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The Keep

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Bomb follies; Brokaw boycott; endometriosis; S. Africa; TV

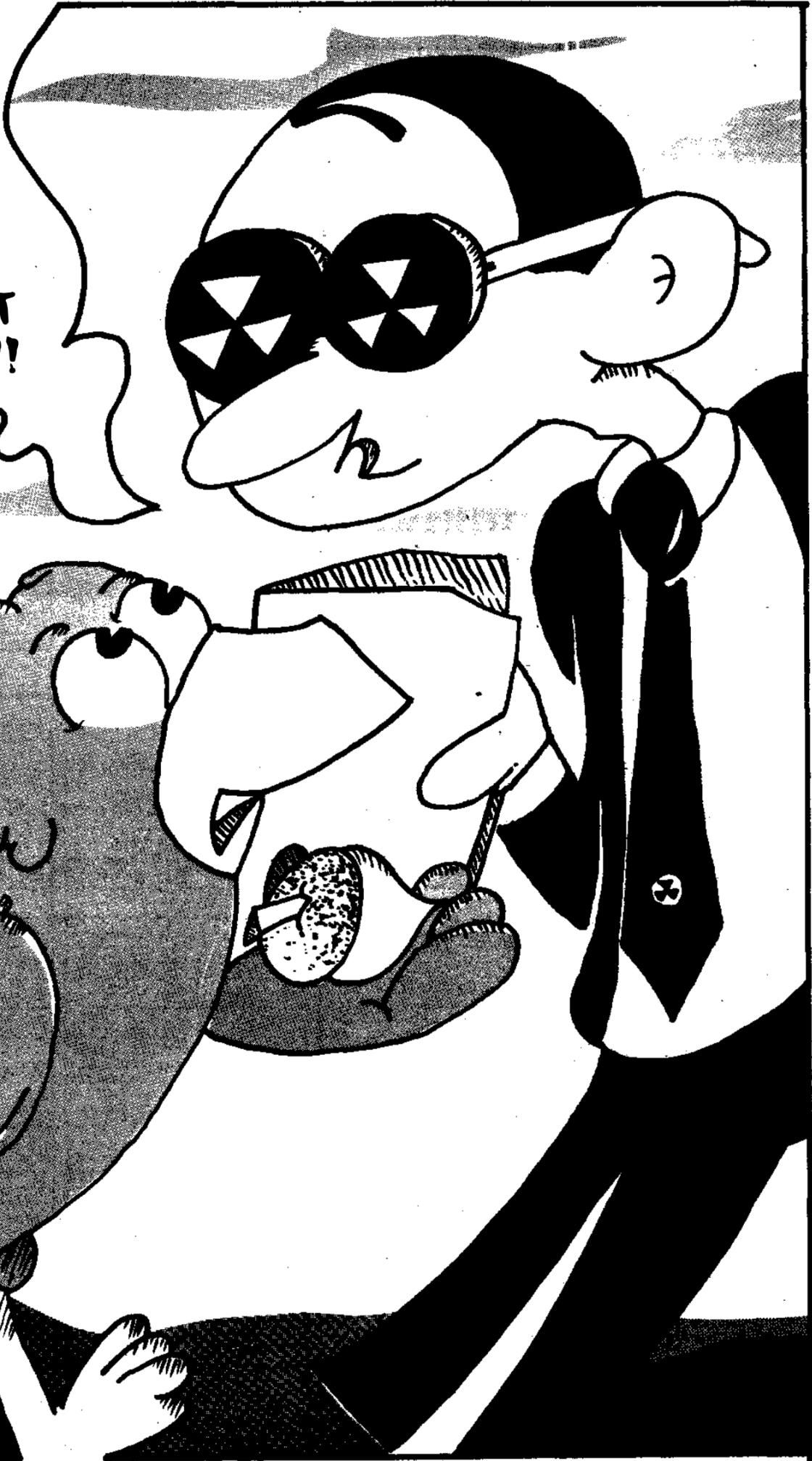
Bloomington-Normal

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POSTER AMERICAN

Vol. 11 No. 5
Sept. 1982

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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 the next issue is Sept. 23.

We like to print your letters. Try to be brief. If you write a short abusive letter, it's likely to get in print. But long abusive letters, especially ones that set forth ideas you can read in Time magazine every week, are not likely to get printed. Long, brilliantly written, non-abusive letters may, if we see fit, be printed as articles.

If you'd like to come 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: 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.

BLOOMINGTON

Amtrak station, 1200 W. Front
The Back Porch, 402½ N. Main
Biasi's Drugstore, 217 N. Main
Bus Depot, 523 N. East
The Coffee Shop, S. Main, Blm.
Common Ground, 516 N. Main
Discount Den, 207 N. Main
Front and Center Bldg.
Gene's Drive-in, 1019 S. Main
Haag Drugstore, 509 W. Washington
K-Mart, at parking lot entrance
off of Empire
Kroger's, 1110 E. Oakland
Last Page, 416 N. Main
Law & Justice Center, West Front
Medusa's Adult World, 420 N. Madison
Mel-O-Cream Doughnuts, 901 N. Main
Mike's Market, 1013 N. Park
Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire
Nierstheimer's Drugs, 1302 N. Main
Oakland & Morrissey, NW corner
Pantagraph (in front of building),
301 W. Washington
The Park Store, Wood and Allin
Red Fox, 918 W. Market
Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main
Steak and Shake, Locust and Clinton
Susie's Cafe, 602 N. Main
U.S. Post Office, 1511 E. Empire (at exit)
U.S. Post Office, Center and Monroe
Wash House, 609 N. Clinton
Washington and Clinton, SE corner
Washington St., across from courthouse
W W Bake Shop, 801 E. Washington

NORMAL

Alamo II, 319 North (in front)
Blue Dahlia, 121 E. Beaufort
Bowling & Billiards Center, ISU
Cage, ISU University Union
Dairy Queen, 1110 S. Main
Drastic Plastic Records, 115 North
Eisner's, East College & Towanda (at
College entrance)
Fink's, 111 E. Beaufort (in front)
Midstate Truck Plaza, U.S. 51 north
Mother Murphy's, 111½ North
North & Broadway, southeast corner
Old Main Bookstore, 207 S. Main
Record Service, Watterson Place
Redbird IGA, 301 S. Main
Upper Cut, 318 Kingsley
White Hen Pantry, 207 Broadway (in
front)

OUTTA TOWN

Urbana, Horizon Bookstore, 517 S.
Goodwin
Blackburn College Bookstore,
Carlinville, Illinois

good numbers

Alcoholics Anonymous 828-5049
American Civil Liberties Union 454-1787
CETA 827-4026
Clare House (Catholic Workers) 828-4035
Community for Social Action 452-4867
Connection House 829-5711
Countering Domestic Violence 827-4005
Department of Children and Family
Services 828-0022
Department of Health, Education and
Welfare (Social Security) 829-9436
Department of Mental Health 828-4311
Draft Counseling 452-5046, 828-4035
Gay People's Alliance (ISU) 828-9085
God 800-JC5-1000 (in New Jersey, 201-
555-1212)
HELP (transportation for handicapped
and senior citizens) 828-8301
Illinois Lawyer Referral Service
800-252-8916
Kaleidoscope 828-7346
McLean County Economic Opportunity
Corporation 452-8110
McLean County Health Dept. 829-3363

Mobile 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
Occupational Development Center
828-7324
PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone
Help) 827-4005 or 800-322-5015
Parents Anonymous 827-4005 (PATH)
Planned Parenthood 827-8025
Post-Amerikan 828-7232
Prairie State Legal Services 827-5021
Prairie Alliance 828-8249
Project Oz 827-0377
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Sunnyside Neighborhood Center 827-5428
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Unemployment Compensation/Job Service
827-6237
United Farmworkers Support Group
452-5046
Women's Switchboard 800-927-5404

Officer Gary Wroan at large

The Normal Police Department should keep officer Gary Wroan on a leash, if they keep him at all. Instead, under a new program initiated this summer, Wroan will roam the town at will, full time, with one assignment: catch drunken drivers.

The assignment leaves a lot of room for subjective judgment. An over-enthusiastic cop could use the assignment for harassment, for stopping

Out of order!

Some of you, dear readers, especially those of you who receive your Post oh-so-slowly through the mails, got a jigsaw puzzle instead of a paper last month.

Because our printer put the paper on the press wrong, various pages were scattered randomly through your issue of the Post. Which made reading a bit difficult.

We did catch the error, eventually, and had the paper printed again, but we must apologize to the next of kin of the 73 people who went mad from the frustration. Sorry. ■

vehicles without adequate justification, for frivolous searches.

It's an assignment Gary Wroan will love.

When Wroan joined the Normal Police force in May, 1979, he told the Pantagraph that he'd always wanted to be a cop. He went at it with a vengeance. Even his superior admitted Wroan was "overzealous" for busting a young woman for picking a flower in downtown Normal.

Wroan's pettiness continued in fall, 1979, when he staked out liquor stores trying to catch underage students with beer. He even busted kids for illegal possession when they were only helping a legal buyer carry unopened packages from the store. (Some of these were thrown out of court.)

Wroan's arrogance has even been directed at middleclass Normalites. Jon Svensson, who ran for State Representative several years ago, contested the speeding ticket he got from Wroan. In an Oct. 1980 trial, Svensson testified that Wroan started to pull his gun when he stopped Svensson for speeding.

Lt. Fowler of the Normal Police Department told the Post-Amerikan that the new drunk driving enforcement program is too new to evaluate. Since



Normal
Police
Officer
Gary
Wroan

it just started, he didn't know how many arrests Wroan had made. Nor did Fowler know how many cars Wroan had stopped without obtaining enough evidence to make an arrest.

As students return to ISU in late August, Wroan will probably kick into high gear. Watch out for him. Whether you are driving while intoxicated or not, Wroan is dangerous. ■

--Mark Silverstein

Everyone benefits

During the day of July 31 in this town, you could find at least 20 strange people practically paralyzed with nervous anticipation.

It was the day of the Post-Amerikan benefit.

Two bands, Toxic Shock and the Post-Adolescent Blues Band, were making their debuts that night. Another group, diaTribe, had appeared publicly only once before. And members of the Post staff, after more than a month of planning, were seized with anxiety over the evening's success.

They practically had to take me down there in a wheelbarrow.

"Down there" was Fink's in Normal. By nine o'clock the joint was full and rockin', and worries about financial failure were long gone. Unfortunately, the fire code limits Fink's capacity; lots of folks had to stand in line or turn away. That was the only bummer of the night.

The Post-Adolescent Blues Band played first, getting the dancers on the floor with their very first number and keeping them there through a whole set of rhythm and blues/rock and roll favorites, many of the numbers given depth and richness by some electrifying saxophone work.

Any evening that starts out with effervescent renderings of such greats as "Hound Dog," "Wipe Out," and "Johnny Be Good" has to keep rollin' all the way to Nirvana.

The crowd was wild. Looking around the dance floor, you could see great costumes--weird, sexy, sparkly, flow-

ing, skimpy, mean, and sweet--along with a hefty array of plain old jeans and Post-Amerikan or "My Sister, The Punk Rocker" t-shirts.

Toxic Shock, the city's only all-girl rock 'n' roll band, was everything you could've hoped for. They kept the fans jumping with creative renditions of rock hits like "These Boots Are Made for Walkin'" and "Precious." A new improved version of "Wild Thing" infused it with fresh, grimy meaning ("Wild thing, I think you move me...I wanna know for sure...Why don't you come over here and violate my parking meter...You move me").

The band's original "Hate Song," with the memorable chorus "I don't know why you called me/ Your memory must be faulty/I don't appreciate you/ I hate hate hate hate you," drove the dancers into a frenzy. It seemed everyone could relate to it. Throughout Toxic Shock's entire set, their sound was sometimes drowned in the delighted screams and cheers of the audience.

A hard act to follow. But diaTribe proved up to the challenge. Their dissonant/dissident-pop material, all original, combines a hard-driving sound that makes you feel all reckless inside with the anarchist/existential/political lyrics frequently associated with New Wave music. The dancers jumped up and down wildly, bumping both purposely and accidentally into each other and sometimes crashing down on each other's feet--but hardly anyone cared. It was music to blow up a bank to.



But not mine, as Patti Smith would say. We put almost \$500 in our bank from ticket and t-shirt sales. Bob Fink did all right, too, and really appreciated the sizable bar receipts.

After the benefit, Post staffers, band members, friends, and some strangers moved on to party some more and celebrate an evening that makes you remember why you didn't commit suicide last week.

I finally went to sleep on the kitchen table at 8:30 in the morning.

That's how good a benefit it was. ■

--Phoebe Caulfield

Gay rights inch forward in U.S.

Despite the attacks of the so-called Moral alledged Majority and the resistance of many units of government (include the Army--see story on back page), the push to secure and protect the rights of gay Americans has toppled a few barriers recently. As usual, the courts continue to lead the way, but a union and a city council have also added their support.

Here's what July and August brought in the way of some gay rights gains:

--On August 5, the Philadelphia city council voted 13 to 2 to approve gay rights legislation that had died in committee 8 years ago. If signed by Mayor Green, the bill would amend the city's Fair Practices Code by adding "sexual orientation" to the categories on which discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations is prohibited. Unfortunately, the bill provides no enforcement, and the code is administered by a relatively powerless city Human Relations Commission.

Opposition from the Catholic and fundamentalist right was apparently taken by surprise by the bill's introduction; they failed to mount any significant objections and later called the bill's passage "legislative chicanery" and "a typical railroad."

--A New York appeals court ruled in late July that a man may legally adopt his male lover. The court voted 4-1 to overturn a lower court's ruling. The majority opinion stated, in part, that "the realities of present day urban life allow many different types of non-traditional families" and that "the best description of a family is

a continuing relationship of love and caring and an assumption of responsibility for some other person." The court concluded: "Certainly that is present in the instant case." According to New York state law, any adult may adopt another adult.

