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## The Keep

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The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

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11-1981

### Volume 10, Number 7

Post Amerikan

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fake speed; Xian smut; minority ed; plastic goo

# POST AMERICAN

Bloomington-Normal

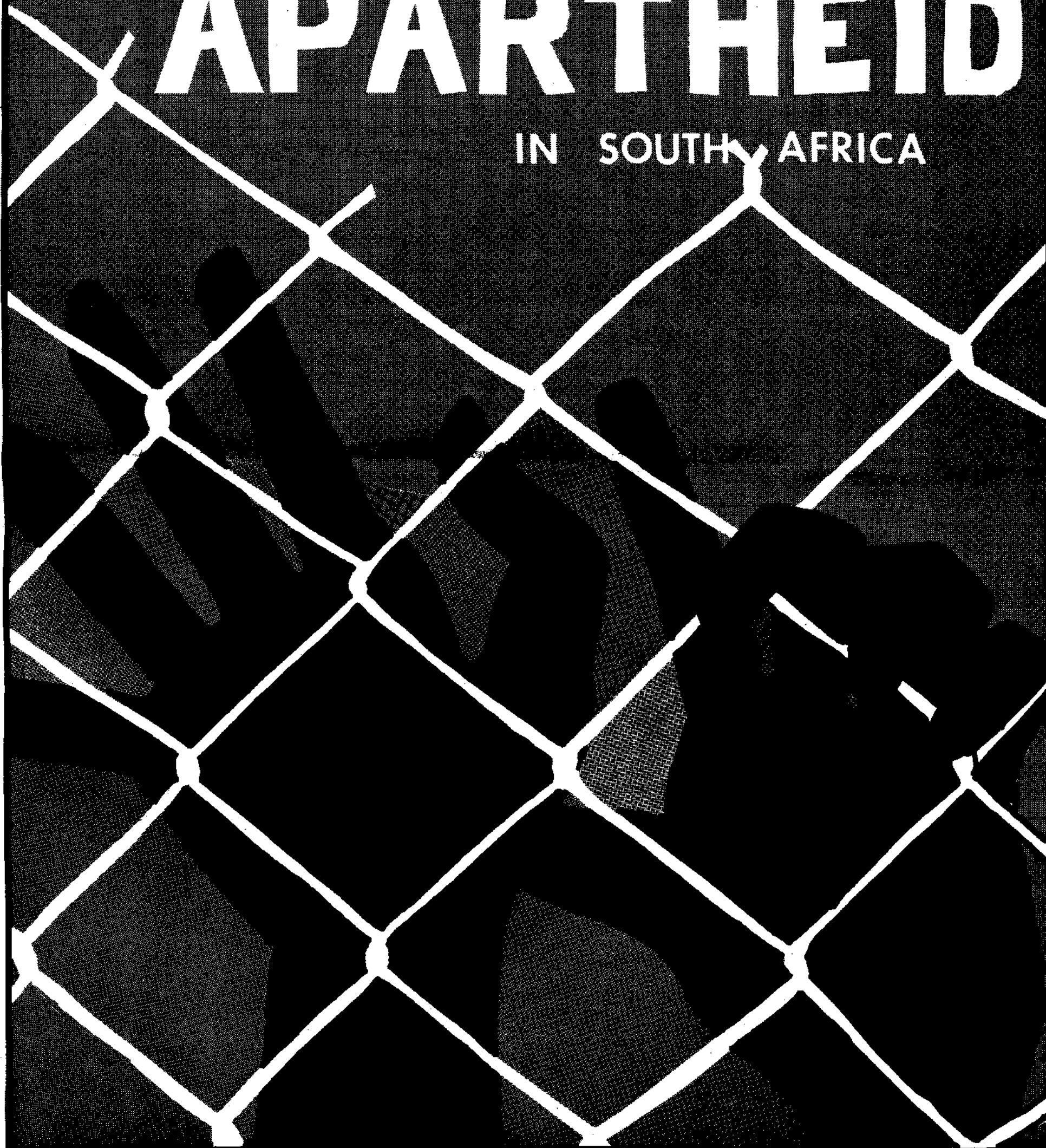
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Vol. 10 No. 7

Nov. 1981

# APARTHEID

IN SOUTH AFRICA



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**Plastification award**

# "Butter" label not the udder truth

The plastification award this month goes to College Hills Movies Four popcorn butter, which it isn't. The sign says it's butter--it even says "It's better with butter"--but it's really better with coconut oil, anhydrous milk fat, and artificial color. That's what the bottle it comes in says. At least this goo has had something to do with a cow at some point, which is more than you can say for phony coffee cream. Nevertheless, labelling stuff butter when it's not is a dangerous trend, no doubt related to the Movies Four labelling certain films entertainment when they're not.

The only theater we found that doesn't rig the popcorn butter is Eastland Cinema, where the guy said, "When we say butter, we mean butter." (However, if you'll turn your gaze to the decor of the lobby, you'll find that their definition of "plants" is not so pure.) The other theaters either admitted their butter is a sham or claimed that they actually don't know what they

grease their popcorn with, which I find rather alarming. The Castle advises you to bring your own popcorn if you can't handle their bogus butter, which is called Supergold Topping--yum.

How can Movies Four get by with calling theirs butter? The fraudulent coffee creams have to make up creative titles to avoid claiming relationships to cows. On the same principle, I suggest that Movies Four change their sign to something like Popcorn Yellower, Popcorn Lubricant, Popcorn Elonder, Popcorn Emollient, or the simple but forceful Popcorn Sog.

Then when I go to buy popcorn at the movies, I won't have to have a counter fit.●

--Phoebe Caulfield

Any suggestions for next month's Post-Amerikan Plastification Award? Just phone 'em in: 828-7232.



ABOVE: College Hills Movies 4 butter popcorn machine doesn't have any butter in it.

## About us

The Post-Amerikan is a worker controlled collective that puts out this paper. If you'd like to help, give us a call and leave your name with our wonderful answering machine. Then we'll call you back and give you the rap about the Post. You start work at nothing per hour and stay there. Everyone is paid the same. Ego gratification and good karma are the fringe benefits.

Decisions are made collectively by staff members at our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post has no editor or hierarchical structure, so quit calling up and asking who's in charge. Ain't nobody in charge.

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

Most of our material and inspiration for material comes from the community. We encourage you, the reader, to become more than a reader. We welcome

all stories and tips for stories, which you can mail to our office. The deadline for the next issue is Dec. 3.

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

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

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

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

## Post Sellers

### BLOOMINGTON

- Amtrak station, 1200 W. Front
- The Back Porch, 402½ N. Main
- Biasi's Drugstore, 217 N. Main
- Bus Depot, 523 N. East
- Common Ground, 516 N. Main
- Discount Den, 207 N. Main
- Gene's Drive-in, 1019 S. Main
- Haag Drugstore, 509 W. Washington
- K-Mart, at parking lot entrance off of Empire
- Kroger's, 1110 E. Oakland
- Last Page, 416 N. Main
- Law & Justice Center, West Front
- Main and Front, southwest corner
- Main and Washington, northeast corner
- Medusa's Adult World, 420 N. Madison
- Mel-O-Cream Doughnuts, 901 N. Main
- Mike's Market, 1013 N. Park
- Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire
- My Place, 424 N. Main
- Pantagraph (in front of building), 301 W. Washington
- The Park Store, Wood and Allin
- Red Fox, 918 W. Market
- Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main
- Steak n Shake, Locust and Clinton
- U.S. Post Office, 1511 E. Empire (at exit)
- U.S. Post Office, Center and Monroe
- Wash House, 609 N. Clinton
- Washington & Clinton, southeast corner

### NORMAL

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

### OUTTA TOWN

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

## good numbers

- Alcoholics Anonymous 828-5049
- American Civil Liberties Union 454-1787
- CETA 827-4026
- Clare House (Catholic Workers) 828-4035
- Community for Social Action 452-4867
- Connection House 829-5711
- Countering Domestic Violence (PATH) 827-4005
- Dept. of Children and Family Services 828-0022
- Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare (Social Security Admin.) 829-9436
- Dept. of Mental Health 828-4311
- Draft counseling 452-5046, 828-4035
- Gay Action/Awareness Union of McLean County 452-5852
- Gay People's Alliance (ISU) 828-9085
- HELP (transportation for handicapped & senior citizens) 828-8301
- Illinois Lawyer Referral Service 800-252-8916
- Kaleidoscope 828-7346
- McLean County Health Dept 829-3363
- Mobile Meals (for shut-ins) 828-8301

- God 1-800-JC5 -1000 (1-201-555-1212 in New Jersey)
- National Health Care Services (abortion assistance in Peoria) 691-9073
- National Runaway Switchboard 800-621-4000; in Illinois 800-972-6004
- Occupational Development Center 828-7324
- PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone Help) 827-4005
- Parents Anonymous 827-4005 (PATH)
- Planned Parenthood 827-8025
- Post-Amerikan 828-7232
- Prairie State Legal Services 827-5021
- Project Oz 827-0377
- Public Aid, McLean County 827-4621
- Rape Crisis Line 827-4005 (PATH)
- Small Changes Bookstore 829-6223
- Sunnyside Neighborhood Center 827-5428
- TeleCare 828-8301
- Unemployment Compensation/ Job Service 827-6237
- United Farmworkers Support Group 452-5046
- Women's Switchboard 800-927-5404

# No-nukes highway hijinx



Last Saturday I participated in that anti-nuke caravan, and I want to share with you and the readers some of our experiences.

My involvement started in Decatur where we rented a Ryder semi-tractor and flatbed trailer, onto which we transferred a 1000 gallon yellow plastic farm fertilizer tank with radioactive symbols painted on it. We dropped an "ionization type" home smoke detector into the tank, so that it really would be radioactive.

We drove to the Clinton nuke site--the visitor's center--it was the first time I'd been there. As we left Clinton towards the center on Ill. Rt. 10, I was really impressed by what a pretty little valley we passed through--the trees were just turning--very serene, yet death lurked just around the corner. We pulled into the visitor center parking lot and were greeted by a dozen or so fellow protesters, a TV camera crew, and several Ill. Power goons with yellow hardhats and cameras. We revised our plans (we were 80 minutes behind schedule), secured our signs, and departed.

We pulled onto Rt. 10 and headed for Rt. 51 (Clinton). If and when the Clinton nuke starts operating, many trucks a year will follow this route; many more will converge onto this route, coming from other nukes, because the Morris dump serves many states. At the first stop sign intersection was the John Warner Hospital. We turned north and a couple blocks later pulled over next to an elementary school yard. If you think that sounds incredible--trucks hauling plutonium, named for Pluto, the god of hell, would get so close to an assembly of innocents--just talk to the people of Johnson County, Colo., where truckers hauling open trailers of uranium are routinely parked in their downtown next to schools, businesses, and restaurants.

We were paranoid about the whole event, so we left all our Pocket Rockets (amphetamines) and Left-Handed Cigarettes at home. But we wondered how many drivers would have been under the influence of speed, grass, booze, fatigue, and the time pressure of keeping that expensive rig moving to make a living. Most over-the-road drivers are professionals concerned with safety, but the human error potential is something to be considered nonetheless.

As we drove into Bloomington-Normal, the people didn't know what hit them until we were past them. We went through town for the sake of publicity--more people would see us--though the actual route would bypass B-N via the interstate loop on the outskirts of town.

We passed the Woodhill Towers, YMCA, Ill. Wesleyan, County Jail, Library, and on out to the Union 76 truck stop, where we broke for lunch with our truck of poison outside. After lunch, we went back to Brandtville, then north on 51 thru B-N, past the ISU football crowd, onto Rt. 55 and north. We bypassed most of the small towns; we got off at Pontiac because we could cruise through town and get back on the interstate easily. We stopped at the mall in Pontiac and distributed some leaflets. Generally speaking, we got a good reception there--people were concerned, alarmed, and downright hostile toward nuclear power. We continued on to Rt. 47, turned north, and drove through the country. Again, like on the road from the nuke plant to the interstate, we encountered more farm machinery. I'd rather have slow moving tractors, wagons, and combines than heavy semis rolling 55-65 mph with their toxic cargo. We drove past strip mines, house trailers, vacation homes, restricted areas, cooling ponds, homes, natural gas lines, high power electricity transmission lines, right up to the Morris

Dumpsite--the gate was locked, and there were a lot of company goons inside taking pictures of us. We let loose the last of our balloons and turned around (the balloons show where the radioactivity would blow if it were released from the truck). Pretty uneventful--I was wishing we'd had 1% of nuclear power's subsidies.

We could've put on a hell of a show, with figures in sackcloth capes, faces painted out, scythes, and so on, ghost riders in the cab of that semi, more ghosts preceding us down the main streets of all those towns, passing out the pamphlets, releasing balloons, etc. It also would have been nice to have a couple big black Cadillac hearses following us--a much better visual message to get people's attention.

As it was, we got back on the interstate (took a small detour to visit friends) and headed home. At Bloomington I left the semi and Diesel Dick continued on to Decatur to return our rented rig, and then back to B-N. The rest of us owe many thanks to that courageous and generous gear jammer for his time and efforts.

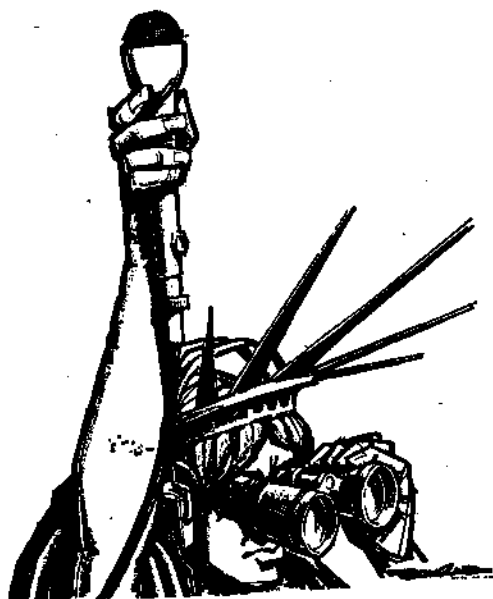
I should mention the highlight of our little detour. We pulled into this sleepy little one-horse town and parked the rig, to walk half a block to our friend's house. I headed the other way to get a twelve-pack to wet our whistle. The driver climbed down out of the rig, and this guy stepped out onto his porch, screamin' "Get that thing out of here!" The driver said, "What?" and this guy--turns out he's the mayor--kept screamin' "Do you know how to get out of town??" The driver said, "It's not really nuke waste--it's a protest!" The mayor grinned, said, "Well, that's all right--come on over and have a drink--how're you doin'?" It's good to know that there's at least one mayor concerned about the danger of nuke waste and ready to put his backbone where his mouth is.

-- Merna

## Spying on teens

# Eyes and ears (and brains) in short supply

cpf



Bloomington Police Chief Donald Story and the city liquor commission are prepared to develop a network of volunteer citizen spies to combat teenage immorality.

The plan fortunately received a slight setback in October, however, when the Teenage Liquor Concern Committee declined to use its members as undercover plants to monitor teenagers in liquor stores.

