demonstrates how physically and psychologically addicting this drug is. If you are one of those who would like to stop, we wish you all the luck in the world.

--Thanks to Project Oz



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# The Pontiac frame-up --a chronology

On July 22, 1978, prisoners in the Pontiac Correctional Center staged a spontaneous uprising in response to conditions in that facility. From that incident 31 prisoners have been indicted. Seventeen Black prisoners have been charged with 15 counts of murder each; 14 other Black and Latino prisoners are charged with offenses including arson, assault and attempted murder. The 17 capital cases (those charged with murder) have been moved to Chicago, and the 14 non-capital cases are scheduled for McLean County.

In response to the charges and the trials, the Pontiac Prisoners Support Coalition (PPSC) was formed. PPSC is a broad-based coalition working to build political and legal support for the Pontiac Brothers primarily in the white community. (There are Black groups organizing in the Black community.) We take political direction and leadership from the prisoners and their representatives on the outside.

For those of you not familiar with what has happened so far we have put together the major incidents from the rebellion to March of this year.

It will give you a basic understanding of the frame-up. Those of you who have been following the Brothers in their struggle, we hope you will heed the call for help.

FREE THE PONTIAC BROTHERS!.

--Tom, for PPSC

**JULY 22, 1978** 2,000 prisoners confined in Pontiac State Penitentiary in Pontiac, Illinois (designed to hold 600). Most double-celled in 5 1/2' x 9' cells. Temperatures in cell blocks are over 100° F.

88% of prisoners are Black; majority of guards are white. Conditions described by U.S. Department of Justice as "cruel and unusual punishment" in suit charging state officials and Illinois prisons with "systematically discriminating against blacks."

**PRISONERS REBEL:** 3 guards killed, 3 others injured in spontaneous uprising. \$4 million damage to facilities results.

Prisoners are stripped and locked down as entire prison is placed on deadlock (confined to cells 24 hours a day). All family and attorney visits, phone calls, showers, recreation, work, school, commissary and medical care suspended.

## What you can do to help

It is especially important now for the readers of the Post and the people of McLean County to join together to prevent any further railroading of the Pontiac Brothers. Fourteen of the trials (the non-capital ones) have been, as of this writing, moved to McLean County.

We need your help! The Pontiac Prisoners Support Coalition (PPSC) needs political and financial support. The funds we raise will go to the political and legal defense of the Pontiac Brothers. There are many ways to direct your support.

--We need people to show their support for the Brothers by coming to hearings and, later, to the trials.

--We need people willing to arrange to have PPSC show its slide show or present films and speakers in their homes or to their trade unions, church

groups, or other organizations. These can be arranged in Bloomington by calling Tom at 829-3576.

You can also:

--Make a donation to PPSC. Please make checks payable to Pontiac Prisoners Support Coalition.

--Subscribe to the PPSC newsletter. Send \$10 or what you can afford.

These should be sent to:

PPSC  
2955 E. 88th  
Chicago, IL 60617

For any information on what is happening in Bloomington, call 829-3576 and ask for Tom.

We can make the difference. •

**JULY 24** Charles Rowe, then Director of Illinois Department of Corrections (DOC): "I've talked to a lot of people and I've come away with the feeling there is no real cause...It just happened. It was a spontaneous anti-authoritarian move."

Prisoners remain isolated under deadlock conditions as Illinois Department of Law Enforcement (IDLE) takes control of prison and begins intensive interrogation of prisoners. No attempt is made to search prisoners or preserve any physical evidence.

**AUGUST** Relatives and friends of prisoners start struggle to oppose the deadlock and the IDLE frame-up investigation and to organize support for the Pontiac Brothers in the Black community.

Pontiac Prisoners Support Coalition (PPSC) formed to organize support for the prisoners in the white community.

**AUGUST 31** Prisoners file suit demanding an end to the 5-week old deadlock, exposing IDLE's use of racism and intimidation in attempts to frame selected prisoners. State justifies continuing deadlock because no shakedown for weapons or evidence has been made.

**SEPTEMBER 17** 200 friends, families and supporters of the prisoners demonstrate outside Pontiac prison in support of prisoners' demands: STOP THE FRAME-UP and END THE DEADLOCK.

