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The Keep

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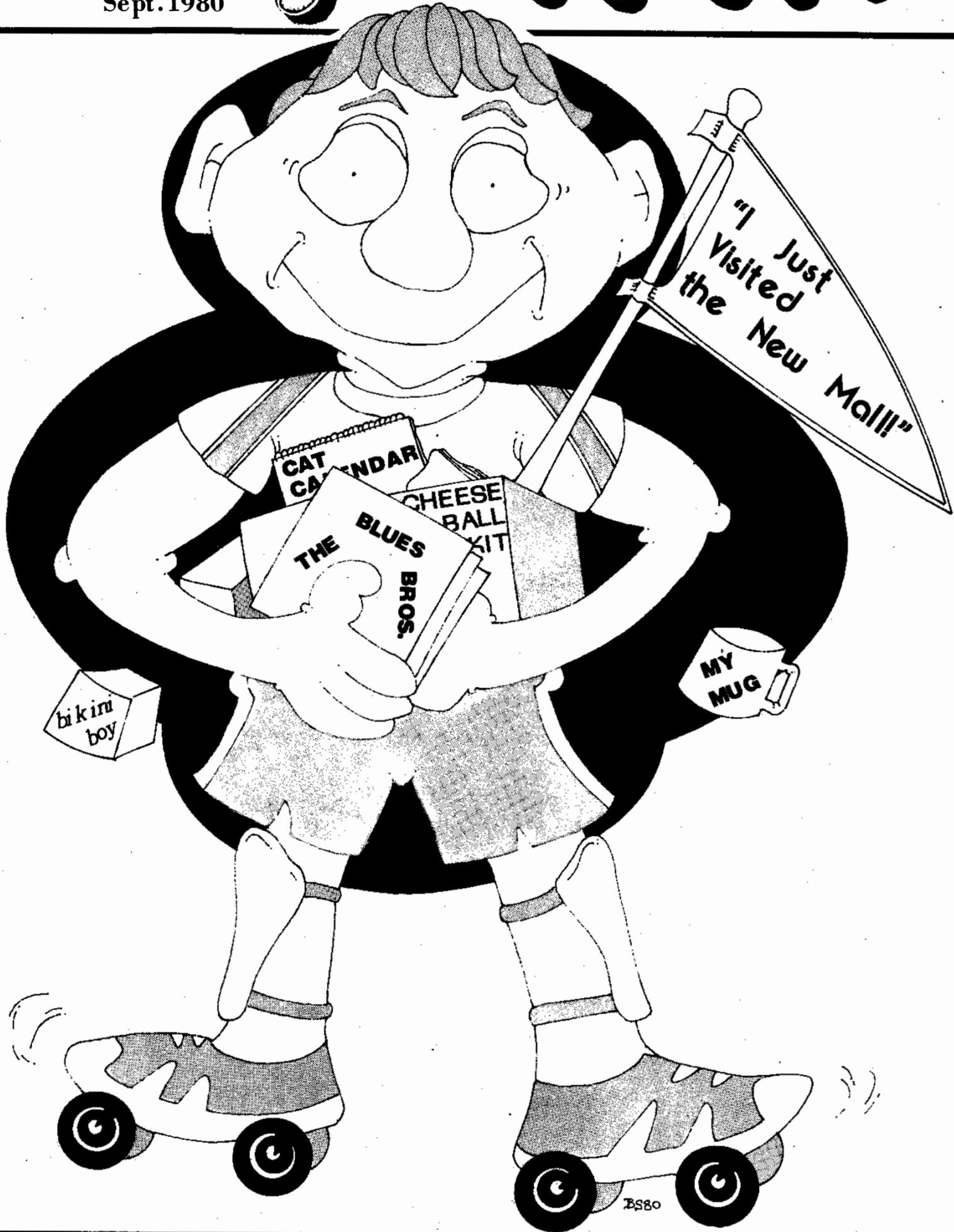
ill prisons; student ghettos; prenatal care; local culture

BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL

25¢

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ABOUT US

The Post-Amerikan is a worker-controlled collective that puts out this paper. If you'd like to help, give us a call and leave your name with our wonderful answering machine. Then we'll call you back and give you the rap about the Post. 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 our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post has no editor or hierarchical structure, so quit calling up and asking who's in charge. Ain't nobody 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 deadline for next issue is October 1.

If you'd like to work on the Post and/or come to meetings, call us at 828-7232. You can also reach folks at 828-6885.

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 PO 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 on our letters page.

GOOD NUMBERS

Alcoholics Anonymous--828-5049
 American Civil Liberties Union--452-3634
 Clare House (Catholic Worker)--828-4035
 Community for Social Action--452-4867
 Connection House 829-5711
 Countering Domestic Violence (PATH)--527-4005
 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
 Post-Amerikan--828-7232
 Prairie State Legal Aid--827-5021
 Project Oz--827-0377
 Public Aid, McLean County--827-4621
 Rape Crisis Line--827-4005 (PATH)
 SAW (Student Assn. for Women, ISU)--438-7619
 Small Changes 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

Post Sellers

BLOOMINGTON

Eastgate IGA, at parking lot exit
 Medusa's Adult World, 420 N. Madison
 The Back Porch, 402½ N. Main
 SW corner, Main & Front
 Haag Drugstore, 509 W. Washington
 Blm. Post Office, E. Empire (at exit)
 Devary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 NE corner, Front & Prairie
 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
 Wash House, 609 N. Clinton
 The Park Store, Wood & Allin
 Common Ground, 516 N. Main
 Mel-O-Cream Doughnuts, 901 N. Main
 Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire
 Doug's Motorcycle, 809 S. Morris
 K-Mart, at parking lot exit
 Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main
 Lay-Z-J Saloon, 1401 W. Market
 Pantagraph Building (in front)
 NE corner, Main & Washington
 Gene's Drive-in 1019 S. Main
 Salt&Pepper Lounge 1105 W. Washington
 Downtown Post Office Center&Monroe
 Victory Bi-Rite 203 E. Locust

NORMAL

Redbird IGA, 301 S. Main
 Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
 Dairy Queen, 1110 S. Main
 Eisner's, E. College (near sign)
 Divinyl Madness, 115 North St.
 Bowling and Billiards Center, ISU
 Cage, ISU University Union
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Route 51 north
 Upper Cut, 318 Kingsley
 Old Main Book Store, 207 S. Main
 White Hen Pantry (out front)
 Alamo II (out front)
 SE corner, North & Broadway
 The Gallery (out front)

OUTTA TOWN

Urbana: Horizon Bkstore, 517 S. Goodwin

828-7232

Yes, that's still our phone number. If you've been calling us lately, you know that our answering machine is broken. Until we get a new one, keep trying to call and you may catch a human here in the office. If you really really need to talk to a Post staffer, you can probably reach one at 828-6885.

Normal discrimination law

Students included, gays ignored

After much hemming and hawing, the Normal Town Council finally amended the city's anti-discrimination ordinance to include students--but not gay people.

The student issue came up early last May when the council began considering a major revision of its anti-discrimination ordinance.

The old ordinance covered only housing and was designed to prevent discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, and ancestry. The old ordinance also contained a clause which exempted owner-occupied dwellings containing up to four units.

The new ordinance passed in June prohibits discrimination in employment, public accommodations, financing, and housing on the basis of race, sex, religion, handicaps, and age (which means any age, not just 40-70 like the federal law). The ordinance at that point did not include students or gays, but it did eliminate the owner-occupied dwelling loophole.

That loophole had earlier received

public support from Violet Hamilton, professional right-wing nut, and from Rev. Arno Q. Weniger of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Weniger argued that the town "shouldn't in effect play God with the hearts and minds of people," although a month earlier Weniger had been trying to prevent people from reading the Post-Amerikan by threatening businesses who sold or displayed it.

Tom Todd of the Illinois State University NAACP and council member Jocelyn Bell argued against the clause as being illegal and a contradiction of the spirit of the ordinance. They won, and that left the student and gay issues.

Council member Vernon Paulson, who repeatedly objected to extensions of the anti-discrimination coverage, called the inclusion of students a dangerous precedent. "One could sit down and come up with a whole grocery

list of conditions...that might be included," he said in May.

But after being sent back twice for rewriting, a clause preventing discrimination against students in employment was approved by the council in July. Students weren't specifically included in the housing section on the grounds that the sex, age, or race clauses would cover them.

So that left gay people, who were never discussed in the council's public meetings.

The Post-Amerikan did learn that sexual preference was listed in a very early draft of the ordinance, but that gay people were eliminated even before the Human Relations Commission brought its proposed ordinance before the council.

The argument in favor of ignoring 10 to 20 per cent of the population apparently was that the clause would never pass. They were right, it didn't.

--D. LeSeure

Miscellaneous outrages you may have missed

Beginning in 1981, Bloomington City Council members will be elected from seven specific geographical areas, called wards. Only the mayor will continue to be elected at large. In drawing up the ward boundaries for the new system, Bloomington council members conveniently settled on a map which does not place any two members of the present council in the same ward, thus assuring each incumbent a chance at re-election.

* * *

The Bloomington Airport Authority began using public funds in August to advertise flights offered by Britt Airways, a private business.

* * *

A minimum amount of recreational open space is required for planned unit developments by Normal's ordinances. Submitting plans for such a project, developer Larry Hundman had the nerve to include as "open space" the area taken up by an open drainage ditch running through the property.

* * *

International Hospitality Group is getting ready to propose once again that it get city help to build a civic center in east Bloomington. This is the same company that suckered the Bloomington City Council into advancing \$50,000 to fund a feasibility study, with the understanding that the company could just keep the money if plans for the civic center fell through. They fell through, and the company left town with Bloomington's \$50,000.

* * *

The Corn Belt Bank refused to allow a Bloomington man to open a new checking account with his unemployment compensation check. Another local man, who has both a savings and checking account at the Corn Belt Bank, was not permitted to cash a public aid check at the bank unless he agreed to deposit at least \$50 in his account.

* * *

TeleCable is blackmailing the Bloomington and Normal city councils into giving up their legal power to regulate the company's rates. In requesting certain changes, including deregulation, in the current franchise agreement, Telecable said that its "corporate long-range plan" called for expansion to 21 channels by 1981 and expansion to 36-40 channels by the mid-1980s. Saying that the lenders who would finance this expansion are "understandably nervous" about the current arrangement, TeleCable told the councils that "flexibility would allow TeleCable to demonstrate to lenders that it at least controls its own pricing destiny." TeleCable hinted that if the councils don't grant the company's request, the Twin Cities might not be included in the expansion that TeleCable is planning for its systems in other cities.

O lord, thank you for the new mall

Malls are heaven on earth. Giant department stores on both horizons and marvelously diverse retail outlets in between. Uncle Tom's Sugary Sawdust Cookies, Books-N-Bugs, Ye Olde Bathroom Floorie Shoppe. Up-beat smooth-tongued muzak 71 hours a week. All the modern inconveniences, ready to be had for a few dollars down and a monthly periodic rate of 1.8% (Annual Percentage Rate 21.6%) in Illinois, Indiana, New Guinea, and New York.

I love malls, I love being malled. I stick my head in the lion's mouth every morning right after breakfast. I love Richard Godfrey, mayor, and Vernon Prenzler, Richard Hundman, Philip Baumgart, and Carl Schwulst, developers of the wondrous new College Hills Mall.



O Lord, who has Heart-to-Hearts with Arno Q. Weniger of Calvary Baptist Church, we thank you profusely for these your blessings.

1. O Lord, we thank you for helping us destroy downtown Bloomington, for it is, as Carson Pirie Scott boss Harold R. Spurway says, "too expensive and time-consuming" to rehabilitate central business districts.

In these times of scarce resources, we know it is wise to let downtown buildings stand empty, to let them decay, to let them be destroyed by banks seeking greener parking lots. We know it is wise to offer up steel and concrete and asphalt for new shopping centers in the secure knowledge that the Lord will provide automobiles and gasoline to get there.

2. O Lord, we thank you for raising up the wicked among us, the Hundmans, the Prenzlers, the Schwulsts, the Baumgarts, and all the others who have been charged with anti-trust violations in their real estate dealings.



We know that it is fit and proper to hire the governor's campaign manager to obtain an entrance off Veteran's Parkway for your favored mall, for the Lord does not need to work in mysterious ways any longer.

We know that it is good to encourage the real estate dealers, for land speculation is a time-honored road to heaven and riches.

3. O Lord, we thank you for the enormous parking lot, the handful of trees and bushes, and the many benches you have provided for us at the new mall. We know that moving 400,000

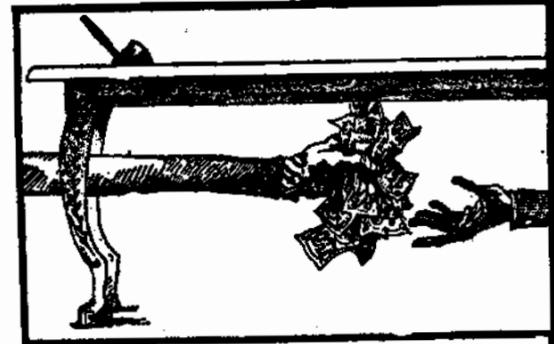
cubic yards of dirt to convert a perfect two-story site into a one-story mall is but a small measure of your powers.

We know that our cultural, social, and entertainment centers should be integrated with our retail centers, and we are eternally grateful that art and auto shows generate money for the mall merchants association through rent equaling a percentage of sales.

4. O Lord, we thank you for inspiring our own grinning gumball machine, the mayor of Normal, with tax-incentive schemes that will return up to \$1.5 million in taxes to the developers of College Hills Mall in the next 10 years.

We know that tax-free bonds, which take money out of the federal treasury, are the best way to encourage the rich to invest in big new department store buildings, and we know Bloomington Federal Savings & Loan, which put up \$10.5 million for the new mall, is an obedient instrument of your will.

5. O Lord, we thank you for undermining freedom of the press and freedom of speech by concentrating the social, cultural, entertainment, and retail gatherings of our many people within islands of secure private property. We know that it is only just to prevent the distribution of offensive newspapers and the Bill of Rights at shopping centers.



