Eastern Illinois University

The Keep

The Post Amerikan (1972-2004)

The Post Amerikan Project

12-1982

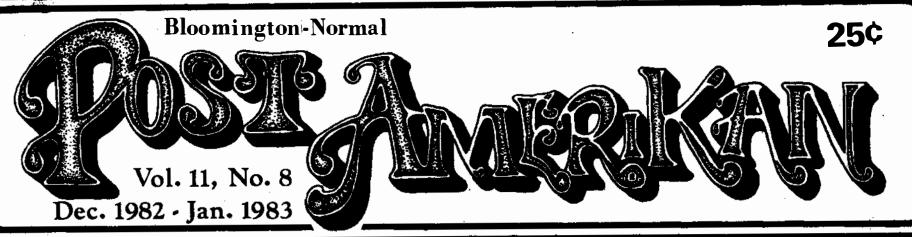
Volume 11, Number 8

Post Amerikan

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God's bullies, Keeping warm, NAACP rally, Pigeon traps





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FORT OFFICE BOX 3452 BLOOMINGTON, IL 61701 ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED POST-AMERIKAN

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

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

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

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

all stories and tips for stories, which you can mail to our office. The deadline for the next issue is January 20.

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

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

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

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OUTTA TOWN

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good numbers

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Clare House (Catholic Workers) 828-4035 Community for Social Action 452-4867 Connection House 829-5711 Countering Domestic Violence 827-4005 Department of Children and Family Services 828-0022

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201-555-1212) HELP (transportation for handicapped and senior citizens) 828-8301 Illinois Lawyer Referral 800-252-8916 Kaleidoscope 828-7346 McLean County Economic Opportunity

God 800-JC5-1000 (in New Jersey,

Corporation 452-8110 McLean County Health Dept. 454-1161

Metropolitan Community Church 829-2719 National Health Care Services (abortion assistance in Peoria) 691-9073 National Runaway Switchboard 800-621-4000; in Illinois 800-972-6004 Nuclear Freeze Coalition 828-4195 Occupational Development Center 828-7324

PATH (Personal Assistance Telephone Help) 827-4005 or 800-322-5015 Parents Anonymous 827-4005 (PATH) Planned Parenthood 827-8025 Post Amerikan 828-7232 Prairie State Legal Services 827-5021 Prairie Alliance 828-8249 Project Oz 827-0377 Public Aid, McLean County 827-4621 Rape Crisis Center 827-4005 (PATH) Small Changes Bookstore 829-6223 Sunnyside Neighborhood Center 827-5428 TeleCare 828-8301 Unemployment Compensation/Job Service

827-6237 United Farmworkers Support 452-5046 Women's Switchboard 800-927-5404

Thanx...

This issue in your hands is thank to Diana, Blinky, Laurie, Susie, Ralph, Bobby, Stan, Danny, Sue (coordinator), Bumper, Melissa, Dave, Bill, Mark, MaryJane, Michael, Laurie, Gary, Deborah, and probably others that we forgot.

It's vacation time again. As you know, every once in a while (twice a year) the Post staff calls it quits for a couple of weeks and tries to remember what it is like to have a normal life. So you should read this paper very slowly, because you won't be getting another issue until the end of January. Don't panic--we're no quitting for good. There will be another issue. We promise. Really. You can believe us. We are not like Reagan. We have not forgotten you.

We will still be filling machines, collecting the mail, and playing with the answering machine, so if seven weeks is too long for you to go without any contact with your favorite alternative newspaper, feel free to write or call us. Please don't be abusive. We don't get these little breaks very often.

The deadline for the next issue is Jan. 20. Try to survive the holidays, and you'll be hearing from us next year.

In This Issue

About Us; Good Numbers; Thanx; Classyfried Ads; Post Lay-off.....2 Local Ob/Gyn Likes 'em Scared......3 Reality Check at Unemployment Office..4 Fortification Award; Plastification...5 Keeping Warm.....6-7 Godfrey Plays Politics with Freeze....8 MEG Agent Confesses; More Snitches; NARCS Turn New Trick..... Letters; Community News......10-11 Officer Sanders Beats, Bashes, Shoots, Breaks Hand; Being Watched; Should

My Sister the Punk Rocker.....16 Voices of the Steam Era; Pigeon Trappers Cruel......17 Hospital Birth; Brokaw Mangles Fasting; Your Urine or Your Life....20 NAACP Demo; God Moves in Mysterious Ways.....21 Power Politics and Religious Tyranny; Falwell Flipflops; Gay v. Gay...22-23 Socialized Fooltball Threatens.....24

Classyfried Ads

The Post-American runs free nonbusiness classified ads every issue. Mail your ad to <u>Post</u>. Classyfried, P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, IL 61701.

You can advertise your business or sell items or services with Post Classyfrieds. Mail your ad to P.O. Box 3452, Bloomington, IL 61701. Include \$3.00 check or money order for each business ad.

The deadline for ads to appear in the next issue is December 2. Post staff reserves the right to edit or refuse any ad.

PETS: AKC Labrador Retriever puppies, champions in background; excellent for pets, hunt, or show. Terrill Hart, Villa Grove IL, (217) 832-8436.

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Help Wanted: Writers, artists, typists, photographers, ad sales people to volunteer for cooperative newspaper. We also need a person or persons to deliver newspapers to ISU and IWU dorms once a month. Be a part of the alternative press in Bloomington-Normal. Reply to the Post Amerikan, P. O. Box 3452, Bloomington IL 61701. Or call 828-7232, 828-6885, or 829-2093.

Local ob/gyn wants 'em skinny and scared



A popular gynecologist/obstetrician in town has recently been accused of exceptionally bizarre and unprofessional behavior (as well as the usual).

Our source, Mary James (not her real name) called last month with a story about her six months as a pregnant patient of Barry Slotky's.

She switched doctors after Slotky advised her in her sixth month of pregnancy not to have orgasms until after her baby came, or she would risk premature delivery.

Her new doctor has told her, "I see no reason why you couldn't enjoy a healthy sex life while pregnant."

Slotky, who is renowned for putting all his pregnant patients on strict weight limitations (though Mary says he never once asked her anything about her nutrition habits), reportedly told her that only 5% of her nutrition would go to the baby, "and the rest will go to your hips and thighs."

Mary says also that when she reported to Slotky during her pregnancy that she was having marital problems and they were really on her mind (as the "good-patienting" books she'd been reading advised her to do), he just stared at her, then said, "I gotta go, you done?"

A real winner

These three qualities, Slotky's fast and loose statement of medical "facts," his rabid preoccupation with weight control, and his seeming disdain for patients' emotional needs are the theme of Mary's stories. Other Slotky patients she's talked to since agree with her.

The first and most shocking account happened after Mary got frustrated with Slotky's routine, which didn't include much question-and-answer time (and what there was took place with Mary still lying on the table, with her pants off-hardly an atmosphere for an adult-to-adult conversation). She asked the nurse to schedule a conference time for the next appointment.

Here's Mary's account of the conference:

Mary began the conference by saying that she completely trusted Slotky's medical skill (he's been her gynecologist for five years or so before the pregnancy), and that she knew he was good in a crisis.

But, she said, she felt like she'd like him to talk to her, to give her information about things like breast-feeding, and to give her more support. She says he replied, "What do you mean mean, support?"

She was worried

She replied, slightly taken aback, that, well, she worked in social services and saw a lot of people that were not born "normal," and knew more about what can go wrong than most people would, and she worried, and she felt that he could give her more reassurance.

He said she was hyper.

"Not hyper," she said, "intelligent and mature."

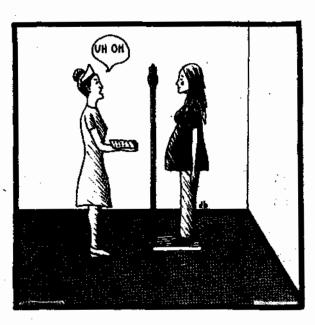
"Is that all?" he asked.

"No," she replied, still running on the "good-patient" advice to talk freely to your obstetrician about anything that's happening to your body, "I feel a tightness and a pressure under my navel when I have orgasms. I read that this feeling can just be due to the movement of the abdominal muscles, but I wanted to tell you about it."

"It is probably just muscles. Just don't have an orgasm again until after you have the baby."

"I'm getting mixed messages. First you say it's probably something perfectly normal; then you tell me not to have orgasms."

"Well, it's up to you. Orgasms can cause premature labor at any time. I just delivered a five-pound baby last week." (Our Bodies, Ourselves reports this as "one of four unproven beliefs" about sex and pregnancy. Women who are very close to term have begun labor after orgasm, but not prematurely.)



Mary says he went on to tell her of cases where doctors deliberately induced orgasm to cause labor to begin.

A weight maniac

In spite of Slotky's evident reluctance to concern himself with "the whole woman" in any other way, he is reported to be maniacally concerned with their weight gain. Though we all know that too much weight gain puts a stress on the heart and circulation during pregnancy, Our Bodies, Ourselves says that proper nutrition and the regularity of the gain are the things to monitor. Also, a really healthy diet doesn't produce obesity.

Slotky did not monitor Mary's nutrition at all, she says. She adds, "I could've been eating three Snickers bars a day and come in under my weight limit, and he'd be delighted."

Slotky's routine (as both Mary and another woman saw it) is designed to be frightening. After the nurse weighs you in, she writes your weight on the chart and says, "Uh oh." She clips it to the exam room door. Slotky comes through the door with your chart, and stands staring at the red-circled weight notation, while cold silence reigns. Mary says that other friends have described their feelings toward a visit as "scared."

Don't bully--support

In my opinion, if an obstetrician is worried about a woman's weight, he should be looking at her lists of what she's eating in a week, analyzing them, pointing out changes she needs to make, explaining why, and supporting the changes she makes. Not bullying her. Not ignoring the reasons why she may be overeating. But that would require knowing the meaning of support.

Slotky's "hips and thighs" remark makes me think of the old days when they put us on 1000-calorie-a-day diets during pregnancy, much more to please our mates than to protect ourselves and our babies.

Mary is much happier with her new doctor, who takes time with her and talks to her at each visit "eye to eye, after I sit up and get straightened around." She wants to encourage other women not to "do what I did, go through a lot of intimidation and frustration, telling yourself, well, he's the doctor, he's busy, I'm afraid to change." That's what keeps those doctors in business.

--Phoebe Caulfield

Author's note: Mary's purpose is to encourage other women to shop around --not to get stuck with a bummer. She's right, but she was also very lucky on her second try.

Shop around? Well, I've been working the ob/gyn beat on this rag for about nine years now, and I say lots of luck.

I love my gynecologist. Some women love Slotky. Mary finally got an ob/gyn who likes her, respects her, and whose style fits with hers.

I've heard a horror story about just about every ob/gyn in town; most of them, I believe, are true. Just because one guy is holding your hand during labor today doesn't mean he ain't shoving a cold speculum up your sister tomorrow.

--P.C.



Reality check at the unemployment office

I applied for Extended Benefits (EB) of unemployment insurance the other day. I expected some bureaucratic paper-shuffling, maybe even a little hassle, but I wasn't ready to enter Cloud-Cuckooland.

With 14% unemployment in Illinois—more like 20% if you count
"discouraged workers" and those on reduced time—the government is still pretending there are whole bunches of unfilled jobs around. The basic assumption of the EB requirements is that people who need more benefits haven't looked hard enough or in the right places for those jobs. The government doesn't want to hear that there aren't enough jobs to go around.

The EB program, I was told, is designed to get people off unemployment. That's typical government doubletalk, like making more missiles to prevent war. But of course they aren't going to say they're helping people because people can't find jobs and need help. That would be an admission that the system isn't working and the government can't do much about the high unemployment problem. Better to blame the victims, as usual.

More pressure

The way the EB program does this is by increasing the pressure: make more job contacts per week, fill out more forms, widen your job search, worry more about being unemployed. They also threaten to cut you off if you don't meet these additional demands and to fine and/or imprison you if you lie by applying for non-existent jobs. (They're out there, dammit! You've just got to find them!)