--On July 16 a Northern California appeals court issued a permanent, nation-wide injunction against the enforcement of the section of the Immigration and Naturalization Act which bars publicly acknowledged homosexuals from legal entry into the country. The ruling is an extension of the court's earlier decision, which declared the INS policy of excluding gays as "invalid," "contrary to congressional intent" and "unconstitutional."

Although the INS will probably appeal the injunction or seek a stay, legislation has also been introduced in the House of Representatives to eliminate the section of the law altogether. According to the International Gay Association, the U.S. is the only country in the world which has an official policy of exclusion and deportation of lesbian and gay foreigners.

--The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) adopted a resolution calling for federal, state and local laws prohibiting discrimination against lesbians and gay men. The resolution was approved unanimously by the 2700 representatives at the national convention

of AFSCME on June 23 in Atlantic City (NJ). With over 1.1 million members, AFSCME is the nation's largest public-employees union and the second largest union in the AFL-CIO. The resolution follows adoption two years ago of an amendment to the AFSCME constitution which bans anti-gay discrimination within the union. ■

--Compiled by Ferdydurke; sources: Gay Community News of 24 July, 31 July and 21 August, 1982.

When you kill 'em kill 'em good

Governor Jim Thompson said he would veto a portion of death penalty legislation that would outlaw the electric chair and substitute injection of a lethal poison as the state's method of execution.

"I think if you're going to impose the death penalty in Illinois, you ought to impose it and not try to salve your conscience about it by making it something akin to a peaceful passing," Thompson told reporters.

Injection of certain poisons is certainly closer to a peaceful passing than frying in the electric chair. And most proponents of the reform advocate injection because it makes it easier on the person being killed, not on the public's conscience. ■

-- M.S.

Unions call boycott

The Livingston and McLean Counties Building Trades Council (AFL-CIO), a local union federation of 24 construction unions, recently announced a labor boycott of Brokaw Hospital, following the hospital's use of non-union, out-of-town contractors for remodeling work.

The boycott was also endorsed by the Bloomington and Normal Trades and Labor Assembly, a coalition of all 33 local AFL-CIO unions.

The unions cited two basic problems with Brokaw: the first was the hiring of out-of-town labor, coupled with

misleading statements by the hospital; the second was the hiring of Seyfarth and Shaw, Fairweather and Geraldson, an infamous "union-busting" law firm from Chicago, to represent the hospital.

The problem began in Dec. of 1981, when John Penn, Business Agent for Laborers Local #362, visited the remodeling site in Brokaw's Meherle Hall annex. At that time, Hospital Director of Engineering Dick Shelton assured Penn that all remodeling work would be done by hospital maintenance personnel, as time permitted.

Later in the month, Shelton and Hospital Director of Support Services William Bartusek made the same assurances to Penn and to Walt Petry, Business Agent for Plumbers and Pipefitters Local #99 and President of the Building and Trades Council.

In June, as work began, Penn and Petry checked the project. Instead of hospital maintenance personnel, they found Deiss Home Improvement and Stan Home Improvement, two out-of-town, unincorporated firms, doing the work.

Stan Home Improvement is operated by Stan Shelton, brother to the Engineering Director of Brokaw. No bids were ever let on the jobs, which were simply awarded at the hospital's discretion.

The local unions felt they had been lied to by the hospital when non-maintenance personnel were on the job. When the non-union contractors were first discovered, Shelton claimed that they had been hired on an hourly basis by the hospital. In later testimony, the hospital admitted that the two firms were sub-contractors, not employees, of the hospital.

Penn and Petry requested more meetings with Brokaw officials. Instead they were notified by R. Clay Bennet, attorney from Seyfarth and Shaw, that he would speak for the hospital.

Seyfarth and Shaw is nationally known for anti-union campaigns. It was the

How to boycott Brokaw

1. Unless it is a dire emergency and you have no choice, ask to be taken to another hospital and refuse to be taken to Brokaw.
2. If you are an ISU student, the medical center is going to refer you to Brokaw. That doesn't mean that ISU student insurance isn't good at other institutions; it's just convenient for the health center. Tell them you want to go somewhere else.
3. Call your doctor and ask which hospitals he or she staffs. If your doctor tells you Brokaw, tell your doctor that you refuse to be treated there, and your doctor should find another hospital, or

you will find another doctor.

4. When Brokaw announces another fund-raising drive to pay the bills on all this out-of-town labor and neighborhood destruction, don't contribute, and let the hospital know why. Send back their fund-raising materials with a letter (or a phone call) and let them know that you don't want to contribute money that is just going to be used to pay out-of-town scab contractors, law firms like Seyfarth and Shaw, and to buy asphalt for new parking lots. ■

--MgM

Family to family, Brokaw cares



ABOVE: The families who lived in these houses wanted to stay there. But Brokaw had other plans. Guess who got their way?

"Family to Family--We Care," proclaims Brokaw Hospital's full-page ad in the Pantagraph (June 27). The ad neglected to mention the exception to the hospital's compassionate slogan: families whose homes happen to stand in the way of Brokaw's aggressive drive for expansion. Across Franklin Street from the hospital, a barren moonscape is all that left of what once was a beautiful tree-shaded block

of well-kept homes whose owners wanted to keep it that way. But when the Normal city council aided Brokaw's unrelenting blockbusting efforts by approving a controversial zoning change, the last homeowners were forced to sell. As the last houses and trees are removed, the way will be cleared for Brokaw's parking lot. As the hospital's ad brags: "Brokaw Hospital: Responding to Community Needs."

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COUPON

of Brokaw Hospital

law firm hired by the Town of Normal during the Fire Fighters strike of 1978.

Meanwhile, Brokaw surrounded the site with security guards from Wackenhut Security, another firm with a poor labor record and a reputation for instigating and provoking picket-line battles.

When local unions refused to meet with Seyfarth and Shaw's lawyer, the hospital backed down, and a meeting did take place on Monday, June 21, between Penn, Petry and Carpenters Local #63 business agent Robert Perschall. Present for Brokaw were Shelton, Bartusek, and executive vice-president Jeff Schaub.

It was at this meeting, according to Perschall, that he asked the hospital administrators if they knew these contractors would cross a picket line. "That's why we hired them," was the hospital's reply, though Brokaw's public relations department is strongly denying that this statement was made.

The unions announced the boycott in July after they were refused a meeting by the hospital's board of directors.

Brokaw obviously feels the \$50,000+ remodeling project was minor, compared to their upcoming construction plans.

Yet, to the construction trades, facing high unemployment, the lies by hospital administrators and the use of out-of-town, non-union firms called for action.

The Building and Trades Council estimates that local workers and their families spend over \$1 million a year at Brokaw, through group health insurance plans.

Thus, a consumer boycott by union members could considerably reduce the hospital's business, particularly in "hospital-intensive" Bloomington-Normal, where 3 major hospitals are constantly competing for new technologies and customers.

As for the boycott's duration, Building and Trades President Petry stated, "We'll lift the boycott when Brokaw



Hospital comes home, and quits doing business with out-of-town contractors and out-of-town union-busting lawyers." ■

-MgM

Brokaw hires union busting law firm

Seyfarth and Shaw, Fairweather and Geraldson is one of a new breed--union busters--but union busters who wear three-piece suits, carry briefcases and maneuver in the courtroom, not in the streets, as in the old days of goons.

A multi-million dollar "growth industry," certain law firms have adopted a practice of trying to build a "union-free environment" for business or to break existing unions.

What this means for workers is the loss of the protections of a union contract--like grievance procedures, seniority and better wages--while management runs rough-shod over workers without any organization to speak for them.

Seyfarth and Shaw is one of the most infamous and most sophisticated of these union busters. Headquartered in Chicago, where it was founded in 1945, the firm has over 200 attorneys and field offices in Washington D.C. and Texas.

In the past twenty years, anytime there has been a tough union battle, Seyfarth and Shaw could be found on the boss' side.

These fights have included the fatal strike of the Washington Post pressmen, where Seyfarth and Shaw helped the publication; the law firm also represented powerful agribusiness throughout the '70s, as growers tried to break the United Farm Workers of America; and most recently the firm represented Tenneco, a multi-national energy giant, against shipyard workers in Newport News, Virginia.

Seyfarth and Shaw is not unknown in McLean County. In 1978, Local 2442 of the International Association of Fire Fighters struck in Normal for a first union contract. The town had Seyfarth and Shaw as their representative, and Town Attorney Frank Miles had attended some of the law firm's seminars months in advance of the strike.

The strike lasted 56 days, one of the longest in the country, and firefighters spent 42 days in jail and forced labor before winning

their first contract.

Many observers felt that Seyfarth and Shaw, having lost numerous battles to the firefighters around the state, manipulated the town of Normal to try to beat the union. Normal seemed like a white-collar bastion that would crush a union movement, but strong solidarity and determined firefighters beat Seyfarth and Shaw.

Much of the experience in Normal can be read in a selected volume the law firm makes available to cities, called "Maintaining Public Services: The NPELRA Strike Planning Manual," which tells towns how to beat strikes. One of the authors, James Baird, made some appearances for the town of Normal in local courtrooms.

The firm not only represents in the courtroom, but like similiar law firms, builds campaigns for companies to discourage workers from organizing. This might include "captive meetings," where workers are forced to listen to management anti-union speeches, or small group meetings where workers are made to "feel wanted" by the boss, and the union is painted as an outsider. Supervisors are usually recruited in these efforts, and the law firms often include special training sessions for them, so that they can become the company's spies or work as strike-breakers.

Thus, when Brokaw used Seyfarth and Shaw as its calling card to local unions, laboring people took it as a slap in the face. Seyfarth and Shaw usually means trouble--the firm can be beaten, as the Normal firefighters proved--but court injunctions, prolonged hearings, petty stalls and anti-union tactics can all be expected when a firm like that appears. ■

--MgM



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Falling through the cra

I have a story I would like to share with Post-Amerikan readers. Because it has to do with the medical community and a search for financial assistance, it will of course be a horror story of sorts. Anyone in genuine need who has tried to get money from government or local institutions knows about the hassles involved. In my case, the search was for money to cover medical expenses. And when you're sick, and you'd like to get better, the "Sorry, we don't make the rules" line is particularly frustrating.

My story begins over a year ago, in April of 1981. I had made another trip to the gynecologist, complaining of pelvic pain and bleeding between periods. This had been going on for a long time, and I never felt like I had been given a satisfactory answer. One doctor would tell me that it was normal and not to worry. Another would tell me to go on the pill, which I refused to do. So I just lived with it. This doctor, however, asked me some different questions. He wanted to know if there was pain all the time, not just during my period. He wanted to know exactly where the pain was. And he wanted to know if I had experienced pain during intercourse. My answer to all these questions was "yes."

Because of these symptoms, this doctor recommended that I go into the hospital and have a D and C. I had been told this before, but had put it off because I was too nervous about surgery. This time, I decided to go ahead.



The night before the surgery, Dr. Sun-San Lin (my gynecologist) came in to see me and explain the procedure. He also told me that he wanted to do a laparoscopy, a procedure in which the abdominal cavity is inflated and a tube is inserted which better enables the surgeon to check the reproductive organs for problems.

It was only because of the laparoscopy that I found out that I have endometriosis.

What it is

Endometriosis is a disease affecting women in their "reproductive years." It occurs when the endometrium (the tissue which lines the inside of the uterus and is shed at menstruation) implants itself outside of the uterus. Outside the uterus, these implants continue to grow and respond to the menstrual cycle. They build up, bleed, and break down each month. But because these tissues have no way to leave the body, they result in inflammation of the surrounding tissues and the formation of scar tissue.

Untreated, endometriosis can rupture and spread to other areas and organs, particularly the colon and intestines. This can cause internal bleeding, obstruction of organ functions, and possible infertility. It is a serious problem and is unfortunately very hard to diagnose.

The initial symptoms of endometriosis (such as pelvic pain and irregular bleeding) are often brushed aside by gynecologists. (We women tend to exaggerate this stuff, anyway, right?) And in many cases, women with endometriosis are not even symptomatic. Or they may have the symptoms for years, as I did, and go untreated until some key aspect becomes apparent. At this point, if the doctor is aware enough, a laparoscopy may be recommended. Very little research has been done with endometriosis, and no one really knows why or how it happens.

When Dr. Lin came in and told me that he had found endometriosis on my left ovary, I was still pretty groggy from the anesthesia. He was very brief and assured me that he would explain everything in his office. At the time, I didn't get too shook up. By the time I left his office, I was.

Some cure

The treatment that he prescribed for me was a drug called Danocrine. Danocrine is a relatively new drug, and is considered experimental.

Before Danocrine, women with endometriosis were treated with hormones

(estrogen and progesterone) or by surgical removal of the implants. Neither of these methods cured the problem; they only provided temporary relief of the symptoms.

Doctors also suggested that women with endometriosis get pregnant. Apparently pregnancy provides a long enough cessation of the menstrual cycle for the implants to break down and disappear. For a lot of women, though, getting pregnant isn't something we would consider just going out and doing, and I was appalled at being urged to consider this.

Back to the Danocrine. This drug is a derivative of testosterone and completely inhibits the ovarian functions, leading to cessation of the menstrual cycle and, hopefully, to atrophy of the implants. In clinical trials, it has resulted in marked improvement of symptoms and evidence of healing.

Danocrine also has a terrifying list of side effects. These include acne, weight gain and water retention, flushing, sweating, breast size reduction, vaginal dryness and irritation, nervousness, deepening of the voice, increased body and facial hair, nausea, elevation of blood pressure, and extreme emotional changes. That's just to name a few. There is also evidence to suggest that some of these effects, especially those involving a tendency toward maleness, are not always reversible. Women who are on Danocrine therapy are therefore monitored closely by their doctors.

Needless to say, when I left the doctor's office, I was pretty frightened and confused. I was faced with the knowledge that not only was I seriously ill, but that in order to get better I had to take a drug for 6 to 9 months that might in and of itself be capable of debilitating me!

Not alone

I began to talk to other women. I found out that a large number of women right here in this community have had endometriosis. Or their friends have, or their friends' friends.

