

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

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5-1985

Volume 14, Number 2

Post Amerikan

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POST AMERIKAN

Vol. 14, No. 2

May 1985

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POST AMERIKAN

About us

The Post Amerikan is an independent community newspaper providing information and analysis that is screened out of or downplayed by establishment news sources. We are a non-profit, worker-run collective that exists as an alternative to the corporate media. Decisions are made collectively by staff members at our regular meetings.

We put out ten issues a year. Staff members take turns as "coordinator." All writing, typing, editing, photography, graphics, paste-up, and distribution are done on a volunteer basis. You are invited to volunteer your talents.

Most of our material and inspiration for material comes from the community. The Post Amerikan welcomes stories, graphics, photos, and news tips from our readers. If you'd like to join us call 828-7232 and leave a message on our answering machine. We will get back to you as soon as we can.

We like to print your letters. Try to limit yourself to the equivalent of two double-spaced typewritten pages. If you write a short, abusive letter, it's likely to get in print. Long, abusive letters, however, are not likely to get printed. Long, brilliantly written, non-abusive letters may, if we see fit, be printed as articles. Be sure to tell us if you don't want your letters printed.

An alternative newspaper depends very directly on a community of concerned people for existence. We believe that it is very important to keep a paper like this around. If you think so too, then support us through contributions and by letting our advertisers know you saw their ads in the Post Amerikan.

The deadline for submitting material for the next issue is May 30.

In this issue

Page	
3	USS: A FISHY ANSWER (AND WHAT WAS THE QUESTION, ANYWAY?) Phoebe says new phone billing system spells trouble
4-5	MOVING PARTS MOVES INTO B-N MUSIC SCENE <u>Post</u> interviews new eccentric teenage rock group
6-7	NEW RIGHT GROUPS INFEST U.S. POLITICS They're multiplying like cockroaches and threatening to take over
9	REMEMBER WHEN DOTSON WAS JUST A CAR Deborah examines the long-term effects of Dotson rape case
10-11	WHY SHOULD I SEE A FOREIGN FILM? Cultural diversity comes to Bloomington-Normal; <u>Post</u> explores the possibilities
12-13	NICARAGUA UNDER SIEGE How Reagan plans to bring the Sandinista government to its knees
15	WHOOPS! DID WE REALLY SAY THAT? Cable company reneges on franchise promises (again)
16	CARDINAL TOES THE GAY RIGHTS LINE It's all right if you only think about it
20	PHONE SEX UNDER ATTACK Your right to use your private phone line may be policed
Cover.....	1
Community News....	18
Letters.....	19
Ads.....	throughout

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Amtrack station, 1200 W. Front
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Bus Depot, 533 N. East
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D. J.'s Variety, 297 N. Main
Front and Center Building
Law and Justice Center, W. Front
Lee Street (100 N.)
Main and Miller streets
Medusa's Adult World, 420 N. Madison
Mike's Market, 1013 N. Park
Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire
Nierstheimer Drugs, 1302 N. Main
Pantagraph (front of building),
301 W. Washington
The Park Store, Wood & Allin
People's Drugs, Oakland & Morrisey
Red Fox, 918 W. Market
Susie's Cafe, 602 N. Main
U.S. Post Office, 1511 E. Empire
(at exit)
U.S. Post Office, Center & Monroe
Wash House, 609 N. Clinton
Washington and Clinton streets

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ISU University Union, parking lot
entrance
The Galery, 111 E. Beaufort (in front)
Midstate Truck Plaza, U.S. 51 north
Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
North & Broadway, southeast corner
Stan's Super Valu, 310 S. Main
Upper Cut, 318 Kingsley
White Hen Pantry, 207 Broadway
(in front)

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Dept. Children/Family Services.828-0022
Draft Counseling.....452-5046
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Ill. Lawyer Referral.....800-252-8916
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Mid Central Community Action...829-0691
Mobile Meals.....828-8301
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(abortion assistance, Peoria)691-9073
Nuclear Freeze Coalition.....828-4195
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Thanks

This issue is in your hands thanks to Diana, Chris, Carol, Mark, Judy, J.T., Bobby, Bumper, Bill, Ralph, Melissa, Sue, Deborah, Laurie H., Laurie D., Rich, Dave, Clarence, and Susie (coordinator)--and probably others we forgot to mention.

Special thanks to all those who responded to our plea for funds with your generous donations and letters of support.

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Phoebe's continual ranting and raving about the phone company...

USS: A fishy answer (and what was the question anyway?)

"Usage Sensitive Service (USS). Perhaps you've heard about it. Some phone companies call it Local Measured Service (LMS). But whatever the name, it's a pricing method that allows you to control your local monthly telephone bill."

So reads the General Telephone promo leaflet aiming to convince us that a new billing system will not only save us money, but will neither increase GTE revenues.

Yes, and I'm a brain surgeon.

How will USS "allow you to control your local monthly telephone bill"? Can you have it sent directly to, say, the president of State Farm? Can you teach it to wipe the crumbs off the kitchen table? Can you knock off charges for calls that were unpleasant, unfruitful, or socially regrettable? Can you decide to buy your phone service from some other telephone company?

No. You can stop calling people. And when you have to call, you can do it after 9 p.m.

GTE's plan is to charge \$7.56 a month flat out, and then charge you for each local call you make: 3 cents for calling and 1/2 cent for each minute. If you call after 9 p.m. and before 8 a.m., the charge will be half that.

The rationale is that people who use their phones more will pay more for local service, and people who use their phones less will pay less. This sounds all right. But the system will be a lot more trouble for Gen Tel to keep track of, and the phone company really doesn't go about making big complicated changes on the basis of theoretical soundness and fairness, as we have thoroughly noted in these pages before.

GTE promo claims firmly that "Our company receives no more revenues under USS than under the flat rate billing method." In the same paragraph, it says that since local charges are no longer subsidized by long-distance charges (due to deregulation), the company needs charges that "will help cover the true cost of providing local service." Now, this seems to me to suggest that GTE needs extra money to make up for money they are losing through lack of subsidies from long-distance charges. So, though strictly speaking they will not be making any more money (supposedly), they will not be making any less, as they would if billing were to run its simple and traditional course. Whew.

And beyond any factual twists and turns, any fool knows that when the telephone company prints up a bunch of cheery reassuring leaflets, we might as well get out our checkbooks and be ready for a shakedown.

--Phoebe Caulfield

USS: A family problem

When you think about the new system of getting charged call by call for local service, it doesn't take long to realize, especially if you are of the female gender, that this means that somewhere there will be a list of those calls. There has to be; the phone company needs it for billing, and they need it to produce when a customer challenges the total on a monthly bill. (GTE blithely claims that there will be no record of our past calls, but I don't believe it. They claim that everyone will just accept, with no evidence, GTE's idea of how many calls they made.)

A listing will not appear on your monthly bill as a matter of course. The company claims that "providing such detail" would cost too much. However, one can ask for a listing of the next month's calls, pay \$1.75 (plus 10 cents a page) and get a detailed bill.

I find this possibility horrifying. The first thing I think of is my Uncle Ross, the macho bully. Despite the fact that he made her keep trying for a son, Uncle Ross's poor wife provided him only with female children, three of them. He ran the household like a boot camp, in retaliation or compensation or some such perversity.

I am absolutely certain that if Uncle Ross could have, he would have paid any fee to have a listing each month of the calls his feminine family made. I can envision in chilling detail the intricate phone usage rules he'd set up, the grueling third degree sessions that would occur with the scrutiny of each bill, the savage delight he'd take in devising punishments for nonapproved phone use. After all, this is the man who insisted on limiting toilet paper use to two sheets for a p*ss and six for a sh*t-- and had some bizarre system whereby he could tell, by how many rolls he dispensed, whether someone in the house was wiping too much.

One might wish that he were one of a kind, but I fear that macho bullies are many, and the power to monitor their wives' and children's phone calls will prove very tempting to them.

Even a husband not motivated by vile suspicion might feel moved to comment on his wife's phone use if he happened to end up with a list. Think of a woman who's mostly housebound with

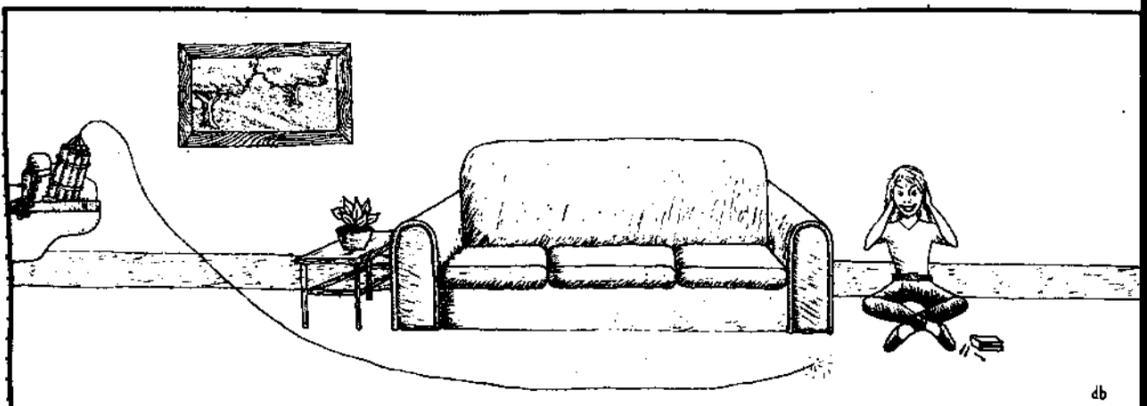
small children: does her husband know how many local calls she makes and how long she stays on the phone during the day? Does he really need to? What if he starts comparing his local phone bill with his pals' local phone bills? Escalated domestic unrest leads to separation and divorce, processes which entail even more and longer telephone calls. The nuclear family usually has just one phone line; the broken family needs two. Has GTE already thought this out?

Well, maybe this level of speculation is silly, and I hope my readers will understand and forgive me for using sex role stereotypes: I realize that a wife could conceivably grill her husband about the phone calls he makes during the day while she's at work and he's trapped at home with the kids. (I realize that we could conceivably see world peace in my lifetime.)

It isn't frivolous, though, to say that most of us do make calls that we would not like to be questioned about: calls to crisis services like the Rape Crisis Center or PATH or a suicide prevention line, calls to other social service agencies like Planned Parenthood, calls to Problems and Solutions or the Post-Amerikan or a divorce lawyer, for example. How about teenagers, who already feel that their parents are intolerable snoops? But the only calls that GTE's system will not list are 911 calls and GTE's repair and billing questions lines.

Even if your family scene is serene, the very existence of detailed lists of local calls will be a joy to your Big Brothers, the basic invasion-of-privacy agencies like the FBI, the CIA, and the local police. And that makes USS everybody's problem.

--Phoebe Caulfield



Moving Parts moves into B-N

Moving Parts is proving young doesn't mean untalented. These University High School students made their debut at the ISU for Africa benefit April 20, getting a response that can be summed up in one word, electric. This eclectic band includes Benji Boyd (rhythm guitar), John Spears (drums), Brad Stefl (lead guitar), and Charles (vocals).

Post-Amerikan: Admittedly being such a younger group, how did you get involved in ISU for Africa?

Benji: Well, we wanted to play a gig, and I heard of ISU for Africa, and my mother is the program coordinator for International House. One of her assistants is Zehra Aydin, the president of the Third World Student Association who was sponsoring the event, so I asked her and she said yeah, it would be all right, you have to talk to Clarence (Goodman), a friend of mine who was performing. Talked to Clarence, he said it was okay, but I needed to talk to Elliot who was this guy who was booking all the bands. I talked to Elliot and he said if it was all right with Clarence, all right.