The EB information sheet reads: "You must conduct an active 'systematic and sustained' search for work search designed to obtain a job during each week." As soon as someone tells me what a "search for work search" is, I'll begin. Maybe I can get a job editing governmental regulations.

To get EB, you have to fill out a separate form every two weeks (in addition to the regular unemployment claim). At the top of this extra report you see the words "Bureau of Employment Security" in bold type. The "claimant questionnaire" asks 22 questions about "ability and availability" and demands at least 3 job contacts per

Look elsewhere

You're also expected to "relax your restrictions" about the type of work you'll accept, how much pay you'll take, the hours you'll work, and how much time you're willing to travel to get to work. Of course!



Stuggle/cpf

That's why I haven't found a job. I've been concentrating on \$40,000-a-year positions that are within 5 blocks of my apartment. Guess I should look elsewhere, like Peoria or Decatur, where there are tons of jobs.

The sad reality is that I have applied for jobs that pay considerably less than I used to earn-and the employers treated me like I was crazy. All sorts of people are out of work; "relaxing your restrictions" isn't going to make you more employable. Not when more than 200 people apply for a waiter's job at Perkins restaurant.

The EB requirements also say that if you don't have a definite job lined up in 4 weeks, you'll get a job prospect classification of "not good." I don't think this means you'll have to wear a scarlet NG on your clothes, but I'm not sure. What it does mean is "any work that is within your physical and mental capabilities that you have the background to perform is suitable." Translation: you may have to take a shit job at minimum wage.

I'll take it

Fine by me. If they can convince the employer to hire me over the 325 other applicants, I'll take the job. I like to eat.

If you don't conduct an active work search or refuse to take "suitable" (shit) work, "you will be held ineligible for Extended Benefits for the week in which such failure occurred and for each week thereafter until you have worked in at least 4 weeks with earnings in each week, which when totaled, equals at least 4 times your weekly benefit amount." Shoot, if I could get a job that paid 4 times my weekly benefit amount, I wouldn't need to apply for unemployment insurance.

All this threatening and bullying is absurd. More than 11 million Americans are out of work. We don't need more forms to fill out or more pressure to look for work. What we need is more jobs!

If the government can't do anything about the lack of jobs, I suggest they relax their restrictions, take their systematic and sustained work searches, and put 'em where the EBs don't extend.

--Ferdydurke



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Fortification award

ISU more in the dark than ever

Teachers and students at Illinois State University returned to school after fall break, entered their Stevenson Hall classrooms, and reached for the light switches . . . which weren't there.

The University had installed one-hour timers, black plastic knobs, where the switches used to be. After one hour of noisy, distracting ticking, these timers automatically shut all the lights in the classroom off. They must be reset by hand for another

Physical Plant's Bob Monniger (formerly the supt. of utilities; now a part-time worker there) said that the timers cost \$7-\$10 each. For a 52-classroom building like Stevenson, that means a \$364-\$520 cost.

"They were good," said Monniger. "They got the lights shut off, which is what we wanted 'em for."

Right in the middle

They sure do. Right in the middle of class, most of the time. In Stevenson, many Monday-Wednesday and most Tuesday-Thursday courses are 75 minutes long--meaning the lights are cut off during class, consistently interrupting lecture, discussion, or writing. And most impatient, disgruntled faculty then only turn the timers partway back, unevenly, which of course throws any schedule off. This unevenness means that not only do the timers go off at unexpected moments, but the front bank of lights and the back bank of lights go off at different times.

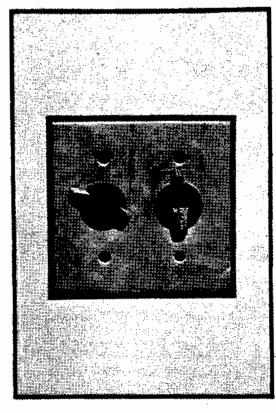
Now, the timers may teach us something important about mortality--the steady tick-tick reminding us always of the precious seconds of our lives flickering by as we listen to a lecture on the semicolon; the uncertainty of when the room will be plunged into darkness reminding us that our own short light will someday be unexpectedly snuffed out--but their purpose was to conserve energy.

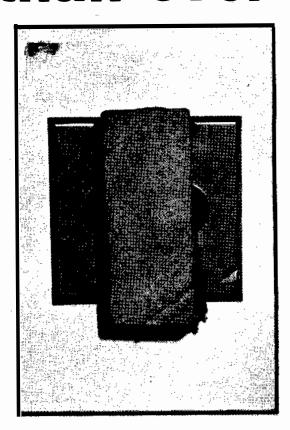
Subversion '

However, many faculty members, irritated with the noise and interruption, and indignant that they were not consulted (Monniger says that when they installed the first timers 1½ years ago, they "checked with the faculty," but these new ones were quite a surprise), have simply subverted that purpose.

Some clever soul figured out that a blackboard eraser was just the right width to stick between the two timer knobs and prop them open, eliminating both clicking and startling blackouts. The message spread quickly, both teachers and students passing the trick along.

Someone remembers, leaving the classroom, to remove the eraser and set the timer free.





ISU decided on a high-technology solution to their energy problem (on left); faculty and students discovered a lowtechnology solution to the problems of the solution (on right).

ISU teachers are not out to consciously use as much energy in their classroom lighting as possible. They probably believe in energy conservation as much as anyone.

A single memo

Which means that a simple memo, explaining how much it costs to leave the lights on in an empty room and encouraging people to be sure and turn the lights off when they leave, would probably result in a good deal of cooperation. The reminder would cost about \$10. The \$500 solution, in contrast, results in many classrooms standing empty and lit for an hour after they're used.

The \$490 saved by sending a memo instead of installing technology could finance a work-study job for some student, patrolling Stevenson and turning off unnecessary lights. Thus, a student would benefit instead of being left in the dark.

But I know things don't work that way.

The Post-Amerikan Fortification Award, a cousin of the Plastification Award, was inspired by our frequent laughs over the way some institution or bureaucracy has solved a problem by overkill--like using high technology electronic grids to keep people from stealing tacks off bulletin boards. If you have any suggestions, call or send them in.

-- Phoebe Caulfield

Plastification award

The invasion of the giant burger!

A lot of junk has been said about Illinois State University's installation of a McDonald's in the Bone Student Center.

And that's what it is. Junk.

The milk shakes have no milk in them. That's why they're called Thick Shakes. Don't you ever wonder what they have to do to a bunch of chemicals to make them puff up into sticky froth like that?

The bread has no wheat germ or bran in it. That's why it's so soft, tasteless, and insipid. That's why McDonald's never has to worry about shipping their buns all over the place--devoid of nutrition, their shelf life is amazing.

And how about the yogurt? The fresh fruit? The rye bread? Oh, you can get those at the Crock 'n Roll. Sorry, though--the Crock 'n Roll has been closing early, now that Mac's

But griping about McDonald's food is like saying how are you. I think more about McDonald's in the student center as a sign of standardization in how we live our lives, sensory flatness in what we think is good enough to eat, lack of imagination in what we think is good enough to believe.

I remember 15 years ago, the ISU Union Cage's strong, thick, greasy homemade chili. You never tasted anything like it in your life.

-- Phoebe Caulfield

Home loans diverted to parking lot

Money targeted for fixing up older homes will be used instead to tear down houses and build a parking lot, under a plan approved by Bloomington's urban renewal department.

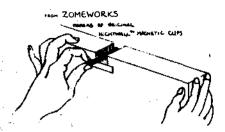
"Normally, a loan to build a parking lot would not be considered to fall within our administrative guidelines for issuing residential revolving loans," City Manager Bill Vail admitted in a memo to the city council.

But Vail recommended approval of the loan to the Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church at Oakland and Lee. The church intends to use the subsidized lowinterest loan to knock down houses at 506 W. Oakland and 703 S. Lee.

Since the land's zoning does not even permit a parking lot, the church first must secure a special use permit from the city council.

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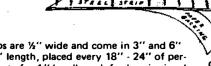


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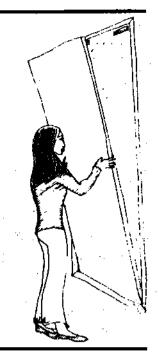
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20 6" clips for big panels \$14 postpaid

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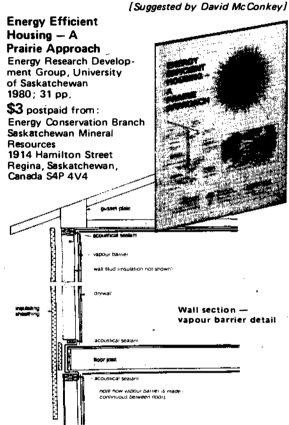
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Took me from saying, yeah, I'm going to build a superinsulated house to understanding how I'm going to do it. -Chuck Lakin



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About one-third of every 144-page issue is devoted to "access to tools" - reviews of new excellence that has turned up since this Catalog was completed. The remaining two-thirds is essays, articles, art, cartoons, poetry, stories, and anything else that qualifies as "conceptual news." The subject may be anything. Our most loyal readers seem to be scientists, artists, politicians, and media people.

There is no advertising. Nor do we sell our mailing list or accept government or foundation grants. It appears that CoEvolution is the only general interest magazine in the world supported solely by its readers. Either we're stupid or we've got something uniquely valuable.

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Thermal Shutters & Shades

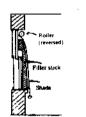
Movable Insulation

When the energy crunch came in the early seventies, and people began to realize how much heat can leak out a window on a cold night, one quick solution was to build houses with fewer windows. Like many instant answers it was a bad choice, because windows also let heat and light into a house, and are a big part of what makes a house livable or not.

Thermal Shutters & Shades

(Over 100 Schemes for Reducing Heat Loss Through Windows) William A. Shurcliff 1980; 238 pp.

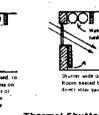
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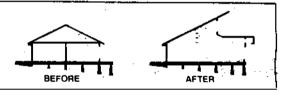


A better solution can be found in either of these new books. They are now the state of the art in a rapidly evolving field. Shutters, curtains, hinged or movable panels, interior or exterior installation - the range of choices is large, and the energy saved can easily pay for the cost of either book. -Richard Nilsen

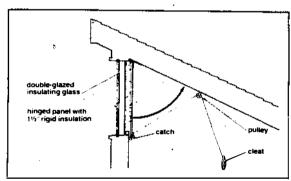


Movable Insulation (A Guide to Reducing Heating and Cooling Losses Through the Windows in Your Home)
William K. Langdon 1980; 379 pp.

\$9.95 postpaid from: Rodale Books 33 East Minor Emmaus, PA 18049 or Whole Earth Household Store



Solar clerestory retrofit



A top-hinged clestory shutter

-Movable Insulation



Whole Earth Household Store

For your convenience most of the 2026 books reviewed in The Next Whole Earth Catalog are available by mail from one central source as well as from their original suppliers. Wherever you see the phrase

or Whole Earth Household Store

under an item, that means you can order it from

Whole Earth Household Store Fort Mason Center, Building D San Francisco, CA 94123

probably at the price indicated. With each whole order add \$2 for shipping and handling — the same \$2 whether you're ordering one book or 20 (except for foreign orders).

The two advantages of ordering from the Whole

Earth Household Store are: 1) You order from one source instead of many; 2) Your order is filled very rapidly, usually within a day of receipt. For more information see the order form by page 544 and more details on page 594.

The Whole Earth Household Store itself at Fort Mason Center is very much worth a visit when you're in San Francisco, There's a map on page 594 and on the order form.

The Whole Earth Catalog has no financial relation with the Whole Earth Household Store but a great deal of mutual respect, fondness, and constant communication. The Household Store is run by the San Francisco Zen Center, who took over that task from Portola Institute (then called "The Whole Earth Truck Store," then in Menlo Park). The Zen Center has vastly improved the service.

Keeping Warm

Keeping Warm with an Ax

There are a lot of woodcutter's manuals on the market, but none I know of are as detailed or comprehensive as this one. If you read it all the way through, you'll know more about fuel wood than anyone else around except that fabled oldtimer. Woodlot management is talked

-J. Baldwin



Keeping Warm with an Ax (A Woodcutter's Manual) D. Cook

1981; 139 pp.

