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Muck producers dump on Illinois; reporter rakes—p. 6-8

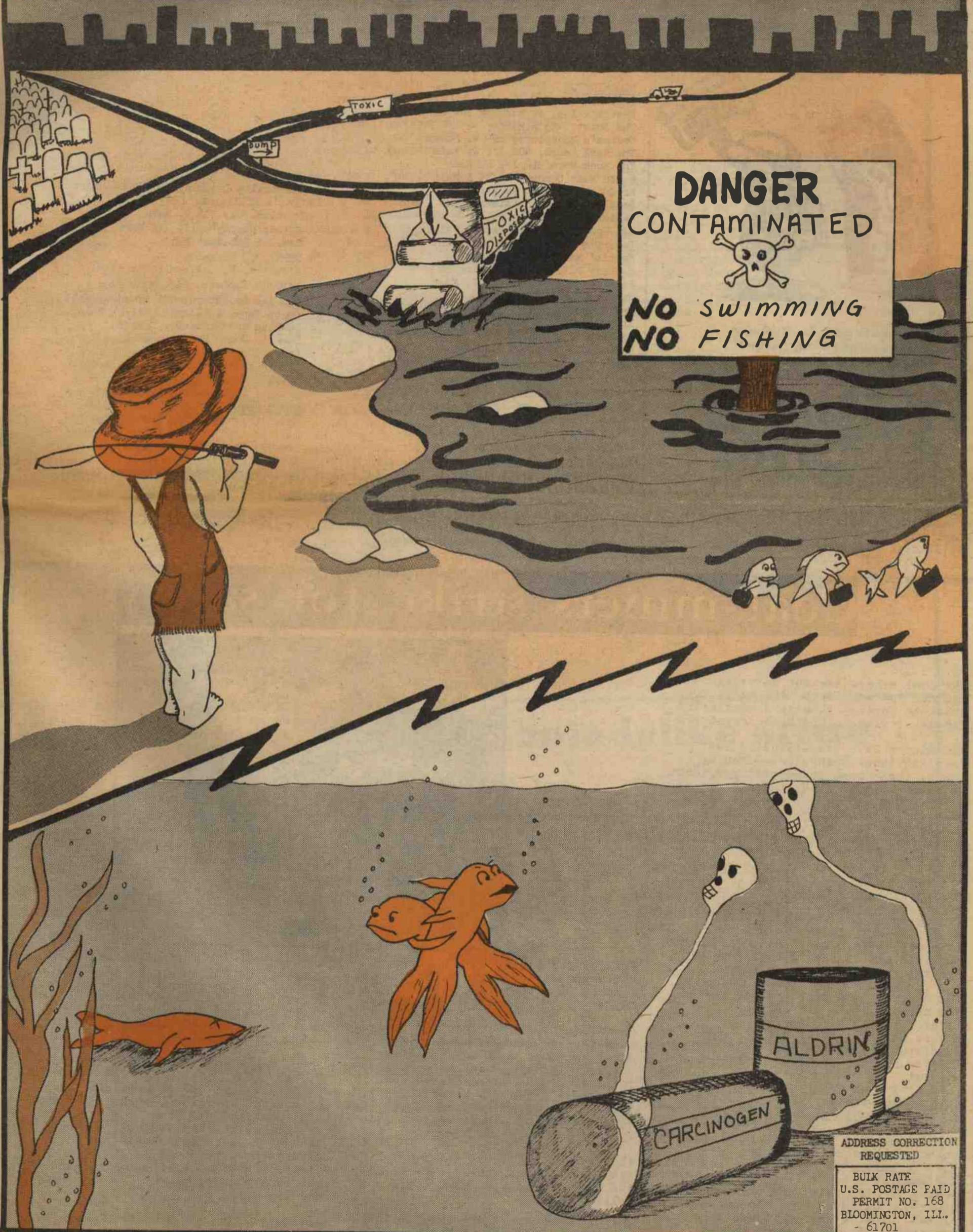
BLOOMINGTON—NORMAL

25c

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Anyone can be a member of the Post staff except maybe Sheriff King. All you have to do is to come to the meetings and do one of the many different and exciting tasks necessary for the smooth operation of a paper like this. You start work at nothing per hour, and stay there. Everyone else gets paid the same. Ego gratification and good karma are the fringe benefits.

Decisions are made collectively by staff members or one of our regular meetings. All workers have an equal voice. The Post-Amerikan has no editor of hierarchical structure, so quit calling up here and asking who's in charge.

Anybody who reads this paper can tell the type of stuff we print. All

worthwhile articles that are timely, relevant, informative, and not available in other local media. We will not print anything racist, sexist, or ageist.

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

We welcome all stories and tips for stories, which you can mail to our

office (the address is at the end of this rap). ²

If you'd like to work on the Post and/or come to meetings, call us. The number is 828-7232. You can also reach folks at 828-6885 or ask for Andrea at 829-6223 during the day.

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

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



If you need to put a classified ad in the paper, send it to us, and we'll probably put it in unless it offends us. Free.



Woman & cat looking for house or apartment to share near ISU campus for less than \$150/month including utilities. Call evenings--829-7402.

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Book Hive, 103 W. Front
 Eastgate IGA, at parking lot exit
 The Joint, 415 N. Main
 Medusa's Bookstore, 109 W. Front
 The Back Porch, 402 1/2 N. Main
 The Book Worm, 310 1/2 N. Main
 South West Corner--Front & Main
 Mr Quick, Clinton at Washington
 Downtown Postal Substation,
 Center & Monroe
 Bl. Post Office, E. Empire (at exit)
 Devary's Market, 1402 W. Market
 Harris' Market, 802 N. Morris
 Hickory Pit, 920 W. Washington
 Biasi's Drug Store, 217 N. Main
 Discount Den, 207 N. Main
 U-I Grocery, 918 W. Market
 Kroger's, 1110 E. Oakland
 Bus Depot, 523 N. East
 The Wash House, 609 N. Clinton
 Small Changes Bookstore, 409A N. Main
 Lay Z J Saloon, 1401 W. Market
 Pantagraph Building (in front)
 IWU, 1300 block of North East Street
 Common Ground, 516 N. Main
 North East Corner--Main & Washington
 K-Mart, at parking lot exit
 Bi-Rite, 203 E. Locust
 Man-Ding-Go's, 312 S. Lee
 Mel-O-Cream Doughnuts, 901 N. Main
 Record Rack, 402 1/2 N. Main
 Mr. Donut, 1310 E. Empire
 J & B Silkscreening, 622 N. Main
 Doug's Motorcycle, 1105 W. Washington

NORMAL

University Liquors, 706 W. Beaufort
 Pat's Billiards, 1203 S. Main
 Redbird IGA, 301 S. Main
 Mother Murphy's, 111 1/2 North St.
 Ram, 101 Broadway Mall
 NCHS, 303 Kingsley
 Eisner's, E. College (near sign)
 Divinyl Madness, 115 North St.
 New Age Bookstore, 101 Broadway Mall
 Co-op Tapes & Records, 311 S. Main
 Bowling and Billiards Center,
 Baker's Dozen Donuts, 602 Kingsley
 Cage, ISU Student Union
 Midstate Truck Plaza, Route 51 North
 Upper Cut, 1203 1/2 S. Main

OUTTA TOWN

Galesburg: Under The Sun, 437 E.
 Main St.
 Peoria: That Other Place, 901 NE
 Adams
 Springfield: Spoon River Book Co-op,
 407 E. Adams
 Pontiac: Semmens Drug Store, 123
 Madison St.
 Urbana: Horizon Bookstore, 517 S.
 Goodwin

Coal miners strike for safety

The coal miners are out on strike again. And as always, the media is quick to portray them as dissatisfied rebels, trying to wreck the country.

The miners have traditionally led American labor struggles. John L. Lewis, their bushy-eyed past president, referred to them as "the shock troops of American labor." Since the Molly Maguires of the 1870s to Harlan County Kentucky in the 1930s (and 70s), coal miners haven't been afraid to fight for their rights.

And they've got good reason to fight. Mining is one of the most dangerous jobs in the country. Trapped underground, risking their lives daily, miners lead an unsung and unpopular life. Retirement (if they survive) awaits them with irregular benefits and black lung disease.

The dangers of mining are one reason the present strike is so long. The miners are striking now not just for higher wages; they've got the wage benefits they want. The basic conflict is over health care and the right to wildcat.

In most industries today, if workers go out on a spontaneous strike (a wildcat strike), they can be fired. Strikes are now a device of not just unions, but of the companies too. They're regulated like everything else. The company's logic is to let workers vent a little steam, and then settle down "to business" with the union elites. That's why you find conglomerates like General Motors giving loans to the United Auto Workers strike funds.



But for the miners it's a very different matter. The right to wildcat is a cherished right: it's a matter of life and death.

The miners don't wildcat just because they want to disrupt production. Miners wildcat when conditions are unsafe. Their refusal to work is a refusal to take unnecessary risks with their lives. A wildcat is their right to protection--their right to force the company to ensure safety conditions before work resumes.

The present contracts offered by the mine owners want an end to wildcats. And this is what the miners are balking at.

The mine owners figure they're in good position. Coal is important, but not life and death, to the national economy. But it will be crucial in

5-10 years. So the owners are holding out now, hoping to break the miner's back while they've got a chance. Because in a few years (unless we start start makin' some changes) if the coal miners strike, the whole country will shut down.

So remember what the miners are fighting for, health and safety. They've always had to bear the brunt of violent operators, scabs and thugs, plus sunless days deep in the earth. So stick with them and support them. And don't be fooled about the government's and owner's rap about the miners' hurting the economy; remember who owns the "economy." It certainly ain't you and me.

Solidarity.

--mgm

What to do when your car catches fire and no one cares

Last Halloween Louise Forrest's Fiat's engine caught fire.

Four months later, she could once more drive her car. But it still wasn't entirely repaired, and her insurance company can't agree with Fiat on who should pay the repair bills, which already total \$2244.43

During those four months, Forrest had to deal with Fiat, Jerry Smith Motors, B & D Automatic and Automotive, Ohio Security Insurance, a Champaign fire investigator, and a lawyer.

All those people and organizations were supposed to help Forrest get her car fixed. That's what insurance and manufacturer's warranties are supposed to be about.

It didn't work out that way.

Forrest's troubles began when she went to visit a friend on Halloween afternoon. A couple of minutes after she parked her car it was on fire.

While waiting for the Normal Fire Department to arrive, a friend of Forrest's tried to put out the fire with a fire extinguisher, but didn't succeed.

Almost immediately after the fire, Forrest called Jerry Smith Motors, the Bloomington car dealer who sold her the Fiat in June 1977. The Fiat, which had 11,600 miles on it, had a 12-month or 12,000-mile warranty.

The car dealer agreed to have Forrest's car towed, but in a mixup it was towed to the tower's garage instead of to Jerry Smith Motors.

The Jerry Smith representative told Forrest that he couldn't do anything about repairing her car until the fire's cause was determined.

If the fire had been caused by a manufacturing defect, then Jerry Smith Motors would help Forrest deal with Fiat. If it was caused by something the car dealer did, then Smith Motors would repair the car.

In any case, Forrest's insurance company, Ohio Security, would have to deal with finding out the fire's cause. Since Forrest's car was on her mother's policy and since her mother lives in Crystal Lake, Forrest had to make several long distance calls.

A couple of weeks later, Ohio Security, which did not have a regular adjuster in Bloomington, checked the car and called in a Champaign expert to determine the cause of the fire. It was late February before Forrest found out that the expert had decided that a gas leak had caused the fire.

In the meantime, her insurance company arranged to have the car repaired by B and D Automotive in Bloomington.

All along Forrest had insisted to all concerned that she wanted a new car. Hers, she thought, had been totaled. Although she had been able to get estimates on the damage to the car's body, no one was willing to guess how much repairs to the engine and wiring would cost.

Yet the insurance company insisted on repairing the Fiat.

When the repair job was going on, Forrest discovered that her car was being fixed with used parts. She was outraged.

It turns out that used parts are often used to repair damaged cars, according to a State Farm Insurance public relations person. Insurance policies only require that a car be repaired so that it is as good as it was before

it was damaged--and used parts can fulfill that requirement.

But Forrest wanted new parts, and her insurance company finally agreed. So her car was taken to Jerry Smith Motors.

The car dealer began to order parts--which takes time. And the mechanics kept finding new things that were wrong.

Before the end of Forrest's ordeal, even the service manager at Smith Motors was getting pretty sympathetic. Forrest says he told her that fixing her car was a "nightmare."

All the while the mechanics' nightmare was going on, Forrest was without a car. But it wasn't for lack of trying.

Jerry Smith motors refused to give Forrest a loaner car--which is the standard policy of all car dealers. They don't have insurance for loaners.

But Forrest kept asking anyway, and finally she tried calling the Fiat office in Chicago. The answer to her plea? "I'm sorry, it's over my head," a PR person told her.

"The same old Mr.-Nice-Guy-but-I'm-not-going-to-do-anything," Forrest commented rather bitterly.

One reason Forrest so desperately wanted a loaner car was that she was working at Crestwicke Country Club, which is several miles south of Bloomington. She couldn't get there from Normal without a car.

Forrest was also working part-time at the Lay-Z-J Saloon in Bloomington, where she missed a few days, and she was trying to go to school at

due to "a defect well within the warranty limitations"--which means that Fiat should do something. The lawyer listed three alternatives: 1. give Forrest a similar car; 2. fix her car with all new parts so that it would be at least as good as it was before the fire; 3. give Forrest the original purchase price of the car which cost over \$4000.

Meanwhile, Forrest's ordeal dragged on.

So far she'd had to pay or will have to pay for calls to her mother and to Fiat in Chicago, for the lawyer who charges \$40 an hour (she hasn't got his bill yet), and for extra expenses in her move from Downs to Normal.

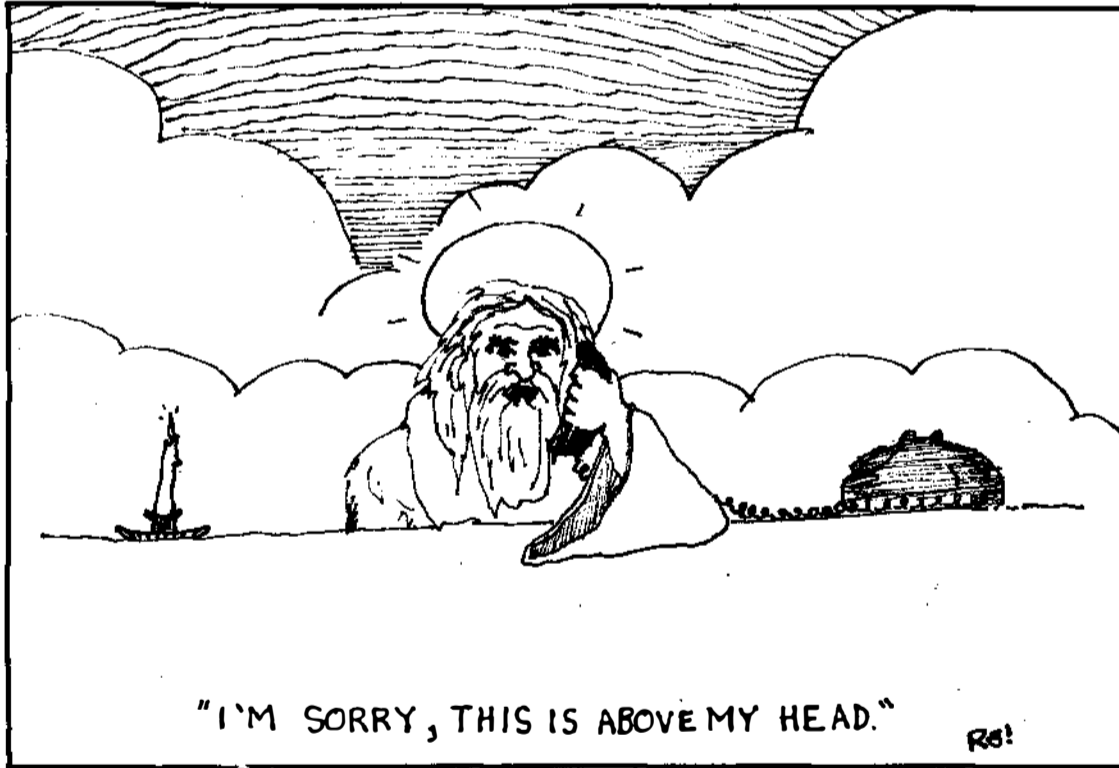
She also missed a whole month's part-time work at Crestwicke and a few days at the Lay-Z-J--for a total of maybe \$200--and she had hours and hours of hassle.

Then on Feb. 25 she got her car back. The body work wasn't finished yet because Jerry Smith Motors doesn't do body work. The gas gauge didn't work, some of the dash lights didn't work, and the car often died when she stopped (but that seemed to get better by itself).

Jerry Smith Motors agreed to deal with all those things, and Forrest's insurance company will no doubt finally settle its disagreement with Fiat over who should pay for the repairs.

Meanwhile, Forrest's ordeal drags on.

Yet the worst thing about Louise Forrest's automobile problems is that they are not all that unusual. Just about everybody has at least one



Illinois State University. In addition, she had been in the middle of moving from Downs to Normal when her car caught fire.

All of this--the questions about repairing the car and the hardships caused by lack of transportation--finally provoked Forrest into looking for a lawyer.

ISU's student legal service told her the most she could sue for was the value of her Fiat at the time of the fire. So she went to see Bloomington attorney Craig Greenwood, who wasn't real confident but who finally sent a letter to Jerry Smith Motors and to Fiat.

In that letter, the lawyer maintained that the damage to Forrest's car was

horror story of their very own to tell about getting a car fixed.

So why is it that insurance and warranties and repair places don't make things easier for people whose cars need fixing?

Part of the answer is that cars and accidents are complicated. Part of the answer is that insurance companies and policies, and car manufacturers and warranties, are complicated. And it's easier to deal with one person than six.

But there is another part: money making (or avoiding paying out money) is usually a business's first priority. Making things easier for people is a distant second.

--Dan LeSeure

Working at Owen Nursery, or Life in a labor camp

The first I had heard of the working conditions at Owen Nursery was in an article printed by the Post-Amerikan a couple of years ago. My initial reaction to it was one of disbelief. I thought to myself that nothing could be that bad.

But I was wrong.

