

Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

6-1985

Volume 14, Number 3

Post Amerikan

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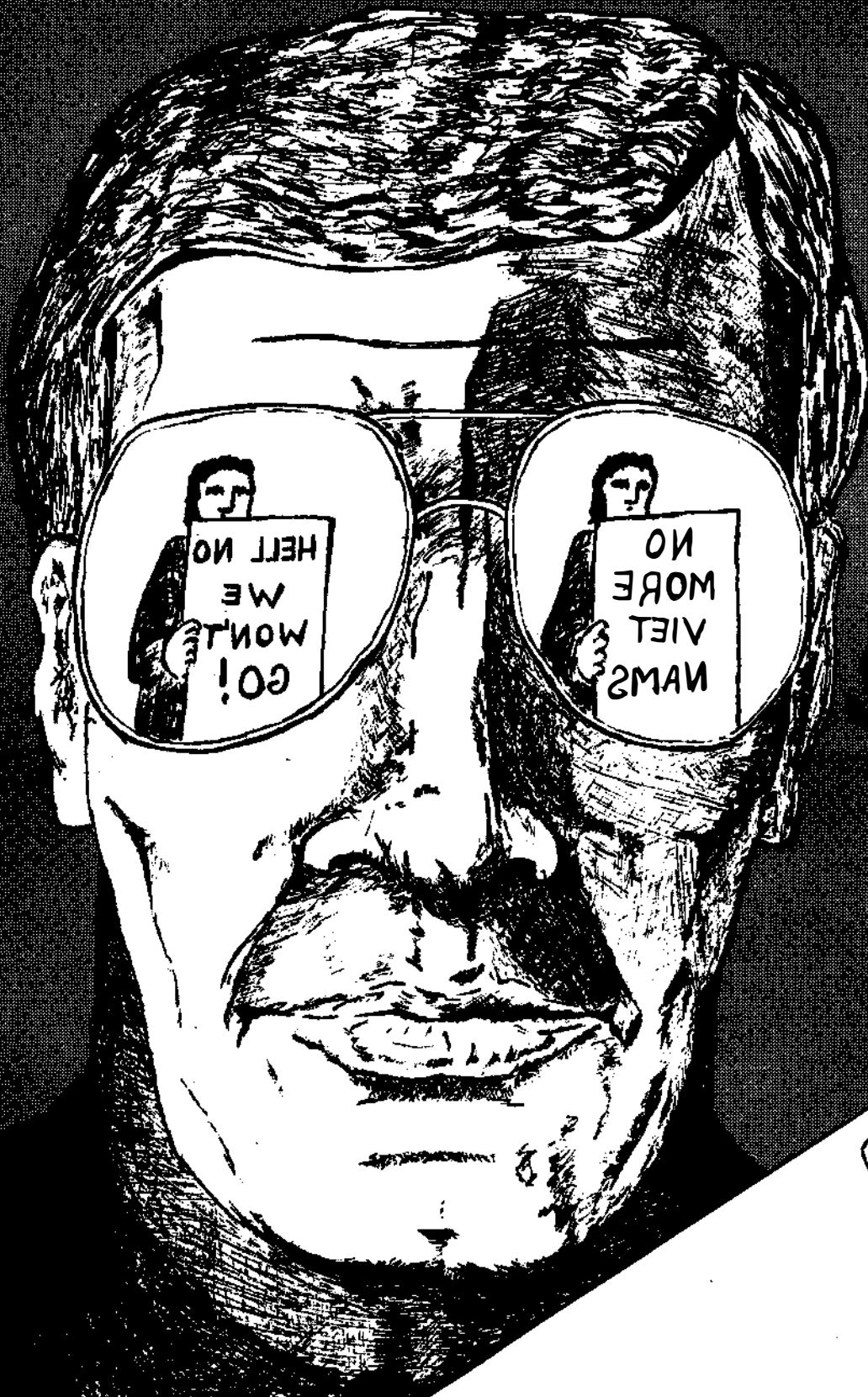
Suppressed Doonesbury strips, Repressed YWCA audit, Perma-pressed crossword

Bloomington-Normal

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POST AMERICAN

Vol. 14, No. 3
June-July 1985



FBI
surveillance
bringing back
the Sixties



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POST AMERIKAN

Volume 14, Number 3 June-July, 1985

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

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

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

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

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

We will be taking our annual summer break of about 7 weeks. We won't be seeing you until the middle of July. In fact, the deadline for submitting material for the next issue is July 18.

Post Sellers

BLOOMINGTON

Amtrack station, 1200 W. Front
The Back Porch, 402½ N. Main
Biasi's Drugstore, 217 N. Main
Bloomington Public Library (in front)
Bus Depot, 533 N. East
Common Ground, 516 N. Main
D. J.'s Variety, 297 N. Main
Front and Center Building
Law and Justice Center, W. Front
Lee Street (100 N.)
Main and Miller streets
Medusa's Adult World, 420 N. Madison
Mike's Market, 1013 N. Park
Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire
Nierstheimer Drugs, 1302 N. Main
Pantagraph (front of building),
301 W. Washington
The Park Store, Wood & Allin
People's Drugs, Oakland & Morrisey
Red Fox, 918 W. Market
Susie's Cafe, 602 N. Main
U.S. Post Office, 1511 E. Empire
(at exit)
U.S. Post Office, Center & Monroe
Wash House, 609 N. Clinton
Washington and Clinton streets

NORMAL

Blue Dahlia Bookstore, 124 E. Beaufort
ISU University Union, 2nd floor
ISU University Union, parking lot
entrance
The Gallery, 111 E. Beaufort (in front)
Midstate Truck Plaza, U.S. 51 north
Mother Murphy's, 111½ North St.
North & Broadway, southeast corner
Stan's Super Valu, 310 S. Main
Upper Cut, 318 Kingsley
White Hen Pantry, 207 Broadway
(in front)

Good numbers

Alcoholics Anonymous.....828-5049
American Civil Liberties Union.663-6065
Clare House (Catholic Workers).828-4035
Community for Social Action...452-4867
Connection House.....829-5711
Countering Domestic Violence...827-4005
Dept. Children/Family Services.828-0022
Draft Counseling.....452-5046
Gay/Lesbian Info. Line.....829-2719
HELP (transportation for senior
citizens, handicapped).....828-8301
Ill. Dept. of Public Aid.....827-4621
Ill. Lawyer Referral.....800-252-8916
Kaleidoscope.....828-7346
Metropolitan Comm. Church.....829-2719
McLean Co. Health Dept.....454-1161
Mid Central Community Action...829-0691
Mobile Meals.....828-8301
McLean Co. Center for Human
Services.....827-5351
National Health Care Services
(abortion assistance, Peoria)691-9073
Nuclear Freeze Coalition.....828-4195
Occupational Development Center828-7324
Operation Recycle.....829-0691
Parents Anonymous.....827-4005
PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone
Help).....827-4005
Or.....800-322-5015
Phone Friends.....827-4008
Planned Parenthood....medical.827-4014
bus/couns/educ.....827-4368
Post Amerikan.....828-7232
Prairie State Legal Service....827-5021
Prairie Alliance.....828-8249
Project Oz.....827-0377
Rape Crisis Center.....827-4005
Sunnyside Neighborhood Center..827-5428
TeleCare (senior citizens)....828-8301
Unemployment comp/job service..827-6237
United Farmworkers support....452-5046
UPIC.....827-4026

Thanks

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

Special and continuing thanks to all those who responded to our plea for funds. Your donations and letters of support are greatly appreciated.

Moving?

When you move, be sure to send us your new address so your subscription gets to you. Your Post Amerikan will not be forwarded (it's like junk mail--no kidding!). Fill out this handy form with your new address and return it to us, P. O. Box 3452, Bloomington, IL 61702.

Name _____

Street _____

City/state/zip _____



Reagan returns in teen horror classic

HOLLYWOOD-ON-THE-POTOMAC -- Republican studios announced today a revival of a horror movie classic, targetting the teen audience with "Teen Rip-Off III," starring their favorite horror film star, Ronald Reagan.

Reagan, fresh from two foreign film ventures, one in German and the other in Spanish, is thrilled to be back in what he called "a good, family-oriented, red-blooded American slasher film."

Reagan's two most recent thrillers were "I was an SS ghost in der Bitberg Cemetery" and "Contra," a tale of terrorist raids to rape, pillage and murder innocent Central American villagers. In both films Reagan played his favorite role, the happy-go-lucky heavy who brings death and destruction everywhere he goes.

In his latest venture, Reagan leads an all-out onslaught on teen wages, ending in carnage at fast-food outlets across America.

Using a secret plot, he attempts to cut minimum wage protection for teenagers, hiding his actions under the name of "The Youth Employment Opportunity Act." Reagan sneakily uses unemployed black youth as his entry to the teen world, and once in the door, he assumes his mad slasher part.

Entering the series for the first time is William Brock, who runs cover for Reagan and distracts those who might rescue the helpless teens. He replaces Ray Donovan in this role, whose heavy-handed comedy never quite clicked in the first two films in this series.

The film is timed for impact on the summer drive-in audience. "It's one of my favorite summertime stories," said Reagan, "and I like it so much, I just want to do it over again every summer -- at least until we get it right," he joked.

In typical fasion for Republican studios, which underwrites most of its productions with outside investors, McDonald's Hamburgers and other fast-food corporations are paying for "Teen Rip-Off III." "We see great profits from productions of this type," said Ronald McDonald, second cousin to the famed slasher actor, and a clown in his own right. "If 'Teen Rip-Off III' can make it, we'll be looking at a box-office take you wouldn't believe, and one we hope to sustain for years to come."

"Teens deserve a break," said Reagan, "and they like a thrill. I bet my latest film will really make them scream."

The above little satirical piece is no joke folks -- as there are few jokes left in Hollywood-on-the Potomac, unless you have a particularly sick sense of humor.

Ronnie is floating, for the third summer in a row, the idea that teenagers don't deserve the minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour, but instead should be paid the sub-minimum wage of \$2.50 an hour.

Now a sub-minimum wage is a difficult concept to understand. The minimum is supposed to be the least, the bottom, right? So to sell this 85¢ an hour rip-off from young workers, the sub-minimum wage is called "The Youth Employment Opportunity Act."

And of course, in his benevolence and concern for minority rights, Reagan is using high unemployment among black youth as his excuse for needing to slash this basic protection from teenagers.

Now \$3.35 an hour ain't much, and \$2.50 an hour is even less. There are all kinds of folks out there trying to just survive at \$3.35 an hour, which, at 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, still leaves you below the poverty-line.

And there are teens who aren't just out "looking for a summer job" to stow away a few dollars for that new sports car, but who are actually out on their own, supporting a young family, or trying to make enough to pay college tuition -- especially since Reagan cut student loans.

60% of all minimum wage workers are over twenty, and these folks, for whom a minimum-wage job is their only livelihood, would be thrown into direct competition with teenagers who could be paid less. And one exception to the minimum wage would breed another, so that soon groups with high unemployment --

whether that be blacks over 18, women, hispanics, or white males over 50 -- will soon be demanding their own sub-minimum rate, and then there is no minimum wage law left at all.

And no minimum wage law at all is the long-term goal of the Reagan folks, who would like to see us all reduced to some primeval, dog-eat-dog capitalist jungle, where the sacred "market-place" would set wage, meaning "I'll slash your throat if you don't slash mine first."

Don't think that the folks in McDonald-land haven't figured out how many millions paying their teen employees 85¢ an hour less would add up to. That's why they've been a consistent lobbyist for this legislation, long before Ronnie walked into the White House.

And imagine what McLean County's biggest summertime youth employer, the seed corn company, would do if they can pay 85¢ an hour less. All of their help is only summertime.

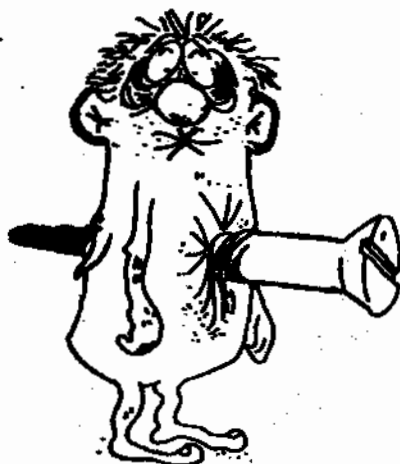
Corn detasseling, stuck between the hot, humid, sharp-edged rows of corn, surrounded by bugs and mosquitos, is not the great uplifter of youth that our local leaders would have us believe. Teens doing that job should be paid at least \$5 an hour as a minimum, and maybe get a bonus for every degree the temperature goes up on those sticky July and August days. If a sub-minimum wage passes, don't think our local seed corn moguls will waste any time in counting that extra 85¢ an hour in their pockets, too.

One suggestion for those under the age of twenty-one who are outraged at the possibility of this rip-off -- Today, or tomorrow morning, go down to the McLean County Courthouse. Register to vote. Take your registration card, make a xerox of it, and send it to Representative Edward Madigan (c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515) and Senators Paul Simon and Alan Dixon (both c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510). Let these gentlemen, who will have to vote on Reagan's "Youth Employment Opportunity Act" know that you registered to vote because you were outraged over the idea of having your wages cut.

Teenagers are usually ignored, and powerless. One reason they're ignored is because they don't show up on politicians' opinion polls, because so few are registered to vote. But if they get enough letters from teens, they'll suddenly become very aware and defensive of this new-found constituency.

Otherwise, beware -- for the mad slasher is on the loose again, and teenagers are the intended victims this year.

-- MgM



FBI surveillance in B-N:

Last August my wife and I decided to request whatever files the FBI and CIA had been keeping on us. Under the Freedom of Information (FOI) and Privacy Acts, any citizen has the right to request this information. You can too, using a letter similar to the one that accompanies this article. Though the CIA claimed to have no files on us, we did receive some of our FBI files, and we thought we'd share what we learned.

Throughout the 1960s and early '70s the FBI collected information and kept files on thousands of citizens and organizations. Assuming that there would be files on us because of our political and social activism in this period, we decided to make our request before Ronnie Raygun succeeded in closing down the FOIA once and for all.

We both wanted to know the nature, scope, and duration of the surveillance we'd been subjected to; and my wife wanted to know whether her file and mine were comparable, or whether, as she suspected, the FBI was so sexist as to spend most of its energy on me since I was a man and she was "just a woman."

We made our request on Aug. 22, '84. By Sept., letters began trickling in from the CIA and FBI (a separate request went to each). Yes, they were searching their files; could we please be patient since they had so many

requests to process? On Oct. 24, the CIA sent word that they could find nothing in their files pertaining to us. Not so the FBI.

In early Oct. we got letters saying that references to us had been found. On Oct. 26, Joseph E. Ondrula, Special Agent in charge at the Springfield Field Office, informed me that investigative material on me had been forwarded to Washington, and that, in addition, there was a two-page document in Springfield (in which my name was mentioned) which would be forwarded to me with the rest.

One month later, on Nov. 28, Mr. Ondrula changed his mind and decided to withhold the two-page document under loophole provisions in the FOIA, Sec. 552, which exempt from disclosure law enforcement records which would reveal the identities of confidential informants or information not public knowledge or available to the FBI through "overt" means. I appealed Ondrula's decision to an Asst. Atty. General in Washington, and my appeal was denied on Feb. 27, 1985. I could have challenged this in court, but it didn't seem to me worth the effort.

Finally, on April 2, 1985, our FBI files arrived. Out of the 348 pages claimed to be in mine, 201 pages were released to me; the other pages were withheld under the loophole already mentioned. As for sexist discrimina-

tion? My wife's file contained only 9 pages--all of them copied from pages in mine where her name was mentioned, usually merely identifying her as my wife.

So: what was the nature, scope, and duration of the surveillance contained in my file? The 201 pages they let me have covered 1967-74. These were the final nutsy-kookoo years of J. Edgar Hoover: of the smear campaign of Martin Luther King, the Cointelpro scheme to infiltrate and disrupt from within various progressive Movement organizations ranging from the Black Panther Party and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to moderate civil rights and anti-Vietnam War groups. It was the period of the great showcase conspiracy trials (such as that of the Chicago 8) in all of which the government failed to obtain convictions. It was the height of the Vietnam protest and Hoover's paranoid vendetta against the "Commies" he saw under every bed.

In this period, I was working with many others in Bloomington-Normal for social justice and educational reform, racial equality and an end to the Vietnam War. The FBI took note of this but focused only on certain types of activity I was engaged in.