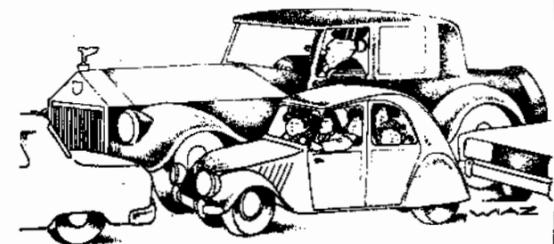
We know it is instructive to view the spectacle of the Daily Pantagraph pretending that a new lettering style on Carson Pirie Scott's sign is page three news. We know that it is proper boosterism to publish two complete sections of glowing articles that are difficult to distinguish from the advertisements around them.

6. O Lord, we thank you for increasing the difficulties and the stigma of poverty in our community. We know that long bus rides and erratic service build a desire to own a car.

We know that the cult of consumerism increases shame and self-hatred among our poor and encourages them to do their Christian duty of getting a Good Job.

Yes Lord, we are truly grateful that you have granted us this new mall, this piece of your heaven on earth.

--D. LeSeure



Kick the mall habit: Try a thrift store

Shopping malls have everything you want. That's what everybody thinks, thanks to the heavy promotion of shopping mall developers. Malls are supposed to give you a large variety of fine-quality merchandise. But it's been my experience that if you shop at the malls, you can expect to see at least 10 other people wearing the same clothes that you have on.

But my experience with mall shopping is limited. I have found an alternative to looking like the other mall shoppers who decided to buy that red sweater because it was reduced from \$33 to \$16 (which is still about \$10 more than it cost to make the sweater--somebody has to pay for the plastic flowers in the mall).

My alternative is the thrift store. Bloomington-Normal has a large number of these inflation-fighting establishments (see adjoining list).

Now, your initial reaction to buying used goods is probably a negative one. But I really think you should check out some of these thrift shops before you blow off the whole idea. I have gotten many used items which look like new--for less than a dollar apiece. You just can't compare the savings to the "sale prices" that the malls offer.

Pre-washed jeans will cost you at least \$20 at the malls, but you can easily get a pair at a thrift store for anywhere from \$1 to \$3. Many people donate nearly perfect clothing to thrift stores because they have grown out of something or it has a slight defect. I got a pair of nearly new white Oshkosh for 25¢, just because they had a stain in them that came out with one washing.

Some of the thrift stores periodically have "brown bag sales," where you fill a bag to the brim with clothing for only a dollar. I went to one of these recently and got five pairs of shorts, two tops, and two pairs of shoes, all in fine condition, for only one dollar! This means I paid 10¢ for each item. Ten cents wouldn't even begin to pay the tax on these items, if I had bought them new.

I'll grant you that it may take a while longer to find your size in a thrift store because there the clothes are merely put on racks with others like them. But when you contrast the hassle of finding something you can afford with the hassle of rummaging through a disorganized rack, I think you'll agree that thrift store shopping is much more gratifying.

Clothing is not the only thing you can find at thrift stores. They also have large selections of household goods (such as pots and pans, glasses, drapes, dishes), paperback books (from 10¢ to somewhere under \$1), hardback



Books, belts, ties, toys--thrift stores offer nicely broken-in goods at low prices.

books (from 39¢ to a few dollars), and furniture.

Aside from the unbeatable bargains, there are several other reasons to buy at thrift stores.

The profits generated at these stores aren't used to feed the rich. Each of them puts its profits toward a needy community organization (such as a hospital or a center for handicapped persons). All but one donate their entire earnings and have volunteer workers to operate the stores.

The workers are friendly and don't breathe down your neck while you're trying to make a selection. Also, thrift stores don't subject you to prefabricated surroundings and pre-recorded music. The voices you hear in thrift stores are those of real people talking to one another.

On the whole, if you can get rid of your preconceived objections to buying used merchandise, I think you will find thrift shopping to be lots of fun. Check them out. You've got nothing to lose.

You might also keep thrift stores in mind the next time you're cleaning out your closets. I'm sure any of them would be more than glad to get

your donation (and it's tax deductible). Also, if you have any extra bags lying around, thrift stores are always in need of them.●

--M.M.



Local thrift stores

This is a list of thrift stores in Bloomington. I have included tips on some of the stores which I have found to be my favorites. Why not check them all out? My tastes could be different from yours.

Brokaw Hospital Thrift Shop, 221 E. Front
Many times jeans are only \$1 a pair. This store also seems to have a lot of neat knick-knacks.

Good Neighbor Thrift Store, 916 W. Washington
This one has a large selection of clothing and household goods. Excellent bargains.

Goodwill Store, 428 N. Main
This has a large selection of just about everything. It seems to have the most furniture. I've also found many neat headscarves for only 20¢ apiece.

Mennonite Hospital Auxiliary Thrift Shop, 304 W. Oakland

Although this one seems to have the highest prices, items are certainly not overpriced. Occupational Development Center Thrift Shop, 702 N. Evans

Has large selection of clothing. Salvation Army Thrift Store, 236 E. Front
Has great deals, except on jeans, which usually run \$2 to \$3. Their paperback books are only 10¢.

St. Mary's Thrift Store, 604 N. Main
Has mostly clothes and books. Higher prices than most, but still bargains.●

--M.M.

Susie's Cafe

NEW LOCATION
602 N. Main



Home cooked food

Plate lunch
& a la carte

6 a.m.-7 p.m.

Plenty of free parking at Mulberry & Main

Normal considers student ghettos

To solve what they must think of as "the student problem," the Normal Community Improvement Committee proposed a plan so outrageous that even a couple of Normal council members objected.

The plan called for zoning changes to allow super high density apartments close to the Illinois State University campus. Buildings would be up to eight stories, with almost no front yards. All the land would be buildings and parking lots.

In other words, the Normal Community Improvement Committee was proposing the creation of a student ghetto, an ugly, noisy, crowded, littered high traffic area with stepped up rates of rape and robbery.

Warren Craig, chairperson of the "improvement" committee, pretended that his proposal would benefit students. Craig promoted the plan as allowing an opportunity for students to live closer to campus.

But Craig's real motivation was similar to the motivations which prompt the designing of all ghettos: to keep the students out of the rest of the town. "Hopefully," The Pantagraph quoted Craig, "the further we go (from campus) in the future, the quieter."

The "student problem" which spurred Craig and his committee to think up this "final solution" stems from middle class families complaining about students moving into their neighborhoods.

There are lifestyle complaints, like parties and noise and traffic at all hours. And there are complaints that as houses in older established neighborhoods are converted and divided up into apartments, the neighborhood eventually begins to deteriorate. Landlords don't take care of their property as well. Transient students, living several to each overpriced apartment for short periods of time, don't care about keeping up the property as much as their long-term home-owning neighbors.

Although the student ghetto plan was accepted by the Normal council "in principle," Craig's plan went too far for some members.

Council member Jocelyn Bell objected to "trying to scrunch as many people as possible into a small area with no amenities." She said the Normal Community Improvement Committee's plan would cause more problems than it would solve. Ghettos usually do. Another council member objected to the sacrificing of green space.

Mayor Richard Godfrey's objection to the plan didn't stem from his concern for students. He thought that if too many students moved into the new student ghetto area, there might be too many vacant apartments where students now live.

Probably, the council will approve a compromise plan. The compromise will increase density and cut back green space and front yard requirements around the campus, without allowing quite as high density a ghetto as Craig's plan proposed.

Another of the committee's proposals points the way toward the compromise. For several already heavy-student areas further from the campus, the committee proposed changing zoning to allow a doubling of population. The proposal won't create the population densities planned for the immediate off-campus area (no eight-story buildings), but it will make an already crowded area even worse.

The philosophy is like the nineteenth century creation of Indian reservations: get them away from us, put them in their own area, and make them live in squalor. Only Normal officials will do the trick with zoning laws instead of forced marches.

--M.S.

Too many administrators at ISU

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Illinois State University requires 30 percent more administrators per 100 faculty to operate than does the University of Illinois.

According to the Data Book on Illinois Higher Education, ISU has more administrators per faculty member than either the U of I or Northern Illinois University--more even than the average for other Board of Regents schools. The Board of Regents is ISU's governing body and includes Sangamon State, Western Illinois and Eastern Illinois universities.

ISU has 30.1 administrators for each 100 faculty, compared to 22.9 for the U of I and 21 for Northern Illinois. Both the U of I and NIU are considered academically superior to ISU.

These figures are for fiscal year 1979 and are based on full-time equivalents. An FTE is an 11-month contract for faculty and a full-time position for administrators, civil service or student employees. Thus, an ordinary administrator or civil service employee is one FTE and a part-time student employee might be

.2 FTE. Faculty who teach 9 months are .75 FTE.

Employees at state universities are generally divided into four categories: faculty, civil service, student, and administrative. Professional people, like health service doctors, are counted as administrators.

Illinois State has improved its ratio of administrators to faculty since 1973 when the university required 32.8 administrators for each 100 faculty.

In 1973 the average for all public universities in the state was 26.3 administrators for 100 faculty. The statewide average in 1979 was 25.8. The average for Board of Regents schools in 1979 was 25.2.



One reason that ISU's average is so much worse than other state schools is that faculty at ISU are expected to teach four courses, 12 hours, per semester. Most other state universities have 9-hour loads. This means that ISU teachers teach more students than most other university teachers. Put another way, the teachers at ISU have less time for each student than other teachers:

Neither are these figures entirely accurate for gauging the relative amount of resources that state universities devote for administration and teaching, since some administrators are counted as faculty. All department administrators (such as chairpersons and graduate directors) are counted as faculty although a quarter to three-quarters of their time is devoted to administrative work.

--D. LeSeure



Common Ground

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- (1) You may purchase a discount card for a yearly fee of \$10.
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Once you have your discount card, simply present it at the checkout counter for a 10% discount on every purchase.

Our wide selection of wholesome foods now includes gourmet coffee beans fresh produce





Rowe gravel pit:

Admitting their ageism, some folks prefer the Pits because they'd rather swim without a lot of youngsters around.

Every sunny summer day, dozens of Bloomington folks visit an otherwise unused 80-acre plot of west side land and transform it into the equivalent of a people's country club.

Known as the Rowe gravel pit, or simply "the Pits," the spot has become a local folk tradition whose popularity has spread by word of mouth.

Filled with clean, clear water, the former gravel pit offers excellent swimming. Close-in areas are shallow enough for wading and splashing. Further out, the pit becomes real deep, providing plenty of fascinating exploration for the snorkel and scuba divers who've ventured out into the depths.

No published list of local swimming spots includes the Pits. No road sign directs anyone to the area. You

can't really see the entrance from the road (on Route 150, south of Graham Street).

Yet hundreds are "members" of this improbable country club, some coming every day. And they come with rubber rafts and lawn chairs, suntan lotion, frisbees, beach balls, fishing poles, fins, masks, radios, books, booze and picnic lunches.

Trail bikers circle the lake on a dirt road where pet owners run their dogs. Sometimes the dogs join their masters for a swim. Sometimes the dogs practice catching frisbees. Sometimes both at once.

Most pit patrons are 15-35. The beach isn't much--it's pretty rocky. But even when the crowd is at its largest, the Pits features the least crowded swimming of any public spot in town.

In some ways, the daytime scene at the Pits embodies an anarchist's vision of the world working right. There is no one in authority at the pit--no life-guards, no cops. Yet dozens, sometimes up to a hundred unacquainted people gather together peacefully, respecting each other's space. Your wallet will still be on your blanket when you get out of the water. Women can go to the Pits by themselves without being harassed or pushed into conversations they don't want to be in. People can drink beer on the beach without getting hassled, and they usually remember to take the empty cans out with them. No one is hassled for lighting up a joint.

Hanging out at the Pits has a tangy, slightly subversive, liberating taste to it. You know it's private property, but most aren't quite sure whose property it is. You know you're



The MEXICAN BORDER CANTINA

tacos
burritos
enchiladas
taco salad

tamales
nachos
tostadas
etc...

good home-style cookin'

10% discount to ISU students
with ID between 4 pm & 7 pm

open Mon-Sat 11 am- 11 pm Sun. 12 noon- 10 pm

a free space

probably "not supposed to" be there. But when you see that clear unfenced lake going completely unused, concepts of private property and trespass seem abstract, irrelevant, even immoral.

Some Pits' patrons have put some real energy into keeping the place nice. Someone built a nice wooden raft which also serves as a small pier when wedged against the shore. Some folks lovingly rake the small amounts of sand on the rocky beach. Others have pitched in to clean up cans and litter left by less community-minded people.

The Pits isn't perfect. Not everyone shows the respect for other people's space that they should. People need to be more conscious of their garbage. Take out what you bring in. Trail bikers sometimes get too close to the beach area, bumping out the sunbathers. And anyone with any kind of motorized craft, no matter how small, should stay away from the swimming area.

Society's traditional solution for dealing with folks who don't respect others' space is to create authorities like lifeguards, police, bosses, parents, or priests to compel the desired behavior. But it's so much preferable when people act decently to each other because they choose to, not because they have to. The generally neighborly and cooperative atmosphere at the Pits is a beautiful and hopeful reminder of how together people can be without someone in charge. Perhaps more community-mindedness, and some gentle persuasion, could take the place of the traditional lifeguards and cops.

But the cops seem bent on butting in. Responding to what he called the "growing headache" of the gravel pit, Sheriff Steve Brienien has begun a



campaign to keep people out. In a scare broadcast on WJBC in late July, Brienien characterized the Pits as "a dangerous spot" where "activities include drug and alcohol use, robbery, battery, and vandalism."

According to Ed O'Farrell, Brienien's chief deputy, owners of the land have authorized the sheriff's police to file trespassing complaints against people found on the property.

Before trespassing complaints can be filed, however, the trespasser must have had a warning. Usually signs which read "No Trespassing" serve as that warning. But spirited guerilla Pits' lovers tear down the "No Trespassing" signs whenever the People's Bank (trustee for the owners) erects them.

Since the property isn't adequately posted to forbid trespassing, the sheriff's crackdown has been slowed down. The sheriff's police are occasionally stopping at the Pits, taking names of everyone present and warning them off the property. Anyone caught a second time, O'Farrell says, could be charged with trespass. The penalty is up to a \$1000 fine and up to a year in jail.

When interviewed in mid-August, O'Farrell claimed that sheriff's police had taken down about a hundred names. No trespassing charges have been filed "in recent memory," according to the chief deputy.