**OCTOBER** State officials begin campaign to blame "gangs" for problems in the prisons, reversing earlier admissions that the rebellion was a spontaneous response to intolerable conditions.

**OCTOBER 14** 29 prisoners transferred from Pontiac to Stateville Penitentiary and placed in segregation. Charged administratively by DOC disciplinary committee with participating in the rebellion, each is sentenced to 1 year segregation and loss of 1 year "good time" without a single witness being presented.

**OCTOBER 24-25** Prisoners testify before Judge Crowley, describe efforts of IDLE investigators to coerce them to testify against specific prisoners through use of intimidation, threats, and promises of sentence reductions and other favors.

**NOVEMBER 3** Judge Crowley finds: "No present emergency exists at Pontiac justifying the continuation of the deadlock." He states that no such emergency existed after September 25.

The deadlock continues.

**NOVEMBER 27** 27 additional prisoners sentenced to 1 year segregation and loss of 1 year "good time". They are moved to Orientation Unit at Pontiac and later to North Cellhouse Segregation, where near-freezing temperatures are recorded due to broken windows.

**JANUARY 30** Judge Crowley discovers that North Cellhouse windows, apparently being repaired during his inspection of conditions in Pontiac October 3, remain unrepaired with no plan for early action despite temperatures as low as 38° F in cellblocks. He threatens DOC officials with contempt of court and appointment of outside receiver to take over the prison because of their persistent attempts to deceive the court and failure to carry out court-ordered plans to ease the deadlock.

Potential witnesses and defendants alike remain in complete subjection to the state as the deadlock continues.

**FEBRUARY 12** DOC "sources" admit that prisoners have been offered sentence reductions for their "cooperation" in prosecution of the Pontiac Brothers.

The deadlock continues.

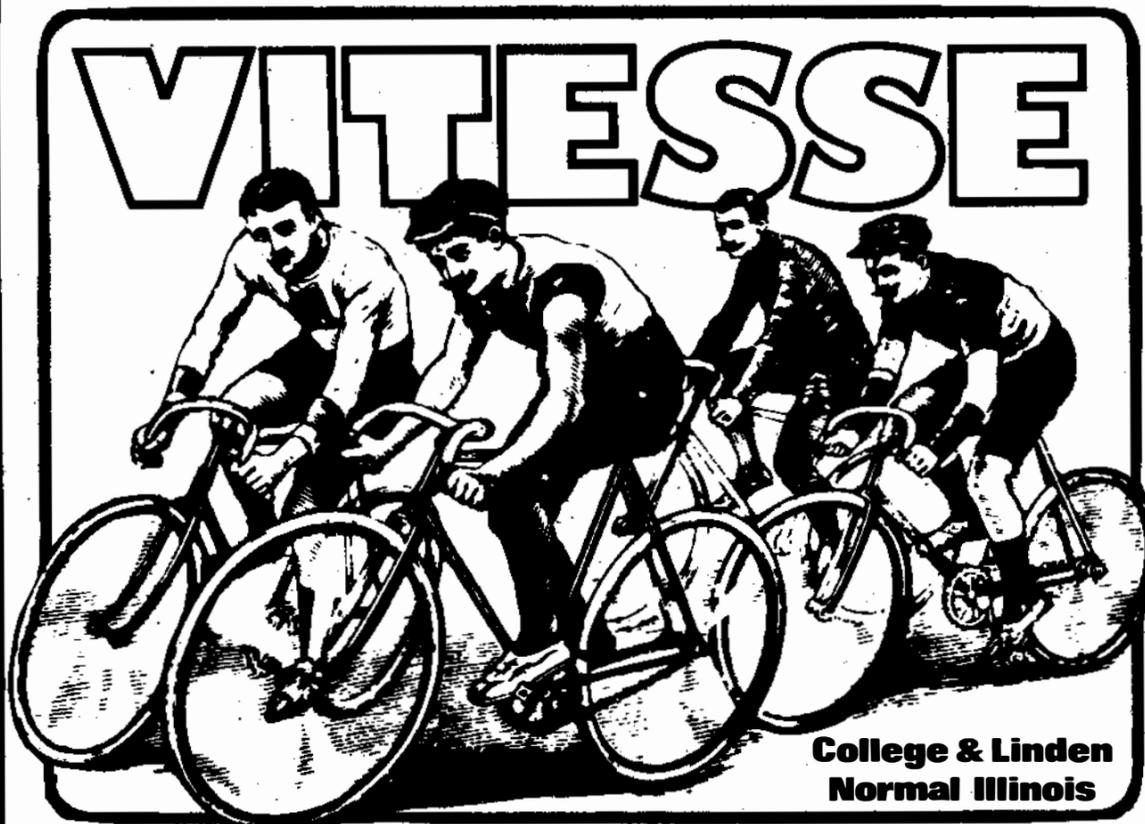
**FEBRUARY 21** Prisoners file suit to halt Livingston County Grand Jury proceedings because of tainted nature of evidence. Affidavit cites numerous examples of IDLE "investigation" techniques: "We'll guarantee you will make parole if you say ----- beat officer -----" "We have evidence you were present when Officer ----- was stabbed. If you don't cooperate we are going to charge you."