In the pages they gave me, and in the portions which aren't blacked out, I find that they were particularly concerned with my support of black students in their effort to name the ISU Student Union after Malcolm X, my presumed association with the campus SDS (I was never a part of the group, though I knew some of the people and attended some of the meetings), my involvement with the local chapter of American Civil Liberties Union, my supposed involvement with an organization in the high schools called the Student Freedom League (a short-lived group concerned with student rights--and not, as the FBI believed, a training ground to prepare students for SDS when they got to college).

How to ask for your FBI file

Federal Bureau of Investigation
10th and Pennsylvania, NW
Washington, D.C. 20525

Return address _____
Date _____

To the FOI/PA Unit:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act (Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 552) and Privacy Act (Title 5, U.S. Code, Section 552a).

I wish to obtain copies of all documents retrievable in a search for files listed under my name in your national office and in your regional and local field offices in Chicago, in Springfield, Illinois, and in Bloomington-Normal (McLean County), Illinois. This request includes, but is not limited to "main" files and "see references", including numbered and lettered subfiles, 1A envelopes, enclosures behind files (EBFs), bulky exhibits, control files, and "JUNE" files. I am seeking copies of "see reference" cards, abstracts, search slips, including search slips used to process this request, all documents generated pursuant to this request and as a consequence of it, file covers, multiple copies of the same documents if they appear in the files, tapes or abstracts of tapes of any electronic surveillance, and photographs in which I am identified. Please also search "DO NOT FILE" files, SAC safes, special file rooms, and all other FBI files.

To reduce the possibility of confusion between me and persons with similar names, the following is provided:

Name: _____ Social Security #: _____
Date and place of birth: _____
Current employment: _____
Married: spouse's name _____
Address: _____
Schools attended: _____

If all or any part of my request is denied, please list the specific exemption(s) on which you are relying to withhold the information. For any "classified" material withheld, please include the following information: the classification, identity of the classifier, the date or event for automatic declassification, classification review, or downgrading.

If you determine that portions of the requested material are exempt from release, I will expect, as the FOIA requires, that you provide me with the remaining, non-exempt, segregable portions.

Because this request is being made under the Privacy Act, I understand that, as that act provides, no fees will be charged for locating the requested files. I request in addition that you waive any copying fees under the provision of the FOIA that permits you to waive or reduce copying and search fees when release of the requested information would be "in the public interest."

As provided by the FOIA, I will expect a reply within ten working days. If you have any questions, please call me at _____.

Sincerely,

Name

IMPORTANT: Be sure to have your signature notarized by a Notary Public. If you don't, the FBI can use this as a reason for delaying an answer to your request.

Be sure to keep copies of all your correspondence. Probably most of your material will be in the Springfield Field Office; that's where it's generated and stored before copies and summaries are sent to Washington. Your request should go to Washington, however.

FBI spying

Upon his arrival at Miami International Airport on January 16, Edward Haase, a broadcast engineer and freelance journalist from Kansas City, Mo., checked into U.S. Customs. He was asked the usual questions. A Customs official then took his declaration card and circled several of his responses, including the country he had visited--Nicaragua.

Haase was then directed to a secondary inspection station, where another Customs official searched his luggage. The Customs agent removed several of the books and magazines Haase had declared, as well as a list of addresses he found behind a picture frame. He called in a supervisor, who then contacted the FBI for assistance in determining whether any of these materials might be seditious and, thus, unimportable under federal law.

The FBI agent conducted his own search of Haase's bags. While Haase was off purchasing a ticket for his next flight, the FBI agent made copies of all the materials he found of interest. When Haase returned, he was given back his material and allowed to continue on his way. The FBI agent kept the copies of the material, which had been judged unthreatening to the republic.

This is how the FBI came to possess copies of Haase's personal address book, his diary, two articles he had

A local citizen's file

Now, I don't know what's in the 147 pages they didn't let me have (I learned from a former FBI agent that it probably was stuff supplied by informants who were enrolled as students in my classes at ISU, and that to let me see those pages would have been a dead giveaway). Likewise, in the pages that I did get, there are many blacked-out sections--names, whole paragraphs, several pages that are nearly all black! But enough remains to give me a good idea of what the FBI was interested in, and a fairly clear picture of how they went about their operations. By no means are all of the names deleted.

As the years went by, they kept closing my file and then--when something else happened--opening it up again. The file contains much inaccurate information. They have me present at meetings I never attended. They have me as a member of SDS and then as the organizer of the Student Freedom League. They have my eyes brown (most people think they're blue). They credit me again and again with having one child (unnamed), when actually I have two, both with names.

In spot-checks they drove by my house to see what license plates were on the cars parked nearby. Though they claim not to have conducted electronic surveillance on me, they did at one point refer me to the Secret Service as a "dangerous person" (no specific reason mentioned). They had a local flunky perform a clipping service for them: on page after page I find Pantagraph or Vidette clippings where my name was underlined for giving a speech or being mentioned as a member of the ACLU steering committee.

In 1970, I and several others in town were receiving threats on our lives signed by the Ku Klux Klan and the Minutemen; a friend had a rock thrown through his living room

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION													
REPORTING OFFICE SPRINGFIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SPRINGFIELD	DATE 11/15/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/15/67 - 11/15/67										
TITLE OF CASE DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]										
REFERENCE: Springfield report of SA [REDACTED]		<p>CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.</p> <p>Classified by SP6 [REDACTED] Declassify on: OADR 251,557 252,614 dated 8/15/67.</p> <p>CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED] REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 11/13/80</p>											
ADMINISTRATIVE DATA: Information copy of this report being designated for the offices indicated - Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Louisville, New York, St. Louis, and Washington Field - in view of interest in captioned matter and because of the proximity of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Indianapolis and Louisville to the Springfield Division.													
Instant report is classified "Confidential" as it contains information from informants the unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize future usefulness and adversely affect the national security.													
<p>Case has been: Pending over one year <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No; Pending prosecution over six months <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES MADE: 11-Bureau (105-138315) (RM) 1-Boston (Info) (RM) 1-Chicago (Info) (RM) 1-Detroit (Info) (105-11627) (RM) 1-Indianapolis (Info) (RM) 1-Louisville (Info) (RM) 1-New York (Info) (RM) 1-St. Louis (Info) (RM) 1-WFO (Info) (RM) 2-Springfield (105-1899)</p> <p>Dissemination Record of Attached Report</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Agency</th> <th>Remarks</th> </tr> <tr> <td>ACSI, OSI, OD, State, Dept.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CIA, RAB, CS, C, D, L, P, O</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Fwd.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>How Fwd.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>84 JAN 30 1968</p> <p>NOTATIONS: CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/15/67</p> <p>105-138315-8156 REC-1</p> <p>17 NOV 24 1967 ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/15/67</p>				Agency	Remarks	ACSI, OSI, OD, State, Dept.		CIA, RAB, CS, C, D, L, P, O		Date Fwd.		How Fwd.	
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on Central American activists

written, and a list of names and organizations concerned with Central American affairs.

Lawsuit

This is also what prompted a lawsuit brought by the New York-based Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR), which sought to force the FBI to return the copies and to prevent it from using any of the materials it swiped from Haase for intelligence purposes. The suit also called for a halt to such border searches, a move that the FBI opposed.

On May 14, U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson ruled against granting such an injunction. Before this, however, he did issue a temporary restraining order that prohibited the FBI from using any of the Haase material. After that the FBI proposed to seal the Haase papers, an arrangement that Jackson accepted.

"We won the battle but lost the war," remarks Micheal Ratner, an attorney for CCR. He adds that CCR plans to appeal Jackson's denial of the injunction. "We want a prohibition on Customs and the FBI from reading the private papers of U.S. citizens when they cross the border."

The Haase case, though, represents more than just another civil liberties violation. What happened to Haase, say members of organizations that

oppose U.S. policy in Central America, is but one example of government harassment of dissidents.

Intimidation

The most obvious form of intimidation they point to is FBI visits to persons who have traveled to Nicaragua and to those active in organizations that protest administration policy. On April 17, in testimony before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, FBI Director William Webster confirmed that the FBI had questioned 100 American travelers to Nicaragua, at the behest of the CIA and the National Security Council. These visits, Weber maintained, were conducted for "a specific foreign counter-intelligence reason for each case." They were not intended to intimidate the subjects, he said.

But when the FBI comes knocking at the door, the chilling effects cannot be ignored. At the hearing, Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D-MI) told Webster he was amazed to hear the director suggest that "no one should be intimidated by a little friendly visit from a polite FBI agent who left his card."

In several cases, FBI agents have visited people's residences, leaving notes or cards asking that their visit be returned with a phone call. "We know what they want," says Danny

Lewis of the southeast regional office of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) in New Orleans. "They want to intimidate members into ceasing their activities."

Beth Perry, who works on the national staff of CISPES in Washington, D.C., says that she has assembled a list of more than a dozen instances of FBI agents attempting to contact CISPES members. A hotline operated by CCR received about 25 calls in the first three months of the year, each alleging some form of FBI harassment, according to Ratner.

Stunned

Investigating some of the complaints received on the hotline, Ratner contacted several FBI offices. "I was stunned," he says. "I called four or five agents, and they admitted openly that they were conducting a counterintelligence operation and gathering information on people who visit Nicaragua."

On Capitol Hill, several congressional committees have taken an interest in the FBI visits. The House judiciary subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights plans to hold further

Continued on next page

FBI spied on

Continued from

SI 100-10850

LEAD:

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION

At Springfield, Illinois

Will, upon subject being approved for the Reserve Index, disseminate a copy of this report to the United States Secret Service at Springfield.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is being classified "Confidential" as it contains information from [redacted] *B7D*

undue disclosure of information from these sources could jeopardize their security and/or impair their future effectiveness.

It is not being recommended that subject be interviewed at this time in view of his position on the faculty of Illinois State University at Normal, Illinois. Further, there does not appear to be any informant potential.



B
COVER PAGE

window--with a note coming later, saying: "Commie, the hole in your window will be in your head next time." We had a small fire set in our garage--with a note coming later, saying: "Commie, the fire in your garage will be in your bedroom next." Irritated, we decided to call in the postal authorities and the FBI to stop the harassment and name some names.

The report of the agents who interviewed me is in my file (the one thing that ought to be)--and I'm pleased to say that their report is a straightforward, descriptive account of what I said--with no inferences or judgments on their part. The names I mentioned of local people who might be responsible for the threats were not mentioned in the report. (But after this interview and one with Normal Police Chief Richard McGuire, the incidents of intimidation stopped, as we expected they would.)

Items of general interest: a copy of my birth certificate is in the file, obtained from Arkansas during the initial workup on me in 1968; they never did get my academic degrees straight; their informants weren't always well-informed (but were quoted nonetheless); I was called a supporter of the Black Panther Party --probably because I subscribed to their newspaper; the FBI was extremely cautious in dealing with university personnel (because I was a professor, the matter had to be handled with the "utmost discretion"); they felt that I was not good "informant potential" (they're to be commended for having that much astuteness); and they didn't think a second interview with me was advisable, for it might "be embarrassing to the Bureau."

Conclusions? When you think that this kind of surveillance was being done on thousands of individuals and organizations during the '60s and '70s who were expressing themselves within the law and in accord with the Constitutional rights of freedom of speech and association, you're left with mixed feelings of humor (at how paranoid and ridiculous it was), anger (at the invasion of your privacy by snoops and spies and informers), and rage (at the enormous waste of resources and tax dollars).

It's grotesque to think of these armies of bureaucrats and clerks taking themselves, their "work," and you so very seriously--yet performing their jobs in so perfunctory and slipshod a manner that they simply record hearsay as fact and

FBI spying on C. A. activists

Continued from preceding page

hearings on the FBI visits next month. The House Select Committee on Intelligence, according to a staff aide, has held an executive session on this matter.

Besides the FBI visits, representatives of groups opposing administration policy in Latin America suspect that they may be victims of other forms of government harassment and surveillance. Though they possess no conclusive proof, they worry that their mail and telephone calls may be monitored.

One surveillance episode involves Sojourners, which sponsors programs that challenge U.S. policy in Central America. At 5:45 on a Saturday morning last fall, an early rising staff member encountered four men at two back door entrances to the group's office in Washington, D.C. One of the four had a camera. When the staffer asked what they wanted, one replied that they had come to visit the office. Then they left, with one saying that they would return when it wasn't so early.

Harassment

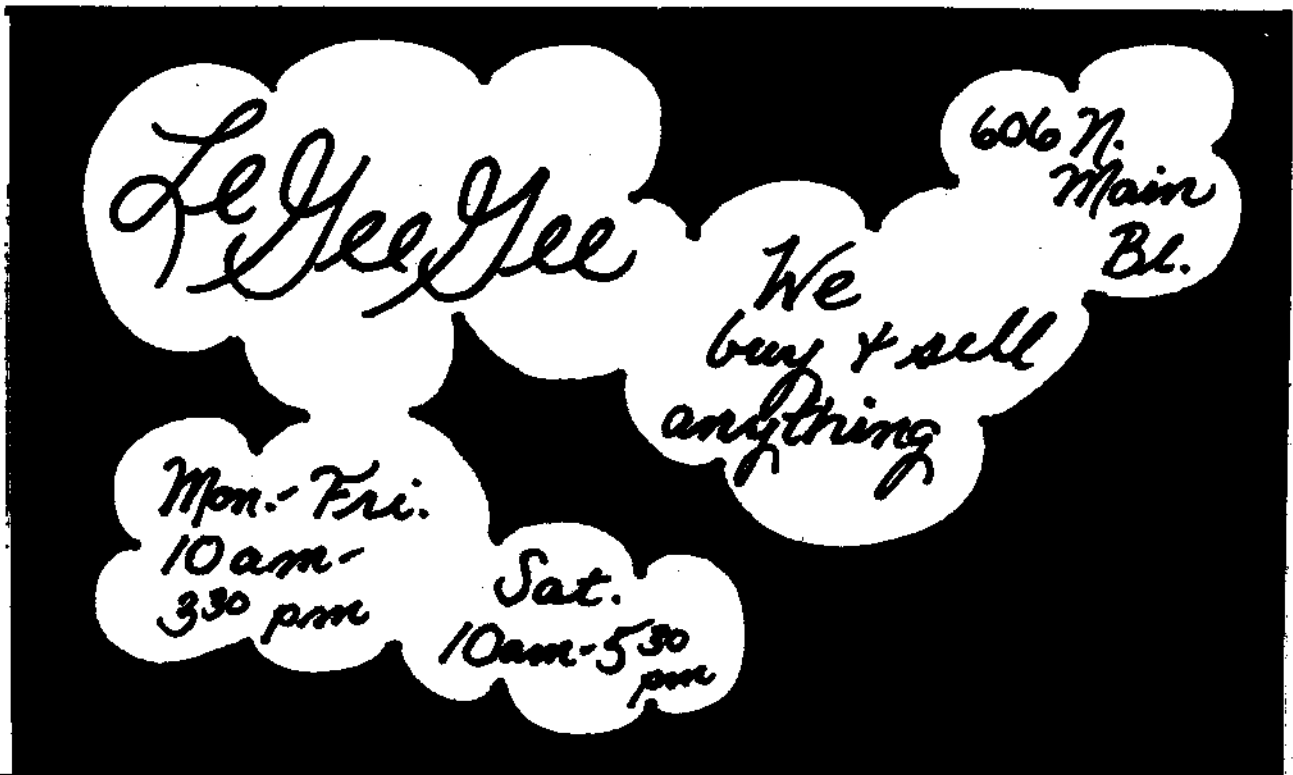
The Sojourners staff member wrote down the Virginia license plate number of their car and passed it on to the police, who promised to report back. When the police did not call, a Sojourners member contacted the police. He was told that because there was no evidence a crime was committed the police could not reveal to whom the car was registered. Meanwhile, separate inquiries conducted through other channels, including some congressional offices, found that Virginia's motor

vehicle dept. had no record of such a license plate, claims Dennis Marker of Sojourners.

The alleged FBI harassment has caused CCR to consider reviving a lawsuit it brought in 1982 charging that President Reagan's executive order expanding the authority of the FBI and CIA to conduct foreign counter-intelligence operations in the U.S. is illegal. The suit was dismissed because it did not contain complaints from persons who claimed they suffered damages. Now CCR has specific complaints.

--David Corn

Reprinted from In These Times, May 29, 1985.