O'Farrell claims that complaints about the Pits have increased. I suspect that most complaints stem from the crew that moves into the area at night -- a crowd very different from the mellow daytime sunbathers. Rowdy drinkers, with little respect for the ecology of the Pits, leave lots of cans and broken glass for morning swimmers to clean up. The most immediate prompter of the sheriff's crackdown could have been the stolen car fished out of the lake in mid-July. But if the sheriff's real problem can be traced to the raucous nighttime crowd, he should leave the daytime swimmers alone.

And some sheriff's police may be doing just that. Even since the "scare" broadcast, I have seen sheriff's police cars cruise by the Pits area without stopping, even though there were plenty of trespassers to harass. With the sheriff's department seriously short of personnel, they may be bluffing--hoping to keep people away from the Pits simply by threatening to stop folks.

Whether the "crackdown" is bluff or reality, it seems to have cut down on the size of the crowds at the Pits. Even on sweltering days, fewer folks seem to be hanging out. It will be a pity if the sheriff is able to intimidate Pits-goers into giving up their people's country club, the only real free space in town where groups of people can congregate.

--Mark Silverstein

Gentel investigates housemates

It's not enough that General Telephone (GTE) charges outlandish fees for their services. They also think it's within their power to deny you a telephone if you're living with someone GTE has a gripe with.

According to Ellis Corso, GTE supervisor for the Bloomington-Normal area, everyone who wants a phone is asked the names of their roommates. If any of their roommates owes GTE, they are automatically denied a phone until their roommate pays the debt.

Corso did admit that this policy was a little inconvenient for people who had always paid their bills to GTE. But he rationalized by saying that "some naive freshman could get burned" by their roommate not paying their bills. In other words, GTE is only thinking of their customers?

Well, Corso must have thought he was

talking to (what he stereotyped as) one of those naive freshmen when I spoke to him. What he should have said (had he not been talking out of both sides of his mouth) is that GTE knows they are the only phone service available; therefore, they think they can make any absurd policy they want because people have no choice but to accept it if they want a telephone.

Well, GTE is wrong in this instance, because you do have a choice. If you want to get a telephone, be prepared to either tell GTE you have no roommates or make up fictitious names that won't show up on their records. GTE will then assume your roommates have good credit with the phone company or that they never used the service before. You will be showing GTE they can't discriminate against you for whom you choose to live with. You may, however, still want to talk to

your roommate to make sure they are just into ripping off the phone company, and not you.

--M.M.

MEG news

Bloomington's undercover MEG agent, Steve Reeter, has moved to 605 Kreitzer. His new non-published phone number is 828-4509.

Wayne Lemmons, whose work as a MEG informer was exposed in the Post-Amerikan last spring, was stabbed by two men in mid-August, the Daily Pantagraph reported. He was hospitalized in serious condition.

Voter registration drive at Sunnyside

Inspired by keynote speakers at the Aug. 3-6 National Urban League Conference, a voter registration drive will be held Sept. 13 from 9 am to noon at the Sunnyside Neighborhood Center, 1612 W. Olive St.

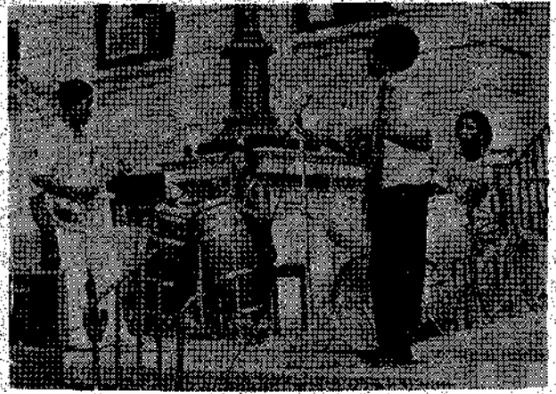
Sponsored by the Bloomington Human Relations Commission, the voter registration drive will include members of the city election commission to properly register voters. Interested persons are asked to bring their voter ID card from the last election, or if they are newly registering, they should bring some verification of their social security number. All voter registration must be completed 30 days before the election.

City of Bloomington Human Relations Program Director Tim Walker told the Post that as a delegate to the 1980 National Urban League Conference, he felt it was necessary to start a voter registration drive aimed at Bloomington's black and Hispanic populations.

John E. Jacobs, executive VP of the National Urban League, told the audience in his keynote address that issues of the greatest concern to minority people in this election are lack of jobs and the continuing erosion of the economy and buying power through inflation. Vernon Jordan, the would-be victim of an assassin's bullets and president of the Urban League, told the audience in a videotaped address that all 1980 Presidential candidates would have to meet directly with representatives of minority communities to establish their respective programs for dealing with the nation's economic woes. Jordan also urged delegates to conduct an extensive voter registration drive.

Walker said the Urban League does not and will not favor any particular candidate but was interested in providing a forum for Anderson, Reagan, and Carter to address the issues. The extent of political education conducted by the league is restricted to voter registration. The workshops Walker attended at the conference stressed that everyone should have input on who will be the next President.

—Jeremy Timmens



A scene from the Cultural Festival '80--see next page.

Words Fair: poetry in the park

On Sunday, August 3, from noon to 4:30, Bloomington's Franklin Park was the scene of McLean County's first Words Fair. Around 150 people attended the public reading of poetry and fiction which was sponsored by the Pikestaff Press and supported by a grant from the Illinois Arts Council, a state agency, and the McLean County Arts Council.

Reading their own works were featured poets Dave Henson (Springfield), Kay Murphy (Champaign), Charles Collinson (Decatur), and Peg Knoepfle, Rosie Richmond, and Pat Smith (all of Springfield). During the three open-mike sessions, a number of local poets read their work--including some who had never before read in public.

At tables under the trees, Bloomington's Small Changes Bookstore and several small presses from Central Illinois displayed books for sale. Iced tea was available free of charge.

To commemorate the day, a tree was planted as "an environmental poem"--a young sugar maple purchased with funds from the McLean County Arts Council, a donation from the Franklin Square Association, and proceeds from the sale of Words Fair posters. People seemed to have a good time; many stayed all afternoon, and several said they hoped there would be another Words Fair next summer.

The success of Words Fair was the result of many people's contributions; but special thanks should go to Greg Koos and Jim McGowan, two local poets, for their careful planning and hard work.

—Bob Sutherland
The Pikestaff Press

page 8 Post-American

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Cultural festival brightens city

The north side of the courthouse square in downtown Bloomington sprang to life Saturday, August 9, as the Cultural Festival '80 began what organizers hope will become an annual event.

Cultural Festival '80 co-organizer Gary Gaston told the Post the festival had been in its planning stages since June. He and co-organizer Lee Brewer had solicited support from a number of community groups, including the Bloomington Human Relations Commission, Sunnyside Neighborhood Center, Western Avenue Community Center, WGLT, and the Ethnic Studies Center from ISU.

Gaston said the intent of Cultural Festival '80 was "to bring together cross-sections of the community for the purpose of people to mix together to see everyone's special talents."



Despite the heat and the lack of drinking water from any of the public fountains, Cultural Festival '80 attracted one of the largest turnouts in downtown Bloomington. Gaston said he received "very positive responses" from those he met at the festival, and he noted that one of Cultural Festival '80's goals, to put some life back into the community, was met.

Who was there

The planning for Cultural Festival '80 was elaborate, the bill of fare being filled from its start at 9 a.m. until the last chord was sounded by the Prime Cut rhythm and blues band in the late afternoon.

Solo dance, a hairbraiding show, a dance exhibit by the Carver Center Dance Troupe from Peoria, a peanut rolling contest, a martial arts exhibition, and a steel drum band enticed festival-goers up until early afternoon.

People wandered in and out of the area, either to quench thirsts or to feed themselves and their children. When 1 o'clock came around, the Ashanti Dance Troupe from Peoria performed for the crowd, followed by Roy Satterfield and the Country Knights Band. Later, the US Poetry Group from Peoria did some readings, Streetwise and the Calhoun Singers performed, people were treated to a Quadruphyte demonstration, and later still were entertained by Bert Carlson and Jam Junction.



The Mike Hogan Jazz Band was apparently detained and didn't make it to the festival, so "Big Daddy Gat" Bob Gaston wowed the audience with some piano and string-pickin' blues. Following Big Daddy Gat the excitement continued with a dance contest sponsored by Delta Kappa Delta from Illinois State University.

The afternoon was rounded out by another dance performance by the Ashanti Dance Troupe from Peoria and by Prime Cut from Bloomington.

Culture at the fest

What had to be one of the high points for this reporter, though, was the art exhibit directly across from center stage at the old courthouse.

Three local artists, Sebron Kendrick, Larry Kendrick, and Herb Johnson, had on display some of their finer paintings--all in oils--which had been rendered over the last few years.

Larry Kendrick displayed one oil painting depicting the human angle of sidewalk days in downtown Bloomington when the Kresge store was still there. He also had some samples of intaglio prints he did as an ISU student.

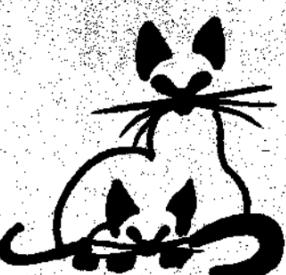
Sebron Kendrick's work was exclusively oil paintings, including the beautiful scenics depicting a Chicago fountain and one which he called "Strictly Manhattan."

Besides some of his fine portrait work, Herb Johnson displayed "Two People," "Midnight Under the Harbor Sun," which won honorable mention at the McLean County Art Show, and a painting which was already sold--"Hands of Mr. Henry Brooks--Ex-Slave."

Johnson also exhibited some of his two-dimensional renderings of three-dimensional African masks. The pieces included masks of the Lilwa secret society in the Congo, the Dogon tribe in Northern Mali, and Kalunga masks from the Wabembe tribe in southeastern Congo.

Cultural Festival '80, at this point, may have been a one-time-only affair of community sharing and interaction. Gary Gaston stressed to the Post-American the amount of organization such an event required and appealed to the community for increased input so that Cultural Festival '81 might follow. Interested persons should contact Gary Gaston at 452-9231.

--Jeremy Timmens



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The money lust of Jerry

Jerry's favorite sermon of the month --every month!

Not only that, but your "Crusader's Passport" entitles you to a special toll-free number to call at any hour to share a burden or make a prayer request, a seat reserved in the Lynchburg Baptist sanctuary whenever you wish to come worship with Jerry, and your very own VIP tour of Liberty Baptist College on Liberty Mountain, where they're training young Champions for Christ.

And remember: "Your gift is tax-deductible!"

If you join the I Love America Club, you'll get a collector's edition of America's Bicentennial Bible, a personal monthly letter ("straight from my heart, telling you exactly what your sacrificial dollars are doing to WAKE UP AMERICA and save our Republic"), and a monthly copy of Jerry's "hard-hitting Clean Up America Hotline Report" in which Jerry shares the "issues that are too hot to handle on television and radio."

And remember: "All-Contribution Are Tax-Deductible."

Too hot to handle

Why, you ask, does Jerry have to have a "Clean Up America Hotline Report"? What issues are too hot to talk about on tv?

Here's ole Jer's explanation: "As you know, there are some things that I simple (sic) cannot talk about on television and radio because if I did, the stations would not let us

continue airing the Old-Time Gospel Hour."

As you know, that's not exactly the truth. What would happen if Jerry "simple" talked about, say, ERA or gay rights or abortion is that folks who have other views on these issues could demand equal time under the "fairness doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission.

In fact, that very thing has happened --twice, that I know about, although not to Falwell. In Texas and San Francisco gay people demanded equal time to respond to the vicious attacks of (different) fundamentalist preachers like Falwell. In Texas the tv stations involved didn't want to hassle with equal time, so they told the preacher to clean up his act or get off the air. Some stations simply dropped his program. In San Francisco the gays not only got equal time on the radio, but they also prompted an investigation of the preacher's tax situation: seems he owed a lot of personal property taxes which he was illegally claiming as part of his religious exemption.

Tax dodge

Which brings me back to the matter of money. Another reason Jerry Falwell doesn't want to talk about those "hot issues" on tv or radio is that he might get into trouble with the IRS. Religious groups are tax-exempt organizations. Religious groups that take up political causes become guilty of "carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation" and thereby risk their immunity from declaring assets, income, and other financial dealings.

Falwell's plan for oppression

Jerry Falwell's "Ninety-Five Theses for the 1980's" is the most amazing political document I've read since Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. A dedicated Falwell watcher has to be ready for any outrage, but the prejudice, arrogance, and sheer stupidity that go into the 95 theses are truly astounding.

If nothing else, this listing of Falwell's "beliefs" clearly reveals the political wolf underneath all that religious sheep dip. Thesis 30 makes the point outright: "That this renewal of the eighties begin with the joining of hands of church and political leaders, both promising to help and support the other in accomplishing their God-appointed tasks."

Falwell begins by re-writing history to suit his purpose: America "owes its origin to men of God who desired to build a nation for the glory of God." Government, especially the American

government, is "divinely ordained by God," so when a man-O'-God like Falwell tells us how to run the country, we damn well better listen.

The platform

And Falwell has a lot to say about the way the country should be run. His domestic platform favors a strong defense (any attempt to weaken it is "an act of treason") and an old-fashioned love of war: "all able-bodied U.S. male citizens are obligated to fight to the death, if necessary, to defend the flag." (Female citizens are supposed to "aid in every possible way.")

Other domestic planks include balancing the U.S. budget, encouraging the free enterprise system ("unhampered by any socialistic laws or red tape") withdrawing welfare "immediately and permanently...from any able-bodied man refusing to perform an honest day's

work," and terminating "unproductive governmental financial programs."