"What needs to be developed," Chief Story was quoted as saying in the Pantagraph, "is...people who are willing to tell us when something illegal has happened and are willing to testify. We really have to depend on the eyes and ears of the community."

Those eyes and ears are needed to spot teenagers attempting to buy liquor, Story believes.

Two years ago, Bloomington made a handful of arrests by stationing undercover officers inside cooperating liquor stores. But relying on paid officers proved too expensive, so Chief Story thought some patriotic citizens might be willing to spy on the kids for free.

"The use of volunteers for interior surveillance has a lot of potential," Story told the Pantagraph Sept. 11. "It very definitely could be a successful program."

It could still be a "success"--if the police chief can find another organization to provide the volunteers. The Teenage Liquor Concern Committee (TLC) decided in early October to stay out of the program--too many questions about legal liability, they said.

According to the Pantagraph, committee members also feared "that teenagers might regard TLC members as informants if they participated in the surveillance program."

Not that they would be informants--just that teenagers' drug- and alcohol-fogged minds would perceive them as informants.

Chief Story also believes that bartenders should be licensed, perhaps to weed out some of the unsavory types who have criminal convictions in their backgrounds. "We have some people selling liquor who have such questionable backgrounds that they shouldn't be doing it," the Pantagraph quoted Story. "We have people who have sold narcotics who are bartending."

We also have a convicted wiretapper who's a chief of police, don't we, Don?.

--Mark Silverstein



# County jail no place for kids

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In the middle or so of our fair community of Bloomington is located the McLean County Law and "Justice" Center. For our purposes, let's use the term justice very loosely from here on in. Inside the Law and Justice Center are housed individuals in our county who, for a variety of reasons, are either considered too dangerous to be on the loose or

considered deserving of punishment. These individuals are children, our children, the children of this community.

In the correctional literature, incarceration is to have four purposes: 1) reformation, 2) incapacitation, 3) retribution, 4) deterrence. The environment in

which these kids live is one of bars and locks. These are not deterrent qualities, nor are they reformatory; therefore, incapacitation and retribution are the McLean County jail's purposes. Kids in jail become tomorrow's prison population. Most adults in prison today were institutionalized as children.

I don't know what kind of rehabilitation programs they are utilizing in this warehouse; what I do know is that these kids share the same jail confines as the adults. I further know that there are indeed some forms of contact between the adult jail population and these children.

Let us consider some of the scientific evidence concerning institutionalization along with one of the theories which explains crime. It seems that the individual's self-identity is a reflection of the way others react to him/her. Furthermore, self-worth is also a reflection of others' reactions. What are we saying to children about themselves when we place them in chains and cages? Soon the child begins to see this image and acts it out; we have what is called a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Second, we cannot produce positive change by brutalizing them; they only end up rejecting their rejectors. One last point worth mentioning is that criminals learn to be criminals from other criminals. These children up there should not be in contact with the adults.

Some of the other results of jailing are worth mentioning. We provide a manner in which individuals with strange and perverted needs can fulfill their authoritarian desires. From my contact with individuals who work in this type of situation, I believe that this often happens.

I cannot understand why we continue to jail these kids in the face of empirical, scientifically proven evidence about the bad effects of institutionalizing and incarcerating children. I can, however, offer some probable reasons. The need to have revenge outweighs constructive and positive thinking. How can we come to terms with what we are doing; how can we treat kids like animals? I think that the answer lies in who is incarcerated. We do know that those in prison are predominantly of the lower class and for the most part minorities. I feel that it would be safe to assume the children incarcerated in the McLean County Law and Justice Center come from families of low social status and power. Studies have shown that lower class kids have not cornered the market on criminal behavior; rather they have cornered the market on police scrutiny and their behavior is more likely to be handled formally through the courts.

At any rate, I contend that there is an American phenomenon involved here. No one becomes upset until we alienate the middle class. As with drugs in the 60s, no one was alarmed until they caused problems in the good families and neighborhoods. My conscience cannot let this go by unprotested.

J. Michael Olivero  
Criminologist

## State Farm Insurance wrecks homes

Because State Farm Insurance Company had the money to buy them, three perfectly fine houses at the corner of Jefferson and Gridley streets were demolished in late October. State Farm believes the land could be better used for storing idle automobiles. Every additional parking lot contributes to the blighted appearance of the downtown area, and furthers its deterioration. As a major employer, State Farm could relieve the pressure for more downtown parking lots by promoting incentives for employees who use the bus, walk, or form car pools. Wouldn't a cash bonus convince enough employees that they don't need to drive their own cars to work each day? A program of such incentives would be more civic-minded than most of State Farm's community service contribution.



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# Minorities face setbacks in education

The MidAmerica Association of Educational Opportunity Program Personnel, an organization working with minorities and poor students in secondary and postsecondary education, sponsored a leadership conference for some of its members on Sept. 28-30 in South Beloit, Illinois. At that conference one of the keynote speakers was Hugh Henderson, a black man who is Secretary for the Department of Employee Relations for the State of Wisconsin.

In that address he made several chilling predictions for minorities and poor people in the 80's, but he also challenged us to confront this decade with our swords sharpened. His predictions were based on what we have seen so far from the Reagan Administration and from the conservative philosophy that is sweeping the country. That conservative philosophy will have greater and greater impact in our lives as we wade into the 80's.

Mr. Anderson told us that social unrest will grow. And there will be a growing selfishness directed from those people who have jobs against those who don't. Such selfishness will arise out of the fear of the "haves" that they will lose their livelihoods, that they will join the ranks of the "have-nots." There will be fights over jobs between every conflicting group--blacks and whites, men and women, husbands and wives, old and young. If that happens,

many of the gains of the civil rights movement will be lost. He suggested that already some of the coalitions formed during that time are breaking down.

Besides social unrest and fear-motivated selfishness, Mr. Henderson sees growing crime and violence; for those are the conditions that arise when the country is in economic trouble. According to him, the "haves" may have reason to fear, because those who do not have are going to try to take from those who do. As a result, more people--minorities and the poor, that is--will go to prison.

Those in political power know the score; that is, they know that we are heading into this situation. Yet they are unwilling to do anything about it. In the Wisconsin legislature this session, for instance, there are no bills that will help equal opportunity or keep young people out of street trouble. Instead, there are three new bills to build new prisons. The legislators seem to be concerned with putting people who are in trouble away, rather than with helping them.

In addition, there is a new game in town. The game is called "Blamesmanship." Here is the way it works: Employers blame schools and parents for unmotivated, unproductive workers; workers blame employers for outdated equipment. Social workers blame defense industry workers for taking away their jobs; defense industry workers blame the social services for eating up too much of the tax money that should be spent on higher-paying jobs for them. Whites blame blacks...Blacks blame whites...Christians blame Jews...And on, and on, and on. Blamesmanship is a ridiculous game perpetrated by the Powerful against groups of the Powerless. No matter who is to blame, THE PROBLEMS ARE STILL THERE. As long as They can keep us playing that game, and thus keep us at each other's throats, the less likely we are to find solutions



support itself. And with the federal government influencing the states to cut back in the same areas, how can a son or daughter from such a family hope to go on to school? They can't. Under this new administration the already-disadvantaged are told to stay that way.

Given the times we are in and the time we are approaching, we've got to recognize coalition as the only plausible game in town. We must pool our resources in coalitions with groups with which we perhaps have never cooperated before. Only with the strength of several groups as support can we hope to protect the interests of each of those groups. Only with the strength of multiple-group coalition can we hope to attain the power to address our problems.

It is going to be increasingly important that we pay attention to what our congressmen and congresswomen are doing. We need to talk to them about the issues we favor and the issues we oppose. Minority groups have not been in the habit of writing to their legislators. However, such a tactic must be employed if we are to protect, over the next decade, what quality of life we have. Legislators respond to input from people in their districts.

A good example is congressional response to the Social Security issue. The American public responded to the mere threat of a cutback with such outrage that their vote-susceptible legislators heard them. As a result, the Reagan Administration backed off of any threatened cuts. We must make our legislators represent the concerns of minorities and poor people, or surely we will be trampled in the haste for retrenchment.

Mr. Henderson strongly concluded that educators must not stand by and watch the Affirmative Action gains lost for minority students. If education is one way out of the social dilemma for minorities and poor people in this country, educators have the obligation to get together with others and send a loud message to the lawmakers. In addition, educators have the obligation to let students in on the gaming that is required of them for survival in the 80's. Disadvantaged students must know who is taking advantage of them and why. But, more important, they must know how to turn the advantage for their own purposes. If the educational structures in which we work cannot support the teaching of this survival skill, we still need to find a way to teach it. It is that important.

--Julia Visor

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Rachel Burger/cpf

to the problems. And the more likely they are to continue to oppress us all.

Already attempts are being made to further exclude minorities and poor people from postsecondary education. Major cutbacks in federal financial aid go hand-in-hand with cutbacks in a poor family's ability to

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November

The other night, after spending a couple of hours laughing at the dialogue of "Hawaii 5-0," which is not supposed to be funny, and at "Saturday Night," which is, I was still not sleepy, so I decided to check out the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN) and see what the Christians were up to. They, too, are usually good for a laugh.

But what I saw on my screen that night outraged even me. I used to think "Soap" was a little racy, but what CBN was broadcasting that night made "Soap" seem as pure as "Captain Kangaroo."

The show was full of everything the Christians say they can't tolerate: semi-clothed women, illicit and illegal relationships, anti-family biases, strong female characters who outwit all the men and are not content to be homemakers, weak male characters who allow the women to outwit them and allow them to be something other than homemakers, role reversals, interracial affairs, the whole shot.

I was shocked. I was further disturbed that the show was sponsored by Time-Life, Inc.

This is what I saw on CBN:

First we saw these two men who obviously have a very traditional, stereotyped, gay relationship. Peter, who is Chinese (and very probably Communist, or at least heathen), stays at home all the time. He does all the cooking, cleaning, shopping, and all other housework.

Bentley, who is white, has a job outside the home. He works as an attorney and clearly supports both himself and his "friend."

That is bad enough, but there is more.

Also living in the house, a relative newcomer to the situation, is a seductive, voluptuous, nubile 16-year-old girl called Kelly. She walks around scantily clad most of the time, and when she wears dresses there is no doubt in anyone's mind that she is a rather fully developed little Lolita.

She seems not to go to school, nor does she have a job. It is clear that Bentley is supporting her, too. She sometimes stays at home with Peter, and sometimes she goes to work with Bentley. She does no work; she is there only so he (and the viewing audience) can take in all her "charms."



She seductively refers to Bentley as her "uncle," and he calls her his "niece." I imagine they had to think up this story so the neighbors couldn't complain.

But it is clear that they are not kin. At one point Bentley's secretary, seeing how much work she has to do and that Kelly does nothing, asks Kelly how she might become a "niece," too.

And it does not stop there!

As if Kelly doesn't see enough action on the home front, she herself is involved in yet another sordid sexual triangle! She has a girlfriend,

Ginger--a very intimate girlfriend, if you catch my drift. The two women spend a whole lot of time together, much of it in Kelly's bedroom "talking."

And the two of them also have a boyfriend--as if they needed one. His name is Howard. He and the girls spend a lot of time at the beach. This is obviously another flimsily disguised attempt to show women in wet, clinging clothes. Just the sort of tantalizing titillation CBN claims to hate.

The only thing that seems to be missing in this scandalous show is bestiality. But I am sure that eventually one of the people involved will buy a couple of rather large dogs (one male, one female, so nobody's particular perversion will be overlooked) to complete the set.

I am not sure what can be done about such smut on television. CBN is privately owned and operated, so the public's hands are somewhat tied. But one thing you can do, if you are as outraged by this kind of programming as I am, is write to the local Telecable office and demand that the CBN be taken off the air in this community. We do not have to tolerate this caliber of programming, especially on a cable channel we must pay for.

Another thing you could do is write to Time-Life, Inc. and tell them you are going to boycott their publications unless they stop sponsoring such godless smut. I know that means a sacrifice--no Time, no Life, no Sports Illustrated. But we as people will have no time for life if this is any example of the sports CBN wants illustrated.

Act now, before it's too late!

By the way, CBN calls this program "Bachelor Father."

I call it "Bachelor Filth."

## Ideological eunuch?

A memo signed Oct. 8, 1976, by Andrew Bailey, then chief of the mining operations branch of the Department of Interior's Geological Survey, instructed his staff: "When the Geological Survey has the lead in preparing environmental statements, inflammatory words such as defiled, disturbed, devastated, ravaged, gouged, scarred and destroyed should not be used. These are words used by the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, environmentalists, homosexuals, ecologists and other ideological eunuchs opposed to developing mining resources."

Sounds a lot like Interior Secretary James Watt, you say. Well, Watt recently chose Bailey to serve as acting chief of the Geological Survey's conservation division--another move that wasn't likely to please the 1.1 million ideological eunuchs who signed the Sierra Club's petition to have Watt ousted. For his part, Bailey admits that he signed the 1976 memo but claims that he didn't actually read it. "It's just one of those things that just arrived on his desk," a spokesperson for Bailey told the New York Times.

--In These Times

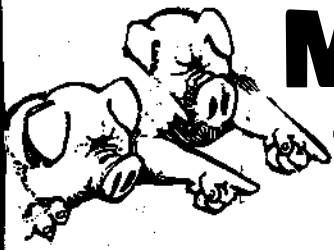
Tuesday

50¢ beer night

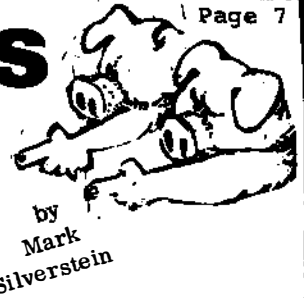


424 N. Main

9-1 T-Th, 9-2 F-S



# Miscellaneous outrages you may have missed



## Some awareness

From Oct. 5 through Oct. 9, the National Organization for Women sponsored Rape Awareness Week. With speakers, films, panel discussions, even a Take Back the Night March (attended by 50 women), the week of programs provided material for media coverage every day--that is, if the media were interested.

Illinois State University's student newspaper, the Vidette, didn't bother to cover any of Rape Awareness Week's events. Instead, the paper capped off the week Oct. 9 by publishing a special pull-out section titled "Picking Up," which even included suggested opening lines to use in bars.

## Slave labor

McLean County Jail administrator Gary Ploense has some strong opinions about prisoners performing work while doing time--and performing that work for free. "I'm not going to ask the county to allocate money for prisoners to do work," Ploense told the Pantagraph. "By law I can force them to work."

One prisoner regularly washes and waxes Ploense's car. "As long as I'm the jail superintendent, I should have the shiniest car around," Ploense bragged to the Pantagraph.

Ploense once argued that the Post-Amerikan should be prohibited from the county jail because a rolled-up copy would make a formidable weapon.

## Gen Tel lies

Based on a new decision from the Federal Communications Commission, Gen Tel will be charging almost double for installing telephones starting Nov. 1.

The FCC decision, and all the public relation explanations that you read about the increases, will explain that the phone company is now charging exactly what it costs the company to complete the phone installation.