Charles: Hey, it's sort of like cruise if you know the right people, the right places.

PA: What past music histories do you have? I mean, have you done anything like this before?

Brad: Nope.

Charles: Never.

John: I have...well, we didn't really have any names...we just performed a couple of years ago with Todd Moore and a few guys from U-High. We got together and pretty much just played for school functions, but it was really different...

Charles: I scream and play air guitar with my tennis racket in my bedroom if that counts.

Brad: And I've been taking guitar lessons for seven years.

Benji: I've been taking them for only one year.

Brad (of Charles): And he doesn't have any background at all.



The eccentric individuals who make up Moving Parts include (from left to right): Benji Boyd, Brad Stefl, Charles, and John Spears.

PA: What are your personal music tastes?

Benji: Where do I start?

Brad: Try at the beginning!

Benji: Anyway, anything between hard core to new wave...everything but top forty and country. I like classical and jazz, too. Metal sucks though.

John: I like jazz, reggae, some of this new wave stuff is okay. I like any type of tune I can really relate to...

Charles: My favorite stuff is forties fifties, and sixties music...

Brad: I have a wide musical background in taste; I like everything from folk music to hard core, new wave, and stuff like that.

Benji: And who here has not listened to the Beatles?

Brad: Weren't they some old group that was kinda a little popular?

Benji: Ah, no.

Brad: And they all had these hair cuts that looked like they put bowls over their heads?

Charles: Our main influence is Spinal Tap.

Benji: Definitely!

John: It's just music because there's so many different artists you have; there's so many different messages you have.

Brad: And what's really cool about this band is that we all have different music tastes to some extent and it blends together and makes a really excellent sound.

Benji: But that's a question, though, I'm always asked: what kind of music do you play?

Brad: Our stuff--us! What kind of music do we play? We play part music.

Benji: It comes from each of us and whatever we contribute is our sound.

PA: Then is that how you got the name Moving Parts?

Benji: Well, I couldn't agree on anything these two guys (Charles and Brad) came up with...

Brad: This is true...

Charles: I like poetic things and he (Benji) likes more...

Benji: Obnoxious!

Charles:...obnoxious things, so we came up with this because it's both.

PA: What determines what music you choose to play?

Brad: Our feelings...whatever goes together, that's what we keep together. You know, it doesn't make any difference if it breaks this musical rule if it doesn't follow this chord exactly...

Charles: It's unorthodox...it's totally spontaneous; everything we do is spontaneous.

Benji: It's like (Charles) making up lyrics for a song at the last minute.

John: It's a reflection of life. It reflects because, you know, what is life? It's music; you don't know what it is until you do it.

Charles: And that's what we do...we never recreate it the same way.

Brad: It gets different every time. We never play songs the same way twice...we also never write down our lyrics, either, unless it's for Benji and me or John because (Charles) never needs to know them because

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music scene

they're, like he was telling me, they're like that they were such a part of the music that you don't need to write them down because they're just there...

Charles: And they just come out when we play.

Benji: The scary thing is wanting to become popular but not becoming pop.

Charles: I will do anything to stay out of Seventeen magazine.

Benji: I guess pop is okay so long as it's not top pop.

John: If you're doing it just to appeal to certain people...

Brad: We're doing it to appeal to us; it's what each of us feels inside and all our songs are played by feeling.

John: And it's cool if someone can relate to it.

Charles:...like (I'm a) bad poet with dreams, there's nothing else for me to do. I have nothing else so I sing.

PA: Are all your songs original?

Brad: Yeah, except for like a warm up, but even the warm-up is original-sounding...

PA: Do you write all the pieces you do together?

John: It depends; it's a compilation of different things...but we each pretty much compose our own part. Sometimes we give our opinions, to tell what sounds cool here, and if it's something that could help the piece...

Charles: Our parts blend.

PA: Did you always set out to do this as a band or did that decision come later?

Benji: I wanted it to be a band; I wanted to perform.

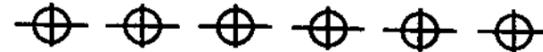
Brad: We were friends and we said hey let's make a band and we did.

Benji: The way I kind of got John into it is...John, we need a drummer!

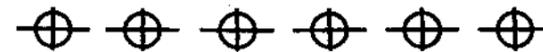
PA: How would you define your music? Is part music the only way?

Benji: It just comes if I do something, Brad might add to it, John'll add something...

Charles: Don't base it on music; it's per song.



The eclectic band members put the "moving" in Moving Parts.



Benji: It's whatever comes out. Whatever we contribute is our sound.

Charles: Sound is regardless...

Brad: It's not like one type or style because they (the songs) are all different.

John: Experimental music.

PA: Talking about this spontaneity, it just happens? Nothing is planned?

Brad: It's not like I sit down and say I'm going to write a song now.

Benji: It's just like anything; you can't just sit down and expect it to come out.

Charles: Too much organization can take a lot out of it, though.

Benji: What I see in our music is that we all contribute from our own tastes and that's how it becomes a new sound in a way.

Brad: And that's what makes us us, and not somebody else.

PA: Are you musicians first? What are your priorities?

Brad: We're definitely friends first.

Benji: I suppose I'm a musician... Profession? I'd like it to become a profession, but that's only if we get lucky and people like us a lot.

Brad: But we're not playing it to try to be popular; we're playing it for us.

Benji: We got compliments from that first performance.

Charles: And from the King Snakes, too, man.

Brad: The King Snakes are awesome.

Charles: And they complimented us.

Benji: And that was our first time out, too--I'm hoping we'll progress. An example I just think of are the Go-go's first album--it's like this is so simple it's pitiful, but their third album is really good because they're getting much better; they're just progressing. I hope that happens with us, too.

John: Drums are sort of a part of me; they're real important to me. For a lot of different things, too...physically, I get uptight a lot; they're something to pound on sometimes. Then again, I think they're real beautiful, they really are, because if they're played skillfully, you can do so many things to enhance the band.

Brad: Sometimes he's a concussionist instead of a percussionist.

Charles: I'm not just music--creativity in general. My imagination has been first since I was born. Imagination came first. When you take away everything else, all there really is is just love and imagination...I have a piano and I work for hours on that...

Brad: Yeah, music is pretty much first for me...I've been living for music and creativity. When I heard people, I said this is cool; I'd really like to do this. So I said what the hell, I'll do it. My guitar is a part of me, but it's not such a part of me that I'd take it to bed...

Benji: Although you have fallen asleep with it...

Brad: I have fallen asleep with it before, but I didn't plan on it. I use my guitar to get across a message.

PA: What sort of future do you see for Moving Parts?

Brad: Where are we going? I don't know; I'll tell you when we get there...We don't know where we're going tomorrow, but we're here now.

--Carol A. Etter

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New right groups

In the late '70s, when the Rev. Jerry Falwell was starting to gain notoriety, he and his ilk were usually referred to as fundamentalists. The name was unintentionally apt: "fundamental" is an adjective meaning "having to do with the fundament," and "fundament" is a polite word for ass*le (look it up; I'm not kidding).

Well, the "fundaments" are threatening to take over. Now variously identified as the New Right, the ultrafundamentalists, and the evangelical-fundamentalist coalition, these groups are firmly entrenched in society and on the political scene. The conservative, bible-waving movement continues to grow in size and strength.

They burst onto the national political scene in 1980, generating a great deal of attention but having relatively little impact in the voting booth. The fundamentals were less visible in the 1982 elections, but in 1984 they displayed a frightening revival. Religious-right leaders elbowed their way into the Republican Convention and the White House itself. There were massive voter-registration drives, successful attempts to take control of some local Republican organizations, and victories in electing candidates sympathetic to their views.

With the '84 elections behind them the fundamentals are now moving ahead with ambitious plans to gain control of the Republican Party--and eventual control of the government. They are seeking to exert influence on appointments within the Reagan administration and the judiciary. They also want to install their brand of "Christians" in federal jobs throughout the

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government. Fundamentals want to have their say about all government policies, not just the ones related to religious issues.

"They are trying to turn every political and legislative issue--from the federal budget to the war in Central America--into a test of faith," said Anthony Podesta, president of People for the American Way, a citizens group founded to counter the New Right. "They have married their primitive religious and political views to the most ultra modern communications technology. And they have unprecedented access to, and influence over, public officials at the highest levels of government."

Podesta charged in a Feb. 27 speech that the religious right is "determined to choke off public debate. . . . They believe the Bible mandates all their positions--not only on religious issues but on political, social, economic, and foreign policy issues as well." Sidney Blumenthal wrote in the New Republic: "The New Right is a political elite that has been transformed in less than a decade from an almost irrelevant fringe into a centerpiece of the conservative movement."

It can't happen here, you say? That's what they said about Torquemada, National Socialism, and another sequel

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to Porky's. Never underestimate the bad taste and the fascist leanings of the Amerikan public.

Below are descriptions of eight national religious-right groups, which should convince you that Salmonella isn't the only infection spreading through this country:

---The "Moral" Majority Founded in 1979, this Lynchburg, Virginia-based organization claims to have millions of members, but that figure is most likely inflated. Jerry Falwell, the chief fundamnet, is also pastor of the Thomas Road Baptist Church, which he founded in 1956; he preaches to a nationwide audience via his tv program "The Old-Time Gospel Hour."

Of all religious-right leaders, Falwell has been the most successful in seizing the limelight. Not only has he won the ear of President Reagan, but he has established himself as a "news maker" to be sought out by the press. Most recently he has been the center of a controversy in which some Democrats charged that Falwell claimed he would have a role in selecting the next Supreme Court justice.

---American Coalition for Traditional Values (ACTV) Formed in Jan. 1984, ACTV is the fundamentals' umbrella political organizing group. In a brochure, ACTV grandly bills itself as "a coalition among the leaders of America's approximately 110,000 Bible-believing churches who have agreed to work together in Christian love to help restore traditional, moral and spiritual values in our American government, our schools, the media,

and in the very fiber of American society." Tomorrow, the world?

ACTV claims its leadership speaks for "45 million or more Christians who share our concern about the deplorable decline in the moral and spiritual values in American society over the past 50 years." ACTV does not have members per se; instead, it has a board of governors, a network of more than 300 ministers in all 50 states. The organization is headed by Tim LaHaye, best known for his Family Life Seminars. ACTV's executive committee and executive board are filled with well-known religious-right leaders, including tv evangelists Falwell, Jim Bakker, Rex Humbard, James Robison, and Jimmy Swaggart.

Like most New Right groups, ACTV claims to be nonpartisan, but last year it released a comparison of Democratic and Republican platforms that left no doubt as to which the coalition supported. The group has the backing of President Reagan, who, with Vice-President Bush, hosted a White House reception of ACTV last June.

ACTV pledged to register 2 million religious-right voters for the 1984 election; although it missed its mark, it did conduct extensive voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives. Among ACTV's current projects is the building up of a "talent bank" so that they can place "qualified Christians" in more than 3 million civil service jobs or get them appointed to 3000 government positions. The idea for the talent bank allegedly came from a Reagan

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staff member, who has reportedly been recommending ACTV-backed candidates for federal jobs.

---Christian Voice (CV) Founded in 1978, the Pacific Grove, Calif.-based organization claims to have 350,000 members and some 40,000 ministers on board. The group has a strong presence in the nation's capital, where its political action committee, the Christian Voice Moral Government Fund, is located. CV's key person in Washington is legislative director Gary Jarmin, an influential fundamental figure who also served as field director for ACTV's voter registration campaign last year.