\$6.50 postpaid from: Universe Books 381 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016 or Whole Earth Household Store

Hoodlot Culls

Cutting them for firewood will let new growth expand.









Modpile Cutting – With the Chain saw...

Cut protruding sticks off opposite side.

will slice de Bottom skids placed to meet



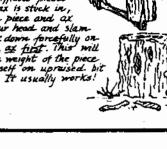
"Chopping" Blocks are more commonly used for splitting pieces having knots & other hard-to-split chunks.

again & repeat.



or other hand to split wood. If too high, the block will be unstable. If too short, it will not be so keep to use and maleo split sooner itself.

our ax is stuck in above your head and slam-than back down forcefully on-the block, as first. This will use all the weight of the piece to split itself on upraised bit of the as. It usually works!



Underground Plans Book-1 🖸

Malcolm Wells, aided by his son who is also an architect, takes us for an adventurous tour of 8 "underground" houses that could be built now. The designs are not detailed for any specific locale - you'll have to do that yourself. But the general details are there, and the usual Wells imagination is too. Even if sub-surface housing doesn't particularly interest you, the comments and justification of the decisions that shaped these designs may well prove fascinating. It's likely you'll give the book more than one glance; its floppy 11"x 22" size makes it difficult to put on a shelf to be forgotten. -J. Baldwin

Underground

Plans Book-1 (8 Large-Scale Plans and Details You Can Use in Designing a House for Your Site) Malcolm Wells and Sam Glenn-Wells 1981; 44 pp.

\$13 postpaid from: Maicolm Wells P.O. Box 1149 Brewster, MA 02631 or Whole Earth Household Store



Wood Heat Safety

Jay Shelton was among the first to do comparative testing of wood stoves and must be considered an expert of experts. In this detailed, very specific book, he considers virtually every detail (including water heating). It's a good thing he does too; the attitude of energy independence that has grown along with the increasing popularity of wood heat has also brought forth a disregard for hazard that often approaches the foolhardy. I've been in homes recently that had installations so flagrantly unsafe that I wouldn't spend the night. An added bonus to Mr. Shelton's recommendations is that he mostly refrains from scary war stories and guilt-inducing admonitions. It's just the facts you need to know, and no more or less. A commendably good job in every way: you needn't wait for a better one to come along.

Wood Heat Safety Jay W. Shelton 1979; 165 pp.

\$10.95 postpaid from: Garden Way Publishing Company Charlotte, VT 05545 or Whole Earth Household Store



My personal preference, not considering cost or convenience of installation in an existing house, is an interior masonry chimney with all its walls exposed to the living spaces. By trying to avoid smoldering fires I manage to avoid much creosote buildup, and the exposed masonry contributes considerable heat. However I have installed some prefabricated metal chimneys in my homes because of the ease of installation.

There is an unusual kind of chimney damper available for masonry chimneys serving fireplaces. The damper is at the top of the chimney and the damper's position is controlled from the fireplace inside the house. Such dampers have the potential advantage of preventing cold outdoor air from descending into and cooling the chimnev and then the house when the fireplace is not in use. It is absolutely critical that the damper never shut due to heat, breakage, or wind, when there is a fire in the fireplace. As a practical matter, such dampers should also not be damaged by chimney fires. The dampers should probably also be designed so they cannot freeze shut; people often light fires before remembering to open the damper. Until both the safety of such devices is clear and the possible beneficial effects are quantified, I would be hesitant about using them.

Solar Card

Several surveys have shown that THE most common reason for poor performance of a solar design is - believe it or not - putting the device or building in the shade. How dumb! Uh-huh . . . have you tried estimating if that tree will or will not shade the collector in January? This simple device will make that job a lot easier. It also is easier to use than many more expensive gadgets that do the same thing. Tell them where you want to use it and they'll send you the card that does the deed. J. Baldwin

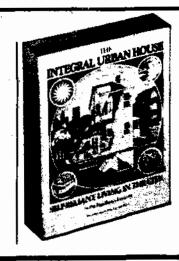
Solar Card

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The Integral Urban House

Like the Farallones Institute's Integral Urban House in Berkeley, CA, this fat book offers a basic education in the good stuff: gardening without chemicals, energy saving, solar retrofits, composting, grey water management, etc. If you've elected to be an urban citizen and not flee to the country, you'll need to know much of what is presented here. The house has given many thousands of people their first look at real people doing all the "alternative" things so often seen in the media but so rarely seen in the everyday life of most of us. The book serves in much the same way but in more detail: offering in addition to advice, a number of working plans for such things as windowbox greenhouselets. A good bibliography will serve those who desire more detailed information. The house and the book share a lack of tight economic discussion and largely ignore political aspects of the project; that's what's being worked on now. -J. Baldwin



The Integral **Urban House** (Self-Reliant Living in the City) Institute Staff 1979; 512 pp.

\$14.70 postpaid from: Farallones Institute
15290 Coleman Valley Rd. Occidental, CA 95465

Sierra Club Books Box 3886 Rincon Annex San Francisco, CA 94119 or Whole Earth

Electric blankets use about 175 to 200 watts on an intermittent basis, and using them - as opposed to heating the entire house for the purpose of keeping the bed warm can save a great deal of energy. A relatively low house temperature setting of, say, 60 degrees can be made tolerable by an electric blanket with a lightweight insulated cover. The idea is to get the heat to where it is needed. If you are going to purchase one of these appliances, get the best model available. (Check the ratings given b consumer testing services such as Consumers Unions.) Safety is an important consideration in selecting any electrical appliance, and careful shopping is therfore vital.

The shock of getting out of bed into the cold to go to the bathroom can be offset by keeping a potty or watering can near the bed or by the use of spot heaters where needed. Again the strategy is to focus on the heat needs rather than to heat the entire house.

Godfrey plays politics with nuke freeze issue

If you re looking to fill your spare time, try performing a public service by writing the perfect prescription for the "safe" local politician--a how-to guide, if you will.

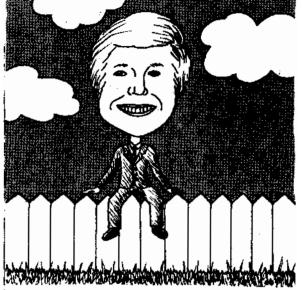
You might title it: A Fence-Sitter's Guide to Gauging Which Way the Wind Blows...or something like that.

You get the idea.

Any such project should not be undertaken without soliciting one of the foremost practitioners of the craft to write a foreword. For this task, a most worthy candidate is Normal's squeaky clean mayor and public relations flak for ISU, Richard "Dick" Godfrey.

"Dick" has been working at the fencesitter's craft for years quite successfully.

Dick is slick, all right, but every once in a while, an issue comes up that strips the mask off politicians like him and allows the rest of us fools to see the true motivations at work. When that occurs, the question that begs to be asked is: If he's so slick, why is he so obvious?



Several of us were treated to such a raw display recently at a Normal City Council session, when the topic at hand was a resolution calling for an immediate halt to the nuclear arms race.

The mayor moved fast to head off the freeze coalition's drive, publicizing

in the news media a few days earlier a substitute resolution he wanted the council to adopt instead. The "Godfrey version" (remember: steal the initiative...) was a ridiculous watered-down, do-nothing statement that was insultingly vague in its call for nuke nations to "explore the creation of treaties..."

A bold stance indeed. Some might wonder where this man was hiding during all these years since the US dropped the first big one on Japan. Can we really believe he never heard of the SALT talks?

No, he is better informed than that; there must be something else at work here.

You guessed it: giving any appearance of siding too closely with the peacemongers would anger the war-mongers among the formidable Red Scare/Reader's Digest segment of the local population.

But, straddling that fence comfortably, the calculated Godfrey started to come unglued in front of all to see. Losing that carefully honed composure, he created an incredible spectacle by arguing heatedly with our coalition spokesperson over how much time the council was going to allow for the presentation.

The scene was nothing short of embarrassing, especially after Gerlof Homan
stressed repeatedly that Godfrey had
promised him over the phone that
the coalition's view would be heard in
its entirety. So embarrassing, in
fact, that council members quickly
interceded and said that the issue was
important enough that the time should
be allowed and let's get on with it.

After the long discussion in the packed council chambers, which revealed over-whelming support from both citizens and council members for the freeze resolution, it was clear the the "Godfrey version" was a hapless failure.

Undaunted, its author attempted to save face by harping on some irrelevant, nit-picky questions about the language of the resolution--the <u>Pantagraph</u> called it "hair-splitting."

Growing tired of this senseless filibuster, or perhaps out of pity, one coalition member rose to suggest a minor wording change to placate the mayor. The only result of the change was to insure that a copy of the resolution would be sent to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, which had little to do with the people's compelling urge to tell their own government to wake up and see the insanity of its policies. The council also added that other nuke nations besides the two major powers be given the same responsibility.

The important thing was that the call for an immediate freeze on all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons remained intact, and that the voice of the people, however faint, was heard.

Not one to admit defeat, mind you, Godfrey then pulled a beauty that all would-be politicians will want to study as they learn how to make something they vehemently oppose look like it was their idea. After all his misguided efforts to stonewall the whole thing, he then said that the wording changes "address my major concerns" and that the resolution now read like he wanted it to all along.

Never mind that he went out of his way earlier to tell the council and the media "not to refer to my proposal as a 'nuclear freeze' resolution. It does not even address that question." Once it got approved, he wanted us to believe that he was all for it.

Come on Dick, you ain t that slick.

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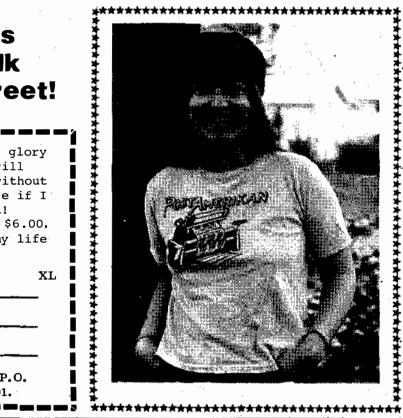
Enclosed is my check for \$6.00. Thank you. You've made my life worth living again.

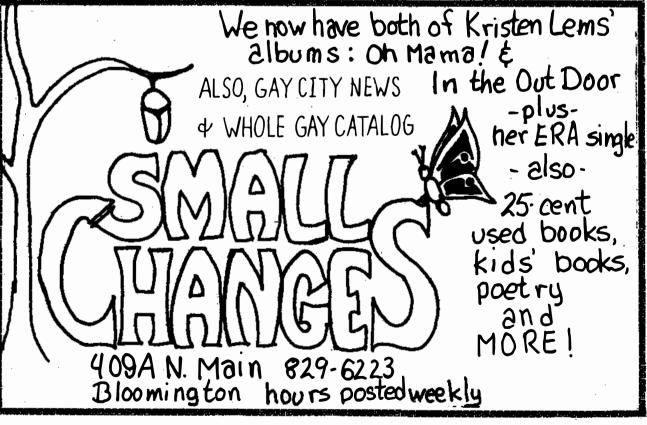
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MEG agent confesses to LSD delivery

MEG undercover drug agent Scott Kedzior committed a felony March 12, when he delivered LSD to Dan Van, a young man Kedzior was setting up for

Van was arrested several months months later for delivery of LSD to Kedzior.

In a memo to his boss, Jerry LaGrow, Agent Kedzior said he delivered the LSD "in order to preserve my identity as an undercover agent." Kedzior's confession can be found in Dan Van's court file, McLean County case 82cf230.

According to Agent Kedzior, here's how the incident occurred:

While working undercover, Kedzior says, he persuaded 19-year-old Dan Van to

serve as a go-between in a purchase of marijuana. Kedzior and Van drove to a location on West Jefferson St. While Agent Kedzior waited in the car, Van went into the house, with Kedzior's money, to buy some pot for Kedzior.

According to Kedzior, Van returned to the car, saying the occupants of the house had no pot, but did have LSD. Kedzior wanted 10 hits of LSD.