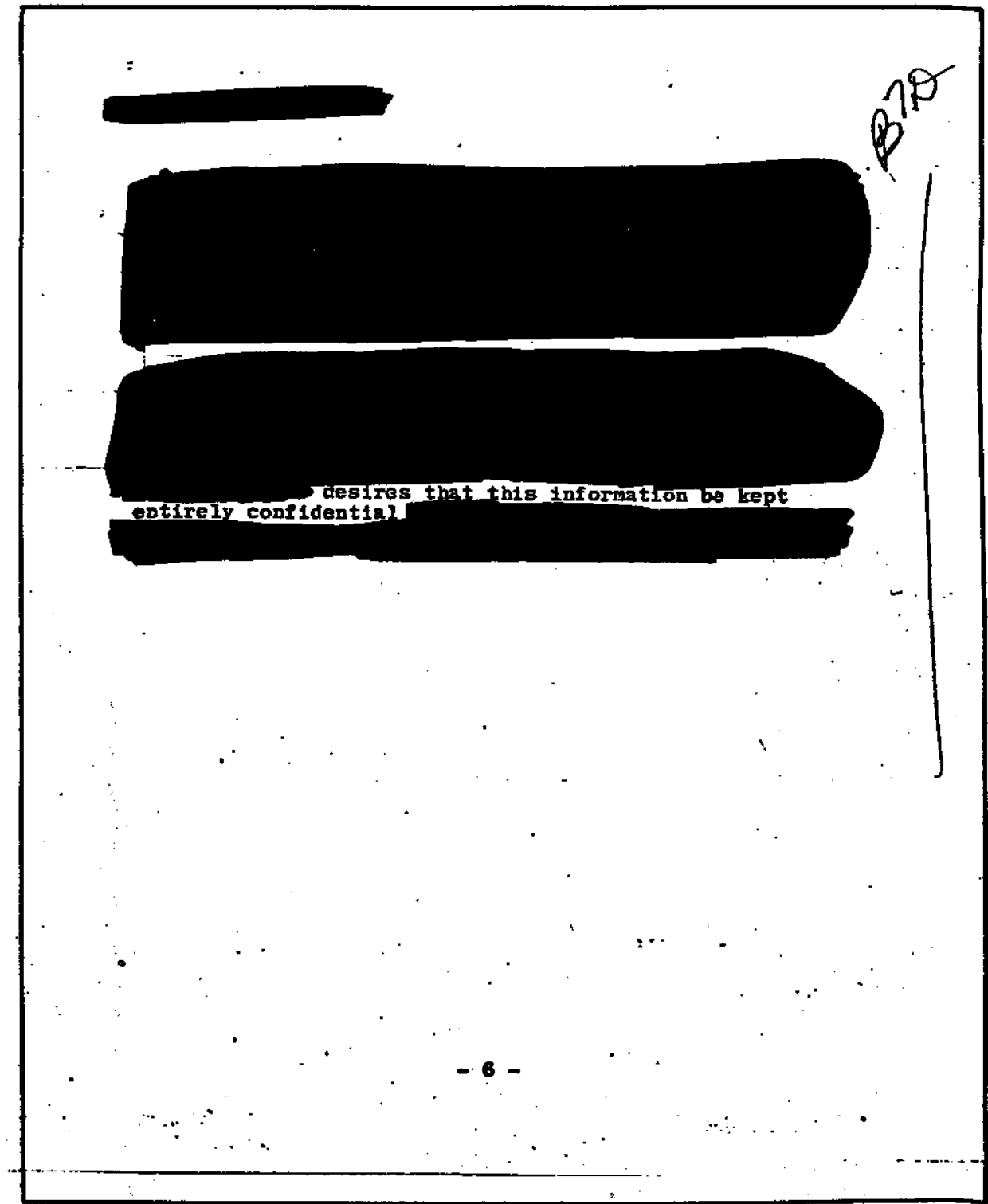
preceding page

compound inaccuracy upon error.

But, at bottom, it's not funny at all. There's something stinky and low about it: dirty business--not at all in keeping with the professed principles of a democratic society. While the FBI can be said to have a legitimate function in investigating certain types of criminal activity, there is nothing legitimate about massive spying on law-abiding citizens suspected of "subversion" because they dissent from government policy, protest social injustice, and dare to question "authority." Whether the result of excessive zeal, a pedestrian "following of orders" to earn their pay, or a compulsive desire to know everything in the interest of power and control, the compilation of exhaustive dossiers on non-criminals is not a legitimate activity in a nation that prides itself on being a "free society."

The file I've shared dates from the 1960s and '70s. Unfortunately, the mindset that produced this massive spying on U.S. citizens is still very much alive. Not only will surveillance activity continue, it will, in all likelihood, increase. The machinery is in place.

Through executive order, Raygun has already broadened the CIA's functions to encompass domestic spying. As the '80s move into the '90s and militarism is whipped into a patriotic frenzy and the Cold War grinds on (because governments don't put a stop to it), as the economy worsens for large numbers of American citizens, as the anti-nuclear movement gains strength and social protest increases in response to Raygun's domestic policies, as protests on campuses and elsewhere escalate over South African apartheid and American investment in that system, as opposition grows over American military involvement in Central America (and possibly the Philippines), as policy makers increasingly need to find scapegoats to blame for their reverses (and to distract the population and provide a focus for their



desires that this information be kept entirely confidential

- 6 -

discontents), as non-dissent becomes the litmus-test for patriotism, and governmental repression increases in the name of stamping out "terrorism," the surveillance and harassment of citizens--individuals and groups--will move into high gear.

If you want to request your file under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts (while you still can), send a letter like the one on p. 4.

--R. D. Sutherland

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Miscellaneous outrages

Reporter's word choice reveals bias

At a time when the entire nation was debating whether Cathy Crowell was lying then or lying now, Pantagraph reporter Scott Richardson had no doubts.

"She admitted last week that she fabricated the story to cover having had sex with her boyfriend," Richardson wrote in his April 8 article about the Gary Dotson case.

Richardson could have said "She claimed." He could have said "She stated." He could have used the words asserted, declared, contended, maintained, or even professed.

Judges, parole and pardon boards, even the Governor, were all trying to decide whether to believe Kathy Crowell's recantations.

But with his choice of the word admit, Scott Richardson revealed his conclusion.

Kathy Crowell's contradictory and confusing statements simply confirm what Richardson has apparently believed all along: when women make reports to the police, they are not to be trusted.

Two issues ago, a Post article criticized Richardson's coverage of an incident which resulted in police charging a woman with filing a false police report. Richardson added the unnecessary and unrelated detail that a different police agency had recently complained of false reporting by a different woman (for a different incident).

Richardson recognition of this "pattern" showed that he is influenced by an unfortunately prevalent negative stereotype of women. And his articles reinforce and perpetuate that bias.

Deputies round up picnicking BHS seniors

According to Sheriff Brienen, there just aren't enough deputies and squad cars to adequately patrol our large county's rural area.

With the limited patrol capability of the Sheriff's police, it seems that squads would be assigned only to missions that the policy-makers considered very important.

Consider "senior skip day" for example.

It's a high school tradition. On April 19, 93 seniors--38% of the senior class--did not show up for school, according to a Pantagraph article.

William O'Neal, Bloomington High School's new assistant principal for students, didn't like it.

A lot of the students "were seen" at Lake Bloomington, the Pantagraph article said.

"This was a preconceived plan by the seniors to take a skip day," O'Neal was quoted at a school board meeting.

According to the Pantagraph article, "O'Neal informed the McLean County Sheriff's Department and squad cars were sent to the lake."

It didn't say a squad car was sent to the lake. It said cars were sent out there. It's possible that the entire fleet of operating McLean County Sheriff's Department squad cars was out there intimidating BHS seniors.

O'Neal told the School Board that an "undetermined" number of students "were seen" at the Lake, but only 22 were identified.

Seventeen of the 22 were seniors, and they were punished with 3 days in-school suspension. They were also banned from the school's official senior picnic.

Some parents protested their kids' banishment from the official picnic. That's what the Pantagraph article was about.

The school board, showing its mercy, granted amnesty to the 17 seniors. They were permitted to attend the senior picnic.

If anyone wondered why the McLean County Sheriff's Department bothered to send squad cars out to Lake Bloomington, it wasn't reported in the Pantagraph article.

School boss uptight about King

Bloomington school superintendent George Stimeling doesn't like the idea of naming a proposed middle school after Dr. Martin Luther King.

The Bloomington city council has already turned down the Human Relations Commission's proposal to rename Hershey Road after Dr. King.

As an alternative, the council suggested that the school district might name one of the proposed middle schools after the civil rights leader.

Two middle schools are under consideration as part of a reorganization of the Bloomington's school district.

Stimeling said that it was "premature" to consider naming either of the middle schools, since voters had not yet even approved establishing them.

"Why don't they try Martin Luther King City Hall?" Stimeling said, according to the Pantagraph.

IPC wants their shirts on our backs

In spite of vigorous opposition from some consumer groups, Illinois Power Company got the OK several years ago to charge customers for construction works in progress. The power company gets rate increases to help pay for power plants not yet completed.

A couple months ago, a small item in IPC's construction budget brought a bit of embarrassing publicity.

The power company is charging ratepayers \$20,000 for t-shirts passed out to construction workers at the Clinton nuclear power plant.

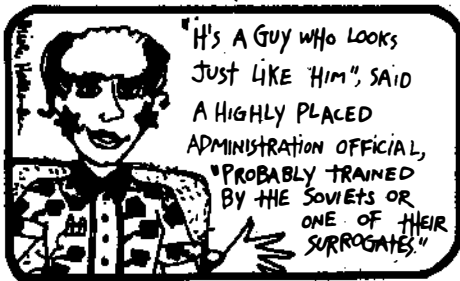
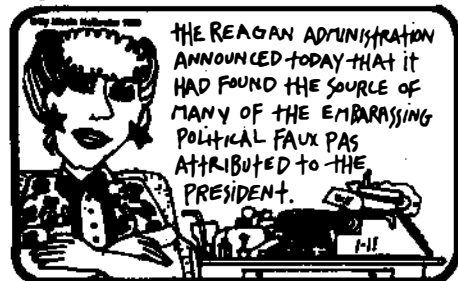
"This is one part of the program to instill an esprit de corps and keep before people the need to build a safe plant as promptly as possible," IPC PR hack Al Adams told the AP.

"The significance of the slogan [on the t-shirts] is that there is a commitment to complete the project in a quality way and timely manner," Adams reportedly said.

The t-shirts say "Later is now." The Clinton nuclear plant is already 6 years behind schedule, with an estimated cost six times the original estimate.

Sylvia

by Nicole Hollander



Gen Tel, ICC, pull fast one

Only 45 days after filing its request, General Telephone Company has received permission to impose USS (Usage Sensitive Service) on Bloomington-Normal.

Beginning January 1, residents will be billed for each local call. In addition, residents will be billed extra for each minute the call lasts.

The new system will change our way of life in ways that have not even been discussed by the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC). (Think of the typical response when you ask, at a business, if you can use the phone. "Is it a local call? All right." After the imposition of USS, it won't be "all right" any more.)

Rate-hike requests usually take almost a year before they are approved. USS will affect us all far more than a mere rate increase. How did this far-reaching change gain approval so quickly, with so little discussion?

Gen Tel was slick. Three years ago,

the company gained approval to implement the system in a bunch of small Central Illinois towns.

Bloomington-Normal people weren't directly affected at the time, so Gen Tel didn't have to worry about our opposition.

But guess what? We didn't know it then, but Bloomington-Normal residents who objected to USS should have protested back in 1982. The ICC now considers the question of USS closed. To the ICC, letting Gen Tel impose USS on Bloomington-Normal was only a footnote to their 1982 decision.

If Usage Sensitive Service faced any potential active opponents in Bloomington-Normal, Gen Tel and the ICC stopped them short. During the brief 45 days between Gen Tel's request and the ICC's no-questions-asked approval, no citizen's group even had time to consider the issue and decide to intervene.

you may have missed

Compiled by Mark Silverstein

No phone, no letters

If you can't be reached by telephone during the day, don't write the Pantagraph a letter to the editor.

That's the gist of a new policy announced in the Pantagraph's editorial pages in early May.

The Pantagraph was embarrassed after printing a letter about school discipline which purported to be written by the principal of Oakdale School. After the letter was published, the principal denied authorship.

According to the paper's new policy, letters will be accepted only if they contain the author's written signature, complete address, and "DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER." (Yes, they printed it all in capital letters.)

It's bad enough that this policy denies editorial-page access to people without home phones. But it also denies participation to lots of blue-collar workers whose employers don't permit them to make or receive casual phone calls during working hours.

The Pantagraph probably will not enforce this new policy rigidly. (If you have no phone, but visit the editorial offices personally, I bet your letter will be printed.)

Truants' parents inadequate --judge says

Juvenile court judge Charles Witte likes to throw kids in the county jail for skipping school. He believes that straightens them out.

For the last two years, though, the Illinois legislature has interfered with Witte's ability to jail truants. Truancy, by itself, is no longer enough to get a kid locked up.

Some school administrators and judges like Witte have objected to the new system. On May 23, the Illinois Senate voted to return to a system which would allow truants to be jailed.

In a May 25 article, the Pantagraph printed the reactions of two school administrators and Judge Witte.

In that article, Witte said he has "rarely" sent a truant to jail.

Actually, though, Witte has managed to continue jailing truants despite the legislature's two-year-old law.

Any juvenile offender put on probation--for anything from shoplifting to drinking--can have special terms of probation imposed. Attending school is often listed as a condition of probation. If the kid skips school, then Witte can order the kid sent to jail. Technically, the young person is doing time not for truancy, but for contempt of court--for violation of probation.

In the May 25 story about truancy, none of the interviewees suggested that there was something in the nature of school that drives some students away.

Judge Witte believes the failure is in the nature of kids and their parents. "These kids are, for the most part, products of inadequate parents," the Pantagraph quoted him.

Witte also advocates hauling these "inadequate" parents into court for their kids' truancy, he told the Pantagraph.

Even if the paper doesn't enforce this new policy, the fact that it was even formulated tells us something. Pantagraph editorial workers all have phones. All their friends have phones. Pantagraph editorial workers can make and receive phone calls at work. All their friends and associates can also make and receive calls at work.

And this limited, isolated, very white collar view of the world--revealed accidentally in a hurried policy formulation--is constantly influencing the editorial decisions and opinions that are reflected in the paper's pages.



More GTE service cutbacks

General Telephone Company has made it even harder to question long-distance charges on your phone bill.

Service representatives will no longer identify the party to whom a call was made while you wait on the telephone.

Sometimes mysterious calls wind up on your bill. You didn't make the call. None of your roommates made the call. None of your visitors made the call. Maybe the phone company's computer dreamed the call up.

Identifying the called party is the first step to investigating the mystery. When the called party is identified, you know whether the call was really made from your house or whether the phone company's computer is just trying to earn its keep.

If the phone company programmed its computer to add just one bogus call to every bill, they'd make jillions. Only a certain percentage of the public would go to the trouble of arguing about an extra dollar or two charge.

Now the phone company has made it even more trouble.

Instead of identifying the called party while you wait on the line, service representatives will tell you that they are "unable" to find out today. They offer to call you back at the end of the week.

I had to ask four times just to find out whether there was something special about "today" that made them "unable" to identify the called party or whether there had been a policy change.

There'd been a policy change.

Pantagraph reporters snitch on source?

News reporters are very sensitive about turning information over to the police, even when the reporters learn of serious crime.

Some reporters have even gone to jail rather than turn information over to investigative grand juries.

Though reporters traditionally keep their silence, a recent federal court case suggests that someone at the Pantagraph has been blabbing.

According to an April 20 Pantagraph story, Bloomington resident Alfred Gilliam Jr. has been sentenced to 12 years in prison.

His crime? Threatening to kill President Reagan.

How did authorities know that Gilliam had threatened the President?

According to the Pantagraph article, Gilliam made the threats during several phone calls to the Pantagraph last December. Gilliam was a prisoner in the McLean County Jail at the time.

Somehow, apparently, federal prosecutors found out what Gilliam had been saying to the Pantagraph.

The Pantagraph article did not say how authorities learned of the contents of Gilliam's communications with the newspaper.

The Pantagraph article also did not say whether Pantagraph employees would have been the main prosecution witnesses against Gilliam. (Gilliam entered a guilty plea, thus avoiding a trial.)

State's Attorney prays with prisoners

Assistant State's Attorney Brad Murphy prays with the prisoners in the McLean County Jail, according to a May 14 Pantagraph feature.

Murphy, who has been known to wear a small cross on his lapel, is second-in-command at the State's Attorney's office.

In addition to holding Bible classes in the jail, the Pantagraph said, Murphy reads the Bible in his office every morning. Murphy's office wall is decorated with a poster which reads "Murphy's Law: Do the Crime, Do the Time."