At the time I applied for a job there, I was in a serious financial bind. I really needed some money quickly, and didn't particularly care what I had to do to get it. When I walked into the personnel office, the woman in charge expressed amazement at my enthusiasm about working there. She gave me a quick rundown of my job duties, and explained that if I came in late, I wouldn't get paid. But that didn't bother me; I didn't plan on being late.

The employee turnover at Owen resembles the decay of a radioactive element. On the first day of work, half of the new people quit. On the second day, half of those remaining quit, and so on.

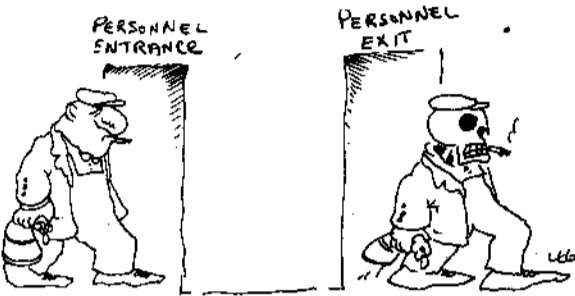
To maintain a full work force, Owen Nursery must hire several new people every day.

When I reported for work on my first day, I was escorted to a large, unheated building behind the central store/office. I had been told previously that in the unheated buildings the employees were allowed to wear gloves. However, it just so happens that employees wearing gloves are unable to do their job, which involves picking up little slips of paper and stapling them to the packages they're assembling. This may not sound like rough work, but it is.

After only two hours, my hands were swollen, bleeding and very, very cold. I was in the process of wrapping small poplar trees, and in an attempt to break the monotony, I threw a little pun at one of Owen's supervisors.

"These must be some of your more 'poplar' items."

She didn't smile. "Your break is at ten o'clock," she said. Oh, yes, I had almost forgotten. The employees



are not allowed to speak while they are working.

Life at Owen isn't easy. Every employee lives in constant fear of losing the job. There are always dark rumors circulating about impossible quotas and other unrealistic expectations. I decided that I wouldn't worry about such things, and when the noon hour rolled around, I went to the shelf where I had left my lunch.

It was gone.

Well, that's all right, I thought. I've gone without lunch before. But I was slowly starting to feel rather cynical about this strange place. The hours dragged on, and finally it was time to go home.

On my second day of work, I was assigned to another unheated building where the employees were involved in getting covered with mud from head to foot. Actually they were wrapping plants, but the mud from the roots was getting everywhere. My expensive nylon parka was really taking a beating, so I went to the coat rack to get my expendable, lightweight jacket.

It was gone.

As I headed back to my table, wondering who I would see wearing my coat, it suddenly hit me that the moss we were using in packaging the plants looked exactly like marijuana. In fact, I turned to the person next to me and asked, "You know what this looks like, don't you?"

Instantly, he left his post and went over to whisper something to one of the supervisors. They both regarded me with a strange, glassy-eyed stare.

Five minutes later, a woman came up to me and said, "Mr. Tippet, this is your last day with us. We just don't want you working here."

I was never so relieved to be fired in all my life. I put on my coat and left. Now, let me emphasize one thing about Owen Nursery. Obviously it is possible to work there, or they wouldn't have any employees. But to those who have even a shred of self-respect or dignity, I would advise not only a second thought, but perhaps even a seventh or eighth thought, before seriously considering a job in such an asylum.

--James C. Tippet



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28th, Tues. -- GRINDERSWITCH in concert
29th, Wed. -- LX
30th, Thurs. -- APPALOOSA -- T-Shirt Giveaway!
31st, Fri. -- DAVE CHASTAIN

APRIL

1st, Sat. -- CAPTAIN OHM
2nd, Sun. -- MARITA BRAKE
3rd, Mon. -- AMBRA the BELLY DANCER
4th, Tues. -- ORIGINAL HAVANA DUCKS -- Beer & Wine Night
5th, Wed. -- DUKE TUMATOE & the ALL-STAR FROGS
6th, Thurs. -- JUMP N' THE SADDLE
7th, Fri. -- DAVID CHALMERS in concert
8th, Sat. -- SKILLET
9th, Sun. -- VAUDEVILLE NITE! -- Win Fame & Fortune!
10th & 11th, Mon. & Tues. -- POOL TOURNAMENT



12th, Wed. -- NATCHEZ -- 10¢ drafts
13th, Thurs. -- NEW WATERMELON RHYTHM BAND -- LP Giveaway
14th & 15th, Fri. & Sat. -- CHICAGO BLUES TWISTERS
16th, Sun. -- GUITAR SHOW
17th, Mon. -- To Be Announced
18th, Tues. -- SUN WEEK BENEFIT
19th & 20th, Wed. & Thurs. -- LUTHER ALLISON
21st & 22nd, Fri. & Sat. -- ARROW MEMPHIS
23rd, Sun. -- To Be Announced
24th, Mon. -- AMBRA the BELLY DANCER
25th, Tues. -- BEER & WINE NITE
26th, Wed. --
27th, Thurs. -- Full Moon ConSort
28th, Fri. -- BUCKACRE
29th, Sat. -- NEW EARTH RHYTHM BAND

(Dates may become subject to change beyond our control)

Bus driver blamed in accident; company pulls fast switch

On Friday, Feb. 10, 1978 Frank Shoultz, a Bloomington-Normal City Transit driver, was charged with failing to yield to a pedestrian when he hit a woman in Normal. He was also charged with driving with unsafe tires (bald tires).

In fact, it was a combination of the woman running in front of his bus and Shoultz being unable to stop quickly enough because of the bald tires that caused the accident.

Shoultz called the Transit manager, Peter Weber, on the bus radio to report the accident. Weber became very sarcastic--in fact, so bad that one of the police officers at the scene picked up the radio and told Weber, "you're not talking to one of your dogs, you're talking to me." Well, the outcome of the conversation with Weber was that Weber held Shoultz responsible for the bald tires.

Monday, Feb. 13, 1978, the Pantagraph reported that following an inspection of the buses no other tires were found to be unsafe. The Pantagraph also quoted Weber saying that "drivers are paid for a 10-minute period before each shift to inspect their buses in which checking the tires is one of the items in the inspection."

Well, fine and dandy, another case closed. At least Weber thought so. As a matter of fact, Weber was probably feeling pretty proud of himself after all the hurried work done that weekend.

The real story was that out of 21 operable buses on Friday, Feb. 10th, there were on the average one and a half tires per bus that were illegal or "bald".

Weber and Ron Beatty, the transit maintenance superintendent, called a tire dealer Friday afternoon to come check and replace all tires that didn't measure up to the legal tread requirements. The tire dealer then put his crew to work Friday afternoon, along with the transit maintenance crew, pulling off the illegal slick tires while the tire dealer drove to St. Louis to purchase 36 new tires.

By Saturday morning the crews were still at work changing tires. Somehow this scurried activity wasn't mentioned in the news article Monday in the Pantagraph.

Indeed, the picture Monday looked like Shoultz's bus was the only bus with "illegal" tires and that it was his fault that they were in that condition. Too bad the Pantagraph never asked Shoultz for his side of the story because it might of been a lot different.



Photos taken in the Bloomington bus garage show piles of bald tires (for which the driver in the story received a ticket). These tires had been hastily removed from the buses. New tires had been put in their place over the weekend so that the bus company management could blame the driver for not checking the tires.



A crucial part of the story which wasn't mentioned in the Pantagraph article about the accident was Weber's on-the-spot creation of policy for drivers. Weber claimed that checking the tires is an item that is included in the inspection of the buses by the drivers in their paid 10-minute period before each shift. This was news to me and to the bus drivers.

As a matter of fact I was rather surprised when I read Weber's claim in the Pantagraph. As a former busdriver, I don't remember being told to check the tires for tread depth (or how to do it). As a matter of fact I have never even seen a gauge to check the tread depth with, and the other bus drivers haven't either.

Furthermore, there has never been an inspection list to follow. I was told to check the lights, the brakes and the body for scratches and dents. Apparently the new drivers were only instructed to check the lights. Somehow there must have been a "communication gap":

There are practical problems of checking the tires. With the buses jammed into the garage there is barely room to climb between them to inspect the tires, and who wants to work all day being filthy dirty after crawling around to check the tires.

Also, the big 10-minute period that the bus company graciously gives the drivers to inspect the buses just doesn't allow enough time to sign in, prepare your trip sheet, start the bus, inspect the bus, drive to the square, or catch a bus out to Eastland or Normal to pick up the bus you are to drive.

Well, enough ranting and raving.

Weber finally backed down when the Union Vice President of the Amalgamated Transit Union, Bruce Foster, flew here from Cleveland to chat with Weber. Weber agreed to pay the fine for unsafe tires. Unfortunately this decision by Weber never made the Pantagraph, but you all know why.

Unfortunately this story has an unhappy ending because Shoultz plead guilty to the failure to yield to a pedestrian, Thursday, March 16. He was just too fed up to do anything else. The judge was going to assess a fine of \$275 but the two policemen from Normal spoke up and said that a witness had seen the woman run in front of the bus. So the judge lowered the fine to \$75. The drivers are also at least in theory stuck with a new inspection item.

--S. L.



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IEPA winks at unsafe

Illinois is the number one chemical dump in the United States.

Every year millions of gallons of chemical wastes--including some of the most dangerous chemicals known to humankind--are brought from all over the country to Illinois.

The Illinois Environment Protection Agency claims Illinois is a good dump because it's "geologically stable"--which means there aren't many earthquakes or other ways for poisons to move easily from one place to another--and because Illinois people are "much more competent" at handling wastes than people in other states.

Neither of these claims is true.

First, geologic stability.

Chemicals released

The dumps that are allowed to take all chemical wastes have a layer of clay under them that is supposed to prevent the chemicals from leaving the dump. By a process called chelation, however, this clay actually pulls some of most danger-

ous chemicals out of the dump and releases them into the water table.

Among these chemicals are pesticides like DDT and chlorodane and related industrial chemicals like PCB and PBB. (See adjoining story for effects of these poisons.)

Once in the water supply, these poisons do not break down. They remain dangerous for years: DDT which was banned in the 1950's is still found everywhere--in water, in milk, in you.

And once they are in your body, these chemicals stay there--forever. So, the more water you drink, the more pesticides and the more industrial chemicals you carry around with you.

If you built up a large enough dose of these chemicals, you'd die--rather horribly, since some of these chemicals behave like nerve gas. (That's what they did to the bugs, after all.)

But more likely you'll get just enough to make your body easy prey to some disease, or you'll get cancer, or

maybe just a twitch here, a few sores there, and a couple of mental disorders as icing.

Nor is the process of chelation--the leaking of the chemicals into the water through the layer of clay--optional.

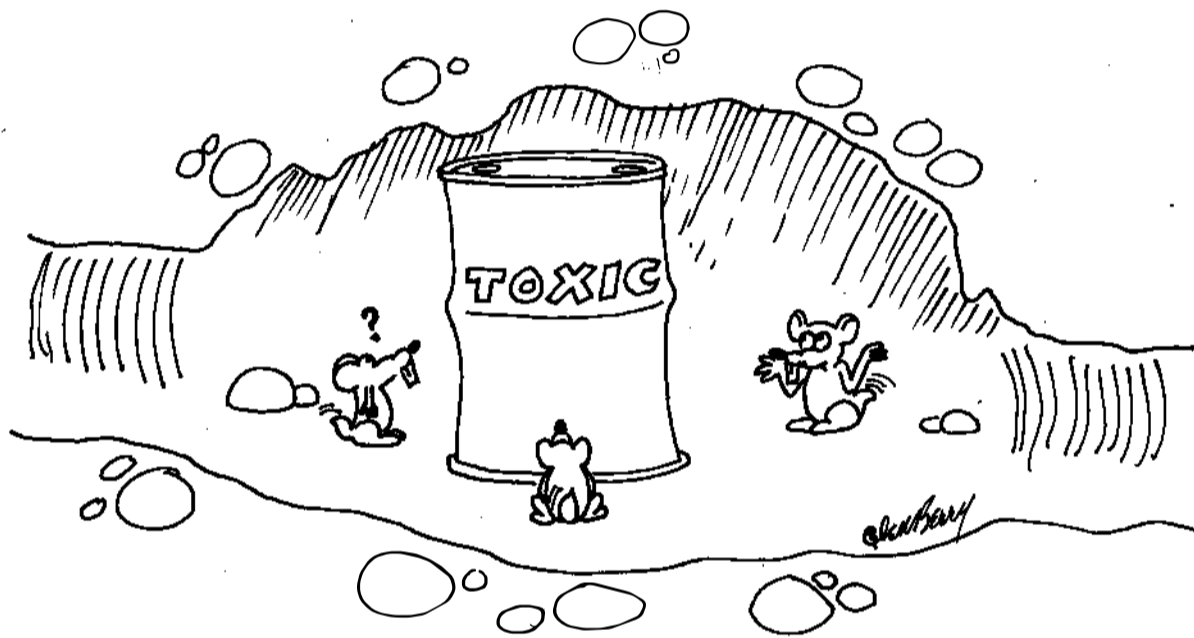
"I'd say the process was more than probable. I don't see any way you can avoid it," said Arthur White, a geologist with the State Geological Survey.

So much for geologic stability.

Unsafe handling

Now for a story about the great skill of the people who handle these chemicals.

Illinois State University sends laboratory wastes to the McLean County Disposal Service, Inc. for eventual dumping at the Fulton County Landfill. These wastes are carcinogenic, which means that they cause cancer.



LIFE DOUBTFUL

The State of Illinois has taken the owners of the Sheffield hazardous wastes dump to court on charges that chemicals leaking from the dump killed fish in a nearby lake.

Attorney General William Scott wants Nuclear Engineering Co. (NECO), owner of the dump, to stop killing fish and to pay for the fish already killed.

Scott said it is doubtful that any life survives in the lake.

The state has two other suits pending against NECO involving the firm's license to dump dangerous chemical and nuclear wastes.

What industrial chemical

It's no more dangerous to drink the water in New Orleans than it is to drive a car, the city's public health director says proudly.

Proudly?

More than 200 different chemicals have been identified in New Orleans' drinking water, which comes from the Mississippi River. Experts expect to find as many as 900 before they're through.

The cancer rate in New Orleans is 32 per cent higher than the national average.

Your water probably isn't as dangerous as New Orleans'--yet. But the chemicals that people in New Orleans drink got into the water in Chicago or St. Louis--maybe even Bloomington--Normal--and flowed with the rivers to New Orleans.

Your water almost certainly does have some dangerous chemicals in it, however small the amounts, and more could leak into it from dumps like the McLean County landfill. (See adjoining story on chemical dumps.)

So, you should know the effects of these dangerous chemicals--chemicals like heavy metals (lead, mercury, cadmium) and polychlorinated compounds

(the pesticides DDT, chlorodane, aldrin, dieldrin, and mirex and related industrial compounds like PCBs and PBBs).

LEAD. High doses of lead will kill you. In lower doses like those received by ghetto babies who eat lead-based paint chips, lead causes mental retardation and anemia.

Lead poisoning from water pipes and eating utensils helped destroy the ruling class of the Roman Empire. That's one of the reasons the U.S. government has banned use of lead in gasoline burned in new cars.

MERCURY. In 1955, 52 Japanese died and 110 more were physically or mentally disabled after eating seafood that had been contaminated with mercury dumped into Minamata Bay by a factory.

In 1969, a New Mexico farmer fed his hogs grain that had been contaminated by mercury-containing fungicides. After the hogs became sick, the farmer slaughtered them and fed them to his family. One of the three children fell into a coma and the other two suffered permanent loss of coordination and severe emotional distress. In 1972, 450 Iraqi villagers died from eating grain contaminated with mercury.

CADMIUM. In northern Japan cadmium-contaminated plants caused an outbreak of what became known as itai-itai ("ouch-ouch") disease. Itai-itai causes terrible pain because of bone degeneration and fracturing; cadmium actually caused bones to break, shatter. The plants had been contaminated by growing in contaminated soil.

In lower doses, cadmium damages the lungs and kidneys and causes kidney stones, vomiting, hypertension and anemia.

The polychlorinated compounds pose extreme danger to people because they're very long-lasting and because they build up in the body.

Pesticides, for instance, are washed into lakes and streams where they're absorbed by plants and the small animals that eat the plants. Larger fish and birds eat the smaller animals, and the pesticides become more concentrated. The concentrations of pesticides in animals can reach a level of 10 million times above the concentrations in the water.

Many of these pesticides are turning up everywhere: DDT, for instance, seems to be in everything from mother's milk to Antarctica glaciers.

toxic chemical dumping

Although these wastes were sealed in plastic containers three times and then sealed inside a steel drum marked, "Danger, Carcinogens," according to a Daily Pantagraph story, the wastes were unpacked and dumped directly onto the ground.

From there it's into the water and eventually into your stomach. How about a nice cancer in 20 or 30 years?

The disposal company says its people didn't know what "carcinogens" meant. That's not surprising, since millions of people don't, and anyone can get a job with McLean County Disposal.

The disposal company says its people didn't know it was supposed to get a special state permit to dump the carcinogens. That's not surprising either since waste haulers are not licensed or required to know anything at all about the dangers of the stuff they haul.

And while I'm talking about competency: the number of IEPA-approved dumps in the state varies depending on who you talk to.

I think there are 46 dumps, but I know there's a lot of dangerous stuff being dumped.

For instance, in one year 1.5 million

DON'T WORRY

Don't worry about chemicals that cause cancer.

After all, as American Cancer Society Vice President Dr. E. Cuyler Hammond says, "100 per cent of the people will die anyway."

What's a few extra years?

gallons of PCBs (97% from out of state) were dumped at Sheffield. Another 350,000 gallons of the most dangerous pesticides (DDT, dieldrin, aldrin and other polychlorinated pesticides) and 150,000 gallons of various other dangerous chemicals were dumped at Sheffield in the same year.

Ninety-four percent of the 2 million gallons of hazardous wastes dumped at Sheffield in that year came from out-of-state.

Poisons solicited

One reason for the popularity of Illinois as a dumping ground for poisons is the simple fact that the owners of the dumps advertise.

The Earthline Co. runs ads that say its Wilsonville dump, which is "strategically located in Central USA for your convenience," can relieve industry of the burdensome task of disposing of its wastes.

The ad lists PCBs, cyanides (a poison used in state executions), pesticides, carcinogens, heavy metal wastes (like lead and mercury), and "many other liquid sludge, and industrial wastes and by-products" as poisons that are welcome in Illinois.

The people who live near the Wilsonville dump have repeatedly protested against it. On occasion, townspeople have blocked roads with their bodies to prevent the delivery of out-of-state PCBs. A court battle still goes on.