According to Kedzior, Van returned to the car and turned over 10 hits of LSD he had purchased inside the house. Van was busted for allegedly delivering the 10 hits of LSD to Kedzior. The people in the house were not busted.

After turning over the 10 hits of

LSD, Van allegedly asked if he could have one of the hits for himself. That's when the MEG agent became a felon himself, illegally delivering

When giving testimony before the grand jury which indicted Dan Van for the delivery of LSD, Agent Kedzior neglected to mention his own little breach of the law.

The incident illustrates MEG's screwed-up priorities. If anyone was making any money from the LSD sale, it was the people who lived in the house. But MEG never went after them. MEG only busted the intermediary, the young man who was simply doing a favor for the MEG agent.

MEG supposedly exists in order to stop drugs like LSD from reaching young people.

But in this case, according to MEG's own story, a 19-year-old got a hit of LSD only because of MEG's misguided drug investigation. And he got the LSD directly from a MEG agent.

Needless to say, Agent Scott Kedzior has not yet been charged for the crime. He's still out there protecting our young people from profiteering drug dealers.

Narcs turn new trick

The narcotics agents in the Illinois Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) have added a new routine to their bag of tricks.

The narcs used to limit their activities to buying drugs, or trying to buy drugs from suspected dealers.

The new twist: In a mid-November bust, DCI arrested two central Illinois men for conspiring to buy marijuana--from DCI agents themselves!

U.S. Attorney Larry Mackey told the <u>Pantagraph</u> that such "reverse sting" operations have recently been upheld in court decisions.

More snitches revealed



<u>David Birchie</u>, pictured here, worked as MEG Confidential Source #328.

Steven R. Shurtz, formerly of El Paso, worked for the Illinois Division of Criminal Investigation as Confidential Source 80J2385. According to information in a McLean County Court file, Shurtz became a snitch after he got caught selling drugs in Woodford County. He set up at least one Bloomington resident for a small pot bust.

Ray Baize also has worked as an informer for the Illinois DCI, according to testimony which emerged in a recent McLean County trial.

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THE DISARMAMENT CALENDAR FOR 1983 PO Box 6367, Syracuse NY 13217 (315) 474-113: Post-Amerikan

Vol. 11, No. 8

December 1982-January 1983

Page 10.

Students for a **Free Palestine**

A new student organization is forming at ISU. Students for a Free Palestine held its first meeting last month. SFP will be a group committed to raising support for and expressing solidarity with the struggles of the Palestinian people for national independence.

Its primary purpose will be to explain to fellow students and community members that continued US support of Israeli settler-colonialism is contrary to the best interests of the American people.

Our second meeting will be held in mid-January. For more information about SFP, call Ruth at 452-3174 or Rose Mary at 452-6180.

Christmas party for children of unemployed

Clowns, cartoons, gymnastics, and a visit from Santa are all on the program on Saturday, December 18, at Bloomington High School, for a Christmas Party open to all children whose parents are out-of-work.

The program is jointly sponsored by the Bloomington and Normal Trades and Labor Assembly (AFL-CIO) and the Association of Commerce and Industry.

The program is open to any family, whether one or both parents are unemployed. Every child attending will receive a "grab-bag" of goodies on the way out, all donated by a variety of local organizations, unions

Free Champagne

Punch



A small but mighty concert

On November 1st and 2nd, Bloomington-Normal was treated to a rare delight. Feminist, singer, songwriter, Carolyn McDade was in town on a nationwide tour promoting ideas of peace and justice through songs and storytelling. The little-publicized event drew a small but mighty audience. Carolyn proved equally adept playing piano, dulcimer, and autoharp.

Many of her songs dealt with women's struggles, especially third world women. She sang some very moving songs in Spanish, and even though I am not very well versed in the language, the content came across loud and

After the concert she told me that she was doing the tour strictly on a noncontractual basis, depending on the generosity of the people who attend her concerts to finance the tour. She also stated, "When you've given up hope, do what I'm doing."

What she is doing is inviting people to share basic human experiences. In one song, You Have Touched a Rock, she invites the audience to repeat the title after naming women very influential in the Women's Movement, such as Theresa Kane or Barbara Jordan. There were songs with touches of hu-

Open 8 pm - till 2:30



Tickets \$12.00 - only in advance at Fink's

only 85 will be sold



More Bible cuts

Dear Post:

Here is my check for a "My Sister the Punk Rocker" t-shirt plus a \$4 contribution.

- I also include entries in your biblical abridgement contest:
- 1. Delilah was an overexuberant, conservative barber.
- 2. Joshua was a fantastic trumpet player.
- 3. Pharoah released the Jewish slaves because God made his Mazda break down.
- 4. Saul was blinded on the road to Damascus by a pair of 45¢ Christmas
- 5. Saul changed his name to Paul for professional reasons.

Bob Porter



Hush! This is a porno store

Dear Post:

I've put off this letter to the editor for two months now. The situation happened some time ago, now, but I was wise enough to take the time to make notes on it at the time it happened. Enough with the excuses, you say? I feel it's important to explain that just rereading the incident a month later reminded me of the anger I felt the night I was practically asked to leave an adult bookstore.

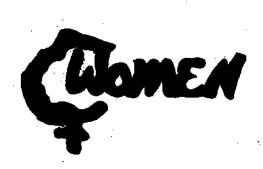
So I've decided to share something with my brothers and sisters that really raised my consciousness.

Browsing among the new titles of gay men's literature at a rather conservative adult emporium near the heart of Bloomington's sinful and shameful downtown. I happened to recognize two friends entering. Not having seen either man in several weeks (even with the abundance of gay-related social events in the twin cities, I still find myself living a hermit's existence), I quickly returned the copy of White Punk Hookers on Dope to the paperback rack and greeted the two men.

The next ten minutes or so were like anyone else's experience when catching up with a friend in a public marketplace. Eventually the conversation led to talk of religion., politics, and finally zeroed in on the Lebanon situation (this was middle September or so).

"Something the matter, Gentlemen?"

We all three froze. None of us had ever heard anyone use full voice in an adult bookstore.



If you have been raped, sexually attacked, or assaulted, call us for legal, medical and psychological assistance, referrals and alternatives

Call PATH
827-4005
and ask for the
RAPE CRISIS CENTER

The rather conservative adult emporium attendant was looking straight at us. (He was also looking directly at us. which made his straight looks all the more imposing.)

"If you're just talking, would you mind taking it outside?"

Why do they always have to ask questions rather than state policy? I was aquiver with apologies as I fumbled to leave the place. When asked questions, I always behave like a grown up has just scolded me. I behave like I am five.

This bothers me now that I think about it. I pop quarters into their dirty movie slots. I've paid their ridiculous prices for little bottles of "room deodorizers" that cost half as much in the big city. And though I have no use for magazines of two-dimensional idols, I have purchased newspapers from them, only because I live in a society that not only treats us like children to be disciplined, but also as a group so subversive that our political communications need to be categorized with pornography.

It was a funny situation. I laugh about the circumstances, about Lebanon being the topic as he asks "what's the matter?", and about how quick I was to behave like a good little "lesser" in his society.

It's all very funny.

Steve Kleiser

Prisoner wants 'real' letters

Dear Post Amerikan:

I am very happy to be getting your paper. You get down and unmask the real criminals in Washington—the war pigs that make the Specks and Gaceys look like rank amateurs and the pinheads that call themselves the moral majority that think life should be like the Waltons. Well, I'm glad to see that there are more people that refuse to buy the bull that they are trying to unload on the sheep that are called the masses.

I myself fell victim to the pirates that call themselves MEG agents. I could not come up with the ransom they demanded, so I went to prison. As you know, money talks in the land of the free

I would like to write someone that's sincere and real. I'm 30 years old. I like music, all kinds of books, movies, some sports, good food. I have brown hair, hazel eyes. I'm Italian, 5' 7". Like the song by the Stones says, "Waiting on a Friend." Have a year left to do.

Yours truly, James DiGiacoma, A-71417 P.O. Box 711 Menard, IL 62259

If you feel moved to write us a letter, go right ahead, and we'll probably put it in.

If you don't want it published, please say so in the letter.



Letters
Radical therapist/cpf

Reader defends Bible

To the authors of "Cut down the Bible":

I see from this column that some of the <u>Post</u> staff have no small amount of both disrespect and disdain for a book which they obviously consider foolish—the Bible. Let me pose a problem to the staff:

Suppose there are three groups traveling in a forest. None of the groups knows the way out. One group, however. has realized it is lost and in searching through the wilderness comes across a second group, who, in response to the other's earnest search, laugh at, ridicule and make the lost ones the butt of many jokes. Indeed, the lost group is made to look foolish. Then the lost group comes upon a third group. The last group is not exactly sure how to get out of the wilderness, but they sincerely wish the lost group luck. They do not ridicule them for being lost, nor do they poke fun at them.

What I would like to know from your staff is: Which of these three groups is really playing the fool?

Marjorie Kinsella, Naturopath Bloomington

One of the authors of "Cut down the Bible" replies:

Marjorie Kinsella's parable contains.so many unexplained assumptions that it's impossible to take it as a serious criticism of real-life conflicts. For one thing, she assumes that the "lost group" is accurate in its presumption of being "lost"--and that's what it always seems to come down to: we're right and you're wrong. It's been my experience that the "lost group" are usually quite sure they're not lost at all and instead of "earnestly" searching for an answer (way, path, solution), as Ms. Kinsella presents them, they're usually spending most of their time trying to get (force) the rest of us to admit that we're the "lost" ones and should accept their answer (way, path. solution) and be "saved."

As for ridicule and joke making: when the bible-quoters and bible-toters quit heaping scorn and condemnation on my life-style, then I probably won't be motivated to defend myself with satire.

Sanders breaks hand on suspect's head

Bloomington patrolman Tom Sanders broke his hand Oct. 31, when he slugged 18year-old Brian Dietrich in the head.

Dietrich, who was knocked unconscious on the police station's floor, spent four days in the hospital with head injuries.

According to police reports, Dietrich had been arrested (not by Sanders) for illegal consumption of alcohol and driving while intoxicated. Sanders was one of several cops in the booking room. At one point, reports said, Dietrich shoved Sanders, who responded by punching.

David Butler, Dietrich's attorney, told the Post-Amerikan that he intends to file a civil suit against Officer Sanders. But the suit will wait until the disposition of the criminal charges against Dietrich. Besides the alcohol raps, Dietrich also faces a battery charge for allegedly shoving Sanders.

"Dietrich's attorney admits that his client shoved Sanders." Bloomington Police Chief Donald Story told the Post-Amerikan, "but he apparently feels that Sanders overreacted."

"I'm not sure I concur with that opinion," the chief continued. "My men don't have to put up with getting shoved around the booking room. On the TRYING TO HIT MY FIST WITH YER FACE EH? THAT'S AGGRAV-



other hand, there are other ways to subdue someone.'

"As I'm sure Sanders knows now, hitting someone in the head is not the best way to restrain them," the chief concluded.

According to Chief Story, there were three cops in the booking room, but only Sanders got into a physical confrontation with Dietrich. Story says the three cops reported that Dietrich

was very drunk, belligerent, and verbally abused the officers. Chief Story said Dietrich was challenging the cops to take off their belts and fight one on one.

None of the cops seemed to take Dietrich's challenges seriously enough, though, to restrain him. Story agreed that police are expected to be capable of enduring a lot of verbal abuse, especially from an intoxicated person, without losing control or resorting to excess force.

With three cops in the booking room, why did Dietrich choose to shove Sanders? Is there a pattern in Sanders' behavior that invites physical confrontation?

According to his internal investigation, Story said, Sanders did not say anything to provoke Brian Dietrich into shoving him.

Dietrich's attorney, David Butler, seemed surprised that Story had no evidence of Sanders' verbal provocation. But he said he did not want to comment until after he files a civil suit against Sanders and the City of Bloomington.

"I don't think Sanders was out of line on this one," Chief Story told the Post-Amerikan, "but I do think he used some bad judgment."

Officer Sanders should be fired

Post-Amerikan

During his 5½ years on the Bloomington police force, Tom Sanders has literally left his mark on too many people.