CV is perhaps best known for its annual "report cards" on Congress. The report cards rate members of the House and Senate according to how they voted on a dozen "key moral/family" issues--e.g., school prayer and abortion funding, aid to Nicaraguan leftists, a balanced budget, and affirmative action. In addition to the yearly report card, CV plays a major role distributing the quadrennial "Presidential Biblical Scoreboard," a Biblical News Service publication that rates presidential and vice-presidential candidates on "Biblical-family-moral" issues. The 1984 version was a slick, 40-page magazine released in August at the Republican Convention.

---Eagle Forum This 50,000-member, Alton, Ill. group, founded in 1972, is headed by Phyllis Schlafly. The "pro-family" Eagle Forum supports a wide range of New Right objectives but focuses primarily on women's issues and education. The group publishes a monthly newsletter, "The Phyllis Schlafly Report."

Schlafly can catch the attention of the media with a snap of her fingers; she has convinced those in the mainstream media that she is a credible spokesperson for the "other side" of the so-called "moral" issues that the fundamentals insist are supported by the "liberal press."

---Concerned Women for America (CWA) This organization, founded in 1979, was based in San Diego until March of 1985, when it shifted its entire operation to Washington, D.C. The group shares space with ACTV; the president of CWA is Beverly LaHaye, wife of ACTV head Tim LaHaye.

CWA claims to have more than 500,000 members--10 times the membership of Eagle Forum. CWA publishes its own version of a congressional report card. The 1984 edition lists how members of Congress voted on issues of interest to the New Right, displaying plus signs for lawmakers who voted the CWA-supported way and minus signs for legislators who voted against CWA's wishes.

Last May, LaHaye sent out a 3-page appeal for funds to help Betty Batey, the San Diego "christian" who was



I pledge allegiance
to the Flag
of the United States
of America

and to the BIBLE
for which it stands
(New Testament of course)
and prayer in school.



and no abortions,
books, television, ERA,
newspapers, magazines,
democrats, or cleavage

...with liberty
and justice for all.

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charged with kidnapping after she spirited her son away from his gay father, Frank Batey. The Bateys are divorced and Frank Batey had custody of his son. LaHaye asked CWA members to support Betty Batey, saying, "The last thing any moral mother would want for her son is to have him forced to live with two homosexual men."

---Freedom Council (FC) Pat Robertson, head of the Virginia Beach-based Christian Broadcasting Network and host of the nationally televised "700 Club," founded the FC in 1981 and remains its president. A brochure describes the group as "a unique organization of devoted Christians actively working to defend, restore and preserve religious freedom in the United States."

The group pursues its goals using a "three-tiered plan" involving prayer, education, and action. "Action" consists of lobbying elected officials and monitoring legislation. The organization announced in its Feb./March newsletter that its nonprofit affiliate, the Freedom Council Foundation, is taking on its first court case--a Michigan case involving lunch-hour bible studies in public schools.

A gay newspaper in Washington reported in January that FC was seeking to set up a "nameless, leaderless organization" whose members would infiltrate state and local governments, and would participate in partisan political activities. In

Washington, the newspaper reports, FC organizers were encouraged to run for election to Advisory Neighborhood Commissions and to pack local Democratic and Republican party meetings.

---Pro-Family Forum (PFF) Lottie-Beth Hobbs, a former vice president of the Eagle Forum, founded this group in 1975. It is based in Fort Worth, and claims a membership of more than 30,000. The group is especially opposed to secular humanism, which it describes as atheistic, socialistic, and unpatriotic. The group uses typical fundamental scare tactics to get its message across; the title of its brochure is: "Is Humanism molesting your child?"

PFF's activities include dissemination of "educational materials" and lobbying against humanism in textbooks and public schools. However, unlike the rest of the organizations described here, PFF has no lobbying office in Washington.

---FaithAmerica This organization, based in Scottsdale, Ariz., was founded in 1979 and is headed by John Conlan, a former Arizona congressman and senator. FaithAmerica does not have members, but it does have a list of "supporters," numbering a little more than 4,000. The group, which is "dedicated to the rebirth of traditional American values," boasts in its newsletter that more than 5 million people in all 50 states participated in FaithAmerica's Constitutional Liberties Rally last September. The "rally" was a live television special "providing education, information, and inspiration to mobilize Americans into more effective civil participation."

The above organizations are only some of the New Right citizens' groups currently in operation. There are numerous other national conservative groups and even more state and local groups that support the same general goal of "restoring traditional values" to Amerikan society.

So, now what was that reason you had for not sending a contribution to the Post Amerikan? We may not be able to stop the fundamentals--or even seriously slow them down--but that doesn't mean we can't try.

--Ferdydurke

Sources: The Advocate, April 16, 1985; The New Republic, October 1984; and a pamphlet put out by People for the American Way.

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The same old New Right

The first basic misconception about the "New Right" is that there is anything new about it. It is the same old right wing movement that got off the ground in Italy and Germany in the 1920s and 1930s. "But the school books say those people were defeated," you may be telling yourself. The Allies' winning World War II didn't actually defeat the Fascist movement, just set it back.

At the end of World War II most of the Waffen S.S. that escaped or were allowed to escape entered South and Central America, some entering North America, with or without the permission of the United States Government. Most of the Waffen S.S. who entered South America went to Chile. The dictator of Chile granted them political asylum on the condition that the S.S. teach their police tactics to the Chilean police. There they set up a new, or rather blended into an already existing, Fascist state and began spreading their influence throughout the Americas.

In Chile, with its present General Pinochet, the former S.S. have their own enclosed community known as the Noble Colony, which includes a detention center for political detainees. From Paraguay to Mexico, the United States and Canada, they have made their presence felt and have grown stronger year by year.

In the United States they are directly connected with and help finance such groups as The American Nazi Party (also financially backed by Joseph Coors, owner of Coors Brewing Co.), Aryan Nations, Aryan Brotherhood, Ku Klux Klan, John Birch Society, and other fringe white supremacy groups. They are also directly and indirectly connected with Sen. Jesse Helms, Phyllis Schlafly, Nelson Bunker Hunt, Jerry Falwell, and through them dear old Ronald Reagan himself.

Shortly after the 1984 re-election of Ronald Reagan, a meeting took place at the Breakers Hotel in Palm Beach, Florida. The following New Right members met "to discuss the direction in which they wanted to lead the country."

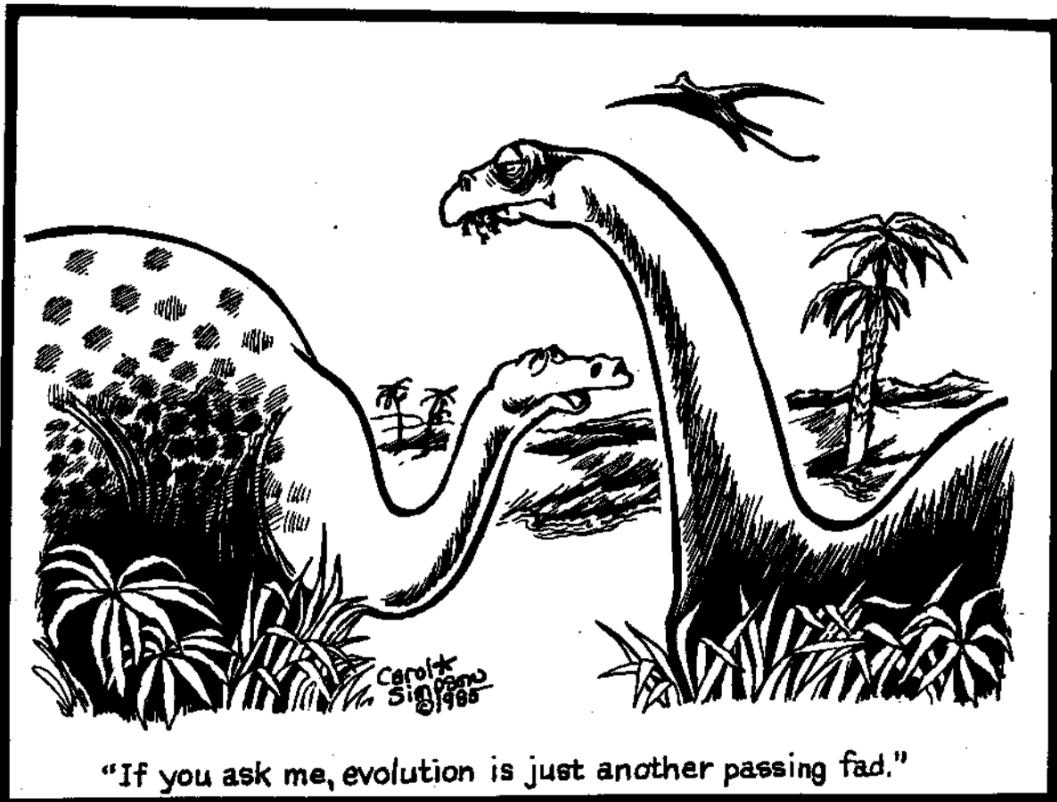
Joseph Coors: American Nazi Party backer.

Nelson Bunker Hunt: Of the billionaire Hunt family of Texas which once tried to corner the silver market.

Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC): Funneler of funds from the private sector in the United States to right wing death squads in El Salvador. Leader of the conservative branch of the U.S. Senate who has successfully blocked the ratification of the International Treaty making genocide a war crime, which was signed by the United States at the end of World War II. Leader of the conservative take-over attempt of CBS to end "liberal bias" in media. Member and supporter of the so-called "Religious Right."

Jerry Falwell: Leader of the Moral Majority. Major force in the so-called "Religious Right." Personal friend of Ronald Reagan. Antiabortionist. Promoter of his version of religion being taught in the public schools.

Phyllis Schlafly: Member of the so-called "Religious Right." Proponent



"If you ask me, evolution is just another passing fad."

of prayer in the public schools. Antiabortionist. Succeeded in having the teaching of the history of the American unions dropped from the American History classes at Morton High School in Morton, Illinois, on the pretext that the teaching of history of the union movement was teaching communism. Active proponent of banning the teaching of evolution, suicide prevention, sex education, journal-writing, and other things the right doesn't want taught to America's children. Personal friend of Ronald and Nancy Reagan. Advocate of censorship, as are all members of the "Religious Right."

These people and other members of the New Right are directly connected to Ronald Reagan through their unwavering support and open friendship with him. Ronald Reagan openly admits he supports the views of the New Right. Ronald Reagan and George Bush both have declared that Congress is to blame for all the New Right programs not being pushed through during his first four years. In my opinion, Congress is "to blame" for saving the American people.

Among Ronald Reagan's other achievements (the huge deficits, the spiraling arms race and military budget, the step-by-step watering down of civil liberties, the packing of a conservative Supreme Court, the fostering of racial discrimination and prejudice) he has also added a recent gem.

Ronald Reagan is the first American president since the end of World War II to refuse to visit Auschwitz concentration camp, which still stands as a memorial to the holocaust. His stated reason: "Few people alive remember World War II."

Some of us who weren't alive then do know of World War II. Some of us do know and remember that approximately 8 million Jews and 7 million non-Jews

were liquidated in the camps. Some of us do know that a profit of 1200 Marks was expected to be made off each body (above board). Some of us do know and remember that torturous experiments were done on thousands of human beings without anesthetic. Some of us do know that those who committed these crimes against humanity felt perfectly right in doing so and are ready and willing to do so again.

Ronald must have forgotten that they haven't burned the books yet. Sorry, Mr. President, many of us do remember World War II. Millions of Americans are not ready to goose step down the street in crew cuts or go on quietly to their deaths, including me.

However, with the the Supreme Court ruling allowing Political Action Committees to donate as much money as they wish, we are all in danger. The people who have the most to contribute are conservatives. In fact, most PACs are conservative, and they have billions of dollars. Billions to now buy unlimited commercial time, to give to candidates for Congress, the Senate, and the presidency. The money generated by the "religious right," who are selling trinkets and making pleas for cash, will enable them to buy CBS and much more.