Previously, the PR rap goes, the phone company charged only about 45% of the actual cost of installing phones. Now they are charging 100%.

"The FCC decision was based on the philosophy that telephone users should pay for what they get when they get it," the Pantagraph's explanatory article said.

So how come the rates for business installation and residential installation are still different? Does it really cost Gen Tel more to hook up a phone at a downtown store than it does to hook one up in the apartment upstairs?

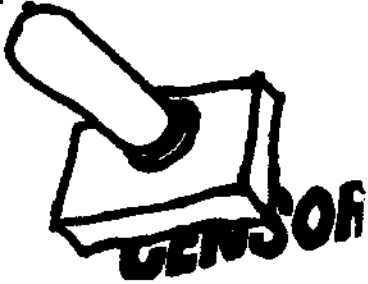
## Underwhelming support

Bloomington School Superintendent George Stimeling told the school board Oct. 21 that "a significant number of students support the board's (strict) stand on drugs and alcohol," according to the Pantagraph.

Stimeling based his contention on the flimsy evidence of a survey which polled 66 sophomores and only 46 seniors. But there are 414 sophomores and 353 seniors in the school. Even with his hand-picked sample, Stimeling got only 77% of the second-year students to say they support his policies.

## Dumb or racist?

Tofu is becoming more widely known in the United States as a cheap, versatile, and nutritious food. For 2000 years, according to The Book of Tofu, tofu has served as "the backbone of Oriental vegetarian diets." So it is either ignorance, racism, or both which leads the Pantagraph's editorial writer to refer to tofu solely as "that soybean substitute for hamburger."



## Always known

"A police department is like a small community. Word gets around, is spread among the officers. It's just like a bunch of women talking. 'Hey, did ya know that so and so had a problem with such and such?' Once someone is identified to the police, he continues to be known."

--Bloomington police officer Rick Davis, Sept. 2, 1981, speaking in a discussion after the film Rape Culture sponsored by the Rape Crisis Center.

## Public, but boring

Bloomington-Normal's Joint Cable Television Committee seems ready to fight for the existence of public access studio and public access programming. But the committee does not seem to care if the programming has any content.

In its second report to the city councils, the committee says that it "very much agrees" with a policy suggested by Chris Rollins, who supervises Decatur's public access studio. "Mr. Rollins indicated that it is a good policy to avoid even mild controversies to the extent possible," the committee reported. An example of the controversies to be avoided: Decatur has a Planned Parenthood program which is "somewhat controversial."

Eliminating controversy would completely subvert the intent of public access as it was originally written into FCC regulations governing cable television.

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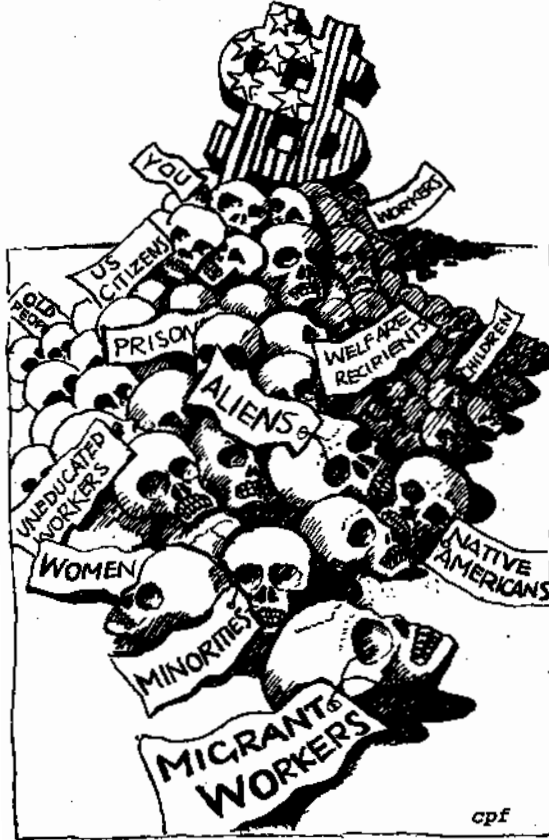
# All people's Congress blasts budget cuts

Detroit--A coalition of widely differing people--Haitian refugees, gay activists, American Indian groups, veterans' organizations, former political fugitive Bernadine Dohrn--met Oct. 16-18 to express their anger at President Reagan's budget cuts and to plan a strategy for making their opposition heard.

The 2500 participants at the All People's Congress at Detroit's Cobo Hall held workshops and planning sessions to protest administration reductions in social services.

"This is one of the few gatherings for the Left that has taken place in the last few years," said Dohrn, a one-time Weather Underground fugitive who surrendered to authorities last December. She was joined by representatives of more than 100 left-wing political, labor, and social groups from 41 states.

The groups included Northern Irish Aid, the New York Association of Haitian Workers, the Committee of Lesbian and Gay Male Socialists, the American Indian Movement, and Chilean Trade Unionists in Exile. Other representatives came from Chicago-area veterans, the National Tenants Union, several neighborhood groups, and a number of women from Detroit's



Mother of Our Savior Roman Catholic Church.

Irene Norwood, 54, said she had traveled from Chicago, where she represents the community council of South Austin, a poor, black neigh-

borhood. "I just feel if we don't do anything about Reagan, we're just going to be left--period," said Norwood.

Norwood also said her family lost two sources of regular income after Reagan took office. Her daughter lost her CETA job, and her son's extended unemployment benefits were cut off.

"I'm fed up with the whole Reagan thing," she said. "People have got to have power if we all get together."

Larry Holmes of New York, an organizer of the congress, said the meeting was not intended to be partisan. He asked a responsive crowd: "Are we trying to let the Democrats off the hook?"

"No," the crowd shouted back.

"There is only one party--the Republicrats," Holmes said.

Holmes indicated that the congress would draw up a schedule for protest marches in major cities, shopping mall sit-ins, and eventually a mass march on Washington.

--ZNS

## King to run again for top pig slot

On Friday Oct. 30 former Bloomington Police Chief Harold Bosshardt announced he was withdrawing his candidacy for the post of McLean County sheriff on the Republican ballot.

But within hours, former Sheriff John King held a news conference formally announcing his candidacy for the post he so willfully disgraced until his replacement by Steve Brien in 1978.

King, well-known in McLean County for his displays of personal hygiene, used the news conference to blast Brien's policies of educating cops. King stated that McLean County needed a return to police basics and not out-of-state educational programs for sheriff's deputies.

King affirmed he would run on his record, and return the McLean County sheriff's police back to "police basics."

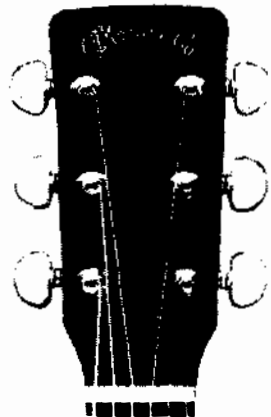
King's ideas of basics and the record of which he is so proud includes the systematic beating of county jail inmates, denial of basic human rights, and the evasion of federal investigations. King would provide the perfect local complement to the enforcement of laws under the Reagan administration.

--Jay Tea



Repeat sheriff candidate John King ponders his snotty campaign against incumbent Steve Brien.

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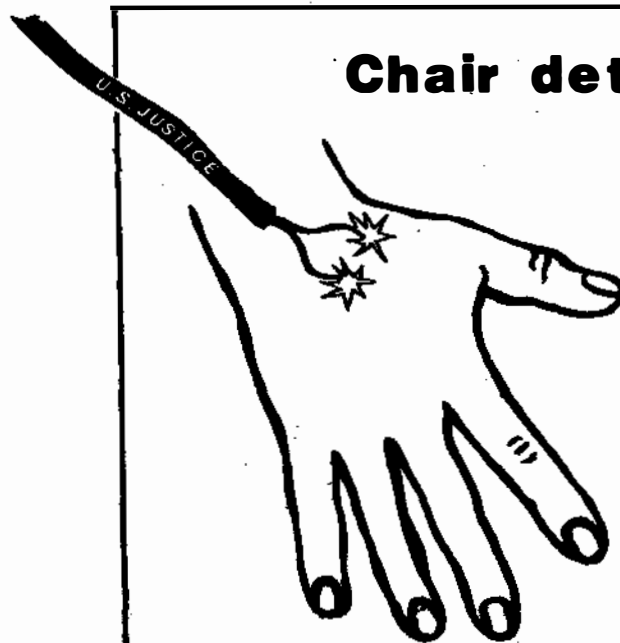
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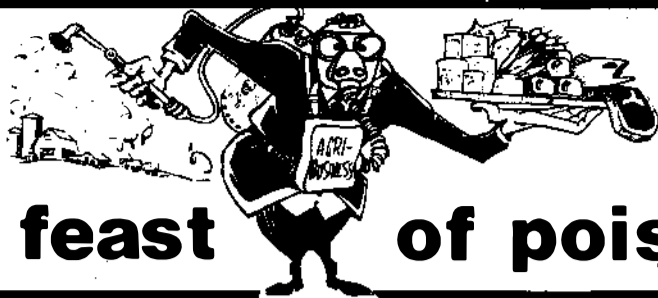
## Chair deterred Florida official

The Florida assistant attorney general, George Georgieff, said that he has personal experience which leads him to believe that the electric chair deters some killers. He says it kept him from choking one of his ex-wives to death. The lawyer says that many years ago he was choking one of his ex-wives during a fight. He says he saw her eyes begin to pop out and then in his mind's eye he saw the electric chair. . . .

"It deterred me," he said.

--Associated Press





# Food-- A feast of poisons

If you think that the plastic shrubbery outside your local fast food franchise is disgusting, you might be surprised to find out that the food sold inside is as artificial as the bushes. Yes, folks, it's true. Science has determined that it is cheaper and more efficient to use chemical preservatives, flavorings, and color in food than it is to leave the food in its natural state. (Heaven forbid a food item that doesn't stay fresh for three years, taste like candy and accent one's wardrobe!) Not only are most foods laced with chemical additives, they are usually saturated with pesticides and refined sugar, all of which have negative effects on our bodies.

Pesticides, chemicals sprayed on growing food to keep insects and rodents away, and herbicides, to kill weeds, often contain severely hazardous chemicals. Ethylene dibromide (EDB) for example is a commonly used pesticide that causes cancer, mutations, and genetic defects in laboratory animals. Tetrachlorodibenzop-dioxin (TCDD) is a deadly herbicide that triggers the same effects.

The use of this type of chemicals is definitely political. Four billion pounds of pesticides are produced yearly. Scientific firms that test the safety of the chemicals are sometimes under contract by major pesticide companies, and the validity of the results is questionable. Also, the term "safe" is very vague. Of the 6,975 chemical pesticides the EPA calls "safe" for food use, 940 of them cause cancer in laboratory animals. I don't call that safe. The EPA, however, believes that the farmers "need" these chemicals to produce food and thus the EPA's blessing to poison the crops.

Although some pesticides are being banned, that doesn't stop the problem. DDT was banned for use in 1970. The ban arrested the use of DDT in the U.S. but not its production. Since then DDT has been shipped to countries like Guatemala where its use is unregulated. Guatemalans use DDT on their

crops, export them to the States, and the DDT legally appears on our dinner tables.

That's not the only problem with banning. Remember good old EDB, the delicious carcinogen? At the present, the EPA is trying to remove it from the market, whereas the USDA has been promoting it for years and even requires its use on certain fruits.

Chemical food additives are equally dangerous. Ten Talents, a whole foods cookbook by Frank and Rosalie Hurd, describes the following chemical flavorings in ice cream:

"Diethyl glucol, a cheap chemical used

as an emulsifier instead of eggs, is the same chemical used in antifreeze and in paint removers.

"Piperonal is used in place of vanilla. This is a chemical used to kill lice.

"Ethyl acetate is used to give ice cream a pineapple flavor. It is also used as a cleaner for leather and textiles and its vapors have been known to cause chronic liver, lung, and heart damage.

"Amyl acetate is used for its banana flavor. It is also used as an oil paint solvent."

The list is longer, but I'm sure you get the point.

This grim situation could be avoided. Chemical pesticides and herbicides could be replaced by organic farming techniques, and chemical food additives could be replaced by real food. Unfortunately, all good things (solar energy, the ERA, gay rights) take time. The acceptance of change is slow.

Until then, eating as naturally as possible is important.

Hopefully, the situation will get better. If not, we might find ourselves better off eating plastic shrubs than food!

--Holly

Sources: Natural Guide to Whole Foods Medical Self-care, issue #14  
Ten Talents Cookbook



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- 12:30 & 6:30 Your rights and responsibilities as utility consumers
- 1 & 5:30 What you always wanted to know about budget billing...Part II
- 1:30 & 6 Fix-it up! with a little help from the City of Bloomington
- 2:30 to 3:30 & 7 to 8 Movies and Slide Shows

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## Book burning coming right up

Librarians and teachers have been plagued recently by organizations (mostly conservative, extremist, and/or right-wing) wanting to ban books, films, and magazines. The following list contains some of the challenged materials. An asterisk indicates that the material was restricted, altered, or removed. A quick scan of the list should leave no doubt about what ideas the book-banning organizations find threatening enough to kill.

- American Heritage Dictionary, 1969 ed.
- Rudolfo A. Anaya, Bless Me, Ultima\* (burned by the Bloomfield, New Mexico, school board)
- Isaac Asimov, Treasury of Humor
- Peter Benchley, Jaws
- Judy Blume, eight works including Are You There, God? It's Me, Margaret
- Richard Brautigan, The Pill vs. the Springhill Mine Disaster\* and The Revenge of the Lawn
- Raymond Briggs, Father Christmas
- Eldridge Cleaver, Soul on Ice
- Avery Corman, Kramer vs. Kramer
- Bill Cosby, "Bill Cosby on Prejudice" (a film)\*
- Diagram Group, Man's Body
- Esquire magazine
- Essence magazine
- Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Inc., Level 1 Reader
- Nathaniel Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter

- Ernest Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms\*
- Nat Hentoff, This School Is Driving Me Crazy
- Herman Hesse, several titles
- Aldous Huxley, Brave New World\*
- Shirley Jackson, "The Lottery" (film)\*
- Ken Kesey, One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
- Ursula K. LeGuin, Left Hand of Darkness
- Mad magazine\*
- Mademoiselle magazine\*
- George Orwell, 1984
- Mario Puzo, Godfather
- Herman Raucher, Summer of '42
- Philip Roth, Portnoy's Complaint
- J.D. Salinger, Catcher in the Rye\*
- Eric Segal, Love Story
- Maurice Sendak, Where the Wild Things Are
- William Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice
- Alexander Solzhenitsyn, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich
- Sports Illustrated magazine\*
- John Steinbeck, Grapes of Wrath and Of Mice and Men
- Studs Terkel, Working
- Alvin Toffler, Future Shock
- Mark Twain, Huckleberry Finn •
- Excerpts from Limiting What Students Shall Read, copyright 1981 by the Association of American Publishers, the American Library Association, and the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

# Old maids and young at summer camp

Elizabeth Levy, Come Out Smiling (Delacourte Press).