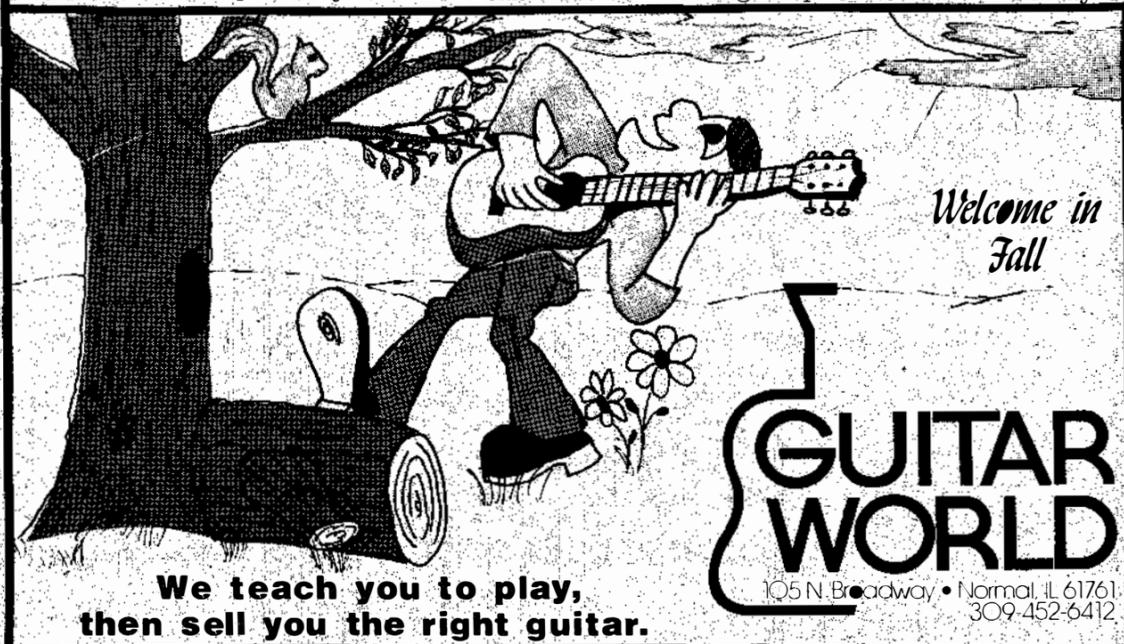
As for foreign policy, the U.S. should support Israel and "oppose any U.N. action which would pressure Israel to return to the 1967 geographical boundaries in the Middle East." We should also quit loaning money and selling wheat to "unfriendly nations. (Russia, China, etc.)" and should "help those friendly nations such as Israel, Taiwan, South Korea, South Africa, etc."

The cult of the family

Many of Falwell's theses (31 through 54) are devoted to building some kind of cult around the nuclear family. Since "God himself has instituted Marriage," that justifies the tyrannical structure: the husband is "the divinely appointed head" and "children belong to the parents."

The "family" is also the key to Falwell's general program of political oppression. Any idea or person that he doesn't like is branded "anti-family" and condemned. The following are all "wrong" because they're "anti-family": communal living, abortion, homosexuality, polygamy, child or wife abuse, abusive use of alcohol and drugs, premarital sex, incest, adultery, pornography, no-fault divorce laws, and the Equal Rights Amendment. (I am not making this up.)

After all the obsession with the family, you'd think any further comments on abortion would be senseless. Well, Falwell's are--all 12 theses. He calls this section the "Value of Life" and throws in infanticide and mercy killing for good measure (he's opposed to both). It's all pretty much what you'd expect, but here's a high point of self-fulfilling policy-making: "Abortion creates a guilt complex within the mother."



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In other words, all those contributions, gifts, and pledges--which the IRS considers "free-will offerings" and not taxable income--might just have to be accounted for and be subject to taxation.

That's why Jerry prefers to send out a "Hotline Report" rather than publicly talk about issues "too hot to handle on television and radio." Of course, that means the "Hotline Report" is a tax dodge. Not to mention that it's deceptive and hypocritical. Wonder what the collector's edition of the Bicentennial Bible says about that?

Another point: Jerry very carefully instructs you to make your tax-deductible check payable to the Old-Time Gospel Hour (OTGH). That's his religious organization, the one that's tax exempt. Undoubtedly the money for the "Hotline Report" will come from the free-will offerings to OTGH. So will Jerry's living expenses and the upkeep on his \$90,000 mansion. All good, clean religious expenses--and not subject to income or real estate taxes.

Now, Jerry is also involved with Moral Majority, Inc. (MMI), a registered political lobby. As a lobbying corporation, MMI is not a tax-exempt organization. But what's the relationship between MMI and OTGH? Do you suppose any of the tax-exempt OTGH money ever makes its way to MMI?

How much cooperation and mutual support between OTGH and MMI are legally permissible (we won't even think about the moral and ethical implications)? After Jerry softens up the OTGH crowd

The theses on education call for voluntary prayer, voluntary Bible reading, the teaching of "special creation," and having Christmas and Easter observances in the public schools. In other words, continue to promote the Christian bias with taxpayers' money.

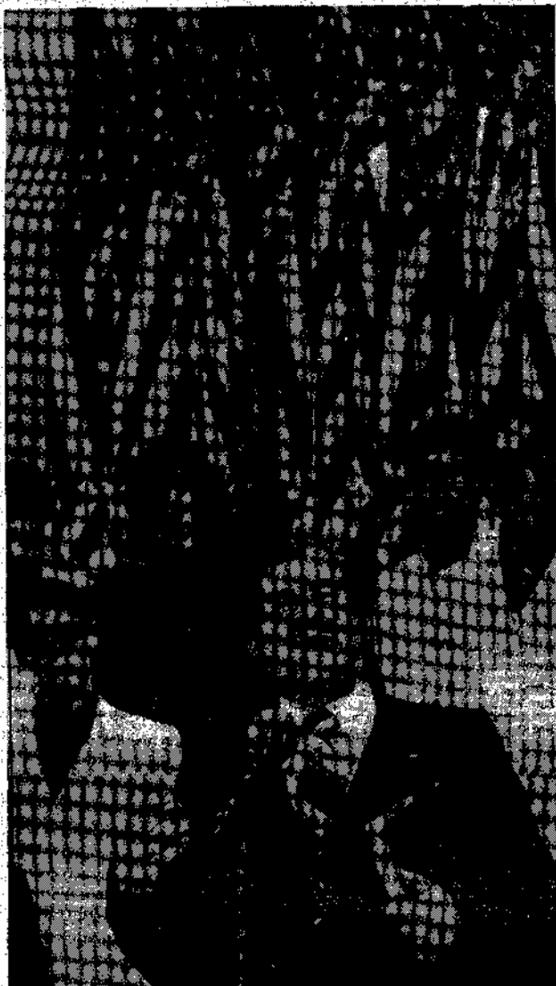
But some startling positions are tucked in this section: "no anti-family advocate be employed in the public school system," and "no law be introduced to force private schools to hire individuals solely to achieve minority group balance."

The eight theses that deal with the church and state are, to me, the real eye-openers. Falwell actually concedes that "the U.S. Constitution explicitly declares the separation of church and state." But it's quite clear that the phrase is a code word for governmental support of the Christian religion. Falwell declares that churches and private religious schools should be "free from state and federal harassment" and not "subjected to taxation."

Then he gets down to the nitty-gritty: "When moral issues enter the political arena, it becomes both the right and the responsibility of the church to speak out concerning those issues." And: "The Fairness Doctrine not be used as an excuse to prohibit church leaders from using the media to speak out against immorality." I told you so.

Believe it or not, there is one Falwell thesis I actually agree with. It's number 6: "That all [American] citizens have the right to receive just and equal treatment under the law." Except for anti-family, drug-smoking homosexual supporters of ERA, eh Jerry? •

--Ferdydurke



Falwell & fans, with flags

with his "Hotline Reports," do you suppose MMI then moves in for the financial kill? Does the Pope say mass in the woods?

Political scam

The bottom line in Jerry Falwell's scam to finance his political career is the total destruction of the separation of church and state. To Falwell "moral" issues are "political" issues--he openly admits it. OTGH supports Jerry and Jerry runs MMI. God and religion provide vast resources of money, and Falwell is just beginning to siphon those funds into his political machine.

Given the repressive nature of Falwell's political program (see adjoining article), anyone interested in any kind of freedom whatever should vehemently oppose Jerry Falwell's excursion into politics. At the very least, we should insist that the separation between church and state be upheld and that Falwell and people like him not be allowed to use money they save on taxes for political oppression. At the very least, we can demand that Jerry Falwell pay his taxes like the rest of us. •

--Ferdydurke

House passes anti-gay clause

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed an amendment to the Legal Services Corp. appropriations legislation that prohibits funding for cases "promoting, defending or protecting homosexuality."

The Legal Services Corp. is a non-profit legal aid program funded by federal tax dollars. It's the major source of money for hundreds of legal aid clinics across the country.

The amendment, which could endanger funding for low-income people in lesbian and gay-related cases, was sponsored by Rep. Larry McDonald (D-Ga). McDonald is notorious as the homophobe who introduced an anti-gay resolution to the Congress last year (see vol. 8, no. 4 of the Post).

It is not clear how this amendment will affect specific cases. The Legal Services Corp. has no idea how many gay-related cases it has funded.

The anti-gay amendment was initially defeated in the House on a voice vote. But it was later approved, 290-113, on a roll-call vote, suggesting that many representatives fear negative reactions from their constituents in an election year.

The appropriations bill (HR 7584) is now pending in a subcommittee in the Senate. Steve Endean, director of the Gay Rights National Lobby (GRNL), believes that the amendment is likely to pass the Senate. "There's a good chance it will be dropped in the subcommittee," says Endean, "but the reality is that it's likely to be re-opened on the floor, especially if it's part of an election-year strategy by the New Right."

If the bill does pass the Senate, "there's no way it's ever going to be vetoed by Carter," according to Endean.

The McDonald amendment could encourage further anti-gay riders to a number of currently pending bills. It could mean cutting off gay access to many government programs. As an example, Endean points out that the Los Angeles Gay Community Center receives \$1 million annually in federal funds.

GRNL lacks adequate funds to fight the so-called Christian lobbies, Moral Majority and Christian Voice, which oppose the rights of gay men and lesbians. Majority-Voice have yearly budgets in the \$8 million range. GRNL raised only \$50,000 this year. •

--Ferdydurke, with thanks to Bennett Klein of Gay Community News

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Illinois prisons since Pontiac:

two years of scandal, neglect, incompetence

In the two years since a major riot at Pontiac penitentiary, the Department of Corrections (DOC) has drawn increased media attention, including exposes which shock even the most conservative proponents of the throw-the-key-away philosophy. Events in the DOC have borne out Federal Judge John Crowley's dismal observation that "More things are wrong with the Department of Corrections than it is possible to conceive."

Corrupt, incompetent, negligent, and/or indifferent prison officials, from guards to wardens and higher, have continued to mismanage the DOC, producing scandal after scandal, while preserving the conditions which led a federal official to label Illinois prisons "the snakepits of the nation." Several minor rebellions and near riots have broken out, while a series of federal court decisions has backed up the prisoners who have chosen lawsuits as their means of resistance.

The Pontiac rebellion in July 1978 left three guards dead, three seriously wounded, and \$7 million in property damage. In response to such a major event, one might have expected Governor Thompson to appoint capable leadership to launch a major effort to correct the conditions which produced so much death and destruction. But no such effort is apparent, as this review of the two years since Pontiac will show.

Extraordinarily cruel IT:

In addition to the usual and ordinarily cruel conditions of prison life, such as idleness, isolation, arbitrary discipline, and overcrowding, many Illinois prisoners have endured outrageous unusual and extraordinary punishments.

Some prisoners have actually died from the negligence of their keepers.

A federal judge ruled in February of 1980 that the deaths of 5 prisoners at Menard could be attributed to the prison's lack of adequate medical care.

At least three additional prisoners at Menard died from the heat during the drought in the summer of 1980.

One prisoner died and many more were permanently injured when a transport bus caught fire in November 1979. The deaths and injuries--not the bus fire itself--were the fault of the DOC's over-paranoid security pro-

cedures. Prisoners couldn't evacuate the smoke-filled bus in time because they became entangled in their handcuffs and chains.

An entire cellblock--hundreds of prisoners--had to be evacuated when guards sprayed incredible doses of poison gas into one cell at Menard in September 1979. The guards sprayed the extremely strong CS gas while attempting to confiscate a radio which a locked-up prisoner was playing too loud. Hundreds of prisoners required medical attention.

Although reports of guards beating prisoners surface frequently, authorities don't usually act on them. But beatings of three Stateville prisoners were so blatant on New Year's Day, 1979, that six guards were arrested. The local state's attorney dropped the charges in 1979 for "insufficient evidence," but a federal grand jury re-indicted all six in February 1980.

Numerous prisoners at the Dwight women's prison were allegedly forced to have sex with the prison's security chief and the institution's chief investigative officer, it was revealed in September 1979. After the prisoners passed polygraph tests, the men left their jobs but were not charged.

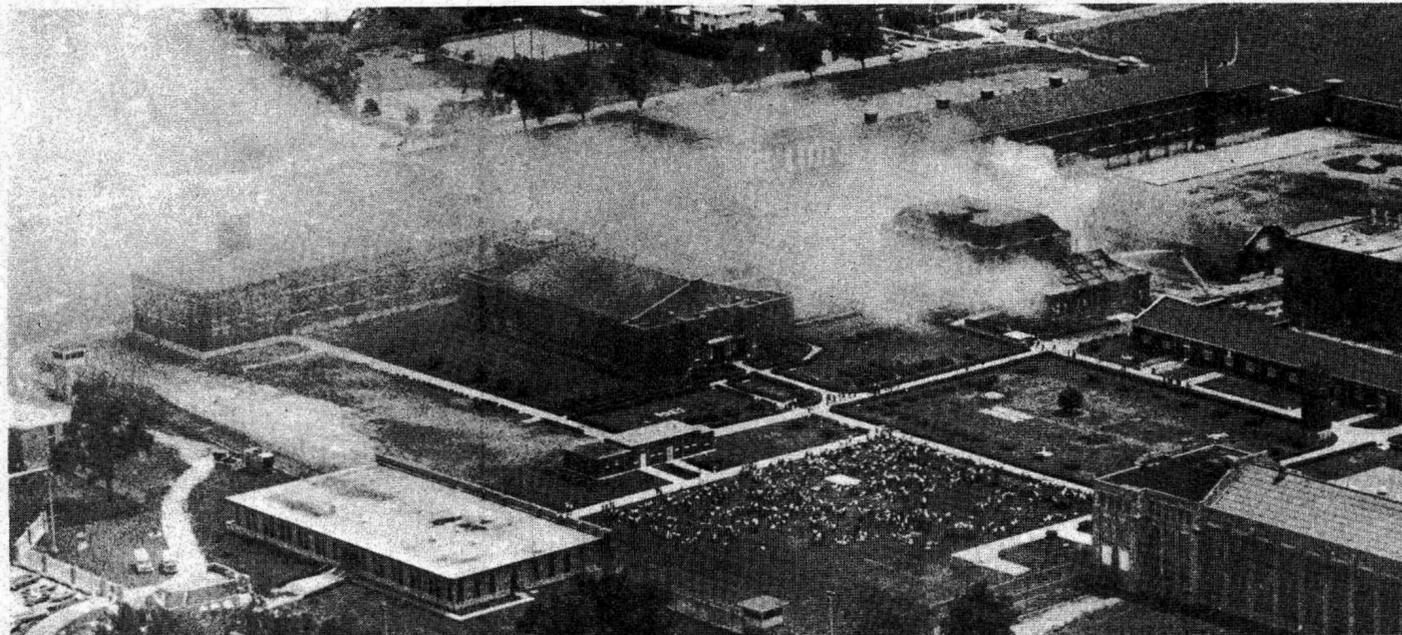
The deadlock

After the Pontiac rebellion, the DOC imposed extremely cruel punishment on the whole population, keeping the entire institution locked down for 8 months--the longest deadlock in Illinois penal history.