As assistant State's Attorney, Murphy wields power over the county jail prisoners who are awaiting trial or awaiting sentencing. In many cases, the state's attorney's opinions--of the appropriate plea bargain and the appropriate sentence--are the most important determinants of a convicted person's fate.

As Murphy kneels in prayer with County Jail prisoners, is he deciding whether his fellow worshipper should go up the river for 6 years instead of 12? Would a convincing display of faith improve a convict's chances for probation? If a prisoner declines to pray with Murphy in the County Jail, does the prisoner suffer the consequences in court?

These questions don't need to be answered. The fact that they can be asked is enough. Murphy should take himself and his Bible back to the privacy of his own home.

Your friend the phone company

In the process of investigating Usage Sensitive Service (see last issue), a Post reporter acquired a copy of an Illinois Commerce Commission pamphlet called Telephone Service: Your Rights and Responsibilities as a Consumer. This pamphlet, which you will notice doesn't come automatically when you sign up for phone service, reveals several rights and responsibilities that you may not know about.

Consider deposits, for example: if you haven't had a phone before, the company will ask you for an exorbitant fee to hook you up. What they don't tell you about is the written guarantee as a substitute for the deposit. If you know someone who's had a phone for 12 months or more and has paid their bills regularly, they can sign for you and the company must accept that instead of a cash deposit.

Once you get your phone you're still not safe from being charged a deposit, though. If you pay late four times or get discontinued (disconnected for under 10 days) twice within a year, the company can belatedly ask you for a deposit.

You should ask them for a discount when your phone is out for 12 hours or more. The company is required to adjust your bill when you haven't had service, but only if you report the interruption or if they already know about it (like having lines down due to a storm), and only if you request that the adjustment be made. This means that when both you and your next-door neighbor lack phone service after a storm, you can request and get a discount. However, your neighbors will not get one automatically, even though the phone company knows that their service was out too.

You can also ask for a change in your billing date. For example, if you're billed on the 21st of each month and get your social security check on the 26th, your finances are likely to be a drag. You can ask the telephone company to give you a Preferred Payment Date up to 10 days after the regular

due date, so your budgeting can be more accurate.

When you find that your so-called friends from New York have run up an impossibly large long-distance bill while visiting you, you don't have to despair. If you haven't messed up on your bill before, the company has to let you make a "deferred payment agreement." They can require no more than a quarter of the past due bill immediately, and they have to give you four to twelve months to pay the total. Again, this is a plan you have to ask for: it's not automatic.

Most of us are familiar with that red "Final Notice" in the mail; the Illinois Commerce Commission pamphlet gives some detail about what it means. First, your final notice must come at least five days before they intend to cut you off (discontinue your service).

Also, the company must try to call you (they know your number) the day before or on the day that they cut you off, to give you a last chance.

Gen Tel can't cut you off on weekends or holidays or after 12 noon on days before weekends or holidays. You can usually only be discontinued between the hours of 8 am and 2 pm; basically, the company has to be open for three hours after your disconnection so that you can pay your bill and get reconnected the same day. Surprisingly, you have a right to one free reconnection every year.

Our reporter says that this informative pamphlet was not a piece of cake to get, but you can try by calling the Consumer Affairs Division of the Illinois Commerce Commission at (217) 782-2024 (Springfield) or (312) 793-2887 (Chicago).

--Phoebe Caulfield



Bloomington Council condemns apartheid

On April 8, 1985, the Bloomington City Council passed a resolution condemning apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. The resolution gives numerous reasons why apartheid should be condemned, and concludes by "joining with other voices across the world calling for an "end to apartheid."

The resolution was initiated by Tim Walker of the Bloomington Human Relations Commission and drafted by the commission.

Locally the effect of the resolution is expected to be slight. For this reason, it does not urge specific tactics, such as divestment of cor-

porations heavily involved in South Africa. However, the commission hopes that if enough cities take similar action, both the individual states and the federal government will be pushed to take major action. The resolution was apparently passed with little argument.

It was then promptly ignored or forgotten.

The apartheid resolution has received almost no media coverage. If it weren't for a letter to the editor in the Pantagraph, the resolution might not have received any coverage.

It was passed the same night that the council engaged in the brouhaha about renaming Hershey Road after Dr. King. Tim Walker said he suspects that the apartheid resolution got lost in the shuffle (I would have called it "hysteria"), or that the media didn't think it was important.

So...in Bloomington, the name of a street is more important than the systematic oppression of a race?

Makes ya think...in a city where the white folk become irate at the possibility of a street being named after a black hero, is it any surprise that efforts to end apartheid go unheralded?

--Chris M.

Welcome in Spring

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'The Rape of Richard Beck' worth watching

Television movies have made great strides this year. TV has tackled incest ("Something About Amelia"), wife abuse ("The Burning Bed"), rape/kidnapping/murder ("A Death in California"), child abuse/murder ("The Right to Kill"), acquaintance rape ("When She Says No"). Things that used to be daring for tv (rape, abduction, etc.) are now being seen on sticoms. There seemed to be little that the made-for-TV movies hadn't touched. The few untouched topics seemed not only untouched, but also untouchable.

On Memorial Day, 1985, ABC touched the untouchable: male rape.

Richard Crenna starred as Richard Beck, a Clint Eastwood/Charles Bronson type cop in a west coast big city (Los Angeles would be my guess, but it's never stated and I'm lousy at skylines). He is a tough, macho cop, the type everyone who reads this paper hates. He is the son of a cop, probably the grandson of a cop, and he clearly would like to be the father of a cop.

He plays by his own set of rules, completely disregarding department policy or human decency, with a sense of fierce pride and noble justice.

Beck defies policy once too many times and once too flagrantly when he trades a suspected rapist in on a suspected murderer. His punishment, which amuses everyone but Beck and Barbara (Meredith Baxter Birney), the rape hotline volunteer, is that he be reassigned to the sexual assault task force.

He is, of course, as brutal and non-understanding about the rape victims he deals with as he can possibly be. One night on his way home, he is playing safari, a game he made up and used to play with his partner, which can be loosely translated into police harassment. He sees two suspicious characters he thinks are dealing drugs, does not call for a back up, and follows them into an underground alley.

The two proceed to beat him up, make him beg them not to kill him, and anally rape him. An eyewitness insures that the police will be called, the hospital notified, and his friend informed. No retreating into himself and never telling anybody for Richard Beck.

The movie then focuses on the reactions of his friends on the force, who hit him with such lines as "What were you doing down there alone, anyway?" and "They're saying you met those guys there a lot. Did you?". Exit peer support.

His father, the tough ex-cop, can neither accept nor understand why his son let this happen to him. "They were going to kill me! I didn't want to die! Can't you understand that?" Richard screams. Dad shakes his head very slowly, and says, "No. I can't." Exit parental support.

Richard alienates his girlfriend, taking out his anger and hostility on her. Exit significant other support.

His ex-wife is sympathetic and understanding, but Richard won't accept her help. His children are confused and no help. Exit family support.

Barbara, the rape hotline volunteer, tries to talk to him calmly, but he does not want to be another of her "charity cases." In their next encounter she tries confrontation, telling him what he is feeling and that everything he is feeling is what every other rape victim feels. He is not ready to hear that, nor is he ready for confrontation. Exit social service support.

So Richard is left back where he started - alone. He pulls himself together (somewhat) and goes in search of the rapist he let go earlier in the movie. He goes out alone, without back up, and this time he is the victor. He holds the rapist's head and hands across a railroad track when a train starts moving toward them. The audience is convinced that he will kill or dismember the rapist.

But just at the right moment the rapist screams, "I don't want to die!" The audience remembers, with Richard, how many times he spoke those very words to his attackers. He lets him up, and takes him down to the police station.

Richard now has enough strength to pursue a court case against his assailants. And the last scene we see is a completely reformed Richard telling a class at the police academy his story, and reminding them that every rape victim they see could be "your wife, your sister, your mother, your friend, or you."

Judith Crist says of this movie: "This story of a tough, rule-bending, male-chauvinist cop winds up telling us that there's nothing like being raped to turn him into a warm, tender, socially aware professional and a loving and understanding father. Good intentions and a social conscience, granted to all involved, don't justify this sort of simple-minded manipulative drama."

I would give the movie and its makers much more credit. Yes, it is simplistic. Yes, his transformation is quick. And yes, the movie is probably manipulative. But what tv movie is not all three? I was reminded, while watching this, of the state of female rape movies 10 years ago. They were painfully similar. Elizabeth Montgomery's classic "A Case of Rape" showed us a very brutal rape. The police and hospital personnel are hostile and unbelieving. Her husband leaves her because she has been "touched" by another man. The rapist returns and rapes her again, more brutally than before, letting her know he's doing it because he can. Recent tv rape movies are delving into non-brutal, acquaintance rape -- rapes that would not have even been considered crimes to poor Liz's audiences.

But TV doesn't do male rape. "Deliverance" can be shown in theatres, but when it hits TV, the rape scene is edited out. Men don't get raped on TV. Doesn't happen.

So for a man to get raped on TV, to dare to admit male rape happens, to suggest it happens to men who are not gay and by men who are not gay (and that point is made during the rape scene) is in itself courageous.

I think this movie was all that the Amerikan public could bear; perhaps more than they could bear. To make it more realistic, to take away the simple characterizations, to not have rape change the character of Richard Beck would have rendered it unwatchable and unacceptable to the public.

There are of course things I would like to have seen changed. I wish the rape volunteer had been more sympathetic to Richard and not done confrontation counseling. I wish we had seen more of the change as it was happening inside his head. I wish the two men had not been armed, had not been as brutal, and that there had not been two of them. But very few people, within or outside of the anti-rape movement, believe that a single man can dominate, humiliate, and violate another single man.

But I have some problems with every movie, book, series, article dealing with sexual assault. There is always something I would like to have seen done differently, something I would like to change. "The Rape of Richard Beck" is no exception.

But I applaud ABC for airing this movie, and Richard Crenna for starring in it. With a few more movies like this one, maybe men who are victims of rape will feel they can talk about their experiences and can get some help. And maybe in 10 years or so a sensitive and complex movie dealing with male rape can be made for Judith Crist and her ilk. But for now, this is a good beginning. And I don't think we can ask much more.

--Deborah Wiatt



Rape Crisis Center of McLean County

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Rape Crisis Center

Medical experts ref

After the anti-choice movement's film, "The Silent Scream," appeared on the major television networks on January 22, medical experts across the country have refuted at length the film's premise and revealed its many distortions, inaccuracies and half truths. Following are just some of the comments made by leading gynecologists, obstetricians, pediatricians, neurologists, and neuroembryologists.

1. THE FILM: Bernard Nathanson, the film's narrator, points to an ultrasound image of a 12-week fetus--an image not easily discernible--and says: "We see the child's mouth wide open in a silent scream.... This is the silent scream of a child threatened imminently with extinction."

"To make a statement that the fetus feels pain is a totally ridiculous statement. Pain implies cognition. There is no brain to receive the information."

--Dr. Edwin C. Myer
Chairman, Department of Pediatric Neurology
Medical College of Virginia in Richmond

"The cortex is what's important. The cortex perceives pain, it senses things, it changes things, it processes information and that's what makes us human. And the cortex really is not functioning at all, at the time when the narrator indicated that it was perceiving something that was going to do it in."

--Dr. John Hobbins
Yale University School of Medicine

"The mouth of the fetus cannot be identified in the ultrasound image with certainty. The statement that the screen identifies the open mouth of the fetus is a subjective and misleading interpretation by Dr. Nathanson. His conclusion is not supportable. A scream cannot occur without air in the lungs."

--Planned Parenthood Expert Medical Panel

2. THE FILM: Nathanson says that, before the abortion, "the child...is moving quietly in its sanctuary." He maintains that the 12-week fetus makes purposeful movements to avoid the abortion instrument. He points to the indiscernible ultrasound image and says: "the child

will rear away from it (the abortion instrument) and undergo much more violent, much more agitated movements. The child is moving in a much more purposeful manner . . . as the abortionist seeks the child's body. . . . the child's movements are violent at this point."

"There is no evidence in the literature, or anywhere, to indicate the fetus has the capability of purposeful movement, that is has the capability to perceive the thing that he said that it was perceiving, to struggle against whatever he said it was struggling against."

--Dr. John Hobbins
Yale University School of Medicine

"...right before he says the fetus is reacting and fighting aggressively, he has the film in very slow motion. And then as the suction catheter's placed, he then turns it (the film) on to regular speed, so that it's really very misleading."

--Dr. Jennifer Niebyl
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine

3. THE FILM: Nathanson implies that the fetal head at 12 weeks requires the use of "crushing instruments" for extraction. Nathanson holds up the foot-long fetal model (6 times larger than the 12-week fetus in the ultrasound) and says: "this head is simply too large to be pulled in one piece out of the uterus. The abortionist is going to have to employ this instrument, the polyp forcep, in an attempt to grab the head. The abortionist will attempt to crush the head with this instrument in this manner, and remove the head piecemeal from the uterus."

"What he's saying and what you're seeing don't really jibe... He goes through the procedure to extract the head of the fetus, which you don't have to do... in a first trimester abortion."

--Dr. Fay Redwine
Medical College of Virginia

"Over half of abortions are done at seven to nine weeks at which time the fetus is so small, the physician needs to use magnification to remove it from the uterus."

--Dr. Ruth Krauss
Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound

Movie review

'Silent Scream' is a hoot

Until a couple months ago, everyone was clear on what exactly is The Silent Scream. It's that subthreshold noise you make when you get your February NIGas bill.

But, true to form, the right-wingers are trying to redefine everything. They scraped some quack medic off the bottom of someone's shoe and made themselves a movie, starring Dr. Bernard Nathanson and an immense pink plastic Tiny Tears, who is grossly miscast as a 12-week-old fetus in the feature.

This movie is an anti-abortion flick; its title, The Silent Scream, refers to the horror a fetus expresses when an abortionist is sucking it out of the womb. Within the movie, we see an ultrasound film of an abortion being performed. We supposedly see the little boopsy's itty-bitty mouth open in--you got it--a Silent Scream as it gets aborted. Give me a break. I saw this movie with a friend, and I agree with her when she says that this segment might as well be a film of the moon walk for all you can tell. This buffoon Nathanson keeps pointing out the murky images and labelling them for us, things like "the sanctuary" (that's the womb) and "the child's tiny heart" (where? where?).

Tiny Tears comes in as a prop: Nathanson holds up this fat pink bambino next to the ultrasound film to demonstrate the position of "the child" in the womb, since otherwise we'd mistake the blob for the woman's lunch going through its normal digestive process.

During the abortion, Nathanson says that "there is no question that this child senses danger," and he has tried to prepare us to believe this crap by

holding up, in a menacing manner, the instruments used in the procedure. Now, if you've ever had surgery of any kind, you know that you really don't want to look at what they're going to use on you; those instruments look nasty, no doubt about it, but you're certainly not going to say, "Hey, doc, if you're going to cut me with those icky knives, I think I'll just keep my appendix here in its sanctuary."

Not only does the movie give us a bold expose of what surgical equipment looks like; it also pulls out those old bloody bucket baby pictures that the anti-choice clan has been using in their assaults for years. Talk about icky. Even a rank counterfeiter like Nathanson won't directly claim that these are aborted fetuses (they're autopsied stillbirths, really). Instead, we gaze on rows of disjointed and gutted poopsies lined up like so much Kentucky Fried Chicken as Nathanson's voiceover tells us that abortion clinics are run by the "dark hand of the crime syndicate." Hasn't this guy even seen The Godfather? Christ.

I assume that he is speaking for himself when he says that a 12-week-old fetus is "indistinguishable in any way from the rest of us." A 12-week-old fetus shows no brain wave activity either.

Why in the world is there such a big deal about some benighted creeps hiring a semi-catatonic quack to argue against abortion, basically on the grounds of ickiness? Well, the benighted creeps are rich . . . rich enough to send a copy of this gem to every member of Congress and in general really take the show on the road. And President Reagan thinks the movie is the cat's pajamas.



If you'll remember, President Reagan has in the recent past believed that trees cause pollution and that nuclear missiles, once fired, can be called back; it is not surprising at all that he believes that a 12-week-old fetus with no air in its lungs is howling. You could probably tell him that it was singing The Star Spangled Banner.

The Silent Scream, luckily, would never persuade a woman who wants an abortion not to get one. It's just too bogus. But it does reinforce in some people's minds the belief that it is all right to produce babies, in fact better to produce babies than to prevent them--a viciously selfish, socially irresponsible, and globally murderous belief. The screams in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Calcutta aren't so silent.