The consensus was almost always the same: they couldn't stand the Danocrine. Most of the women had to have partial or complete hysterectomies in order to alleviate the problem. Some of them had wanted to have children; others hadn't. But they all spoke of misdiagnoses, and of being treated unfairly by the medical community.

They spoke of a general feeling of helplessness and of a lack of control. The women who knew something was wrong couldn't convince their doctors. And the childless women who knew what was wrong and wanted a hysterectomy could not get one. The doctors' attitude was, "You're going to change your

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page 6

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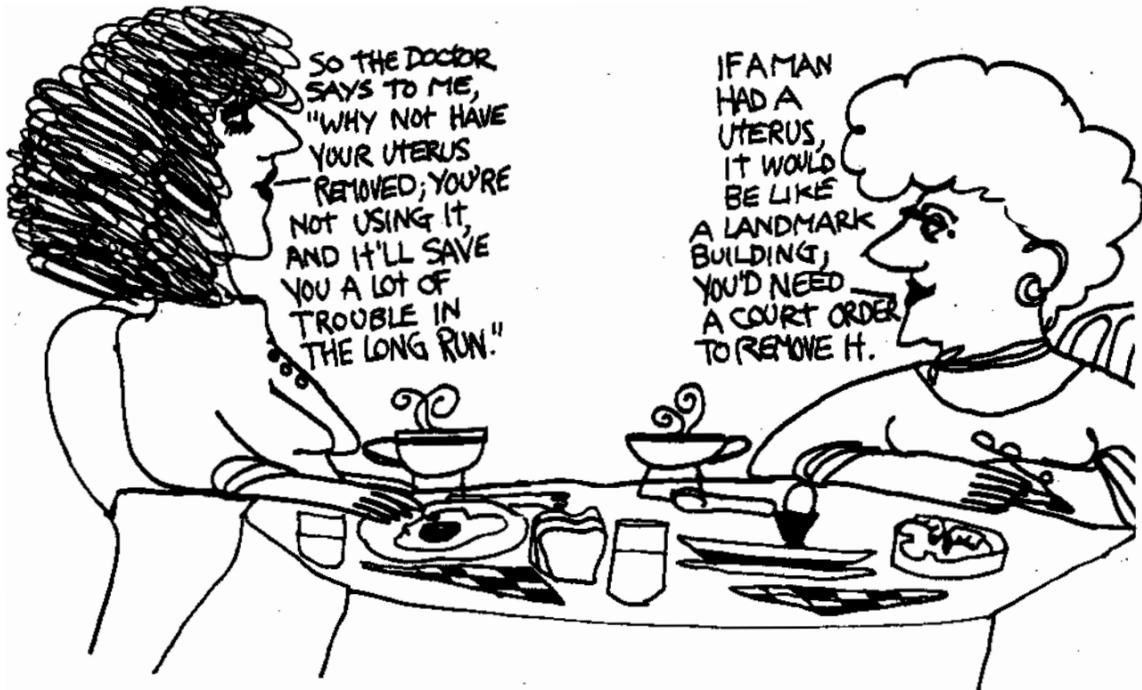
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cracks in the medical system



mind, and want to have a baby, and we don't want to be blamed."

Although I wasn't in a great deal of pain at the time, I didn't want to get any worse. I had looked for alternative methods of treatments and had come up with nothing. So I decided to give Danocrine a try.

I should also mention at this time that Danocrine is extremely expensive--about \$115 to \$170 a month, depending on the pharmacy. So I decided that I had better try to get some assistance to cover that expense. And that's where the fun began.

Insurance says no

Since I am a full-time student at Illinois State University, it seemed logical to me that my medical insurance there would help me with the cost of the medicine. However, I learned that ISU will not cover "expenses for administration or cost of preventative medicines and vaccines or prescription drugs." In fact, their complete policy actually mentions Danocrine by name as a drug not covered. I wrote several letters to the Student Health Advisory Board about this, but never received any answer.

Second verse

I then decided to try a second medical opinion. I went to the Carle Clinic in Champaign. The gynecologist there also recommended Danocrine, but suggested that if I couldn't afford that, I could try going on the pill for six months on a continuous basis.

At the end of the six months, I was about 20 pounds heavier and had no idea if I was any better. So I decided to have another laparoscopy.

The endometriosis had gotten worse. It had by then spread to my left ovary and colon. Dr. Lin again urged me to go on the Danocrine.

By this time I was so fed up with drugs that I put off treatment until the end of the school year. By spring I was in a good deal more pain and decided to try again to get help. This time I went to Public Aid and applied for their Aid to the Medically Indigent program. I felt fairly confident that they would help.

Public aid says no

They wouldn't. They based their evaluation on my financial situation during the school year, because I was

still in school. I was honest and gave them all the information about my grants and school aid, making sure that I told them that I had lived on that money for the school year and that it was almost gone. That didn't matter, though.

Public Aid decided that I had plenty of money, and put me on their Spend-down program, setting the amount at \$1008. This meant that I had to spend that much money and bring in the receipts, before they would start to help me!

When I received that news, I got kind of hysterical. I went to Public Aid and tried to explain that if I had \$1008, I wouldn't have come to them in the first place. They just said, "Sorry, that's the policy. We don't make the rules."

I had one hope left. A friend had told me earlier that Township Relief was going to administer a new program called the John M. Scott Health Care Foundation. It sounded like the program was designed to help people like me who kept falling through the cracks of other programs.

I had spoken to Township Supervisor Maxine Schultz on the phone and she was very positive. She even used my case as an example of who her program would serve when she was presenting her plan to the board of advisors.

Post-American
page 7

As soon as they began to accept application for the John Scott health care program, I went in, sure that this would be the place that would help.

Dumped again

Guess what? Yup, turned down again. Seems that the program excludes university students. Something to do with not really being a resident of Bloomington-Normal.

Mary Ann Ahlers (a caseworker in the Township Assistance office) told me that even if they could make an exception (which they couldn't), I would have to do something absurd like sign a statement to the effect that I was planning to stay in Bloomington forever, and if I moved, I would be required to pay the money back.

The fact that I'm an independent student, with no insurance other than ISU's, and that I have lived here for two years, didn't matter.

I also found out that even if I was eligible, the John Scott Foundation would not help with Danocrine. Their policy does not cover experimental drugs, only "ethical, legend prescription medicine." They couldn't tell me what that means. By the way, that excludes insulin as well as Danocrine!

So, I have exhausted all the resources that I know of. The attitude of everyone that I talked to was pretty peculiar, too.

They said things like "If you really cared about your health, you'd find a way to pay for your medicine yourself." Or, "Why don't you quit school for a semester and work full time?" Or "Why won't your parents pay for this?" (When I asked them what they would do if my parents were disabled, they had no reply.)

I kept thinking to myself, yes, I do care about my health, and yes, I guess I would quit school, etc. But I also kept thinking that this isn't the point. One of these organizations should be able to help me out. After all, isn't that what they are here for?

I guess that if you're a student, and you need an unusual or expensive medication, you're on your own. ■

--Diane Perris

P.S. I received lots of valuable info from the Endometriosis Association. Anyone interested, particularly women who need support and information, can write to them at: Endometriosis Assn, c/o Bread and Roses Women's Health Care Center, 238 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203.

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Reagan policy: Appeasing

More than a year ago, when several South African officials came to Washington to meet with U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and others from the State Department and Pentagon, a storm broke loose. The South Africans had been banned from Washington as a matter of officially stated policy, yet there they were. Kirkpatrick claimed she did not know who they were until it was too late. But even then, the Congressional Black Caucus and other groups called for her resignation.

But today U.S. officials admit that one of the South Africans--the chief of military intelligence for the white minority regime--has been back and that the State Department knew about it a week in advance.

When asked about the visit, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker shrugged it off as a routine matter, saying "It's not our business who sits across from us at the negotiating table."

This change of heart results from a number of moves by the Reagan Administration to strengthen ties with the apartheid state in the euphemistic name of "constructive engagement."

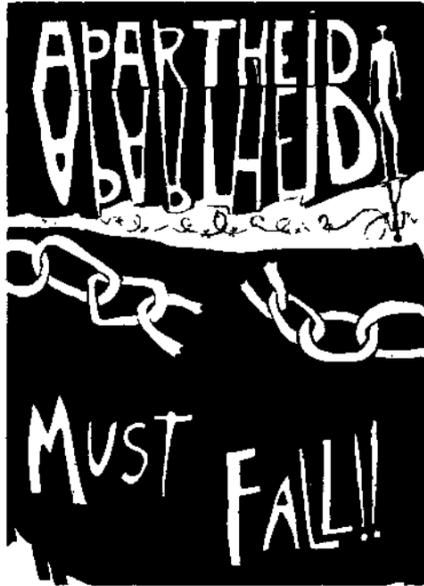
More sales

Not long ago the U.S. quietly signed an agreement to train officers of the South African Coast Guard here in this country. The Reagan Administration also decided, a week after the South African general's visit, to ease a ban on the sale of medical equipment and supplies to the South African military.

The new policy, in effect since March 1, allows U.S. companies to sell "non-military" goods to the South African military and police. The Carter Administration had halted even the sale of non-military items in an effort to tighten loopholes in the arms embargo against South Africa.

In the Reaganite dictionary "non-military" goods can include computers, communications equipment and industrial goods, if they are not of "national security concern."

"Ambulance aircraft" are also non-mil-



A. Turner/LNS/cpf

itary. According to *Africa News*, Beech Aircraft has applied to the Commerce Department for permission to sell up to 10 SuperKing turbo-propellers to the South African air force. Slightly altered versions of the same planes are used by all four branches of the U.S. military and were used in Vietnam for electronic surveillance and transport.

Despite the military embargo, the Reagan Administration has already approved the export of a Sperry Rand Univac 1100 series computer for the Atlas Aircraft Corporation. The firm is a subsidiary of the state-owned South African Armaments Development and Manufacturing Corp., which is, of course, totally under the thumb of the South African Ministry of Defense.

And after much debate, the Reagan Administration has also decided to give a green light to the export of a Control Data Corp. Cyber 170/750. This extremely sophisticated computer will go to the state-run Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The computer can code and decode intelligence and handle some of the crucial calculations for nuclear weapons-making.

A reverse

All of these gestures reverse what both Democratic and Republican administrations have been trying to do for the past two decades: use export limits and other official policies to give South Africa a cold U.S. shoulder.

This system of apartheid, which the U.S. is now courting, is responsible for the execution of one black person every four days, according to the Committee for a New U.S. Foreign Policy. Crackdowns on black unionists

The Israel-South Africa

Last December Israeli defense minister Ariel Sharon visited the South African troops along the Namibia-Angola border. This merely highlighted the rapid expansion of Israeli military and economic collaboration with South Africa that has been going on for more than a decade.

In the 1950s, the U.S. and other Western powers provided technology, military hardware and capital to strengthen the white minority rule in South Africa. And Western money--

loaned by U.S., British, West German and Swiss banks--continues to support the South African economy.

But Israel's willingness to help South Africa circumvent the 1977 arms embargo imposed by the United Nations has made the Mideast country, in the words of a recent UN study, "South Africa's major source of foreign arms, and crucial to the development of its anti-guerrilla activity."

The Israeli-South Africa alliance has been well documented by news media and UN researchers. Although the arms traffic is cloaked in secrecy, a July 1981 study for the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid details a rapid growth of military-related trade, joint economic ventures and meetings between the two countries:

- South African tank sales to Israel;
- Israeli licensing of a South African firm to produce advanced electronic equipment;
- Blueprints for French-designed Mirage jets, obtained by espionage by the Israelis, shared with South Africa;
- An Israeli offer to replace 3 South African Air Force jets which had crashed and to sell South Africa combat planes carrying U.S.-built engines;
- Diversion of U.S.-made weapons and helicopters from Israel to South Africa.

The alliance took on new diplomatic significance after the 1973 Mideast war. Israel's ambassadors started to abstain or absent themselves from UN votes on resolutions condemning apartheid. Diplomatic relations were mutually upgraded to embassy status in 1974. Senior Israeli military officers visited South Africa in 1975

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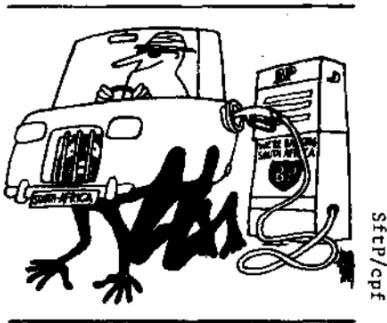
Apartheid

by the South African government are routine, although there is no outpouring of protest in the U.S. as was heard when the Soviet Union threatened Poland's Solidarity union. Last year more than 400 South African labor union members were arrested--one group for singing freedom songs.

Putting U.S. foreign policy into perspective, Randall Robinson, director of TransAfrica, the Black American Lobby for Africa and the Caribbean, says: "The U.S. permits and condones the most vicious racism and repression as long as it is imposed and perpetuated by so-called capitalist regimes." ■

--Ferdydurke

Sources: Essence, July 1982; The Progressive, June 1982.



The face of Apartheid

Picture a city about the size of Chicago where half the population--the blacks--have been removed to 28 townships scattered through northeastern Illinois and parts of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan.

The biggest of the townships--let's call it Noweto because it's on the northwest edge of the metropolis--is more populous than Chicago itself, although it occupies less than one-tenth the area.

Noweto has a single movie theater, a single hospital, thousands of beer halls and liquor stores. Its box-like houses, in some of which 4 families share a single water tap, stretch row upon row as far as the eye can see. The houses are owned by the Federal Government, rented or leased to the tenants, and administered through a board headquartered in downtown Chicago.

At about 3 am the buses start running bumper-to-bumper on the single two-lane road that takes Nowetans to their jobs in the city --to the newspapers, television stations, advertising agencies and other firms that increasingly employ blacks in white-collar positions, as

well as to the homes and shops and offices that demand menial labor.