The deadlock continues.

**MARCH 2** Concerned Families and Friends of Prisoners demonstrate at State of Illinois Building in Chicago demanding an end to the frame-up.

The deadlock continues.

**MARCH 5** Livingston County Grand Jury returns indictments against 31 prisoners. 17 Black prisoners charged with 15 counts of murder each. 14 other Black and Latino prisoners charged with offenses including arson, assault and attempted murder. State's Attorney Vogel reiterates intention to seek death penalty for any prisoner convicted of killing a guard, making this the largest mass death penalty trial in the U.S. in over 60 years.



# Medications keep patients

PostNote: This article is an adaptation of "The Politics of Phenothiazines," a pamphlet by the Alliance for the Liberation of Mental Patients, 122 S. 16th (room 1305), Philadelphia PA 19102.

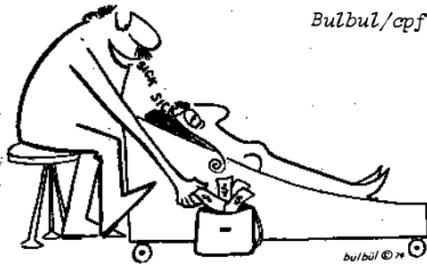
## Part 1 The use of drugs

"For 3 weeks I was shackled, tied to my bed and kept in solitary confinement. I was watched like a caged animal. I was forced to take medication--Stelazine, Mellaril, Thorazine and Haldol.

"For a while I refused to take medication and I fought violently when approached with the needle. Soon they came in increasing numbers to hold me down while a haughty nurse administered the injection with a sardonic smile.

"Outnumbered, I took the medication quietly and soon they gave me the medication by mouth. Now, because of my good behavior, they removed the chains, unlocked the door and allowed me to mingle with the rest of the inmates.

"But I was in no condition to mingle with anyone. My neck and back were so still I walked like a zombie. I



foamed at the mouth constantly, I talked tongue-tied. I had blurred vision and my concentration was nil. When I complained I was shunned off.

"Finally someone explained my physical state was due to side effects of the medication. I was totally defenseless. In this state I was raped."

That is the way Janice Franklin describes her stay in a mental institution. Her story is not unique. Thousands and thousands of people are locked up against their will and forced to take destructive drugs or submit to other "treatments" because someone else decided they were crazy, mentally ill, or whatever.

Rather than deal with the problems of poverty, alienation, and discrimination, psychiatrists prefer to label people's problems as a form of "mental illness," thus removing the solution from the sphere of political action and placing it in the sphere of medical treatment. Natural human reactions to oppressive conditions, such as sadness, frustration, confusion, and rebellion are labelled "depressive," "hostile," and "inappropriate."

Contrary to the stereotype often perpetuated by the media, the vast majority of people locked up in mental hospitals have not committed (or been accused of) acts of violence. Rather they are locked up, without benefit of a jury of their peers, on the basis of a judgment by a psychiatrist about what their future behavior might be. They are presumed guilty until proven innocent. Since only a few psychiatric inmates ("mental patients") receive a court hearing, and even fewer have legal representation, the establishment of "innocence" (of the "crime of mental illness") is usually impossible.