--Phoebe Caulfield

ute 'Silent Scream'

4. THE FILM: Nathanson, in talking about the fetus, says, "Now, this little person at 12 weeks...has had brain waves for at least six weeks."

"Although some electrical impulses have been recorded as early as 10 weeks' gestation, these cannot be interpreted as or compared with brain waves. Genuine brain waves do not occur until the third trimester."
--Planned Parenthood Expert Medical Panel

5. THE FILM: Nathanson states that the heart rate of the fetus rises from 140 to 200. He says, "There is no question this child senses the most mortal danger imaginable."

"The heart rate of the fetus portrayed in the film does not change significantly at any time. Nevertheless, fetal heart rate of 200 is within the normal range (normal 180-200 beats per minute) for this stage of pregnancy. It is also unlikely that the fetus had a heart rate of 140 which rose to 200. A rate of 140 is generally noted in the latter half of pregnancy."
--Planned Parenthood Expert Medical Panel

6. THE FILM: While footage is shown of depressed women, Nathanson says: "Women have not been told of the true nature of the unborn child. They have not been shown the true facts of what an abortion really is. Women in increasing numbers, hundreds of thousands, even tens of thousands, have had their wombs perforated, infected, destroyed. Women have been sterilized and castrated, all as the result of an operation of which they had no true knowledge."

"...early pregnancy termination is the safest surgical procedure that doctors do. Contrary to Mr. Nathanson's diatribe, major complications of early pregnancy termination are almost unheard of and virtually all women who have early pregnancy termination are able to have pregnancies and babies in the future at the right time."
--Dr. Ruth Krauss
Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound

"...when a woman is forced to continue with a pregnancy that she doesn't wish to continue--then we see the depressions. Then we see the suicides... Then we see the incredible infections and deaths--all kinds of horrible medical consequences from the improperly, illegally performed abortion."
--Dr. Michael Rothenberg
University of Washington School of Medicine

7. THE FILM: Nathanson says that the crime syndicate is heavily involved in the abortion industry today.

"There is nothing to prove or even suggest that the crime syndicate is presently involved in provision of abortion services. However, it is a well-known fact that organized crime was indigenous to illegal abortion. The high cost of illegal abortion made it lucrative for underworld elements. In the 1960s, illegal abortions cost from \$750 to several thousand dollars. Today the average cost for a first trimester abortion is \$200."
--Planned Parenthood Expert Medical Panel

8. THE FILM: Dead fetuses in disposal containers are flashed on the screen. It is implied that they are the products of late abortion.

"Most of these fetuses are so large and in such a state of deterioration that they are actually stillborns (fetuses spontaneously born dead) rather than aborted fetuses. It is possible that some of the smaller fetuses resulted from late saline abortion. Late abortions (after 22 weeks gestation) constitute less than 1% of all abortions. Many late abortions are performed as a result of fetal abnormalities which can only be diagnosed later in pregnancy or other extreme hardship cases."
--Planned Parenthood Expert Medical Panel

(Excerpted from The Brief, April 1985)

'Scream' film a dangerous weapon

"The Silent Scream," a 28-minute film which purports to show a 12-week fetus "screaming in pain" as it is aborted, has become a major new weapon for the anti-abortion groups in their intensified campaign to deny women their right to choose legal abortion.

This film is a scientifically unfounded propaganda piece that erroneously depicts the 12-week fetus as a person capable of perceiving "imminent danger" and feeling pain from from the abortion procedure.

The film's narrator, Dr. Bernard Nathanson, a gynecologist and former head of a large abortion clinic, explains how an abortion is performed while he shows an ultrasound image of a fetus inside a womb. (The ultrasound image is created by high frequency sound waves.)

Nathanson uses a number of tricks to convince a general audience of the film's premises. He intermittently holds up a plastic model of a fetus that is 6 times larger than the one in the ultrasound image to make the viewer think that the 12-week fetus is far more developed than it possibly could be. By using two kinds of cameras, the film initially shows ultrasound images which are sharp; then, when Nathanson describes the abortion and says the fetus is "screaming," a less sophisticated camera is used and the image is blurred.

The speed of the ultrasound image is also manipulated to make it appear that the fetus is reacting to its environment. The film is slowed down while Nathanson describes the fetus as serene; and then speeded up to exaggerate the movement while he says the fetus perceives danger and moves purposefully.

Medical experts contend the movement seen in the ultrasound image is what normally happens anytime uterine muscles are stimulated in any way. In fact, medical experts have refuted all of the major premises raised by Nathanson in the film--there is no pain without the cortex; there is no scream without oxygen, etc. (see accompanying article).

Considering these distortions, it is amazing that the film has received such wide distribution. Portions have been aired on the news programs of the 3 major tv networks. The film's transcript was entered into the Congressional Record on January 3. The Crusade for Life--whose founder Donald Smith produced the film--sent a video cassette copy in February to every member of Congress and the U.S. Supreme Court. Recently, some 100 people including members of the press were invited to see the film at the White House.

Reagan called the film a "chilling documentation of the horror of abortion." On January 22, he told 70,000 "right-to-life" demonstrators in Washington: "If every member of Congress could see the film, they would move quickly to end the tragedy of abortion and I pray they will."

The President's public support of the anti-choice movement--even after the bombings of 24 abortion clinics in 1984 alone--the extensive distribution of this propaganda film, the great attention the media have given this issue and its shift in focus away from the role of the woman to the welfare of the fetus--these are only some of the indications that the anti-choice movement is becoming far more effective.

While the polls show that a substantial majority of Americans believe women should have the right of legal

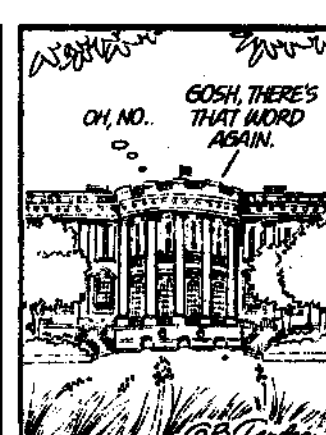
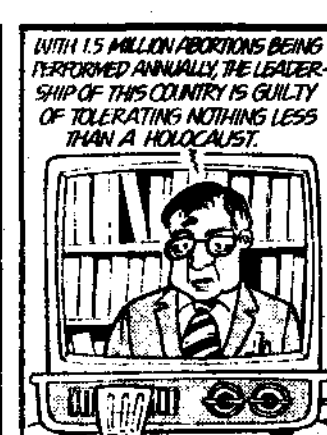
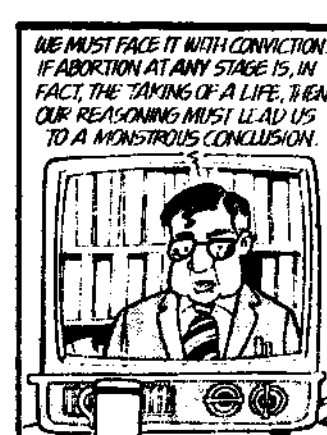
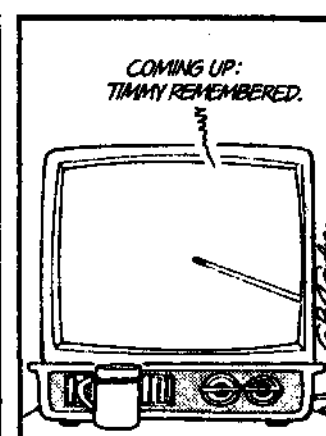
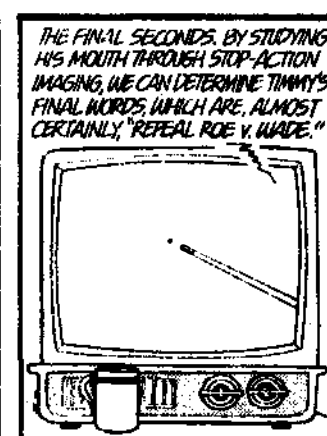
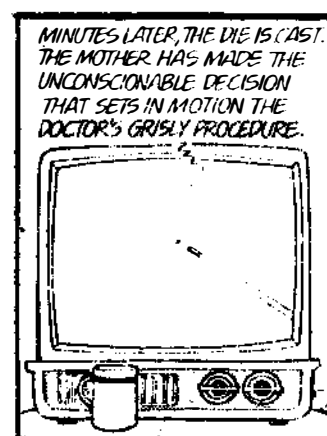
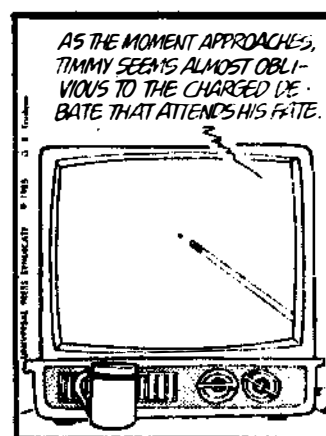
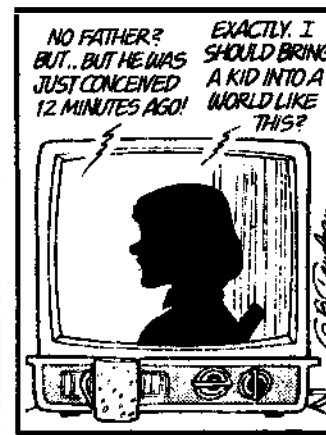
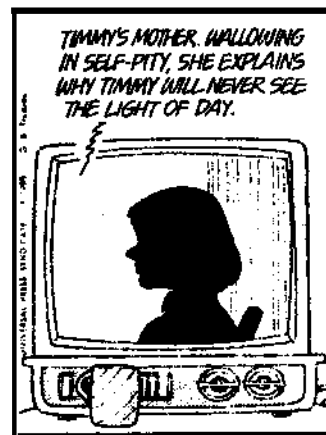
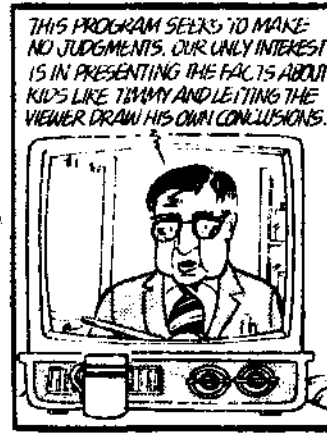
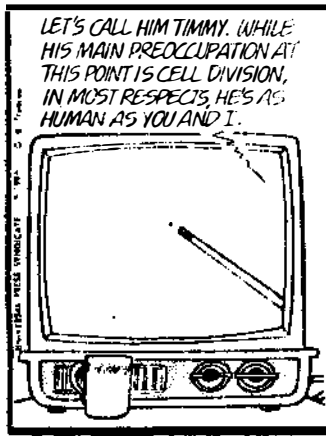
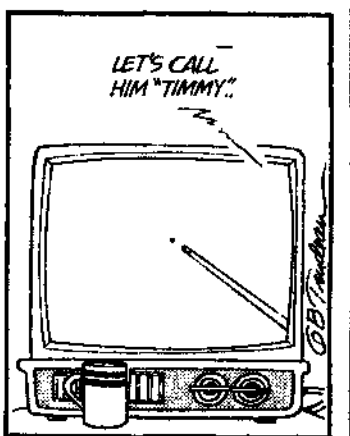
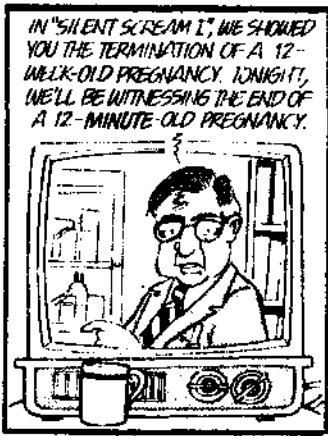
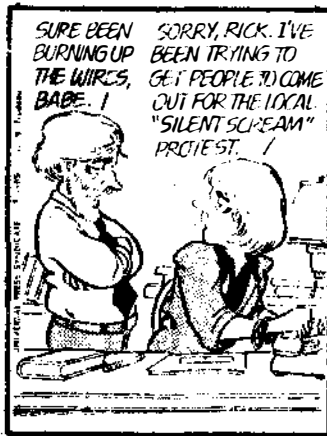


You know how parents are. They all think their kid is "special."

abortion under some or all circumstances, the President, members of Congress, the state legislature and the opinion leaders need to know just how strongly the majority feels. They've got to know they cannot take back a woman's right to reproductive choice--go back to the bad old days--without the nation suffering dire consequences.

--Jay A. Miller, Executive Director
Illinois ACLU
(Reprinted from The Brief, April 1985)

"Silent Scream II: The Prequel"



Good news for good-for-nothings

"Will they really do it?"

That's what everyone wonders when those ugly collection agency letters start showing up: will they really carry out their threats to take legal action against you?

A Post-Amerikan investigator decided to find out by calling the collection agencies and posing as a person in need of services to make his debtors pay up. He discovered that whether an agency will really take you to court depends on several factors.

Our investigator got information from Merchants and Professional Collections, A. A. Arron, and Slavens Collections. One factor in your case is which agency your creditor hired. Both Merchants and Slavens said that they won't "go legal" if your debt is under \$100, but A. A. Arron treats all bills the same, large or small. The client (your creditor) pays the court fees and gets to decide whether to tell Arron's to take you in. Arron's says it has in-house lawyers for these cases.

Since court costs may be about \$30,

your creditor will probably decide not to take legal action if your debt is small.

All the agencies have a pattern of letters to send to you, trying to get you to pay. State law requires that you get two letters before any legal action can be taken. Slavens sends a series of four letters. Both Merchants and Slavens said that if the letters don't produce the cash, they will call you on the phone.

Slavens said that 95% of their cases are settled by this point.

Legal action is the next step, so if you're getting phone calls, it's time to decide whether to risk it or pay up.

Another factor that agencies and creditors take into account is whether you're likely to be able to pay the bill. You obviously don't want to, but they have to figure out whether you can if forced. If you are unemployed, on public aid, or heavily in debt, they may figure you're a lost cause, not worth the trouble of legal action. (Merchants said that they somehow "can't motivate" public aid recipients to "want to pay." Imagine that.)

Even if you're not taken to court, you're not totally free of your debts. The agency will probably put a document in your file at the Credit Bureau, and if you ever apply for a loan, the lender will do a credit check and see that you have unpaid bills. Unfortunately, landlords and employers may also check you out at the Credit Bureau, so even if you're not thinking of buying a Mercedes or a split-level in the near future, your file can still hurt you.

One solution that you may not know of is to bargain with the collector. Slavens said that they often act as mediators between the creditor and debtor in disputed bills. Some clients, in fact, give the agency blanket approval to settle for 50% of the bill, so you may have a chance to get off at half price.

So, if you owe over \$100, are steadily employed, and have no grounds to question the bill's legitimacy, you might end up in court. If you are unemployed, have lots of debts, and think you got screwed on your bill, you have plenty of worries; but being taken to court by a collection agency is probably not one of them.

--Phoebe Caulfield

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JAMES LaRUE
DUANE TAYLOR

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- 12:50 - 1:00 Intermission
- 1:00 - 2:00 OPEN MIKE
- 2:00 - 2:10 Intermission
- 2:10 - 2:30 DUANE TAYLOR
- 2:30 - 2:50 VALECIA CRISAFULLI
- 2:50 - 3:00 Intermission
- 3:00 - 4:00 OPEN MIKE
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Letters

Great paper

Dear Post Amerikan,

I'm still amazed that you can maintain such high-quality reporting/writing on almost no budget. You're the best alternative newspaper I've read.

Even though I've lived in Bloomington only 10 months in the last 8 years, I'm still fascinated by the goings-on in my home town--from a perspective different from our "other," daily publication.

Thanks again.

--C. Whitehurst

No dollars, many thanks

Dear Post,

This is my second letter to you, my first one being on an outrageous Disney film probably now long forgotten. In this one I'm not writing to complain about anything, but instead to tell you what a great job you're doing.

In an era where most publications are so full of the classic conservative bullsh*t, you present an interesting and informative view of the screwed-up world around us.

I would love to send you some money, but considering I usually have less than 50¢ at a time, I will have to wait.

Thanks again for your great paper.

Yours truly,
Jason Morgan

P.S. Best of luck to Ms. Hippie!

Open books-open doors

Registration for the 1985 Summer Reading Program OPEN BOOKS - OPEN DOORS begins Monday, June 3 in the Children's Room of the Bloomington Public Library or on the Bookmobile. OPEN BOOKS - OPEN DOORS will center on a keys and keyholes theme with children receiving a key to the Stage Door, the Castle Door, the Laboratory Door, the Great Outdoors, and the Door to the Sea.