Come Out Smiling recounts one summer at camp in the life of 14-year-old Jennifer Mandel. Written from Jenny's point of view, the book manages to catch many of the nuances of feeling that young women experience when dealing with sex, sexuality, and independence.

The particular problem here is how Jenny will handle the fact that her favorite counselor, Peggy, is involved in a lesbian relationship with Anne, another counselor.

Camp Sacajawea (remember the Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark?) is run by Miss Tess, a 70-year-old feminist, who strongly believes that liberation can come about only by instilling a sense of fierce competition and fairness in young women. Miss Tess is believed to be an old maid; Jenny wonders if she's still a virgin. We learn later, however, about Miss Geraldine, the nurse who runs the camp with Miss Tess. Although everything is very discreet, we now know that Miss Tess does not sleep alone in that big bed in the main house.

The girls are constantly lectured about the ability of women to achieve. Although they make fun of Miss Tess, you can tell that her attempts to boost confidence are highly successful and that the girls are fascinated by her identification with American Indian culture.

The author depicts the girls at an age before they are sexually aware. But they are terribly insecure, lying about how far they have gone with boys, underestimating their popularity with other girls, yearning for approval from those they admire. They are caught between childhood and womanhood.

Because Levy keeps the girls pre-sexual, there is no telling which of them will turn out gay and which

straight. It's almost as if she were keeping that variable neutral in order to present a clearer picture of a young teen's response to lesbianism.

We cannot make the easy assumption that Jenny and her friend Marcie fear homosexuality because they exhibit the "tell-tale" signs.

Since the book is written for young readers, it is important that it reflect the teenager's point of view, and the author is good at this. She doesn't trivialize or sentimentalize the characters' experiences and feelings.



"The trouble with kids these days is they get everything they want - why, at his age, I had to masturbate."

Levy also portrays the lesbian characters well. She is careful not to offend. Miss Tess is wonderful--a real type but not a stereotype. She believes in her formula for freedom through competition and does not waver.

Peggy, the riding instructor who has been working at Sacajawea for years, is presented as calm and together. Jenny readily admits she has a crush on Peggy. While Peggy is secure and well-adjusted, she is also discreet and accepting of the status quo. Anne, her lover, who is at the camp for the first time, is more daring. She is the only one who questions the healthiness of "healthy competition."

Anne talks to the girls about their fears and insecurities. Near the end of the story, she tells Jenny, "Just don't let your parents pressure you into doing anything you don't want to do. . . . And I don't just mean about a career."

The book's title, Come Out Smiling, does not refer to the obvious--it is the admonishment given to Jenny by her parents when she is upset and gets sent to her room. But the double entendre hovers over the plot, particularly in the final scene when Jenny decides that her most important wish is not to avoid the prospect of lesbianism in her future, but to face whatever comes her way. ●

Thanks to  
--Cindy Rizzo  
Gay Community News

## Govt. appeals pro-gay ruling

San Francisco--The injunction obtained by the San Francisco Lesbian/Gay Freedom Committee (LGFDC) in June, which prohibits discriminatory treatment of gay visitors to the U.S., has been appealed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

The appeal is the latest step in government attempts to prevent gay and lesbian aliens from entering the country.

LGFDC filed a class-action suit on June 22 against the INS and Attorney General William French Smith, seeking to prevent them from "enforcing their policies of exclusion, detention, questioning and otherwise specially processing known and suspected gay and lesbian non-

citizen visitors to the United States."

The suit took the novel legal approach of arguing that such exclusion of gay visitors abridges the First Amendment rights of gay U.S. citizens "who want and need to know the experiences of gay and lesbian persons of other nations."

Three days after the suit was filed, Judge Robert Aguilar of the U.S. District Court for Northern California agreed that "significant constitutional questions" were raised by the suit and granted a preliminary injunction.

Present INS policy is that gay and lesbian persons will be allowed into the country as long as there is no clear evidence of their sexual preference. Although the government claims that the law is clear and should be enforced, there have been numerous reports of violations of the official INS policy. For example, a non-gay man who was dressed in a yellow jumpsuit was detained in Florida.

If the government loses its appeal, the ruling will have the effect of extending the anti-discrimination rule to five western states. A hearing will not be held until sometime next year.

The INS policy on gay visitors has been the object of international attention. During the weekend of Sept. 27, demonstrations were held in at least 8 U.S. cities and 10 foreign cities protesting the treatment of gay aliens by the U.S. government. ●

--Gay Community News

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Cheryl Hetherington, PhD.

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# COMMUNITY NEWS

## Central American focus week

The struggles of the poor against the military and rich in Central America is a daily, on-going struggle. The U.S. press refuses to cover the situation, so the Peace and Justice Coalition has organized a week-long teach-in at the Illinois State University campus to raise awareness about the struggles of the poor in this part of the world against their oppressors.

The schedule of events and meetings is as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 15 7:00 p.m.  
Presentation on El Salvador by a member of the Committee in Support of El Salvador. Schroeder Hall, room 138

Monday, Nov. 16 7:00 p.m.  
Film on the revolution in Nicaragua. Schroeder Hall, room 138

Tuesday, Nov. 17 7:00 p.m.  
Presentation by Ricardo Navarro, a native of El Salvador. He will relate personal stories of the struggles of the poor in his country. CVA 151

Wednesday, Nov. 18 8:00 p.m.  
Candlelight Vigil for three American nuns and a Catholic layperson, who were murdered by the military, and for all of the innocent El Salvadorians and Guatemalans killed in their struggle against militaristic oppression. On the Quad.

Thursday, Nov. 19 7:00 p.m.  
"Global Review: Guatemala"--presentation by a missionary on her work among the poor, and a discussion led by Michael Lohan of Bloomington, Indiana. International House, formal lounge

Saturday, Nov. 21 8:00 p.m. to 12  
Benefit, Coffee House, and Party to raise money for the Peace and Justice Coalition and for the Central American Refugees. Will feature Marita Brake, the Cracker Jacks, Bill Roper, the Clare House gang, Frank Powell, and assorted other folk. International House, formal lounge.

Prior to Central America Focus Week, a drama group from Guatemala will perform the play A World of Donkeys, which concerns the dehumanization in Central America. The performance will be at 2:30 p.m. in Centennial Hall on Thursday, Nov. 12.

--Peace and Justice Coalition



## Wholistic health meeting

Wholistic Health Study Group will be meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 7 p.m. at 507 W. Locust in Bloomington. We will be discussing and sharing information on wholistic cold remedies. We'll be including how food, drugs, stress, fasting, yoga, herbs, exercise, and vitamins can affect the prevention and cure of colds. We're a casual group of enthusiastic people who gather to share what we know. New-comers (with or without colds!) are welcome. For more information, call Nancy at 828-8249.



## Energy fair

The McLean County Economic Opportunity Corporation is sponsoring a Low Cost-No Cost Energy Fair at the Miller Park Pavilion in Bloomington Nov. 10 from 10 am to 8 pm. Presentations all day. Come and browse.

## GPA fall activities

The Gay People's Alliance of Illinois State University will continue to hold weekly meetings throughout November and December. GPA meets at 8 pm every Wednesday evening in room 112 of Fairchild Hall.

The first meeting of November will be a "show and tell" session. People are invited to bring a material item--such as a book, poster, poem, record--that holds some special meaning to the owner's gay experience and to share the story or significance with the rest of the group. If you can't think of anything to "show and tell" about, come and hear about the experiences of others--they're usually quite interesting.

Other meetings for November will include a seminar on the historical and social perspectives of masturbation and a group participation session of self-enhancement for lesbians and gay males.

GPA meetings are open to all interested persons--gay and non-gay, students and non-students alike. There are no requirements or fees for membership in the group.

In December, GPA will be holding a special celebration of the organization's 10th anniversary. Plans for this event are still in progress.

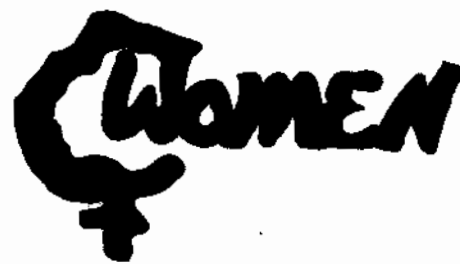
Also in the planning stages is the start of a gay coffee house, to be held on the first Friday evening in December. We hope that a community-wide social event, such as a coffee house, can be held periodically for gay people too young to go to the bar and for other gay people interested in an alcohol-free social setting. The meeting place for this first coffee house has not been set, but details about this event will be available from Ivan Gronsky, 828-9085. Ivan can also give you information about GPA meetings.

## Women and drugs

Did you know that during one year 36 million women use tranquilizers, 16 million women use sedatives, and 12 million use stimulants? Did you know that 90% of the women seen in hospitals for drug-related emergencies were using legal, prescribed drugs?

A workshop, "The Ups and Downs of Women on Drugs: Our Hidden Drug Problem," will be held at Project Oz, 404 E. Washington, on Nov. 9 between 7 and 9 pm.

A. Kay Clifton and Debbie Akers will cover the following issues:  
--the kinds of drugs women use,  
--the effects of drugs on women's health, including information on drug use during pregnancy,  
--the extent and origin of women's drug use and abuse,  
--the effects of too much reliance on on drugs, and some alternatives to over-reliance on drugs.



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## United States South Africa's largest trade partner

In 1980, the United States, for the first time, became South Africa's largest export market, as well as its leading source of imports.

According to figures released by the department of customs and excise, South Africa exported to the U.S. goods valued at 1.65 billion rand in 1980, 17% higher than in 1979 (a

rand equals 1.18 U.S. dollars). Purchases from the U.S. increased to 1.95 billion rand in 1980, up from 1.24 billion in 1979.

Exports to the U.S. consisted primarily of metals and minerals, which included diamonds, platinum, chrome, and manganese.

West Germany was South Africa's second most important foreign market, and Britain, South Africa's leading trade partner up to the mid-1970s, was the nation's third largest overseas market. ●

--Facts on File, 1981

## Johannesburg strike broken

A series of walkouts by municipal workers in Johannesburg ended Aug. 1, when more than 1200 black strikers were deported to their homeland settlements. The strikers, who originally went out July 24 and numbered more than 10,000 at one point, wanted recognition for their union and equal pay with whites for comparable work.

The strike began July 24 when 650 black electricity workers walked off the job, demanding substantial pay raises. Their ranks increased to 1300 the next day.

The city council's threat to fire the electricity workers prompted 3500 black municipal workers to go on strike July 28. The majority were sanitation employees, whose walkout left streets unswept and garbage uncollected, forcing the city government to press schoolboys into service. The sanitation workers were joined by black bus drivers.



## Reforms postponed

Two years ago, Prime Minister P.W. Botha told his fellow Afrikaners they must "adapt or die" in confronting racial segregation in South Africa. Using the same moralistic tones, he later declared: "I am more convinced than ever that there is only one course to follow--do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

But as the South African Parliament began its summer session in August, Botha backed off. He dismissed the possibility of letting non-whites. Indeed, he categorically refused any role in national decision-making by the country's 19.8 million

blacks, who make up 72% of South Africa's population.

Botha also indicated that any change in the inferior status of the country's non-white minorities (Indians, Chinese, mixed race) would be delayed until 1983 at the earliest.

The prime minister lashed out at liberal white South Africans who criticize his government's apartheid policies, implicitly branding them as agitators. "There are Satans walking about in white garb," he said.

The only racial concessions Botha's party offered were marginal at best. Among them: allowing blacks to handle explosives in mining jobs, traditionally a whites-only prerogative; and possibly relaxing restrictions against serving alcoholic beverages to all races at sporting events.

The reason for Botha's retrenchment probably lies in last April's elections. Although his party retained 131 of 165 parliamentary seats, it still suffered its worst setbacks in 33 years of power. The moderate Progressive Federal Party gained 9 seats. But far more ominous was the rise in popularity of the ultra-right Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), which advocates continuing white privilege, black subjugation, and rigid racial segregation of all kinds.

Though it did not capture a single seat in Parliament, HNP more than quintupled its vote total to 191,000, and cut sharply into government majorities in many districts. ●

Time (Aug. 17, 1981)



LNS/cpf

## Union leaders jailed

About 30 black trade union leaders and student activists were arrested during the last three weeks of June under the country's security laws permitting detention without trial.

The arrested trade unionists were mainly from black unions that had refused to seek formal registration under the Industrial Conciliation Act. The act prohibits labor leaders from taking any active role in politics. ●

--Facts on File, 1981

## No mixed twirling

A team of schoolgirl drum majorettes with two blacks on the team was prevented from competing in an inter-school contest, it was reported Aug. 27. The girls, from the St. Dominic Roman Catholic convent in Borksburg, east of Johannesburg, recently had won the drum majorette world championship. ●

## Business with South Africa will pay off handsomely

The South African economy is internationally recognized as being fundamentally sound - quite apart from the advantages which arise from the present gold price. This is exactly the business climate which the discriminate American entrepreneur requires.

South Africa has a wealth of basic materials, steel, many essential minerals, and a wide range of agricultural products - not to mention the country's abundant manpower, and rapidly developing industrial expertise. It is even a net exporter of energy.

Consequently, there's much scope for good, sound business between the USA and South Africa. To find out more, talk to the IDC about:

- Investment opportunities in South Africa
- The financing facilities available for the establishment or expansion of industries in South Africa
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# White domination/black repression--the subjugation of thirty million

### Residence and work

In South Africa the residential areas are strictly zoned, in accordance with apartheid policies, so that a non-white needs special permission to live anywhere outside restricted geographical areas. A black person (also called an African) cannot visit a town or city and remain there for more than 72 hours without a special pass--not even if she was born there and is now returning after an absence of some years, not even if he had worked for the same employer there for 8 or 9 years and now wishes to return.

A single black man working in the town, who wishes to marry a woman from the rural areas, cannot do so and remain in the town with his wife. He has to marry a woman already in that town or in another urban area.

Even when marriages are made in the towns, they are beset with difficulties. Consider this actual case: An African woman had worked as a house maid in a white home in Cape Town. She had lived only 9 years in Cape Town, not 10, and was therefore not entitled to be regarded as a resident. When she married, she was "endorsed out"--that is, she was ordered to leave, the object being to prevent the growth of an urban population. She was forcibly put on the train to Kimberley, where her

only link was that, many years before, she had nursed a sick uncle there who had long since died. She had no relations in Kimberley, no home to go to, no job. Her marriage was only one month old, but she was subjected to indefinite separation from her husband, who would lose his job and his residential qualification of ten years if he left Cape Town to rejoin his wife.

When a man gets work in town, it is as a migrant worker, and his permission to remain is only valid while he is under contract to a particular employer for a specified time. He cannot bring his wife from the rural areas with him.

In 1973, there were over a million single Africans from the "homelands" working in white areas, and in that year 61,000 unemployed blacks were sent back to the "homelands," already overcrowded. They arrive every week, sometimes with no surviving friends or relations and nowhere to go.