Once patients are inside the institution, drugs like Thorazine and Stelazine are used to make them "manageable" and passive. High dosages of drugs, along with "restraints" (being tied down), "seclusion" (isolation in a small empty room) and electro-shock are used as punishment for rebellious behavior. One of the so-called side-effects of these drugs is "unexplained death."

According to the Assembly Office of Research in California, one out of every 405 people admitted to Napa State Hospital dies from a phenothiazine-related cause (the phenothiazine drug category includes Thorazine, Stelazine, Haldol, Prolixin, and Mellaril, among others). Another "side effect" is tridive dyskinesia, an incurable form of brain damage.

In most states, 98% of all state hospital inmates are drugged. Inmates who refuse to take their pills are injected with massive dosages. Resistance to forced drugging is perceived by the staff as a symptom of mental illness.

Psychiatric drugs are used in all "closed" institutions--mental hospitals, reform schools, nursing homes, and prisons. They are also used on "out-patients," in public schools and community "mental health" centers. The majority of recipients of these drugs are women. Other members of oppressed groups, including poor people, Third World



people, children, older people, disabled people, and gay people, are particular targets of forced drugging.

Perhaps one reason psychiatrists view their patients' suffering as a form of sickness (with no rational basis) is due to the wide gap in class background between the inmates and the doctors. Most psychiatrists are white upper-middle class men who cannot relate to the incredible pressures faced by women alone all day with kids, or by anyone who needs a job and can't find one. Psychiatrists don't have to deal with the dehumanization of doing factory work, housework, secretarial work, or other kinds of boring devalued labor.

Psychiatrists' jobs depend on the creation and continuation of a class of "mental patients" who are dependent on them for survival once they are released (for approval of their applications for welfare) and for drugs (to which many inmates become addicted after being forced to take them in the hospital). Many doctors invest in drug companies whose products they prescribe. The American Medical Association is an associate member of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Association. Through advertising and contributions, the drug companies finance a quarter of the AMA's annual budget.

The only source of information for most psychiatrists about the drugs they prescribe comes from psychiatric journals which are financed by the drug industry (through advertising). Even the Physician's Desk Reference, a supposedly objective source of drug information, is financed by the drug companies.

In the last 10 years, the drug industry has been either the first or second most profitable industry in the world (it varies from year to year). Smith, Kline and French, a division of SmithKline, Inc., manufactures two of the most frequently used and dangerous psychiatric drugs: Thorazine and Stelazine. This company makes enormous profits off of forced drugging (see adjacent story), and invests their money in repressive regimes around the world (South Africa, Brazil, and Argentina).

Last spring the North American Anti-Psychiatry Movement called for a boycott of all products produced by SmithKline Corp. These are Contac cold capsules, Sea and Ski products, Love Cosmetics, Sine-Off nasal spray and Allergy Relief Medicine (ARM). We urge individuals and groups who support the rights of all people to control their own minds and bodies to join us in this boycott.

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# 'crazy,' doctors rich

## Part 2

### The effects of drugs

The phenothiazines like Thorazine and Stelazine cause many undesirable, uncomfortable--and destructive--physical and emotional reactions which psychiatrists call "side effects." This term is misleading because it implies that such effects are only incidental to the drugs' therapeutic purpose, which supposedly is to normalize behavior that is "crazy."

In fact, the side effects are direct effects of the drugs and are in themselves a method of controlling people. It is the drug which so overwhelms people's minds and bodies that any expression of strong emotion or spontaneity is next to impossible.

At the same time, people given such unpleasant "side effects" may become convinced that they are indeed "going crazy," particularly if they are not told how they may react to the drugs. Most people are not told.