The strategy of these people is actually quite simple--divide and conquer. By promoting racial and ethnic hatred, they hope to turn the middle class and poor blacks, whites, hispanics, orientals, and Indians against each other while they reap the profits of running the death machine. Only by standing united do we stand a chance of survival. Ignoring the problem won't make it go away. All people who believe in freedom and truth must come together, before it's too late!

--Richard Mote

Welcome in Spring

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GUITAR WORLD

We teach you to play, then sell you the right guitar.

Remember when Dotson was only a car?

By now, everyone in the country, probably in the world, has heard of the Dotson case: the young man from Homewood, Illinois who is currently serving a 25-50 year sentence for rape and aggravated kidnapping. Everything was seemingly fine--Dotson safely tucked away in Stateville, his family resigned to the fact that he was a good boy gone wrong, the victim married and recovering from her ordeal.

And then the bottom dropped out of this happy scenario and the sky fell down around the Illinois criminal justice system when Kathy Webb announced to the press that she had lied about what had happened eight years ago. Dotson had done nothing to her; she had made it all up.

And the crowd went wild.

All of a sudden there were reporters everywhere (the Chicago Tribune, for example, has three reporters assigned to the case). The story has been covered by every major television network. Two women from Chicago (the director of a rape crisis service and an attorney who specializes in defending rapists) were flown to New York to appear with Jane Pauley on Today. People magazine has printed Kathy Webb's story.

The Dotson case is Big News.

What makes it so big? Probably a lot of things. It brings out in many people a dim remembrance of Jimmy Stewart in Call Northside 777. The State is fallible, the State makes mistakes. Innocent people can be put in jail for crimes they didn't commit, but eventually the truth comes out. Justice triumphs. The system works.

Dotson is a clean-cut, young, white man, from a "good" suburb. This is no Southwest side scummy black or brown boy. This is one of the establishment's own: a lover, a brother, a son. It's common to believe that he and all those like him really don't commit such crimes. And he proves those secret convictions that his kind (and therefore our kind?) don't.

But probably the main reason this case took off like it did was plain old misogyny. Preferring to believe that women lie about rape, it is very easy to rally around the Dotson flag. While the FBI says that only 2% of reported rapes are false reports (reports, not convictions) and 98% are true accounts, many people secretly want to believe that it is the 98% that are false. The Dotson case affords them the opportunity to keep a good hold on such beliefs.

Even in the Pantagraph, rapes are news. They are usually found somewhere between the obits and the religion section. False reports are News. They can generally be found on page three. Big News is reserved for the front page, which is where Dotson mostly pops up.

I don't know if Kathy Webb was lying in 1977 about the rape. I think so on alternate Tuesdays and Thursdays. I don't know if she's lying about her recantation now. I think so on alternate Wednesdays and Fridays. The rest of the time I try not to think about it at all.

If she was lying in 1977, I am certainly sorry that Gary Dotson spent six years in prison. And I'm sorry that she was so young and so scared of pregnancy that she felt she had only one alternative. I wish someone had been there to talk to her.

If she's lying now, I'm sorry, too. I'm sorry she is so full of guilt and fundamentalism that she feels she must atone for something that was not her fault. I hope someone is there to talk to her.

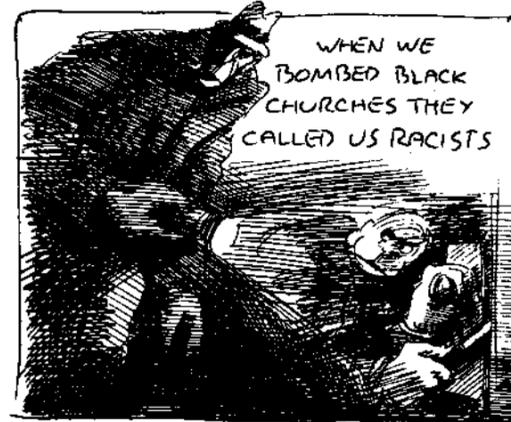
For me, it doesn't matter which story is true. The stories are equally tragic. Both Gary Dotson and Kathy Webb will bear the scars of this ordeal whichever story is true. The results of the notoriety and publicity which has made both of them (in)famous will be with each of them until the day they die.

And it may have an effect on the minds of future rape victims. They may be more reluctant to report a rape because they think they will no longer be believed. They may hesitate to tell anyone what happened to them. Guilt and fear of being disbelieved are already two of the biggest reasons that only one in 20 women report rape. That figure may jump to one in 30 or more. And women whose rapes did not occur in the stereotypical sense (stranger with weapon jumping out of the bushes), those whose rape happens with a friend or a date, may never verbalize the assault to anyone, even themselves.

But for the rest of us nothing much will change. Our beliefs in the criminal justice system, the reliability of rape victims, the profile of the offender, justice, beauty, and truth will remain basically unaltered. We will forget. And the case will be only an interesting footnote in a criminal law text or an answer in the Genus III edition of "Trivial Pursuit."

The hoopla will die down as quickly as it emerged. The anti-rape movement will not suffer any serious setbacks. Juries will not be any more hesitant to convict. And, in the words of a Chicago defense attorney, Dotson will again be just the name of a car. --Deborah Wiatt

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Why should I see a foreign film?

Someone walking down the hallway of my apartment building will hear strange sounds coming from my apartment, sounds they wouldn't have heard a month ago before Bravo, the new foreign film cable channel, was available in Bloomington/Normal. If you think the way I do, or perhaps I should say, the way I used to, whenever anyone talked about foreign films, my response was that they are too "artsy," for the "intellectuals," for the "elite" university crowd.

But I was wrong; I was uninformed. As a result, I have been depriving myself. Seeing a film is a special experience, much like reading a book, because we're turned into ourselves. We eventually (and usually unconsciously) take that film (or book) and make it part of ourselves.

What I had failed to take into account was that "foreign" films really are all movies made outside the United States. Obviously, then, British and Australian films are "foreign" films, something which I hadn't recognized, probably because with there is such a small language barrier. Like most other Americans, I have grown up with British "foreign" films. Where would we be without the films of Alfred Hitchcock, without the experience of seeing Sir Lawrence Olivier, Richard Burton, Glenda Jackson, Peter O'Toole on screen? I think we'd all agree that our lives--and our culture--would be poorer without these and other British "greats."

There are many reasons why we should see foreign films. For one thing, people form attitudes about themselves, about their own culture, and about other cultures by seeing films. In fact, we probably remember more about a country from reading a novel and seeing a film about that country than we ever remember from our geography classes. So, whether it's a film like *Tess* (about rural England but made in Normandy by Polish director Roman Polanski) or a film like *Day For Night* (French director Francois Truffaut's film about the making of a film), we learn something by having experienced it.

I think that some people's reluctance to experience foreign films is at heart a problem of ethnocentricity. We have the unspoken but distinct notion that the United States somehow has an edge on the "right" way to live, the "right" way to think, the "right" way to behave. We sometimes have a problem with looking at the world from a different cultural vantage point. Yet, ironically enough, Americans are not hesitant about interpreting other cultures. So we make films about the experiences of people in Germany, Japan, France, even England, and often without sufficient regard for the accuracy of the interpretation. Thank heavens, though, we have come a way since some of the films of the 1930's, when American films "presented" people of other cultures with American actors on American movie sets.

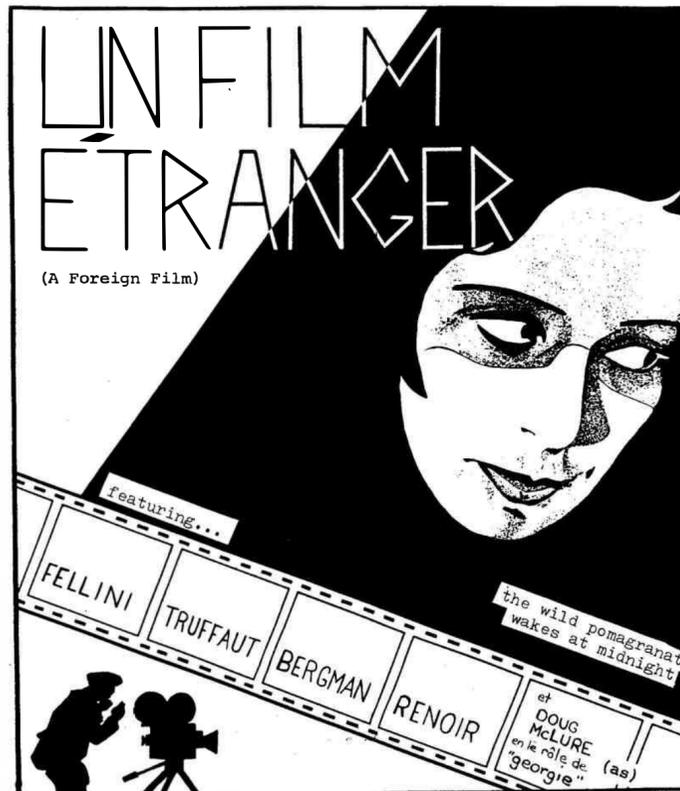
It's like seeing a film about American life and people made by someone from another culture. We usually laugh because that portrait is not realistic, it is not us. Yet, we do the same thing every time we attempt to show another culture on film.

Since we haven't experienced it ourselves, we can't possibly, it seems to me, interpret that experience for someone else. My point is that in order to understand as much as possible about another culture, in order to understand partially (which is all, realistically, we are able to do) and appreciate another point of view, we need to see the "real" thing. We need to experience it as intimately as possible, and one way to do that is to see a film made in a foreign country about that country.

With non-British foreign films there is a language barrier. I don't speak a foreign language--a fact that I am embarrassed to admit. But many people don't speak a foreign language. So, probably thinking that they won't understand a word, they stay home on the few occasions when a foreign film is shown in the community. But such need not be the case.

Most films are shown either dubbed or subtitled. I myself prefer to see a subtitled film. Usually, the whole of the dialogue is reproduced on the bottom on the screen, so I miss nothing in the film. And I am exposed to the experience of listening to (even if I don't comprehend) a language other than my own. Obviously, seeing a film which is subtitled involves more participation: we have to read as well as watch the screen. For some of us, seeing a film which has been dubbed in English is more enjoyable because we don't have to "work" quite so hard in order to experience the film. If we can overcome the awkwardness of the actor's lips being out of "sync" with the dialogue, we can still partake in the experience. And we are richer for it.

In the last few weeks the Bloomington/Normal community has been offered real treat. Telecable is now offering two additional channels to subscribers: AMC (American Movie Classics) and Bravo. The Bravo station carries cult classics (like *Days of Heaven* and *Wise Blood*) as well as foreign films. The foreign films are offered dubbed at least once and subtitled at least once. In April, for example, they showed *Wifemistress* (Italian), *Mississippi Mermaid* and *The Story of Adele H.* (both French, directed by Truffaut), *The Marriage of Maria Braun* (German, dir. Fassbinder), and *And the Ship Sails On* (Italian, dir. Fellini). In May, some of the foreign films offered are *Querelle* (German), *La Balance*, *The Wild Child* (both French) and *Heat and Dust* (British).



This is not a commercial for Telecable or for Bravo. My point is that there is now an opportunity for all of us to experience other cultures by watching these films in our living rooms. Other opportunities exist. Both ISU and IWU show foreign films on their campuses. The Department of Foreign Languages at ISU recently sponsored their foreign film series (see adjoining article). The Orpheum Theatre in Champaign-Urbana often shows foreign films. The PBS television often shows many British films. I notice that two Hitchcock films, *Spellbound* and *Rebecca*, will be shown on WILL-TV in May.