Although local government officials have tried to close the Earthline dump at Wilsonville, the IEPA has insistently defended the dump partly because a former IEPA employee, Jim Cavanaugh, runs Earthline. Cavanaugh used to issue dumping permits for hazardous wastes.

In all, 54 million gallons and 4 million pounds of hazardous wastes



Though the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) pretends that hazardous wastes are dumped only by competent people working according to strictly-enforced standards, the truth is different. According to a January article in the Daily Pantagraph, the haulers who dumped this barrel of cancer-causing, mutation-inducing wastes from ISU lab experiments simply emptied the contents into the ground, instead of burying barrel and all. In addition, the haulers said they didn't know they were supposed to get a special toxic waste disposal permit from the IEPA, nor did the workers even know what "carcinogens" meant.

are brought into Illinois each year to be dumped.

But wastes from inside the state are also a problem. Thousands of gallons of contaminated sludge from industrial areas are dumped monthly--usually by injecting or spreading it on the soil, even though it often contains PCBs and heavy metals.

(Please turn the page.)

pollution does to your body

Here's what some of these chemicals do:

DDT. DDT causes lowered disease resistance, anemia, increased respiration, and loss of control of body heat. DDT also causes a calcium-regulation problem in birds, resulting in egg shells too thin to survive. Although it has not yet been proven, it is suspected that bone calcium is similarly harmed by DDT.

KEPONE. Another chlorinated pesticide, Kepone, is far more acutely toxic (will kill you in lesser amounts) than DDT. Kepone's side effects include cancer, liver lesions (holes), hyperexcitability, hyperactivity, muscle spasms, sterility, and damage to unborn children.

Workers exposed to excessive amounts of Kepone while working for Allied Chemical Corporation in Hopewell, Virginia, showed symptoms including tremors, skin changes, blurred vision, loss of memory, coordination difficulties, and joint and chest pain. Since this is the first known human exposure to this chemical, it may be some years yet before we find out all the damage these workers sustained.

PCBs. These compounds are chemically very similar to DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, and have been

manufactured for a longer period of time (since 1929). PCBs do not break down in the environment, are concentrated up the food chain (from plants to small animals to larger animals), and have proven to be very dangerous to humans.

The most dangerous quality of all these compounds is that they are in no way eliminated from our bodies once they are present. PCBs are fat-soluble and therefore are concentrated in the fatty layers of the human body. Even if only very small amounts of this chemical are ingested, it does not take long to reach levels considered to be biologically significant.

Some dangers posed by PCBs are: liver, kidney, adrenal gland and spleen damage, acne, loss of hair on face and neck, and chromosome damage. PCBs also produce cancer and suppress the body's own immunity system.

In 1968 over 2,000 Japanese began to show various effects of eating food cooked in heavily PCB-contaminated rice oil. Adults examined showed skin cysts, nausea, impotence, and low blood counts.

Birth defects are easily seen in the children of adults exposed to PCBs:

in the Fukoka, Japan, incident the children were born with a characteristic grayish, dark brown skin pigmentation, dark nails and gums, increased eye discharge, "puffy" faces, abnormal eyeball protrusion, and enlarged frontal sagittal suture (the baby's "soft spot").

Similar incidents have occurred in Bloomington, Indiana (from sewage sludge spread on farmland), and throughout most of Michigan (from PBB-contaminated cattle feed). Obviously, PCBs and the similar PBBs are not the "safe" compounds the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) claims them to be.

I hope this short article is sufficient to show the immense dangers involved in handling these hazardous materials. Obviously the dangers posed by inadequate disposal of these chemicals threatens everyone in this state. It is time for a concerted effort by Illinois citizens to minimize this threat by minimizing the allowed dumping of hazardous waste.

--Terry Miller, with thanks to Robert Allen, Kathy Wooldridge, and Glen Barry.

chemical dumping

Dumping of this sludge is permitted at all sites, including the McLean County Landfill. Yet even the IEPA admits that the sludge is likely to escape from the McLean County Landfill because the site is so porous.

A site is porous if water flows through it easily. If water flows through a site, then anything that has been dumped at the site is likely to escape with the water.

Worse than that, the landfill is near Sugar Creek, which could easily be contaminated by the sludges and cutting oils (which usually contain PCBs and other carcinogens) that are injected into the soil.

Standards meaningless

Unfortunately, we cannot rely on the water pollution standards to save us either. The federal EPA standard for DDT in public drinking water, for instance, is 50 times higher than it is possible to reach.



Water can carry only so much of any given chemical, and any amount of the chemical beyond that point settles out of the water into the mud on the bottom of the creek or lake.

The EPA standards for other dangerous pesticides, like chlordane, dieldrin and aldrin, are also above what the water can hold.

So any measurements of these chemicals in the water are always well below the maximum amount allowed.

But the pesticide remains in the mud,

in plants and in small animals that eat the plants. Then a fish eats the small animals and the fish retains all the pesticide that all of the smaller animals it ate had eaten.

Then you catch the fish--and eat it. You get a big dose of pesticide for supper.

Tests on Lake Springfield, for instance, have shown that nine different kinds of fish have been caught with more than the maximum allowable amount of chlordane and dieldrin in their bodies. Some fish had 15 times as much as the EPA says is safe to eat.

It's not that these EPA safety standards for fish are particularly strict either. The maximum amount of DDT that the EPA considers safe is 10 times the amount necessary to cause symptoms of low-level poisoning in the fish.

But don't worry. The IEPA has decided it's not necessary to monitor water supplies for DDT, aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane or heptachlor anymore.

"They don't make them anymore," Roger Selburg of the Office of Water Pollution explained.

He's right, but the amount of these pesticides in the water of Illinois is not dropping. So where are they coming from?

To find out, the State Geological Survey took water samples from around some of the chemical dumps, but won't release the result of the analysis.

The reason? The federal EPA and the owners of the dumps made the state agree not to make the information public.

--Terry Miller

Terry Miller is a student in environmental biology and chemistry at Sangamon State University in Springfield. Anyone who wants to stop this wholesale dumping of dangerous chemicals or who wants more information, can contact Terry through the Post-Amerikan, PO Box 3452, 61701.

Radiation, the spice of life?

When radioactive tritium was found to be leaking from the nuclear waste dump at Sheffield, Ill., state health officials were quick to assure the public that tritium was "harmless."

David Ed, manager of environmental surveillance for the Illinois Department of Health's division of nuclear safety, said he was not concerned about the leaks from the Nuclear Engineering Company dump at Sheffield.

He said the low-level radiation from tritium is "harmless," according to a wire service story.

Dr. Robert Palmer, a professor of physiology at Sangamon State University, does not agree:

"It's a question of relativity: high-level radiation will harm you in a relatively short exposure time, and low-level radiation will harm you in a relatively longer exposure time.

"Tritium is certainly not something I would want in my drinking water."

Tritium, which is radioactive hydrogen, replaces normal hydrogen in water and can then be absorbed by body tissues.

Tritium thus absorbed would lengthen the exposure time of the body and increase the chance of damage from the radiation.

Drink up, David Ed.

Are you a mob or an alarmist?

People who raise questions about dangerous chemicals leaking into Illinois' water system are "alarmists" and "useless academics" to Scotty Miller, chief of laboratory services for the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA).

But ordinary citizens are worse: they're a mob that is easily excited and misled by the "alarmists." Apparently anyone who disagrees with Miller is an alarmist, but "those PhD's" who "think that what works in their laboratories works in the real world" are especially evil.

Miller was especially abusive about chelation, the process which carries dangerous, long-lasting polychlorinated compounds like DDT and PCB through the layer of clay that is supposed to keep them in IEPA-approved dumps.

"That only works in textbooks," Miller said. "It doesn't even work in our lab."

Miller said chelation wouldn't happen at the controversial dump at Sheffield anyway, since it doesn't have the layer of clay under it that is usually considered the last line of defense against the release of hazardous chemicals into the state's waterways.

The Sheffield dump, owned by Nuclear Engineering Co., accepts both toxic chemicals and nuclear wastes. It is already leaking radioactive tritium into nearby wells.

"I wouldn't worry about the Sheffield site anyway," Miller said. "It's almost at full capacity, so we'll probably be closing it soon (within five years)."

Miller didn't bother to mention that the owners of the Sheffield dump have applied to expand it. Nor did he offer suggestions about what to do to keep wastes already dumped there inside the dump's boundaries.

--T.M.

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5 years ago ...in the Post-Amerikan

Volume One #16 (March-April 1973) of the Post-Amerikan reported some lively action. Members of Community for Social Action (a group that's still in existence) and People for Social Justice leafleted A & P supermarket at Eastland shopping center in support of the United Farm Workers' lettuce boycott. Eastland management threatened to bust the leafletters, but found that the city attorney and state's attorney believed picketing outside the A & P in the shopping center parking lot, in support of a national union's boycott, was legal.

A Post-Amerikan reporter and friend visited the owner of Golden West Steak House in Normal to interview him about his sexist "USDA Choice Waitresses" advertising campaign. After speaking with our reporter, the owner cancelled two Vidette ads that were to include the offensive phrase, but it has cropped up again in the years since.

Reporters for the Post and the Vidette were snooping suspiciously about trying to find out the real story of Illinois State University's President Dave Berlo's gross overspending on his palatial house. The Vidette reporter got her story; the Vidette staff laid it out on the front page of the paper; the Vidette editor, after conferring with Berlo, went to the newspaper office at night, tore the story off, and substituted one he had written himself--one that Berlo approved of. The reporter turned over her research to the Post and gave an interview about how her story was suppressed.

The Berlo house was hot because the money for it was coming from somewhere, and we all knew that it wasn't from Berlo's pocket. The

Post listed some of the outrageous expenses listed in monthly reports of expenditures on the house. Expenses like: "Ice maker, \$299; Walnut food server, \$323; Two electric fixtures, \$1,499; Room sauna, \$583.10; and Kitchen cabinets, \$4,809." And the house was not yet completely furnished, and no one was admitting what items were paid for under what budget. (There was supposedly a \$150,000 ceiling on how much Berlo could spend.)

Women in Illinois State University's theater department organized the Association for Equal Opportunity in Theater, a group of people who were dissatisfied with the consistent shortage of meaningful women's roles in the department's official bill of plays. They planned to produce women-oriented plays and readings, and to put pressure on the department to choose a more even bill the next season.

This issue of the Post came out during the occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota. We covered a rally at Illinois State's Amphitheater, where 100 people came together to support the Native Americans. (More than four years later, we found that this rally was attended by an FBI informer, too, and a report on it is part of the FBI files on people who attended.)

We also printed a communique from the Provisional Government inside Wounded Knee. The communique had been phoned to Madison, Wisconsin, and captured the atmosphere of the occupation. Here's part of it:

"The Provisional Government has organized work teams today, cleaning the trading post after the damage done during the initial takeover. Work



ABOVE: Susie pretends to read five-year-old Post-Amerikan on the front porch while Dave takes her picture.

teams are also repairing abandoned buildings to be used for housing. Currently, the 400 people here sleep in churches and in the trading post. The spirit of AIM members is still very high and up until roadblocks were re-established, reinforcements have continued to arrive. They are walking in." FBI roadblocks tried to prevent news media and occupation supporters from entering the site.

#16 also included the usual exciting crossword puzzle, news briefs, and cryptic CounterCulture page, with such intriguing passages as: "Alestar's heart fell to the floor beside the shattered hourglass. How could, he thought, any soul hope to defeat such an omnipotent nebulousness as Mung? The Door That Had Never Been Opened Beckoned . . ."

Post repeated Pantagraph's mistake--Ron

Post-Amerikan staff members are used to receiving a flood of letters and phone calls (mostly calls) just after a new issue comes out. The messages range from compliments to lawsuit threats, but the most interesting (and well-loved) are tips and bits of information readers offer as follow-ups to recently printed stories.

When State's Attorney Ron Dozier telephoned just after the last issue hit the newsstands, we were sure that he had finally decided to spill the inside story of the prosecutor's office, maybe even revealing just how he decides whose life to ruin, when, and for how long.

We were wrong.

Without even offering to explain the economic forces which control the retail price of McLean County Justice, Dozier quickly declared the purpose of his phone call: he said a story in the Post-Amerikan was wrong.

The story, headlined "Drug Case Ends With IBI Agent's Lie," explained how a recent McLean County drug sale charge was thrown out of court when IBI Agent Jerry Deen failed to identify the defendant. The source for the story was the Daily Pantagraph, as the Post-Amerikan article said.

Dozier said he knew the Post got the story from the Pantagraph, but he reminded us that you can't believe everything you read in the Pantagraph.

Sounds like he's been reading the Post-Amerikan.

So why did we use the Pantagraph as a source?

Usually, the Pantagraph's inaccuracy would make an undercover narcotics agent look better than the facts would

indicate. So we figured if a Pantagraph story made the narc look like he conspired to tell lies in court, then that's probably the least of it.

According to the Pantagraph's account of the Feb. 1 cocaine delivery trial, defendant Tim Donovan, with judge Campbell's approval, sat at the back of the courtroom, where reporters, relatives, and just plain members of the public sit. This unusual procedure made it harder for law enforcement witnesses to make the required in-court identification of the defendant, since the witnesses had to actually recognize the defendant. (The usual procedure calls for the defendant to sit at the defense table, right next to the defense lawyer, allowing the narcs to simply point to a certain chair to "prove" that they can identify the defendant.)

According to the Pantagraph account, informer Joe Frost was the first to testify, and he correctly picked out the defendant from the people sitting at the back of the courtroom. (Since MEG and IBI informers generally set up friends and acquaintances they've known for years and years, it's not surprising that Joe Frost would recognize his victim.)

According to the State's Attorney, the Pantagraph account is accurate up to and including the testimony of informer Frost.

The Pantagraph went on to report that, after identifying the defendant, Frost left the courtroom, and the next witness, undercover agent Jerry Deen, came in. According to the Pantagraph account, the defendant switched chairs with another person before Agent Deen came in to testify. When Deen was asked to make the identification, the Pantagraph said, Deen pointed to the

chair where the defendant had been sitting during informer Frost's testimony--accusing the wrong person.

The Pantagraph account made it appear that Frost and Deen discussed the defendant's seating position, in order that Deen could pretend to "identify" a defendant he did not recognize. This is the part of the Pantagraph account which was not accurate, according to State's Attorney Dozier.

Dozier said informer Frost was not allowed to leave the courtroom after his testimony, specifically in order to prevent Frost from disclosing the defendant's seating position. In addition, Dozier told the Post-Amerikan, the defendant did not switch seating positions. Dozier said that Agent Deen's failure to correctly identify the defendant was "an honest mistake."

Dozier said his information came from Assistant State's Attorney Brad Murphy, who actually prosecuted the case. Dozier said he didn't even know the Pantagraph article was mistaken until three days after it was published, when Murphy told him about it. Dozier said he didn't phone the Pantagraph for a retraction because too much time had already passed.

Dozier called Murphy to the phone to confirm that the Pantagraph story was mistaken.

"I don't even take the damn Pantagraph," Assistant State's Attorney Murphy said, "so I didn't know for several days that they had botched the story."

Murphy confirmed Dozier's version, adding that the person Agent Deen mistakenly identified was the defendant's brother, who resembles the defendant.

Moving experience with States Attorney

Post-Amerikan v.6
#12 page 10

We encourage you readers out there to write us letters. So go right ahead and write and we'll probably put it in the paper. If you don't want your letter published, please say so in the letter. We've also been known to turn letters into full-fledged articles. So if you have a problem, gripe, or think something is particularly neat, let us know.

Dear Post:

I had my first dealings with State's Attorney Ron Dozier in March of 1976.

My three-year-old daughter and I were staying with an acquaintance at home in Bloomington. I moved all my furniture and personal belongings to her home. Everything we owned, including my daughter's things, was in her home.

This women had three children. A husband in the Navy and she had been seeing my former husband, who at that time was engaged to another woman. We fought about that whole situation and she threw my daughter and me out. We were not able to take any of our belongings with us.

I called the State's Attorneys office the next day to get some help in recovering my belongings. I called at least once or twice daily, some times more, to see what was being done.

After about one month of going without all our property--clothes mainly--Ron Dozier contacted the Bloomington police to have two officers go with me to the woman's home to get my property. I got back very little of the property. I recieved more threats from her than I did property.

I then contacted Ron Dozier once again. Of course another three weeks went by with nothing being done. I then saw an ad in the paper for a rummage sale at the women's address. I again called Ron Dozier and told him of the sale starting the following morning, which was a Saturday. He agreed to meet me at the police station the next morning at 9:00 a.m.

The State's Attorney, a police office, my daughter and I went to the woman's home, only to find she had moved and taken all my belongings with her. The sale was being held by a family renting the house. All that was left was my little girl's rocker. Everything was gone. She stole everything. I asked Mr. Dozier if there was a way of finding where my belongings were moved to. He said there was no way since the Navy moved them.

I knew there had to be a way of finding my property. About one hour after returning home, I started calling people who might know where she had moved. I called apartment owners, movers, ect. I found exactly where my articles were, the time and date they were loaded, and who shipped the property and how.

I let Mr. Dozier know the information, in hopes he would do something. I tried to file a law suit against the women but I received a letter from the attorney stating I could not sue her. The Navy's attorney said, "You can not sue poor people." That ended that part.

I then filed a theft report against her charging her with theft of over 5,000. Then I received a letter from Mr. Dozier stating we could not bring her back to Illinois from Texas. I have known cases they have brought people back to Illinois to face lesser charges. The warrant against this woman was just held in Illinois. Now it has been dropped completely. She is set free of a serious crime. It is very unfair, as I have seen people go to prison for much smaller crimes. Even innocent people are being sent to jail. I strongly feel that in this case the law protected the criminal. Do you not agree?



We get lots of letters from prisoners, which we appreciate and encourage, even though we don't always have the space to print them all.

FAITHFUL READER

Post Folks,

I've been a faithful reader of yours since '75 and figured it's time I let you know.

And I want to share a couple of my finest poems.

I don't know if they fit your paper or not. The choice is yours.

Just wanted to contribute to McLean County's finest paper, and to ask why your paper isn't available in LaSalle County. (I spend 40% of the year in Streator.)

It's a drag missing a lot of issues, so why not try to get a distributor there?