The phenothiazines have a whole herd of side-effects:

--Drowsiness, which is often interpreted as uncooperative behavior;

--Dryness of the mouth, blurred vision, constipation, weight gain, nasal congestion, a sudden drop in blood pressure which sometimes causes people to pass out;

--Extreme sensitivity to sunlight which can include severe allergic sunburn, especially with high doses;

--Loss of sexual drive and impaired thought and speech;

--Grand mal seizures, a decrease in white blood cells, allergic skin rash, difficulty in urinating, irregularity or absence of menstrual periods, swelling of breasts, allergic hepatitis, eye problems;

--Akathisia, which is uncontrollable, constant movement of some or all parts of the body, with the feeling of ex-

treme tension and of being unable to sit still, sometimes with inability to sleep;

--Dystonia, which is sudden muscle spasms of the neck, back, legs, and/or face that sometimes leave the eyes painfully stuck in an upward gaze;

--Pseudo-Parkinsonism which is an increase in muscle tension which leads to rigidity of the body, mask-like facial expressions, a shuffling walk, a hunched posture, tremors of the hands, and drooling;

--Sudden death.

Many of these side effects become worse with larger doses, but very serious effects can result even from low dosages. Sometimes paradoxical reactions occur, which means that the drug produces the opposite of the intended effect.

Although they are supposed to be tranquilizers, phenothiazines sometimes cause extreme agitation and restlessness or even hallucinations and bizarre dreams. Sometimes, the drugs cause complete immobility which is then called catatonia and "treated" with even larger doses of phenothiazines.

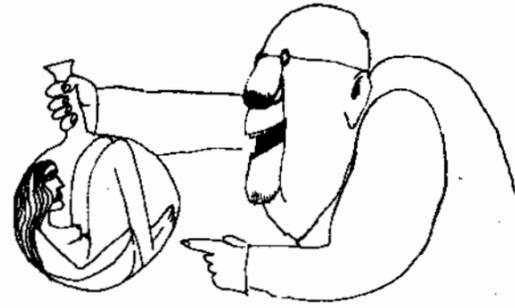
When people stop taking these drugs, they can have very unpleasant withdrawal reactions. Since they aren't told about these reactions, people become convinced that they are indeed "psychotic" and must continue taking drugs.

## Part 3

### The brain damage case

One particular effect of the phenothiazines deserves special attention. It is called tardive dyskinesia and can be permanent. In fact, in the name of curing people, psychiatrists are causing permanent brain damage.

In one New York study, 43.4% of a group of outpatients showed signs of tardive dyskinesia (TD). Some of those people had been taking anti-



psychotic drugs for less than a year. Other studies have found rates of TD of 20-40% for people who have taken phenothiazines for more than 2 years.

According to a Human Behavior article, the symptoms of TD include "slow, rhythmic and involuntary movements of the face and limbs; cheek-puffing; lip-smacking or lip-pursing; chomping or chewing of the jaws; undulation of the tongue or repeated tongue thrusts in a 'fly-catcher' movement; occasional stiffening of the neck and arms, difficulty in swallowing or speaking, in severe cases; rotation of the ankles or toes; or wrist and finger movements. Considering that an estimated one million Americans receive some form of neuroleptic on any given day, it is quite possible that at least 50,000 people, conservatively speaking, might develop this drug-induced form of brain damage in the next year.

The label on a bottle of Thorazine concentrate warns psychiatric workers not to get any of the drug on their skin, as it can cause dermatitis, or chemical irritation (like poison oak). Thorazine-type chemicals can also cause a form of brain "burn" or nerve cell damage to the deep part of the brain (called the basal ganglia) which helps to control, balance and coordinate muscle movements. The effect of such drug-induced damage is uncontrollable, involuntary, distorting and distressing muscle movements called a dyskinesia (dyskinesia=abnormal muscle movement).

These strange, uncontrollable movements may start either while a person is taking such phenothiazine drugs, when the dosage is reduced,

continued on next page

## Drug oppression: a profitable business

SmithKline Inc., the manufacturer of Thorazine, Stelazine and Compazine, is in the drug business for profit--\$261 million last year.

On world-wide sales of \$1.1 billion, SmithKline's profit margin of nearly 24 percent was one of the best anywhere. Profits were up 94 percent over 1977.

More than two thirds of SmithKline's sales come from prescription and over-the-counter drugs. Among its most well-known products are Contac, Sea and Ski suntan products, Love cosmetics, Sine-Off, and Allergy Relief Medicine (ARM), but it also makes animal drugs and electronic equipment.