Police reports and court files document the treatment Sanders has been dishing out over the years, from verbal abuse and minor roughness to head bashings, beatings and even a shooting.

●Tom Sanders broke his own hand when he punched 18-year-old Brian Dietrich in the head Oct. 31, 1982. Dietrich spent four days hospitalized for head injuries.

●Tom Sanders whapped Alan Mann in the head with a flashlight and in the face with his fist July 15, 1982, according to Sanders' own report. Mann, who got a broken nose, was being arrested for drinking a beer in the parkway in front of his home.

●Tom Sanders and the City of Bloomington were named as defendants in a \$9½ million suit filed last July on behalf of Charles Vasquez, the innocent man shot by Sanders at the Regal 8

Got more info?

If you have more information about Patrolman Tom Sanders, call the Post-Amerikan at 828-7232 and leave a message on our answering machine. You can also reach some Post-Amerikan folks at 828-6885.

Motel in August, 1980. After reading a 200-page report on the shooting, State's Attorney Ron Dozier said he had "misgivings" about Sanders' judgment, but no charges would be filed.

●Tom Sanders used excessive force while arresting Luella Winston on May 26, 1980, according to a written ruling by Judge James Knecht. Finding Ms. Winston not guilty of aggravated battery, Knecht said her use of force to defend herself against Sanders was "reasonable and justifiable" under the circumstances.

●Sanders' arrest of John Trice for intimidation and disorderly conduct was unlawful, a judge ruled after an Aug. 1980 bench trial. But Trice was found guilty of resisting the illegal arrest. Testimony in the trial transcript suggests that Sanders' behavior (including using racial slurs) helped provoke an incident. (See next issue for the full story of this incident.)

•Michael Keathley was found not guilty of resisting arrest after a 1980 bench trial where he testified that officers Joe Rusk and Tom Sanders held him down and hit him numerous times with a sap. A companion charge that Keathley committed aggravated battery against Tom Sanders was dismissed for no probable cause.

* * * * *

In some of these incidents. Sanders may have been provoked in some way. In some cases, the defendants may have been "mouthing off." Certainly some of the defendants were drinking. Some of them may not be nice people. Maybe some of them "deserved it."

But that's not the point. No one claims that Sanders barges into church services looking for someone to beat

A cop is expected to take an intense amount of verbal abuse without losing his temper. On those occasions when a cop is authorized to use force, he is supposed to apply only the minimal amount of force necessary to protect himself and subdue his suspect--whether the suspect "deserved" an ass-whipping or not.

Tom Sanders goes out into the same scary, complicated tangled mess of highly emotional situations that other cops go into.

But other cops don't seem to leave so obvious a trail of bruised bodies and broken bones.

It's time for that trail to end. ●

Articles about Patrolman Sanders were written by Mark Silverstein.

Sanders shoots innocent man; city faces \$9.5 million lawsuit

Pekin attorney Charles Thomas is suing the City of Bloomington for \$9½ million on behalf of Charles Vasquez, the innocent man shot by patrolman Tom Sanders on Aug. 23, 1980.

Vasquez is suffering permanent brain damage from the shooting, which took place at the Regal 8 Motel in Bloom-

Sanders apparently thought he was shooting at men fleeing from an armed kidnapping. As it turned out, no kidnapping had taken place. No felony had even occurred. And the men were not armed.

The police department took no action against Sanders. Lewis DeVault, Acting Chief at the time, told the Pantagraph he "was not uncomfortable with the incident." He later characterized the shooting as "totally justified."

State's Attorney Ron Dozier said in 1980 that there was no evidence that Sanders had violated any laws in the shooting. "But I do have some misgivings about the judgment Sanders used in the shooting," Dozier told the Pantagraph.

Dozier based his opinion on a 200-page report compiled by state police agents who conducted a major investigation of the shooting.

Whitewash

That investigation was a "whitewash," according to Vasquez's attorney, Charles Thomas. "They never interviewed two key witnesses, both of whom have told my investigator that Sanders had no reason to fire his weapon," Thomas said.

Sanders is legally in the clear, according to State's Attorney Dozier, because the officer believed he was firing at people fleeing from a forcible felony. Even though no such felony (kidnapping) took place, Sanders' belief that it did was enough to make the shooting legal.

What happened

Here's how attorney Charles Thomas recounted the incident at the Regal 8:

Charles Vasquez was working for a company which moves crews from town to town, painting large structures like water towers, TV antennas, and bridges. Vasquez was staying at the Regal 8, where he met Ken Heistand, who worked

on another crew for the same company.

While in Bloomington, Heistand developed an affair with Debra Smith. She stayed with Heistand at the motel. She planned to travel on to Texas

But Heistand and Smith had an argument Friday night, and she tried to leave. Heistand hid her car keys, forcing her to stay until the next day, the day of the shooting.

On Saturday afternoon, Vasquez went out to get hamburgers for him and Heistand.

Meanwhile, Debra Smith called a friend on the telephone. The friend called police.

The report became distorted by the time it reached the police. Police were

told that Debra Smith had been kidnapped by armed men.

Hamburgers

Vasquez returned with the hamburgers and sat in the car. Heistand was leaning on the driver's side of the car, eating his hamburger and talking with Vasquez. The keys to Debra Smith's car were hanging out of Heistand's pocket.

Smith came out of the motel room, grabbed her keys from Heistand, and took off around a corner of the building.

"That's how things stood as Shotgun Sanders arrived on the scene," according to attorney Thomas.

Sanders emerged from his squad car, shotgun in hand. Debra Smith saw Sanders, told him she was all right, and that she had her car keys back.

"About this time," Thomas said, "Ken Heistand comes around the corner, armed with a MacDonald's hamburger,"

Heistand was on probation in Missouri. Being in Illinois was a probation violation.

Heistand turned around and ran as soon as he saw the cop. Vasques, meanwhile, didn't see any of

this, according to Thomas. Heistand jumped in the car and told Vasquez to take off. He did.

"Then Shotgun Sanders comes racing around the corner," Thomas continued. 'He yells 'Halt' and then boom--he shoots. That's how quick he shot, according to a maid and the desk cler

"Sanders saw the car," Thomas said.

"He saw the license, and he knew there were more squad cars coming from all over. He didn't have to shoot to stop that vehicle."

No weapon

Sanders' second shotgun blast hit Charles Vasquez in the head. The car went out of control and crashed.

No weapon was ever found in the car, nor was a weapon found among the possessions of Vasquez or Heistand.

No charges were ever filed against

Debra Smith said she did not want to file charges against Ken Heistand. But State's Attorney Ron Dozier charged him anyway, with illegal restraint and battery (for allegedly striking Smith during their quarrel.) Dozier subsequently had to drop the charges for lack of evidence. ●

Sanders shooting victim permanently disabled

When Bloomington patrolman Tom Sanders shot the wrong man on Aug. 23, 1980, he got off without even a reprimand.

But 26-year-old Charles Vasquez will be living with the consequences of Sanders' nervous trigger finger for the rest of his life.

Vasquez has permanent brain damage from the wounds inflicted by Sanders' impulsive shotgun blasts.

Vasquez is "severely, totally and permanently disabled," according to a medical report obtained by the Post-Amerikan.

After the shooting, Vasquez spent several months in a Peoria hospital, racking up a bill over \$60,000. At the end of 1980, Vasquez was released to the care of his sister, Connie Leyba, back home in Denver, Colorado.

frightened."

though he'd never been in the service." she said. "That's where he thought he was shot."

"It was so hard for my brother to start talking to people again," she continued, "which is so unusual for my brother, because he's so happy-golucky. Everybody likes my brother. He's very easy to get along with."

"He used to be such an independent person, but now he has to depend on someone all the time," she said. "It's like having a child of my own, but after all he is my brother," Ms. Leyba explained.

The medical report says Vasquez will not be able to earn his own living

on his sister, who earns slightly above minimum wage as a retail cashier. "He's also got a little welfare from

Vasquez has been financially dependent

the state," Connie Leyba explained, "but not really that much. It just covers the bare essentials."

"He used to be able to work and spend his own money however he wanted. Now he has to hope that I can give him some," Ms. Leyba said.

The shooting severely damaged Vasquez's sight, leaving him only a 10-degree angle of vision in his right eve. He'll never be able to drive, though a

medical report says "Somehow he manages on public transportation."

"The patient's severe cognitive and reasoning problems and severe memory deficits preclude any vocational potential in the future," the medical report says, "and this necessitates he live in some type of supervised setting."

"His thinking is messed up," Connie Leyba explained. "And sometimes he hallucinates."

A Denver court declared Vasquez incompetent to manage his affairs last spring; his sister Connie Leyba was appointed as guardian and conservator.

"I don't understand how a person like Sanders can sleep at night," Ms. Leyba said. "Someone has to take this person off the streets."

Time to be movin' on

In spite of Tom Sanders' record of confrontatory and sometimes violent episodes, his 5½ years on the Bloomington police force represents, in one sense, a period of relative stability in the 30-year-old cop's spotted law enforcement career.

It's the longest stretch of time that he's ever held down the same cop job.

By the time Sanders signed up with Bloomington in 1977, he'd already worked as a cop for three different law enforcement agencies. In between some

of the jobs, he worked as a security guard at Mennonite Hospital.

Sanders lasted two years as a Pontiac cop. But he only lasted four months with the McLean County Sheriff's Dept. He was a Clinton cop only two weeks.

We don't know why Sanders left some of those police jobs. Maybe it was just time to be movin' on.

Maybe it's that time again. How about it, Tom?

"He only weighed 107 pounds when he got out of the hospital," Connie Leyba told the Post-Amerikan. "He had terrible nightmares. He woke up so

"He would think he was in Vietnam, even

Sanders bashes suspect

While on "routine patrol" last July 15, Bloomington patrolman Tom Sanders turned a commonplace occurrence into a major event.

The commonplace occurrence: a man carrying an open beer can in his own front yard.

The major event: Tom Sanders beating the man with flashlight and fists, calling him "nigger," breaking his nose, and hauling him off to jail in front of a growing gathering of outraged eyewitnesses.

Sanders' July 15 arrest of Alan Mann at 304 N. Oak received a little publicity last summer as the subject of a short-lived investigation by the Illinois Attorney General's office. But that probe--based on a complaint that Sanders had used excessive force, racial slurs and violated Mann's civil rights--never went anywhere. The Attorney General said his office had no jurisdiction to pursue the complaint.

The Post-Amerikan investigated, interviewing Alan Mann himself and eyewitness Dan Van. Their account contains several major differences from Officer Sanders' version. And as the adjoining story shows, even Sanders' sanitized rendition of the events still raises questions about his judgment as a police officer.

Vol. 11, No. 8

Hot summer night

July 15 was a hot summer evening in Bloomington. After playing cards for a while at his next door neighbor's house on Oak St., Alan Mann stepped outside to cool off. He was carrying what was left of the beer he'd been drinking.

A couple of friends drove by and stopped in the street. Mann walked out and talked to them for a minute or two, standing in the street.

As he was walking back to his yard, Mann says that Tom Sanders pulled up in his squad car. Sanders told Mann it was illegal to carry the open beer in the street.

Mann says he told Sanders something like, "All right, you told me. Keep going."

As Sanders pulled away, Mann went up on his front porch. Since the remains of his beer were too hot, Mann decided to pitch the can. It was garbage night, and the garbage cans were already on the curb, only a few feet from Mann's porch. Mann walked up to the curb to drop his beer can into the garbage.

"Up against the car"

According to Mann, Sanders (who'd been waiting at the corner) backed his car up the street and jumped out. Sanders snatched the can out of Mann's hand, ordering him to "get up against the car."

Mann says he asked what he'd done

Sanders being watched closely, chief says

In an interview with the Post-Amerikan, Bloomington Police Chief Donald Story said he was "definitely aware" that there may be a pattern of aggressive behavior in the conduct of patrolman Tom Sanders.

The chief said he is conducting an internal investigation of Sanders "to see if this is a guy who winds up in the right place at the wrong time, or whether we have an overly aggressive police officer."