So the opportunity is there. It's up to us to overcome whatever cultural or intellectual biases we may have and take the time to experience a foreign film. I hope that your lives, like mine, will become richer for the experience.

--JoAnna S. Mink

Why Americans have little choice in foreign films

Few non-British foreign films are shown in the Bloomington/Normal area. In fact, relatively few non-British foreign films are shown in the United States. Why is that the case? It's because most of the foreign films shown in the U.S. are those selected and distributed by the American film industry. Their most important criterion is box-office receipts--money.

A lot of American-made films are shown abroad. For example, in France a larger percentage of receipts are for non-French rather than French films. Almost 40 percent of the receipts are for American films, the blockbusters like *Raiders of the Lost Ark* and *Star Wars*. By contrast less than one percent of the films shown in America are French-made. This is not because American films are better, but because the American film industry has such a stranglehold on what is shown in the U.S. Also, because they have so much money, and consequently so much power, they also control what is shown abroad.

Very rarely does a foreign film fail when there's a serious distribution effort. Films such as the German *Das Boot* are shown in the U.S. because they were picked up by American distributors.

Why are there so many American-made films as compared to foreign films shown in the U.S.? One reason is that it is easier to make films in America. The American film industry is a big enterprise. In addition, there is no language barrier, so audiences are more inclined to see English-speaking films. Another reason is that foreign films, unlike most American films, are for "grown-ups." They are geared towards an educated and informed public. Movies such as *Porky's* do well at the box office--and, consequently, continue to be made.

The problem with this issue is not one of snobism. The problem is diversity of choice, plurality of options--freedom of choice. In fact, we do not know that we're being deprived. We feel grateful when a film such as *Das Boot* or *The Seven Samurai* is shown. People who wish to see foreign films may think that there is nothing else. What many of us may not realize is that "someone" else is making the decision of what films we may see. That "someone" is the American film industry.

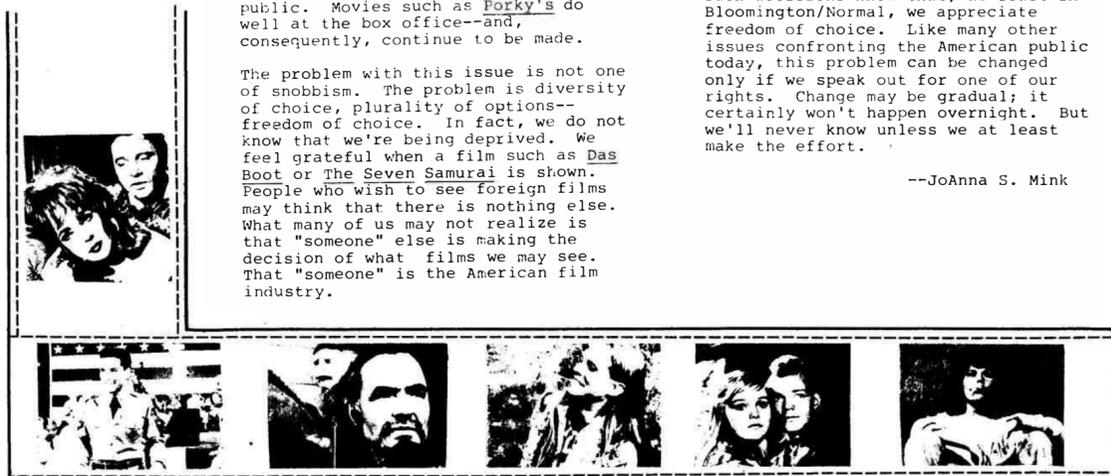
Our choices are limited. Big cities such as New York and Chicago can offer more foreign films because they have the audiences. Large universities, the University of Illinois or the University of Wisconsin, for example, also have a built-in market. We do not in Bloomington/Normal--or so it appears. Both university and community people attended ISU's recent foreign film festival. The community recently received Telecable's new channel Bravo, which shows foreign as well as cult films. So it seems that the beginnings of a wider market are occurring.

But, even when we reach the point of awareness and need, we are stymied because theater managers have very little control over what is shown in their community theaters. Those decisions have been made for them--and for us--by the American film distributors. Is this another case of industry, of those with the money and the power, of "them" controlling our lives? So it seems, even if we happen to live in a rather sizeable and increasingly sophisticated community.

What can we, as citizens, do about this dilemma? It seems that even people who would not choose to see a foreign film themselves would still support the idea of freedom of choice. The addition of pay-TV channels is a start (assuming that everyone who wishes to see a foreign film can afford the system). Universities can do much to provide the opportunity in the community. Perhaps we need more film festivals. But they cost money. Foreign films are not cheap, even with the university discount.

But it certainly would not hurt to let those people in the position of making such decisions know that, at least in Bloomington/Normal, we appreciate freedom of choice. Like many other issues confronting the American public today, this problem can be changed only if we speak out for one of our rights. Change may be gradual; it certainly won't happen overnight. But we'll never know unless we at least make the effort.

--JoAnna S. Mink



ISU's foreign language film festival

From April 15 to 20, ISU's Department of Foreign Languages sponsored its annual foreign language film festival. Carl Springer, Assistant Professor in that department, was responsible for organizing the festival. He said that one of the reasons for showing foreign films on campus is to provide the opportunity for students studying a language to be exposed to that language and culture through one of the most interesting and contemporary media--film. But, he added, the film festival is clearly an asset to all people in the community, because it provides the opportunity to be exposed to other cultures.

Why would anyone choose to see a foreign film? Springer said that the more chances we have to experience other cultures, the better we'll understand those cultures. The *Marriage of Maria Braun*, for example, is a gripping portrayal of life in post-World War II Germany. *The Cranes are Flying* offers a "slice of life" about the people of Russia during World War II. Obviously, an event such as the foreign film festival does not happen overnight. Springer said that he began coordinating the festival in February. First, he had to decide which films were to be shown. He did this after consulting with people in the Foreign Languages

Dept. to see what films were of interest to those working in the various language fields. One of his goals was to show films that would not ordinarily be seen, such as the Italian *Amarcord* and *Satyricon*. Next, he contacted the movie companies to find out the availability and rental costs of the films.

After ordering the films, Springer had to arrange for projectors and projectionists, schedule the rooms where the films would be shown, publicize the festival, and even make such unusual arrangements as obtaining a special lens to show *Satyricon*. The day after each film was shown, it had

to be mailed it back to the distributor. The job of coordinating the film festival is difficult because many dull but necessary tasks need to be done--and on time.

This is the first year that Springer has coordinated the festival. He said he learned a lot from the problems. To begin with, the first film, the French *Day for Night*, was dubbed and not in French, as he had expected. One night the doors to the building were locked, and there was no one around who could unlock them. Another night, the door to the projection booth was locked. Two of the films broke while being shown. But Springer

felt that most of the audience was understanding, realizing that ISU is not in the film business.

Springer said that on the whole he was very pleased with the success of the foreign film festival. There was a good selection of films: in French, Spanish, German, Russian, and Italian. The festival provides a service to ISU and to the community because it brings films to campus which would not be shown otherwise.

--JoAnna S. Mink

Nicaragua under

The first program CISPES sponsored this spring was a slide show presentation by ISU professor Dr. Joel Verner, entitled "Nicaragua Under Siege." Verner, who has traveled to Nicaragua many times in the past, gave some comparisons and contrasts between the U.S.-backed Somoza dictatorship and the Sandinista movement. Verner, who first visited Nicaragua in 1966, presented a slide show that documented powerfully the effects U.S. intervention is having on the lives of the Nicaraguan people.

After the slide show, Verner led the

discussion about the current conditions in Nicaragua. According to him, the recent elections were relatively free. All of the political parties who participated received 12 million cordobas to conduct their campaigns, along with free radio and television airtime. The parties who participated ranged from the far left to the far right.

The results of the elections were as follows: FLSN (Sandinista) received 68% of the popular vote, while the far left parties received less than one percent of the vote. The remainder of the vote went to the conserva-

tive parties.

"The President and Vice-President (Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez) established their cabinet with five Roman-Catholic priests and two protestant ministers," Verner said. The six losing candidates for President were also given seats on the cabinet.

The Reagan Administration's contention that the Sandinists are a communist dictatorship doesn't hold up under examination. In fact, only one member of the FLSN cabinet is a Marxist, Tomas Borge, Minister of the Interior.

"The economy is suffering drastically from the military and economic pressures being exerted by the United States," Verner said. "Nicaragua is broke."

He found on his visit this fall that conditions had deteriorated tremendously since his visit in February and March of 1984. Labor power is being shifted from harvesting of staples to defending the borders against the contras.

Cotton is falling from the bushes and rotting and only 70% of the coffee will be picked. Water is shut off two days a week--in contrast to last summer when it was shut off only on Sundays--to conserve energy.

Rationing is common. A family of four receives two loaves of bread per week, while gasoline costs \$4.50 a gallon. Long lines at the grocery stores and gas pumps characterize the severe shortages throughout the country.

The Nicaraguan currency, the cordoba, has been devalued from 150 per U.S. dollar to 450 per U.S. dollar since late May of last year. Verner said, "Nicaragua will not be able to receive any loans from the International Monetary Fund, due primarily to the economic sanctions by the United States. Nicaragua has become an international welfare case."

The Nicaraguans are receiving some aid and assistance from France, the Soviet Union, the PLO, and other Latin American countries. Cuba has provided 3,000 - 4,000 professionals to work in Nicaragua, mostly doctors, dentists, teachers, and social workers.

"The Reagan Administration's cold war mentality is the crux of the problem in Nicaragua," stated Verner when referring to Reagan's comment about making the Sandinistas say "uncle." Verner summarized the policies and tactics the Reagan Administration is using to bring Nicaragua to its knees:

1. An immense propaganda effort that tries to identify the Nicaraguan government with the Soviet Union, communism, or totalitarianism, and the contra terrorists with "freedom fighters."
2. Economic sanctions. U.S. pressure has made it impossible for Nicaragua to obtain loans from the IMF.
3. Intimidation and threats. Never in U.S. history has the U.S. conducted war games in Central America to the extent it has in the past ten years. The U.S. has built 14 new air bases and has 30-40 ships with about 30,000 combat-ready troops in the region.
4. Direct interference in Nicaraguan elections. U.S. Ambassador Harry Burgold reportedly approached all opposition parties in Nicaragua, using threats (of revoking visas) and bribes in an attempt to "persuade" the opposition parties to drop out of



Pledge of resistance

At the present moment, thousands of women and men across the United States are helping to organize and participate in a nationwide contingency plan to block or halt U.S. intervention in Central America. These people, acting on their highest moral, religious, or civic principles, are signing the Pledge of Resistance, agreeing to non-violent resistance to U.S. aggression in Central America.

There are six scenarios under which the Pledge of Resistance plan will be fully activated:

1. U.S. ground troops are sent into El Salvador or Nicaragua.
2. Massive bombing of El Salvador with U.S. forces.
3. Invasion of Nicaragua by U.S.-backed proxy forces.
4. Air strikes against Nicaragua.
5. Remining of Nicaraguan harbors.

6. A naval blockade and quarantine of Nicaragua.

There are four other actions that will require some response, though perhaps less dramatic in action:

1. A trade boycott of Nicaragua.
2. Additional contra aid.
3. Cutting diplomatic ties with the Sandinistas and recognizing a provisional government.
4. Imposing travel restrictions to Nicaragua.

If you would like to participate in actions to block or halt the U.S. intervention in Central America, fill out the following Pledge of Resistance and return it to Bloomington/Normal Pledge of Resistance, 501 S. Main, Normal, IL 61761.