All morning long, third-class commuter trains transport their human cargo from Noweto and other townships into the teeming black passenger depot next to Chicago's Union Station in the Loop. Every bench and every restroom in each station is carefully labeled in two languages, whites only or nonwhites only.

Your papers identify you as a Tupelo-Mississippian, an Anniston-Alabamian, a Monroe-Louisianan, or a permanent resident of some other "homeland" designated for you by the white government in Washington as your place of citizenship on the basis of your ethnicity, regardless of how far away it might be or whether you had ever lived there.

You are four-fifths of the population in America. The "homelands" set aside for you comprise 13.7%--the poorest 13.7%--of the land mass of the United States.

If you are one of the hundreds of thousands of nonwhites employed in heavy industry in Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Kenosha, or some other nearby factory town, you are apt to live, not in a township, but in a males-only barracks or "hostel" in a compound on the mill site.

After fulfilling your one-year labor contract you will be shipped back to your "homeland," where there are no jobs and where you will hope, with the help of a bribe to the local chief, to sign up for another hitch.

You are paid about \$180 a month, which is more than most other nonwhite laborers make anywhere in North America, but one-sixth of what white laborers receive for comparable work in the same factory. Not many

continued on next page

connection

to lecture on counterinsurgency techniques, while Israel sold warships equipped with sea-to-sea missiles to the South African navy.

A series of high-level diplomatic exchanges culminated in South African Prime Minister John Vorster's 1976 visit to Israel, during which a joint committee of cabinet ministers from the two countries was set up to strengthen trade links.

Since 1976, Israel has sold South Africa a vast arsenal of advanced weapons and technology: fast warships, patrol boats and missiles; armor plate for tanks; electronic surveillance technology; computer night vision devices.

Although the U.S. almost single-handedly established South Africa's nuclear capability (under the "Atoms for Peace" program), Israel's help has become crucial in South Africa's apparently successful effort to develop its own nuclear weapons.

Since 1977, UN committees have noted with concern the exchange of Israeli nuclear expertise for South African enriched uranium. Explosions reported in the South Atlantic in September 1979 and December 1980 are believed to have been joint Israeli-South African ventures.

Africans find disturbing parallels between white South Africa's religiously defined "separate development" (apartheid) policies and Israel's religiously defined national identity that has excluded Palestinian Arabs from an equal say in the future of that country.

Israel is now the biggest hole in the growing fence of sanctions surrounding apartheid South Africa. The most perplexing feature of this alliance is that it exists

between a state founded by survivors of the Holocaust and a racist South African regime ruled by a party whose leaders supported the Nazis in World War II. ■

--Ferdydurke

Sources: Nation, 20 May 1978; Time, 3 March 1980; Business Week, 22 May 1978; National Catholic Reporter, 22 January 1982; The Progressive, Sept. 1982.

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Games

Face of apartheid

continued from preceding page

years ago, your wage was one-twentieth of what your white counterpart earned.

You cannot vote. You cannot own real estate anywhere in America outside your "homeland." You cannot legally live anywhere except the place that some white man has specified as your residence.

You cannot try to change the system, even nonviolently. You cannot advocate such change; you cannot even join an organization which advocates such change without risking arrest, torture, and detention without trial, followed by indictment for "terrorism," promotion of "communism," or treason, followed by trial by an all-white jury, followed by conviction, lengthy imprisonment, and possibly even death by hanging.

That is the face of apartheid.

That is the system of social and economic exploitation through racial discrimination that the U.S. government and U.S. businesses are supporting directly and indirectly.

--adapted by Ferdydurke from an article in The Progressive, Sept. 1982. ■

Beautiful land, ugly system--

A Separate Development. By Christopher Hope. 199 pp., 1981.

Ah, But Your Land Is Beautiful. By Alan Paton. 271 pp., 1982.

Holden Caulfield has turned up in South Africa. He's called Harry Moto, and he's the hero of A Separate Development by the South African poet Christopher Hope.

Harry is a clever, cheeky Catholic schoolboy. Up to the age of 16, in 1959, he is accepted as a white, although the "touch of the tar-brush" is becoming more apparent. However, he is happy enough lounging around a friend's swimming pool with rich, fat Jack Yannovitch, the Yugoslav whose family "didn't seem to know the first thing about apartheid," actually letting their black servants use the same bathroom.

It is too good to last. People begin to notice Harry's skin and hair. "It worried my mother and father," says Harry. "It was never something we could discuss over the breakfast table --though it lay between us, somewhere above the salt and to the left of the marmalade, all the days of my boyhood."

Harry's father procrastinates about getting him an identity card. Harry suspects it's because one must produce a form showing the family tree. When a bus conductor calls him "crinklehead," Harry spits on the

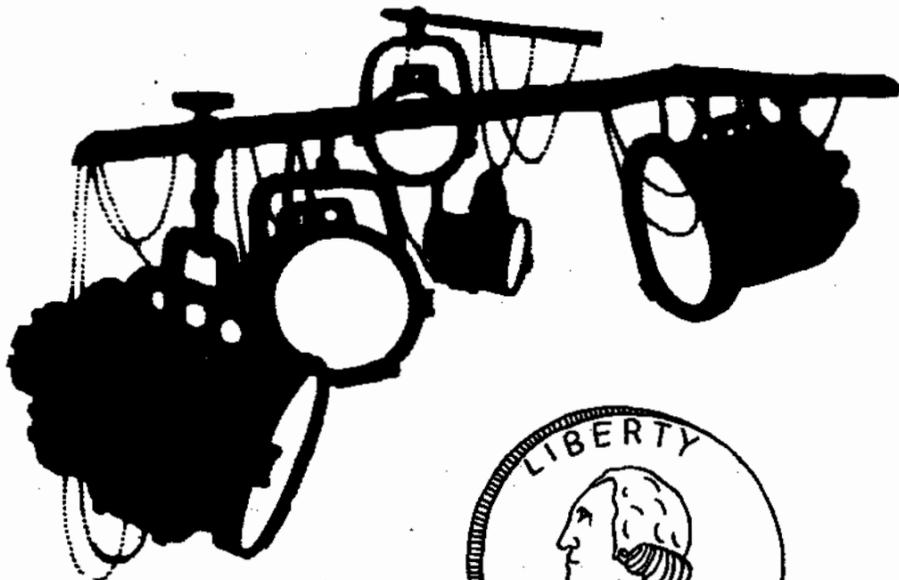
floor beneath the Do Not Spit sign. "My separate development was about to begin," he points out. "Separate development" is what many white South Africans call apartheid.

At a school dance his girlfriend, Mary, asks him outright: "Do you think you might be coloured?" There is a scandal when Harry and Mary are found in a passionate embrace, just as his trousers fall down. By the time Harry gets home, the good friar who saw him has reported the crime, and his parents are on the rampage. But, says Harry, "It didn't matter. I was out."

Being "out" means slipping into the black world of Koelietown, where "the living were packed in like the dead in the old cemetery next door."

Harry gets a number of jobs, including one as a driver for a salesman of "Gloria Sunshine Skin Care Products," which include wigs and skin bleaches. "Everything I sell adds up to one thing, Harry," the salesman tells him, "and that's a damn big bucket of whitewash. In a way I think of myself as being a bit like Saint Paul. More than a businessman, a missionary, that's me. Except I'm not out for souls. I'm in the business of saving skins."

Circumstances force Harry to accept even more menial work, but he still can't find the invisibility he craves. His former girlfriend recognizes him, and eventually he and Mary are caught



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fiction from South Africa

again in a sexual situation--this time by the police, who have been following Harry.

At the novel's end, Harry is "in again"--this time in jail, where he is forced to write his confession.

A Separate Development is a wildly funny novel. But the jaunty style of Harry's narration is always in striking contrast to the bitter experiences he relates. The author's weapon is savage ridicule, and he exposes the absurdities and indignities of apartheid with scathing wit.

Ah, But Your Land Is Beautiful is what visitors to South Africa always

seem to say. Alan Paton sets out to show what a mockery these words are, once the surface is broken and individual lives--white, black or brown--are explored.

The novel is set in South Africa in the years 1952 to 1958, a time of drama and upheaval. Those years included the passive resistance campaign, the emergence of the Liberal party, the Sophiatown removals. Paton tells the history well, with devices such as letters which go over the same events from different viewpoints.

The letters range from the rambling ones of an Afrikaner civil servant to his aunt, increasingly perplexed by the brutality of apartheid, to the

shocking and obscene writings of someone who signs herself Proud White Christian Woman. Together, these paint a precise and credible picture of a country poised for turmoil and change.

But the strength of the book is in its characters. There are the Bodasins, a rich Indian businessperson of Durban and his wife, who watch their daughter drawn into the passive resistance movement; they brood over her fate but are also proud of her strength and pluck. There is Emmanuel Nene, a black court messenger, who finally speaks out as black families are removed from their homes and carted away to specially designated areas. There is Prinsloo, the railway clerk whose elaborately constructed life is shattered when he is reclassified as coloured.

Ah, But Your Land Is Beautiful is almost a gentle book. The bitterness and ugliness are there, but so is the passion and spirit of anguished humans who struggle against the horrible injustices of their social system. ■

--Ferdurke

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letters

Ex-home of Legion has history

Post:

Your report on the Legion building could have given a bit of history before the Legion days.

Originally the building was called The Grand Opera House, then the Chatteron Opera House and in the early 20s the Illini Theater.

This was the home for operas, plays and live entertainment. They did have the capacity to show films and one of those most famous was provided right after World War I when they played a

film of activities during that war.

It was also rented to schools for class plays and the like. St. Mary's High School (now Central Catholic) did not have a stage in the days before Trinity High (now Central Catholic) was built, and they frequently presented plays there.

And then in later years, the Biddle Company (National Advertising) occupied the premises.

From memory, the Louis E. Davis Post bought the building from the Biddle Company. The Legion was (and is) a vital factor in the Veterans' community and in the time following World War II it played a most prominent spot in the area.

--name withheld by request

PATH needs volunteers

At PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone Help), our job is to help people, no matter who they are or what their problems may be. To insure that help is available 24 hours a day throughout the year, PATH is constantly seeking new phonerom volunteers.

If you are over 18 and have an interest in learning communication skills while supporting the community human services system, you can apply for the next training session by calling the PATH business office at 828-1022.

If you would like to know more about PATH's training program, or would like an application, call Julie Sullivan at the PATH business office at 828-1022. The next training session begins September 8th. Deadline for applications is September 3.

Reader loves Post

Dear Post Amerikan,

Bravo! A job well done by a much needed paper! Last semester was my first semester at Illinois State University and it was through one of my instructors that I discovered your paper. I am not returning to I.S.U. but could not do with missing your publication.

I'm even sending a copy I saved to my aunt in California. She is gay and I know she will be pleased to find a little support.

As for myself, I love a liberal (radical?) viewpoint.

Thank-you,

Cary Carrillo

More Post Praise

Dear P-A:

My heart was touched by your appeal for funds. Here's \$15.

I'm sitting around Champaign-Urbana sweating out my dissertation, unemployed and all (and rather pleased about that), growing great zucchini, and just generally defying the Great American Dream.

The Post is challenging, witty, pert, as always.

Love,

Charmaine

Surviving nuclear war: \$4 billion and a lot of shovels

The Reagan administration thinks we can survive a nuclear war. To carry out their preparations for a nuclear nightmare, the President and his advisors want to spend \$252.3 million in fiscal 1983 and \$4.2 billion during the next 7 years.

On July 30, the House of Representatives turned aside efforts to reduce expenditures for the civil defense buildup that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will use to draw up plans for surviving a nuclear attack. The Reagan administration argues that the new civil defense program will double the anticipated number of survivors from 40% of the population to 80%.

The cornerstone of FEMA's program is "crisis relocation": the removal of

people from 380 high-risk areas, including cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants and areas near military bases and industrial centers. According to the FEMA scenario, citizens would have anywhere from a few days to a week to prepare for nuclear attack. They would pack their cars with food, water, clothes, tools and important papers (social security card, credit cards and a will); city dwellers would head out into the countryside to take shelter in predesignated buildings. Those unable to leave would be herded into public fallout shelters.

Two weeks later, survivors would come out and begin to rebuild society, guided by plans for food rationing, banking, housing, mail delivery, and (of course) taxes.

In the yellow pages

Evacuation plans have already been placed in telephone directories in Plattsburg (NY), Austin (TX), Marquette County (MI), and Arrostock County (ME). By next year, 38 million Americans will have similar instructions in their phone books. FEMA also plans to restock fallout shelters and eventually train 8200 state and local workers for emergency duty.

If all that sounds a little too neat, you're way ahead of FEMA. As critics point out, the FEMA plan has about as much credibility as a weak script of "My Favorite Martian."

For one thing, the assumption that the country will have several days' warning of an attack is highly



optimistic. A few minutes is just as likely.

Then, says Jeremy Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, "Even if you get people out and they survive, if the cities and the economy are gone, there will be mass starvation and epidemics."

City shelters would be subjected to temperatures of 1472°F, and would become crematoriums where people are simultaneously dry-roasted and asphyxiated. And nobody is saying anything about radiation.

Most significant, perhaps, is the political effect the elaborate program could have: instead of acting as a deterrent, it presents the

illusion that nuclear war is survivable and winnable," thus making it more likely.

Downright looney

If "crisis relocation" seems dangerously naive and unrealistic, some of the other details and plans that FEMA has developed are downright loony:

--the Washington DC evacuation plan calls for people driving cars with odd-numbered license plates to wait for those with even-numbered plates to leave the city first;

--plans for civilians caught driving in a nuclear attack call for them to dig trenches under their cars and protect themselves with 9 sandbags, 50 feet of strong cord, a yardstick and 4 stakes which they presumably have close at hand;

--the postal service will issue postage-free "emergency change-of-address cards";

--the Department of Housing and Urban Development has a procedure for requisitioning houses "whose owners have disappeared" (and presumably didn't have time to leave a change-of-address);

--the Department of Agriculture has a food-rationing system to

distribute, among other things, 6 eggs and 4 pounds of cereal to every surviving American each week.