Story has investigated only two incidents involving Sanders: the violent July 15 arrest of Alan Mann, and the Oct. 31 punching of Brian Dietrich (see adjoining stories).

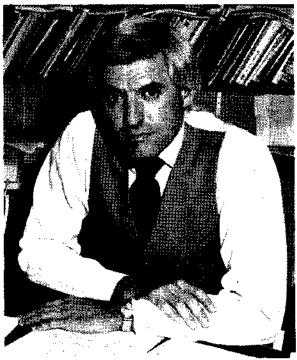
Both investigations have been hampered somewhat because attorneys have not permitted their clients to give statements while charges are still pending.

Even so, Story's investigation of both incidents provides evidence that Sanders is indeed overly aggressive. But the chief's conclusions so far seem to let the officer off the hook.

The punching

"I thought the latest incident would be the straw that broke the camel's back," Chief Story said, referring to Sanders' Oct. 31 right hook that knocked 18-year-old Brian Dietrich to the booking room floor. Sanders broke his own hand; Dietrich was hospitalized four days with head injuries.

But after reviewing reports from his internal investigators, Story said "I'm not inclined to think Sanders was



ABOVE: Police Chief Donald Story

out of line on this one. But I do think he used some bad judgment."

Shooting is "closed book"

Story's evaluation sounds remarkably similar to State's Attorney Ron Dozier's comments on Sanders in 1980, after Sanders shot the wrong man at the Regal 8 Motel. Dozier told the Pantagraph he "had some misgivings about the judgment Sanders used."

Dozier said he would pass his opinion on to Lewis DeVault, who was acting police chief at the time.

State's Attorney Dozier's criticisms didn't make it into Patrolman Sanders' file, according to Chief Story.

"I'm not sure I would have reacted the same way Tom did in that motel incident," Story said. "But since this occurred just before I became police chief, I wanted to consider the issue a closed book."

Flashlight beating

Story said he remembered the 1980 shooting incident when he first became concerned about Sanders, which was in the summer of 1982. That was when Story learned that the Attorney General had received a complaint from Alan Mann's mother, Sarah Spicer.

Ms. Spicer charged that Sanders used racial slurs, excessive force and violated her son's civil rights when arresting him for drinking in the parkway in front of his home July 15.

Story ordered an internal investigation. But Alan Mann wouldn't talk to police until his attorney OK'd it.

Sanders' own report admits that he struck Alan Mann with flashlight and fists in front of a crowd of witnesses.

That report itself should be enough to raise serious questions about Sanders' conduct and judgment. But Chief Story told the Pantagraph that his investigation turned up no evidence for taking action against Sanders.

Suspect beaten with sap

In his 1980 bench trial for resisting arrest, Michael Keathley testified that officers Tom Sanders and Joe Rusk held him down and beat him with a sap.

Keathley was acquitted. A companion charge that Keathley committed aggravated battery against Officer Sanders was dismissed for no probable cause.

The Post-Amerikan was unable to locate Keathley. But the limited information (there's no trial transcript) in Keathley's court file suggests that the incident bears further investigation.

Here are some quotations from Judge James Knecht's ruling:

"Defendant contends he did not struggle or resist after the officers entered the room, because the rush of officers through the door when entry was forced knocked him to the floor.

"Defendant contends he was unable to struggle or resist, and was in fact struck numerous times on the head with a sap by one of the officers.

"The officers contend the defendant struggled and resisted their efforts to subdue him after they gained entry.

"Our disapproval of the defendant's attitude and conduct (prior to the struggle--P-A) however, does not make him guilty of the offense charged."

Probe continuing

When I mentioned other incidents in Sanders' history, Chief Story said he was not aware of them. But he made no effort to write down names of former defendants who could contribute information to an investigation of Sanders' record.

Nevertheless, Chief Story insists that such an investigation is going on.

"Tom's work is going to be watched closely," Chief Story said. "Tom and his supervisor both know he is the subject of an internal investigation right now."

"I don't want to overreact and hurt the guy's career," the chief explained. "On the other hand, I don't want the guy to go out and hurt someone else."

with flashlight, fists

Vol. 11, No. 8

wrong and says he never got an answer to the question.

Dan Van was watching from only a few feet away. He says Sanders started pulling on Mann, twisting his arm. "Alan kept asking 'What did I do? Talk to me. Tell me what I did,' and Sanders just kept pulling, saying 'Get in. Get in.'"

Mann says he was never told he was under arrest. He denies trying to pull away from Sanders-he thinks Sanders hadn't even touched him by this point.

As more neighbors came out to watch the hullabaloo, Sanders got back in his squad car and called in for reinforcements. Then he emerged from the squad carrying a long flashlight.

Flashlight

"He came out with the flashlight and snatched Alan by the neck again," Dan Van told the Post-Amerikan. saw Sanders' arm. It looked like Sanders was looking for the right blow. I've been in boxing so I can see that. I know what it looks like when they're looking for the right blow. I yelled 'Watch out, he's going to hit you.'"

Mann remembers Sanders grabbing him by the collar, ripping his shirt and breaking a gold chain he wore around his neck.

As soon as Mann heard his friend's warning, Sanders swung the flashlight. It crashed into the left side of Mann's head, then flew out of Sanders' grip. The flashlight landed 10-15 feet away.

"Then Sanders hit me with his fist," Mann said. He thinks Sanders punched him three times. The blows gave him a broken nose.

Mann emphasized that he never moved against Sanders, even after being struck. "When the flashlight flew out of his hands, I knew I could take advantage of it and hit him, but I didn't because I knew I'd get another charge," Mann said.

But Sanders threw the extra charges on anyway. Mann is charged with resisting arrest, battery and aggravated battery.

"I never resisted arrest," Mann said. Mann says he was never told he was under arrest until the two back-up policemen arrived. At that time, he went along willingly.

"Even if he did resist arrest," one of Mann's friends said, "it sure wasn't aggravated battery. And he didn't deserve to get hit."

On the way to the police station, Mann says he told Sanders something like, "you know, you're wrong for what you did; I didn't do anything."

"Just shut up, you nigger, you bitch, you bitch," Sanders yelled back, according to Mann.

Mann says that Sanders got hot with him again in the booking room, as they argued about what had happened. He says that Sanders angrily started to come at him across a desk, but was restrained by other cops. At one point, Mann said, another officer asked Sanders to leave.

Mann said Officer Bill Rusk was

RIGHT: Alan Mann



sympathetic. As one of the two backup patrolmen sent to the scene, Rusk had undoubtedly observed the genuinely outraged mood of the eyewitnesses.

Cops know

"Everybody down here knows Sanders has a tendency to go off on people," Rusk said, according to Mann. "If I were you I'd plead not guilty," Rusk reportedly advised, "because everybody knows how Sanders is."

Mann said Rusk encouraged him to talk to the police chief and file a complaint against Sanders. Mann says Rusk even offered to provide testimony about the scene in the booking room if it became necessary.

When contacted by the Post-Amerikan, Bill Rusk denied making these statements to Alan Mann.

Mann said his attorney advised against signing a complaint against Sanders until the other charges are settled.

What started as an overzealous enforcement of the public drinking ordinance developed into a beating, a broken nose, and a pack of additional bogus charges.

If it hadn't been Tom Sanders, it probably wouldn't have happened.

Cop's report admits questionable conduct

Patrolman Tom Sanders' own version of his arrest of Alan Mann contains enough evidence to raise serious questions about the police officer's judgment and use of excessive force.

Here's how Sanders reported the arrest:

While on "routine patrol," Sanders saw a black male (Alan Mann) in the middle of Oak St. with a beer. Sanders told the man it was illegal to drink in the street.

Mann replied "OK, man, move on."

Sanders drove on, but watched Mann continue to drink as he walked to the parkway. Sanders backed up and said "I said you can't drink in the street."

"I'm on my own property," Mann said, according to Sanders' report.

When Sanders said the parkway was city property, Mann continued to drink "in front of the officer," the report says.

Sanders took the beer and attempted to arrest Mann, but he resisted by pulling away, the report says.



Since a crowd of 10-15 people was gathering, Sanders said he went back into his squad car and called for assistance.

Without waiting for the back-up to arrive, Sanders got back out and tried again to arrest Mann. Mann slapped Sanders' arms and elbowed him, the report says.

"As other people attempted to interfere with the arrest, the officer pulled the suspect away, and as he tried to break free he was struck by the officer's flashlight," the report says.

"The suspect was then struck with the officer's fist and was subdued and cuffed as assistance arrived," the report concludes.

Police Chief Donald Story hasn't heard Alan Mann's side of the incident yet. But even reading just Tom Sanders report, the police chief should be asking some of these questions:

If Alan Mann was in his own front yard or even in the parkway in front of his house, should Sanders have made an arrest for such a technical ordinance violation?

If Sanders felt the gathering crowd made it necessary to call for assistance, why didn't he wait for the back-up to arrive before making his second attempt to arrest Mann?

Are blows from fists and flashlights an appropriate amount of force in this situation?

In light of Tom Sanders' entire record, here's the most significant question Chief Story should ask: if the officer on the scene had not been Tom Sanders, would the public drinking question have erupted into a major confrontation?

Sanders used excessive force

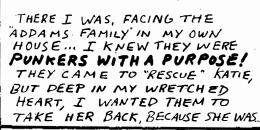
Tom Sanders used excessive force in arresting Luella Winston, Judge James Knecht ruled after a bench trial in Oct. 1980.

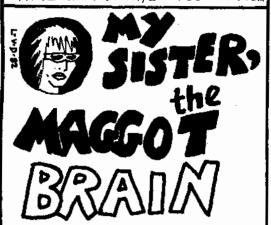
In finding Ms. Winston not guilty of aggravated battery and resisting a police officer, Knecht ruled that she was entitled to use force to defend herself and cause the officer to cease Ms. Winston suffered from bruises his conduct.'

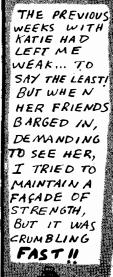
The woman had fallen down while handcuffed, but Sanders dragged her along by pulling on the chain between the two cuffs.

According to Judge Knecht, Winston's biting Sanders was "reasonable and justifiable" under the circumstances.

and cuts on her wrists, according to a Pantagraph story.

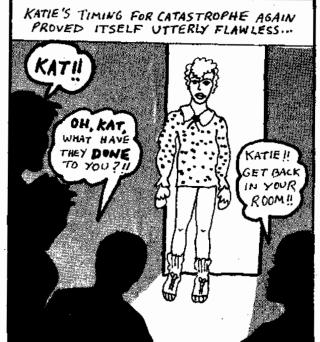




















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Pigeon trappers use cruel methods

Last October, George, a Normal resident, noticed a pigeon in a cage on top of his neighbor's house. Previously there had been a representative of the Pigeon Eliminating Company from Downers Grove asking him and his neighbors for permission to put a pigeon trap on their houses.

George saw that the pigeon in the cage was being used as bait to trap other pigeons. The pigeon was left with some corn to munch on, but the trap was checked only once per week and George thought that that may be in violation of animal anti-cruelty laws. He talked to Al Holzman, the Director of Bloomington Unlimited, who hired the Pigeon Eliminating Company to trap the pigeons in Normal, and to Dennis Smith, the Sales Director of the Pigeon Eliminating Company. George told them that he felt it was cruel to keep a pigeon locked in a small cage for at least a week at a time.

After five days the trap was removed because of George's protests. Dennis Smith told George that if he hadn't complained, all the pigeons in the area would have been trapped within six weeks. But it would be at the expense



of the pigeons used for bait, and who knows what they do with the pigeons they've trapped? Somehow I doubt that they are taken out to the country and set free.

I contacted Al Holzman, attempting to discover why a Bloomington organization hired a company from Downers Grove to trap a few pigeons in Normal. Mr. Holzman seemed very defensive and a bit hostile regarding the pigeon trapping. Apparently he "heard" about this pigeon problem and decided to take action,

although why he didn't refer the problem to a Normal authority, he didn't explain.

Mr. Holzman also said that an ordinance was passed two years ago regarding the trapping of pigeons in Bloomington-Normal. I talked to a woman at the Mayor's office who told me that as far as she knew no such ordinance was ever passed.