Best of luck,
Linda

PostNote: Thanks for the poems, but we Post people decided a couple of years back not to accept poetry--except on rare occasions when it illustrates a story. And about the distributor, we'd be glad for a tip about how to get the Post to Streator.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD RESPONDS

The National Medical Committee of Planned Parenthood of America affirms that the IUD is a safe and effective method of contraception for most women. As such, it should be available to those women who, after being counseled on the benefits and risks of all contraceptive methods, elect the IUD; and not for those who have certain medically diagnosed conditions.

Since pelvic infection may impair fertility, a woman should be informed through counselling and fact sheets of the increased risk of pelvic infection with an IUD and infection's potential impact on future fertility. Women choosing an IUD should be warned to report immediately to their physician any unusual vaginal discharge, unexplained fever pelvic and/or lower abdominal pain. The IUD user should also report any change in the pattern of uterine bleeding and a suspicion of pregnancy.

Minor side effects reported by some women using IUD's include spotting, cramping, painful intercourse, and absence or delayed menstrual periods.

IUD's are the second most effective methods; the pill is number one.

Specific to the Cu 7, women who have an allergy to metal or Wilson's disease should not use this device.

Here's a note on the Post article entitled "Volunteers Needed For IUD Study." The study, is currently being done by Planned Parenthood of McLean County. The study deals with the insertion of an IUD in women who have had unprotected intercourse during the fertile period of their cycle. Experimenters will see how the IUD works as "morning after" contraception.

This study is being conducted for the purposes of medical research. The term "volunteer" used in the previous Post Amerikan article on the study may have been interpreted as a request for women to experience unprotected intercourse. Such is certainly not the case.

--Becki Abrams
Planned Parenthood
Of McLean County

Waterbed myth # 3

Only hippies sleep on waterbeds.

Waterbeds got the wrong kind of promotion at the start. They were associated with the counter-culture and advertised as a counterculture product. We now find older consumers are developing an interest. Reasons: Improved circulation because there are no pressure points. Warmth and firmness for those with problem backs. Many different styles & prices of frames, bedroom furniture, & bedding.



The Joint General Store

We have waterbed frames and furniture to suit any lifestyle or age group. Ask the salesperson to show you our catalog of frames.

*Professional Installation

*Free Delivery

*Financing Available

829-5012 415 N. Main Downtown Bloomington

Dear Post,

I am responding to an article in one of your recent publications entitled, "Help for homeless is coming." Your information is utterly inaccurate since "Help for the homeless" has been available in the Bloomington-Normal community at the Home Sweet Home Mission for over 70 years.

The Home Sweet Home Mission has been in the Bloomington-Normal community since 1917 and has as its sole purpose the helping of people in need.

Whether the needs are food, clothing, lodging, furniture, counseling, advocacy, or spiritual assistance, and whether the people are men, women or children, the Mission exists to meet these needs 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 52 weeks a year.

As a better indication of the services we provide, last year we provided 25,143 meals and 9,188 lodgings, and distributed 227,612 pieces of clothing and 1,250 pieces of furniture. A total of 3,570 hours were spent

letters

counselling 1,912 people. We served a total of 3,622 people of which 606 were women, 1,866 were children, and 1,150 were men.

So, as you can tell, the notion that the Mission is only for men is entirely wrong. The Mission is a home where those without a friend can find one, those that are hungry can be fed, those that are tired and homeless can find lodging, those lacking clothes can get them, and those with problems can get appropriate help.

We would be happy to discuss this with you further if you so desire.

Sincerely,
Darryl L. Eslinger
Executive Director

Note from Post writer:
There is no doubt that Home Sweet Home has been serving people for many years, and has recently opened its facilities to women and families. However, when we talked to people there, they admitted that they were having difficulty adequately dealing with families, and would certainly welcome help.

We did not write that article to make Home Sweet Home look bad. We wrote it because there are new groups of people with different perspectives interested in caring for each other. And a little little more care for each other (especially for women) wouldn't hurt anyone anywhere.

MgM

SOME LITTLE CRITTERS UNWELCOME AT COUNTY JAIL

Dear Post,

An inmate reported a recent outbreak of the crabs in the McLean County Jail on March 14th, 1978, to the McLean County para-medic. There are eight persons (inmates) in the contaminated cell block (J). The medic gave one dose of (supposed) crab medicine for eight of us. It has not yet been established who the carrier of these parasites is. All eight persons have asked for the medication to treat these little animals. It has been reported to the correctional officers that we wanted to see the medic to get some extra medication, but it seems they did not want to relay the message, or else the medic doesn't want to see anyone.

The correctional officers seem to laugh at the idea of us, the inmates, having these parasites. We seem the only ones concerned about the crabs. A grievance has been filed to the McLean County Sheriff, John King, but we doubt that any action will be taken towards the grievance, as not many have been before!!!!

The correctional officers said they have not had the crabs before, but they seem to think they are "expert authorities" on the subject, and say a shower kills crabs. Well, it doesn't work at all. All eight of us have seen the crabs, but none of us want these little critters.

The person with a lot of hair on their bodies are just a playground for them. We are deeply concerned with our situation and the incompetence of the medical assistance and the incompetence of the correctional officers. We also have great hopes that this could be turned out to the public as a big black mark against the McLean County Jail. If you have any other questions or desire more information we would be more than glad to talk with you or an associate in a visiting time at the jail. We would however appreciate it greatly if you could not print our names.

Thank you very much.

--Some McLean County Jail residents

The gallery

Good Times

MON. HAPPY HOURS • 8-10 PM

35¢ Drafts • 50¢ Bar Drinks • 50¢ Pizza

TUE. Customer Appreciation Hr.

9-10 PM • 1st Drink Free • 85¢ Maximum

WED. 60's Night • Beat the Champs.

60¢ Bar Drinks til 10 • Win a FREE drink at
POOL or FOOS

THU. Ladies Night • 8-10³⁰ PM

35¢ Drafts • 50¢ Bar Drinks • 50¢ Pizza

FRI. HAPPY HOURS • 4-7 PM

35¢ Drafts • 50¢ Bar Drinks • 50¢ Pizza

SAT. 2 for 1 Sale • Buy 1 slice of Pizza.

That's right!.. The 2nd one's FREE
5-7:30

SUN. 50's Night • A 1/2 a buck buys.

Bar Drinks • Hamburgers • Tenderloins.

High Sandwiches • 5-7:30 PM.

Political 'embarrassment' kicked

The recent appointment of former state Rep. John R. "Jack" Lauer to a \$30,000 a year state job was a Republican maneuver to remove a political "embarrassment" before this year's elections, according to two McLean County Democrats.

Gov. James Thompson appointed Lauer to the new job of deputy director for property tax research in the Department of Local Government Affairs (DLGA) Jan. 26. The new property tax research division has a 1979 budget of \$177,000.

Both Thompson and Lauer are Republicans.

"Goodness. There's no earthly reason" for Lauer to get that job, former Normal mayor Carol Reitan told the Post-Amerikan. "I don't know that he has any qualifications for that job."

Reitan said that Lauer has never shown an interest in property tax research, that he has never been a local government official, and that he has no experience with the revenue system for local governments.

Reitan, who is running for the state Senate as a Democrat, served on the DLGA Advisory Council from 1974 through 1976.

"I couldn't think of any reason" for Lauer's appointment, Reitan said, "except a political one--to remove him from the race" for state representative.

Lauer had been seeking election to a fourth term in the Illinois House. He resigned his House seat and withdrew from the primary election when he received his new job.

"I think he was an embarrassment to the Republicans of this county, and they wanted him out so someone more capable could get in," Reitan said.

"I think with my race which was so close last time, they were just nervous enough that they didn't want



Mountain Newsreal/cpf

anyone who was an embarrassment in the 44th District," she said. Reitan narrowly lost to Republican incumbent Harber Hall in her 1976 Senate race; Hall is not seeking reelection this year.

Lauer "definitely got that job through someone," said Ken Shulman, a former member of state Rep. Gerald Bradley's staff and a Democratic candidate for McLean County treasurer.

"He didn't get it on his own qualifications," Shulman said. "I think there was some collaboration between county Republicans and Thompson."

Shulman said McLean County Republican Chairperson Tom Jacob probably suggested Lauer to Governor Thompson. Jacob is the governor's campaign chairperson.

Lauer's resignation also paved the way for the appointment of Sam Vinson to his House seat. Vinson was a member of Governor Thompson's staff until the end of 1977, when he took a leave of absence to campaign for a Republican nomination to the House.* He had actively sought the appointment to the remainder Lauer's term.

Vinson was given Lauer's seat Jan. 30 by the Republican chairpersons of the counties that compose Lauer's 44th District. That decision was unanimous, despite the fact that McLean County's Jacob had said before the vote that he preferred naming a noncandidate.

Each chairperson cast the same number of votes as were cast by voters from their counties for Lauer in 1976. Jacob, as chair of the largest county in the 44th District, cast 48 percent of the votes.

*Governor Thompson timed an announcement on the construction of a highway from Bloomington to Decatur to help Vinson win nomination to the House, according to a March 15 Daily Pantagraph article.

'Got a

A question and answer approach is the best way to sort out the various Republican explanations of Gov. James Thompson's appointment of former state Rep. John R. "Jack" Lauer to head the new property tax research division in the Department of Local Government Affairs.

So, first the question and then answers from different Republicans. Occasional PostNotes provide necessary information and a few snide comments.

QUESTION #1: Does Jack Lauer have any qualifications for this job?

James Thompson, Governor of Illinois: Jack Lauer is an "economist, teacher, legislator, administrator, and farmer." PostNote: A glance over Lauer's vita sheet shows that he has a master's degree in agricultural economics, that he taught at Lincoln College for 10 years, that he was a legislator for five years, and that he has been a farmer since 1952. This proves the governor can read, but does it prove Lauer can do the job?

Jack Lauer, newly appointed Deputy Director for Property Tax Research: The Governor told me that my background as an economist, a farmer, and a legislator were "the combination of qualities he's looking for. He said also that because I have not served on the revenue committee, he assumes that I don't have any ideas graven in stone, and I can take an independent look." PostNote: The revenue committee, which Lauer admits he didn't serve on, was the main committee concerned with tax affairs.

Joe Sapp, Logan County Republican Chairperson: "No, I really don't know" of any qualifications. PostNote: Sapp is head of the Republican organization in Lauer's home county.

QUESTION #2: What sort of person was needed for this new job?

J. Thomas Johnson, department of Local Government Affairs Acting Director: "The concern on the part of the department and the governor, too, was to get someone who had experience in economics, specifically, and experience

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upstairs?

Jacob told the Daily Pantagraph after the unanimous vote that he had voted for Vinson "out of courtesy" for the other chairpersons.

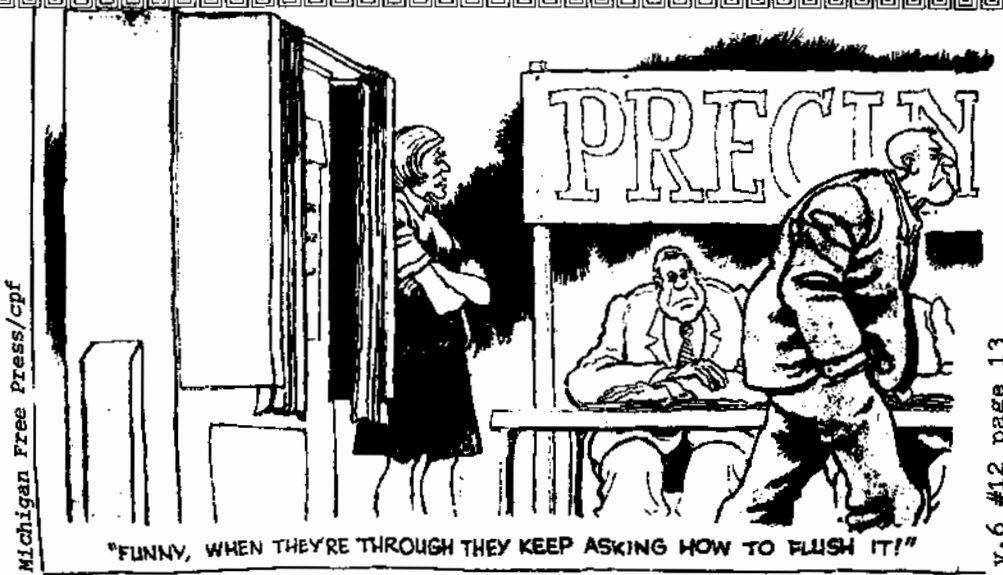
After the appointment, Vinson was considered likely to win one of the two Republican nominations for 44th District House seats in the crowded March 21 primary.

Even after Lauer withdrew, 11 Republicans were seeking the two nominations for the House. Had Lauer stayed in the race, his advantage as the only incumbent in such a large field would have gone a long way toward assuring him renomination, according to political observers.

Lauer's chances in the November election, however, were probably considerably dimmer. Although Lauer still maintains he would have won handily, not everyone agrees--especially Democrats, but also the Daily Pantagraph which called Lauer's claim "wishful thinking."

The number of Republicans who entered the primary even before Lauer declared himself was clear evidence of Lauer's weakness, according to Reitan. She believes Lauer would have lost in November.

Shulman agrees because of what he sees as Lauer's poor record in the legislature: "I can't say he really



Michigan Free Press/cpf

"FUNNY, WHEN THEY'RE THROUGH THEY KEEP ASKING HOW TO FLUSH IT!"

Post-American v.6 #12 page 13

accomplished anything. He was one of the worst legislators down there."

Lauer may also have had trouble because of an April 1977 drunk driving conviction--especially in moralistic Logan County where three candidates emerged to challenge Lauer for his seat in his home county.

At the time of his conviction, the Pantagraph quoted Lauer as saying he had decided not to seek a jury trial on the drunk driving charge because "a jury trial would be more damaging than a guilty plea."

Lauer now says a jury trial was "unnecessary because I was guilty."

His conviction was also the public tip of his reputation in political circles as a big drinker. Lauer says

that reputation is "off base. But by the same token I'm not a teetotaler."

When asked if he had ever drunk liquor on the floor of the House, Lauer said:

"Yeah. I used to drink a can of beer with lunch quite often. You know, especially a corned beef on rye never tastes as good as it does with a can of beer."

Later he said, "It happened a few times but it was not a common practice. I drank gallons of iced tea, though."

(See adjoining story for other explanations of Lauer's appointment.)

--D. LeSeure

good salary and took it'

in the legislature. It was thought that experience in the legislature was a key area to consider because whatever the proposal (to change the property tax) is, it has to make its way through the legislature." Post Note: All state departments must work with the legislature.

QUESTION #3: Does Lauer have any background in property tax research?

Jack Lauer, Deputy Director for Property Tax Research: "I told the governor I spent my whole time in the appropriations area and the executive committee and higher education. I said I'm not a revenue expert. And he said, Jack, I want a fresh look." PostNote: The appropriations, executive, and higher education committees are not concerned with how the property tax works, only with how to spend the money raised by the property tax.

Joe Sapp, Logan County Republican Chairperson: "I suppose he must have had (some background) or he wouldn't have got the job."

QUESTION #4: How was Lauer chosen for the job?

Tom Johnson, Department of Local Government Affairs Acting Director: "Mr. Lauer thought the property tax was a key problem. He approached us in that respect, saying he thought something had to be done. . . . When he presented himself on the subject that we were thinking of, creating this property tax reform division, everything kind of melded together. The right man at the right time at the right spot."

Jack Lauer, Deputy Director for Property Tax Research: "Actually, this came about, I guess, because Mr. Castle, the director, held early in December a seminar on property taxes. It was kind of a blue ribbon seminar." The consensus at the seminar was that the state needed "one agency that takes a look at the whole structure. Mr. Castle then went to the governor with the idea of--can we get somebody that

has the background that would qualify him for this kind of process." Post Note: LDGA Director John Castle is now on leave to campaign for the Republican nomination for state comptroller.

QUESTION #5: Why did Lauer take the job?

Jack Lauer, Deputy Director for Property Tax Research: "I've been saying ever since I was in

public life that we needed property tax reform. When the governor called me and said, Jack, you're it, I was kind of in the position of put up or shut up."

Joe Sapp, Logan County Republican Chairperson: "He got a good salary out of it and took it." PostNote: Lauer was making \$20,000 a year in the legislature; his new job pays \$30,000 a year.

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SAW sponsors conference on Women in the Arts

To celebrate spring, Illinois State University's Student Association for Women is sponsoring a women's conference, "Women in the Arts." The conference will run from Wednesday, March 29, through Monday, April 3, and will feature several women well known in different arts.

The conference will begin Wednesday evening at 8:00 in the University Union Ballroom with Rita Mae Brown, author of the novels Rubyfruit Jungle and In Her Day, two volumes of poetry, Songs to a Handsome Woman and The Hand that Cradles the Rock, and a book of essays called A Plain Brown Rapper.

Brown is also politically active as a feminist and lesbian in many other ways. She is currently on the Steering Committee for the National Women's Political Caucus and is a member of the National Gay Task Force. At the I.S.U.-S.A.W. conference she will speak on "Art: the Morningstar of the Revolution."

The weekend's activities will open with the performance of Lura Hirsch on Friday at 7:00 in the University Union Circus Room. Hirsch will present a one-woman interpretive modern dance, followed by an informal workshop open to all interested in learning from this renowned dance performer.

Then on Saturday, April 1, at 4:00 in the University Union Prairie Room, Colleen Sessa will direct an I.S.U. theatre production called "Women at Work." Featuring women in their various jobs, it focuses on careers both in and out of the home, and how women feel about the work we do. The production is extremely relevant to all women.

Continuing the conference on Saturday evening at 8:00 in the University Union Prairie Room, folksinger Ginni Clemmens will return to I.S.U. after far too long an absence. Clemmens sings and writes songs primarily about women and their experiences. A warm and dynamic performer, she consistently puts on a fine and entertaining show.

Harrison and Tyler, the first, original, and only female comedy team, will perform on Sunday, April 2, at 8:00 in the Union Ballroom. Patty Harrison and Robin Tyler rip apart most of our exploitative culture, including racism, sexism, organized religion, homophobia, drugs, and advertising. These topics provide the basis for their satirical humor.

Harrison and Tyler have played in practically every major club in the U.S. and have done countless college appearances and numerous television spots, receiving critical acclaim wherever and whenever they've performed. Onstage they move from slapstick to stand-up to mime with equal success, and their subject matter is as wide-ranging as their style. Harrison and Tyler are definitely an act worth seeing.