Prisoners were locked up two to a cell, 24 hours a day, with no school or job assignments, no exercise yard, no walks to the dining hall. For the deadlock's first six weeks prisoners weren't allowed to visit with their families. It took three months before prisoners were permitted to shower.

Defying court orders to repair windows broken in the riot, prison authorities allowed winter cell temperatures to dip as low as 38 degrees during the deadlock.

Federal judge John Crowley ruled as early as October 1978 that the emergency which justified the deadlock was over. But corrections officials stalled the end of the deadlock



ABOVE: Pontiac Penitentiary, July 22, 1978. Smoke rises from the buildings burned in the uprising which left millions of dollars of property damage, three guards dead, and three guards seriously wounded. Charles Rowe, Director of the Department of Corrections at the time, said he'd expected the riot for a year, and blamed it on the sweltering heat, overcrowding and excessive discipline. In the two years since Pontiac, nothing much has been done to correct these conditions. (Pantagraph photo)

until the following March. In requesting some of the delays, the DOC attorney assured Judge Crowley that prison officials were working on a detailed plan to end the deadlock. The same attorney dramatically resigned from the case when he found out that the DOC had been lying to him, putting him in the position of lying to Judge Crowley. Specifically, DOC Chief Franzen admitted that the DOC had not been working on any plan to end the deadlock, even while the DOC's attorney was in court claiming such a plan was in progress. Corrections officials came within a few inches of being held in contempt of court.

Staff

Morale of workers in Illinois prisons is extremely low. High staff turnover, as much as 50% a year, increases the confusion and disorganization in the prisons' basic daily routines.

Lately, the quick turnover has extended to the very highest ranking offices in the DOC.

Wardens of most Illinois prisons have been fired in the last two years. At some prisons, even the replacements have already been replaced. Pontiac and Stateville are on their third wardens since the riot, and all the assistant wardens at both prisons are new.

The staff shake-ups also discriminate against blacks, according to one Pontiac employee who had the unusual guts to list specifics in a letter printed in the *Pantagraph* in August 1980.

Corruption

In June, 1980, Stateville Warden Marvin Reed was indicted for alleged participation in a car theft ring.

Four other high-ranking employees of the DOC were also charged, including an assistant warden at Centralia and the DOC's chief of advocacy services.

News reporters got a hint of more DOC corruption when convicted murderer Michael Tull escaped from Pontiac in October 1979. Tull's brother explained to the *Daily Pantagraph* that Tull was forced to escape because he feared for his life inside Pontiac. "He knows too much about the higher-ups in the prison administration," the escapee's brother said. Some of those higher-ups apparently put in the word to give Tull a break to keep him quiet. The Livingston County grand jury decided not to indict Tull for escape, a charge that would ordinarily be routine.

Franzen

Charles Rowe was fired as head of the DOC at the end of 1978, and the newspapers are already calling for the replacement of Rowe's successor, Gayle Franzen.

Franzen got in trouble with the press for his treatment of Joliet Warden Dennis Wolff, whom Franzen fired because of a fight over an antique grandfather clock. The clock was in the warden's office; Franzen wanted it in Springfield.

In April 1980 Franzen and four other Illinois prison officials flew at taxpayer's expense to a seminar in Florida which was to teach the officials how to deal with hostage situations. Since hostages had been taken in Stateville only six months before, it wasn't a bad subject for the prison bosses to study up on. But Franzen and his buddies took off partying and yachting so much that the course instructors refused to

certify them as having completed the hostage seminar. (Interestingly, two of the four other prison officials Franzen parted with in Florida were later indicted in the car theft ring.)

In July 1980, the Chicago Tribune discovered that Franzen wanted to lease a former seminary in Springfield so quickly that he bypassed normal state spending procedures, completing a deal that will cost taxpayers millions of dollars more than they should be paying. Franzen agreed to pay \$1 million a year rent when Illinois could have bought the entire place for less than \$4 million. If the state rents the place until the lease expires, then exercises its option to buy, the Tribune estimated the taxpayers' outlay will be a total of \$17.5 million.

Prison industries

While Franzen has been caught wasting millions of DOC money on offices and partying in Florida, programs for prisoners are almost non-existent. Hundreds and hundreds of prisoners languish in their cells all day long because the prison can't or won't provide a job or school assignment.

In March 1980, an Illinois House committee issued a report blasting the prison industries program as "chronically deficient in its management, marketing and accounting practices." The prison industries program is supposed to provide jobs for prisoners, even teach them useful skills, while producing goods for other state agencies and even income for the DOC. The report said none of these goals is being met.

Rebellions

In the last two years since Pontiac, Illinois prisons have seen several eruptions that could have developed

into full-scale rebellions like the one that shook the DOC in 1978.

In September 1979, 15 armed prisoners in Stateville took over a building and held four guards hostage until they were granted a meeting with the warden to air their complaints.

The *Daily Pantagraph* reported that another riot at Pontiac was "barely avoided" in early February 1980. A guard's keys were taken and some prisoners were already unlocking cells in the segregation area when the tactical squad arrived.

Another minor war between prisoners and guards in Pontiac's segregation unit was reported in the *Pantagraph* in early July. Other battles have not received press attention. But minor rebellions, with blows exchanged and substances thrown and fires set, have been an almost weekly occurrence in Pontiac's segregation unit in 1980.

In the months after the deadlock was lifted in spring 1979, tense Pontiac administrators reacted to rumors of a riot several times by bringing in extra armed reinforcements, including helicopters.

But the collective resistance of Pontiac prisoners was limited to a silent commemoration of the riot's first anniversary. Ninety per cent of the prisoners decided not to go to the chow hall on July 22, 1979, a guard told the *Post-American*.

Other resistance to prison conditions (Please turn the page.)

Housing Authority of the City of Bloomington and the Department of Urban Development Announce Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program

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CONNIE GRIFFIN
Urban Development
828-7361, ext. 245



THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON ANNOUNCES

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 13, 1980, THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, 104 EAST WOOD, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS 61701, HAS SUSPENDED THE TAKING OF APPLICATIONS FOR THE SECTION 8 HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM FOR EXISTING HOUSING.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH H. U. D. REGULATIONS, THE HOUSING AUTHORITY HAS DETERMINED THAT THERE IS NO REASONABLE PROSPECT THAT ADDITIONAL APPLICANTS COULD BE ISSUED CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION WITHIN THE NEXT YEAR. THIS NOTICE IS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS REGARDING THE SECTION 8 PROGRAM.



EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

LAWRENCE E. IRVIN
Executive Director

Illinois prisons since Pontiac (cont.)

(Continued from preceding page.)

is carried out by jailhouse lawyers who sue to correct prison conditions. The judge's ruling about Menard's medical care came from prisoners' suits. So did the end of the dead-lock. A very recent court decision in a prisoner's suit may signal the end of the DOC's sardine policy: cramming two prisoners into cells designed for one.

Overcrowding

At the heart of the inhuman conditions Illinois prisoners endure is overcrowding. State officials have burdened Illinois prisons with two and three times as many inmates as the facilities were built or staffed for. Overcrowding is frequently cited as a primary cause of the rebellion at Pontiac, whose 2,000 prisoners were stuffed into a prison built for 500. Overcrowding is also blamed for the 33 prisoner's deaths in the March 1980 riot at the New Mexico State Penitentiary.

In June, 1980, the DOC released 248 prisoners 30 days before their release date because the state's prison population was "above capacity."

But the DOC's determination that prison capacity is 11,395 is based on the current practice of putting two prisoners in each cell.

In August, 1980, a federal judge ruled that double celling was cruel and unusual punishment. But the judge's decision so far only affects the eight prisoners whose suit was heard--it wasn't a class action suit.

Although the DOC is trying to delay the final court determination, it may be only a matter of time before all double celling is ordered abolished.

When double celling is stopped, the "capacity" of Illinois prisons will drop suddenly by several thousand.

The solution to this worsening of the overcrowding crisis rests with Governor Thompson and the legislature. But Thompson's policies are serving only to increase overcrowding in the prisons.

One solution to overcrowding is to build more prisons. Although several more are under construction, they will just barely keep up with the expected

increases in prison population.

Another solution is to send fewer people to prison. The United States imprisons more people per capita than any other Western country except for the notoriously repressive South Africa. Governor Thompson could urge shorter sentences, half-way houses, more use of probation, and other alternatives to imprisonment. That's what other countries do.

But instead, Thompson's much-heralded Class X sentencing law mandates that more people be locked up, and for greater periods of time.

Thompson's Class X law abolished the parole system and replaced it



with determinate sentencing. As DOC Chief Franzen told the Tribune, "The problem is very simple in that determinate sentencing...is causing population problems. It is historic to all determinate sentencing legislation around the country that it increases populations. But that is obviously one of the designs of it--to incarcerate people for longer periods of time."

Michael Lane, assistant director of the DOC, agreed, in an Associated Press story in June: "Class X determinate sentencing has had a definite impact, although the DOC won't feel it for some time. Then the department will explode."

Lane also said that the declining economy and higher unemployment will increase the prison population even more.

Even before the current recession, unemployment among teenage blacks in Chicago was running at 40-50%.

With such economic deprivation, it is no coincidence that the prison population is 80% black, most of them young.

Economic pressures

It is unusual for a public official like Michael Lane to admit that increasing the economic pressure on poor people increases prison populations.

When legislators, governors, and presidents cut workers' compensation, tighten up welfare eligibility, slash food stamp budgets, and cut CETA programs, they don't usually like to admit that they are setting up conditions that indirectly, but statistically and inevitably, send more people to prison.

When President Carter decided to cut back on inflation by causing a recession, he was deciding to put more poor people in prison.

When Governor Thompson fights inflation by cutting programs that help poor people, he is working to further overcrowd Illinois prisons.

At the heart of the ugliness of our prisons is the grim ugly poverty of our slums. Any real action to deal with the prison crisis means a massive commitment to eliminate the poverty which so utterly restricts the life choices for millions of people born into the ghettos. But since the "Great Society" and the "War on Poverty" failed in the 1960s, elimination of poverty and unemployment isn't possible without some sort of revolution. And that's certainly not what Governor Thompson, the legislators, or President Carter are interested in.

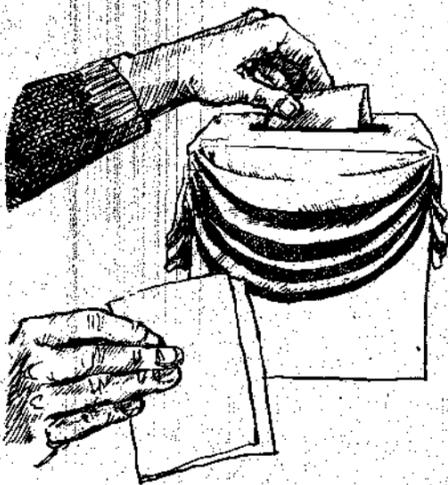
Instead, they'd rather maintain an impoverished, mostly black, underclass whose sons and daughters will go to grossly overcrowded, inhuman prisons at a per capita rate many times the rest of the population.

They'd rather keep the ghettos, even if they mean occasional rebellions like Miami.

And they'd rather not deal with the prisons, even if it means more New Mexicos and more Pontiacs, more dead guards and prisoners every few years.

--Mark Silverstein

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Cop's thoughts justify shooting

Post-American page 15

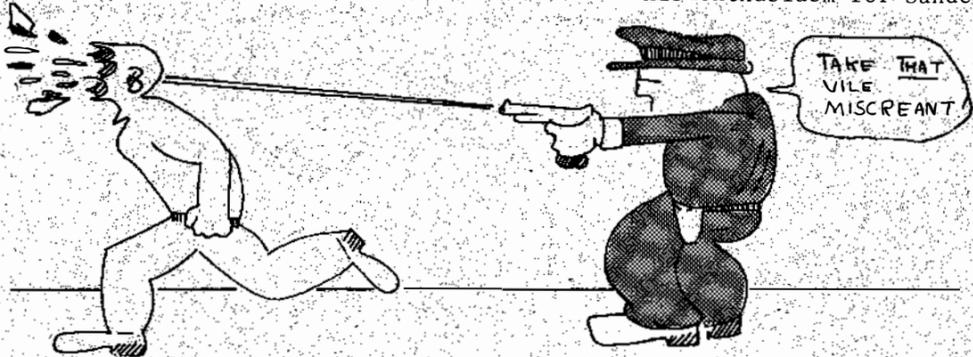
Because he believed he was shooting at someone fleeing after committing a forcible felony, Bloomington cop Thomas Sanders was "legally justified" in shooting Charles Vasquez in the back of the neck Aug. 23, according to State's Attorney Ron Dozier.

Sanders wasn't shooting at someone fleeing after a forcible felony. But he thought he was. Sanders' thoughts made the shooting legal, according to Dozier.