Chapter 8, Article I, sec. 5 of the Bloomington City Code Book states that "It shall be unlawful for any person to be cruel to any animal or bird." Chapter 18, Division 1, sec. 18.1-1 of the Municipal Code for the Town of Normal states that "No person shall cruelly treat any animal in the Town in any way." I found no mention in either of these books regarding the trapping of pigeons, but neither do they define cruelty to animals.

I contacted the library, police department and Animal Shelter attempting to discover what the exact laws regarding cruelty to animals are; no one seemed to know. Perhaps it's time the animal anti-cruelty laws were more clearly defined so as to prevent further injustices to the animal kingdom.

Voices of the steam era to be preserved

The history of working and everyday As the "Age of Steam" ended, so did people always gets lost in the shuffle. the era of vast rail shops, as diesel

We remember the rich and the famous, the Carnegies and the Vanderbilts, the movie stars and the presidents. But no one pays too much attention to the everyday folks who do the work and actually build the country--while the rich and famous take credit for it.

But part of Bloomington's everyday history is going to be preserved, through a unique program beginning in January.

The Illinois Humanities Council has recently awarded a grant to the Bloomington and Normal Trades and Labor Assembly (AFL-CIO), the McLean County Historical Society, and the YWCA Senior Services to complete an oral history project on working life in Bloomington, particularly of railroad workers.

Railroads have changed, but in Bloomington before the 1950s, the railroad was the principal employer, in a day when ISU was a tiny campus and State Farm was just beginning.

Starting in 1854, the Chicago and Alton Railroad built large repair shops in Bloomington. Freight and passenger cars were built here, along with locomotive rebuilding and repairs. The first Pullman Car was constructed here in 1859.

The large facilities, which covered the west side between Locust and Seminary streets along the tracks, drew immigrants from Europe, first the Irish and the Germans, later Austro-Hungarians. At its peak, the facility employed over 3000 workers. Skilled craft workers brought elegance to the era's travel, with their fine woodwork in passenger cars and their care of locomotives.

As the "Age of Steam" ended, so did the era of vast rail shops, as diesel locomotives from GM all came with standardized parts, replacing the need for the meticulous, custom care that the steam era had demanded.

The oral history project will seek outretired rail employees, recording their memories of working and social life; these will then be transcribed and put on permanent record in the Historical Society archives. Later, a videotaped television program will be produced, using the "voices" as background, matching them with photographs from the period.

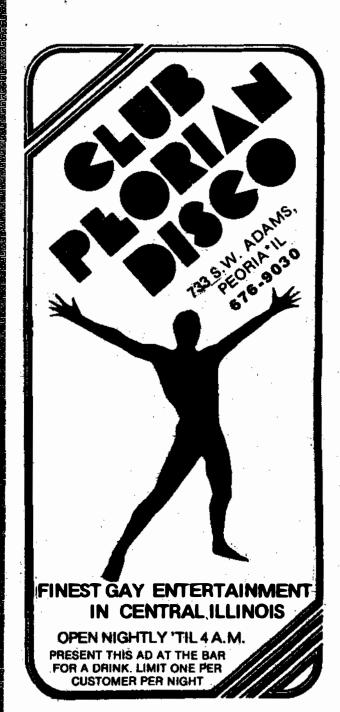
Students from Illinois State University and Illinois Wesleyan University will be doing the recording and interviewing. In a unique angle, each student will be "paired" with a retired person, who will become the student's guide to the community.

Oral history serves a unique purpose, and is increasingly used by historians. Many groups of people don't write their stories down, and "story telling" is a good way to preserve human experiences for future generations.

The "Age of Steam" in Bloomington's vast locomotive and car shops, and the thousands employed there, won't be forgotten in the community's memory. This project will add to the existing collections of photographs and documents, by saving the human voices and stories of another era.

If you, or anyone you know, is a veteran of the steam era and worked in the Chicago and Alton shops, please contact the McLean County Historical Society at 827-0428 or the Trades and Labor Assembly at 828-8813.

--MgM



--db

Hospital birth and your baby

Birth is <u>not</u> a sickness, so hospitals are not good places for babies to be born. About 90-95% of births require no or little outside interference if birth is just allowed to proceed naturally.

The above statements are ones most women in B-N probably will disagree with because doctors have convinced them that just the opposite is true. As a result, their newborns are mistreated. What typically happens?

The worst abuse -- and there is no other word for it -- is separation of the baby from the mother and/or family. Undisturbed bonding is absolutely essential to the wholeness of a person (read Ashley Montagu's books or <u>Magical</u> Child for a good explanation of this). We are raising generations of "walking wounded"--psychologically, spirit--ually, and physically affected by being only partly bonded to the mother at birth.

Are there really any valid excuses for interfering with this incredibly important process of bonding? Medical professionals say "yes." They say they need to take the baby away to clean it up, measure it, put drops in its eyes, put it under warming lights, put it in a nursery so the mother can rest, keep it where they can professionally "monitor" it for jaundice (yellowing), and so on.

Childbirth reformers, a lot of mothers, and others say "no" to all these excuses. Any procedures can be done in the same room the mother is in. (And why can't family members "process" the baby anyway as part of their touching, talking, and welcoming ritual that they do in bonding? Better a baby be weighed, cleaned, neid by those who love it-not strangers.) Family members can keep the baby there in the room and let the mother sleep. They can also watch for jaundice or other conditions and call a nurse if needed.

Equipment can be made portable -- not that normal (90-95%) babies need such things as warming lights (a mother's body heat and some covering have warmed babies and kept them alive down through the ages).

Distressed babies do, however, need equipment (usually to correct damage from medical interference with the normal process of birth, it is appalling to note). Still, under no circumstances should the mother and/or family (especially if the mother is unconscious or asleep) not be with the baby at all times throughout its ordeal. Medical people can do their work while the baby will be compassionately surrounded by its family. Premature babies could have double beds for their parents attached right next to their incubators. And the family, not nurses, would do as much of the bathing, feeding, and handling of the baby as possible. (Babies are not meant to bond to nurses, after

Second on the list of evils medicalized birth offers is drugs and devices. They are not really proven safe for babies. Our babies are essentially used as guinea pigs. Yet the one thing that will make you outraged as you read local doctors' routine OB orders is their ordering of drugs and devices before, during, and after delivery. (And all these just to catch a baby that will essentially come out on its own, anyway.)

A third objection is to medical professionals' taking over for the parent(s). Doctors and nurses are taught to take away "burdens"; they are taught to apply their own stantaught to do things for "people's own good." dards to everyone; and they are

As a result, hospitals become places where tearful mothers are warned not to breastfeed "too long: they are "relieved of the burden" of having to watch over their beloved newborn by a centralized nursery full of crying babies; and they are not told of the real dangers and pain of circumcision -- and their option not to have it done.

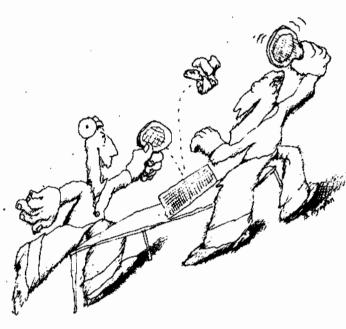
--S.F.

Recommended reading:

- Circumcision. Mothering Pub.
 Magical Child. Pierce.
- 3. Five Standards for Safe Childbearing. Stewart.

CORRECTION:

The last article's section on alternatives to pain relief should have read "meditation or acupressure," not "medication or acupressure."



Brokaw mangles employee

Brokaw Hospital not only lacks respect for local trade and labor unions (Post Amerikan, v. 11, no. 5), it treats its own employees unfairly, according to Shirley Willan, who worked at Brokaw for three and a half

Shirley Willan of Bloomington called the Post recently and told us her story. Shirley worked as a laundry aide at Brokaw and contrary to restrictions recommended by her doctor was required to push and pull heavy laundry carts. On November 4, 1981, Shirley suffered severe injury to her back and arm as a result of pushing a heavy cart.

Shirley was in severe pain from the injury. She had to spend \$100 a month for medication and missed 109 days off and on with no worker's compensation. Shirley had always gone to Brokaw for treatment and had given birth to both her children there. But when she was admitted for treatment in February 1982, she received poor care and had visiting relatives run out of her room.

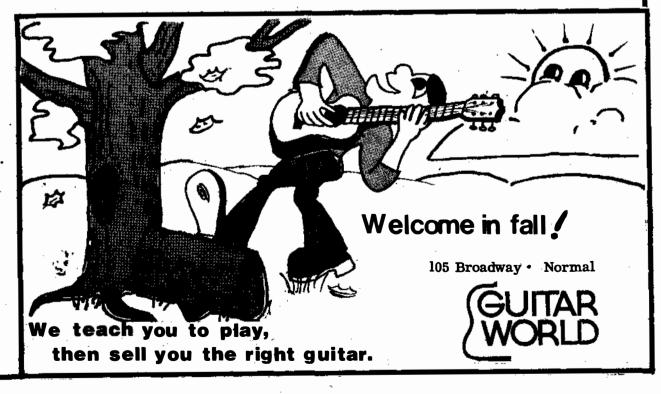
Shirley has since had her trailer and her car repossessed to pay for her medical costs and other bills. Despite her injury, Shirley kept trying to return to work, until August. 27, 1982, when she received a phone

call from her supervisor informing her that she was fired. She had refused to go against the orders of her doctors, Paul Nord, M.D., and Lawrence Nord, M.D. She had refused to push the heavy laundry carts and was consequently being dismissed.

Out of a job, out of a trailer and a car, and still suffering from a workrelated injury, Shirley has unsuccessfully filed for unemployment and has appealed the decision with no luck.

While at Brokaw, Shirley had also been required to work on the "mangle"--an industrial bedsheet iron--while she was on medication. She wrote a letter to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Shirley Willan suggested to the Post Amerikan that her supervisor may have found out about this letter, and it may have been a factor in her (illegal) dismissal.

--G.S.



Post-Amerikan

Vol. 11, No. 8

Hets to be polled

December 1982-January 1983

Post note: Now that the Gallup people have finished their surveys about gays (see <u>Pantagraph</u>, Nov. 7, 8, 9), they're aiming their sights at straights, according to <u>Post</u> sources in San Francisco and New Town (Chicago). The Post has also learned that this special poll will use questions that require more than the usual "agree," "disagree," and "don't know"--in order to explore the much misunderstood heterosexual lifestyle. Here are some of the possible questions that were leaked to us:

- 1. What do you think caused your heterosexuality?
- 2. When and how did you first decide you were a heterosexual?
- 3. Is it possible your heterosexuality is just a phase you may grow out of?
- 4. Is it possible your heterosexuality stems from a neurotic fear of others of the same sex?
- 5. Isn't it possible that all you need is a good gay lover?
- 6. Why do heterosexuals place so much emphasis on sex?
- 7. Why do you insist on being so obvious and making a public spectacle of your heterosexuality?
- 8. With all the societal support marriage receives, the divorce rate is still spiraling. Why are there so few stable heterosexual relationships?
- 9. Considering the menace of overpopulation, how could the human race survive if everyone were heterosexual

10. If heterosexuality is normal, why are so many mental patients heterosexual?

11. Since the great majority of child molesters are heterosexuals, do you really consider it safe to expose your children to heterosexual

12. Since so many criminals, welfare recipients, and other irresponsible or antisocial types are heterosexuals, why would any employer want to hire a heterosexual?

13. If you choose to nurture children, would you want them to be heterosexual, knowing the problems they would face?

14. There seem to be very few happy heterosexuals. Techniques have been developed with which you might be able to change if you really want to. Have you considered trying aversion therapy?

--Ferdydurke

Thanx to Martin Rochlin and Gentle Men for Gender Justice.

Public TV funds gay

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting has awarded a \$130,000 grant for a documentary film on the history of the gay rights movement before 1969, to be entitled <u>Before Stonewall</u>. The grant marks the first time public television has financially supported a major project concerning lesbian and gay issues.