Kindergartners who can read alone through sixth graders may join the reading program. Prizes will be awarded after 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 books have been read. A special feature of this year's program will be the Keeper of the Keys. Each two weeks, one key will be chosen at random and the owner of the key will be awarded a special prize and have his/her picture displayed in the Children's Room.

Pre-School children who listen to 25 books will earn coloring sheets, a bear mask and a certificate. The Read-To-Me program will be held at the main library only.

Additional programs such as weekly movies, live zoo animal visits, a magic show, and a puppet show will be featured throughout the summer. A monthly calendar of events is available in the Children's Room.

For more information, call Kathy Carter, Public Information Officer, 828-6091 (work), or 663-2040 (home).

P- A garage sale

Trash begets trash

The Post-Amerikan, long-suffering rag that it is, has endured the stigma of being "that trashy newspaper" throughout our 13 years of publication. In the past, our feelings have, quite frankly, been bruised.

But not anymore. By golly, we're Amerikans, too, and we've got the stick-to-it-iveness that it takes to turn a bad situation over to our favor! So, on Saturday and Sunday, June 29 and 30, we'll be hosting the Trash-The-Post Great Group Sale Gala at 915 West Grove St., Bloomington.

We'll be turning trash into cash and the proceeds will go to the promiscuous purveyors of petty pulp, the Post Amerikan newspaper. So here is what you, the generous reader, can do. Round up your saleable refuse (note: saleable) and bring it over to 915 W. Grove between now and June 28. If no one is home, you can leave your stuff in the driveway. If you have a serious problem with transportation, call 829-8460 and we can make arrange-

Go fly a kite

Soar into summer with the Bloomington Public Library Kite Flying Contest, Tuesday, June 4 at 3:30 p.m. at Miller Park. The Bookmobile will be located at the Northeast corner of the Park by the War Monument for registration from 3:00 - 3:30 the day of the event. Free registration will be held for three age groups: 5 years and younger, grade school, and junior high to adult. Prizes will be awarded for the kites that fly the highest and farthest, and for the most unusual.

All participants must furnish their own kites. For more information, call Extension Services, 828-6091.

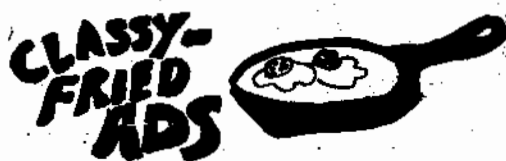
Drama workshop for kids

The Bloomington Public Library is sponsoring a DRAMA WORKSHOP for children in grades four to six. The workshop will cover pantomime, improvisation and hand prop construction all brought together in a Reader's Theatre performance during the last class.

Lorna Dempster, BPL Story Lady, will teach the course which will meet on June 13, 20, and 27th from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. Ms. Dempster recently directed the children's production of Puss in Boots at Community Players.

Registration for the class begins June 3rd. Children who wish to sign up will be expected to participate in all three classes and will receive a certificate upon completion of the workshop. The class size is limited to 15 and children must call or visit the Children's Room to register for this free workshop.

For more information, call Lorna Dempster or Phyllis Wallace at 828-6091.



10TH ANNIVERSARY of Vietnam's victory. Read How We Won the War by General Giap. Send \$5.00 (includes handling) to RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

ments to pick up your junk.

Then, if you're feeling really experimental, come by on one of the days of the sale to see what kind of stuff other Post readers throw away. It could be the start of intrigue, romance, or ideological discussions!

Don't forget to mark the dates June 29 and 30 on your calendar now! Bring us your trash so that we can keep bringing you ours!

--LVD, for the Post staff

Recycle update

Operation Recycle will not be able to accept tin cans during the summer months because it has no way to get them recycled. The market for recycled steel is currently poor and the cans have been accumulating for over a year now.

Operation Recycle asks that recyclers not bring the cans to recycle drives, to the warehouse, or to OR's 5 drop-off locations until further notice.

The ban on tin cans does not include bimetal cans. Bimetal cans are soft drink cans with an aluminum body and steel ends. Operation Recycle is still able to recycle these cans and will accept them.

In other recycling news, the price paid for aluminum cans has gone down to 20¢ a pound at the OR buyback, held every Wednesday and Saturday morning from 9 to noon. OR also buys newspapers at 1/2¢ a pound and container glass at 1¢ a pound.

OR needs your help in properly preparing materials for recycling. Newspapers should be tied or put into grocery sacks. Anything that comes with your newspaper may be recycled with it, but do not mix in other kinds of paper.

Container glass should be washed and have lids removed. No window glass, mirrors, drinking glasses, or light-bulbs, please.

Bimetal and aluminum cans should be separated. You can tell the difference by using a small magnet which will be attracted to the bimetal cans or by the cloudy bottom of the bimetal cans. Aluminum cans have a shiny bottom.

Corrugated cardboard should be flattened. Only cardboard with an inner waffled core is corrugated.

Office paper includes all paper except magazines, carbonless carbon paper, and paper with cellophane windows. Please keep office paper and newsprint separate as they are sold to different recycling companies.

An ordinary brown grocery sack makes the best container for collecting recyclables. It holds a load comfortable to carry, is something most of us accumulate, is surprisingly durable, and best of all, it can be recycled after it's empty.

For more information about recycling and Operation Recycle, call 829-0691.

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Rulers measure up in last gig; Shockabilly rocks senses



(Past Post readers will recall Newton's previous pieces on this band; he begs your indulgence for one last time.)

May 1st was a pleasant spring night at the Galery in Normal, where maybe 55 people gathered for the last local appearance of perennial danceband favorites, the Uptown Rulers. After five years of touring, two records (on Red Scare), and a recently-filmed New York City video, these skanking rockers are calling quits one of the most successful bands ever to burgeon out of Bloomtown/Normal. That sad news colored the last gig blue and kept many fans away.

There was a lot of tension up in the Galery, a strong undertow of black

humor. Opening band The Didgits couldn't break from it, making their otherwise impressive performance (a kind of Jam-cum-Clash thing) altogether forgettable.

When the Rulers began, the dancing (as always) did too, but, compared to before, it came forced, subdued by a terrible irony: on this brisk spring night, such vital sounds, such life-affirming musical joy, contrasted with the knowledge of the danceband's demise. The finality was sobering against the beer, and paralyzing (almost) against Adducci and Callahan's beat.

But for fans who stayed away, a summary of what you missed: a really inspired performance. From beginning to end, the band played harder and more adventuresomely than I ever heard before. Dennis Willan's keyboard solos simply soared; Adducci's basslines broke bones and records; Callahan's drums snared your steps; Goodrich's guitar ground out solid exuberance; and Grigoroff's vocals were as rawly true as they've ever been, especially on the last encore, a brilliant-to-the-point-of-painful rendition of the Beat's "Sooner or Later."

It was a night that Red pities your having missed, but one that he can understand your having stayed away from. Nothing is more painful, after all, than bummers in spring-time, death in life; this, Red certainly knows.

However, Uptown Rulers, speaking for all of us whom your sounds have so manically enwound over the years, Red says a long Thank You for having been. You gave to countless people's lives some authentic fun-filled times, and what more could a danceband do?

Now for Red's Predictions: drummer Ken Callahan will quickly become a magnate of the battery-world, raking in millions before he's thirty with exclusive sessions and his own line of skins; together or apart, Joe Adducci and Chris Grigoroff will astound the musical world with a radical synthesis of country, blues, and reggae that will break all rules; Dennis Willan will end up recording his jazz for Blue Note with an accomplished combo around him; Mike Goodrich will take his folksongs to NYC and be the next Bob Dylan; and in its own, absurd way, life will probably go on. Peace and love, everyone.

Peace and love in their twisted modern forms are the subject of Eugene Chadbourne's songs, which he and Shockabilly displayed in all of their decadent splendor April 6 at the Galery--a show that, though partly sponsored by the Post, drew surprisingly few Americans.

From his first song, a Charles Manson anthem entitled "How Can You Kill

Me? I'm Already Dead," Eugene and the boys rubbed the audience's collective nose into the pile of sh*t that all of that great 60s peace/love dogma has lately become.

It was a profoundly disturbing performance, one that nevertheless possessed moments of savage humor directed at U.S. imperialism, George Schultz (its spokesman), and the charade of peace talks that the superpowers are treating us to. In honor of the current Geneva talks, for example, Shockabilly raved out a manically-depressed version of Hendrix's "Purple Haze," a song whose relevance to contemporary issues was converted quite readily under Chadbourne's direction.

Nothing was sacred to this ballsy, iconoclastic trio. John Wayne and the misogynist cowboy mystique, even Dwight Eisenhower got hauled up for inspection and then trashed. Such 60s musical giants as the Byrds, the Beatles, and the Yardbirds had their songs electrically altered into angst-filled polemics against the way things have turned out in the age of Reagan.

In a more topical, benign bit, Eugene picked up a purple, electrified garden rake, and barged out, à la Prince, a poignant "Purple Rake" that left people in hysterics, nervously giggling, or disgusted and leaving. It was that kind of intense, multivalent experience all night long. Likely it will be a long time before sensibilities are rocked in this town as they were by Shockabilly.

If you think that your aesthetic sense can stomach it, Red urges you to get and listen to one of their many tapes or records. The music on them is harsh, ugly--but real, all the same.

***Special note should also be made of Nameless Dread's opening stint for Shockabilly, which to everyone's surprise was dynamic and even appealing. They seemed to have progressed! Are these nihilistic, gloom/punk bleak-speakers becoming artistic and worthy of praise and blame? Their April 6 gig would say a resounding "Yes!" but to Red's ears, at least, the boys are nothing without Diane P.'s input, a fact painfully illustrated in their tedious usurption of the April 23 da-da-da proceedings. But that was another gig you probably missed. And like this column, it's now history.

***Red urges you to get out and support the local music scene. There's nothing quite like witnessing history, and good music speaks to, edifies your soul. Furthermore, it won't exist if you won't support it.

Stay real. Keep rocking.

And see you at the scenes.

--Red Newton

Handicapped parking enforced

Beginning June 1st, the City of Bloomington will initiate a comprehensive program to eliminate violations of reserved handicap parking spaces. Unauthorized motor vehicles parked in handicap parking spaces, even in private parking lots, will be subject to a minimum fine of \$50.00.

Only vehicles transporting handicapped individuals and properly displaying either a disabled veteran license plate, handicap license plates, or official handicap parking permit are authorized to park in reserved handicap spaces.

You may receive a helpful brochure describing the enforcement program and the proper display of handicap parking signs by calling or writing to the City Clerk's Office, Bloomington City Hall, 109 East Olive St., Bloomington, IL 61701, 828-7361. The City of Bloomington encourages everyone to help improve accessibility for our handicapped citizens.

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Vicious police clubbing

ISU student acquitted in first beer riot trial

The first trial of charges emerging from last fall's beer riot at ISU was held April 29. ISU student Stephen Kreutz was found not guilty of mob action and resisting a peace officer.

Testimony revealed that Kreutz was the victim of an unprovoked and vicious beating by police. Four witnesses said they saw Kreutz forced to the ground and surrounded by club-swinging riot-helmeted police officers.

Kreutz received hospital treatment for injuries sustained during his arrest.

Kreutz's arrest occurred about 2:30 a.m., after a long evening of confrontations between angry ISU students and Normal police.

Although they were unorganized and there were sporadic instances of police excess, the cops were relatively restrained during most of the evening.

The bulk of the crowd dispersed around 1 a.m., after police tear-gassed a large crowd of students at Normal City Hall.

When most of the crowd went home, so did the news reporters.

TV cameramen weren't around any more when small groups of students began to re-group around 2 a.m. But Normal police were gathering reinforcements. They were also ready for revenge.

According to testimony at the trial, Normal police were assisted by reinforcements from ISU Security, Bloomington police, McLean County Sheriff's Department, and the Illinois State Police.

Steve Kreutz testified that he and his girlfriend, Jamie Bourzak, had been hanging around the ISU quad for a while, just watching what was going on.

It seemed like there wasn't much to see any more.

A few hundred students were milling around. Police formed vague lines and advanced for short periods of time, then stopped.

Police claimed that they were marching in textbook-perfect "cordon lines," with officers spaced about two feet apart. Police claimed they were "sweeping" the quad to push students toward the northwest corner.

But Kreutz and other defense witnesses testified that the police were spaced at least 10 feet apart, and sometimes as much as thirty feet apart. None of the defense witnesses heard police issue any orders to disperse.

Kreutz testified that he and Jamie decided to leave. She wanted Kreutz to walk her to Watterson Towers, where she lived. That meant walking through the police "line."

Kreutz said everything was "settled down" as he and Jamie started to leave. Neither the cops nor the students were moving in any particular direction.

Kreutz and Jamie walked together toward a large gap in the police "line." Jamie told one cop that Steve was going to walk her home. That cop made no response.

But another cop ran up and hit Steve in the chest with a riot baton. Jamie backed up a bit from the impact.

Another cop closed in. This cop wrapped a club around Steve's chest. Then more cops came and took Steve to the ground.

Three or four cops had Steve on the ground, face down, arms behind his back. Steve saw a cop swing a club at him. He felt a club strike his knees four or five times. He also got hit in the face.

Jamie testified that a cop was kneeling on Steve's back while swinging a club at his knees.

When police finally let Steve up, Jamie testified, he was bleeding from his left eye. Jamie's foot was bleeding, too, because she got kicked or stomped by police as they were forcing Steve to the ground.

It wasn't until three hours later, Steve testified, that he was even told what he was arrested for.

Judge DeCardy dismissed the charge of mob action after hearing the prosecution's evidence. After hearing four defense witnesses, DeCardy acquitted Kreutz of resisting a peace officer.

"This trial should never have taken place at all," defense attorney George Taseff said. "The police are the ones who should have been put on trial."

And that just might happen. Taseff said he might file a suit in federal court, charging the arresting officers with brutality and violation of Stephen Kreutz's constitutional rights.

--Mark Silverstein

City pays out \$15,000 for illegal police shooting

In March, 1983, Bloomington police detective Charlie Crowe shot an unarmed fleeing suspect at Eastland Mall.

The shooting was a violation of Illinois law.

Crowe shot David Ator, who was wanted

for selling railroad ties that didn't belong to him. Ator got four years and a shattered heel. Now, he'll get \$15,000 to drop his lawsuit.

Crowe got a three-day suspension.

(In 1977, Bloomington patrolman William Rusk shot his next-door

neighbor's Labrador retriever. He got a 30-day suspension. Shooting an innocent Labrador retriever is much more serious than shooting a criminal.)

The \$15,000 settlement seems to be a good deal for the City of Bloomington. The last time the City had to buy off a lawsuit stemming from an unjustified police shooting, Bloomington had to shell out over \$600,000. That paid for Patrolman Tom Sanders' shooting Charles Vasquez at the Regal 8 Motel in 1980. Sanders didn't get any disciplinary action, but the City probably had to pay so much money because the man Sanders shot was innocent and because he suffers permanent brain damage.

Although Charlie Crowe could have been charged with attempted murder for shooting David Ator, at least Crowe had the sense to shoot at a criminal. That saved the City some money, and saved Crowe from suffering any serious repercussions.

As State's Attorney Ron Dozier said when he declined to prosecute Crowe, "David Ator is the criminal here, not Officer Crowe."

--Mark Silverstein

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Bloomington pays out \$4500 for police brutality



LEFT: Six months after police yanked out a clump of his hair, Rick Mann still had a bald spot. (1983 photo)

The City of Bloomington has agreed to a \$4500 out-of-court settlement of a two-year-old civil rights suit.

The suit, filed by Ricky Mann, charged that Bloomington police officers William Rusk and Michael Fazio violated Mann's constitutional rights when they arrested him in January, 1983 at his Bloomington home.

Police charged Mann with aggravated battery and resisting a peace officer, but he was found not guilty in a jury trial.

(For a full account of the incident, see "Cops punch, choke, kick Ricky Mann," in the August 1983 issue of the Post-Amerikan.)

Police were originally called to Mann's home by Brenda Kirkwood, who lived with Mann. She wanted him out, but police couldn't help her--it was his house too. Then police discovered an old warrant (for a Peoria misdemeanor which had been forgotten) and used it as an excuse to remove Mann from the house.

Brenda didn't want Ricky arrested--she just wanted him out. She began arguing with the police. The police, who'd been there to help Brenda, got frustrated. Then they got angry.