--CISPES

The Pledge

In the event of a military invasion or major military escalation in Central America by the United States or its proxy forces, I pledge, when signalled by the Pledge of Resistance Coalition, to participate within 24 hours, if necessary, in one or more of the following options:

- Inter-faith religious service
- Non-violent march or demonstration
- Peace vigil
- Non-violent civil disobedience action (training will be provided)
- Delegation to Washington, D.C.
- Telephone lobby
- You may use my name to demonstrate opposition to U.S. military involvement in Central America.
- I want to be actively involved in projects with this organization.
- I will support those doing civil disobedience.
- I would like to contribute \$ _____ to this effort.
- Other: _____

Name (please print) _____
 Signature _____
 Address _____
 City/State _____ Zip _____
 Telephone (____) _____
 Organization from whom you received this _____

siege

the elections. (Verner cited Steve Kinser of the New York Times as his source.)

5. Playing games with a negotiated settlement. The Reagan Administration voiced support for a negotiated settlement until Nicaragua agreed to terms put forward by concerned countries in the region. The Administration then decided that it didn't want that kind of peace.

6. Continued support for the contras resulting in the undermining of Nicaragua's domestic economy. The U.S. is providing support for the contras. El Salvador, Honduras,

Israel, and West Germany have taken up the burden for the U.S. This results in 24% of Nicaragua's adult population being under arms defending the border with Honduras. With this kind of forced labor shortage, Nicaragua's agricultural sector is in shambles.

Verner concluded the discussion by saying, "The U.S. clearly has nothing to fear from Nicaragua. The people of Nicaragua deserve the right to control their own destiny without the direct or indirect intervention of the United States."

--CISPES

Army to test biological weapons in new lab

The US Army has received Congressional approval of \$1.4 million for the construction of a new laboratory at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. The new lab will be used to test biological warfare agents. The Congressional action on Dec. 6 escalates the possibility of a biological weapon race between the Soviet Union and the US and has been opposed by many renowned scientists.

The army first tried to sneak the laboratory funding through Congress as a part of routine reallocation of funds for 29 non-controversial projects such as troop housing, heated parking garages, and physical-fitness centers. The first objection was raised by Senator James Sasser (D-TN) who voted against the laboratory. Sasser said, "The expansion at Dugway may exceed necessary modernization of existing facilities and will provide a new capability to test offensive biological and toxin weapons, a capability which is prohibited by a 1972 treaty."

Some prominent biologists reviewed the army's request and expressed their objections in Science magazine, December 1984. David Baltimore, a Nobel laureate who heads the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research said, "This is too elaborate a program. It is too much and too open to ambiguous interpretation even if the army's intentions are good."

The reason for this objection is that the laboratory will be a P-4 containment facility of the most sophisticated design corresponding to the most stringent governmental safety standards for laboratories working with highly infectious, lethal agents. There are already four such labs in the nation, and the Dugway facility will be devoted entirely to military research.

Many scientists think such a facility is not necessary for defensive research because non-lethal simulants can be used instead. Roy Curtiss, chairman of the biology department at Washington University, said: "We know a good deal about the likely biological warfare agents, and one can easily choose nonpathogenic or avirulent agents with the same size and molecular properties. If the only goal is to test the adequacy of defensive equipment, protective clothing, and decontamination procedures, I don't see the need for a P-4 lab. It's overkill, and it's not good science."

In addition to giving the army the ability to test offensive biological weapons, the Dugway laboratory will allow them to use genetic engineering to design and test ethnic weapons that attack specific ethnic groups. "There is no question that this equipment will give the army the capability to perform genetic manipulations at Dugway," says Baltimore.

Despite this opposition, Congressional committees approved the funding without the full consideration of the House and Senate. Approved at the same time was \$7 million for construction of a chemical weapon test facility at Dugway. The two new labs are part of a \$300 million modernization of facilities there.

Terri Goldberg, executive director of the Committee for Responsible Genetics, says, "We believe that Congress should insist on reviewing budgetary requests for this program and any others relating to biological or chemical weapons."

For more information, write the Committee for Responsible Genetics, 5 Doane St., Boston, MA 02109.

--from RECON Network



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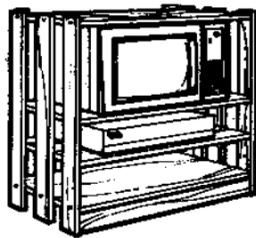
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Pentagon plans for robot warriors

Since 1969, Pentagon generals have dreamed of automated warfare, and there has been steady progress toward the computerization of many of the soldier's most mundane tasks. Finally, the military masterminds have come up with a ten-year schedule for the creation of thinking, feeling, rational robots that will be able to fight along alongside--or in place of--their human counterparts.

Since the spring of 1983, there have been meetings at the Pentagon to coordinate the three armed services, university scientists, and industry engineers. They call for immediate creation of a strategic computing infrastructure that will develop superspeed computer hardware and software to allow robots to see, hear, talk, and--eventually--to think, learn, and solve problems. For this to happen, the machines will have to work 10,000 times faster than today's best computers.

While that sounds harmless enough at first, it must be remembered that the Pentagon only funds research oriented toward a military purpose. The generals, therefore, have proposed three experimental applications of a new robot-warrior technology that will, as they say, "pull" the new generation of computer technology in their chosen direction.

"Knight Rider"

The first robot warrior is an "autonomous land vehicle," modeled closely after the black Firebird Trans-AM known as "KITT" on NBC's "Knight Rider" television program. This vehicle will be able to see, navigate, talk, and carry out missions at 25 miles/hour. Moreover, its computer, working at 100 billion operations/second, will be able to solve problems along the way, and it will be able to learn from its mistakes. Clearly designed to keep the Army interested in the program, the autonomous land vehicle will have modularized equipment that can be used for autonomous aircraft, autonomous submarines, and even autonomous spacecraft.

"Air Wolf"

Similarly modeled after a television counterpart, the second robot warrior is the "pilot's associate," a thinking aircraft like CBS's "Airwolf." This robot co-pilot will be able to take much of the complexity away from the human pilot. It will be able to talk with the pilot and to display information in an easily usable form. The pilot's partner will control the plane's sensors, target its weapons, compensate for damage to the aircraft, and recommend tactics. In addition, it will be in constant contact with the robot co-pilots on other Air Force warplanes so that it can learn from their experiences. Each robot will be "trained" by an individual human pilot to assist in his particular style of aerial combat. With an obvious eye on keeping the Air Force interested in the program, there are other uses for this modularized equipment, such as a tank-crew associate.

Robot manager

The third application of the robot warrior technology is the "fleet battle manager." This combination of computers and sensors will analyze all known facts relating to an aircraft carrier battle group: enemy order of battle, weather and states of the sea, electronic warfare environment, and missions assigned to the fleet. Using previous human and machine experience, the fleet battle manager will plan various military options, compute the likelihood of success, and choose the best alternative. It will also respond



in real time to events taking place and determine the best way to complete the required missions. In addition to its obvious usefulness in keeping the Navy interested in the program, the modules of the fleet battle manager will be useful as an Army battalion manager, and as a ballistic missile defense manager.

The novelty of the hardware and software being planned under the strategic computing program lies in the fact that these are thinking machines. "In contrast with previous computers," say the planners, "the new generation will exhibit human-like 'intelligent' capabilities for planning and reasoning. The computers will also have capabilities that enable direct, natural interactions with their users and their environments as, for example, through vision and speech. Using this new technology, machines will perform complex tasks with little human intervention, or even with complete autonomy."

Robot computer communities

The Pentagon wants to begin right now building an infrastructure that can create robot warriors within ten years. The plan calls for establishment of ten "computing-technology communities," which would each be responsible for the evolution of one module's technology. There would also be up to ten "application communities" established to design the specific robot warriors chosen by the Pentagon using the previously designed modules.

Each community would consist of 100 professionals working together over the ten-year development cycle. Total cost for the first five years of the program is estimated at \$600 million, but this is the cheapest part. Higher cost would come during the last five

years when the actual prototypes will be designed, built, and tested.

The Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) is looking forward to heavy university involvement. In fact, they predict that "the magnitude of this national effort could represent a very large perturbation to the university community . . ." as Pentagon funding and monopolization of resources pulls computer technology into the realm of robot warfare.

Wrong way

The real problem here is one of control, and control of the autonomous robot warriors is only a small part of the problem. The larger problem is control over the infrastructure that the Pentagon wants to create.

ARPA says that the strategic computing program will affect the computer industry, automotive and aerospace industries, and a wide range of service industries. Indeed. What the Pentagon has proposed is a monopoly of the nation's university-industry computer network for the purpose of focusing it on the development of robot warriors. With the potential for massive government funding behind it, this strategic computing program could drive other competition from the field, leaving the nation dependent on those developments chosen by the Pentagon to fulfill its ends. This is being proposed as a method of pulling the computer technology into its fifth generation, but it is actually doing more than that. It is pulling it in the wrong direction.

--RECON

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"Whoops, did we really say that?"

New legislation in the cable television industry will only mean more of the same for Bloomington-Normal cable subscribers, and by more of the same we mean CATV will continue to collect huge profits while not fulfilling their franchise agreement, and now they can do it legally.

How is this possible? Until recently, it was possible because the city councils of Bloomington and Normal just didn't feel like making CATV come through with the three public access channels and fully equipped color studio with remote capabilities. These advantages were promised in the franchise agreement. Or maybe they were just giving CATV some breathing space, assuming they had nothing but good intentions and would come through eventually. Whatever the reasons, they've waited too long now.

The Cable Communications Act of 1984, which went into effect at the end of December, contains a "Whoops did we really say that?" clause which allows them to disregard any contract provisions which are "commercially impracticable." In other words, they can promise us the moon when they're

wooing our franchise, but when it comes time to deliver they can now say, "Hey, the moon is a little impractical, but we've got some nice overhead lights you might be able to use instead."

Now this doesn't necessarily mean that CATV is going to back out of the public access portion of their contract, but considering the fact that they've had since 1968 to get started, don't hold your breath. Of course, the Bloomington-Normal City Councils can take CATV to court to try and force them to live up to the contract, but they've had since 1968 to get started as well, so don't expect much action from them either.

What we are likely to see is a compromise. One public access channel will probably be made available to the combined communities, eventually. The question that will remain is who will actually be allowed access (usually the first five minutes are free and the rest at cost on a first come, first served basis) and what will they be allowed to say?

--L.H.



Public access limits debated

Who decides what goes out over the public access channels? According to the Cable Act, only broad categories of programming, such as obscenity or any other speech not protected by the Constitution, can be regulated by cable franchises and, for public access, this usually means anything goes.

Public access, or PEG, channels were brought about to give citizens a right to speak out without fear of censorship. They are, in a sense, the alternative newspapers of the television industry. But in the great tradition of alternative newspapers, some people have been saying things that other people don't want to hear. There is already a controversy developing which could have the end result of censoring, politically and morally, the ideas which may be presented on PEG channels.

Two PEG programs in Austin, Texas, have so outraged citizens that many are calling to ban them, and, as a result, a city commission has been

formed to set up community standards, which programs may be required to follow.

The programs in question are not obscene by the Supreme Court definition. "Hymns for Heathens" features as its star attraction a man in a Charles Manson mask chanting about and religion and dancing around a crucifix. "Race and Reason" is a Ku Klux Klan production. The only restrictions Austin Cable TV places on its producers is that programs are not libelous, obscene, or commercial, and that they must be presented by a local resident. (The KKK program was not produced in Austin, but a resident brought it in.)

There are cable systems which do have standards limiting content, but it is possible that those standards would not hold up if taken to court. As an ACLU spokesperson said, "Offensiveness is not a legitimate ground for restricting freedom of expression."

--L.H.

(Source--"Channels of Communication," Apr., 1985)

Nuke plant pulls plugs

The Clinton power plant, still under construction, has come up with a rather curious rule for its female construction employees.