Enough shovels?

The principal enthusiast for civil defense is Thomas K. Jones, deputy undersecretary of defense for strategic nuclear forces. Jones, a former missile planner at Boeing, caused an uproar by telling a newspaper reporter how Americans might survive a nuclear attack. Said Jones: "Dig a hole, cover it with a couple of doors, and then throw 3 feet of dirt on top. Everyone's going to make out if there are enough shovels to go around."

Proponents of this expensive lunacy are relying mainly on the old argument that "the Russians are doing it so we have to, too." According to the CIA, the Soviets spend an estimated \$2 billion a year on civil defense and have 100,000 trained personnel, 15,000 blast shelters to protect government leaders and industrial workers, and fully developed plans to evacuate urban areas.

But critics charge that the CIA grossly overrates the Soviet civil defense program. In the Soviet Union, the acronym for civil defense, GROB, often brings laughter --it also means coffin.

More realistic officials, like Rep. Edward Markey (D-MA), point out that these ambitious plans just won't work. "Civil defense will only be a band-aid over the Holocaust,"



said Markey in the House debate over the funding issue.

He said the President's proposed \$4.2 billion effort to upgrade civil defense was "a stunning example of throwing away money in the name of national security."

Proof of Markey's claim can be found in the example of what happened soon after Jimmy Carter took office: Learning that the plan for evacuating the President (a drill supposed to take a few minutes) had never been tested, Carter ordered a dry run with National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski sitting in for him. Telephones rang and aides scrambled. After 15 minutes Brzezinski was still waiting for the helicopter to arrive.

Oh, well, he could always dig a hole and put dirt over himself. •

--Ferdurke

Sources: New York Times, 30 July 1982; Washington Post, 30 July 1982; Time, 26 April and 29 March 1982.



Civil defense plan

In case of nuclear attack, get under the car

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When I was little, in the late 1950's, we were prepared in school for nuclear war. We knew exactly what we had to do to survive. The minute we saw the flash from a nuclear bomb being dropped on our city, we were to duck under our desks and cover our heads with our arms.

This action was easy for us to learn, for it was the same basic act we were to do in the case of a tornado, except that if a tornado hit we were supposed to go into the hall and cover our heads.

How silly that was, we realized later. By the early 1960s we looked back on the days of duck-and-cover with mild amusement. By 1960 we knew much more about nuclear weaponry and the hazards of nuclear war.

Locker room theory

We still had to go into the hall for tornadoes, but for nuclear war we were no longer to hide under our desks. Instead we were to go to the gym and hide in the locker rooms, making very sure we did not, under any circumstances, touch, lean on, or rest against the gymnastic horses stored there. I never understood the correlation between surviving a nuclear bomb and not touching gymnastic equipment, but if they said it would help, I was willing to believe.

The locker room theory of survival was only valid if the bomb were dropped between 8:30 am and 3:10 pm M-F, Sept.-May. At all other times we were to follow the plans our families had made.

For those families who were very



concerned about war and had the money, bomb shelters were built in the backyards. Those families who did not have the money (or the backyards) to provide bomb shelters for their loved ones usually turned a corner of their basement into a survival area.

Whether you had to run to the backyard or to the basement, the rules were the same once there. First of all, your parents were supposed to buy an extra can of food every time they went to the store. If two cans of chicken rice soup were needed for Saturday lunch, they bought three: two for lunch and one for war.

There was also to be lots of junk in

your survival area--blankets, flashlights, transistor radio and extra batteries so you could follow the war while you waited, a calendar, a first aid kit, a chemical travel toilet, lots of bottles of water, a can opener, and the all-important sunglasses for all members of the family because the flash would be so bright it might hurt your eyes if they were left unshaded.

No toys

There was never any mention of books, crayons, or toys, which I considered a terrible oversight on the part of the adults who had made up this plan. But I was informed there would be no time for toys during the war.

We were to remain in our survival areas for 3-30 days; the radio would tell us when to come out. It was realized that radioactive fallout could be a problem, especially for the food supply. If the cans of food had been dented by the bomb, we were not to eat from them. If, however, they were intact, we were to blow the radioactive dust off the cans before opening them, and then were to open them from the bottom, so we would not be poisoned by nuclear waste.

After the 3-30 days we are to come out--still wearing our sunglasses--and continue business as usual.

How silly

How silly that was, we now realize. We know much more now about nuclear weaponry and the hazards of nuclear war.



cpf

Now, thanks to the Civil Defense plan of President Reagan, we have much better ideas on how to survive nuclear war. My favorites are the host family and the car-over-trench ideas.

In the host-family plan, people who live in cities will be hooked up with people in the country. So when the bomb drops on your town, you will immediately jump into your car and travel out to the rural areas to your host family where you will stay for 3-30 days until it's safe for you to go home.

If, for some unforeseen reason, you cannot get to your host family in the country, your country has not forgotten you. Oh no. This is where the car-over-trench theory comes into play. You must keep in your car, at all times, a pick, a shovel, a very large (10 ft. x 10 ft. at least) piece of plastic, and some bricks or cement blocks.

Dig a trench

When the bomb is dropped and you are in Michigan on vacation and your

host family is in Towanda, you simply stop your car and take your supplies out of the trunk. You dig a big trench with your pick axe and shovel and cover it up with your sheet of plastic. Then you put the bricks around so the plastic won't blow off. Then you drive your car over the trench and hide in the trench, under the car, for 3-30 days until it's safe to come out.

I don't know about you, but I am certainly glad that our government has allotted \$42 billion to put these new plans into effect.

The problem I have, however, is that without a ring job my car may not

make it to Towanda. And I don't relish the idea of spending a month under an MG.

It's not that I don't appreciate the time and money that have gone into this new civil defense plan, but I really think the one my lover and I have is preferable. We're going to load up a working car with Drambuie and Bristol Cream and drive to Chicago and get drunk and screw until we fry.

It may be a rather simplistic approach, but I like it. •

-- Deborah Wiatt



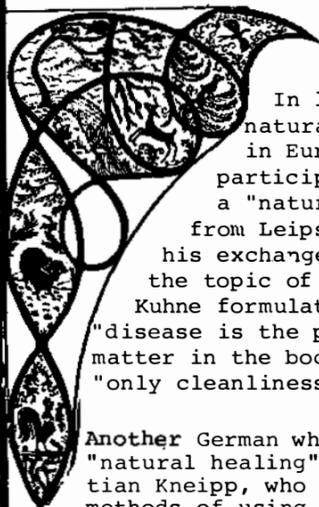
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A short history of naturopathy in America



In 1864, a congress of natural healers was held in Europe. One of the participants was Louis Kuhne, a "natural practitioner" from Leipsig, Germany. From his exchanges with others on the topic of "natural healing," Kuhne formulated the theory that "disease is the presence of foreign matter in the body." He claimed "only cleanliness heals."

Another German who was active in "natural healing" was Father Sebastian Kneipp, who developed various methods of using water for healing disease. His system is called the Kneipp Water Treatment. The works of these two men soon found their way to America, especially because of the interest of Benedict Lust, who opened the Kneipp Water Cure Institute in New York City in 1896.

Another follower of Kneipp and Kuhne was a German homeopath, Dr. John Scheel. Scheel introduced the term "naturopathy" to these "natural" approaches to health, and Lust took the term from him in 1900.

By 1907 naturopathy was defined as including "all drugless methods or systems which are employed to restore normal health to the weak and sick, known and practiced by the different individuals, schools and institutions under whatever name they may claim to practice, as long as they don't give or prescribe drugs, and perform useless operations which the old school of medicine has and is advancing up to date" (Dr. Paul Wendel, 1951).



According to Dr. Wendel, the methods of treatment used at the turn of the century included the following modalities:

--Metaphysical: psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, mental therapy, suggestive therapy, hypnosis, magnetic therapy, new thought, higher thought;

--Nature medica: herbal therapy, biotherapy, bio-chemistry, homeopathy, pneumatotherapy;

--Manipulative therapy: massage, bonesetting, mechanotherapy, osteopathy, chiropractic, respirotherapy, medical gymnastics, physical culture;

--Naturopathy: naturopathy, therapeutics, hydrotherapy, dietetics, Kneipp methods, Bilz's methods, Kuhne methods, Schroth methods, Lust methods;

--Light and air treatment: electrotherapy, ray therapy, heliotherapy, chromotherapy, phonotherapy, phototherapy;

--Spiritual: occult therapy, divine healing.

Wendel states that naturopathy incorporates three basic principles:

1. All forms of disease reflect an accumulation in the body of waste materials. This waste build-up is the result of years of wrong feeding, improper care of the body, and habits tending to set up enervation and nervous exhaustion, such as worry, overwork, excesses, and abuses of all kinds.

2. The body inherently strives for the ultimate good of the individual. For example, acute diseases such as fevers, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, typhoid, cold, diarrhea, skin eruptions of all kinds, and inflammations are attempts by the body to throw off accumulated waste, some being even hereditary, so that proper body functioning can be resumed. These acute conditions are actually "self-initiated attempts at body cleansing." On the other hand, chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, kidney diseases, rheumatism, bronchitis, arthritis, are the result of continued suppression of the acute conditions by "orthodox medical methods of treatment."

3. The body itself contains the ability to return to a state of healthy well-being "provided the right methods are employed to do so." Consequently, the natural healing agent as such is not healing but rather giving direction for allowing the body to heal itself.

Through the years there have been attempts to standardize naturopathy. Just as there were numerous treatments which fall under the natural umbrella in the early 1900s, so today there are a variety of methods to helping the body heal itself. Despite the change in methods, however, the philosophy has remained basically the same.

A reader asked a question about the naturopath's opinion of the usage of marijuana. This question and others will be addressed in the next issue.

--Majorie Kinsella,
Naturopath
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Page 14

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As the nation's 74 nuclear power plants--each packed with hundreds of radioactive isotopes equal to about 1000 Hiroshima-sized bombs--continue to rust, crack, leak and mystify scientists, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has come up with good news for those who missed Three Mile Island: you have a good chance for a rerun.

The NRC recently issued a report revising an earlier

report on the possibility of additional serious nuclear accidents like Three Mile Island (TMI).

The government had previously calculated we might have one TMI-type accident (a near or total meltdown) every 200 or 300 years.

The new report estimates a TMI-type accident could occur every 13½ years.

The report took into account 19,400 small nuclear accidents from 1969 to 1979, with 169 considered potential disasters. The report was based on only 74 operating reactors--which doesn't take into account nukes currently under construction (like Clinton) which will come on-line in the future.

--thank to In These Times

Twist my arm and I still won't tell

When a Kaleidescope worker was charged with contributing to the sexual delinquency of a 14-year-old client who lived at one of the child-care agency's group homes, the incident received a lot of publicity. While opportunist politicians were still railing against Kaleidescope and calling for investigations (which followed), the contributing charge was disposed of with a rather mild \$100 fine.

The Pantagraph asked States Attorney Ron Dozier why he recommended such a light sentence.

"I cannot comment on why the penalty is light without maligning the character and reputation of the young lady involved," Dozier told the Pantagraph, as he maligning the character and reputation of the young lady involved.



Miscellaneous Outrages

compiled by

Mark Silverstein

Lawman, lawbreaker

You hear a lot from Gov. Jim Thompson and his cronies about law-n-order, but they sometimes forget about the law part of it.

Michael Lane, Thompson's appointee to head the Department of Corrections, recently stomped all over the Illinois Constitution. But never mind, rules were made to be broken.

Lane responded to recent outbreaks of inter-gang fighting in Illinois penitentiaries by kidnapping alleged gang leaders in the middle of the night and shipping them out to prisons all over the country.

No hearing, no notice, no phone calls to family members. No requirement that Lane even be able to prove that the men he is sending thousands of miles away are even members of a gang.

The Illinois Constitution forbids state officials from sending Illinois prisoners out of state for confinement.

Michael Lane admitted that he expected a lot of lawsuits over his move. But that's why the Dept. of Corrections has staff attorneys.

Sunday car sales banned

Beginning January 1, it will be illegal to sell new cars in Illinois on Sundays, thanks to legislation signed by Governor Thompson in mid-July.

Proponents of the measure were not moral majority types asking for government help to enforce the Sabbath. The legislation was sponsored by and lobbied for by the associations of car dealerships.

Seems most of the big car dealers would like to take it easy on Sunday. But when a few uppity small dealerships stay open seven days, they steal business from the big guys. So then the big guys feel they have to stay open seven days too, or get a law passed.

So they got a law passed.

Morality and liquor

It's bad enough that the Bloomington Liquor Commission is chaired by Richard Buchanan, who proudly proclaims that alcohol has never touched his lips. Now that same moralistic mentality is creeping into the official business of the commission itself.

Two issues ago, we reported that the liquor commission snatched Casey Jones' liquor license after he pled guilty to a cocaine charge. That forced Jones to sell his bar, Casey Jones Lounge. The liquor commission forced the bar's new owner, Jim Rice, to make an unprecedented concession to obtain an o.k. to operate. Rice was forced to turn over a list of all his employees who also worked for the bar's former owner. The reason, Pantagraph stories said, was that Bloomington's Assistant Corporation Counsel Paxton Bowers wanted to check the employees' names with the Illinois Department of Criminal Investigation to see if they were involved in any illegal activity while Casey Jones ran the lounge. (Of course, the state had no such evidence, or they would have filed

charges when they nailed Jones.)

Paxton Bowers is also responsible for the latest outrage emanating from the liquor commission. During a hearing to decide if 26-year-old Stanley "Butch" Thompson could have a license to re-open the bar formerly known as Bardy's at 527 N. Main,

Paxton Bowers asked the prospective owner if he'd ever smoked a marijuana cigarette. Bowers also asked if Thompson had ever been involved in drugs.

Bowers told the Pantagraph he posed the question "because drugs tend to orient toward taverns."

In a separate license hearing the same evening, Bowers didn't ask any questions about drugs. But the second applicant, who is older, is opening an east-side nightclub at the "over-30 crowd."