'Bitch'

According to Ricky Mann, Officer Rusk called Brenda a "bitch." Ricky, who says he was already cuffed, turned around angrily in response. At that point, Ricky said, Officer Rusk punched him in the mouth.

Everything went out of control, as the argument escalated into physical struggle. Most of the scuffle took place on a small enclosed porch which

also served as the family puppies' bathroom.

Ricky Mann and both cops were covered with dogsh*t.

The dogsh*t made the cops even angrier. They took it out on Ricky Mann. By the time the scuffle with police was over, Ricky Mann had lost a tooth. He'd been choked, kicked, and had a clump of hair yanked out of his head.

The police charged Ricky Mann with aggravated battery, a felony. He spent over a month in jail because he couldn't post bail. For the first few days in jail, police wouldn't give Mann a change of clothes. They wanted him to wear the dogsh*t covered clothes.

'Shoot next time'--Rusk

The cops had some minor injuries, too. The injury report filled out by Officer Bill Rusk reveals some of the officer's attitude about the incident.

A section of the on-the-job injury report asks the officers what steps could be taken to prevent a re-occurrence of the injury.

Rusk wrote "shoot."

Officer Rusk's proposal for how to handle similar situations in the future should have raised the eyebrows of supervisory officers. (But probably didn't.)

Rusk's suggestion that he should shoot next time was probably not a serious proposal--just an expression of his anger at the moment. But Rusk has had previous trouble for acting on an angry impulse to shoot his gun.

In 1977, Rusk got angry because his toy poodle had been killed by his next door neighbor's Labrador retriever. Rusk retaliated. He went into the neighbor's yard and shot the Labrador as it sat on a second floor balcony just outside the neighbor's bedroom. The bullet traveled inside the bedroom and lodged in a chair. Rusk's angry impulsive shooting could have got someone killed.

Rusk received a 30-day suspension for shooting the dog. (That's 10 times as long as the 3-day suspension Officer Crowe received for shooting an unarmed suspect in 1983 at Eastland Mall. But a Labrador is a pretty valuable dog.)

Frivolous lawsuit?

Media reports of the settlement conveyed the notion that Ricky Mann's lawsuit was frivolous. These reports quoted Bloomington Corporation Counsel David Stanczak, who claimed that the \$4500 represented only the lawsuit's "nuisance value." In other words, Stanczak was claiming that charges against the police officer didn't really have any merit, but that paying out \$4500 was cheaper than taking the case to court.

Here's what the reporters didn't mention:

In June, 1983, a McLean County jury heard both police officers testify. They also heard Ricky Mann's testimony.

The jury believed Ricky Mann. He was acquitted of aggravated battery. The State's Attorney dropped the resisting arrest charge. (The Peoria misdemeanor, which produced the outdated warrant which was the supposed "reason" for Mann's arrest, had been dropped long before.)

A jury acquitted Mann. That means a McLean County jury thought there was no reason for Ricky Mann to have spent over a month in jail. There was no reason for him to have lost a tooth, to have a permanent bald spot, to have a messed-up back. There was no reason for him to have suffered the indignity of sitting in jail for days in clothes covered with dogsh*t.

A McLean County jury believed the word of a black man instead of the testimony of two white police officers. Why didn't the Pantagraph and WJBC include this in their reports on the suit's settlement, instead of giving David Stanczak a public forum to belittle the legitimate criticisms the lawsuit raises about the conduct of the Bloomington police force?

--Mark Silverstein

Cops to wallow in steamy mucky beds of slippery sludge

According to an April 24 article in the Pantagraph, the Bloomington Police Department wants to use some of the Sanitary District's sludge-drying beds as a shooting range.

The sludge--which is the material remaining after raw sewage is treated and dried--winds up as fertilizer.

A Sanitary District official, quoted in the Pantagraph, said "I'd hate to be an officer in the middle of August shooting a .38 in a sludge field."

Bloomington Police Chief Lewis DeVault said that some changes could be made to the drying sludge beds "to avoid unpleasant odors as much as possible."

YWCA slides by Township board

In March, the Post Amerikan published several articles exposing some shoddy administrative practices at the YWCA, parent agency to CDSV (Countering Domestic and Sexual Violence).

The allegations included misappropriation of funds, centering on the director's position at CDSV, which is funded by revenue-sharing money from Bloomington Township.

After Mary Kay Ward, director of CDSV until July, 1984, vacated the position, the organization went through a series of part-time, so-called directors, supervised by Jackie Macy, director of the YWCA, and her assistant, Pam Schubach. According to several staffers, Pam Schubach was running CDSV during this time, although she was receiving a full salary for her YWCA position.

CDSV staffers also reported the opening of client mail, underpaying staff and breaking confidentiality; they blamed these practices on Jackie Macy and Pam Schubach.

Investigation ordered

Maxine Schultz, Bloomington Township Supervisor, ordered an investigation into the whereabouts of the money Township was giving to the Y for the CDSV position and two others (in the Senior Services Program). The YWCA appeared to have falsely claimed people as director and included parts of Pam Schubach's salary in accounting for the funds for several positions, including, at one time, the director of CDSV.

The resulting audit is in, and it deals with exactly two of the pertinent issues mentioned above. It does not deal with or even mention the other problems, such as the poor treatment of volunteers, the resulting lack of trained volunteers, the number of people with access to the shelter, the difficulties workers had with Y staff, and the inadequate treatment of clients. The investigation was not an open investigation but an audit for the specific purpose of determining how the Y spent revenue sharing funds.

CDSV has not had a lasting director since Mary Kay Ward left last summer, so the auditors had to find a way to determine which of the employees was "director" and when. So, they compared the log of activities each employee had filled out for each day and compared those activities with the duties in the director's job description. The accompanying box is

CHS running CDSV pagers

One result of the CDSV/YWCA investigation is that CDSV no longer has its own 24 hour pager system. According to Alan Spear, director of Center for Human Services, PATH had lost confidence in their ability to reach CDSV people consistently. After talking to Jackie Macy about priorities for CDSV, the lack of volunteers, and the difficulty of training new ones in the middle of the crisis, Alan offered to plug CDSV's 24 hour emergency response into CHS's existing emergency response, the Emergency Crisis Intervention team.

Spear says that the crisis team will not presume that CDSV clients have mental health problems, and that it was too expensive to maintain CDSV's pager system when it could be incorporated into the crisis team. The crisis team will, says Spear, refer CDSV clients either to the shelter or a volunteer as soon as they ascertain which is more appropriate.

Former staffers of CDSV have expressed concern that crisis team personnel, trained to deal with the suicidal, homicidal, or psychotic person, might not deal appropriately with victims of battery and abuse. Alan Spear seemed to feel that would not be a problem.

--Chris M.

excerpted from the audit itself, listing all of the people the Y is claiming were directors of CDSV, supported by the audit's checking of files. So far as the Post could determine, none of these women were asked if they were aware of having been director.

Discrepancies

Look closely. You will see that Sara Crew was director for one day in May, and four hours in June.

Four hours? You can't even direct traffic in only four hours, Supervise, yes. Direct, no.

A little work on our calculator and we see that all of the people whose actual hours were listed received only \$4.00 an hour base pay. No wonder they couldn't find or keep a consistent director.

According to the audit, Rhonda Phipps' first two weeks as director overlap Donna Charry's last two weeks as director (7/16-7/31). Both women were paid from the money allotted to the director's position, Rhonda was present for all her work days, and Donna worked 75.75 hours during those fifteen days.

The Y needed this time to make an effective transition, according to the audit. However, when Lori Lubbs, a

bona fide director actually specifically hired for the job, left in November, Rhonda Phipps again took over. Once again there was an overlap, this time of four days, even though presumably Phipps was already trained in the position.

The audit further states that Rhonda Phipps' duties changed noticeably when she started her position of client services coordinator and left her acting director position in September. However, the auditors "did not observe a noticeable change back to her previous duties during November when Ms. Phipps temporarily served again as acting director."

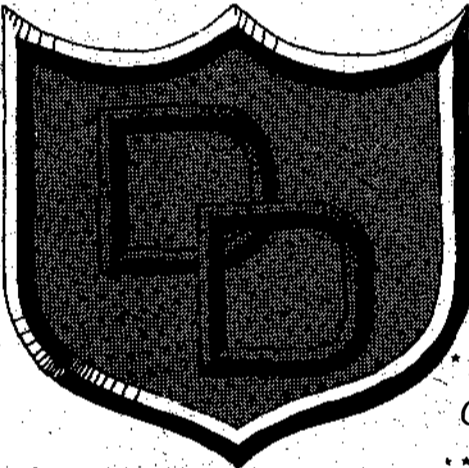
Power behind the throne

According to Eve Reedy-Andres, a former employee of CDSV, she received a written memo from Pam Schubach in August stating that Schubach was now in charge of running CDSV.

Now, though, despite the memo Eve received and the statements of former staff, Pam Schubach seems to have had nothing to do with CDSV, at least according to the audit. Schubach is listed as a sub for the senior services position and as sub for the Advocacy director, both also inappropriate funding moves, but she is not, in the audit, connected with CDSV. Instead, there is the list of part-time short term so-called

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Paperwork taking priority

The investigation into CDSV's mismanagement centers only on the financial aspects, which is unfortunate, since financial juggling seems to be the least of the agency's problems. The very fact that YWCA director Jackie Macy can't keep a director in the CDSV position, the extreme attrition rate in the volunteer ranks, and the fact that so many staffers and clients had serious complaints about lack of confidentiality, mismanagement, and poor treatment of staff, volunteers and clients indicates clearly that CDSV has some major difficulties providing services.

In the light of these problems, an audit instead of an open investigation seems inappropriate. Somehow, the paperwork has become more important than the client. Even the possible solutions have been expressed in terms of the money involved; Alan Spear, director of the Center of Human Services (CHS), suggested they increase the salary of the director's position to attract more qualified personnel. CHS is now running the CDSV pager program to save money and time. The Township Board gave Macy her regular funding plus the excess money she hadn't spent this year, evidently so she can use this extra money to fix the mess the scandal caused and buy herself a new director.

Now, money is great, and I won't argue that everyone surely needs some in this society, but it won't do everything. It won't close illegally opened mail, it won't bring back alienated volunteers, it won't build the trust of the shelter residents, and it won't calm a woman who has been systematically beaten by her husband.

People are what social services are about, and there's something very wrong when mismanagement of funds is more important than maltreatment of the people the agency is supposed to be helping.

CDSV Director			
Mary Kay Ward	7/1/83 - 5/23/84	\$12,554.38	\$14,431.66(1)
Sara Crew *	5/28 - 10.5 hr	42.00	47.59
Lori Arnold *	June(var) - 34.5 hr	139.00	157.49
Carolyn Briggs *	June(var) - 65.25 hr	261.00	295.71
Donna Charry *	June(var) - 47 hr	188.00	213.01
Sara Crew *	June(var) - 4 hr	16.00	18.14
		<u>\$13,200.38</u>	<u>\$15,163.60</u>
CDSV Program Director			
Donna Charry *	7/2 - 7/31/84 - 131 hr	524.00	593.68
Rhonda Phipps	7/16 - 9/15/84	1,551.30	1,764.65
Lori Lubbs	9/16 - 11/21/84	2,548.72	2,897.08
Rhonda Phipps	11/16 - 11/30/84	416.67	474.42
Rhonda Phipps	12/1 - 12/15/84	416.67	474.44
Jaime Foley	Dec - 6 days	276.96	316.15
Rhonda Phipps	12/16 - 12/31/84	400.50	453.79
Jaime Foley	1/1 - 1/31/85	907.68	1,022.12
Rhonda Phipps	1/22, 23	76.92	88.76
Jaime Foley	2/1 - 2/28/85 (3)	1,184.64	1,335.63
Rhonda Phipps	3/1 - 3/31/85	876.94	987.58
		<u>\$ 9,181.00</u>	<u>\$10,408.30</u>

Covered tracks

According to information from Township Supervisor Maxine Schultz, Y director Jackie Macy claimed that Carol Briggs received the director's salary during the first two weeks of July, 1984. But Carol Briggs told the Post American that she had never been paid the director's salary, and that she hadn't even been living in Blomington-Normal after July 1, 1984.

According to the audit, however, Carol Briggs was director in June, not July. Evidently it occurred to Macy to make sure the people she had listed were in town on the specified dates.

It did not, however, occur to the auditors to call Carol Briggs, or, so far as we know, any of the other former staff listed as director, and ask them if they had received the director's salary on the dates listed.

The final result of all this maneuvering is that the Y managed to have nearly \$2,000 of revenue-sharing

funds unspent. Maxine Schultz recommended to the Township Board that the YWCA not be allowed to claim parts of Pam Schubach's salary as being township funded, and that the agency be allowed to keep the excess funds but that those funds be deducted from the amount of next year's funding.

Repercussions?

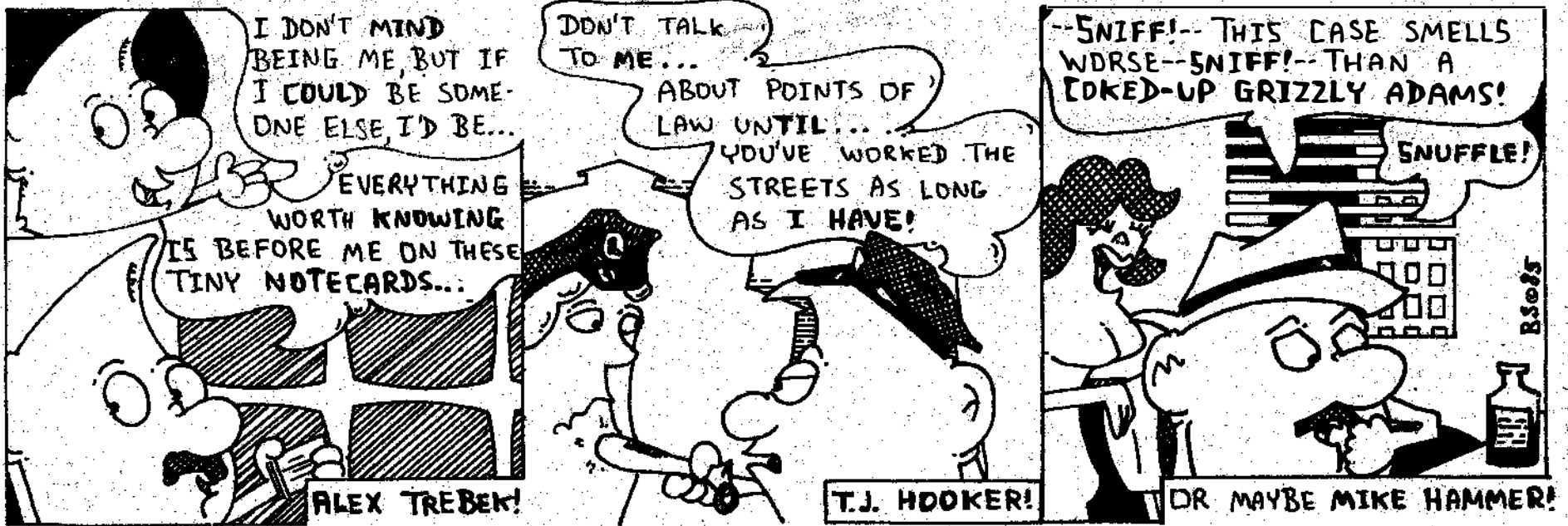
The board didn't even go that far. They allowed the Y to include Pam Schubach's money (saying, "now, don't do it again!"), allowed the Y to keep the excess funds, and gave the Y their full funding for the next year.

Now, even this audit that's attempting to pass for a full investigation (unsuccessfully, I might add) shows enough "inappropriate" and even "illegal" (to quote Mayor Jesse Smart) actions to merit some repercussions. Instead, the board took no action on this evidence and ignored completely other crucial matters concerning the agency's conduct. Jackie Macy didn't even get her wrist slapped.

-Chris M.



Cable Comix



Gays on TV

Another superb gay documentary

"Silent Pioneers" is an outstanding PBS documentary on older lesbian and gay folks. It will be presented nationally in late June.

In direct, warm, and revealing profiles, "Silent Pioneers" treats its audience to the interviewees' own stories, confirming a lot of those long-standing "suspicions" about bachelor uncles and old-maid aunts we all know. They were getting together, all right, although some were also battling for self-esteem, usually in isolation. The chief emphasis of the documentary, however, is on their lives today. We learn they lead fulfilling and complex lives, just like other real human beings.