The conference will conclude on Monday night at 8:00 with Kristin Lems singing in the Union Circus Room. Lems has recorded four of her own songs, "Farmer," "Ballad of the ERA," "WomenWalk More Determined," and "Mammary Glands," on two 45's. A reviewer in In These Times said about her: "In concert and on records, Lem's enthusiasm is what counts. Her songs take complex social issues and make them easy to sing about. Most importantly, she evokes within the issues unique and individual human pain, strivings and longings. She ties our most personal hopes and fears to the causes for which we fight."

Lems is no superstar, but a performer. She makes music to make change.

The Student Association for Women welcomes everyone to join us in the recognition and celebration of an increased awareness of women in the arts. All the week's programs are absolutely FREE and OPEN to all.

Just Your Basic Recipes and Update

While you may not have heard much from the Just Your Basic Vegetarian Restaurant folks lately, we are still alive and well. We have been very occupied with all the busy-work of opening a restaurant. One fun thing we have been doing is experimenting with new recipes. We collect and save our favorites to use in the restaurant. When we open it. (Opening date isn't set yet.)

We would like to share a few of these with you.

Mexican Soybeans

Serves 4

2 cups cooked soybeans
 1/2 cup tomato ketchup
 2 tablespoons chili powder, or 1 fresh chili pepper chopped
 1 onion, chopped
 1/2 cup grated cheese

Simmer until all the flavors are blended thoroughly.

Fruit Crisp

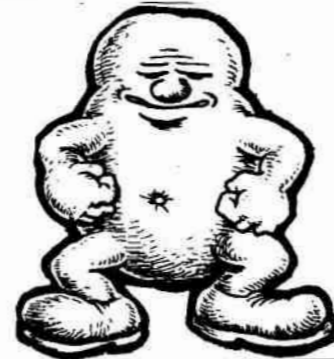
Crust

1 1/2 cup oatmeal
 1/2 cup whole wheat flour
 2/3 cup butter
 3/4 cup honey
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 Melt the butter and mix the crust ingredients.

Filling

2 1/2 cup sliced fruit
 1/2 cup butter
 1/2 cup whole wheat flour
 1/4 teaspoon sea salt

Mix the filling. If you're using apples add 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Layer the two: first crust, then filling, then crust, then filling and sprinkle the top with crust mixture. Press down firmly. Bake at 375 for 30 or 45 minutes.



Yogurt Pie

Crust

1 cup flour
 1/3 cup sugar or 1/4 cup honey
 1/2 lb. butter
 pinch of salt

Mix together the flour, sugar or honey, and salt. Cut in the butter with a pastry blender until it has the texture of coarse sand. Continue working it with your hands until you can pat the dough into a ball. Put it away to chill for an hour or two. Press it into a 10-inch pie pan with your fingers until it is even and fairly smooth. Finish the edges as usual. Prick the bottom for steam-escape holes. Bake the crust at 450 degrees for about 10 minutes.

Filling

Some kind of fresh fruit--peaches, nectarines, strawberries, raspberries, bananas, etc. (We used strawberries.)

1 cup yogurt
 1 cup small curd, uncreamed cottage cheese
 3 Tbs. honey
 1/2 tsp. vanilla extract

Line the crust bottom with the fresh fruit you have chosen. Beat together the yogurt, cottage cheese, honey, and vanilla, and then press it through a fine sieve. Stir it again and pour into the pie shell. Decorate the top with more bright fruit, like strawberries or thin slices of peach. Chill the pie in the refrigerator for several hours before serving.

Note from the Chef:

We used creamed cottage cheese but we recommend using the uncreamed kind. If you do use the creamed cottage cheese, blend it with the yogurt in a blender. Also, we served the pie frozen.

Just Your Basic Vegetarian Restaurant is planning a rummage sale for late spring. We can pick up donations. So start saving your old treasures that you no longer need. All proceeds go toward starting Just Your Basic Vegetarian Restaurant. For more information call Jack or Chris at 828-6935.



Local marijuana addicts unite



A chapter of NORML, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, has begun in the Bloomington/Normal area. The first meeting was held at Illinois State University's Union Circus Room on March 8th. Gail Tilkin and Diane Spears organized the meeting and told the group of about 40 people about NORML's goals and positions.

NORML neither encourages nor discourages the use of any recreational drug. Marijuana has not been proven harmless, although "There is no question that alcohol and tobacco are causing us far more health problems than marijuana does." (The quote is from Robert L. DuPont, Director of the Health, Education and Welfare Department's National Institute on Drug Abuse.)

If the government is so concerned about our bodies, why does it allow two more harmful drugs to remain on the market while spending approximately \$600 million dollars a year enforcing marijuana laws? (I also wonder where all the tobacco and alcohol taxes go.)

Another interesting point is that the Federal Drug Administration has made illegal all marijuana testing on women of child-bearing age. That's really clever, considering that probably the largest number of women who smoke pot are of child-bearing age.



NORML is working toward the decriminalization of pot, the removal of all criminal penalties for the private possession and use of marijuana. Some of the things NORML would like to see are legalization of pot for medicinal use, the legal right to cultivation for private use, users no longer defined as criminals, and the destruction of criminal records for pot use.

NORML's plans include becoming a resource center and legal referral service and making the views of local politicians public, so support can be given accordingly. They also plan to get people to work on referendums and letter-writing campaigns, get some facts about marijuana out, and have a few guest speakers.

If you wish to become a member of the local NORML chapter, all you have to do is write a letter (or two) in support of pot decriminalization to one or all of these folks:

Jimmy Carter
 The White House
 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20500

Rep. Paul Rogers (chairperson of the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment)
 2415 Rayburn H.O.B.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Edward Madigan (member of the above subcommittee, Rep.-Ill.)
 1514 Longworth H.O.B.
 Washington, D.C. 20515

Sen. Charles Percy
 or
 Sen. Adlai Stevenson
 U.S. Senate
 Washington, D.C. 20510

You can also write to the representative of the district you are registered to vote in (or would be if you voted).

The next meeting of NORML will be on April 6 at 7:00 p.m. in the ISU Union Circus Room. If you are interested, please come.

There will be a fund-raising concert on March 27 at the Lay-Z-J Saloon. You can also contribute \$\$\$ by buying a T-shirt that says "Liberate Marijuana," on sale at Kiss screenprinting (downstairs from Divinyl Madness). The T-shirts each cost \$4.50.

RITA MAE BROWN
 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29 8:00 PM
 UNIVERSITY UNION BALL ROOM

LURA HIRSCH
 FRIDAY, MARCH 31 7:00 PM
 UNIVERSITY UNION CIRCUS ROOM

WOMEN AT WORK
 SATURDAY, APRIL 1 4:00 PM
 UNIVERSITY UNION PRAIRIE ROOM

GINNI CLEMENS
 SATURDAY, APRIL 1 8:00 PM
 UNIVERSITY UNION PRAIRIE ROOM

HARRISON & TYLER
 SUNDAY, APRIL 2 8:00 PM
 UNIVERSITY UNION BALL ROOM

KRISTIN LEMS
 MONDAY, APRIL 3 8:00 PM
 UNIVERSITY UNION CIRCUS ROOM

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Sun Day: a day of rest and fun

With the sunrise of May 3 a festival will begin: Sun Day, a celebration of the sun. It is tied to ceremonies and rituals as ancient as human history, but unlike any ancestral rites, the message of this festival is modern, urgent, and exciting. Solar energy is here. The solar age begins now.

Sun Day evolved out of Earth Day, which was organized about 1970 as an ecology oriented event. Earth Day lost its momentum, and Dennis Hayes became the first director of the Division of Energy for the state of Illinois. Through his work with Worldwatch Institute in Washington D.C. (Worldwatch is an independent research organization which addresses questions of world impact), Hayes became convinced that what was needed was a National Sun Day which promoted solar energy.

The Illinois Division of Energy and another group have each donated \$5000 for the statewide co-ordination of Sun Week. The League of Women Voters was chosen as the statewide co-ordinator of the program, and co-sponsors include such groups as the Prairie Alliance for Safe Energy, Sun Spot Energy Consultants, Timberline Recreation Area, New Age Music, and Sun Systems of Eureka.

Illinois State University will be the center of activities on Wednesday, May 3. There will be booths and exhibits in the University Union all day, and in the afternoon there will be speakers on solar energy, conservation, slide shows and films.

These ISU activities are still in the planning stages, and ideas and co-ordination are needed. Anyone wishing to lend a hand should contact Anne Nadakavukaren at 452-5494.

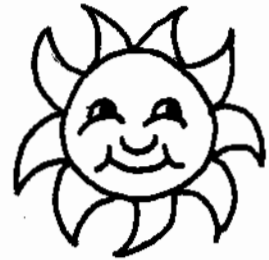
On the weekend of May 6 and 7 there will be more sun-related activities at Timberline Recreational Area. New Age Music will be getting some musical acts together for the weekend. There will be camping and hiking, horse carts and hayrack rides, a wood-fired pottery exhibition (which includes baking pottery overnight), slide shows, arts and craft booths, and manufacturers' solar exhibits. There will also be a display of school children's conceptions of the sun, good food booths possibly from Common Ground,

Strawberry Fields from Champaign, or others. The McLean County Art Association will put on a puppet show of sun myths throughout the ages, and there will be speakers on various topics.

For more information, call:
Mark Chaddon - 828-0154 or
Dennis Longwill - 827-9484 or
Brian Crissey - 829-5195

--J.T.

Sun Week Activities



SUN DAY, May 3, 1978
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois

Sun Day Symposium - 1 pm to 5 pm,
a series of short talks by solar
energy experts, films, slide shows.

Sun Day Exhibits - 10 am to 5 pm,
a collection of workshops and
exhibits of products and services
related to the use of solar
energy, wind power, and energy
conservation.

FIRST ANNUAL CENTRAL ILLINOIS POSITIVE
ENERGY CONVENTION, Saturday, May 6 and
Sunday, May 7
Timberline Recreational Area
Route 117, near Goodfield, Illinois
between Peoria and Bloomington

Positive Energy Exhibition, 10:00 am
to 5:00 pm, both days,
an exhibition of products and ser-
vices related to solar energy,
energy conservation, wind,
bio-conversion and other sustainable
energy sources.

Positive Energy Workshop, 10:00 am
to 5:00 pm, both days,
build your own solar collector.
Preregister by sending \$1.00 and
a stamped, self-addressed envelope
to: Sun Spot
P.O. Box 463
Bloomington, IL 61701

Positive Energy Arts and Crafts
Display, 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.
An arts and crafts fair for local
artists. Includes a display of
school art on positive energy themes,
a puppet show on sun mythology and
a wood-fired pottery firing.

Positive Energy Music Festival,
Rodeo Ring, all day both days.
Central Illinois musicians playing
good old down home music.

Recreation
camping, bonfire, swimming, horse
carts, hayrack rides.

Positive Energy Symposium,
1:00 pm to 5:00 pm Sunday only.
Speakers on solar energy, films,
slide shows.

For more information, contact:

Co-ordination:
Brian L. Crissey
803 1/2 E. Front
Bloomington, IL 61701
(309) 829-5195 (evenings)
(309) 829-9461 (days)

Energy Exhibits:
Mark A. Chaddon
1107 N. Prairie
Bloomington, IL 61701
(309) 829-9461 (days)
(309) 828-0154 (evenings)

Music, Arts, Crafts:
Dennis Longwill
1401 W. Market
Bloomington, IL 61701
(309) 828-5788 (evenings)
(309) 828-7724 (days)

ISU Activities:
Anne Nadakavukaren
808 Karin Drive
Normal, IL 61761
(309) 452-5494

GOOD NUMBERS

- Alcoholics Anonymous 828-5049
- American Civil Liberties Union 452-4831
- Community for Social Action 452-4867
- Dept. of Children and Family Serv. 829-5326
- Dept. of Health, Ed. and Welfare (Social Security Admin.) 829-9436
- Gay Action/Awareness Union (community) 828-6935
- Gay People's Alliance (Illinois State University) 438-3411
- Ill. Lawyer Referral Service 800-252-8916 (toll free)
- Kaleidoscope 828-7326
- Legal Aid 827-5021
- Lighthouse 828-1371
- McLean County Health Dept. 829-3363
- McLean County Mental Health Center 827-5351
- Men's Rap Group 828-6935
- National Health Care Services (Abortion Assistance: Peoria) 691-9073
- Occupational Development Center 828-7324
- Operation Recycle (after 5:30 p.m.) 452-8530
- PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone Help: also # for Parents Anonymous) 452-4422
- Planned Parenthood 827-8025
- Post-Amerikan 828-7232
- Project Oz 827-0377
- Public Aid 829-7057
- Rape Crisis Line (through Path) 452-4422
- Small Changes Alternative Bookstore 829-6223
- Student Association for Women 438-3411
- Sunnyside Neighborhood Center 827-5428
- Unemployment Compensation/Employment Office 827-6237
- United Farmworkers Support Group 452-5046

The Mother Lode

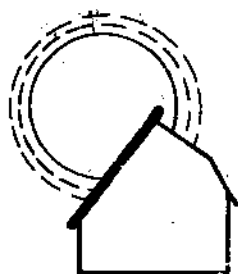
1978 Jewelry

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Normal 454-2712



Monday - Friday 10-8:30
Saturday 9-5

Public concern about nuke wastes through Bloomington



The Sun Spot

by B.C.
P.O. Box 463
Bloomington, Ill. 61701

McLean County Board Chairperson James Pemberton agreed to check into the status of insurance on trucks carrying nuclear wastes after attending the Feb. 20 meeting of the Bloomington-Normal Energy Forum.

The insurance issue is important because an accident involving a truck carrying nuclear wastes could cause serious widespread damage.

Pemberton, who was the first public official in McLean County to draw attention to the hazards of nuclear waste, admits he is no energy expert, but he apparently knows a problem when he sees one.

While he provided few answers at the forum, Pemberton willingly listened to local citizens' legitimate concerns about the transportation of hazardous nuclear wastes through Bloomington-Normal.

The Energy Forum, organized by the Prairie Alliance for Safe Energy Alternatives, was one of a series of public events to alert and inform people about the energy choices before us.

Pemberton had earlier brought the topic of hazardous materials transport before the Metro Council of the Regional Planning Commission. As a result of that meeting, public officials were to study the problem. Civil Defense Director Al Thomas will

report on that study at an Energy Forum March 27 at the Law and Justice Center.

Rocky Flats deadly

Michael Jendreyck presented a slide show and talk on the radiation hazards of the Rocky Flats nuclear bomb factory to the Prairie Alliance March 2. Rocky Flats is 16 miles upwind of Denver, and it manufactures plutonium triggers for nuclear weapons.

Since plutonium bursts spontaneously into flame, it is not surprising that fires have occurred there. One in May of 1969 burned up \$20 million worth of plutonium.

Leaks of radioactive tritium from the plant have contaminated Great Western Reservoir, the sole water supply of the town of Broomfield, Colorado.

Jendreyck is youth activities chairperson for the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a 60-year-old Methodist peace group. He was in town stopping over on a journey to Rocky Flats in conjunction with Rocky Flats National Action Day, April 29. A demonstration is planned at the plant that day to agitate for its immediate closing.

Saturday, March 25, Urbana, 11 am: Regional Meeting of Prairie Alliance. Contact Peter or Charlotte at (217) 333-7371.

Monday, March 27: Emergency Services Room, McLean County Law and Justice Center, 7 pm: Civil Defense Director for McLean County Al Thomas. Tour of civil defense facilities and talk on "Nuclear Power Disaster Evacuation Routes and the Transportation of Radioactive Wastes Through McLean County." Energy Forum event. Bring your questions!

Saturday, April 1: Clinton Nuclear Power Plant, Route 54 between Clinton and Farmer City, noon: Preliminary balloon release to simulate fallout patterns following core meltdown at Clintonuke. Rally. Transportation leaving from Newman Center, 501 S. Main, Normal, at 10 am.

Sunday, April 2: Channing-Murray Foundation, U of I, Urbana, 8 pm: Prairie Alliance Benefit Concert

Monday, April 3, Newman Center, 7 pm: Prairie Alliance For Safe Energy Alternatives Energy Forum. Program: Slide show. (see March 22 event).



Locally, the Prairie Alliance is planning a balloon launch and bicycle evacuation of Clinton on that date as part of a nationally coordinated show of support (see calendar). More information can be obtained from Rocky Flats Action Group, 2239 E. Colfax, Denver CO 80206.

Energy calendar

Wednesday, March 22: Normal Public Library, 206 W. College, 7 pm: "Solar Energy and Conservation: Options for the Future." Slide show by the League of Women Voters.

Monday, April 17: Bloomington Public Library, 205 E. Olive, Bloomington, 7 pm: Marvin Nodiff, Director of the Division of Energy for the State of Illinois, talking on "Alternate Energy Futures." This should be good!

Tuesday, April 18: Lay-Z-J Saloon, 1401 W. Market, Bloomington, Benefit concert for the First Annual Central Illinois Positive Energy Convention (see below). Please come!

Saturday, April 29: Clinton Nuclear Power plant, noon: First annual evacuation of Clinton by Bicycle Race. Balloons will be launched and bikers will try to beat them home.

Weekend, April 29-30; Eastland Mall: Sun Week Information Booth.

Monday, May 1: U of I, evening: Parliamentary debate on whether U.S. should abandon its current energy policy in favor of soft energy technologies.

Tuesday, May 2: U of I, evening: Round table discussion on soft energy paths for Central Illinois.

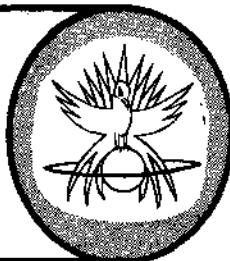
Wednesday, May 3 ***Sun Day*** dawn: Solar Age arrives. Illinois State: solar exhibition and speakers program in afternoon. U of I: Rally, music, Sun-In, Alternative Energy Fair

Thursday, May 4, U of I, evening: Panel discussion on political considerations with respect to solar energy and the soft path.

Weekend, May 6 and 7: Timberline Recreation Area, Route 117, 3/4 mile north of I-74 between Peoria and Bloomington, all day: FIRST ANNUAL CENTRAL ILLINOIS POSITIVE ENERGY CONVENTION Solar exhibition, arts and crafts fair, down home music, whole foods and beverages, speakers, films, slide shows, puppet show on sun mythology, recreation, camping, bonfire. Contact BC, The Sun Spot, Box 463 Bloomington. (see related article.)

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Jan Rimbey, Ass't Mgr.