Based on a phone tip, Sanders thought he was investigating the forcible felony of kidnapping when he pulled up at the Regal 8 Motel. But the man eventually charged, Kenneth Heistand, was booked only for illegal restraint and battery, stemming from what State's Attorney Dozier called a "lover's quarrel." The wounded Vasquez was not even involved in the illegal restraint, Dozier told the Daily Pantagraph.

The lovers' quarrel was already over when police arrived, and Heistand had already returned his lover's car keys to her. But Heistand ran when he saw the cops, and dove into the back seat of a car Vasquez was pulling out of the motel parking lot.

Patrolman Sanders fired twice at the fleeing car, causing it to crash after the driver's head snapped back after a pellet entered his neck.



The phone tip which made Sanders mistakenly believe he was investigating a kidnapping (a mistaken belief which made it legal to shoot Vasquez) may have also been unreliable in saying the kidnappers were armed. Since police refused to tell the Daily Pantagraph whether they found any guns in the fleeing car, you can bet they didn't.

Acting Police Chief Lewis DeVault at first said he wouldn't comment until

the state police completed their investigation. But before state police were done investigating, DeVault was already too carried away with his enthusiasm for Sanders'

action to withhold comment any longer. "I thought he (Sanders) was totally justified," DeVault told the Pantagraph. "I felt comfortable right from the beginning."

--Mark Silverstein

Jail committee calls for more staff

At a specially called meeting, members of the McLean County Jail Review Committee expressed "serious disappointment" that the McLean County Board refused Sheriff Steve Brien's request for additional jail staff.

The Jail Review Committee was organized in 1979 under the joint sponsorship of the League of Women Voters, the McLean County Ministers' Assn., the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Civil Liberties Union. After a year's study of the county jail, the committee agreed with the sheriff's request for additional staff.

"The public should be informed about conditions at the county jail," says committee chair, Rev. Carl Esenwein. "Despite the fact that the county is served by a dedicated, hard-working jail staff, conditions are at a breaking point."

The committee believes county residents should be aware of the following information about the county jail.

1. The Jail now houses twice as many prisoners as it did in 1974, yet there has been no increase in prison staff.
2. In recent years jail conditions have been investigated by the grand jury, the county merit commission, the U.S. Department of Justice, and an independent criminal justice consultant. All have reported need for additional jail staff.
3. Although the jail provides leadership in the state regarding jail management, it ranks among the poorest in number of staff for the size of the facility.
4. As the number of prisoners per staff member increases, tension grows to the point of perceptible danger for the guards, inmates, and

residents of the area surrounding the jail.

In view of these findings, the Jail Review Committee urges the members of its sponsoring organizations, the county board, and the citizens of McLean County to attend to this serious concern. Further inquiries may be directed to Carl Esenwein, 454-2809 (home) or 828-0235 (office).



Walk with the Marion Brothers

The National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers is coordinating a walk and mass rally to support the prisoners of America's main "super-maximum" security prison, the Marion Federal Prison. Marion is known to use modern forms of repression and torture, including mind control through forced druggings, sensory deprivation, "control units" and beatings.

The walk begins at the U.S. courthouse in E. St. Louis, September 2 at 12 noon. It will proceed through various southern Illinois towns to Menard where a rally is scheduled at the Menard "correctional" facility on Sunday, September 7.

Culmination of the 11 day event, to be joined en route by the American Indian Movement's "Long Walk for Survival," is a mass rally near the Marion prison on Saturday September 13. Speakers at the rally include Raphael Miranda, Rev. Ben Chavis, John Trudell, Audrey Myers, Daniel Berrigan, Larry Gara and Rev. Leon White. A broad-based group of civil rights, peace, church, Native American and prisoner rights groups are mobilizing for the walk and rally.

Show your support for the Marion Brothers and all U.S. prisoners on the 9th Anniversary of the Attica Rebellion. Join the Walk! For more information call Small Changes Alternative Bookstore at (309) 829-6223.

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LETTERS...LETTERS...LETTERS

Veg-O-Fresh not yummy in the tummy

Dear Post:

As a salad bar fan I was outraged to learn that my desires to eat out and to eat something healthy have once again been turned into bad jokes.

Though it's been a while since I last searched through my chemistry texts, I decided I'd try deciphering Veg-O-Fresh. Sodium bisulfate (NaHSO_4) is what's known as an acid salt. Anyone who remembers silly rhymes may remember what happened to the person who got sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) confused with water (H_2O). Sodium bisulfate is only a few steps away from sulfuric acid.

Sulfuric acid is very powerful stuff. Industry loves it because it makes all sorts of chemical reactions go to produce clothing, rubber, plastic, etc., as well as a number of spinoff chemicals which aren't nearly so wonderful and which need to be disposed of very carefully.

Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) is also known as baking soda, which many people take to relieve stomach acid. It's my guess that in Veg-O-Fresh sodium bicarbonate is used as a "buffer," that is it keeps Veg-O-Fresh from getting too acidic once it's sprinkled over fresh, wet lettuce.

It's also my guess that on lettuce alone this combination may be relatively harmless (unless of course you are on a sodium restricted diet). But I'd hesitate to say what little chemicals might get together or what they might do once you pour the typical chemical additive-laden salad dressing (or for that matter, oil and vinegar) over crispy Veg-O-Fresh treated salad.

So it's clear: if you want to eat out, eat healthy and enjoy yourself, eat at a friend's.

Yours,
Sue St. Louis

P.S.--They use the hardboiled, yolk-emulsified and chemical-treated eggs in a tube at Lum's.

page 16 Post-Amerikan

Has Post gone sexist?

Post:

There is an assertion in your August issue that is so incredible I can barely believe it is meant as a true statement of fact. It appears in "A fine friend you turned out to be," and it reads, "Refuse to laugh at rape jokes. That is an easy thing to say, not an easy thing to do. In the first place, some rape jokes are really funny."

I certainly agree that it is not always easy to refuse to laugh at rape "jokes," for several reasons. (I use the quotes because I believe the phrase is a contradiction of terms.)

And I could also understand a writer about rape exposing that s/he still finds some rape "jokes" funny, as a problem that many of us still have and need to deal with. But that some rape "jokes" are really funny appears in the Post as a statement of objective fact horrifies and depresses me.

On your second page a pledge not to print anything sexist regularly appears. I would like to know if this means the Post staff considers the rape "joke" statement not sexist.

--Andrea Bauer

Notes from Inside

Post-note: We get lots of letters from prisoners in McLean County Jail, other county jails, and the state penitentiaries--so many letters, in fact, that we don't have room for them all. So instead of just choosing a few to print, we decided to publish part of each one, so our readers can hear at least something from all.

Still fighting

Dear Post Amerikan:

I first want to thank you for publishing my letter concerning a law suit which I have filed, in your August 1980 edition.

I have been extremely disappointed by the response to that letter. It seems to demonstrate the apathy of the people of the Twin Cities, on the surface.

I have been subjected to much flack since the filing of my civil action. I do not complain and only hope that something positive will come of this. Of course without some outside assistance I stand no hope of winning the suit. I hope people realize this and respond, for then the problems I am having with the staff here will be tolerable because I know that the Sheriff and county will be forced to upgrade the deplorable medical care that is now offered.

Keeping the faith,

Michael Asbell
104 W. Front St.
Room 200
Bloomington, IL

Beware of MEG

Post Amerikan,

On July 3rd, the judge said 3 years. I never thought I would be doing them at the worst prison in Illinois--Stateville! From the moment I entered this place, I've been feeling like Arlo on the Group W Bench. Believe me, it's no rose garden here. The reason I'm writing is I'd like to warn everyone on the streets about MEG.

I would hate to see anyone I know here--well, there are two people I'd like to run into in this joint, but I doubt Dan Grover or Steve Reeter will ever see the inside of these walls.

I'd like all people to understand what will happen to them if MEG is not stopped. No one will be safe. Their agents lie while under oath. I know, they did it to me and to my best friend "Red." They say they're doing it in the name of justice--I call it just us. Beware of anyone you don't know and some people you do know.

There were a lot of us who thought we knew Dan Grover. He was the last person I thought would sell us out, and now look where I'm at. It's getting to where you don't know the good guys from the bad, and that's the truth. I would really hate to hear about any more people getting busted because of some fool out there that needs the points.

There must be some way to put a stop to this monster known as MEG.

David "Alabama" Gresham
C-63605

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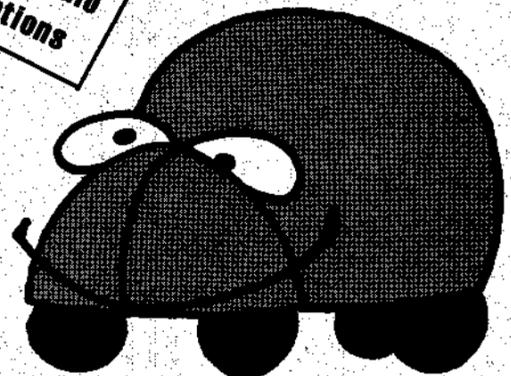
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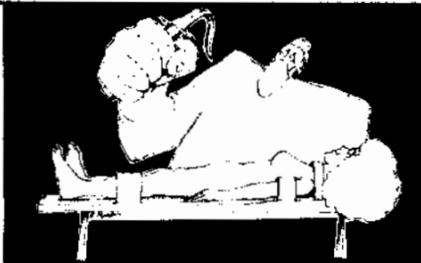
Farmer Ben and Priscilla Possum consult Izzy the Witch on a plan to sabotage the Sudge-Buddle factory. In the background, Prosper the cat meditates.

New novel challenges

Book review

Sticklewort and Feverfew, written and illustrated by Robert D. Sutherland, published by Pikestaff Press, 1980.

Ever since the mice hung the bell on the cat, we've enjoyed tales in which the little guys get together and foil the big ugly powerful guy who victimizes them. Bob Sutherland has given us a modern variation on this favorite



Healthpac/cpf

Fearful MDs wield knives

(Prevention)--Doctors, fearing malpractice suits for delivery of less than perfect babies, are doing more caesarean section births as "defensive medicine," says Helen I. Marieskind, in a report to the Department of Health and Human Services. That is the main reason caesarean births have increased 156% over the past 10 years.

Even if the baby is "less than perfect," doctors feel they are covered if they have performed a caesarean, says Dr. Marieskind, a public health specialist in Seattle. Doctors also routinely order caesareans for women who have had them in the past, says the study.

theme in Sticklewort and Feverfew, a novel for young people. (Adults like it, too.)

Into the peaceful rural community of Grover comes the new Sudge-Buddle factory, a factory so modern that it's fully automated (a manager and some guards are the only workers) and so alien to Grover that no one ever knows exactly what it produces--except for plenty of pollution and No Trespassing signs.

Sticklewort and Feverfew describes the growth of the Groverpeople--a crew of human and animal characters with charming eccentricities, forgivable weaknesses, and overwhelmingly good hearts--into an angry, militant, tightly organized band of activists who destroy the factory. Through their secret guerilla actions, they drive the Sudge-Buddle Company away for good and restore health and happiness to the area.

By no means a cynic nor an absurdist, Sutherland clearly believes in a set of moral principles that literature can help teach to children (and adults). Most of the principles Sticklewort and Feverfew teaches are old standbys of children's literature --that despair is harmful, cooperation is powerful, tolerance is essential, individuality is beautiful, virtue is rewarded, vice punished, and so on. A more unusual principle in the novel is that the preservation of nature and community may require the destruction of corporate property.

corporations

No wonder most readers are suspicious about why the big corporate publishers didn't snarf up such a lovely book. And it is lovely--the typesetting, by Mike Robinson Typography, the printing, by Bloomington Offset, and the binding, by Pantagraph Printing and Stationery, are admirable. Sutherland's 74 pencil illustrations are the most outstanding feature, though. The composition, detail, and texture of each drawing are meticulous. Sutherland's perfect handling of light gives many of the drawings a warm glow. The pictures, directly related to the text, will make the book delightful listening and looking for someone too young to read it herself.

Besides challenging the rights of corporations, Sticklewort and Feverfew challenges traditional sex role stereotypes--in careers (Randy Possum, a male, is an apprentice dressmaker), in hobbies (Roscoe Lynx, an ex-professional hockey player, writes poetry), and in guerilla action (both males and females operate the heavy machinery used to tunnel under the factory).

If you'd like to treat a friend or yourself to a copy of Sticklewort and Feverfew, you can get it in either hardback or paperback at Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main, Bloomington, and at Read's of Normal.

--Phoebe Caulfield

Riders still ignored

Bus transfer center moved again

Downtown business people and the city council have finally agreed on a central spot where it will be O.K. for riders to wait for city buses.

The bus transfer center, where all routes will stop, will be located in the 100 block of East Front and the 100 block of West Front Street--just where it was located three years ago. The transfer center was moved in 1977 because the Front Street location forced drivers to make illegal left turns onto Main Street.

Location of a central transfer spot has been a problem and an issue for years, because downtown business owners have constantly objected to bus riders waiting in front of their stores. The property owners have characterized bus riders as "riff-raff" and "undesirable characters." In the minds of the business owners, bus riders don't simply wait for a bus; they "lurk" in front of stores.

Officials of the transit system have proposed numerous plans for a location that would please bus riders and be convenient for bus drivers. But city officials have killed any proposal that property owners don't like.

Veto

"As far as I'm concerned, downtown businessmen have complete veto power," Mayor Buchanan said in 1977.

Downtown business people had such influence that bus riders have had to do without a central bus stop for three years. Because downtown property owners and transit officials couldn't agree on a location, the transfer "center" has been spread out at four separate corners. Riders have had to walk up to two blocks, sometimes crossing three busy intersections, just to change buses. Business owners, though, apparently were willing to live with this arrangement, since no one business had to deal with all the riff-raff at one time.

The preference of bus riders has never mattered much to city officials and downtown business people. When given a choice of three possible sites in 1976, bus riders responding to a poll overwhelmingly preferred locations close to the old courthouse square--where every city bus line had stopped ever since the days of electric streetcars. In that poll, only six percent of bus riders favored a transfer center on Front Street. But that's where city officials put it in 1976, and that's where they're putting it again in 1980.

Locating the transfer center on the south side of Front pleases downtown business owners--because there are no businesses there.

Safety

When they first established the transfer center of Front in 1976, city council members claimed they selected the site for its safety. (They didn't admit then that they were bowing to the wishes of the Downtown Council, a private business lobby.)