Bowers justified his selective questioning by claiming that in the high school and young adult ages, drug use is "very typical."

It's also typical among Bowers' over-30 colleagues in the McLean County Bar Association. But the well-dressed coke-tooting attorneys drink in the classy bars, whose owners would never be subjected to such humiliating personal lifestyle interrogations before the liquor commission. ■

--Mark Silverstein

Food lost in mail

The Illinois Department of Public Aid recently changed its method of distributing food stamps--for the worse. Instead of requiring recipients to pick up the food stamps in person at the Post Office, the stamps are now delivered in the regular mail. While the new system will save some people a trip to the Post Office, it will save others a trip to the grocery store. Since anyone possessing food stamps can use them to buy food, the mailboxes of food stamp recipients will become a prime target for rip-offs.

A mouse in the House

Around the end of June my housemate and I decided we could no longer live without the entire Telecable package. We needed Home Box Office, Cinemax, the Music station, the Arts station, and the Sports station to make our lives complete.

So we sold our souls and got the package. We not only got the programming, we also got a tasteful wood-grain-like plastic box (which the cats have not managed to knock over) to sit on the TV and a not-so-tasteful plastic remote control--excuse me, an addressable control space command (which the cats knock over all the time)--to sit on the arm of the brown chair.

We watch TV much more than we care to admit. My housemate knows the names of all the DJ's on M-TV and I am quickly learning all the rules of Australian Football thanks to ESPN.

But by far the most wonderful channel we get, thanks to the Telecable package, is one I never even considered when deciding to donate 67% of our combined incomes and both of our first-born sons to the joy of television. We get the government access channel.

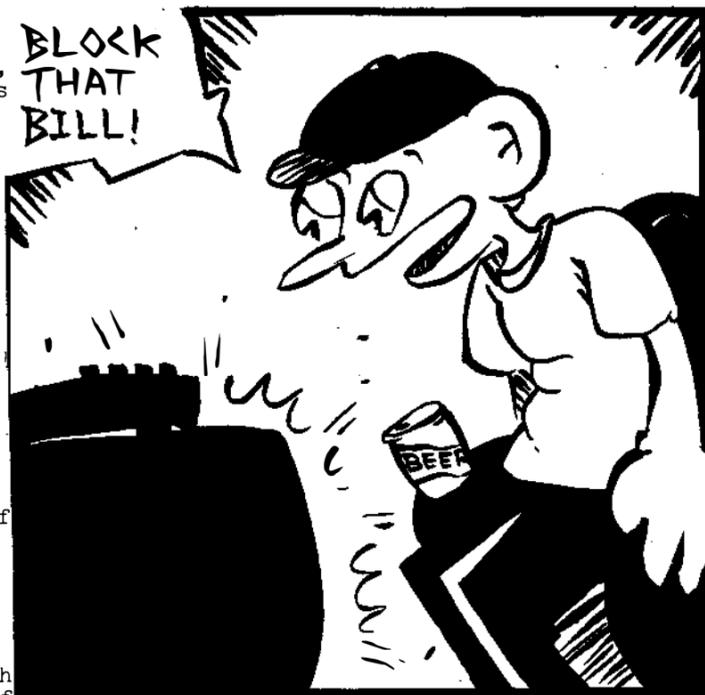
Best thing on TV

That's right--government access. Channel 20 on your television dial. Or C-Span, as it is known in the trade. Channel 20 is without a doubt the best thing on television today.

The government access channel brings you, the electorate, live hearings of the US House of Representatives whenever it can and taped hearings when it has to. It is on the air from 8 am to midnight every day of the week. It has two live call-in programs every day where--if you can afford to call Washington--you can talk to real live representatives.

It also brings you (live or taped, depending) all the House Committee hearings that they can fit into the programming day.

C-Span realizes that you may be new to Parliamentary procedure in general and House procedure in particular. So they are very good about informing you--courtesy of a crawl line--just what the hell is going on. They tell you who is speaking, what bill they're talking about, how much time they have, what day it is (if the program is taped), and who is sponsoring whatever they're talking about.



Learned a lot

I have learned a lot from C-Span. Did you know that every day, when the House first opens, any Representative can talk for one minute about anything they want? Did you know that the Republicans sit on one side of the House chamber and the Democrats sit on the other? Did you know they really do say things like "Let the record speak for itself"?

People have asked me how I can sit glued to the television for hours watching the government access channel. It's really not hard. It is by far the most entertaining program television has to offer.

It has everything necessary for a good show--consistent characters, drama, humor, violence, and suspense. If you watch it often enough you can pick out the good guys (Patricia Schroeder, D-CO; Brian Donnelly, D-MA; Paul Simon, D-IL; Ronald Dellums, D-CA; Edward Markey, D-MA) from the bad guys (Robert Walker, R-PA; James Coyne, R-PA; William Broomfield, R-MI; Henry Hyde, R-IL).

A lot of laughs

You can laugh along with the folks in the gallery while the Reps talk about such things as a "winable nuclear war" and the "car-over-trench" theory of Civil Defense.

You can watch in horror while all these "gentlemen and gentleladies" yell and scream at each other, call each other nasty names, make lots of noise so nobody can hear what an opponent is saying, and openly ridicule both the other Reps and the districts they come from.

You can sit on the edge of your chair while the 15 minutes of voting is going on while you ask yourself (and your housemates and/or cats) will it pass? will it fail? does it make any real difference in my life anyway?

And you can watch the drama of the nation unfold, right before your very eyes. Thanks to C-Span, the rich, straight, white men who control the country are brought into your living room. After several hours of Channel 20 you will no longer wonder why the country is in the shape it's in.

You'll know. ■

--Deborah Wiatt

Slug's note

I just read Deborah's article about the government access channel. (hic) At any rate I got to thinking that if she is so amused watching Australian football, perhaps we could have a show on public access documenting our own local govt. I'm sure that watching the city fathers explain how the demolition of twelve households to make way for another food store that doesn't sell onions would be as satisfying to watch as some higher paid "reps" pushing through a tax hike to clear the way for further budget cuts. Telecable would establish that a greater proportion of their subscribers were watching the local antic. Only then would I suggest to telecable that they come to my house and watch me decide what to do on a Sunday nite.



Good Luck this year. Dave Zirkel "Doc"

The Student Budget

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Community News

MPMN fall gathering

Midwest People's Music Network: We are a regional network of progressive singers, songwriters, performers, music production workers, and others who share a love and a commitment towards building healthy cultures and a healthy society. We have two projects: A directory of members to encourage communication among people's musicians and two weekend gatherings a year to swap songs & experiences!

The Midwest People's Music Network Fall Gathering will be held at the Willmar Center in Madison, WI on the weekend of October 1-3, 1982. These twice-a-year get-togethers are a chance for people's musicians from across the Midwest to meet and hear from each other in workshops, song swaps and musical jams! Register Now!

Midwest people's Music Network
1051 East Johnson Street, Madison, WI 53703

MPMN Hotline for this gathering:
608-255-2856
No calls after 10 pm, please!

Menopause workshop

Planned Parenthood of Mid Central Illinois and the YWCA will repeat their workshop on menopause on Thursday, August 26, from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. The free workshop in the upstairs meeting room at the YWCA, 1201 Hershey Road, is open to the public.

Featuring local gynecologist Dr. Barry Slotky and other medical and educational staff from Planned Parenthood, the workshop will include a film, presentations, and a question and answer period. A sign language interpreter will be available.

Workshop participants will learn about what to expect physically and emotionally; how menopause can affect them and others in their lives; whether or not to consider replacement therapy; and how to feel good about themselves physically and psychologically before, during and after the menopause years.

For more information, call 827-8025 and ask for Joan or Kim.

Nuclear weapons freeze conference

The Illinois Nuclear Weapons Freeze Committee, based in Chicago, and the Illinois Alliance to Prevent Nuclear War, of Champaign-Urbana, are working together to sponsor a state conference. The Illinois Nuclear Weapons Freeze Conference, as it has been named, will be held the first weekend in October, at the University of Illinois campus in Urbana.

The conference will run from 9 a.m. Saturday, Oct. 1, to 3 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 2; overnight lodgings in the homes of local participants are already being arranged.

Although workshops focusing on local organizing and teaching techniques predominate in the schedule worked out by the conference organizers, the overall goal of the Freeze Conference is less to educate its participants than to bring individuals already active in the weapons movement in Illinois together in order to further organization at the state level and to form a statewide political strategy. We're in the process of searching these individuals out.

You could be of invaluable help to us by sending the names and addresses of such people in Illinois as you may know to have been active in teaching or organizing locally.

Send names and addresses to:
Illinois Alliance to Prevent Nuclear War
Box 2187
Station A
Champaign IL 61820.

Suspect head lice?

Recently, the Mclean County Health Department has received several inquiries from parents regarding suspected cases of head lice among children. With the 1982-83 school year approaching, it is important for parents to have a basic understanding of the problem.

The head louse is one variety of a number of different lice. Head lice are usually transmitted from one infested person to another by direct contact with the hair or personal items, such as combs, brushes, towels or bedding. Articles of clothing offer another excellent form of transmission of head lice.

Head lice are relatively simple to identify. They measure approximately one-tenth to one-eighth of an inch in length. The head louse is a wingless insect, flattened in shape and will not jump or fly. Usually, lice affix to the human hair shaft and will feed on human blood.

Parents suspecting infestation of head lice should seek medical help for proper diagnosis and advice on treatment. Although there exist a number of general remedies that can be purchased in a drugstore, your physician will prescribe a more specific medication following a definite diagnosis.

For more information, contact the nursing division of the McLean County Health Department at 454-1161.

--McLean County Health Dept.

GPA Reunion

The Gay Peoples Alliance of Illinois State University is issuing a national invitation to friends and former members to attend a reunion over the upcoming Labor Day weekend (Sept. 4-6).

Plans so far include parties, film showings, and a dance. Those wanting details on activities, housing, or to confirm their plans to attend should write to ISU Gay Peoples Alliance, 225 N. University, Normal IL 61761, or call 828-9085.

GPA members are also gathering information for a history of the 11-year organization, the oldest college gay group in continuous existence. Those not able to attend the reunion are requested to send anecdotes, facts, and scrapbook material to aid in compiling this history.

vol.11 no.5 September

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Showdown at the dumpsters in Normal

Page 18

At Normal ordinance forbids people from salvaging usable materials from people's garbage. It's illegal to go through any piles of goodies left on the curbs, and it's also illegal to salvage materials from dumpsters.

Esther Hume found out the hard way about this seldom enforced ordinance. Three Normal cops came out to tell her that even though people have thrown stuff away, that doesn't mean you can have it.

Hume says she makes her living salvaging materials from dumpsters. "I go junking every day," she told the *Post Amerikan*. "I usually hit 10 or 12 dumpsters every night."

She also knows 4 or 5 other people who make their living the same way.

Aluminum cans, which can be recycled for almost a penny each, are valuable finds in quantity.

"But it's not just cans," Hume told the *Post*. "I wish someone could go just for one day and see all the stuff--the food, clothing, the furniture that's perfectly fine that people throw out."

Hume says she finds her self-employment a satisfying way to make a living. "I have transportation, I set my own hours, I meet people, and I like it," she said. "I even have people come up to me and ask me if I want stuff."

Hume resents the ordinance, saying that most people don't mind her salvaging stuff from their dumpsters. "If they don't want people in their dumpsters, they should put a sign on them."

"People are starving," Hume said, "but you should see what's in the dumpsters."



No matter how much good stuff you find piled on the curb in Normal, it's illegal to take any of it. Normal also forbids rummaging through dumpsters.

Esther Hume's encounter with the police was due to one Normal resident who was uncomfortable with her dumpster being checked out. She called the police, who had to do some research to come up with the ordinance.

According to Lieutenant Fowler of the Normal Police, the ordinance is only a few years old. Fowler told the *Post Amerikan* that the ordinance was passed after Normal started promoting certain times as clean-up weeks, where residents were encouraged to put anything and everything on the curb to be picked up.

"People were driving around in pickup trucks," Fowler said, "taking what they wanted and leaving the rest."

The city fathers apparently couldn't handle that sort of activity, so they outlawed it.

"It isn't something we go out and look for," Fowler said, "but if we get a complaint we'll act on it."

"If they start enforcing this ordinance," said Esther Hume, "I'm probably going to go to jail."

--Mark Silverstein

Congress catches on

Some ideas are catching.

Sometimes even members of Congress are susceptible.

Three years ago, a team of *Post-Amerikan* reporters made the rounds of a few twin-city supermarket dumpsters, coming up with a station wagon full of excellent food. A subsequent article eventually convinced one store owner to donate food to the Home Sweet Home Mission instead of pitching it. Now, *Newsweek* reports, a group of 150 Washington D.C. hot shots, including Sen. Ted Kennedy, dined on a meal fashioned from dumpster salvaged treats which even included crab quiche.

The celebrities \$0-a-plate dinner was held to promote a pending congressional resolution. If passed, it would encourage supermarkets and restaurants to give more of their waste food to people who need it, instead of throwing it away.

--M.S.

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Television's 'sweet' deception

In one of the television industry's more amazing recent admissions, several studio officials acknowledged not too long ago that the peals of unsuppressible laughter heard in the background of almost all modern situation comedies are, in fact, drawn from long-existing files of recorded sound effects and added to the soundtracks after the shows have been filmed. Even programs which are purportedly filmed "live" have, in fact, been laughter-enhanced by studio technicians.

In a process known to industry insiders as "sweetening," a recorder console is cleverly manipulated by one of the five or six people in the entire United States who know how to use the apparatus to produce anything from a single chuckle to a burst of guffaws to a round of sustained applause. This is why there appear to be entire audiences in the background of these

modern comedies seemingly collapsing in the aisles after hearing trite one-liners which actually are not the least bit humorous.

Where did the laughter come from? From recordings dating as far back as the early 1950's, a peculiar fact that has led comedian Steve Allen to speculate soberly that many of the laughers are presumably dead.