Veda Brown



Shirley Douglas

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Sunday 12-6



D.C.F.S.: Dump Counselors

In what has all the appearances of being an impulsive act of revenge, the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) has cancelled two contracts it had with the Family Service Center to provide Homemaker and Counseling services to primarily low and moderate income families in Springfield and the surrounding area. For over a year now, each of these programs has built a well-deserved reputation of integrity and effectiveness among their clients and helping professionals throughout the community.

The sudden termination of these programs, therefore, comes as quite a shock. Homemaker and Counseling services were given to families where social, medical, or personal problems were so stressful that the prospect of having to place children in foster care was very real. These services were designed to relieve that stress and hopefully keep children in their own families.

jobs pay only \$3.00-\$4.00 per hour, the job market is such that not much else is available. As new programs with well-qualified people often do, the Homemaker and Counseling services quickly developed a positive spirit of commitment, service, and idealism.

As they became involved in helping their clients, they discovered many of the internal weaknesses with which DCFS is faced because of its lack of resources. The Homemaker program became a dumping ground for cases that soon got forgotten by overburdened DCFS caseworkers who spent half their time running from one crisis to the next, and the other half coping with a literal mountain of red tape and paper work.

While the new contractual workers were highly motivated and dedicated to professional standards of service, the DCFS caseworkers had become cynical and burned-out as a result of the unrealistic job demands made of them day after day, month after month. Many of the

is exactly how DCFS began reacting to the Family Service Center contractual programs. They were working too well, getting to know too much and beginning to make too many waves. Public agencies are super-sensitive to wave makers. Waves draw attention. Attention brings criticism. Criticism brings changes. Changes destroy comfortable little empires.

In mid-February, the Family Service Center homemakers made up a list of changes that they felt DCFS should make. The homemakers were disturbed that DCFS personnel were insensitive, and often even abusive to clients. The list of changes would make the DCFS people treat the clients (and the homemakers) with more respect and dignity.

The Homemakers met with DCFS and presented their list. Within 24 hours, DCFS fired all the homemakers and counselors.

DCFS middle management in Springfield manipulated the Department Director, Margaret Kennedy, into the position of suddenly, and without prior consultation, cancelling the contractual programs with the Family Service Center, effective March 13, 1978--3 1/2 months before the end of the fiscal year.

The official statement didn't even provide a reason for the cancellation, but the strategy became clear when the local DCFS office sent a notice to the Homemakers offering to sign individual contracts with them and hinting at higher pay. It was clearly the old divide and conquer routine.

This way, DCFS could weed out the homemakers who they saw as the main troublemakers. They could also change the homemakers' job description in order to prevent such a close-knit relationship between homemakers and client families--a closeness that DCFS correctly identified as the main reason behind the Homemakers' disgust with DCFS.

When the Homemakers refused to bargain individually, DCFS ran ads in the local paper for Homemaker positions. The DCFS director now looked totally foolish and incompetent. She had been led down the primrose path by her own middle management people, looking out for themselves.

DCFS was shocked that the contractual people didn't accept the contract termination like good little social workers and disappear into the woodwork or come crawling over for those individual contracts.

They were even more shocked when the Homemakers and Counselors picketed outside their office in an attempt to ward off the unsuspecting applicants who responded to the ad in the paper and, in effect, were going to



Organizing/apf

DCFS entered into these two contractual arrangements with the Family Service Center because they are overwhelmed with cases, but not allowed to add additional staff because of the state hiring freeze. Some ten DCFS caseworkers are attempting to serve over 600 cases--an absolutely impossible task. The contracts allow DCFS to keep their staff headcount steady while they pay an outside agency (Family Service Center) to serve the never-ending influx of new cases.

The Family Service Center Homemakers serve families in trouble by arranging day care and schooling for children; helping the parent(s) get food stamps, public aid, and health care; discussing family problems like money troubles, violent husbands, and kids' trouble at school; giving people without cars rides; even sometimes moving in with the family for a few days to help out and get a first hand understanding of the situation.

The problem in Springfield appears to be that the Family Service Center did its job too well. With the contractual funds, they assembled a staff of some 20 plus persons, many of whom were college graduates with training or experience in helping people. Although these

really good DCFS caseworkers had left their jobs out of frustration. Some got out of the helping field completely.

As the new contractual Homemakers and Counselors began to advocate for their clients' rights to decent service and attention from DCFS, a tension between the two agencies began to rapidly develop. Instead of honestly admitting its internal shortcomings and lack of resources, DCFS middle management became threatened and defensive.

Attempts at improved communication made by the Family Service Center were doomed by DCFS's self-deception. The contractual programs were doing what DCFS is supposed to do but can't--really helping the clients out.

As DCFS middle management became more and more threatened by the success of the new programs and more and more embarrassed at its own weaknesses, which were daily being exposed to outsiders, they reacted in a very predictable way. Their public images and positions were threatened.

When people are threatened they become rigid, controlling and obsessed with fault-finding. This



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become "scabs" in the Department's attempt to break the resistance.

The last thing that DCFS cared about in this confrontation was its clients. Good service to clients had become a threat to them, so to hell with the clients. Their clients, in fact, had also become their enemies.

Clients overwhelmingly supported the contractual Homemakers and Counselors. Many were passing petitions demanding that the contractual services be kept intact. Others indicated a willingness to picket with the Homemakers and counselors, if need be, to save services they obviously felt were exceptional.

No one could remember the last time that clients and their helpers had stood shoulder to shoulder in support of one another like this. It was an inspiration and the sort of relationship that any agency would give its eye teeth to have.

Nine of the contractual workers are recent Sangamon State graduates. It is heartening to see them risking their careers on behalf of and with their clients. It is a sign that they have been taught well. SSU, the "Public Affairs University," is actually producing graduates that take this mandate seriously. The fear among low and moderate income people that SSU is producing only robot-like defenders of the status quo, to fill state agencies that often oppress rather than serve them, has been challenged by this case.

DCFS is currently thrashing about for a way to save face. But the longer they persist in their self-deception, the more credibility they lose. And there isn't much left. The latest red herring is to accuse the contractual programs of a "lack

of accountability". To prove this contention they have called for the review of over 1000 pages of casenotes kept by the Homemakers and Counselors.

This ridiculous exercise is a total sham. Any person with the least bit of common sense can tell you that the only way to truly determine service and accountability is to go to the clients! But, as we have seen, DCFS can't do that. Their



clients have become their adversaries. And so the Dept. continues to play its silly little games. Next week it will be a different one.

The damage has been done. The people know that the DCFS is a self-serving monstrosity where

clients are the raw material for their jobs and position. Nothing short of an honest facing up to this fact and a total overhaul will change things significantly.

DCFS is an important agency in the lives of low income people. Through the courts, it exercises the awesome power of being able to remove children from their own families. It has the responsibility of trying to make this ultimate act a rare one. When this greatest of public trusts is flippantly tossed aside for self-serving and self-preserving reasons, it can only mean that an agency has totally subverted its reason for being and has become an oppressor.

When government and the public stand by and allow this to happen, they are accomplices to this oppression. The outcome of this symptomatic little battle in Springfield flows to the very roots of DCFS and our society. There are only two possible results. We and the Dept. will either move in a direction of repression or one of liberation. Poor people, especially, await the outcome with concern and hope.

Update Update Update

Update--March 13, 1978

In a series of covert maneuvers which would make Richard Nixon proud, the administration of Department of Children and Family Services has co-opted the original issues presented by the Homemakers, and initiated an audit of the Home Management Program.

By demonstrating "fiscal inaccountability" the Department hopes to create some publicly acceptable reasons for the unacceptable act of cancelling an excellent service-oriented program which was truly benefiting the poor people of Sangamon County.

In addition, by stalling the Homemaker impetus with a two week audit and a potential month of indecision, the Department hopes to quiet the rising tide of discontent with its disfunctionings.

The Homemakers are, to some degree, feeling psychological burn-out. They feel they have tried to go through "correct" channels--they have approached the Governor, the Republican Senators, the Director of DCFS, and have been rebuffed. They will not, however, be silenced. They have a vital issue which must be carried to the public. How can any monster with power over peoples' lives be allowed to survive? Homemakers have seen clients being abused and misused--physically, psychologically, even sexually. They have raised their voices in a cohesive well-directed protest and DCFS is attempting to slit their throats.

Yes, the Homemakers are weary. Yes, they are feeling co-opted and perhaps near defeat. Yes, some have had to drop out of the movement because of psychological stress. But NO, they will not be silenced. They are asking for the help and support of all people oppressed by DCFS, and all people who are becoming aware of that oppression.

This issue is bigger than the cancellation of one contract. It reaches to the roots of the power of the State over individuals. It cannot be allowed to fizzle out. Any person who can write a letter of protest or spread the message to friends can help. Any person who was ever interested in helping the oppressed and is now doing no political action needs to come alive. This is not the Vietnam War. This is an issue so close to our daily lives it is frightening, so subtle it is ominous. We need to expose and destroy this corrupt, decaying, oppressive beast, known to the citizens of Illinois as the Department of Children and Family Services.

(The main article we print here is mostly reprinted from The People's Press, Issue #9, Spring 1978. A Post reporter has added some information to that article. A Springfield Homemaker wrote the Update.)



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Lampoon can't take a joke

(Take Over) The humor magazine National Lampoon has announced that it will no longer publish its annual religious issue or regular cartoon features which poke fun at organized religion.

Lampoon editors admit that the decision was made as the result of suits, letterwriting campaigns and advertising boycotts initiated by various religious organizations protesting the Lampoon's satires aimed at religion.

One of the comic strips that will be abandoned, the editors report, is a popular feature entitled "The adventures of the Son of God."

The Lampoon told the Journalism magazine *More* that protests by religious groups have already cost The Lampoon more than \$1 million in advertising revenue, including the permanent loss of the Sony and Heublein advertising accounts.

Big tipper surely nuts

(No Limits) A 34-year-old Montreal man is undergoing psychiatric examination after police found him handing out crisp \$100 bills as tips to Montreal waitresses, store clerks, and taxi drivers. The man inherited \$15,000 recently from the estate of his mother. He had \$3,000 left when he was picked up. The money has been placed in a bank by police who are awaiting a psychiatric report before returning it to him. He may be charged with conduct disregarding of the value of money.

ALTERNATIVE NEWS

What a bargain

(Prevention Magazine) What food costs \$14.11 a pound and contains sugar, lactose, artificial flavor, artificial color and carbon dioxide?

Answer: "Pop Rocks," the "crackling candy" put out by General Foods, which sells for 15 cents in a bag weighing less than two-tenths of an ounce.

Funny thing. Ask average dieticians what a "food faddist" is and they'll tell you it's somebody who wastes money buying organic or natural foods.

Curl up with a good book

A must for every library:

Spontaneous Hypertension: Its Pathogenesis and Complications --Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on the Spontaneously Hypertensive Rat.

This lovely book (HE 20.3202:H 99/4 and S/N 0-17-070-00302-8) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office for \$6.

Grad seeks pardon

(D.C. Gazette) A University of Northern Colorado graduate has written to Colorado governor Dick Lamm asking him to revoke his degree because it has caused blue collar employers to discriminate against him.

Denverite James Conklin, a 1972 graduate, wrote that "when better paying blue-collar employers learn of my background they refuse to accept my application."

Conklin said his potential to make a reasonable livelihood "has been greatly reduced" because of his degree. The letter asks Lamm for a "full and unconditional pardon."

Minimum wage loopholes

(Borrowed Times/Big Mama Rag) The minimum wage for 4.5 million workers has been raised to \$2.65 an hour as of the first of the year.

Well, sort of. Here are some of the attached modifications and exemptions: Full-time students get 85% of the minimum. Waitresses and other "tipped" employees get 50%. By 1981 it will be reduced to 40%. Businesses grossing less than \$350,000 are exempt. Seasonal employees are exempt.

And a new amendment permits agricultural workers to apply for waiver of the hard-fought-for Child Labor Provision, so that children of 10 and 11 years can work 8 hours a day during harvest season. Senators and representatives were enthusiastic about this waiver, which the Dept. of Labor estimates will bring 83,000 children under age 12 into the fields. Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., asserted, "Children are safer picking strawberries...than playing in the park," and extolled the virtues of outdoor life.

Two thirds of workers laboring for the minimum wage are women.

Narcs caught dealing

(ZNS) Two agents with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) are standing trial in Bridgeport, Conn., on charges of stealing computerized data from the drug agency and then selling the information to major drug dealers.

The Government contends that among the information being sold was a confidential list of undercover DEA informers.

The two agents are also accused of using the agency's files on suspected drug dealers to make their own underground contacts in order to deal cocaine.

The men were busted after they reportedly attempted to make contact with a "drug dealer" whose name was listed in the computerized file. It turned out that particular "drug dealer" was a fictitious name planted in the file after high-ups in the drug agency became suspicious that information was being stolen.

Catholic Church lawbreaker

(FFA/New Times) The Village Voice reports that it has obtained private internal communications between the New York State Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion group, and the Roman Catholic Church, indicating that the church has been secretly funding anti-abortion political candidates in that state.

The Right to Life Committee and the Catholic Church are both tax-exempt organizations forbidden by the IRS from supporting any political candidates.

The Voice alleges that about \$200,000 was raised for ex-Senator James Buckley's campaign through the Right to Life Committee. The report also claims that the Catholic New York Conference of Bishops had full knowledge of the illegal donations.

Anti-nuke activists watched

(ZNS) The House Subcommittee on oversight and investigations has launched a probe into allegations that some of the nation's largest power companies have been amassing intelligence files on the opponents of nuclear power.

The Subcommittee has already subpoenaed the security records of at least two utility companies--the Georgia Power Company in Atlanta and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco.

Documents from Georgia Power files which were made public last fall indicated the company spent tens of thousands of dollars annually to operate an undercover spy force and to gather extensive files on law-abiding anti-nuclear activists such as Ralph Nader.

Federal Power Commission records indicate that PG&E paid nearly \$90,000 over a five-year period to a private research agency known as "Research West" to gather unsubstantiated information on anti-nuclear protesters.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* reports that the files of Research West have also been subpoenaed, but the firm is resisting the subpoena. According to the *Chronicle*, there is a strong indication that Research West may be found in contempt of Congress.

The *Chronicle* also says the Congressional investigation may go deeper than simply spying on activists; the newspaper says that Congress is pursuing the question of whether the FBI has been sharing its confidential files with private companies who are promoting the use of nuclear power.

GM: on top of things

(D.C. Gazette) General Motors executives confirm they have worked out an arrangement with the Detroit News whereby the computer tapes used to set the News' copy each day are also read--a day later--by a General Motors computer.

GM's computer reportedly scans for about 1000 key words or phrases such as "exhaust pollution;" "nuclear power;" "Oil;" "coal;" "solar energy;" and "grain supplies."

Each topic is then analyzed by the machine to see how much space it is receiving in the newspaper and if the coverage is positive or negative.

GM says it believes it will be able to spot trends and topics consumers are interested in, sometimes long before the importance of such trends becomes obvious to human observers.

Rats, GIs, what's the diff?

(Prevention Magazine) An experimental drug taken daily by tens of thousands of troops in Vietnam causes cancer in rats, says the National Cancer Institute. Army doctors tested the drug, dapsone, on GIs in South Vietnam as a preventive medicine for a severe form of malaria. The soldiers didn't know they were part of an experiment. Neither did the male rats who got spleen and abdominal cancer when fed large doses of dapsone in NCI tests.



SERVICE BRIEFS

High price--low quality

The more expensive a product, the better quality it must be right? Wrong.

According to a recent study done at the University of Iowa, many products with the highest prices actually have the lowest quality. Among the items listed by the marketing study to have the highest negative correlation between price and quality are soaps, toilet articles, convenience foods, suntan oils, frozen pizzas and children's clothing.

And while this may not surprise many consumers that have paid dearly for what turns out to be a "cheap" brand or item, marketing and company specialists can apparently still thrive on the myth that more is better. Recently, for instance, a company marketed a new mustard in a crockery jar. It flopped at 49¢, but reportedly turned into a "gold mine" when the price was raised to \$1.00.
--Dollars and Sense

Colorado nuke leaks

(Borrowed Times/Newsdesk) In the second notable nuclear plant accident in less than three months, an unknown amount of radioactive material was released into the atmosphere by a Colorado plant near the town of Platteville, approximately 35 miles north of Denver on Jan. 23. The 250 workers at the Colorado Public Service Company plant were evacuated and a number underwent treatment for radioactive contamination following the escape of radioactive materials through a stack on the top of the plant.

The radiation escaped because of a failure in the emergency cooling system, the first malfunction of that vital safety system known to have resulted in the release of radioactivity. The plant, Colorado's sole nuclear power facility, was running at about 200,000 megawatts, or 60% of capacity, at the time of the accident.

Warning: alcohol may...

(Prevention Magazine) Joining cigarette packs, cans and bottles of alcoholic beverages may soon have warning labels--but these labels will be directed only at pregnant women.

If a pregnant woman drinks three ounces of liquor or two glasses of wine or two 12-ounce cans of beer daily, she could harm her baby, says FDA Commissioner Donald Kennedy. The National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism estimates that 1,500 babies born in the U.S. every year are either mentally retarded or physically deformed because the mother drank too much alcohol in pregnancy.

Oregon not destroyed

(D.C. Gazette) It was in October of 1973--more than 4 years ago--that Oregon became the first U.S. state to decriminalize marijuana.

At that time, many opponents of lenient pot laws warned that Oregon would become a haven for dope-smokers, and that vast numbers of people would get hooked on the weed.

That has not been the case, however; the Washington-based Drug Abuse Council reports that after four years of a liberalized pot law, Oregon's marijuana habits seem to have remained relatively unchanged.

According to the Council's most recent study, there has been a mere 6 percent rise in marijuana use since pot was decriminalized in 1973. The non-profit Council reports that only 25 per cent of persons over the age of 18 in Oregon report that they have tried smoking pot at least once.

Sleeping pills kill

(Prevention Magazine) Sleeping pills kill an estimated 5,000 Americans every year, says a new federal study. And according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse report, users of sleeping pills make 25,000 trips to hospital emergency wards each year, with about the same number entering drug abuse treatment annually.

Hurts donut?

(No Limits) Peter Dowdeswell of Earls Barton, England, claimed a world record for eating 113 donuts in eight minutes, 81 more than the previous record. He then hurried to a hospital with a swollen stomach and sugar poisoning.

Horse for cancer

(Prevention Magazine) Cancer patients will receive heroin under a program funded by the federal government. The planned five-year \$1 million study by Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York will compare heroin to morphine as a pain-reliever.

More of the same old...

(ZNS) The FBI has admitted in court to paying some 5000 undercover informants more than \$2½ million to spy on residents and organizations in the Chicago area during the past decade.