Fines of up to \$600 and prison sentences of up to six months and the confiscation of vehicles are penalties for illegal migrants or for those who employ or house them. No law has ever required whites to justify their stay in urban areas by proving that they have adequate hous-

ing. It should not be forgotten that in Soweto alone about 33,000 blacks are now on a waiting list for housing.

The Immorality Act and Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act have not been repealed, although for years there has been discussion of doing away with these repugnant parts of apartheid legislation.

### Passes and police power

From the early days of South Africa, blacks have been required to carry "passes." This was always an indignity, but in 1952 the pass system was transformed into a more effective weapon of control.

In that year it became compulsory for every African to possess and carry his/her reference book on pain of arrest. This book includes a photograph, fingerprints, details of permission to work and travel.

An African can, at any time and without reason given, be stopped by police and required to show the reference book. In 1972, the number of people convicted on pass offences exceeded 100,000. The daily average of prosecutions for pass offences alone is now almost 2,000.

To be charged with a pass offence almost always means arrest and deten-

tion for at least one night in the cells. The power which this puts in the hands of the police is obvious.

### Education

In South Africa education for white children is compulsory and free up to the age of 16, and a third of the white children of school age are in secondary schools. But the education of non-white children is on a different basis.

Currently, \$1,000 per year is allocated by the government for the education of each white child. But the allocation is only \$300 per each colored child and only \$100 for each African child. Compulsory education for all 8 million young blacks is supposed to begin this year, but it must not be forgotten that the government has closed 77 schools in various parts of the country because of black students' boycotts.

It is probable that the proposed compulsory education for Africans will not go beyond the primary school level. If a black person has the good fortune to go to a university, it will be to a racially and tribally segregated college. None of these tribal colleges has an engineering department, and scientific and technological facilities are very poor. Fort Hare, which had reached high academic stan-

dards, was effectively broken up by being limited to one tribal group.

In the non-white colleges, there is very little freedom of speech and association. Members of the staff are civil servants and liable to dismissal for political reasons.

The education, too, is designed for apartheid purposes: black lawyers and social workers are being trained to serve non-white clients; African dentists will be permitted to extract teeth from non-whites only; black doctors will be legally treat only non-white patients.

### Police victimization

In South Africa the police are a semi-military organization with wide powers of arrest, without warrant, leading frequently to detention without trial. Every white constable carries a gun; African constables all carry batons. No black policeman of any rank may arrest a white person. No non-white policeman may guard a white prisoner.

About half the police force is non-white, and most of these are African. That such a large number of blacks are willing to serve as police constables is due to the fact that police are comparatively well-paid, secure, and pensionable, and jobs

are scarce. Also, to be in the police gives power and many opportunities for illegal gratification: on the pretext of looking for beer brewed against the law, for example, the police have unlimited rights of access to black homes; they may stop any African in the street and demand the registration book.

But this is not all. There are strong allegations that torture is used both by the uniformed branch of the police and by the security force. Beatings and electric shock torture are reportedly widespread. The Terrorist Act of 1967 gives the police opportunity to pursue their inquiries without any control by courts or public opinion, since prisoners can be detained for an indefinitely long period of time. While Africans, coloreds, Asians, and whites alike have been subjected to police torture, the most frequent victims of police injustice and brutality are blacks. ●

Sources: Patrick O'Meara, "South Africa: The Politics of Change," *Current History*, March 1981, pp. 111-114, 130; Patrick O'Meara and Gwendolen Carter, *Southern Africa: The Continuing Crisis* (Indiana Univ. Press, 1979); *Violence in Southern Africa*, a report of the Working Party, a coalition of social and religious groups in Great Britain (1975).

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## Black squatters deported

An estimated 1500 to 2000 illegal squatters, most of them women and children, were arrested at dawn Aug. 19 at a camp near Nyanga township in Cape Town, and deported to their homeland of Transkei.

The squatters, who for more than a month had ignored government orders to return to their "legal homeland," were driven in buses to the Transkei border.

After deporting the squatters, police made a bonfire of the sticks, plastic bags, and canvas sheets that the

squatters had used to erect shelters against the cold South African winter.

The action was taken under a law allowing the government to "deport" all illegal immigrants without a hearing. Under South Africa's apartheid system, citizens of the 3 tribal homelands of Transkei, Venda, and Bophuthatswana are considered "foreigners" in white South Africa.

The granting of independence to the homelands, which are recognized by no other governments, automatically deprived the homeland residents of their South African citizenship. The homelands make up 13% of South Africa's area, but are intended to eventually hold most of the black population. Most of the squatters in the settlement were from the black homeland of Transkei.

The majority of squatters were also the wives and children of black workers from Transkei "contracted" to work in the Cape Town area. Blacks from the tribal homelands who work in white South African cities are usually contracted for a limited work period, during which their families remain in the tribal homelands. Under South African regulations, women are not allowed to be contracted out as migrant workers.

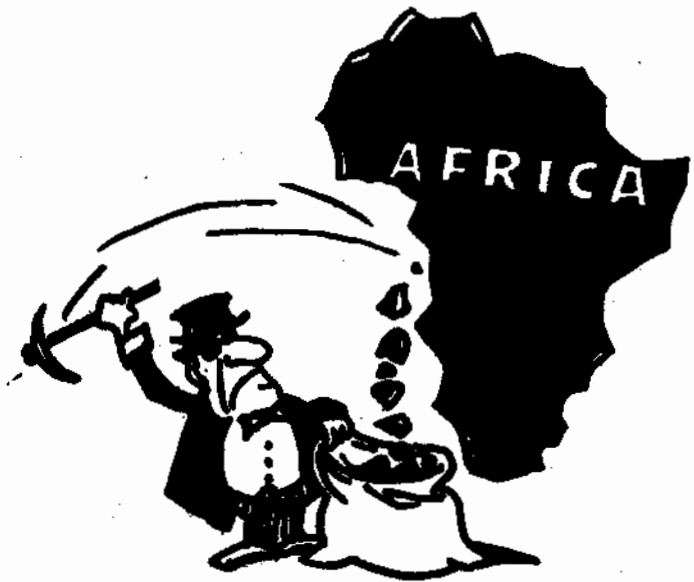
Under the country's complex "influx system," black population levels can be regulated throughout white South Africa. The government allegedly attempts to limit the number of "legal" black workers in the Cape Town area in order to give another racial group--the "coloreds"--job priority.

South African Foreign Minister Botha defended the deportation by simply stating that the squatters were "Transkei citizens," not South Africans, and all countries deport their illegal aliens.

Six hundred white demonstrators protested the government's handling of the squatters, and a group of Cape Town businesspeople denounced the "seeming indifference to individual suffering and the effect on moral standards."

The United States, however, refused to join a French-initiated move to have the diplomatic corps formally protest South Africa's action against the squatters.●

--Facts on File, 1981





# Harsh laws support apartheid

In order to enforce its apartheid policies, the government of South Africa has had to institute some of the most repressive laws in the world. The recent arrest of a cabinet minister's niece earlier this month again focused attention on the severity of South Africa's security laws.

The security police arrested 26-year-old Hanchen Koornhof, niece of the Minister of Cooperation and Development, as she was teaching English at a Johannesburg high school. Her detention under section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act means she can be held incommunicado without trial or court appearance for 14 days, a period renewable after review by the minister of police.

Ms. Koornhof, who has links with some of the most vocal anti-apartheid student groups in the country, was to have been a speaker at a mass meeting to protest the spate of recent detentions.

She was lucky enough to have been detained under section 22, unlike her boyfriend, Oederic de Beer, a student leader who was recently arrested

under this law but then transferred to the far more serious section 6 of the Terrorism Act. Under this law, de Beer can be held incommunicado indefinitely.

Since November 1980, more than 400 people have been arrested and some 140 of them remain detained.

In addition, 134 people are "banned" in South Africa, many of them after being detained. "Banning" is a form of punishment that condemns a person to as little outside human contact as possible.

Banned persons are under virtual house arrest from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and are also forbidden to leave their homes during weekends or public holidays. Only one visitor at a time usually is permitted and social gatherings are forbidden, as are visits to schools, newspaper offices, political organizations or any place considered possible channels of communication to the outside world.

Banned people must stay within their magisterial district and some must report to the police once a week. Banning orders vary. Some are granted exemptions so they can continue to work, while others must quit their jobs.

Breaking a banning order seems always to be noted by the security police, who appear to follow banned people closely. When a banned Cape Town woman took a walk in a park, after being told of a death in the family, she was picked up immediately and given a suspended jail sentence. The park was just outside her district.

When the Rev. Beyers Naude, a 65-year-old Dutch Reformed Church minister who turned from being a staunch Afrikaner nationalist to a critic of the apartheid regime, risked his banning order to give a sermon in a Johannesburg church, the police were right behind. They parked their van across from the churchyard and took photographs of the congregation.

After the service, the visitors went to greet Naude, who took care to stand under a tree and receive each person singly, keeping the rule that a banned person can see only one visitor at a time.

When Ms. Koornhof was arrested, her cabinet minister uncle refused to comment. But the opposition party had plenty to say. David Dalling, member of the Progressive Party, a tiny opposition group in parliament, said that the detention of Ms. Koornhof was "abhorrent to anyone who believes in freedom, the right of legitimate opposition and a society in which differences of opinion are tolerated."

--Chicago Sun Times (10/20/81)



## Black papers closed down

Journalists in South Africa live in the shadow of an iron-fisted state security apparatus that is armed with more than 100 separate laws about what can and cannot be published. Last February that shadow lengthened when the government closed down the country's two leading black newspapers, the Post (Transvaal), which had a circulation of 114,000, and the Sunday Post (circ. 124,000).

The two newspapers were widely read in Soweto and other black townships near Johannesburg. The minister of justice (sic) said that the papers were "creating a revolutionary climate in South Africa."

The move followed up the recent bannings (virtual 3-year house arrests) of three prominent black journalists, and the creation of a parliamentary commission to investigate the press.

--Time (2/2/81)



CHARLES WHITE: 'J. ACTURE' NO. 10.

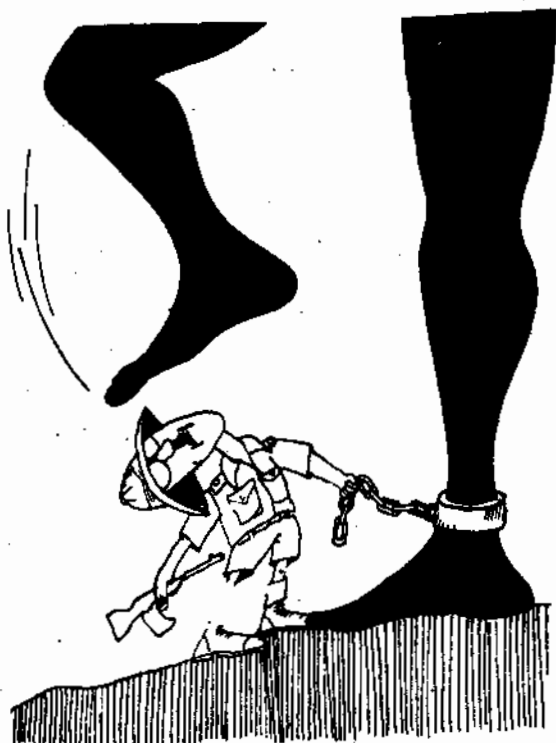
## Black leaders sentenced to die

Three members of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC), the main underground movement opposing South Africa's apartheid policy, were sentenced Aug. 19 to hang for their role in a series of sabotage attempts. The death sentences, if carried out, would be the first to be exacted for attacks that did not result in any loss of life.

David Moise, Johannes Shabangu, and Bobby Tsotsobe were convicted of high treason as a result of their admission that they were members of the ANC. Moise was also found guilty of participating in the bombing of a synthetic fuel refining complex in June 1980.

Shabangu was, in addition, convicted of throwing a hand grenade at a black policeman and possessing a list of 7 blacks intended for assassination because of their work against ANC. Tsotsobe also was found guilty of attacking a police station in Johannesburg in April of 1980.

--Facts on File, 1981



## White convicted of killing black child

A white officer in the South African army was convicted Feb. 27 of the November 1980 murder of a 9-year-old black child.

Lt. Jacobus Botha, 19, was convicted of killing Petrus Makwaba and of the attempted murder of 13-year-old Chrisjan Thihe. Botha was sentenced to 15 years in prison for the murder convictions and 8 years on the attempted murder charge.

Several other white South African servicemen were charged as accessories in the case.

Botha's conviction and sentence were considered unusual. One South African

journalist said he could not recall any other case of a white military officer being tried for shooting blacks.

The government also announced it had taken action against white-supremacist terrorists who had attacked blacks and white liberal politicians. The minister of police said that "a number of whites" had been arrested for acts carried out in the name of the Wit Kommando (White Brigade). The group claimed responsibility for bombing an integrated movie theater and for attacking the home of a Durban-area official who had advocated integrated beaches.

--Facts on File, 1981

On October 9-12, I attended the first American Writers Congress since 1941, held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. Sponsored by the Nation Foundation (associated with The Nation magazine), the Congress was called because of a crisis facing writers, publishing, and freedom of expression. The nationwide call to the Congress says: "Rapidly advancing concentration in the communications industry threatens as never before to exclude and silence serious writers who are out of political or literary fashion. New writers find it more and more difficult to publish, and even established writers are subject to... 'the censorship of slow-moving books.' Government support for the arts is being slashed. Attacks on writers--libel suits, book bannings, censorship by government and special interest groups--are increasing all across the country."

Responding to the call, 4,000 assorted novelists, poets, journalists, publishers, playwrights, critics, scholars and freelancers swarmed into the Roosevelt Hotel at 44th and Madison Avenue and for three days participated in panels, workshops, roundtables, and caucuses, examining writers' rights, bread-and-butter issues, threats to freedom of expression, and the role of writing and writers in the U.S. of the 1980's. On Sunday night, Oct. 11, a plenary session attended by 1,200 people considered and voted on resolutions which had been generated by Action Workshops or submitted by independent groups on the weight of fifty signatures.

In addition to bringing writers together to discuss their common concerns, the Congress was called to establish a foundation for future action and to create a network for communication and mutual support; to promote certain shared principles; and to issue these as public statements to the nation at large--serving notice on the government, the conglomerate-controlled publishers, the Moral Majority, etc., that writers were becoming an organized force to assert themselves and defend the free flow of information.

### Notable participants

To suggest the scope of the participation, I'll list some of the notable people who took part in various aspects of the Congress: Ai, James Baldwin, Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones), E.L. Doctorow, Martin Duberman, Dierdre English, Jules Feiffer, Marilyn Hacker, Nat Hentoff, Abbie Hoffman, Phyllis Janik, June Jordan, Herbert Kohl, Meridel Le Sueur, Denise Levertov, Karen Malpede, Authur Miller, Toni Morrison, Tillie Olsen, Grace Paley, Helena Quintana, Ishmael Reed, Wendy Rose, Sonia Sanchez, Lydia Sargent,

Mary Lee Settle, Gloria Steinem, Studs Terkel, Kurt Vonnegut, and Celeste West.