The moral of this story is simply that things are not always as funny as they seem to be, and if anyone in the *Post* family of readers would like to do me one small favor, simply consider the possibility that the one man whom you hear chortling uncontrollably in the front row of the "Barney Miller" studio may actually have stopped chortling thirty years before the show was made.

--Jim Tippet

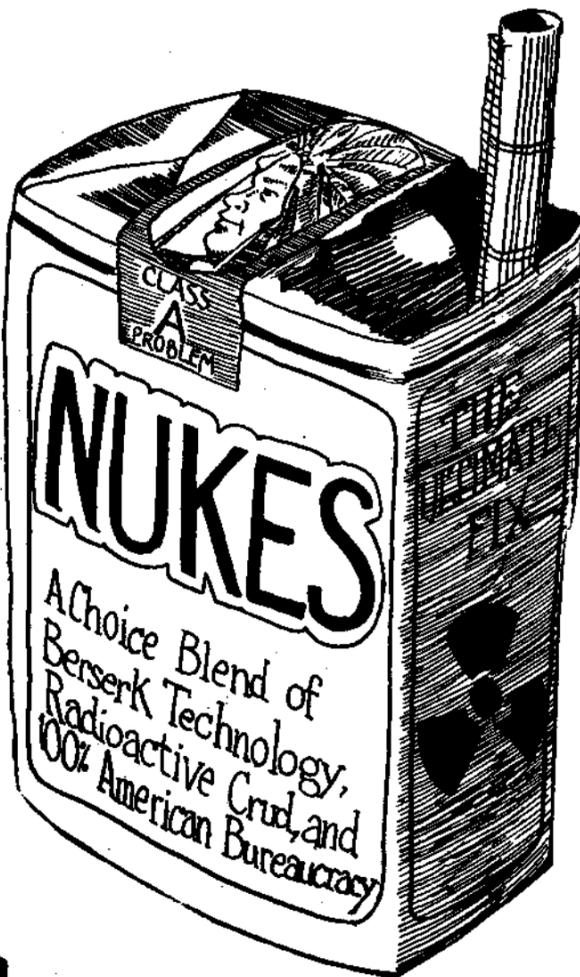
Hall anti-nuke

Do you know who Ed Madigan is? Well, there are a lot of people who don't know that Madigan is our congressman. He is pro-nuclear. Ed Madigan defends the nuclear industry and he voted against the Kennedy-Hatfield Nuclear Freeze Resolution. He is an influential and powerful member of the Republican party.

Do you know who Tim Hall is? Tim Hall is the man who would like to have Ed Madigan's job. Hall is the Democratic congressional candidate. In November, voters in this congressional district will decide whether Ed Madigan or Tim Hall will speak for them in the House of Representatives for the next two years.

Hall is a man of modest means. He knows that if money is the main criterion for getting elected, then he will surely lose. Tim has collected only \$45 in contributions so far. For Hall, campaigning must be done in the evenings and on weekends because he cannot afford to quit his job with the Secretary of State's office.

During the evening of Aug. 17, Tim Hall visited with people from Prairie Alliance and the Nuclear Freeze Coalition at my home in Bloomington. I was impressed with his candor and sin-



nuclear weapons to be followed by reductions of those types of weapons. Verification of Soviet arms reductions is a red herring. Modern spying devices are sophisticated enough to detect any Soviet weapons movement. The United States already has a large advantage over the Soviet Union by having many more warheads.

--The ERA should have been ratified. The special interest groups who opposed the ERA are large employers of women. Women should receive equal pay for equal work.

--Reagonomics and suppside economics are bunk. The tax increase bill, which is necessary and good for the economy, has shown everyone the failure of Reagan's misguided policies.

--There should be some kind of handgun control law.

--More must be done to clean up the environment. Hall was a delegate to the 1980 Democratic Convention. He boycotted that convention because the Democratic Party would not go on record as being opposed to the storage of nuclear waste at sites away from reactors (such as the Morris IL G.E. storage facility).

--Hall would like to see every young man and woman do some kind of national service. It could be service in the armed forces or service in some agency like Vista or the Peace Corps.

--"There's not a nickel's worth of difference between Democrats and Republicans in Congress." Party affiliation is just a worthless label.

If you would like to know more about Tim Hall, you can write to:

Tim Hall
109 S. Clinton St.
Dwight IL 60420

Without our help, Tim Hall will probably lose in this coming election. To volunteer your services, call 828-8249. If you do nothing else, at least vote. You can register to vote at the McLean County courthouse. Either use your rights, or lose your rights.

---Mikel Judd

cerity. Tim's straightforward replies and statements on a variety of issues were usually in agreement with the consensus of those at the gathering. Hall did not plead for money. He did ask for help but did not spend any time coercing us to volunteer.

Here are some of Hall's opinions and statements:

--The nuclear industry and the government of this country have been lying to the public. The nuclear industry should not be subsidized by the taxpayers. We should probably get rid of nuclear power altogether.

--There must be an immediate freeze on the production and deployment of

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Hiroshima remembered

Time is running out. The Pentagon's grim reaper paced back and forth in front of the Pearl Harbor memorial at the courthouse during the August 6th rally. The August 6th Nuclear Freeze rally at the McLean County Courthouse drew a crowd of about 70 people of all ages. The rally marked the anniversary of the U.S. bombing of Hiroshima, Japan.

Organized by the Bloomington-Normal freeze coalition, the rally focused attention on the absurdity of present U.S.-Soviet nuclear overkill capacity and President Reagan's social welfare cutbacks.

For information on how you can become involved with the Bloomington-Normal Nuclear Freeze Coalition, call Susan Burt at 828-4195.



Pregnant Patients' Bill of Rights

Most pregnant women are not aware of their rights in the hospital or doctor's office. Because most mothers end up using the medical system at least some time during the pregnancy or birth (even homebirths use MDs and hospitals for backup), all pregnant women should send for a free copy of "Pregnant Patient's Bill of Rights." Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to:

Patient's Rights Committee
Box 1900
New York, NY 1001

If all local birthing mothers knew their rights, there would be less abuse of them by medical professionals. So when you get your copy, share it with your friends!



medical establishment could be hostile enough to do this. All these things considered, it is still the woman's legal right to protect herself and her baby by refusing things.

ROUTINE OB ORDERS

Also in the Pregnant Patient's Bill of Rights you will find that, if you are planning to use an MD for prenatal care and hospital birth or homebirth backup, you need to know--and have a legal right to know--what this "routine OB orders" are. These are for things all his clients automatically receive at St. Joe's or Brokaw--unless the woman or the MD makes changes. (Unless changes are made, that's what you'll get too!) Use the "orders," plus your own intellectual and intuitive knowledge, to draw up your own list of things you do and don't want during the birth. This list is not a legal contract but will carry weight in the hospital.

When a woman is in the hospital, the routine orders are part of her chart, which she can legally see at any time. Apparently though, a lot of local women don't realize they need to know these orders during prenatal interviews so they can accept or reject its details before their birthing. They may need to decide on the basis of knowing what the MD offers in these standard orders whether they will take their bodies and babies elsewhere. ■

--S. F.

THE LEGAL RIGHT TO REFUSE TREATMENT

One of the rights explained in the Pregnant Patient's Bill of Rights is that any woman birthing in hospitals has the legal right to refuse any treatment, drug, advice; etc. This way of getting what she wants is not without drawbacks, however. First, her thoughts are concentrated elsewhere (on the birth, not surprisingly!). She also can't

legally force any professional to do anything--only cause them to stop things by rejecting what they offer. She may thus antagonize the very people who are, in this structure, her birthing help.

She may be required to sign a legal release form also, because she consciously rejected standard medical procedure. There has been one case in Chicago in which a woman who rejected a Caesarean was charged with child abuse, but this is a rare case. You should be aware that some in the

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UE News/cpf

Labor Day activities

Labor Day is usually a great three-day weekend, the last fling of summer for most folks.

But for working people it's a day to remember, to pause and reflect that workers enjoy holidays like Labor Day because hard battles have been won and fought in the past.

Bloomington workers celebrate Labor Day in a big way. Here's a run-down of activities:

Friday - Sunday, Sept. 3-5; Labor Day Displays at Eastland Mall. This year a special highlight will be a photo show, "Of Mine And Mill," by famed labor photographer Earl Dotter; this show captures the spirit of miners and mill workers in the South today. Local unions will have displays and various freebies for the crowd.

Monday, September 6; Labor Day Parade. The Parade is always a big one; last

year over 4,000 folks came out to watch it. It begins at 10 a.m. on Front and Center Streets downtown, proceeds west on Front, south on Lee, and west on Wood Street to the parade's conclusion at Miller Park.

Monument Dedication. At the Parade's end (about 11:30 a.m.), a new monument to workers will be dedicated in Miller Park. For years Bloomington's biggest employer was the Chicago and Alton railroad, which employed over 3,000 workers in its west side shop. A 10-foot monument, built of old stone from the shops, and featuring the 4-foot whistle that used to call people to work daily, will be dedicated. There will be music and speeches at the dedication.

The monument was built by CETA workers under the direction of skilled union craft workers this summer. ■

--MgM

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How about a bike trail?

The Illinois Central Gulf (ICG) Railroad announced in June that it hopes to abandon its north-south tracks between Heyworth and downtown Normal.

Normal Mayor Richard Godfrey said he hopes that the railroad right-of-way would be used to construct a major north-south street.

The cities should build a bike trail instead.

In Bloomington, the tracks to be abandoned lie just east of Clinton Street. In Normal, they run between Broadway and Linden. Just north of the Normal City Hall, the tracks intersect the old GM & O line (which AMtrack uses). The tracks north of this intersection will remain, the railroad said.

The ICG tracks currently run through older neighborhoods in Bloomington which house lots of bicycle-riding ISU students.

Since the ICG line has only a few intersections with automobile traffic, a bike trail on the railroad's right of way could carry bicycle commuters quickly and safely to downtown Normal and back.

Turning abandoned railroad lines into bike trails isn't a new idea. It's been done in other states. And it's certainly cheaper (and more ecologically sound) than building another road.

The ICG also intends to give up an east-west line through Normal, which could be turned into a bike trail leading straight to the eastside shopping areas.

This more obscure (because it's never used) track heads east from the ICG north-south line, just south of Vernon St. After about a mile, the track crosses over the north side of Vernon, running parallel to Vernon out to the city limits. The railroad right of way forms the southern border of College Hills Mall.

Right now, with all the automobile traffic, a bicycle rider is taking quite a risk pedaling out to the College Hills Mall.

But a bike trail on this east-west railroad line could transport bicycle riders out to the Mall safely--there are only two intersections with roads.

It's time for public policy makers to take a few steps to encourage cheap, ecologically sane transportation. That means encouraging car pooling instead of individually driven autos. It means encouraging busses instead of cars. And it means encouraging bicycles instead of either.



Nice Photo!

ABOVE: The ICG railroad tracks, viewed from atop the Cameiack bridge. When the railroad abandons the route, the right of way could be made into a convenient bike trail.

So how about grabbing that abandoned railroad land for some bike trails? ■

--Mark Silverstein



Navy likes games

Chief Petty Officer Julie Reed, who signed 83 enlistees to become the U.S. Navy's top 1981 recruiter, said she finds her prospects in video game arcades. "I just ask them if they know the Navy has sonar, radar and computer weapons that work just like the games. That interests them," she says. ■

--from Hard Times

THE STORY SO FAR:

SWEET CO-ED **JILL BARRINGTON** FINALLY GETS UP THE NERVE TO INVITE CAMPUS DREAMBOAT-AT-LARGE **CHAD STEVENS** TO HER PARTY- AND HE ACCEPTS! SHE ALSO INVITES HER LITTLE SISTER **KATIE**, WHO'S IN HER FIRST YEAR AT THE SAME COLLEGE. IMAGINE JILL'S UTTER MORTIFICATION WHEN **KATIE** SHOWS UP AT THE PARTY AND IT'S IMMEDIATELY CLEAR THAT IN A FEW SHORT MONTHS, **KATIE** HAS CHANGED FROM A NICE GIRL TO...



... **JILL** FEARS THAT **CHAD** WILL NEVER SPEAK TO HER AGAIN AFTER FINDING OUT HER SISTER IS A **WEIRDO!** BUT **CHAD** TURNS OUT TO BE MORE THAN UNDERSTANDING! HIS **UNCLE CLIFF** RUNS A FIRM THAT "HELPS" HOPELESSLY DEPRAVED KIDS LIKE **KATIE**. SOON, TWO DEPROGRAMMERS KIDNAP **KATIE** FROM HER DAD AND DRIVE HER TO A DESERTED FARMHOUSE WHERE SHE IS ABOUT TO EXPERIENCE...

PHASE THREE!!!

DON'T MISS THE NEXT EPISODE OF THIS EXCITING STRIP IN OCTOBER'S POST-AMERIKAN!

Getting free from NI-Gas--the

A refreshingly wild, dense row of mature lilacs, volunteer shrubs and ground covers screens the house across Oak Street from Carl's Ice Cream. A brief tour of the yard at the house suggests that something different is happening there.

A giant pile of firewood sits next to a rustic, brick patio near the garage behind the house. A sprawling sandpile out of a young child's dream surrounds an old hackberry tree in the backyard. The tree's spreading branches lift a treehouse into the sky.

A compost pile and a pair of cold frames lead along the garage toward the garden. The garden is no drab rectangle with straight,



The Judd home with solar Greenhouse.

predictable rows. Wide swaths of carrots, corn, tomatoes, squash, swiss chard and flowers flow together between paths neatly mulched with bark chips. A sweeping row of marigolds borders the garden as it curls around the side of the yard.

The side yard is occupied by piles of sculptured stone and stone slabs, and in the front yard stacks of paving bricks wait to be put into service.

The nineteenth century brick house at 507 W. Locust shows its age, but it is clear that the structure has not been neglected. The house is getting a new face--an attached solar greenhouse is being built across the south side of the house where it faces Locust Street.