According to a woman doing construction at Clinton, the female construction staff are not allowed to use regular staff restrooms, on the outrageous premise that these blue collar women will not be able to control their long-time desire to steal valuable company tampons.

That's right. Tampons...at 5-10¢ a shot.

The result? All staff women's restrooms are locked with only regular staff given keys, and construction women use Porta-Potties, at a 5-10 minute walk from the worksites.

As she said, "If they want to pay me to take a 20 minute potty break, when I could be working, that's fine with me."

--Chris M.

Cable Comix

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B.308

Cardinal toes the gay rights line

After receiving a report from the National Gay Task Force on violence against gays and lesbians and a copy of a proposed amendment to the civil rights code of the city of Chicago, Joseph Cardinal Bernardin of the Archdiocese of Chicago sent a letter to the gay community explaining his stand on gay and lesbian issues.

Cardinal Bernardin took what appears to be a sympathetic stand. Not only did he denounce violence and discrimination against people with a "homosexual orientation," but he also indicated that he might be able to support civil-rights legislation for gay people. But in spite of this quasi-endorsement of gay rights, the Cardinal still toes the old Catholic line that you can be gay but you shouldn't do anything about it.

First, some key quotations from the Cardinal's letter:

"Some people, through no fault of their own, find themselves to have a homo-



NEXT THING YOU KNOW, THEY'LL HAVE THEIR OWN GODDAMN MARCHING BAND!

sexual orientation. This orientation is not in itself immoral or sinful."

"There is no place for arbitrary discrimination and prejudice against a person because of sexual attraction. We especially deplore violence and harassment directed against such persons. Moreover, all human persons, including those with homosexual orientation, have a right to decent employment and housing."

"However, homosexual activity, as distinguished from homosexual orientation, is morally wrong. . . . As a Church, we do not approve of those patterns of life or lifestyles which encourage, promote, or advocate homosexual activity."

"Parents have the right to keep their children free during their formative years of any person(s) or influence(s) which might draw them toward homosexual practice or condoning homosexual activity."



THIS IS SISTER MARY RALPH FROM OUR ALTERNATIVE LIFESTYLE CONVENT.

"I firmly deplore acts of violence, degradation, discrimination, or diminishment of any human person--including anyone with a homosexual orientation. I am especially concerned that such attitudes or acts might be found at times in institutions of this Archdiocese. At the same time, as a bishop in the Catholic Church, I am equally bound to teach that homosexual activity and patterns of life which promote it are immoral."

Now some comments and questions, mostly snotty:

1. The Cardinal's distinction between orientation and activity does not apply to me--and, as far as I know, to the majority of gay men and lesbians in this country. Being gay is not a form of meditation; it's biological as well as psychological or spiritual or whatever else. For me it involves my hormones, my blood pressure, my salivary glands, my temperature, my entire nervous system--and that's all before I do anything. Doing it brings in a whole set of body parts--mouth, fingers, tongue, teeth, and several other things the good Cardinal probably doesn't want to hear about.

Not only do I do it; I do it as often as I can (which isn't often enough), and I like doing it. I am also not very shy about telling people I like doing it.

So: does the Cardinal's view include me? He says he deplores violence and discrimination against "human persons, including anyone with a homosexual orientation." He is very careful to say "orientation" when he's deploring violence, discrimination, etc. What about those of us who have wandered (or raced) into "homosexual activity"? Are we excluded from the kind Cardinal's kind words against fag bashing

and queer baiting?

2. The Cardinal clearly condemns those of us who do it as "immoral" and "morally wrong." What message does this send to those who like to kill homos for Jesus?

3. Nowhere does the Cardinal attempt to explain, justify, analyze, or define his reasons for condemning gay "activity." It's a simple assertion: "homosexual activity . . . is morally wrong"; "homosexual activity and patterns of life which promote it are immoral." But why? What's wrong with it? Who is hurt? Why is homosexual activity any more wrong than heterosexual activity? And I'm not going to accept any crap about procreation from a 50-year-old celibate who's never been married and wears long red gowns and jewelry.

4. What constitutes encouraging,



DON'T ASK.

promoting, or advocating homosexual activity? Just doing it? Or doing it and liking it? Or doing it and liking it and talking about it? Or doing it and liking it and taking out an ad in the New York Times? Does being unmarried, hanging out with a bunch of other men, wearing long red gowns and jewelry encourage or promote homosexual activity?

5. Isn't the Cardinal's position really just a polite form of bigotry? Isn't he imposing an impossible standard on human persons he's also condescending to ("through no fault of their own")? Isn't his distinction between orientation and activity just a load of bullsh*t?

I say Yes to all of the above.

--Ferdydurke

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Gay rights bill in Illinois House

Last month, two Illinois House bills--HB 0008, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, and HB 0009, outlawing harassment on the basis of sexual orientation--passed out of committee and was sent to the full House for consideration. Both bills will probably be voted on in the middle of May, according to a representative of the Illinois Gay and Lesbian Task Force (IGLTF).

The supporters of the bills were far better organized than the rightwing opposition, the source said. One of the committee members even remarked on the disparity between the number of witnesses for the bills (more than 100) and the number against (only 2).

However, IGLTF pointed out that the far-right opposition was taken by surprise and will surely recover their organization for the House votes. Observers expect anti-feminist Phyllis Schlafley, moral majority maven Jerry Falwell, and de-frocked psychologist Dr. Paul Cameron (who advocates returning homosexuality to the mental disease classification) to make their appearances in Springfield to lobby against the proposed laws.

The IGLTF spokesperson stressed the importance of Central Illinois supporters of the bills contacting their state legislators (Gordon Ropp, Sam Vinson). The task force representative said that the committee was much more interested in hearing from downstate citizens than from Chicago residents, because downstate folk are seen as being more representative of the state as a whole.

--C.M.



WE NEED TO GET AWAY FROM GIVING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO MINORITIES

... AND GET BACK TO GIVING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO WHITE PEOPLE!

"Harvey" wins an Oscar

On Monday, March 25, when producer Richard Schmiechen and director Robert Epstein accepted Oscars for their film "The Times of Harvey Milk," it was the first time that the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences had ever honored a film dealing openly with gay and lesbian concerns.

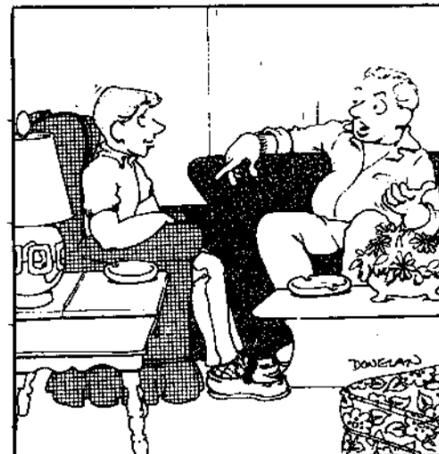
their acceptance speeches, Epstein thanked his "partner in life," John Wright, and Schmiechen cited Milk "for his courage, for his pride in being gay and for his hope that one day we will all live together in a world that we shall respect." The Oscar telecast was seen by an estimated one billion people.



Harvey Milk

Both Epstein and Schmiechen said they received an "incredibly warm response from the audience" the night of the awards and that it "felt like we were embraced by the Hollywood establishment." The effects of winning an Oscar were demonstrated by the significant increases in attendance for the 10 theaters where the film is playing, most notably in New York, Atlanta, and Chicago. "Harvey Milk" has since reopened in San Francisco and Los Angeles for extended runs, and will be shown at many other locations across the country in the coming months.

The documentary feature tells the story of Harvey Milk, San Francisco's first gay supervisor, who was assassinated by Dan White in 1978. In



SO YOU'RE GAY. WHAT DOES THAT ENTAIL BESIDES A CAREER IN INTERIOR DESIGN AND A DEGREE FROM JULIA CHILD?

"Receiving the Oscar really validates the film for many gay and nongay people as an event they shouldn't miss," said Schmiechen. "Harvey Milk's" success will also make it easier for other lesbian and gay artists who are making films about their subculture, he said. "'The Times of Harvey Milk' took over six years to make. We gay people need to remember that it takes a long time to accomplish something. Ultimately, to get results, we all need to keep plugging for our rights and for our respect."

--The Advocate, 30 April 1985

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Community News

Spring books sale

The Friends of Bloomington Public Library will hold their Spring Book Sale on Friday, May 3 and Saturday, May 4 from 9 am to 4 pm in the Community Room of the library, 205 E. Olive. There will also be a Preview Sale for Friends' members on Thursday, May 2 from 7 to 9 pm. Membership donations will be accepted at the door of the Preview Sale.

A wide variety of hardbacks, paperbacks, children's books, and records will be available at very reasonable prices. In addition, the 8mm films which were withdrawn from the library's collection will be for sale. The Free Table, a very popular feature of the mini book sale, will be repeated. Featured on the Free Table will be textbooks, Reader's Digest condensed books, and National Geographic magazines.

Donations for the sale are still being accepted. Barrels are located in the lobby of the library to collect books for the sale. Contributions of books to the library are tax deductible.

Kenneth Burrell, Book Sale chair, is looking for "a few good men and women" to help at the sale. If you are able to donate a couple of hours preparing for the sale or helping at the sale, please call 663-2004 to sign up.

If you have any questions about the sale, please call Kathy Carter at 828-6091.

Bookmobile changes schedule

The Bloomington Public Library Bookmobile will be off the road for the entire week of April 29 - May 3. Books checked out from the bookmobile which are due during that week may be returned at the library or on the bookmobile through May 10 without penalty. The bookmobile will be serviced at this time in preparation for the beginning of the summer 1985 schedule which will begin Monday, May 6.

The summer 1985 bookmobile schedule will feature several changes. New stops have been added at Cub Foods, O'Neil Park, Miller Park, and IAA. Stops which have been canceled include Magnolia Drive, Colton at Empire, W. Bissel at Madison, Hinshaw at W. Walnut, Lee at Hickory, and Eastland Mall at Kohl's. Time changes will affect the stops at Arcadia at Fairmont, Devonshire at E. Washington, Carl Drive at Wellington Way, Country Lane at Kingsbury Court, Brookshire Green at Pembroke, Fischer Drive, Eagle's parking lot, and Blooming Grove at Single Tree.

For a schedule of the actual times of the bookmobile stops, come to the main library, 205 E. Olive, ask at the bookmobile, look in the Bloomington Parks and Recreation summer brochure, or call extension services, 828-6091.

Operation Recycle needs volunteers

Operation Recycle is looking for volunteers who want to get actively involved in recycling. Needed are people who can help pick up recyclables in trucks, sort office paper, help repair trucks and drop boxes, help at recycle drives, and work on publicity.

Summer is traditionally a very busy time in recycling because more materials are coming in. It is, however, the season when it is more difficult to find volunteers.

Individuals can work for as little as 3 hours a month or as much time as they wish, according to Myra Gordon, recycling coordinator. The recycling center expects to process about 80 tons of material a month during the summer.

The next recycling drive will be Saturday, June 1, at the Sears, Eastland Parking lot and the ISU Turner Hall lot. OR will again be accepting office paper in addition to newspapers, aluminum cans, container glass, corrugated cardboard, grocery sacks, and tin cans.

Recyclers wishing to deposit materials before June 1 can use one of the OR's 3 dropoff locations or the OR buyback open Wednesday and Saturday from 9 am--noon.

Friends of BPL meeting

The Friends of Bloomington Public Library will hold their annual meeting on Monday, May 13 at 7:30 pm in the Community Room of the library, 205 E. Olive.

The friends of BPL are civic minded men and women who share a concern for the library and its service to the community. Throughout the year the Friends sponsor projects to provide funds for items the library could not purchase through its budget.