As a major drug manufacturer, SmithKline prides itself on its research spending. Yet last year it spent but \$77 million on research, while spending \$382 million on marketing and promotion.

Its advertising expenditures are but one indication of SmithKline's devotion to the free enterprise system. Another is its battle against the Food

and Drug Administration's efforts to regulate overpricing and dangerous side effects of drugs.

Contac, for instance, is the top-selling nonprescription cold remedy in the world. The FDA calls Contac "less than effective." Which explains SmithKline's opposition to government scrutiny of its business.

SmithKline's record on tranquilizers is no better. Thorazine, the first of its kind, went on the market in 1954 without adequate testing. By 1959 over 14 million people had taken the drug, and it was obvious that Thorazine caused liver damage and hypertension.

In the early 1960s, Thorazine and other tranquilizers were implicated in the development of a form of brain damage called tardive dyskinesia (see adjoining story on Thorazine and TD). The damage may occur in as many as 56 percent of the patients taking the drugs.

Also in the 60s, SmithKline ran an ad that read: "Warning! Mental Patients Are Notorious DRUG EVADERS." In order

to prevent patients from hiding their pills and thus "jeopardizing the effectiveness of your treatment program," the ad urged doctors to "specify liquid concentrate Thorazine, Stelazine, Compazine."

One patient described the joy of liquid Thorazine: "I was given a small paper cup filled with liquid and told to drink it. I sipped it like juice. . . at which point my lips, tongue and throat started to burn so intensely I thought they were being dissolved by the liquid. About half a dozen attendants stood by watching, knowing looks on their faces, as I stumbled about, trying to catch my breath and my balance, tears running from my eyes." (Judi Chamberlin, testifying to U.S. Senate)

In 1972, SmithKline finally began warning doctors about the dangers of tardive dyskinesia, which by then affected thousands and which has no known cure. In 1978 SmithKline's chief executive officer, Robert F. Dee, was paid \$1.8 million.

--from ALMP

# Medication continued

or when the drugs are stopped (although it may be a week or more after the drugs are stopped before the strange movements start to appear). Thus, coming down off such drugs may create withdrawal reactions like a flu-like illness with aches, cramps, sweats, nausea, and at times severe vomiting and drug-withdrawal "freak-outs." But, in addition, coming down may reveal abnormal movements as the muscle-rigidifying and stiffening effects of the chemicals wear off; this has been called withdrawal dyskinesia.

At the first appearance of these uncontrollable movements, it is impossible to know if they will be temporary and gradually disappear (since it may take weeks or even three months or more), indicating that the brain damage was not truly permanent. This situation has been called atypical tardive dyskinesia, or withdrawal dyskinesias. Anyone who experiences such muscle problems is at extremely high risk for getting truly permanent brain damage if they ever take Thorazine-type drugs again, which means a lifetime of such abnormal and uncontrollable muscle movements.

Unfortunately, with many, once the movements start they never go away and this is indicative of truly permanent brain damage. One study of 11 children getting chronic phenothiazine drugs revealed that 5 of them (45%) developed signs of tardive dyskinesia 3 to 4 weeks after withdrawal from the drugs. (It is still unclear how long the abnormal movements may last.) Children usually get these drugs involuntarily in various institutions and for various reasons (basically to be chemically controlled and more passive).

As with so many drugs, it appears that the very young and the very old are at greatest risk of developing tardive dyskinesia. Other factors that appear to increase the risk of developing TD are:

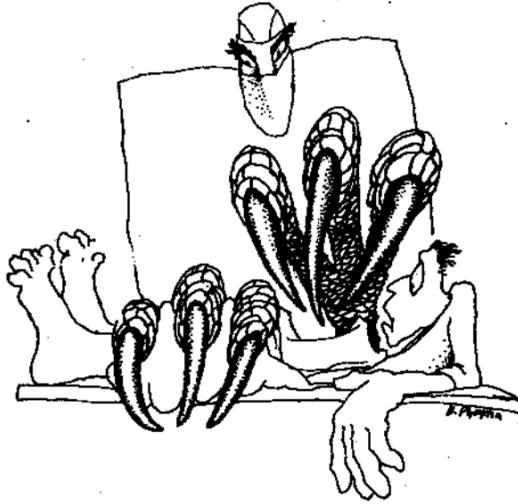
1. The longer you continuously take phenothiazines without any break.
2. The higher the dose you get.
  - a. For adults, more than 400 mg. of Thorazine a day, or its equivalent in other such drugs, on a regular basis, is very risky.
  - b. More than 150 mg. of Thorazine a day, on a continual basis, in those over 55 is very risky.
  - c. More than 75 mg. of Thorazine a day in those over 75 is extremely risky.
3. If you have suffered bad muscle reactions to these drugs (drug-induced parkinsonism, muscle spasms, cramps, abnormal muscle movements), then you are also at high risk of eventually developing TD.
4. Women appear to be more susceptible to TD than men.
5. If you have any other kind of brain damage or neurological problem. This may include prior electro-shock (ECT), but this is still unclear.
6. If you have been taking "anti-parkinsonian" drugs like Artane, Cogentin, Akineton, these drugs appear to increase the risk of getting TD.
7. Long-acting injections of Prolixin, i.e., Prolixin Enanthate or Prolixin Decanoate, also appear more likely to cause TD.

--Alliance for the  
Liberation of Mental  
Patients

# First-hand accounts

Post note: What follows are the personal accounts of people who have been subjected to phenothiazines and other psychiatric "treatments." Thanks to the Alliance for the Liberation of Mental Patients for gathering the information.

I was given two chubby orange tabs of straight Thorazine, which brought me to a state resembling vegetation within twenty minutes. One does not argue or think in this state. After all, have you ever argued with a radish or



a yam? They don't answer back. At the same time I was perspiring so profusely and so continuously that I began to think that I'd just go on sweating till I died. My mouth got so dry that nothing would quench its thirst. Eventually my tongue cracked wide open in a vicious painful way. My hands trembled incessantly, with a palsy closely resembling Parkinson's disease. My skin turned a dead yellow-gray color, my eyes became super-sensitive to light, and so did all the skin all over my body. I moved in slow motion, in a heavy fog, but fully aware of the nurses, who took note of every comment I made, and every change of mood. . . .

--Francie Schwartz from Body Count

My mother would show me ads for new drugs to modify behavior. She'd say "Oh, dear, this is just what you need." Drugs are pretty weird when you're a kid because they distort things and you don't even realize it. They tried a lot on me, always looking for the miracle cure.

--from an interview with Jan, "Growing Up in the Therapeutic State," Madness Network News, vo. 4, #3.

# 'Crazy' people don't have rights

Two recent decisions by the Supreme Court have severely eroded the rights of people who are accused of needing psychiatric readjustment.

In one case the Court overturned a lower court's decision that children could not be committed to a mental institution without a court hearing. The high court argued that parents should decide what the "best interests" of their children are.

The ruling allows parents to continue to have their children locked up in mental institutions for running away, skipping school, defending themselves against beatings, having sex, attempting suicide, or for any other act of resistance to authority.

Earlier, the Supreme Court had ruled that people facing involuntary commitment by the court do not have the right to remain silent or have an attorney present during questioning, although both rights are guaranteed to people facing incarceration on criminal charges.

By calling the imprisonment "hospitalization" and by substituting a psychiatrist for the police officer, it is entirely legal to lock people up indefinitely for the crime of "mental illness" on the basis of forced testimony collected without the presence of an attorney.

--Alliance for the Liberation  
of Mental Patients

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## Book review

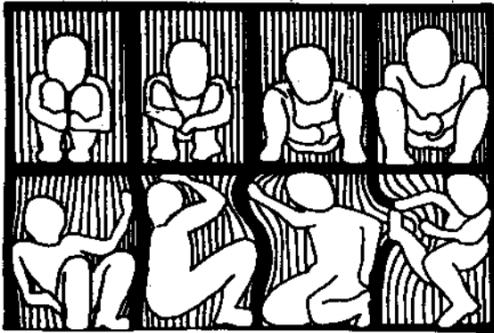
# Criticism can be constructive

(This review is adapted from a review written by JoAnn Fuchs which appeared in Women: A Journal of Liberation, vol 6, #2)

In a society like ours, indoctrinated into the glories of individualism, the suggestion of criticism as a political tactic is bound to be frightening. In such a society, criticism has always been directed against individuals, as individuals, since that (sadly) is how people live out their lives, and it thus carries with it the moral overtones of personal failure and weakness or the psychological overtones of abnormality.