But when the Front Street location began operating in 1977, bus drivers were forced to drive both unsafely and illegally.

Buses picking up riders at the center and then turning north onto Main were violating a traffic law which forbids the crossing of two lanes of traffic to make a turn within 200 feet of an intersection.

Drivers' protests against this unsafe situation forced the city to abandon the Front Street transfer center in 1977.

So why has the city gone back to it?

Again, the answer is that the city has modified its plans to bow to the whims of downtown business owners.

Ignored

The latest plan originally called for the transfer center to be located in the 100 and 200 block of West Front--giving buses plenty of time to switch lanes before coming to Main. This would have alleviated the problem of the illegal left turns. (Bus riders would be even farther from their preferred location, but they don't matter much anyhow.)

The Hundman family, owners of the 5-story building in the 200 block of West Front, objected to bus riders waiting in front of their structure. A transfer center located there would take away from "the beauty of the area," they said. The Hundmans had the gall to publicly protest that bus riders might actually try to wait inside the building's double doors during the cold winter months.

The Hundmans' objections to the "undesirables" that a transfer center might bring into the neighborhood are ironic. Some might consider the Hundmans themselves undesirables, especially since even the Illinois attorney general named the Hundman operation in an anti-trust complaint charging several Twin City developers with conspiracy and monopoly practices.

Undesirables

But the Hundmans are the right kind of undesirables: millionaires, partners in the new College Hills Mall, pillars of the community. If they don't want bus riders waiting in front of their building, then they don't have to put up with them.

Responding to the Hundmans' objections, the city council approved scooting the transfer center a full block east--returning it to the same spot it was three years before.

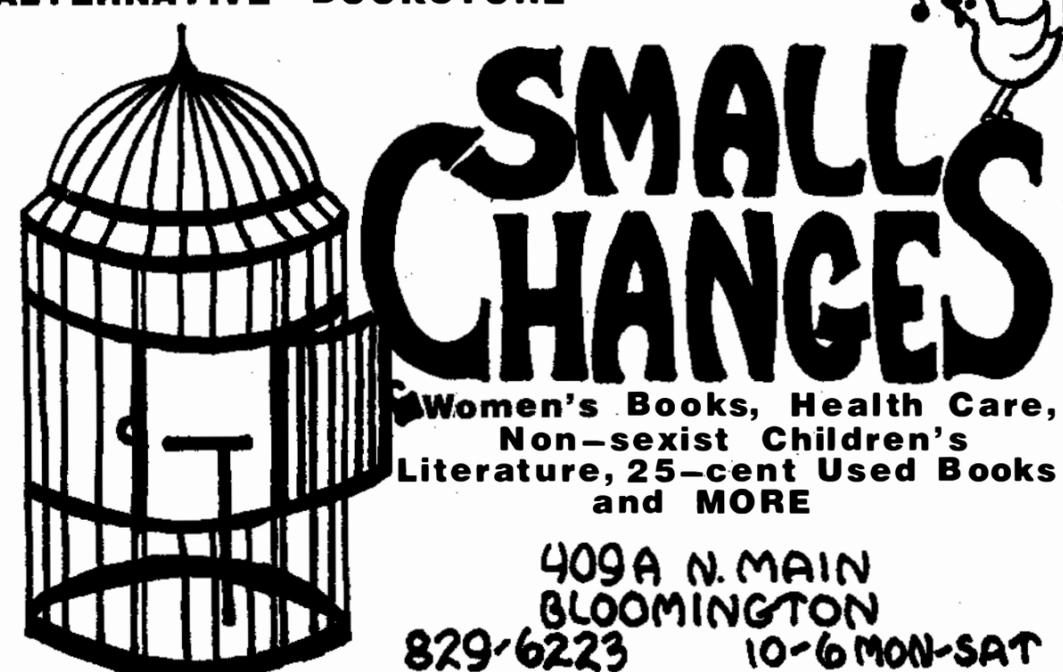
No one could explain why the site would be O.K. now when only three years before it was impossible to use it without forcing drivers to make illegal turns.

Meanwhile, a few bus riders, residents of Phoenix Towers, were heard protesting the Front Street location as being too far from the main part of downtown. But they don't own businesses, nor do they have much money to spend in businesses. Their comments were heard in public hearing, duly recorded, and ignored.

--Mark Silverstein

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Local gays to appear on TV

The "Homosexual Teacher" episode of *The Baxters* will be re-run Sept. 7, 1980, at 5:30 pm on WRAU-TV (channel 19). Three members of Bloomington-Normal's gay community appear in the discussion portion of this program.

The Baxters, an audience-participation program, features a 15-minute sketch followed by a discussion of the issues presented in the sketch. In the program to be seen Sept. 7, the Baxter family discovers that their son's science teacher is a gay activist. The family argues about signing a petition to get the teacher fired.

The gay teacher episode was originally run in December last year, and the *Post* carried two accounts of the taping session (see vol. 8, no. 7).

PATH to growth

Experience a burst of personal growth as a PATH volunteer. PATH, a 24-hour crisis response, information and referral agency, is training new

Recycling is alive!

An on-going service to the county and its residents which at times seems forgotten is Operation Recycle of McLean County.

Entering its 10th year, Operation Recycle maintains two sites in the Twin Cities which collect newspapers, glass, tin and aluminum every six weeks. A non-profit organization, Operation Recycle is paid for the recycled materials by salvage companies which reuse the goods.

Coordinator of the recycling site at Illinois State University (Main and College Streets), Cynthia Anderson, told the Post the money received from recycling projects is used for refurbishing the environment in McLean County.

Following the July 5 storm damage Operation Recycle donated \$500 toward planting trees in public areas of Bloomington. Other endeavors include tree plantings at the 4-H Fairgrounds and Lake Evergreen, the establishment of a nature trail at Lake Bloomington and landscaping the Bloomington Public Library.

The Saturday Aug. 23 Operation Recycle effort took place at ISU with help from Cub and Webelos Scouts from Pack 44 in Carlock. The east side location in the Sears parking lot was similarly staffed with volunteer labor.

Anderson said the idea behind recycling is to keep metal cans, newsprint and glass out of landfills. Such materials require extra space, do not decompose quickly, and constitute a waste of natural resources. The less recycling, the more land used for landfills and for mining.

The glass and metal are melted down for immediate remanufacture as containers. The bulk of the newsprint, according to Anderson, goes to a firm in Minonk where it is fireproofed and used as insulation.

ways to help

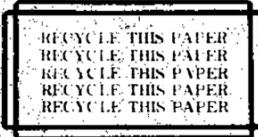
If you think you'd be interested in recycling, you should do a little preparation so both your home and the recycling site will function smoothly. Select a place where you can isolate and collect your unwanted glass containers, steel/tin cans, aluminum cans and newsprint. Soak the paper off the cans, clean them out, and remove the bottoms. That way they can be flattened out and won't take up so much space.



This young man from Carlock removes plastic attached to a bottle slated for recycling. All glass items should be clean and glass only to expedite the recycling drive.

Steel/tin cans and aluminum cans should be separated into their respective groups. Operation Recycle will also take aluminum foil.

Some glass bottles have plastic pressed onto them. If you don't remove it, the staffers at recycling sites will have to, since the salvage companies won't accept glass with plastic attached. Rinse out your glass containers--cleanliness helps.



Newsprint can be stacked inside paper bags. Doing so will make it easier to store at home, and recycling workers will better be able to manage stacking the newsprint inside their trailers. Make sure what's in the bags is just newspapers--Operation Recycle can't take magazines or periodicals printed on the shiny, coated, offset paper.

If you or a group of people are looking for other ways to help Operation Recycle, Anderson said

there is always a need for site supervisors and volunteer labor. Contact Myra Gordon at 452-8530 for additional information.

Others who wish to provide volunteer services in the way of area beautification, conservation, or other ecological pursuits should also contact Ms. Gordon because Operation Recycle can provide some financial assistance for such endeavors.

Operation Recycle will establish its sites at ISU and Sears again on Oct. 4 for another recycling drive. Everyone is encouraged to participate.

--Jeremy Timmens



Ready for the draft? Read POW: Two Years with the Vietcong by George Smith, 304 pp. Send \$4.50 (includes handling) to RECON, PO Box 14602, Philadelphia PA 19134.

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volunteers. Two 6-week training sessions begin in the fall, the first on Sept. 11. As trained paraprofessionals, volunteers provide telephone support, information, and referrals into the area's human service network.

Training prepares the volunteers to help people one-to-one. Trainees learn communication and problem-solving skills besides becoming familiarized with community services and resources available. Once training is complete, volunteers fulfill a minimum 3 hour weekly commitment with PATH.

For more information and a training application, call PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone Help) at 828-1922 or toll free, 1-800-322-5015.

Smoke-In

The third annual Springfield Smoke-In and Harvest Festival will be held Saturday, Sept. 13, at the Illinois State Capitol in Springfield. The marijuana rally begins at high noon and features live music and several speakers.

This may be one of the more significant pro-legalization rallies of the year. Smoke-Ins have provided more than a few surprises. Bring your

musical instruments, frisbees, a sack lunch, and your favorite stash. Come prepared for a high time! See you there!

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The legal and not so legal



Radical Therapist/cpf

The laws regarding rape and sexual assault in Illinois are sorely lacking both in political consciousness and in humanity.

"A male, 14 years and upwards, who has sexual intercourse with a female, not his wife, by force and against her will, commits rape." So reads the Illinois statute regarding forcible rape.

What it means is that there are important criteria which must be met before the state will concede that a rape has taken place. First, the perpetrator must be a man over 14. The victim must be a woman who is not married to the man (legal separations and pending divorces do not count; she is still married if she is not divorced).

The act must involve vaginal penetration by the penis. It must be forced (physical force, or the threat of physical force in some cases), and it must be against her will (she has to have said no, either verbally or physically).

Any penetration of any bodily orifice by any other bodily part or object is not rape in Illinois. Deviate sexual assault, which carries the same penalty as rape (both are Class X felonies), takes care of some of the slack which exists due to the limited definition of rape.

Deviate sexual assault is not sex-specific; it does not insist on a male attacker and a female victim. It covers crimes of violence where there is forced contact between the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another.



K.Kollwitz/cpf

It is significant that there is a different term for being raped in the vagina and being raped in the mouth or anus. A woman who has been forced into fellatio (her mouth, his penis) does not feel deviatedly sexually assaulted; she feels raped. Because she has been.

A man who has had a beer bottle shoved up his ass does not say he has been aggravatedly assaulted; he says he's been raped. Because he has been.

When the law does not take into account that a fist being rammed up a woman's vagina is as much of a sexual assault as if it had been a penis, it closes its eyes to what sexual assault really is and what it means both to the victim and to the attacker.

A man who is too high on alcohol or drugs to get an erection but puts his fist into a woman's vagina with all the strength he can muster has raped her. He knows it and she knows it.

A woman who wants to get a man and rams a broomstick up his ass has raped him. She knows it and he knows it. It is only the law which refuses to acknowledge such common law rapes.

The law, blindfolded as it is, refuses to acknowledge many things. It refuses, for instance, to make a distinction between submission and consent.

Submission, I have always maintained, is this: You are almost asleep. A man comes to your bedroom door. He enters your room. Your 4-year-old daughter is asleep in the next room. You say, "Do anything you want to me but don't hurt my daughter." That is submission. That is rape.

Consent, on the other hand, is this: You are almost asleep. A man comes to your bedroom door. He enters your room. Your 4-year-old daughter is asleep in the next room. You say, "Hi, Honey. We've got to be quiet because Janie's asleep and I don't want to wake her." That is consent. There is the difference. And the law, not seeing the difference, views both as consensual sex and neither as rape.

The law does not take into account husbands who rape their wives. You are his property once you've said "I do," and the main thing that is implied after that sentence is "I do consent to have sex with my husband whenever he wants it."

If he comes home drunk after a night out with the boys and wants to screw, and you don't because you hate it when he gets drunk, and he has sex with you anyway; or if he wants to screw after you've just had a hideous fight, and he wants to make up by making out, and you don't want to because you're still too mad to think of him that way, and he has sex with you anyway, he has raped you.

You feel raped because you have been. You can't go and report it to anyone except the Rape Crisis Center and maybe your best friend because he has broken no laws, but you have been raped. If he beats you up too, you can charge him with assault and battery, but if he doesn't, the law is on his side, not yours.

So what, then, is a better definition? I think, and I keep trying (with no success) to make the legislators think, that what rape is, really, is any unwanted sexual contact between two (or more) people. Maybe, in two or three hundred years, the Illinois legislature will catch on.

But is that all there is to rape? I don't think so. (After all, you can see you have quite a few paragraphs to read yet.)

How about all those times when, after going out with a man, he demands some sexual attention as his reward for spending money on you. You're too tired to hassle with him, so you just lie back, spread your legs, and let him do his thing.

You got nothing out of the experience, and it wasn't all that pleasant, but what the hell. You do tell him in the morning that you don't want to see him and you're surprised that he's surprised at your announcement. He would be even more surprised if you told him that he raped you. But he did.

Not forcibly, granted. And not violently. But women and men must begin to realize that if you only put out to avoid a scene, then that, too, is rape. It is not prosecutable, and I'm not sure we would want it to be, for it would mean the intervention of thought police and mind control squads in the bedroom, but it is rape.

But we do all need to invent our own thought police and mind control squads, separate and distinct from the state. We need to consciously know what constitutes that act which some folks refer to as "petty rape," a term designed to distinguish this type of rape from the forcible rape which the society at large recognizes as a serious crime.

And how about the times when, at a party, for instance, you wind up finally persuaded to go to bed with a man you never intended to go to bed with. But he's there, you're there, so what the hell. Why not? And maybe it isn't even unpleasant. Maybe he's a decent lover and you even respond to him. Maybe it's kind of fun.



**If you have been raped,
sexually attacked, or
assaulted, call us for
legal, medical and
psychological assistance,
referrals and alternatives**

**Call PATH
827-4005
and ask for the
RAPE CRISIS CENTER**

definitions of rape

And if you wonder how come you feel so bad about it in the morning and how come you never want to see him again, and you just can't put your finger on it but your life doesn't seem to be quite in kilter anymore, it's because he raped you.



He raped you even though it seemed he didn't have a weapon. But he did have a weapon. Several of them. He had societal pressure, he had strength and power, he had the threat of humiliating you with verbal cruelty, and he had your being trained to care and nurture and not make waves.