The Bureau, in response to a suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union, has released the most detailed list ever to be made public of FBI undercover practices.

The documents reveal that in the Chicago area alone between 1966 and 1976, the FBI opened up files and dossiers on about 28,000 individuals and organizations.

Several of the documents show that the FBI illegally burglarized the office of an organization called the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, and that agents stole a list of the Committee's contributors. According to the FBI memos, the Bureau then proceeded to open up dossiers on each of the 40 contributors listed.

Attorneys for the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights say that of the \$2.5 million paid out by the FBI to more than 5000 informers, only \$400,000 was paid to informers involved in "extremist cases." The remaining \$2.1 million, the attorneys state, went to informers who infiltrated the activities of law-abiding groups, particularly anti-war organizations.

Steve Caldwell, a young black man who has lived in Bloomington-Normal all his life, went to work as an informer for the MEG undercover narcotics unit early in 1977.

Known in MEG reports as Confidential Source #141, Caldwell used his long-term friendship with George Fish to set up five buys of small quantities of illegal substances in early 1977. Thanks to Caldwell's work for MEG, Fish is now doing 2-6.

Caldwell lives at 300 S. Allin St. in Bloomington, in the lower left apartment.

According to court records of George Fish's five charges, Caldwell worked with the Bloomington Police Department's narcotics detective, Lt. Sprague. Caldwell introduced Agent Marilyn Kohl to Fish as "Sali".

At Fish's trial, Lt. Sprague testified that Steve Caldwell volunteered to work as an informer. Sprague said that Caldwell reported concern about a friend who supposedly was getting too strung out on drugs. According to Sprague, Caldwell offered to set up his friend's supplier, in order to help his friend "get off drugs." According to Sprague, Caldwell identified George Fish as the supplier.

There is no evidence at present to indicate that Caldwell worked as a narc in any other cases.

When confronted by a Post-Amerikan reporter, Caldwell admitted working as a narc, but was evasive about the reasons. Caldwell claims that Agent Marilyn Kohl lied in her reports about the George Fish case, and Caldwell actually testified in George Fish's

defense. Caldwell's testimony was ineffective, however, and Fish was convicted in two separate jury trials early in 1978.

Though Caldwell admitted turning Fish in, both to a reporter and in court testimony, he later denied it when confronted by Patti Sheppard, George Fish's girlfriend. Ms. Sheppard reports confronting Caldwell about his snitching in mid-March, after Fish began serving his sentence.

Not only did Caldwell deny turning his former friend in, he also threatened Patti Sheppard, according to her report.

"If you don't stop talking about this, somebody could get hurt," she quoted Caldwell.

Anyone with a photo of Steve Caldwell should send it in to the Post-Amerikan.



narc notes

LaVonya Carter, who worked as an undercover informer for both MEG and IBI in 1976, lives at 2207 Clearwater, according to a criminal complaint signed by Carter's wife on Feb. 10. Ann Carter charged the former snitch with battery.

The Post-Amerikan published an old photo of LaVonya Carter in Vol. V #7 (November 1976). Anyone with a more current photo should send it into the Post-Amerikan.

At the time the Post-Amerikan first named Carter as an informer, some of his relatives threatened to sue the Post-Amerikan. We're still waiting for the suit.

Carter set up some people he'd been friends with for as long as ten years.



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JAY'S THINGS

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Disco hater tempted by First Annual Midwest Music Awards

If anyone has been reading my articles, they will notice, I hope, that I don't feel very favorably about the disco scene. Loud, repetitive music which isn't even live and overcrowded dance floors where the only way to dance is to move up and down is not my idea of a good time. It takes a long time to get a drink and then it is mixed as weakly as possible. (My sister, who tends bar, was appalled.)

On Monday, March 6, I drove off to Peoria with my friend Zoomeyer, not knowing what to expect. Taking the long, winding drive down Willow Knolls Road, I was thinking that this was going to be too classy for me, and when I saw the outside of the place I thought I was right. But when I walked in, I was in for a surprise.

Cheap Trick was voted the Best Midwest Artist, but did not show up because they were "recording artists." Other winners that didn't show up were: Best Midwest Pop Group--Coal Kitchen (you can see them at the Red Lion Inn); Best Midwest Rock Group--Styx; Best Midwest New Wave (punk rock) Group--Names; Best Midwest Country Group--a tie between Heartsfield and the New Watermelon Rhythm Band, who was the next group to perform that night. (How's that for a transition?)



Punks show their sense of taste
(Photo by Scott Medcalf)

Many of the people are there just to pick up a one-night stand. I watched my sisters getting the once (or twice) over by almost every male that passed by. One even tried the old "have you got a light" line. My sister was insulted, but managed to get rid of him without laughing in his face.

Well, now that I got that in print, I will proceed to the subject that you read about in the headline.

If anyone told me at the beginning of the year that I would be going to the Second Chance, a high-class (expensive) discotheque in Peoria, I would have said, "With what, my good looks?"

But the Prairie Sun, a midwest music paper, threw a party in honor of their First Annual Midwest Music Awards and invited the press, which included the Post-Amerikan (at least they recognize a newspaper when they see one).

I got a call asking if I would like to attend the free gathering. At first I got my chronic disco (no, not fever) nausea, but when I was told there was a free bar for two hours and "top quality live music," I couldn't refuse.

First, I heard not the thump of a disco beat but the driving thwang of good country rock. The band was Patrick Hazell and the Mother Blues Band. They were voted fourth, a tie with a group called Something for the People, in the Best Midwest Blues/Jazz/Soul category. Dartanyan, a soul group, captured the top spot.

The Mother Blues Band played blues, country, and rock. They used instruments such as the mandolin, banjo, and washboard. The keyboardist also played driving harp solos and accompaniment. Both guitarists played excellent leads. The band ended with a rock jam.

THE WINNERS

During the break, Bill Knight of the Prairie Sun gave out some of the awards (that is what this article is about).

The New Watermelon Rhythm Band is a very talented five-piece band. They played jazz, blues, rock, and of course country. A female lead vocalist enhanced their fine vocals and also allowed the band to play country-disco pop songs from Linda Ronstadt and Rita Coolidge. This versatile band kept the audience there even though the free drink time had ended.

During the intermission, I noticed that people were dressed very casually. There were more jeans and T-shirts than dress pants and nylon shirts. Of course this wasn't a regular business night. They weren't selling anything at the Second Chance. Even the punk rockers, the next "top quality" group, were allowed to dress in their greasy '50's outfits.

PUNKMANIA

Pistol Whip, voted the second Best Midwest Punk (oops) New Wave Group, came on stage to play their set. Most of the people had left, but I decided to stay since this would be my first exposure to live punk rock.

The raunchy lead singer told the audience that since there had been two "sort of country" bands before them, they would "start out at that level and work our way up." The strains of "Leaving on a Jet Plane" came to my ears. A few verses later the band (?) set the tempo and volume to where they wanted it and finished the song. My first sense of live punk rock was TOO LOUD! Then my eyes beheld these strange creatures dressed in their strange clothes from out of the past.

One guitarist spun round and round to the music and the drummer kept flipping people off. The lead singer was singing John Denver's lyrics like he was going to throw up. (Luckily there was none of that; this is still Central Illinois.)

After that song, the Great Music Director intervened and their equipment broke down for fifteen minutes.

I listened to two more songs before I left. One was called "Losin' My Grip" and is about "not gettin' laid for a whole summer" (typist's note: I bet no one asked why not), and the Rolling Stones' "Satisfaction." Arriving at home, I went to bed but the ringing in my ears from that obnoxious band was drowning out my sleepy thoughts.

THE VOTING

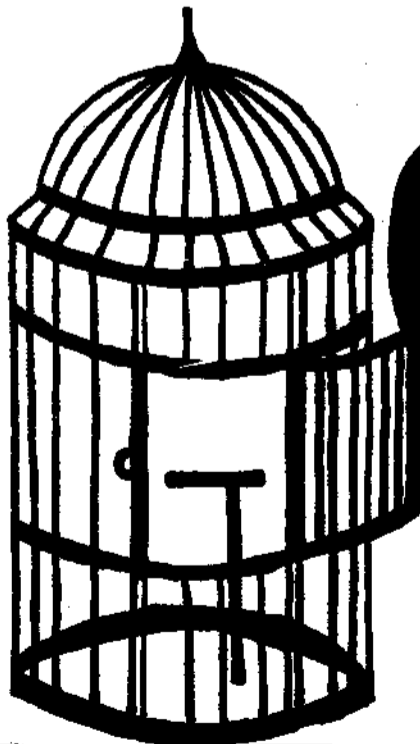
The Prairie Sun did admit in their paper that the votes come in according to population, and groups that play mostly to small town bars didn't receive the votes that an artist would who plays half as many clubs, but plays them in bigger cities.

The night at the Second Chance wasn't bad. The service was very good, you could see the bands, and you even could stretch your legs out. Of course it wasn't a regular business night.

--Dynsdale.

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Battered women's

"Countering Domestic Violence" is the new name (replacing the name COPE) for the battered women's shelter being started in McLean County. The steering committee is composed of Elizabeth McIntosh, Gay Evans, Judy Puoltney, and Holly McCracken. Emily Dale, who is primarily responsible for organizing this attempt at a women's care shelter, declined to give an interview to the Post because she feels that previous interaction with the Post has not been productive. She did invite me to attend the meeting at which the shelter incorporated, which I did. Dale also gave me a position paper which she said would answer all of my questions. It doesn't, but it answers a few.

Since I needed answers, I went to the president of the steering committee, Elizabeth McIntosh, who answered a few more. But I still have some very important questions which have not been answered sufficiently.

According to the paper Dale prepared, woman abuse is a very popular pastime in the United States, in Illinois, and in McLean County. Nationwide, 23% of the women in middle class



Dopers shoot down narc-plane, but DEA scores 186 tons

At least four people are dead and 30 wounded after a two-day battle between U.S. and Colombian marijuana exporters and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), which in the end made the largest single marijuana confiscation in history, 186 tons. The action occurred in the "golden triangle" pot-growing region of Santa Marta in Colombia, according to High Times magazine.

The grass guerrillas, who export pot from Colombia's rugged Guajire peninsula, made the first strike against DEA and Colombian narcs on Feb. 1 when their anti-aircraft and automatic weapon fire downed a spotter plane flown by DEA agent John Stevenson near the town of Dibulla. Another DEA agent later died from wounds suffered in the following ground battle. Stevenson made his way back to a clandestine DEA base in the city of Valledupar, according to initial reports from the area.

The following day, 15 miles north of Dibulla at Mendiguaca Beach, another DEA spotter plane located some 40 people loading canoes and launches with pot and ferrying it out to a ship for transfer north. Two platoons of government forces pounced and a bloody beach battle followed, resulting in at least three fatalities.

Reports indicated that four men escaped in the launches under a hail of carbine and heavy machine gun fire while other wounded growers and dealers fled into the jungle. Nearly 30 arrests were made and 215 sacks of pressed marijuana--amounting to 186 tons--were confiscated. The freighter, carrying an unknown quantity of pot, escaped northward before air support arrived to aid the narcs.

DEA agents had reached Colombia only two days before the first confrontation which occurred when the narcs spotted a large cargo plane being loaded from trucks on an airstrip near Dibulla. The narcs radioed the position in to ground support troops and circled lower for a closer look when they were hit by unexpected anti-aircraft fire.



marriages and 42% of the women in lower income marriages are physically abused some time during their marriages.

Of the 47 million couples living together in the US, at least 1.7 million partners had at some point attacked a spouse with a weapon. In 1975, murder within the family accounted for 25% of all murders, half of which involved spouse killing. In virtually all of these cases, there had been a long history of violence--with the wife usually being the victim.

In Illinois, there is an increasing need for woman abuse shelters. The OASIS Women's Center in Alton identified 573 women in need of crisis housing in 1976. In Aurora, the city police department kept track of just five weekends from April through July 1976 and identified 364 family abuse calls. Based on research in the Quad Cities in 1977, the number of domestic disturbance calls received is 1,268. Chicago Police Commander Joseph DiLonardi estimates 60-70% of the domestic violence calls involve attacks upon women.

Dr. Vernon Pohlman used the 1970 census to establish statistics on wife abuse in McLean County. On the basis of 42% wife abuse among lower income married women, 1,880 women in this county may have needed protective shelter during 1970. On the basis of 23% wife abuse among middle class married women, 3603 women in the county in 1970 might have needed such a shelter. This yields a total of 5483 women in McLean County in 1970 who were likely, at some time or another, to be objects of violent abuse and to need a haven.

All of the 1977 data has not been compiled yet, but based on reports from the County Sheriff, the NPD,

Family Services, and PATH, the average rate of increase for reported incidents of domestic violence between 1975 and 1977 in this county is 309.5%. Dale's paper asserts a clear need for such a shelter in McLean County.

McIntosh hopes to have the shelter here operating in about a year. The shelter will be staffed by both professionals and volunteers: the volunteers will be trained as paraprofessionals in much the same manner as shelters in Springfield, Champaign, Carbondale, and Rock Island train their people.

Until the shelter has funding, McIntosh is unable to speculate how many paid staff will be employed and in what capacities. The shelter will take clients from McLean, DeWitt, and Livingston counties, and possibly other surrounding areas as the need arises. The shelter will hopefully be not just a walk-in center, said McIntosh, but will also have



telephone counseling and outreach teams available to deal with the problems of battered spouses (both wives and husbands) and unmarried battered women.

There will be facilities at the center for a woman and her children to live, hopefully up to a month if necessary. The fees for the shelter will be on a sliding scale, and the services will be confidential. The shelter plans to do much referral to existing social service agencies in an attempt not to duplicate services already available.

McIntosh feels that both the authorities and the community are interested in seeing a shelter started here. She feels that due to the recent national media coverage of woman abuse and murder cases here, people are beginning to recognize the problem.

The shelter hopes to get federal funding under Title XX. If it meets qualifications, it would be eligible for 3-1 matching funds, that is, the

Straight from the

"...When Zeus wished to use his thunderbolt, it was Pegasus who brought the thunder and lightning to him."

--Edith Hamilton

Zeus was the most powerful of the Greek gods. He was rather like the Christian god who sends people to hell for thinking about masturbating --only Zeus killed people with his thunderbolts for even stupider reasons.

Pegasus was a flying horse, a sort of of early B-52 bomber that helped the big man bring a flashy death to people he didn't like.

Pegasus, however, seems to have fallen on hard times, because he's taken to writing for the Sunday Pantagraph, in the children's section called "The Flying Horse." The Pantagraph's Pegasus holds contests,

tells stories, and answers schoolchildren's questions.

In the March 5 Pegasus column, a fourth grader asked, "Did cavemen have the same kind of food we have now?"

"Surprisingly enough the answer is yes," Pegasus replied. "The most important part of the caveman's diet was meat."

Cap'n Krunch for breakfast, McDonald's hamburgers for lunch, and Bonanza steaks for supper, no doubt.

A fifth grader wanted to know "why people celebrate special occasions with foods."

"This goes back to the cavemen, too," Pegasus answered. "The greatest event that could happen to the early tribes was the return of the

shelter planned

federal government would give three dollars for every one dollar raised in the community. One problem McIntosh sees is that Title XX funds are specifically allocated for economically lower class families, so the shelter would be required to find other funds to serve the needs of middle and upper class women.

McIntosh said that there was no way that she could predict the size of the shelter or the staff until they found out how much money they will receive from government. If the shelter is denied federal or state funding, the money to run the shelter will be from community sources. She said that if it had to run on a shoestring, it would.

Some right-wingers in this county see the shelter as yet another attempt by radical women's libbers to destroy the family and some left-wingers see it as another way of co-opting women to get cushy federally funded jobs. In answer to the first charge, McIntosh stated that the women involved in the shelter were not out to destroy anything--she herself is married and has five children, and sees the shelter as a method of putting families back together. The shelter wants to give women some alternatives to being beaten, and a possibility of living in a family without violence. No human being, McIntosh said, should have to be beaten. As to the second charge, McIntosh said that they were trying to do what is best for the woman, and that if you could run a shelter on just volunteers and no money it would be neat, but you just can't do it.

This is not the first time that such a center has been considered in this county. The most recent group to consider it disbanded about a year ago. McIntosh feels that one of the reasons this shelter will succeed where the other one failed is that while the other group was divided in its concern, the purpose of this group

is very clear. She feels that they have the community support and the media coverage that they need to get this shelter operating.

Rumors abound about the inability of the people involved in the shelter to work with the people from the Newman Center who are planning a Catholic Worker House of Hospitality. McIntosh feels that the problem is one of competency and realism. A battered woman's shelter is not something that can function on a "God will provide" basis, she said. You must have a professional or paraprofessional staff.

"Can an English major run a shelter for battered women?" she asked.

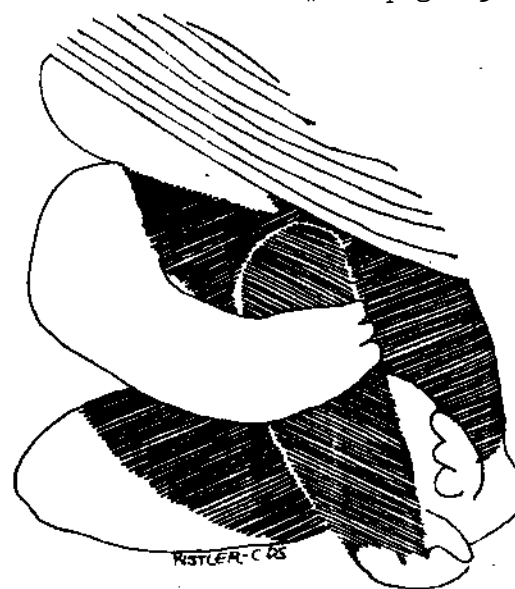
McIntosh feels it is "a bigger and more complex problem than they (Newman) are prepared to deal with."

Tina Sikula from the Newman Center says she sees the difference as one of



focus. The house will be open to anyone who needs shelter, and undoubtedly battered women will be among those served. She said that the philosophy of the Catholic Worker program is not to accept any federal or state funds, that it is a personal commitment from the community rather than a tapping of government funds. She feels that professionals are not necessary: all that is needed is someone who will listen and someone who will care, and that an English major could definitely do that. She does not feel that these are unrealistic goals, as there are Catholic Worker Houses which have been in existence since the 1930's and are run on the same principles. She feels that there is a need in the community for two shelters, and that the two groups can and should work together.