Well, not quite like everybody else, we get the sense of a renegade spirit stirring within these lovable souls, an itch that caused several of them, late in life, to come to terms with their sexual identity come hell or high water. For instance, there's a robust 84-year-old cowboy trooping around his Tucson ranch, telling us how he came out at the age of 72 and sharing his enthusiasm at this blessed realization.

There are also the more conventional tales: Gean Harwood and Bruhs Mero tell about their life together for 54 years, showing all the affection and irritation of any old married couple who has been living together that long.

"Silent Pioneers" was first conceived by a nongay woman, Pat Snyder of WNET in New York. She approached SAGE (Senior Action in a Gay Environment), which stipulated that a gay production team be involved. For her director, Snyder turned to Lucy Winer (who had done "Greetings from Washington, D.C.," the documentary about the March on Washington several years ago) and for

the executive producer, to Harvey Marks, who was producing "The AIDS Show" in New York.

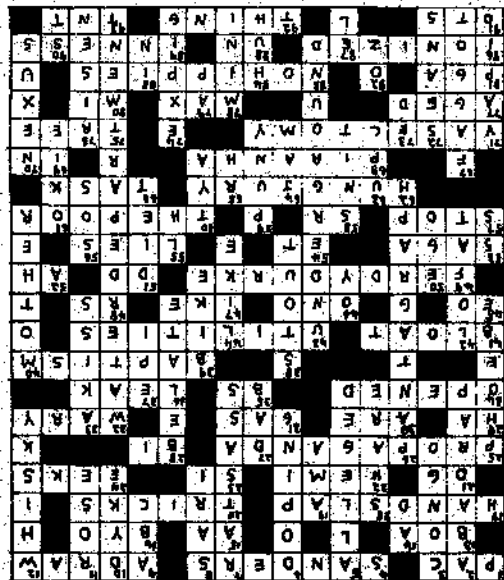
Interestingly, Marks says "Silent Pioneers" did not have as hard a time getting funded as did most other gay and political documentaries (although all independent films are difficult to fund). In their 2½-year quest to get the film made, the filmmakers found that people generally don't perceive the elderly as either sexual or political--thus, potential backers did not regard senior gays as a threatening film topic. But the men and women in this film are both political and sexual, though in less obvious ways.

Compared with the immensely entertaining "Before Stonewall"--a documentary which covers some of the same ground--"Silent Pioneers" takes a more individual approach. "Before Stonewall" presents rare footage of the early gay-rights movement; "Silent Pioneers" offers fascinating profiles of individuals who lived their lives as lesbians and gay men.

Many PBS affiliates will be showing "Silent Pioneers" on Tuesday, June 25, in conjunction with Gay Pride Week. Check with your local station. In case you miss the PBS airing, the film or video-cassette is available for rental or purchase from the Filmmaker's Library, Inc., 133 East 58th St., New York, NY 10022; (212) 355-6545.

--Steve Holley of The Advocate, with a little help from Ferdydurke

Answers to puzzle, p.24



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JUNE

Wed. 5 CLARENCE GOODMAN	Sat. 15 WRECKIN' BALL
Thu. 6 SHABELLA	Fri. 21 BELO
Fri. 7 ACTION POTENTIAL	Sat. 22 THE WONDERS
Sat. 8 THAT HOPE	Sun. 23 CISPES benefit
Fri. 14 ODD MAN OUT	Fri. 28 SERVICE
	Sat. 29 OLD WAVE

Onward Christian Soldiers or, If I had a hammer, I'd hammer the west side

Beware westsiders--the good eastside Christians are on the rampage, and may be invading your neighborhood soon.

A few months ago, a group of the Jewish carpenter's followers were inspired by an idea right out of the Georgia bible belt, "Habitat for Humanity," in which the white middle-class, armed with the Protestant work ethic, goes to the poor, and builds them a new house. Sounds like heaven, right?

Now it's not easy writing an article attacking a wonderful idea like this, but I have a few problems with the way "habitat" is operating.

First, they don't really seem too concerned about the people that they want to build houses for. They haven't come to the westside and gone door to door, asking people "what do you need?" Good housing might be one response, but jobs and other priorities might be others.

The habitat folks, though, are not talkers, they're doers. And ever since this idea has seized them, they've been determined to build a house, regardless of the consequences.

The most upsetting tactic they've used is involving your tax dollars to complete their Christian charity. For they want you--the taxpayers--to foot the bill for the property they're acquiring.

On Tuesday night, May 28, the Bloomington City Council "sold" habitat two lots and a vacant house, for the high price of \$1.

The house, at 128 Magoun, will have to be moved to make way for the new West Oakland bridge. The two lots, one on Euclid, the other on Weldon, are presently vacant.

This is much less than Habitat originally asked for. In their original proposal to City Hall, David Ashbrook, local operator of the

Century 21 real estate office and Habitat's "site selection" chair, asked the City to pay for water and sewer connections to the vacant lots, and to remove the foundation and fill in the hole on Magoun after Habitat moves their new house away.

In their memo approving the action, the City Manager noted that both lots and the house have been on the market at a fair price, and at that rate, no one wanted them--including Habitat.

Habitat's letter to the City called on them to "provide a decent house in a decent community for God's people in need." If next month the Nation of Islam appears before the City Council, asking for vacant houses at \$1 a head to "provide decent houses in a decent community for Allah's people in need," will Bloomington's City Council be so generous?

Or if your average low-income westsider walks into City Hall, showing the necessary financial backing to rehab or build a home, will the City sell that individual vacant property for a measly buck?

Now if this \$1 sale signals a complete change of heart and head in the City's Urban Development Department, three cheers for Habitat. But if it's just another example of influential east-side churchgoers being able to wield their power at City Hall, all for the good intention of inflicting their charity on the westside, then it's just plain ol' Christian hypocrisy.

It will be nice if the Habitat folks can build someone a home, or fix up an abandoned one. But it would be even better if they would spend a little more time finding out why one half of town needs housing, while "housing needs" on the other side of town means not enough available homes in the \$100,000+ category.

If they took a little time to look at how real estate markets, landlords, banks, and other interests keep the

westside down while pumping away at new development on the east. And maybe those good Christians would have to look at their own employers, businesses, and methods of operating, to see if their Monday-Friday activities are the reason why they have to come do Sunday work on the westside.



Plus westsiders should have some control over this process taking place in their neighborhood. Why should Century 21 and David Ashbrook be deciding the "site" for this development, why not the folks who might be living in it, and the neighbors around them? That's dangerous though, because they might decide they'd like to live next to David Ashbrook instead of at the corner of Euclid and Weldon, and then we'd really have a mess.

Habitat might be a good idea, but let's not get caught into false mystical images that "all god's children are going to be one." They won't be, at least not while one half of town is rich enough to be able to "do charity" on the other half.

--a buddhist for allah

El Salvador guerilla in Chicago

On April 6th, Dr. Guillemo Ungo of the FMLN-FDR addressed a Round Table Conference of CISPES members in Chicago. His presentation focused on the negotiations between President Duarte and the FMLN-FDR. Humanization and nationalization of the conflict, the status of the civil war, the U.S. strategy and the recent El Salvadoran elections were among the topics he covered.

According to Dr. Ungo, the position of the FMLN-FDR regarding the talks is to achieve results through negotiations and to reach a common ground. Present Duarte, however, refers to El Salvador as a "working democracy" in which substantial progress has been made towards an end to the conflict. Duarte, therefore, does not pursue the negotiations as seriously as the FMLN-FDR.

Duarte is calling for a humanization of the war which would include applying the Geneva Convention's rules on warfare. He proposes an end to sabotage and kidnapping. The FMLN-FDR agree to this, provided that they achieve formal recognition; that there is an exchange of prisoners; and that there are guarantees of safety for civilian, hospital and refugee areas.

Dr. Ungo explained that Duarte calls for a nationalization of the conflict to prevent it from becoming an East-West conflict. However, Duarte uses this position to reject international observers. The FMLN-FDR

accepts the idea of a nationalized conflict, but wants international observers as well as a moratorium on arms flow from the U.S. The FMLN-FDR also supports the Contadora peace process (this is a group of countries in the region who have joined together to act as intermediaries for a negotiated settlement in El Salvador and Nicaragua.) Dr. Ungo thinks the likelihood of a nationalized conflict very slim, as the aid proposal now pending in Congress could escalate U.S. aid to \$2 billion.

Dr. Ungo stated that El Salvador's army is making progress in the rural areas primarily due to the intensified training by U.S. advisors. However, the FMLN-FDR is making progress in the urban areas. "The trade unions are becoming more committed," he said. The FMLN is still keeping the army on the defensive and the casualties are rising on both sides. The army has new problems. There are rumors that El Salvador has begun a compulsory draft that is affecting the upper class families. It was obvious to Dr. Ungo that American intervention, training and supplies make short-term victory for the FMLN out of the question.

The problems the Salvadoran army is encountering in the war are human, not technical. El Salvador has probably the most up-to-date equipment in Latin America, but cannot defeat the FMLN. Dr. Ungo stressed that the overall strategy of the Reagan Administration calls for an

intensified war effort which could include U.S. ground troops.

The focus of the Reagan Administration has been Nicaragua. President Reagan places the responsibility for that war in El Salvador on the Sandinistas. During his campaign, President Reagan praised the talks between Duarte and the FMLN-FDR in La Palma. The State Dept., however, opposed the talks. Duarte informed the State Dept. of his decision to hold the La Palma talks just days before his speech to the United Nations.

During the question and answer period, Dr. Ungo addressed the question of the FMLN-FDR's position on the elections, but we could not reach a consensus. "We did see the low turnout as a victory," he said. Of the El Salvadoran government's claim of 2.7 million possible voters, only 1 million went to the polls. "The population in El Salvador," said Ungo, is over 5 million."

To conclude, Dr. Ungo stated the overall objectives of the FMLN-FDR are to fight intervention and to use means such as talks and negotiations to end the conflict. Ungo thanked the members of CISPES for their help and contribution to the struggle and asked that members continue to oppose U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

--Pat Campbell & Jim Pancrazio

Okay, Doris, here's your \$6%... crossword puzzle

Post-Amerikan June-July, 1985 Page 24

Across

1. A popular man in 1982.
2. Bloomington police officer who is literally on the beat.
9. What Jackie Macy vs. the Township ended in (2 wds.).
13. Alice Cooper's cuddly playmate.
15. Alcoholic reform group (initials).
16. These initials have replaced R.S.V.P. on most invitations.
17. Token punishment.
20. Politicians and prostitutes are experienced with these.
21. Dog gone (abbr.).
22. Prefix meaning half.
23. Spanish affirmative.
24. What you say when you see 7 down (plural).
25. Mass media's typical stock and trade.
28. Swings both ways.
29. What the Post Amerikan investigative reporter said when he uncovered a scandal.
30. Present plural of "he".
31. Jumpin' Jack Flash is one.
32. Carefully suspicious.
34. Gave access to.
35. Post Amerikan cartoonist/creator of Cable Comix.
36. Slowly seeping crack.
39. Primitive religious watersport.
41. PMS symptom.
43. Perpetrators of rate hikes.
45. Last two-thirds of popular rock group beginning with "r".
46. John's widow or an expression of dread.
47. Tina's nasty ex.
48. An Untouchable (initials).
49. Post writer famous for eloquent style and biting satire.
51. Add a "t" to spell poison.
52. Expression commonly used in stages of sexual arousal.
53. Continuing story (as in our series on the Water Department).
54. Either French for "and" or the improper past tense of "eat".
55. What you tell your parents.
57. What, according to Einstein, you can never come to a complete.
58. Initials denoting eldest.
60. Who Reagan is sticking it to.
62. This twelve member panel doubles as an all-male revue.
66. A difficult chore.
68. Phyllis Schlafly is to women as _____ is to fish.
69. Preposition which also means "chic".
71. Birth control which copped the coveted cover of Post Amerikan's Feb. 1985 issue.
75. A good source of wood.
77. A good quality in wine and cheese, largely avoided in humans.

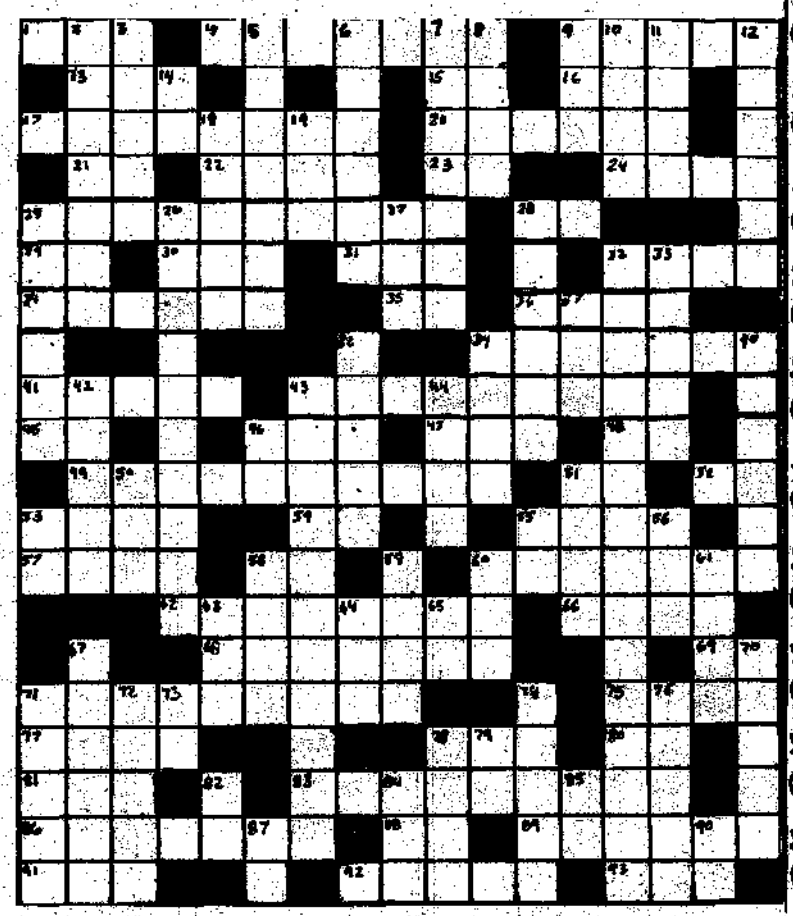
78. Valley talk for "most".
80. Musical note.
81. Professional Golfers' Association.
83. What the sign on the restroom door read in 1969 (2 wds.).
86. Charged with ions.
88. Prefix meaning "not".
89. Where Nessie's home is (2 wds.).
91. Symptom of alcohol withdrawal.
92. Euphemism for penis.
93. Dynamite.

Down

2. What two across gives suspects.
3. Former name of Zaire.
5. So-called.
6. Professional athletes' favorite pre-game activity.
7. Rodent's posterior.
8. Traditional Hindu dress.
9. First letters of the alphabet.
10. A girl fairy.
11. Hip tea.
12. Preferred drug of good ole boys.
14. The Post Amerikan will do almost anything for an _____.
18. _____ the wealth.
19. Famous group of quacks (initials).
25. Post writer fond of abusing GTE.
26. Stodgy, bland, conservative local newspaper.
27. A little will do ya.
28. "Pick you up at eight and don't..." (2 wds.).
32. Subject of an indepth controversial series of articles in the Post.
33. An antiquated way to say goodnight to a date (2 wds.).
37. Beatles manager to his friends.
38. A fun and practical mode of transportation.
40. What you call a woman who doesn't use birth control.
42. Clever, though incorrect spelling on diet dairy products.
43. Type of paper the Post is.
44. Enjoy.
46. Idiomatic expression of consternation.
50. Driving force behind human actions.
51. An American obsession.
53. Hitler's secret police.
55. Post writer and Toxic drummer (initials).

56. Signal for help.
58. What Jackie Macy was in after she read the Post's article.
59. The size of Reagan's brain.
60. Trust your analyst (initials).
61. Merle Haggard is proud to be one.
63. Package marking collected by bargain hunters.
64. Informal musical performance.
65. Blood factor.
67. Boy fairy.
70. "Obscene" book by Henry Miller.
71. Describes the content of popular music.
72. Both Lennon and Connery.
73. Mister _____.
74. Bacon or former policeman.
76. Ascended.
78. Style of skirt.
79. Alternative Press.
82. Home of the Munchkins and Glinda.
84. What?
85. Opposite of out.
87. Chicago transportation.
90. Street.

Answer on page 22



Tina has never had a Teddy Bear....



...A mother's love. A doll to cuddle. Conservative political ideas. But she does know fear, rejection, and disconnection notices.

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