And, again, if you try to tell anyone except Rape Crisis Center and maybe your best friend, nobody will believe you. Society and the law will believe you had sex with this man, but they will not believe he raped you. After all, they say, you consented. Sexual coercion is not a crime. He did nothing illegal. All he did was pressure you into bed. All he did was make you have sex with him. All he did was rape you.

And if your husband or your lover wants to have sex one night and you just plain don't want to and you have sex anyway because he is, after all, your lover and you like sex with him. But in the morning you fix cold cereal for breakfast knowing he prefers oatmeal, and you pick fights with him about insignificant things, and you jump on everything he says, and neither one of you knows why. It's because he raped you.

And somewhere down inside you know it. You don't know quite what to call it, and you don't think it was rape because he isn't a stranger who jumped out of the bushes at you, but you know it just the same. You just don't know what word to use. The word is rape.

For every example I can think of to describe petty rape, you can come up with two or three or six or ten or twenty-five from your own experience. This is not to say, of course, that every time you have sex with a man it is rape. That is absurd at best. But every time you have sex and you feel violated, that is rape. Because you can rest assured that if you think it is rape, it is.

The definition of forcible rape needs to be expanded in our laws and in our courts, and the definition of petty rape needs to be expanded in our hearts and in our minds. And maybe, after the revolution, when peace and justice and equality are commonplace, we can omit both the word and the act of rape from our vocabulary and our culture altogether.

But until that happens, we need to call a rape a rape.

--Deborah Wiatt

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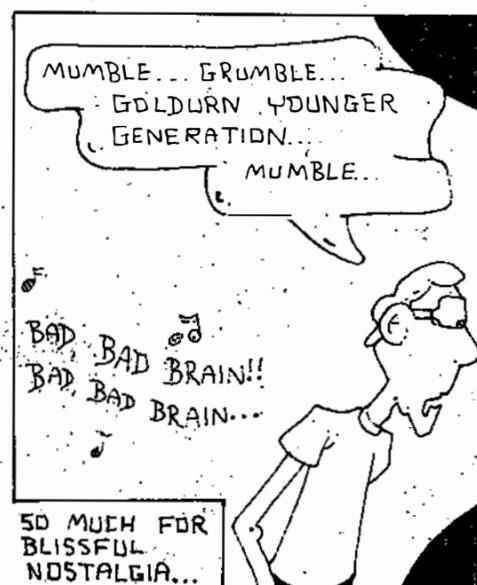
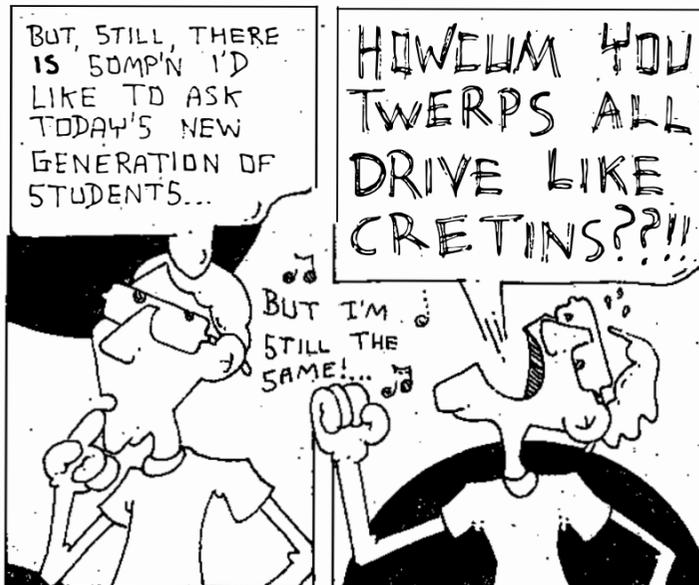
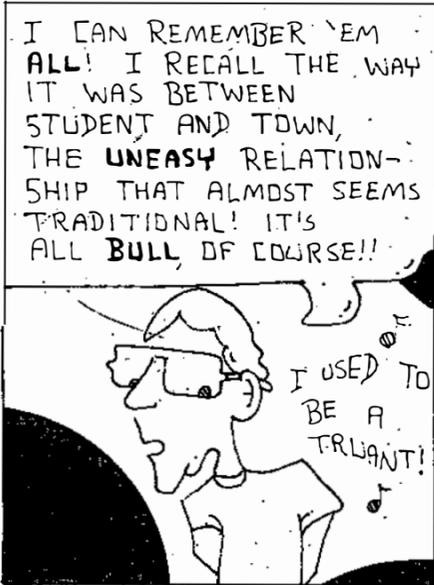
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CURRENT TO OUT
OF PRINT AT

THE LAST PAGE

Post-Amerikan page 21

Welcome Back

A HEART-FELT HELLO BY BS80 <BACKGROUND MUSIC BY THE RAMONES>



Do pregnant women on

I thought I had a dynamite story: pregnant women on public aid were being denied medical care, or at best being accepted only grudgingly by anti-public aid doctors.

I had the story from a woman social services worker who should know. I had also heard of a rumor that the county health department had turned down a Planned Parenthood proposal to cooperatively run a prenatal care clinic. This despite a state law which required health departments to provide prenatal care.

The scent was warm, my blood was up.

So in my usual effort to be armed with knowledge, I spent several hours in the library amidst law books. But I could find no law on prenatal care. Maybe it's not a law but an administrative regulation, I thought, or maybe I just plain missed it.

On with the interviews.

I called Bob Keller, director of Planned Parenthood. No, he said, his agency had not made a proposal; it had merely explored the idea of a prenatal clinic.

It was difficult, Keller said, for a woman on public aid to get in to see an obstetrician. The way he understood it, local physicians had informally agreed to accept only a certain number of public aid patients in a given month. The local medical society was referring patients to each of the doctors in turn so they could share the load. Of course, women who weren't aware of the system could have trouble finding a doctor.

(A word on the doctors' dislike of public aid: they don't like the paperwork; they don't get their money for a long time; and they don't get their full fee. There have been times in this community when no dentists, no eye doctors, and no doctors who do sterilizations would take public aid patients.)

Keller said that Planned Parenthood would be interested in a cooperative prenatal program like the one in Champaign operated by Planned Parenthood, the March of Dimes, the health department, and the Nelson Health Clinic--if there was a need for it.

That was the catch. There was no way to prove a need because neither the local hospitals nor the state kept records that showed the number of women who gave birth after little or no prenatal care.

As for a law requiring the health department to provide prenatal care, Keller said any state guidelines must be extremely vague because the different kinds of programs in different parts of the state varied greatly in quantity and quality.

Ben Boyd, director of the county health department, said there was no law requiring his agency to provide prenatal care. There were grants available and the county was looking into them, but the prospects were not good.

The criteria for the grants covered the availability of local resources and such medical data as low birth weights and neo-natal mortality rates.

As one of the richest counties in the state, McLean is not likely to reach the top of the list any time soon.

Boyd also said proof of need is hard to come by. It took three years, he said, to prove the county needed the WIC program, a nutritional program for pregnant or nursing women and for children. (Call 829-2221 for more information.)

If a woman called the health department, she would be referred to the medical society, Boyd said. Some of the doctors had not been taking public aid patients, and the others had not thought that fair. Which, he said, was how the rotation system developed.

At worst, Boyd said, only a few women would be unable to get proper prenatal care. Some physicians didn't think there was a problem with the rotational system, he said. "I think there is a problem."

But he didn't think that the doctors who were forced by peer pressure to start taking public aid patients would give those women inferior care.

After Planned Parenthood and the health department, the next line of inquiry was the medical society, which referred me to Dr. Richard Rudnicki, chair of the maternal committee.

After everything the Post-Amerikan had printed about Rudnicki's treatment of women and his abilities as a doctor (see Post, vol. 1, nos. 8, 10-13, 15; vol. 3, nos. 8-11; and vol. 4, no. 9), I didn't expect a warm reception. But Rudnicki did not mention the past.

page 22 Post-Amerikan

Hello, hi, nice evening

Caution: smiling can be contagious. Caution: dancing can also be contagious. The mixture of the two ingredients above can lead to a pleasant experience.

The setting: a warm summer evening, around 7 pm, a very quiet relaxing moment at the end of a long day. Myself, sitting on the front porch of my house playing my guitar. My neighbors, in their upper 80s, taking their usual evening stroll, chatting to one another.

Upon hearing the soft sounds of my music, they stood to listen. Yet, I was soon to notice some movement, some rhythm within their bodies.

A short bow, as to acknowledge partners, then they started to move to the dance of a polka. Up, back, a swirl, a complete turnaround. Very graceful, very smooth. At this time

the traffic on East Grove seemed to stop up, each vehicle being exposed to this expression of happiness, the dance. First one car, two cars, a squad car, then a truck, each driver sporting a smile.



An act of spontaneity, a short interaction touching the personal lives of a few people taking time to just be ourselves and share a smile.

--Michael

One of Bloomington's

Franklin Park, near downtown Bloomington, has long been regarded as one of the town's ritzy neighborhoods, and in its heyday Franklin Park was where the local elite lived and gathered.

The first Adlai Stevenson had his home there. And down the street from him, at the corner of Walnut and McLean, lived Gov. Joseph Fifer, one of Bloomington's eminent citizens.

Fifer was elected governor in 1888, with a unique campaign. A civil war veteran, his opponents were mostly Civil War officers. So his campaign name became "Private Fifer," playing on his more common position, figuring that more privates than generals voted.

He first came to Bloomington in 1857, leaving his native Virginia, where he had been born in 1840. During the Civil War he served in the 33rd Illinois and went to Illinois Wesleyan afterwards.

Taking up legal practice, he served as Bloomington corporate counsel and then as McLean County state's attorney, finally ending up as state senator from this area. He retired to Bloomington after his term as governor and died here in 1938.

At a public forum at the local Unitarian Church, according to the Daily Bulletin (an early Pantagraph competitor) of Feb. 9, 1920, Fifer spoke against maintaining a large, compulsory standing army.

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public aid get good care?

He confirmed the rotation system, explaining that some doctors had felt their case load of public aid patients had greatly increased, increased to an unfair extent.

He, too, said figures on prenatal care were impossible to come by, and he pointed out that pregnant women on public aid were a high risk group. They tended to suffer more complications and need more care for a whole range of socio-economic reasons, including nutrition and education.

Rudnicki said that he was accepting public aid patients and that according to medical society information, all the local doctors who provide prenatal care were accepting at least some public aid patients. No one, he said, is not able to get care.

He wondered if I had talked to any other doctors, and I said I planned to. Actually, a woman Post worker called the eight obstetrical specialists listed in the phone book, and pretending to be a pregnant woman on public aid, she tried to make an appointment.

Two, Drs. Ashvin Patel and Sun-San Lin, said they weren't taking public aid patients. Drs. Barry Slotky, Meng Horng, and David Chow referred the woman to the medical society, saying they had filled their quotas. Dr. James Brown doesn't deliver any more, but his office suggested a Dr. George O'Neil, a gynecologist who takes public aid patients. Dr. William Henderson couldn't be reached.

Of the eight obstetricians, only Rudnicki would immediately accept the woman.

The people at all the doctors' offices were polite and reasonable, which is an improvement over 10 years ago when the same Post worker, then pregnant

to the medical society and get a referral to a doctor who might well turn out to be one of the doctors who didn't want to take public aid patients in the first place. Something like half the obstetricians and general practitioners in town who provide prenatal care were refusing



for real and unmarried, was abruptly turned down by every doctor in town but one. And he neglected to give her an anesthetic during delivery.

Still, manners aside, a woman who didn't want to go to Rudnicki and who wanted an obstetrician would be faced with the very problem suggested to me originally. A woman would have to go

public aid patients before the rotation system was started.

So now the question is: what kind of care will a woman get from a doctor who doesn't want her as a patient? Whoever can answer that one has a dynamite story.

--D. LeSeure

Post-Amerikan page 23

great opposed the draft

With World War I over, the nation was considering compulsory military service, an idea still popular today with the powers-that-be. Fifer had a strong and clear answer to that, saying that the main reasons cited for a large army are national defense and that it's "for the good of the boys."

"As to the necessity of such a program for self-defense, there hasn't been a government created since Caesar, armed with great military power, that hasn't said it was necessary for self-defense. What government would be so foolish as to say that it was for aggression?"

Which is very much what the U.S. government was trying to do when it changed the name of the "War Department" to the "Defense Department" after World War II--when the U.S. was sitting on the world's largest military machine.

Fifer went on to ring up the costs and said that war production and a large standing army were bound to wreck the economy. "Think of the great cost of such a system," he said. "General March, chief of staff, testified that it would cost the government \$900,000,000 annually, and this when we are struggling under a national debt of \$22 billion, and Central Europe is starving as a result of military power."

Obviously, this lesson wasn't heeded, because now you can add a string of additional zeroes to each of those numbers.

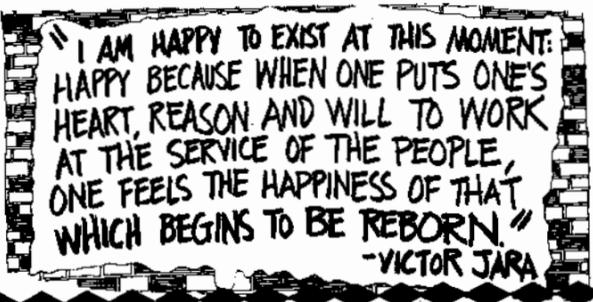
Finally, Fifer concluded, "Will it be better for the boys: I say not. With this system in effect, the boys will be taken from their homes and schools at the very age that they need their teachers and parents, and many of them will never get back to their callings and pursuits....Another thing, if we get an army of three and a half millions, someone will go out looking for trouble and drag us into another great war."

This is coming from an ex-Governor, ex-soldier, who was certainly no pacifist. Fifer supported strongly the U.S. government in World War I, and undoubtedly got political mileage from his veteran status.

But as a soldier, and especially as "Private" Fifer, he saw war a lot closer and clearer than most generals. And he knew that drafting young people in peacetime almost certainly means that someone is going to try to put that army to use.

His arguments were listened to in the 1920s--there was no draft, no huge military establishment.

--MGM



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