I support Dale and McIntosh in what they are trying to do. This county has long needed an alternative to Home Sweet Home Mission, which is the only shelter for emergency use



around. I wish them success, and I hope that they finally succeed where so many others have failed in getting a shelter for battered women in this county.

However, I am concerned about the direction I see this center taking. There are two ways of getting a service organization in operation. One is to provide the service and worry about funding later, and the other way, the way the shelter is taking, is to get funds and worry later about the care the clients are going to get. I have a definite preference, but that is not to say it is the right preference.

After my research, I still have no answers to some very basic questions. What legal steps are available to a battered woman? What alternatives to reporting to the police will the shelter offer? Does the shelter plan to force or strongly encourage a woman to report the beating(s)? How will the shelter address the problem of poor and minority women who will probably see it as another white middle class project? In what capacity will men be involved in the shelter? If a woman needs medical care, has no insurance or public aid, owes less than \$200 in hospital bills (the minimum covered by the Crime Victim's Compensation Act), who will pick up the tab: the shelter, the state, or the woman herself?

These are essential questions that the people starting the shelter need to address. At this point, instead of worrying about who will serve on the executive board, the shelter should concern itself with these complicated issues. These questions are going to be asked, by other social service agencies, by the federal and state governments, and most importantly, by the women in this county. Without answers to these questions there can be no shelter.

--Deborah Wiatt



horse's mouth--or is it the other end?

successful hunter. It meant food for everybody. In later years a homecoming of any sort--the return of warriors from a neighboring land, the Crusaders returning home...--was greeted with a feast."

Ah, variety! chomp down steak and eggs for breakfast, kill a few

In Review

foreigners after church, and feast on the enemy's cows as the sun sinks in the west.

Then, presumably, came story-time.

Pegasus's latest story is called "Incredible Adventure," and it's about Pegasus and four friends. This

quintet--four males and one female--has your standard American exploring-a-cave adventure:

The female, named Porky, is promptly terrified by "a huge column of stone that appeared to be a grinning face with white fangs and batlike wings of stone coming out where ears should be. Porky howled when she saw it..."

One of her unfrightened male companions "snaps" at her, and she explains, "I was scared. That face isn't real, is it?"

"Of course not," the brave male replies crossly.

Naturally, Porky has to be the one who's frightened since she's the only female, and naturally, her weakness has to have ill effects for everyone.

Porky, who doubles as a beast of

burden, was carrying the lunch for the whole crew. (Presumably, she was allowed to carry the 45 pounds of wieners and marshmallows in the hope that the exercise would slim her down to a marketable size 7.) As you've no doubt guessed, Porky drops the lunch in her terror and doesn't notice her burden is missing until one of her more observant male companions points it out to her at lunchtime.

Selfish Porky is then "so disturbed by the thought of no lunch she started to cry."

And so on to the "to be continued" conclusion.

If you've found this tale revolting, please recall that Pegasus serves the ever-violent Zeus.

And remember that Zeus is a known rapist.

King docu-

"I don't want a long funeral. Tell them not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize, that isn't important. Tell them not to mention that I have three or four hundred awards, that's not important... I'd like for somebody to say that day that Martin Luther King Jr. tried to love somebody."--"The Drum Major Instinct" Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta Feb 4, 1968.

1968 seems a short time ago. It was a watershed year in American history, a symbol of a changed world. From that year there was no turning back.

The Vietnamese staged the surprise Tet offensive. Students and workers took to the streets of Paris. "Humanistic" communism blossomed in Czechoslovakia, and the youth of America rocked the status quo in the streets.

The watershed year passed, the system was threatened, but it remained. The Viet Nam war dragged on for 7 more long years. Soviet tanks crushed the blossoms of Prague. Paris streets ran red with blood, as did those of Chicago. Nixon was elected.

Bobby Kennedy lay dead in a Los Angeles hotel kitchen and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on a Memphis motel balcony.

The recent television special "King" revived memories of this hectic and crucial period, recreating the spirit of the Civil Rights Movement, a non-violent action that changed America's face.

"We shall overcome" echoed again on the screen, as marchers risked their lives on the highways of Alabama and Mississippi, as stones flew again in Cicero and bullets screamed again in Tennessee.

All the trials, conflicts and exultant victories of those long years were condensed into 3 short nights of television, effectively spanning the evolution of a movement for legal rights that eventually challenged the American way of life.

Growth

The growth of a man also was portrayed: from a slick-talking Boston student to a symbol for millions. All the fears, challenges and necessary courage of Dr. King were shared. We did not see a superhero, afraid of no billyclub or Alabama sheriff; instead we looked into the soul of a human being, a human being as frail and weak as any of us, but determined to do it right.

The program opened with Dr. King, a fast-talking middle-class student in Boston, urbanely courting Coretta Scott, a woman hesitant to become a "Georgia preacher's wife." With Dr. King eventually successful, the young couple set up housekeeping in Montgomery, Alabama, and the young preacher was pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Life moved easily. King becoming popular. Coretta giving birth to their first child.

But an old seamstress was to change their life. A woman whose "feet were tired but her soul was at rest." Rosa Parks refused to give

non-violent struggle that ended in victory after a Supreme Court decision.

From 1956 till the 60's, Dr. King continued to preach and write, traveling across America. He narrowly missed assassination in Harlem in 1958. The black movement still had not come into its own.

Finally, the "sit-ins," instigated by college students, directly challenged segregation in the South and were soon followed by the "Freedom Rides." Dr. King aided these movements.

Liberties

The TV "docu-drama" took some interesting liberties at this point, by interjecting the Kennedy brothers, portraying them as anxious politicians and power brokers. They helped King and the movement when politically advantageous to themselves. The brothers, far from being portrayed as "knights in shining armor," "came across as unsure, opportunistic and crass politicians."

But through the capture of media attention and non-violent campaigns, Dr. King forced national action. After successfully desegregating Birmingham, four young girls were killed in a church fire-bombing. Because of this, President Kennedy introduced the Civil Rights Bill.

Kennedy fell to the bullets in November 1963. But King went on. In national politics, the film's focus shifted to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director. Hoover was seen bent on a plot to destroy King--from character to actual assassination. Portrayed as crooked and shifty-eyed, Hoover refused orders from Attorney General Robert Kennedy to desist in his plots against King.

Although this "TV Docu-Drama" was not a straight historical documentary, it was based on facts and took creative license from that point. Though conversations and confrontations might not have been historically accurate, they were based upon actual characters and their actions.



up her bus seat to a white in Montgomery in 1955 and went to jail instead.

The black community was anxious to rally to her support; Dr. King pleaded moderation but gave in when challenged. Using his position in the pulpit, he inspired the black community of Montgomery to a successful bus boycott, an 11-month,

VINYL NEWS

Butterfly Ball: more than a record

This is going to be a combination record and book review. I think it best to start by telling how I first got involved with this project.

One night my friend Avram brought some records over for me to listen to. One was by Roger Glover, formerly of the rock group Deep Purple, and Guests, who are in Deep Purple, Blackmore's Rainbow, and the Spencer Davis Group. The title of the record is the Butterfly Ball that all the insects and animals are going to. Mrs. Doormouse, Old Blind Mole, and Harlequin Hare provide unusual entertainment. Nathaniel Gnat, Aranea the conceited spider, Froggy and many others are on their way to the ball.

Toad is too sick from living in polluted water, Kingfisher is too busy waiting for a bite, Sir Maximus Mouse is too busy studying falling cheese prices and they never make it to the Ball. The album ends with a "Love is All" message and a mellow "Homeward" ending. The album is well produced and the music and lyrics come together for a good message, so I borrowed the album thinking of using it for a record review.

On my later inspection of the album cover (a natural habit), I found that this record was adapted for a full

animated TV series from the design and illustrations of the book "The Butterfly Ball."

This book has Illustrations by Alan A Aldridge with verse by William Plomer. I am fortunate to work for a library system that has access to over three million volumes. I requested this book from a library in St. Louis and received it in a couple weeks. The book, as I thought, gave the album much more meaning.

The book contained 27 full-size portraits of the different insects and animals involved. Each facing page had a verse dealing with the portrait. Some of the characters are mentioned in the album; others are not.

Dandy Rat is all dressed up for the Ball and thinks he looks fine until he is attacked by four fierce footpads and is robbed of all his finery. A mother dragonfly is saying goodnight to her waterbound children, and seeing her reflection falls in love with herself. She almost misses the Ball. The hornet and wasp are invited to the Ball on the condition that they leave their stings at home. "They might as well ask us," protested the wasp, "to fly to the Ball without wings."

The glowworm ("He's so helpful and polite") shows everybody the way home

after the Ball. At the end of the book there are Nature Notes on all the characters.

On further investigation of the book, I discovered that it was based on William Roscoe's "The Butterfly Ball and the Grasshoppers Feast," published in 1807. I borrowed that book, and it opened the subject even more.

It seems that William Roscoe, a member of the British Parliament, wrote this story for his children and it was published in an English magazine. Well, it turned out that his story changed the course of children's stories. The Butterfly Ball had no moral of any kind. It is just about insects and animals going to a party: no time, no place, no plot, no subject, just a simple tale. William Plomer changes that idea somewhat by giving some of the characters certain good or bad traits, but his is also an excellent concept.

If anyone is interested in purchasing the record, look in the cut-out section of your favorite non-profit record store. It is distributed by U. K. Records. The book is published by Grossman Publishers, a division of Viking Press.

--Dyndsale

drama inspiring

Receiving the same treatment as Hoover was another man of similar bent--Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago. King was welcomed with open arms to King Richard's domain, until he began to actively challenge poor housing and segregation within the city. Mayor Daley immediately showed his true colors.

Perhaps the only major criticism of the show enters at this point. The video Dr. King visited Malcolm X in Chicago, for a small chat. Malcolm was portrayed as brutal and hateful, out to "get whitey." Malcolm X deserves better treatment. True, he advocated violence, but defensive, not offensive. His concern was for blacks to unite and practice non-violence toward each other first, and then to confront oppressive structures. He was definitely short-changed in this segment. (But I guess you have to get something wrong on TV.) Malcolm had already been dead for a year by this point in the presentation.

Spirit

The real spirit of the Civil Rights Movement came from the common people, blacks anxious to throw off oppression's yoke and sympathetic whites who supported them. This was accurately portrayed through the struggles King helped mobilize: the prayers in Birmingham in front of dogs and fire houses; that dangerous highway between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, where three died in a March for Freedom; and braving the flying stones in the streets of Chicago and Cicero. The TV special effectively captured the variety of people and their commitment to change.

King himself was shown in his fullest glory, preaching and exhorting at rallies and churches. The Black Church, with its exultant liturgies and Old Testament prayers for deliverance from Evil Egypt, amened and alleluiaed Dr. King in all the right places.

The show ended with three concerns of Dr. King: The war in Viet Nam, the rights of the poor, and the rights of Labor.

Dr. King spoke out against the Viet Nam war at a time when it was very unpopular. Some of his own supporters broke with him, and J. Edgar had new ammunition for calling King a "communist." Surprisingly, TV showed King as a man of conscience in this regard, and spoke openly of the evils of that conflict. By attacking the war in Viet Nam and portraying the FBI as conspiratorial assassins, this TV special proved surprising, since normally these are "untouchable" subjects.

The "Poor People's March" was the next concern, a mobilization of all, not just black, but poor whites, chicanos and native Americans, rural and urban, to confront Washington for economic justice.

As the "Poor People's March" was organizing, Dr. King was interrupted. Would he come to Memphis? Garbagemen there were striking.

He went, poorly prepared, and violence broke out. He left in haste.

His aides tried to keep him from Memphis, but Dr. King was determined to return, proving that non-violence could work.

He came and the people demanded to hear from him.

So at the Memphis Masonic Temple, he echoed his last and most famous words: "I've been to the Mountaintop...I've seen the promised land." Foretelling his own death, he encouraged the struggle to continue, satisfied with what had come to pass, anxious to go further.

Changes

But that night, the FBI was making some changes. Black agents secretly monitoring King were transferred. Black firemen who were also watching him from a nearby station were moved.

The next day, when he left his Memphis motel room, gunshots rang out. Dr. King lay dead.



"But his truth is marching on." The memorials to Dr. King are replete--the awards dinners, the monuments, the fame. But his spirit is not dead, and still unfinished business remains.

The show ended with a concern still ignored today: the rights of the poor, both in America and abroad.

By speaking out against Viet Nam, Dr. King aligned himself with the struggling people of the Third World, and this struggle continues today, warranting our action. And poverty in America remains unanswered, both among blacks, whites, chicanos and native Americans.

The call for justice and equal rights can still be heard from all these racial groups, along with agitation against sexism and for gay rights.

These struggles continue. And toward these, the show was inspiring, teaching that we don't have to wait for big leaders; they'll come. But what we need is many Rosa Parks, people willing to struggle for freedom and stand up for their rights.

NBC, Cicely Tyson (as Coretta), Paul Winfield (as Dr. King) and author Abby Mann should be commended for this excellent TV Docu-Drama. Let's have more.

That way, it's easier to remember what has been, making it easier to build what will be.

by MgM

Judge jails woman for unladylike attire

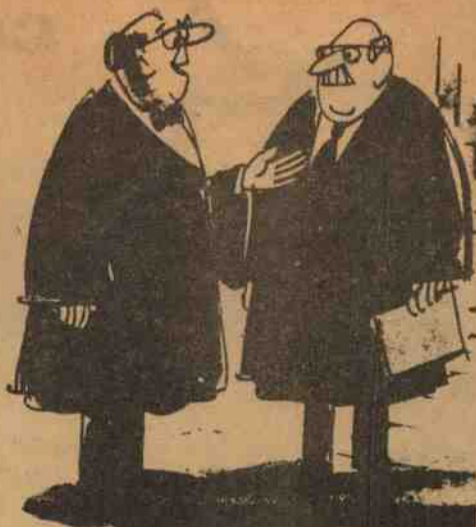
Last August, Judge Dexter Knowlton of Freeport sentenced a female factory worker to three days in jail. The woman, Sue Watts, was not even the object of the court's proceedings--she'd come straight from her job to attend her brother's hearing. Her crime, then? The judge didn't like the way she was dressed.

Watts appeared in Dexter's courtroom after working the night shift. The T-shirt she'd worn said "Bitch, Bitch, Bitch" on it. The judge, noticing her attire, told her that she couldn't sit in his courtroom with that T-shirt on.

Watts went outside the courtroom, borrowed a jacket from a friend, and went back inside with the jacket buttoned up to cover the slogan on her shirt. She quietly resumed her seat in the spectator's section.

After a few minutes, Judge Knowlton called her up to the bench, found her guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced her to three days in the county jail. Watts was immediately taken to the county jail and served the entire sentence.

The Judge's hysterical reaction to the woman's T-shirt was at least partly due to his sexism, which is evident in some of his comments to her. He said, "You're not very ladylike wearing that on the street, I don't think. As I say, it is a vulgarity."



"All these people ever do is bitch, bitch, bitch!"

Dexter Knowlton also felt that Watts wasn't showing proper awe and respect. Showing the paranoia typical of authoritarian personalities, he assumed that whatever she had on was a direct comment on him.

He said, "Miss Watts, this is a Court of Law. We conduct these things with dignity. I wear a robe. That is the dignity of the Court. When you come in here with a T-shirt on that says,

'Bitch, Bitch' on it, then that impinges the dignity of the Court." (Judges always call themselves "the Court," for some weird reason.)

Watts assured him that she completely forgot what she had on, but of course he was unable to conceive of such a thing.

We suspect that if Watts returned to Dexter Knowlton's courtroom wearing a judge's robe, Dexter would also think that that was unladylike and threatening.

Dexter "the Court" Knowlton does have to face some minor hassles over his behavior in this case. The Illinois Judicial Inquiry Board filed a complaint with the state courts commission, charging Knowlton with "conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice or that brings the judicial office into disrepute." In other words, Knowlton was a little too obvious in demonstrating how justice is handed out in our court system. This Judicial Inquiry Board complaint is where we found the details of the story.

We're fairly sure, though, that after all is said and done, Dexter won't set so much as a big toe inside a county jail cell. That would probably impinge (no, it's not in my dictionary either, but that's what he said) the dignity of The Court.

--Phoebe Caulfield.

Penny Saver morality: Prejudice

Discrimination against gay people is alive and kicking here in Bloomington-Normal. Latest signs of life come from the Penny Saver, a weekly advertising paper.

In November last year, Small Changes (a non-profit alternative bookstore) tried to place an ad in the Penny Saver. After turning the ad in, Small Changes got a letter refusing the ad. The letter said:

"Thank you for considering the Penny Saver. We must, however, decline to run your ad. It runs contrary to our advertising policy to advertise anything having to do with homosexuality. Sincerely yours, C. Paul Meyer." Meyer is president of Netco Corp., which owns Penny Saver.

As could be expected, this was not met with three cheers by the Small Changes people. The folks at Small Changes were annoyed because the PS folks could have called and offered to delete the two offensive words, "gay literature," from the list of material advertised. Instead, they mailed the refusal letter and the ad itself back to Small Changes, and SC missed the deadline for placing an ad before Christmas.

In February, Andrea Bauer of SC called C. Paul Meyer and expressed the desire to get together and talk



about the ad. Mr. Meyer refused to meet with Ms. Bauer, saying they could discuss the matter via Gen Tel.

Andrea asked why the PS has a policy of refusing ads which mention homosexuality. C. Paul stated: "I feel that anything relating to homosexuality is objectionable."

Andrea couldn't believe that C. Paul had answered with such a personal sweeping statement, and repeated it. C. Paul then qualified his opinion: "The company feels that advertising that promotes material relating to homosexuality is objectionable. We are a Christian company. Homosexuality is clearly

against Christian teachings."

When Andrea asked if PS would accept a Small Changes ad that did not mention material about gayness, C. Paul said, "Of course." This seems to indicate that PS doesn't object too strongly to homosexuality as long as it has the power to pretend gayness doesn't exist.

After Andrea told C. Paul why she thought it was important for him to listen to community feedback, he said, "It's not something that's open to discussion. I'm not interested in anyone changing my mind."

The Small Changes collective decided not to place a "cured" ad in the PS.

The saga related above is itself "objectionable," and it brings to the foreground important issues:

- 1) It is sad but true that there are many people who are not open to discussion or willing to revise their opinions, no matter what the facts.
- 2) People in positions of power can force their personal views on the majority.
- 3) Christianity is often called upon to reinforce someone's personal prejudice.

--J. T.



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