This year, the featured guest speaker at the Friends annual meeting will be Don Munson from WJBC. He will speak on "The History of Radio in McLean County." As operations manager of WJBC, Don is in charge of all news, promotions, and sports functions. He is no stranger to the Bloomington Public Library. He has spent many hours at the library doing research for the three books he has written on McLean County. He has always been supportive of the library and is a true "friend" to BPL.

Membership in the Friends of Bloomington Public Library is open to all who share the conviction that the library, books, and reading are important. The Friends are currently conducting their annual membership drive. Contributions are tax deductible. For membership information, stop at the library or call Kathy Carter, 828-6091. Membership donations will be accepted at the annual meeting.

ADAM

boxing clinic

ADAM--Adolescent Dads' Awareness Movement--is sponsoring a boxing clinic at 10 a.m. Saturday, May 4th at the Western Ave. Community Center, 600 N. Western Ave., Bloomington, IL. Jack Whittinghill, who has forty years of boxing experience and is founder of the Bloomington Boxer Club, will conduct the clinic.

Boxing can teach young people more than self defense. It can improve physical conditioning, increase self respect, and teach people to be good sports.

The clinic is free and is open to the public. For further information call 827-4368 or 827-4807.



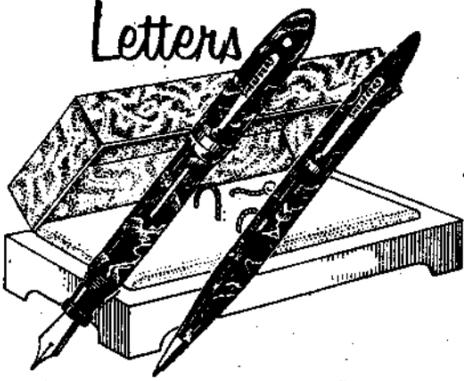
Sally Rogers in Champaign

Sally Rogers, a folk singer and instrumentalist who has appeared on Garrison Keillor's "A Prairie Home Companion," will appear in concert at 8 p.m., Wednesday, May 1, 1985 at the McKinley Presbyterian Church, Fifth and John Sts., Champaign. The concert is sponsored by WEFT-FM with support from the Illinois Arts Council. Tickets will be available at the door. For more information call Mary Ellen Page, Jr. at 359-9338.



GAS AND GERM WAR, an up-to-date account of the threat in A Higher Form of Killing, 274 pages. Send \$8.95 to RECON, Box 14602, Phila., PA 19134.

Letters



19th century crossword puzzles?

Dear Posties,

Are you kidding? 30 bucks for a paper that doesn't have a crossword puzzle? Dream on.

Actually, I'd love to give you thirty, but being a poor starving grad student . . . I'd have to cancel my subscription to Victorian Studies, and unless you all are willing to start a monthly column on major developments in the 19th C. novel, you'll have to make do with this pittance.

To answer your questions: the Water Dept. piece was mildly amusing, the tit pillows crude yet poignant, and I honestly cannot remember what you might possibly have said about compost. I read the Post precisely to get away from mouldy vegetation. Why not do a searing piece on Princess Di? A brilliant expose of Jackie O's UFO Diet? Engage in some tantalizing speculation on whether Elvis shot JFK? To mix your own metaphor, you're beating your plow into a sword when you could be turning up manure with it.

The very least you could have done would have been to invest the "valuable vintage" rotten excuse for a freebie with the power to cure cancer ("Find the hidden cross of Lourdes in this paper . . ."). But no. Insist on your moral rectitude. After all, it got you ten bucks out of this sucker, didn't it.

Keep up the good work.

--Doris

P.S.--Why not ask the Y for a full-page ad or two?

Would give more

Dear Post:

I would give more if I could, but I am on total social security disability and a fixed income.

Thank you,
W. T.

P.S. Keep up the good work.

Enjoys paper

Dear Post:

Please accept this donation in appreciation of the enjoyment and enlightenment your newspaper brings to me monthly. I look forward to upcoming issues. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

R.K.P.

DWI an expensive lesson

Post-Amerikan:

Recently I had to undergo the unfortunate hassles and expense of getting busted for a DWI. My blood alcohol content was .16. I had no business behind the wheel and was caught, OK! I made a mistake, I'm sorry, and it won't happen again! Not good enough.

In this county, the court usually sentences someone with no prior record to 1) one year court supervision, 2) court costs with a \$300.00 plus fine, and 3) assessment by an alcohol/drug treatment center. This can be very expensive.

First, are you up to representing yourself? Or are you entitled to the public defender--free of charge? You can pretty much count on one year court supervision for a guilty plea. Obviously, I'm no legal expert, so take it for what it's worth.

State statutes allow up to 10 days or 80 hours community service work in place of fines. If you're interested in a tradeoff like this, bring it up. Without trying to sound like a paid-for advertisement, you might find the volunteer experience quite rewarding in more ways than one.

DWI assessments are a pain in the ass. The Miranda Rule only lurks in the shadows. Everything you say can and will be held (against you) in your best interest\$, of course, at a modest sum. I think that the assessments and/or rehabilitation programs help a lot of people. But then some people are recommended for more help than they really need. Some policy guidelines are strict and behind the times. Attitudes are a bit more politically conservative in B-N, as we all know.

Any agency that is certified or licensed by the Secretary of State can provide an assessment. Brokaw Hospital charges \$90.00. Project Lighthouse (a non-profit agency) charges over \$120.00 for an assessment. You figure that one out. Family Interventions of Peoria Heights charges \$35.00. A wise old fool once said, "Son, the best is not always the most expensive."

The staff at Family Interventions is quite capable of recognizing and effectively helping people that need it. They're also able to recognize the one-time offender that really doesn't need any further assistance.

Back to saving a couple of bucks. Think of this: No attorney fee, \$50.00 court costs, and a \$35.00 assessment. That's \$85.00. And a little community service work could be a rewarding experience.

But most of all--Don't Drive Drunk!

--Merv

P.S. Beware of Project Ripoff!

Salmonella update

During the past several weeks, over 10,000 cases of Salmonella have been reported in Illinois. A total of 52 confirmed cases, including three possible secondary cases, have occurred in McLean County as of April 23.

The potential for secondary spread of Salmonella infections in Illinois exists within homes, schools, and food establishments. According to John Berger, Communicable Disease Coordinator at the McLean County Health Department, secondary infection results from transmission of the bacteria from individuals who are ill with Salmonella, or who were ill and have recovered but still shed the bacteria in their feces. In adults, the bacteria can remain approximately five weeks and may remain longer in children. Another source of secondary infection emanates from those persons who do not show symptoms of Salmonella but still shed bacteria.

Salmonella is transmitted through fecal-oral contact by handling and eating food that an infected person touched and contaminated, handling articles and material contaminated by an infected person, or touching contaminated areas of an infected person's clothing or body.

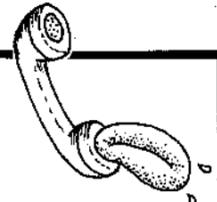
The McLean County Health Department is concentrating efforts on educating the public on means by which the spread of secondary infection can be prevented. Handwashing is the single-most effective method of eliminating the transmission of salmonellosis. Handwashing should be done after using the toilet, after diapering a child, cleaning the diapering service, or assisting a person with the toilet, and before preparing or eating food.

The McLean County Health Department urges that if any of the following symptoms develop--sudden onset of headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting--, consult a physician. A diagnostic stool specimen may then be indicated.

Illinois law is specific regarding when recovering patients may return to work or school. A patient must be isolated until clinically recovered. Individuals who are foodhandlers or are in a sensitive occupation, such as patient care, must have two consecutive negative stool samples not less than 72 hours apart.

Individual school districts may differ in their requirements for children returning to school after illness. However, Illinois law requires only that a child be clinically recovered.

For more information about Salmonella contact John Berger at the Health Department, 905 N. Main, Normal, or call him at 454-1161.



Phone sex under attack

Sex talk between consenting adults over their own private phone lines may become illegal. The "sex police" are looking for ways to "protect the children" and thereby tell the rest of us what we cannot do.

Just recently the first federal prosecution of a "pornographic telephone service" resulted in a 23-count indictment against a New York phone service, on the grounds of "inter-state transportation of obscene matter." The indictments allege that during 1983 some Utah children between the ages of 10 and 16 heard a pre-recorded telephone message containing "explicit sexual language." Evidence in the case includes transcriptions of some messages.

According to U.S. Attorney Brent Ward, who secured the indictments, "The effect of such messages upon young people who might tend to model their behavior on them is a serious concern." Ward also said that the children, all from the Salt Lake Valley, had agreed to testify when the case comes to court.

The number of children involved is less than 23, since some of the children made more than one telephone call. Ward refused to disclose how verbatim transcripts of the messages were obtained, but he said the children were not asked to make the calls.

Oh, really? Consider these points again:

1. All the kids are from Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. The kids had to get the telephone number from somewhere, dial the phone, and listen to the message.

3. The phone calls were all long distance, so somebody had to pay for them.

4. Some of the kids made more than one call.

5. Somebody recorded the messages.

Now what do you think is really going on here? Could it be that some Mormon parents conspired with federal authorities to exploit some children for the purpose of attacking a sexually-related adult activity they don't like? It wouldn't be the first time such a cynical use of children had been made. People are always claiming "we have to protect our kids" when they want to fire a homosexual, search lockers, close down bookstores, put prayer in school, or take the flouride out of the water. Even daylight savings time in April got sacrificed on the altar of "protecting the children."

If somebody didn't put the kids up to it, then they went to a heck of a lot of trouble on their own to listen to those dirty, filthy messages. Maybe they needed some sex education. Well, that got taken out of the schools to "Protect the Children." In any case, one thing is sure: The people under indictment didn't call the kids or force them to listen to those messages.

The kids are the key to this kind of case. In 1983 President Reagan signed a bill making illegal any

commercial phone service which features "obscene or indecent" language if it is available to minors.

Ay, there's the rub. How is a sex phone service going to determine if a caller is under age? You can't check i.d.'s over the phone. I'm afraid the "available to minors" clause may be the undoing of sex phone services. I'll bet that's what the Utah parents think, too.

But this case may be limited to only one kind of sex phone service. The kind I've heard about doesn't use pre-recorded messages and charges money, usually by billing the caller on his/her Master Charge or Visa or other acceptable credit card. That doesn't seem to be what happened in the Utah case.

But if the Utah kids got the number, made the calls, listened to them, and recorded them--what's to stop the them from using their parents' charge accounts? Especially if the folks are willing and ready to cooperate?

I think the real culprits were not indicted in this case: the parents who let their kids use the phone in this way. Isn't it the parents' responsibility to monitor what their own kids do? Does my use of my own private telephone line have to be restricted and subjected to legal prosecution just because some Mormons want to "protect" their children?

--Ferdurdurke

Your dog eats better than this hippie.



That's right. Sprouts, bean curd, Blatz beer. And do you know why? Because she works for the Post Amerikan. And the Post Amerikan is a non-profit organization and that means no salaries, wages, tips or other compensation for Ms. Hippie. But Ms. Hippie and the others like her at the Post Amerikan aren't complaining for their own sake--no, they just want to keep bringing you their wild propagandistic opinions and delightfully wry observations of the world around us. But that gets difficult when we have no money. Think of us as the Underprivileged Newspaper. And you could help. A \$10 donation costs a measly ten bucks. A subscription to the Post costs a measly \$4.00. That's just 33¢ a month. For the price of a lousy cuppa coffee you could make a group of needy lefties so happy. Think of it. Or buy one of our classy T-shirts. Or write us a letter telling us you love us. Is there anybody out there?

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