### Panels and workshops

The Congress opened Friday night with keynote addresses by Meridel Le Sueur, poet and political activist born in 1900, who provided a historical perspective on the previous Writers Congresses of the 1930's, and by Toni Morrison, an editor at Random House, who said that the only way that writers would be taken seriously by the power structure, the conglomerate publishers and the mainstream media would be for them to develop a unified voice through organization. On Saturday and Sunday, there were a variety of keynote panels-- "The Writer in American Society," "Concentration and Conglomerates: The Political Economy of Culture," "How the Culture Industry Shapes the Culture"-- and over fifty workshops and interest groups, many of which were meeting simultaneously in various parts of the hotel and in nearby buildings. A sampling of these will indicate the range of topics and suggest the flavor of the sessions:

"Language as Ideology." "The Challenge of Black Literature in the 1980's." "Why a Union? Problems and Possibilities." "The Book Wars: Local Censorship of Language and Ideas." "Libel as a Political Weapon." "Federal Control of Information and the National Security State." "Homophobia in the New York Times." "Writers and Social Responsibility." "Small Presses:



Where We've Been and Where We're Going." "Writers and the Academy." "The Politics of 'Cultural America': The Hostile Environment for the Asian-American Writer." "Censorship and Commercialism: Writing for Television." "Ideology, Truth, and Self-Censorship." "Working-Class Writing." "Self-Publishing and Distribution." "Feminist Literature: The Interplay of Art and Politics Emerging in Fiction, Poetry, and Plays by Women." "The Media and U.S. Foreign Policy." "The Future of Investigative Reporting."

"Latino Writing." "The Politics of Literacy."

### Resolutions

At the plenary session on Sunday night, some 37 resolutions were presented for delegates' votes. Highlights: The Congress endorsed the principle of a Writers' Union (which a union-organizing group will try to create); passed an affirmation of First Amendment rights; mandated the Continuations Committee to defend the free flow of expression and information by establishing an ongoing body to monitor and mobilize opposition to legislative, executive, and judicial action that threatens First Amendment rights. The delegates voted to oppose Administration efforts to exempt intelligence and other Federal agencies from the Freedom of Information Act and to weaken its compliance standards; denounced the government's attempts to broaden domestic and foreign intelligence powers; opposed the Agent Identities Protection Act which prohibits publication of unclassified information about intelligence agencies.

The Congress resolved: That a national alliance of writers' organizations be formed; that publishers be required to bear the legal costs of libel suits brought against writers; that lesbian and gay male writers of all colors have the right to have their history, news, cultural events, and contributions accurately and fairly reported, and that they have access to jobs and their workers' rights on those jobs should be protected. That a Task Force be established to organize a Literature Defense Network to insure that censorship--whether political or economic, by publishers, distributors, booksellers, or special interest groups--be opposed. That the Congress defend the literatures and right to be heard of all ethnic minorities and nationally-oppressed peoples. That the Congress declare opposition to all attempts to imprison, detain, harass, ban, or murder any person for his or her expression of belief, and to all attempts to ban or censor writing.

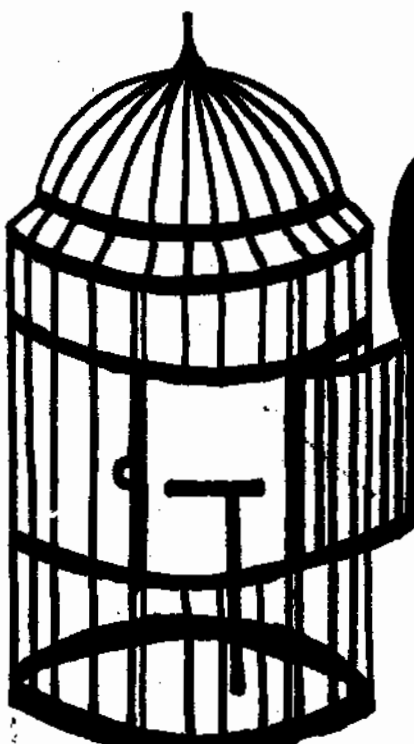
Resolutions passed to protest the imprisonment of a long list of writers by their respective governments. To oppose the U.S. government's sanctioning suppression of culture in Latin America through its support of dictatorial regimes in the name of "national security." To protest the U.S. media blackout of peace proposals generated by Panama, Nicaragua, and Salvadoran liberationists to end the war in El Salvador, and to demand the cessation of U.S. military and economic aid to the current government in El Salvador until all Salvadoran journalists and writers now in jail are set free.

Cont. next page



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# Writers Congress

And (from the Black Writers Caucus) to protest apartheid in South Africa by having the U.S. cease all trade with South Africa and deny all military and economic aid to the South African government (giving it instead to the liberation groups opposing apartheid): by boycotting all writers, entertainers, media people, sports figures, and artists who go to South Africa or who by word or deed lend credibility to South Africa's attempts to end its isolation or enhance its international image. (There were a great many other provisions in this resolution. The wording caused a lot of trouble for the delegates, for it seemed to contradict the spirit of some of the other resolutions passed; but, after much heated discussion and its being rewritten on the floor, the resolution passed by a parliamentary fluke.)

These resolutions, which I've listed in almost verbatim form (so as not to distort them), accurately represent the tone of the Congress. Media coverage of the Congress has been slanted as one would expect. The New York Times, the Baltimore Sun, the Washington Post (and its subsidiary Newsweek magazine) have (predictably) treated the Congress in an arch and cavalier fashion--attempting to denigrate, trivialize, and ridicule it. Not surprising, for Conglomerate Media were seen by the Congress as one face of The Enemy. Clearly, some of the attitudes and positions formally adopted by the Congress are threatening to the power brokers. The mainstream media can be counted on to propagandize against the effectiveness of the Congress' work.

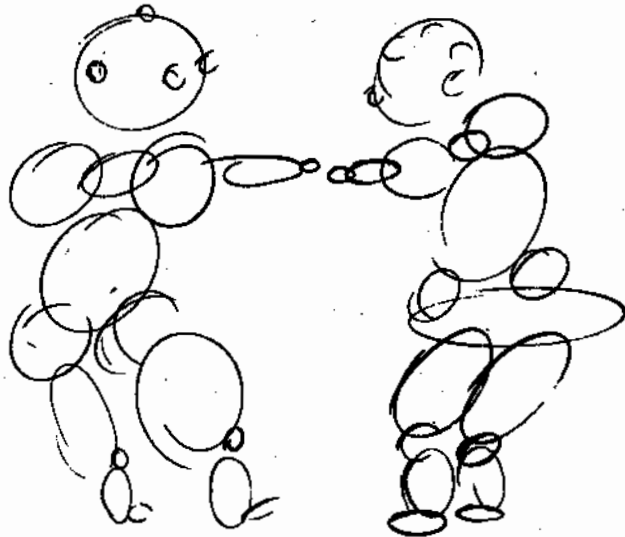
## Personal impressions

It's hard to say what will be accomplished by the Writers Congress. A Continuations Committee of broad membership is authorized to implement the resolutions, create coordinating structures, make public statements, and support regional networks and alliances. It remains to be seen whether a Writers' Union can be built; the difficulties in developing an organization on a "trade union model" (as was discussed) are great. Writers have traditionally been independent (and isolated) laborers--working sometimes for themselves, sometimes for employers, sometimes on a one-to-one contractual basis for a publisher who hopes to profit from their work; they are accustomed to working alone and negotiating in isolation. This has allowed them to be exploited and victimized. Will a trade union model be possible for organizing workers as diverse as poets, freelance non-fiction writers, playwrights, novelists, and scholarly critics? Yet screenwriters have organized, and professional journalists. And Writers Organizations of various types have been created in Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, and Chile.



One of the important accomplishments of the Congress is that it happened: that, for the first time since 1941, a large number of writers in diverse fields came together to share their concerns, air their grievances, proclaim their convictions, and declare their intention to stand together in the face of a perceived onslaught of threats to freedom of inquiry and expression. From what was said in panel discussions, keynote addresses, workshops, and personal conversations, it is clear that the writers in attendance were concerned not only with the bread-and-butter issues of economic survival, fair contracts, effective distribution, and political leverage--but also with defending minority rights, opposing oppression, and self-defining the role of the writer in contributing to the health of an increasingly commercialized and conformist culture.

Political? Of course. The fact of the Congress is political. How could it be otherwise? The battle lines were drawn in the invitational call. The very atmosphere was charged. Imagine: 4,000 opinionated and ego-centric people, self-conceived (and culturally defined) as individualists,



jammed into a hotel unable to handle the crowd; the elevators always stuffed like matchboxes; the poetry readings and plenary sessions with 1200 crammed into the ballrooms in violation of the fire code (1000 turned away at the doors); leafletters thrusting pamphlets and appeals into people's hands; the hallways lined with tables filled with giveaways--flyers, newsletters, broadsides, manifestoes, calls to action of every progressive hue; mobs wandering the corridors in search of vanishing work-



shops; groups of two or three huddled in corners thrashing out the wording of their resolutions; press conferences and caucuses continually abuzz...And always the frustration of being able to attend only one workshop when three others--equally interesting--are meeting at the same time...

There was confusion, abrupt re-scheduling of time and meeting-place of workshops, overcrowding, heat and inconvenience. Yet the organizers by and large did a remarkable job coordinating the activities and pulling it off given the unexpectedly large turnout in a building that simply couldn't handle the crush (there were at least two other groups meeting there besides the writers: the Quiet Birdmen (I never found out who they were--paunchy cigar-smokers for the most part, taking up lots of elevator space and standing three deep at the bar) and--what ho!--the Army War College hosting a flock of naval officers from Brazil.) And of course there were the infiltrators, the surveillancers--FBI, CIA, who-knows-what--whose paranoia is as great as the paranoia of the writer-delegates. And, in this case, just as well-founded. (Lots of photographs were taken from the balconies.)

But my general impression of the proceedings--despite the irritations, the complaints, the heated debates--was one of good humor, of celebration. Yet, for all the T-shirts, posters, buttons, bourbon and balloons, the Writers Congress was not a three-ring circus as the New York Times and Newsweek would have you believe. Oh no. Don't believe it for a minute. Something important happened at the Roosevelt that weekend. And the Times and Newsweek know it too.

--Robert D. Sutherland  
author of Stickwort and Feverfew  
editor, Pikestaff Press

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# Street hassling free speech, says Libertarian

Dear Post,

To the woman whose article implored us to "recognize the dehumanizing attitude of men toward women," I implore you to recognize the dehumanizing attitude of yours toward men.

Incidentally, the following remarks primarily concern the faculty of speech and certainly not unsolicited physical contact. Under those circumstances I'm in favor of initiating the use of retaliatory force.

Since you've had your fill of bad experiences with men, why not create some good ones now? There are plenty of different kinds of men here in the Twin Cities and I think you ought to be able to hook up with several that you find suitable to your needs and standards. Providing you haven't scared them off already.

If you are sincerely out to improve relations between men and women, your first step might be to quit writing editorials that serve to perpetuate hostility between the two.

For a thinking person, the most offensive thing about that diatribe is your promiscuous use of blanket statements in discussing both the conduct and viewpoints of individuals. To wit: "What gives you the right to think you can do anything you want to make every woman feel uncomfortable, embarrassed, and abused? Don't you know what this does to women? It makes every woman's guts churn... reluctant to go anywhere without the protection of a rather large man." (How's that for a contradiction? Don't tell me we're back to the stone-age notion of "you can't live with 'em

and you can't live without 'em." Isn't it high time we update our platitudes and attitudes to reflect the growing affinity between the sexes?) Oh well, back to ball breaking.

Your final comment, "Don't you know that this makes every woman a victim and every man an assailant?" stretches a bit too much.

To be harassed on the street doesn't automatically make one a victim. To be a victim is to experience oneself as helpless to control or alter a situation. Let the record show I'm a woman and I've yet to feel victimized by street harassment.

And I know the majority of men are by no means "assailants."

Or perhaps we know of different "majorities."

Suffice to say some very undesirable people have undoubtedly crossed your path, but to condemn all men by virtue of gender alone, while bemoaning the universal vulnerability of womankind, is a slap in the face of justice and reason. It's not only shoddy, but it is grossly untrue. Why, it would be like saying all feminists are like you.

You say the insulting behavior of these scoundrels "is not to be tolerated." Good luck stopping them. Fact is you cannot force someone to refrain from acting like a bimbo. (Who wants to anyway? Surely the world is big enough for them, too.) And the most outstanding omission from your article, in light of all your talk about "rights," was that you overlooked the principal right: property rights. Here's your ace in the hole. If someone is acting like

a jerk at your house, you have the right to throw him out. Or in a public place, to complain to the proprietor.

Consider the ramifications of your solution. And bear in mind the central issue here is who decides what is to be classified as "obscene," a question the U.S. Supreme Court won't even take a stand on. Ah, but the whim of "HYMN" dictates that "anything shouted from a car is an obscenity." And that of course gives the pistol-packin' patrollers of "HYMN" carte blanche. If their rules prevailed, imagine what would happen on New York City's 42nd Street during rush-hour traffic. You guys would be blowing out automobile tires faster than you could reload your rifles.

Buck up, little sister, it's a tough old world out there and people are going to keep right on saying things of which you don't approve. And you hold neither a proper right nor sufficient means to force them to stop. But you sure can laugh at them, reason with them, ignore them, or walk away from them. Which, in the interest of self-preservation, are probably the most prudent options when dealing with those kinds of people.

To conclude, I reiterate the basic point of this rebuttal: We do not follow the same script, and if you want to live your life as if it was a scene out of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" that is, of course, your inalienable right. But next time you're tempted to drag the rest of the world down with you, remember there are many of us who just won't buy it.

Robin Plan  
Member, Prairieland Libertarian  
Association

## Author responds

I am glad you never feel harassed when men scream obscenities at you from passing cars. I am very happy that you never feel the urge to cross the street to avoid a group of men. It's nice that you can tolerate obnoxious behavior and condone it. Perhaps you should get a sign that says "Harass me," and carry it with you. Maybe then men would stop bothering women who do not have the "everything is beautiful" attitude about life that you seem to.

I hate to disappoint you, but I have not had a lot of bad experiences with men. I hate to admit this in print, but some of my best friends are men. It is not the building up or tearing down of personal relationships that I am talking about. It is the destruction of rape behavior in our everyday lives that I want, that I keep editorializing about.

Every man seems like an assailant because we do not know which ones are not. I know that my men do not victimize women; you know that your men don't. But, and here is the key, you don't know about my men and I'm not sure about yours. Until I come to know and trust the men that you know, I am going to be leery of them, because I never know which one of them is a rapist.

And rape really is what we're talking about. Street harassment makes a woman feel like a rape victim.

Like a rape victim, she becomes afraid of all men. She is afraid to go out alone. She is afraid to be in crowds. She is afraid of its happening again.

And she feels very guilty. She feels guilty for being on that street at that time--she should have taken another way home, she should buy a car, she should not have been out at that hour (regardless of the hour) anyway. She feels guilty for dressing the way she was dressed--and it makes no difference if she were wearing shorts and a tank top because it was summer or long pants and a down coat because it was winter, she still should not have been dressed that way.