Criticism often results in a weakening of the person, in feeling isolated, alienated from friends or co-workers, and worthless as a human being. So who needs it?

According to Gracie Lyons, author of Constructive Criticism: A Handbook, anyone, everyone, who is interested in building a socialist society and in doing effective revolutionary/political work needs it. The development of the skills of constructive criticism, and self-criticism, is not merely useful but essential to the best political work, and to the highest degree of unity among comrades.



Lyons' handbook, published by Issues in Radical Therapy Press, runs a little more than 100 pages and offers within a short and easily readable work numerous concrete suggestions on building the skill of constructive criticism. It is intended to provide a humane and fruitful strategy for overcoming the conflicts that will develop within organizations.

In that it implies a basic unity of purpose--the commitment to socialist goals--the book speaks to a limited audience. In that it was written in 1974, it uses language and examples that are somewhat dated. But these hardly detract from the book's message.

Constructive Criticism is divided into two parts: the first is a basic introduction to dialectical materialism, its principles and goals, and the second and much longer part presents practical guidelines for criticism by persons within groups that have such goals. Including exercises for developing the skills of both giving and receiving constructive criticism, the book ends with an interesting history of revolutionary criticism. Throughout, the writing is clear; the ideas are simply and straightforwardly presented and developed.

Largely based on ideas inherited from Maoism and the Chinese revolution, the book stresses the need for awareness of the methods we use, as well as the content of, our "comradely criticism." A major inspiration for Lyons is Mao's famous article, "Combat Liberalism," in which he defines liberalism--i.e., here the refusal of conflict--as an irresponsible attitude, one that "negates ideological

struggle and advocates unprincipled peace," and as such, it has no place in the life a revolutionary.

To indulge in irresponsible criticism in private, to overlook political mistakes of friends because they are friends, to engage in disputes not for the sake of solidarity but for personal attacks, to tolerate incorrect opinions as though they were not incorrect at all, to be aware of one's own mistakes yet make no attempt to rectify them--these are some of the kinds of liberalism Mao discusses.

Lyons' specific guidelines for constructive criticism stress the following: 1) the need to be concrete in our criticisms of others, i.e., to be really observant of specific actions or remarks that we think are incorrect or are preventing the best functioning of the organization, rather than jumping to abstract statements about others which are often unfair generalizations of their behavior; 2) the need to be aware of and able to describe our own feelings towards the other's behavior, though this does not mean that by its very existence, that the feeling is valid; 3) the need to identify the thought or value that caused our feeling. We will often find, Lyons claims, that those feelings have arisen from thoughts and/or values that have been, in turn, greatly influenced by class society, thoughts or values which we will struggle to replace, within ourselves, in the same degree that we try to change the society in other external ways; 4) further, we need to be aware of our own wants, vis-a-vis the behavior of the persons we criticize. Again, this involves being specific, being concrete rather than abstract, stating our wants positively, if possible, and not only negatively, i.e., to say what we want, and not merely what we don't want.



One of the most important techniques for receiving criticism in a constructive way is to empathize--and it's not easy--with the person making the criticism. In this way, we learn from it, as well as avoid the usual mechanism of counterattack, or the usual display of defensiveness.

No handbook can ever provide the strength and the courage needed to do and receive constructive criticism, but Gracie Lyons' book offers enough practical suggestions so that those first hard steps in constructive criticism seem possible to us. And if we know clearly why we are doing and receiving criticism--to transform society in a revolutionary way--we are apt to be inspired to be more courageous.

"We decide to do criticism not because it is best or most comfortable for us as individuals or as small groups, but because we think it will advance the whole--the whole group, the whole organization, the whole working class--ourselves included," she says. Or as Mao affirmatively put it, "If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized, because we serve the people."

The book is available from:  
Small Changes Bookstore  
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