Something different

Mikel and Nancy Judd are doing something different with this house. Mikel and Nancy, with their sons Zachary, five, and Gabriel, one, are moving toward a life free of the dependence many of us have on fossil-fuel energy, over-processed foods and meat, and traditional medicine.

The Judds have heated their house with wood for three years,

and now have the basics of solar heat for their home. Both Nancy and Mikel are active in the Prairie Alliance for Safe Energy Alternatives--a group of people trying to educate the public on the dangers of nuclear power, the Clinton nuclear plant in particular (see Post-American, May 1982).

Besides growing and preserving much of their own food, the Judds host the Rainbow Food Buying Cooperative. Nancy is seriously interested in nutrition and herbal medicine, and belongs to an alternative medicine study group. The Judds have eliminated all meat from their diet, and look to herbal cures instead of drugs.

The Judds bought the house "somewhat foolishly" in the summer of 1976, Mikel reflects. "I used to drive by it from Colfax every day and noticed the day it went on the market."

Mikel and Nancy thought about buying it for two months while a hundred others looked at it and were turned off by the work required to bring it back to shape. The agent handling the house knew Mikel's father and happened to stop by Judd Electrical, the family business. He invited Mikel and Nancy to take a look at the house.

All it took

One showing was all it took, Mikel remembers. They decided before they left the house that they wanted it. The two moved in on the Fourth of July and began to get the house ready for winter, which was no small project. Mikel replaced about 50 panes of glass, rotting soffits, and repaired the brick work where it was crumbling from age.

Their first winter in the house Mikel and Nancy discovered it was quite expensive to heat. The old boiler worked hard that winter, and the size and draftiness of the house brought the gas bill to a thousand dollars.

Mikel was determined to avoid such an expense the next winter, so in the summer of 1977 he installed storm windows and insulation. That winter, though,



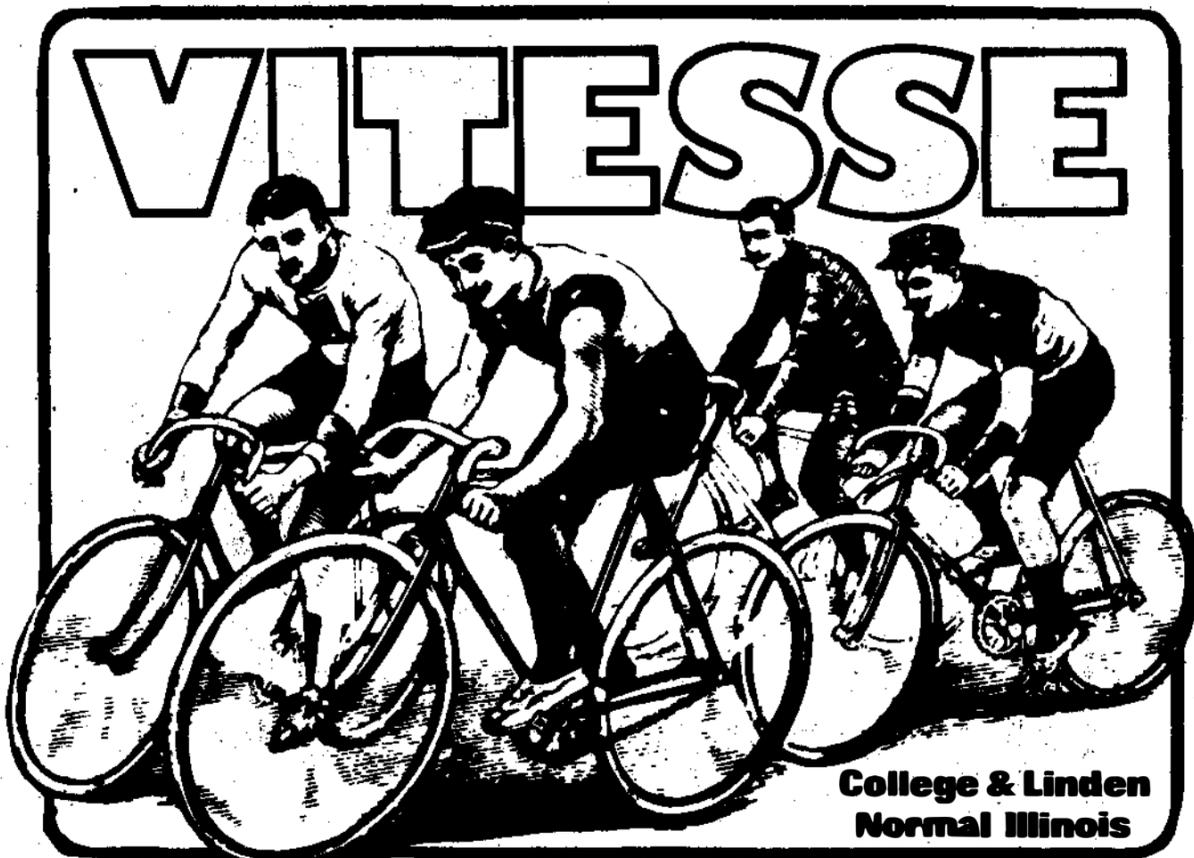
Gabe, Nancy, Zack, and Mikel Judd.

they used twenty per cent less gas, their bill was still a thousand dollars.

Mikel confronted the gas company, asking why the gas bill was still a thousand dollars when he had spent so much time putting in storm windows and insulation. The gas company informed him that the cost of gas had gone up twenty per cent.

"I was mad!" Mikel remembers. "I had to do something! I remembered there was a wood stove in my grandfather's barn out in Colfax. It was late fall already when we hooked it up, and I was out almost every weekend cutting wood." He went as far as Mackinaw to get the wood. Since then, Mikel says he's learned to get wood from dead trees in town, collecting it over the summer.

Last winter was their third winter of independence from the gas company. According to Mikel, it takes seven to eight cords



College & Linden
Normal Illinois

Judds show how it can be done

to heat the whole house for a winter. Expenses for gathering the wood run about \$100, Mikel said.

Greenhouse

Now, with the basic structure of the solar greenhouse completed, the Judds will count on solar energy to supplement heat from the woodstove. Mikel built the greenhouse from mostly recycled materials with the help of his brother Mory and friend Tom Korn.

The windows were salvaged for a dollar a piece from the old State Farm Headquarters, and the frame consists mostly of recycled wood. The brick walls are thirteen inches thick, and street paving bricks will be used in the floor because of their heat-storing capacity.

Two recycled fuel tanks are installed beneath the entryway to serve as heat storage tanks. Plans also include a heat-exchanger system beneath the floor, fans to draw warm air into the house, and roof vents for excess heat. Mikel is currently working on a thermal shutter design with Brian Crissey, another local solar resource person.

A seven-foot diameter tiled concrete hot tub is planned for one corner of the greenhouse. Concrete will be used for the hot tub, Mikel explained, because its mass will retain heat.

Sun power

Mikel studied engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology, and works full time for Judd Electrical Contractors, and is also an authorized distributor of Hallmark Solar Systems. He hopes to install an active Hallmark system in their home to help demonstrate the practicality of active solar systems.

Solar systems, Mikel points out, cost about the same as they did five years ago but the control systems are much better. With local gas customers facing gas price increases of thirty to fifty per cent over the next year, the period in which a solar system pays for itself gets shorter and shorter.



"Give me the warm power of the sun... Take all your atomic poison power away," Zack and Mikel sang at the recent Hiroshima and Nagasaki demonstrations.

Here the two survey the family garden.

Nuclear power, Mikel points out, is the most inefficient means of producing energy, since it uses one of the highest forms of energy--atomic radiation--to produce one of the lowest forms--electricity. Two thirds of the energy produced by the Clinton nuclear plant will heat up Clinton Lake. Of the one third left for electricity, ten per cent of it will be lost before it is consumed, and in the case of industrial consumption, twenty to thirty per cent of the energy will be lost before it is consumed.

Coop

"The Rainbow Food Buying Cooperative is a cheaper, healthier way to get food," Nancy Judd explained. "We're not in competition with the health food stores." Members buy everything but paper goods through the Coop, which buys most of its food from Corn Country Whole Foods in Champaign.

The Rainbow Coop learned from the mistakes of the former People's Food Coop that operated for several years in town. People's Food made two basic errors, Nancy believes: it was too large to get consistent participation from members and had to maintain a storefront and pay rent and utilities.

Membership in the Rainbow Food Coop is now closed. Thirty-seven members and families belong. "You have to put in time--if you don't, we don't want you," Nancy stressed. Most of the members are not vegetarians. Their ages range from early 20s to late 40s, and many members live in surrounding towns.

The Rainbow Coop meets monthly at the Judds' house and bulk foods are broken down into individual orders in a back room equipped with a large working table, scales, and packaging materials.

Along with cooperative food buying, Nancy says, the Coop serves as a health and nutrition group, with members sharing thoughts and experiences concerning diet and health. Nancy has helped friends get their hyper-active children on special diets. The coop buys herbs from Frontier Herbs in Massachusetts, and Nancy is a distributor of Nature's Sunshine Medicinal herbs.

The Judds aren't plagued with constant renovation projects around the house, Nancy said. The house remains to a large extent the way it was when they bought it. "We have basic, simple needs," Nancy added, "no extravagant desires."

--Gary Stutzman



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Atomic bomb humane, Air Force said

A recently declassified 1948 Air Force report on nuclear weapons whined that the bomb had received bad publicity, and recommended a government strategy to perk up the A-bomb's image.

After complaining that "the atomic bomb blasts over Hiroshima and Nagasaki were in some respects relatively mild in comparison with the verbal repercussion of mankind," the report recommended that U.S. propaganda treat the atomic bomb simply as part of a natural "evolutionary trend" of weapons systems.

"Populations, cities, and countries destroyed in the past by the spear and torch are no deader than if they had been atomized," the secret Air Force document said. "It just took a longer time with the spear." Actually, the Air Force study suggested, "the atomic bomb could prove more humane than conventional bombing."

--Thanx to Counterspy

Plastic expert investigates heavy story

On the grounds of Ewing Castle lies a pretty Japanese garden, a gift from Bloomington-Normal's sister city in Japan.

One of the garden's essentials is a large lantern, "a 300-pound stone lantern," according to the Pantagraph (Sunday, Aug. 8).

Encouraged by a friend to visit the garden and check out this lantern, I did. I was also encouraged to tap the lantern, which I also did.

When gently tapped, the lantern replies with a low "tonk, tonk."

"Tonk, tonk," unfortunately, is not a traditional Japanese expression of respect and reverence.

On the contrary. If you took your styrofoam picnic cooler, smeared it all over with Elmer's glue, and rolled it thoroughly around in the cat box, it would have both the surface and the sound of a Japanese stone lantern. It would say "tonk, tonk" when tapped.

You can also elicit this response from the stone fountain in the Japanese garden, and from the black paving stone directly in front of it. You could almost call it the international language of plastic.

And as we all know, plastic is the same wherever you go. So the question is, what kind of stuff is a reporter made of who'd write that a piece of plastic about the size of a picnic cooler weighs 300 pounds? ■

--Phoebe Caulfield



Army threatens universities for pro-gay stand

Seven universities whose law schools have taken a pro-gay stand on army recruiting have been threatened with the loss of millions of dollars in Defense Department contracts and reserve training units. The law schools involved don't allow the army to recruit on campus because of the military's discriminatory policy towards lesbians and gay men.

The army's judge advocate general, Maj. Gen. Hugh Clausen, informed the universities that he is "considering recommending" that the Pentagon make them ineligible for future defense contracts unless their law schools open their doors to army recruiting of prospective graduates.

The law schools on the army hit list are at Columbia, Harvard, NYU, Ohio State, UCLA, Yale, and Wayne State. All seven of these schools allow campus recruiting only for employers who agree not to discriminate in their hiring on the basis of age, physical handicap or sexual preference.

Testy letter

"We will not submit to recruiting in a clandestine fashion like a second-class entity," the army's lawyer declared in a testy letter sent to the seven schools.

The seven universities received more than \$41 million in research and other contracts from the Pentagon in the last fiscal year. The University of California system alone received \$30 million. But almost none of the defense money is allotted to the law schools.

"Most law schools bring more revenue into the universities they are associated with than the universities dole out to them," said NYU placement director Michael Magness. "Law schools are very profitable institutions."

The army also threatened to prohibit officers from training at the universities and to remove ROTC units from the campuses in question. Clausen stated that he had already ordered army officers to no longer attend the seven law schools at government expense.

No change seen

Although the army's threat gave the universities a May 26 deadline to respond, none of the seven schools has altered its recruiting regulations and most say that they will probably not do so.

Yale's Dean of Placement James Zirkle referred to the letter as "slightly belligerent" and said the threatened sanctions would not affect the law school, although the university received \$2.8 million in defense contracts last year.

The National Law Journal quoted Harvard Law School Dean James Vorenberg as saying he is willing to discuss the issue further but does not foresee "any change in our policy."

The dean of the law school at Wayne State University, John Roberts, told the Chronicle of Higher Education that his school's faculty had just recently adopted its policy to bar recruiters who refuse to hire homo-

sexuals and that he doubts "that we would see any reason to change it." "The Army may be right," added Roberts, "because the courts have generally held that homosexuals in the service create special problems. But we feel the issue is a matter of principle." NYU's Magness echoed this point: "It occurs to us that sexual preference is not job-related."

Macho jive

Clausen called on the seven universities to make an exception for the army, claiming that "soldiers are required to live and work under entirely different conditions than civilians" and that "the presence of homosexuals in such an environment tends to impair morale and cohesion as well as infringing upon the right of privacy of those service members who have more traditional sexual preferences."

But Magness told Gay Community News that "military lawyers don't go to the trenches with the troops, they don't live in the barracks. . . . Their sexual preference is not relevant."

"I suspect the army's position springs from a certain amount of macho jingoism," he concluded. ■

--Ferdurdurke

Sources: Gay Community News, 14 Aug. 1982; Chronicle of Higher Education, 4 Aug. 1982.

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