She is embarrassed because it happened. She is ashamed because of her reaction--whatever her reaction was--to the situation.

She may laugh it off, she may go home and cry, but however she chooses to express herself, she is a little less because of the experience.

And finally, she gets angry. Real angry. Because she should have the right to go where she wants to go and do what she wants to do without always being on her guard. And she hates herself for being female, and she hates the men--all men, at some point --for making her hate herself. And she lashes out at the society, at the rape culture, in which we live that condones the behavior of the male assailants and scorns the behavior of the female victims.

And no, I do not think the world is big enough both for women and for men who feel they have the right and duty to harass women. And you're right; I can't force anybody to stop. But I can endorse and work toward revamping

the culture so that all the members are equally treated, where sexist justice and rapist attitudes are no longer tolerated.

So buck up, little sister. After the revolution you'll be right--no men will be assailants and no women will be victims. And peace will guide the planets, and love will steer the stars, and everything will, indeed, be beautiful.

But don't hold your breath until it happens. And don't tell women they're crazy for realizing that they are the victims of a rape culture, even if you don't.

--Deborah Wiatt

I am a woman  
and if I live  
I fight and  
if I fight  
I contribute  
the Liberation  
of all woman  
and so victory  
is born even in  
the darkest hours

opf/women: a journal of liberation

Dear Post readers,

If you've got poor eyesight and can stand being malled, I've got a tip for you. The optometrist at Service Optical in College Hills Mall (Dr. Brenice A. Ligman) is the best I've ever been to in my 20 years of wearing glasses. Haven't you experienced the terror of making those quick decisions as your optometrist snaps, "Which is better, this or this? This or this? This or this?" Aren't you afraid you'll give the wrong answer, get the wrong lenses, and go blind in a year? But at the same time, aren't you embarrassed to be so slow and indecisive?

That was always my dilemma, and none of my optometrists even acknowledged that the dilemma existed. But with Dr. Ligman, maybe because of her sex, maybe because of her casual, warm approach, I didn't feel awkward, and I told her I was usually afraid I'd choose the wrong one. She said I shouldn't worry because they always doublecheck to make sure you give the same answer twice. I certainly wish someone had told me that before. I think my other optometrists liked clicking that complicated machine around mysteriously. In general, Dr. Ligman explained everything as she went along, gave straight answers to questions, and had a great chairside manner. When I left, I felt confident that my prescription was correct.

20-40 in Bloomington

**Relief for women**

Dear friend:

This letter was started by a woman like yourself in the hopes of bringing relief to other tired and discontented women. Unlike most chain letters, this one does not cost anything. Just send a copy of this letter to 5 of your friends who are equally tired and discontented. Then bundle up your husband or boyfriend and send him to the woman whose name appears at the top of the list and add your name to the bottom of the list. When your name comes to the top of the list, you will receive 16,877 men and one of them is bound to be a hell of a lot better than the one you already have!

Do not break the chain--have faith! One woman broke the chain and got her own s.o.b. back. At this writing, a friend of mine had already received 184 men.

We are counting on you!  
A Liberated Woman

HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT POPES  
HAVEN'T BEEN DYING NEARLY  
AS OFTEN AS THEY USED TO?

*'How We Got Here,' by Brad Holland*



Wrong

Right

**Grieves for Sadat**

Dear Post,

I was too young to realize the significance of Bobby Kennedy's and Martin Luther King's assassinations. I remember the grief and the riots and the despair. Now I am not too young--now I too know grief and despair. To get up and look to a new day only to turn on the TV and find that Anwar Sadat is totally, irrevocably gone--gone forever--what a cruel joke to play on an unsuspecting person. To see the whole bloody play over and over again on TV--I cursed it in my heart even while I hung onto every scene and word.

So what, I heard people say. Who cares about an Arab in a far-off country? Such people look at the scratches on the outside of an object and miss the brilliance of the light that shines through. The foresight and wisdom of the man--the courage--gave so much hope for the future to so many people. He had the strength to break the pattern of generations of war and fanaticism. Russian, Arab, Jew, Christian, Iranian--he defied them all to do what he thought was right.

So what do you do when something you love--a person, an idea--is torn from your life? Grieve, cry, rebel against the injustice and hurt, but what good does it do? All I can do in my own weak, small way is not to be bitter and close my eyes to all the good in the world. All I can try to do is face the bad times and try to carry on.

Lois Schick

**Often the victims**

Washington--To the surprise of many activists, Federal Bureau of Prisons Director Norman Carlson has recently banned the use of the terms "homosexual rape" and "homosexual assault" in describing attacks on prisoners.

Gaycon Press Newsletter of San Francisco quotes Carlson as stating, "Through the use of such terms the public is led to believe that these assaults are committed by persons who are homosexual. While homosexuals are often the victims, the vast majority of rapes and assaults are committed by persons who are not homosexuals."

--Gay Community News

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# Home, safe,

I am fully aware of the various phenomena which exist to keep us sane in an insane society, especially the one which marks out for us certain places as safer than others. I spent a great deal of my formative years in a place in Rock Island called the "Strip."

The Strip was a wonderful place, full of strip joints, head shops, dirty book stores, and the sleaziest bars in the entire Quad Cities. It was the sight of numerous queer bashings, whore bashings, hippie bashings, and general all around anybody-walking-down-the-street bashings.

On any night of any given week you could pick up any of the local papers and read all the gory details about



the latest rapes, murders, assaults, and muggings that had taken place on the Strip.

I spent almost every night for almost two years of my life hanging out in the sleazy bars of the Strip. I would go alone, wait for my friends to go on their dinner break from the P.O., leave alone when their break was over. Then I would come back alone and wait until they were through with work. Sometimes I'd bring my books and study in one of the back booths of one of the sleazy bars.

And I was never afraid of the Strip. And to this day I am not afraid of the Strip. I am afraid to go into most bars here alone; I am even afraid to walk down Main Street alone. But I am not afraid of the Strip. It is comfortable to me. It is safe. It is home.

And even though I know that there was, during the time I was hanging out exclusively on the Strip, more crime in that scant three-block area than in the entire county of McLean, I was still not afraid of it. And I am afraid of Bloomington-Normal.

And we all do that. We pick, in our minds, some place to call home. And home is never scary, and home is always safe. It matters not what the crime statistics are. We choose a place to call home, and its very choice makes it safe. Reality never interferes in these decisions. A safe place is one which we have decided is safe.

And it's normal, and it's natural, and it's probably very healthy. But it must be our decision alone, not someone else's.

I have been doing public speaking in this community about rape for almost eight years now, and I still get the same answers from people. The people in Bloomington and Normal tell me: "Rape is a terrible thing, and it's just awful that women have to go through such an experience. And we know rape is a big problem--in Chicago. Because it's a big city with lots of crime and lots of nasty people. But rape is not a problem here."

And the people in Stanford and Saybrook tell me: "Rape is a terrible thing, and it's just awful that women have to go through such an experience. And we know that rape is a big problem--in Bloomington-Normal. Because they're big cities with lots of crime and lots of nasty people. But rape is not a problem here."

*It would never happen to me...*



And I do understand that need to make believe that home is, by its very nature, safe.

But I also understand that no one can decide for anyone else what is going to be a safe place. The pretense of safety must come from within, not from without.

And it is this subtle difference that many colleges across the country are failing to recognize. A student can decide that the college atmosphere is safe; the administration cannot.

And yet they repeatedly do a great disservice to their female students by trying to do just that. The deans at Illinois Wesleyan do not want their female students to have to look at anti-rape posters in their classroom buildings because it is a reminder that Bloomington is not safe.

The Preview guides at Illinois State tell unsuspecting freshman women that there have been no rapes on the ISU campus in years because they do not want to remind women that Normal is not safe.

And just recently the administration of DePaul University pulled the charter and cut the funding from the student newspaper for reporting the facts of a rape on the DePaul campus because the people in power did not want to remind their women that Chicago is not safe.

Security forces on public and private campuses will bravely tell students to lock their cars and their dorm rooms because fellow students steal. They will tell students to guard their term papers and their test papers because fellow students cheat. They will tell students not to carry large sums of cash around with them because fellow students mug.

But they will not tell students to be wary of every building, every dormitory, every parking lot, every classroom, every open space, and every man they meet because fellow students rape.

And this is, I believe, a great disservice to every female student on their campuses.

Every time a female student gets raped on campus, she will feel she is the only woman it has ever happened to. No other woman before her or after her has been or will be raped. She is it. She is the weird one. It must be her fault. She must have done something terribly wrong.

And will she tell her roommate? The security force? The Rape Crisis Center? Doubtful. Why should she? They're obviously not going to believe her. She knows, because they have told her, that rapes do not happen on her campus. So why tell anybody? Why be laughed at or scorned? Why bother to become a statistic that the administration will conveniently forget about by the next semester?

She thinks nobody cares. And she is

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# home

probably not right, but she is also not crazy. The ivory towers which were, a few short years ago, beginning to crumble, are being rebuilt with the strong and sturdy materials of deception, denial, and delusion.

Rape does not exist if the administration says it does not: college is a safe place if they say it is.

But that cannot be. It doesn't work that way. I wish it could be that easy. I really do wish that every dean of women in every college campus



opf

in the country could have the power to do away with rape just by the very strength of their words. But wishin' don't make it so.

Lying don't make it so, either. It is, after all, the truth which sets us free.

So for all you women students out there, let me be the first to tell

you: rape happens with alarming regularity both at ISU and at IWU. Your campus really is not a place where everything is beautiful and nothing hurts.

I wish you luck in finding a safe place; a place you can call home. And if you decide it's your campus, I'll support that decision. And if you decide it's not your campus, keep looking. You'll find one.

And if you need any ideas, I know this great place in Rock Island. . . .

--Deborah Wiatt



Post-Amerikan

November Page 21

## Sleeping beauty recast

Joyce Selznick, *Blue Roses* (Bantam, 1980).

Try this for a variation on the sleeping beauty theme: Jo(hanna), opting for the soporific role of traditional wife, sleeps under the curse of the belief that you will be punished for wanting anything too much. Enter Pat(ricia)--independent, productive, at home with desire, reckless even, but concerned.

One kiss doesn't quite work the trick in this tale, but by the end of the book Jo is awake: alive, adventurous, prepared to enjoy her self, to deal a as an equal with husband Mike.

The author paints a colorful picture of many-sided sexualities. Numerous minor characters fill out the spectrum between and beyond Pat, Jo, and Mike. These characters are just a little larger than life, males and females of persuasions running the gamut from superb to shitty people.

The three major characters are provided with childhoods accounting for their adult behavior, but pleasantly enough, this pop psychology is not needed to explain sexual preference. Rather, it accounts for other behaviors: Mike's competitive ambition, Pat's insistence on independence, Jo's blocked creativity and sensuality.

*Blue Roses* makes little pretense of literary status. Television techniques give the book a fast pace. Focus alternates from one character to another across short scenes.

Social concern in the novel doesn't extend beyond the positive messages about sexualities. And that message is not explicit. The main lesson is didactic--and questionable: that a person must compartmentalize her life and let different compartments spill over into one another. But basically, the book is still a good read.

Don't be put off by the back cover photo of two women staring intensely at a man. Someone at Bantam must have assumed that that's how the "strange love triangle" billed on the cover had to be.

Thanks to  
--Lorraine Obler,  
*Gay Community News*

## looks like a sleepy, serene community.



## look again.

If you listen to the city fathers, the Pantagraph, the civic boosters and the phony speechmakers, you would think we lived in a 1930's Hollywood set. But let's look behind the scenes. Each month since April, 1972, the Post-Amerikan has been denting that serene facade, printing the embarrassing truths the city fathers would rather overlook. Take another look at Bloomington-Normal. Subscribe to the Post-Amerikan.

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**9 Howie Bindrim**

**10 John Novotny**

**12 Bad Attitude**

**13 Urban Development**

**14 Mannassas Junction**

**15 Chris Cox**

**16 Sangamon River Bandits**

**17 Chris Miller**

**19 Banjo Fever**

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# Maitland moves on

With a flurry of publicity, Sen. John Maitland has introduced a bill in the Illinois Senate that would ban the distribution of so-called look-alike drugs. Maitland would make delivery of the substances--and even possession with intent to deliver--a felony.

Look-alike drugs have been in the news lately, as law enforcement officials have attributed the deaths of some teenagers to excessive doses of the pills.

After reading Maitland's bill, I can only conclude that he is more into capitalizing on the publicity than he is into passing an effective law.

Look-alike drugs contain legal substances which can be purchased in any drugstore. However, manufacturers of look-alikes have packaged their products in tablets and capsules that look very similar to certain controlled substances, especially amphetamines.

As described in Post-Amerikan Vol. 9, No. 7, these "legal stimulants" are advertised and sold through the mail in quantity to dealers, who then pass them off to unsuspecting buyers as real controlled substances.

Almost all the look-alikes are passed off as speed. They actually do produce a stimulant effect, which is how the fraud has been able to go on so long.

Most look-alikes contain 100-200 mg. caffeine (about 1 1/2 cups of coffee) plus phenylpropanolamine. Phenylpropanolamine is a common decongestant found in many cold medicines (like Contac). The drug is also a stimulant and appetite suppressant. Phenylpropanolamine is the primary ingredient in most non-prescription diet aids.

A check at my neighborhood drug store turned up 16 brand names under which phenylpropanolamine is sold as a diet

## Pantagraph gets it wrong

In reporting that state Sen. John Maitland had introduced a bill to outlaw look-alike drugs, the Pantagraph supplied us with more of the hysterical drug scare misinformation we've come to know and love:

For example, the Pantagraph wrote Oct. 3 that Maitland's bill is aimed at banning "drugs passed off on the street as heroin substitutes." Not true. The look-alikes are almost entirely stimulants promoted either as amphetamines or as legal uppers. (Others, containing the same non-prescription formula as Somnax, are passed off as Quaaludes.)

The Pantagraph also reported that the look-alikes cost only a few pennies to produce "but can be sold on the street for \$50 each." In real life, the look-alikes are sold for about

20¢ each, with the real scalpers getting \$1.

A third criticism of look-alikes the Pantagraph mindlessly passed on is that "the tablets can be dangerous if taken in large quantities." Well, what can't? This particular mindlessness is really irritating since the look-alikes are so frequently exact chemical duplicates of the diet pills sold over the counter in every drugstore. If it's dangerous to take too many look-alikes (and it is), then it's equally dangerous to take too many Dex-a-Trims. But Senator Maitland isn't trying to ban Dex-a-Trims--they are "legitimate" pharmaceuticals eaten in quantity by the senator's middle-class constituency.●

--M.S.

## Scott Estate money

It looks like poor people in Bloomington-Normal are getting screwed out of the free health clinic which the City of Bloomington was going to build and operate.

The money was going to come from the estate of Judge John Scott, who died in 1897. Scott left assets now worth \$9.9 million to the city on the condition that Bloomington build a hospital. In his will, Scott emphasized that he wanted the hospital to provide medical care for those who couldn't afford it.

For the first 79 years after Scott's death, his estate was tied up providing lifetime annuities to his 18 heirs. When the last heir died in 1976, it was time to turn the money over to Bloomington to build a hospital.

Five years of legal maneuverings and court battles ensued.

In 1978, Bloomington decided that another hospital was not needed.

## Poor people

Instead, the city proposed to establish what it called a "family care and diagnostic center" with Judge Scott's money. In keeping with Scott's concern for the poor, the center would be designed to serve primarily low-income people.

Bloomington township supervisor Maxine Schultz estimated at the time that as many as 4500 Bloomington residents are excluded from the health care system because they are too poor.

The clinic was an excellent idea. It still is.

A 1978 Pantagraph story said "the center will allow indigent persons complete medical check-ups."

A document approved by the Bloomington city council in February 1978 lists the following among the services the clinic would provide:

1. Primary care for outpatients.
2. Pre-school children's clinic.

# 'look-alike' drugs

aid, either by itself or with caffeine: PPA, Hungrex, Permathene, Dexatrim, Dex-a-Diet, Control, Dietcap, Dex-a-Diet II, Dietac, Super Ordrix, DayTrim, Ayds, PVM, Prolamine, Appedrine, and SlimOne.

These 16 products contain the same substances in the same quantity as the mail-order substances Senator Maitland wants to ban.

(Some of the look-alike drugs also contain ephedrine, another stimulant. They contain as much as two tablets of Bronkaid, also available at any drug store.)

Some of these "legitimate" products are also designed so they look like certain amphetamines. Dex-a-Diet and Dex-a-Trim have obviously tried to have their product associated with the controlled substance Dexadrine, an amphetamine.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is already illegal to deliver a substance represented to be a controlled substance. The manufacturers of look-alike drugs know this. They don't try to pass their stuff off as controlled substances.

Even though the manufacturers try their best to imitate the shape, size and color of specific controlled substances, the look-alike marketers bill their mail-order goods as "legal stimulants."

Maitland's bill will make it illegal for a person to distribute a non-controlled substance when "such person reasonably should know that the noncontrolled substance may be used or distributed as a controlled substance."

In other words, I could give you a Dex-a-Trim that I bought at Osco's. That act would be legal. However, if I "reasonably should know" that

you were planning to pass that Dex-a-Trim off on someone else as a real controlled substance, then it would be illegal for me to hand you the capsule.

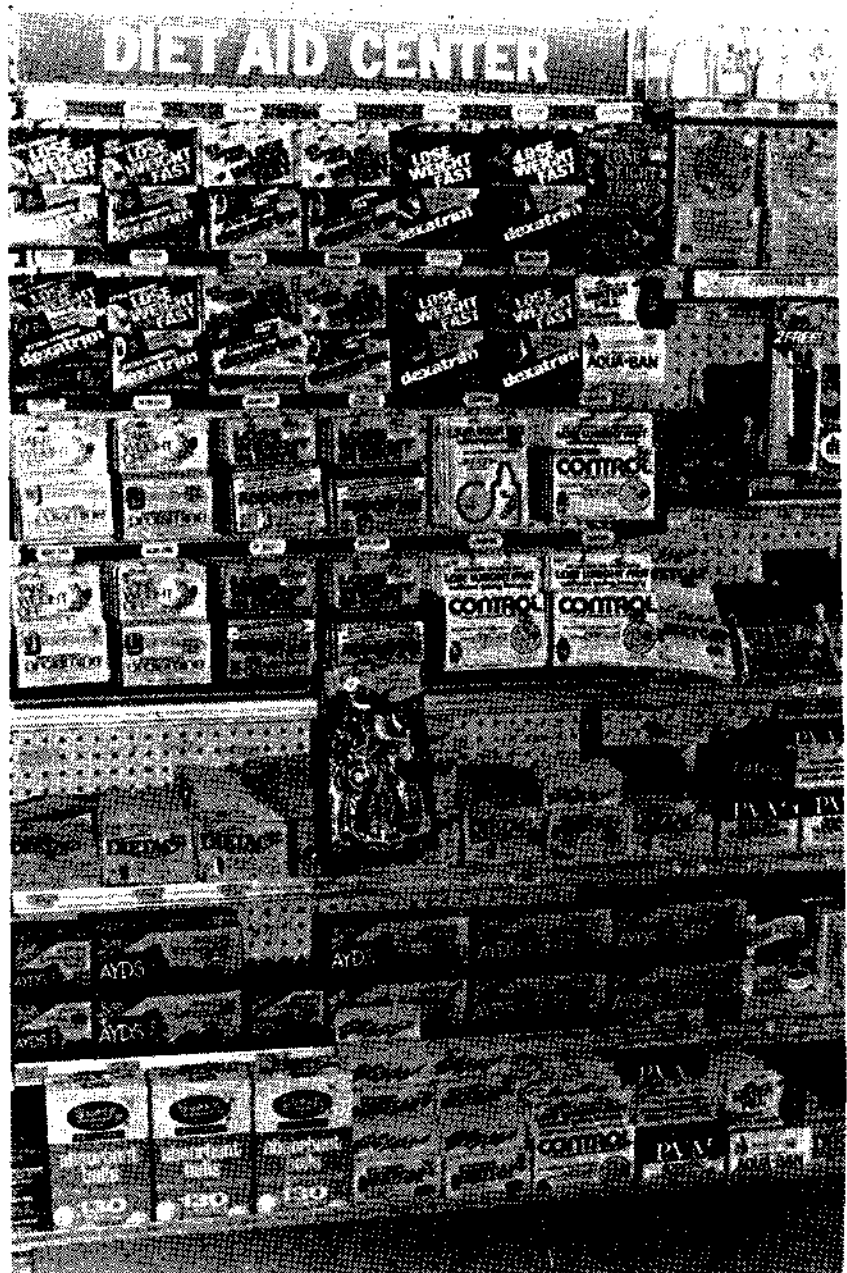
To determine whether a person "reasonably should know" whether the non-controlled substance might be passed off as a controlled substance further down the line, Maitland's bill instructs the courts to take into consideration one of three considerations: packaging, purchase price, and the substance's appearance.

If the substance is packaged "in a manner normally used for the illegal distribution of controlled substances," you're in trouble. Better stick to four-color printed packaging with photos of skinny women in bikinis, like the diet pill pushers do.

If the purchase price "was substantially greater than the reasonable value of the uncontrolled substance," you're in further trouble. Better stick to "reasonable" pricing, like the makers of Dex-a-Trim. Their penny's worth of caffeine and phenylpropanolamine is sold for only 20¢ a capsule--a modest 2000% mark-up.

Presumably, Senator Maitland wants to stop the distribution of look-alike drugs because they are dangerous if taken in large quantities. But Maitland is not even trying to stop the major distributors of these chemicals, which are "respectable" companies marketing their diet aids through "legitimate channels."

True, some people will overdose by taking excessive quantities of these



Law enforcement officials are publicizing the dangers of "look-alike" drugs, and politicians like Senator Maitland are moving to outlaw their mail-order distribution. Meanwhile sales of heavily-advertised diet pills--frequently containing the identical chemicals--continue without criticism.

drugs purchased through the mail. But if Maitland is successful at stopping the look-alike trade, then the same people will overdose by taking too many Dex-a-Trims.

But as long as the phenylpropanolamine and caffeine mixture is sold in brightly colored packages instead of plastic bags, Senator Maitland doesn't seem to mind.

--Mark Silverstein

# screwed out of free clinic

3. Pre-natal clinic.
4. Dental clinic.
5. Health education, information, and referral services.
6. Screening programs.

The clinic was a good idea. It still is. But it seems the city doesn't think so anymore.

The Scott estate was tied up in court for several more years. The school board wanted some of the money. Morgan Washington Home wanted some of the money. The case even went to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Finally, on Oct. 9, 1981, Judge Wayne Townley approved a deal whereby all three parties would split the estate. The city was to get the biggest share, \$5.4 million, to build and operate the clinic.

Realizing that the long-awaited clinic was finally going to be a reality, I thought I'd do a short good-news story for the Post-Amerikan. I went to city hall,

expecting to find a plan for all the medical services this new clinic would provide for poor people.

And I found that somewhere along the way, someone quietly changed the plans.

No longer even called a clinic, the John M. Scott Health Care Program will be located in a currently unused portion of the city hall annex on Main Street, south of Olive. That wouldn't be a bad location for giving medical care to poor people.

But they won't be giving out any medical care at that address.

In the city's outline of the program, you can no longer find plans for primary health care for outpatients, no more dental clinic, no more pre-school children's clinic, and no pre-natal clinic. Instead, a registered nurse will examine people to see if they need medical care. The patients will then be referred to another provider of health services,

like a doctor's office, a hospital, or a dentist's office.

Poor people will have to wait in line at two places.

According to the city's outline, the program will arrange transportation after the referrals, and "act as an advocate on behalf of indigent persons with respect to appointments, communications and administration within the health care system."

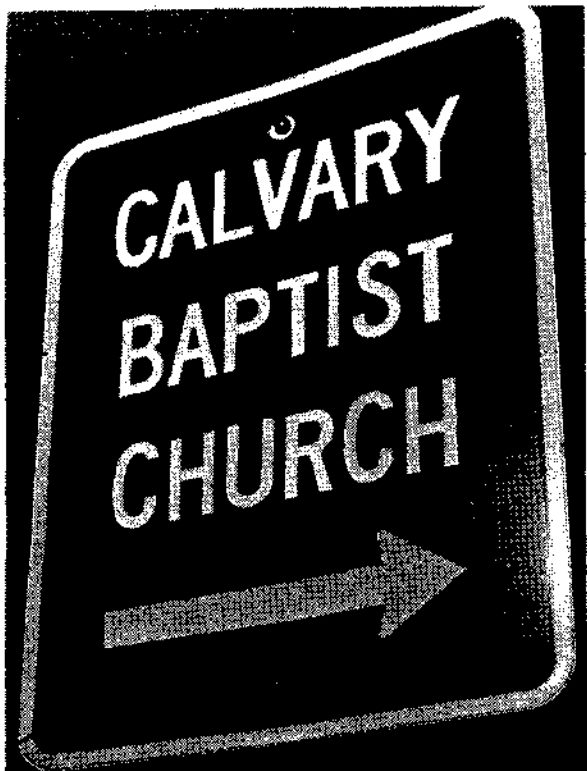
Finally, the program will pay for whatever medical care the poor people receive, if they fit income qualifications which haven't yet been devised. Township Supervisor Maxine Schultz will administer the program, so the income qualifications may be the same that township relief uses.

"Well," a friend of mine said, "it's better than nothing."

But it's far short of what it was supposed to be.

--Mark Silverstein

# Signs of discrimination



You may have noticed all those bright green signs springing up around Normal, like so many plastic bushes. You know the ones--that tell you that Jesus On the Cross Holy Money Church is just two blocks south?

Actually there are a couple of new ones on Vernon and two on College, as well as the old ones on Main St. directing you to Arno Q. Weniger's Palace of Holy Pieties.

We at the Post-Amerikan, ever the watchdog of taxpayers' money, wondered who put these signs up. And how come they get to advertise right there on the public street? So one of our courteous and charming staff members phoned Normal's director of public works, Richard Paulson, and asked him about the signs.

He told the P-A that the churches pay for the signs' installation. The city charges for labor and materials, and will make the signs if the church wants (or they can get them made elsewhere).

Erection of a sign is not always permitted, Mr. Paulson assured us. If the city thinks an intersection is too busy or whatever, too bad--go peddle your religion somewhere else. "We turned down one," said the cooperative Mr. Paulson, "at Veterans Parkway and Vernon."

So this is only for churches?

"No," said Mr. P, "we'll make a sign for anyone or a cost basis. We've made them for ISU."

But for erecting a sign on the street, that is only for churches? The agreeable Mr. P agreed it was.

P-A: Why only for churches?

Mr. P: No specific reason. We have turned down other voluntary organizations. We turned down the Lions Club. We felt that if we put theirs up, we'd have to put them up for everyone.



(Since talking to Paulson, an eagle-eyed Poster noticed a Rotary Club sign on Center Street, right before you cross over Sugar Creek.)

P-A: Well, it seems like this is a city policy that is discriminatory in favor of churches.

Mr. P: Not really. It's an information type sign for people going to a particular church to help them find where it is. (Do you suppose they forget a lot?--author's aside) What organization were you wanting a sign for?

P-A: Well, I thought we could have a couple signs pointing out the location of the Post-Amerikan office. (Our staffers do, indeed, forget a lot.)

Paulson: Absolutely not. We've never had a sign for a newspaper. None of the others have it. (How many are there?)

Final score: Freedom of religion--8; Freedom of the press--0.

By the way, Paulson didn't know how the policy originated. He's been there since '76 and thinks his predecessor must have done it, too, but he didn't seem sure.

--Ferdurke

## My God, not cannibalism

Everybody loves a whacko. There must be 47 shoddy biographies of Adolf Hitler in print at any one time. "Animal House" drew millions of viewers. Run amuck with a chainsaw in Times Square and Norman Mailer will write a best seller about you.

Huddled at my typewriter, with a Mauser on top of my typing paper and an M-16 reassuringly lying at my feet, I figured it out all by myself: everybody loves a whacko. How else to explain Alexander Haig or the guy who invented those stupid fabric softener things that everybody leaves in the driers at the laundromat? Have you got a better explanation for

all those whackos in Washington?

Try out this line from Jesse Helms: "...Your tax dollars are being used to pay for grade school courses that teach our children that CANNIBALISM, WIFE SWAPPING, and the MURDER OF INFANTS and the ELDERLY are acceptable behavior." This guy was elected to the United States Senate, twice.

Or these gems.

From James Watt, U.S. Secretary of the Interior: "Environmentalists are the greatest threat to the ecology of the West."

From the Rev. Robert G. Grant of American Christian Cause: "Satan has taken the reins of the 'women's liberation' movement and will stop at nothing to destroy all Godliness."

From Howard Phillips, founder of the Conservative Caucus which claims scores of members in Congress: "We must prove our ability to get revenge on people who go against us."

From the Rev. Jerry Falwell, president of the Moral Majority: "Jesus likes Winners."

--D. LeSeure

## Whacko homo theory of the month

A.I. Jackman, a psychiatrist from Chicago, proposes that all historical anti-Semitism, including the killing of 6 million Jews during World War II by the Nazis, was caused by homosexuals. He wrote a whole book about his crackpot theory; it's entitled The Paranoid Homosexual Basis of Anti-Semitism and Kindred Hatred and was published in 1979 by the Vantage Press.

The book begins with that tired quotation from the Old Testament, "If anyone lie with a man as with a woman, both have committed an abomination," and it maintains the level of intellectual rigor that you'd expect from a book that begins that way. Jackman's final solution for the problem is "shock treatments, phenothiazines, and other drugs" for all homosexuals.

By the way, the Vantage Press is one of those outfits that will publish your book if you pay for the printing costs yourself.

--Christopher Street