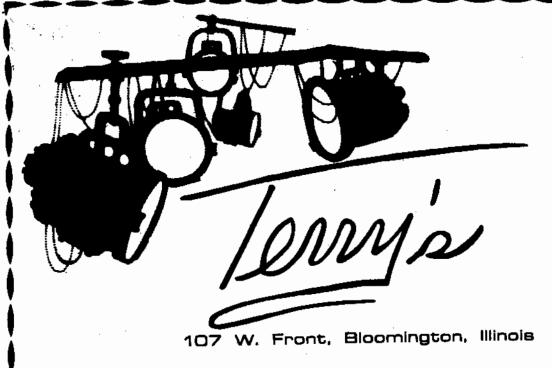
Filmmakers Robbie Rosenberg and Greta Schiller, the recipients of the grant, are working with numerous historians and scholars on the project, including John D'Emilio, author of a forthcoming study on the early homosexual rights movement; Jonathan Katz, author of <u>Gay American</u> <u>History</u>; Joan Nestle of the Lesbian Herstory Archives; and gay historian Allan Berube.

"Before Stonewall will help people of all kinds better understand the recent emergence of homosexual rights as an issue of public debate, " commented Katz.

Although the filmmakers have also received financial assistance from the National Community Funds and a few individual contributors, the terms of the public broadcasting grant require them to raise an additional \$90,000 before the grant funds can be released. A fund-raising drive is already in progress, and shooting may begin in late 1982 with a projected fall of 1983 completion date.

Before Stonewall can be sent to Middlemarch Films, 1619 Broadway, 9th floor, New York, NY 10019.

--<u>The Advocate</u>, Oct. 28, 1982.



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Fasting -- a look at motivation

In the last issue of the <u>Post</u>, we talked about addictions (cigarettes, meat, candy, milk, coffee, salt—anything one <u>has</u> to have) and the relationship of these addictions to health problems. One method mentioned for breaking the addiction was fasting. Whether one is in health or in sickness, fasting can play a major role in one's overall well-being.

For example, one can be basically healthy and yet decide to fast as a means of releasing tension and emotional stress. Fasting in order to identify with the poor and hungry of the world is practiced by the Moslems. Fasting is promoted by many Christian groups in response to the Sermon on the Mount--to pray and fast. We have heard of fasting as a means of social protest.

Some writers have suggested fasting prior to making any major changes in one's life as a new job, marriage, or moving, and fasting has been used to develop physical and mental prowess, agility, and strength. And, of course, fasting is promoted for regaining physical health.

It is important to be aware of the many motives for fasting. If one's motive is strong (or sincere), the ability to begin and to maintain a fast will be reinforced. The fact is, without the right motive at the right time, the fast may never get off the ground. Sometimes this motive is called one's mind set.

Here is an example of how this motivational factor works. If one is having trouble breaking an addiction to cigarettes, and also having trouble getting motivated to fast for the purpose of breaking the addiction, it is possible that by shifting the motive one can open the doors for the desired results. One such shifting of motives could be to fast for a day as an act of prayer for some special intention. For this one day, one could either fast from all food, or just from the cigarettes.

The motive for going without cigarettes for a day is no longer that of wanting to get off the cigarettes but rather to use the abstinence from smoking as a means of joining prayer and fasting for the purpose of gaining strength and/or insight for solving a problem. Sometimes people fail to be motivated to fast for their own intentions or health, yet

Your urine or your life

^k******************************

Tens of thousands of employees throughout the United States are being subjected to the new "EMIT Urinalysis" test, to determine whether they smoke pot. Problem is, non-pot smokers occasionally turn up positive, with the consequences being that they lose their jobs. Aside from police departments and army bases, factories and private companies are administering the EMIT Cannabinoid Assay, which we believe constitutes an incredible invasion of privacy.

--High Times

HEALTH MEANS



they will readily fast for the benefit of others. Identification with the world's hungry is such a motivational aid.

Since addictions themselves reflect a lack of will power, and since fasting, no matter what the motive, strengthens one's will power, the original desired end-to give up some addiction-will soon fall into place.

Many books on fasting contain the statement that under no condition should one fast for more than two (or three, or ten) days without a doctor's supervision. Since doctors do not advocate fasting, this seems a strange admonition. It appears prompted by the authors' fear that what they advise about fasting will end up causing harm to someone. They want to avoid being held legally responsible.

Another belief, however, is that if permission is needed from a doctor to do a fast, then the person should not be fasting to begin with. Fasting is an art. It cannot be "prescribed." Fasting is usually done for short periods at a time until the person gets the hang of it. It is not something one does lightly; and whether it is done for one day or 20, whether it is done for one's religious beliefs or for one's health, it is the individual faster who is responding to his or her own inspirations,

motivations and needs.

The faster gains emotional calm, mental insight, spiritual growth and physical strength and health. The faster is also the one to experience the sick feelings which more often than not accompany fasting. This "sickness" is the result of the withdrawal one is going through by refraining from indulging in some addiction, from food or from some drink. It is common knowledge that when some people give up drinking. coffee, they experience migraine headaches. This is part of withdrawal. In fasting, symptoms vary from person to person, but they do exist. The sickness is in the body, and the fasting is simply allowing it to come to the fore.

For example, there was a case of one woman who as a youth had had hepatitis which had been treated with drugs. Forty years later, during her fast, the signs and symptoms of the hepatitis returned. As she continued the fast, the signs and symptoms cleared out of her system.

The purpose of a cleansing diet prior to a fast, of colonic therapy and/or enemas and drinking lots of water, is to assist the body in this cleansing process, thus minimizing the signs and symptoms of sickness. In the naturopathic literature, these "sicknesses" are called healing crises. The extent that one experiences a healing crisis cannot be predicted. One can learn, however, how to minimize them and to control the intensity of a crisis once it has occurred.

The next issue will discuss the physical symptoms one can expect during the fasting—the healing crisis—as well as methods to use both before and during the fast in order to minimize the difficulties. •

Marjorie Kinsella, Naturopath 1923 E. Jackson St. Bloomington IL 662-5937



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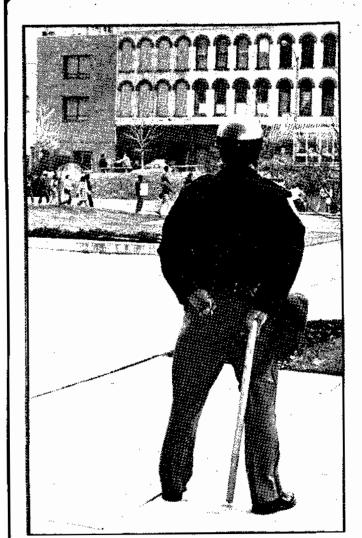
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NAACP protests Young plea bargain

December 1982-January 1983



Around fifty people attended a demonstration outside the McLean County Law and Justice Center December 4.

The local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) organized the gathering, which protested a plea bargain that dropped murder charges against a white man indicted for killing a

David Young, who is white, had been facing two counts of

murder for shooting Godfrey Miller in the back of the head at point-blank range April 28 at the Salt and Pepper Lounge. Young had argued with Miller earlier in the evening, then gone home for his shotgun and returned to the bar.

When the State's Attorney's office dropped murder charges in return for Young's guilty plea to manslaughter, the black community (and some of the white community, too) was outraged.

God moves in mysterious ways

During the last days before the election, Bloomington-Normal was given a little treat. Instead of hearing insincere politicians, the listeners of WJBC radio got three opportunities to hear an impromptu debate between Rev. D. Wesley Ates of the 1st Pentacostal Church and Paul Kantner of Jefferson Starship, a popular rock music group.

Local citizens have heard of Rev. Ates before, since he is known for burning rock and roll records in violation of city ordinances on fires within city limits.

Rev. Ates believes that rock and roll music is the chief cause of drug use

(i.e. abuse) and disintegration of the family.

So when Jefferson Starship came to town, he threatened to picket the concert and challenged Grace Slick and Jefferson Starship to a public debate. Amazingly, Paul Kantner of Jefferson Starship accepted the challenge and a live debate on WJBC resulted. This debate is reported to have increased ticket sales to the Jefferson Starship concert by perhaps 2,000 and caused problems for other ministers in the Bloomington-Normal community.

During the debate, Rev. Ates quoted from <u>Cavalier</u> magazine as well as those other "men's magazines" like Time. Paul Kantner surprisingly, endorsed the sincerity of Rev. Ates, saying that "he didn't look like he was in it for the money.'

Some of us local yokels may have a more skeptical attitude toward Rev. Ates, however. A visit to the 1st Pentacostal Church is like a visit to an economically depressed community. A visit to Towanda Avenue, though, finds Rev. Ates' mansion across the street from the Country Club. A look in the list of delinquent real estate taxes (Oct. 12, 1982, Pantagraph) reveals that both the 1st Pentacostal Church and Rev. D. Wesley Ates had not paid their real estate taxes to the County and were in danger of being sold for taxes. But a check with the County Clerk after the WJBC debate reveals that the taxes were finally paid, saving the properties from auction.

Perhaps Rev. Ates should thank Paul Kantner for causing his church's and his own real estate taxes to be financed. Paul Kantner thanked Rev. Ates for the 2,000 extra ticket sales..

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Power politics and

God's Bullies. By Perry Deane Young. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 356 pp.

Patriotism may be the last refuge of a scoundrel, but in politics the first refuge is often religion. You say your plans are too arrogant and mean to present openly? Cloak them in divinity. You'll not only hide them from public view, you'll also invest your cause with the curious power of religion.

The rise of the religious right in Amerika is no longer news. The first reaction was panic: liberal politicians were doomed and the Congress would soon resemble the Old Time Gospel Hour. Then came the dismissals: the power and influence of the new right was all media hype.

God's Bullies strikes a timely balance. Author Young recognizes the danger of the born-again politics,

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"Preachers are not called to be politicians."
--Jerry Falwell

but he also knows its limits and weak spots. The key is Young's personalized approach. He begins with the story of his own "redneck" evangelical Christian origins and moves on to fascinating interviews with and reflections on the leaders and issues of the rampant religious right.

The major theme of Young's book is hypocrisy--the stunning, even breath-



taking hypocrisy of draft dodgers advocating winnable wars, divorced men extolling the sanctity of marriage, gay men working with vicious homophobes, celibate priests condemning a woman's right to abortion, and racists and anti-semites preaching brotherhood and God's love.

Although Young has a knack for discovering the unguarded comment and the revealing remark that wasn't meant to be so candid, he's not merely making a record of hypocrisies.

The author also examines how these contradictions and inconsistencies affect the structure of the new right movement and how (we can all hope) they will lead to its eventual undoing.

Young contends that what the new rightists fear is freedom itself. Their major "social" issues all have to do with control—of children's minds, of adults' behavior, and of everybody's private sex lives. This fear is clearly shown in the Family Protection Act (FPA), the religious right's garbage pile of measures designed to "cure" all of (what they perceive as) society's ills.

The FPA's extremity, Young says, has already opened a rift between the religious politicians and traditional conservatives. He quotes ultraconservative columnist James L. Kilpatrick on the FPA: "the bill violates just about every precept of a conservative political philosophy...it is so much junk."

The FPA also illustrates the new right's blatant hypocrisy: the original signers of the bill included a congressman who regularly patronized male hustlers and another who was involved in extramarital sex play with lobbyist Paula Parkinson. The man who introduced the FPA, Paul Laxalt, is a former gambling casino owner and was involved in a bitter divorce some years ago.

Another source of division, in Young's opinion, is the new right's essential

"The church is the last place where a fool can stand up and talk for a half hour without having anybody tell him to shut

up and sit down."

racism and anti-semitism. One of their most embarrassing moments came in 1980 when Bailey Smith, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, told a gathering of religious politicians in Dallas, "God Almighty does not hear the prayer of a Jew."

The furor that followed had new right

Gay vs. gay

Because Perry Deane Young is gay, some of the juiciest parts of God's Bullies are about the new right's peculiar affair with homosexuality and homosexuals.

Young makes two points about the gay/right wing connection: 1) Homosexuality is primarily a political football for the religious politicians to kick around, and 2) There are a surprising number of homosexuals holding leadership and staff positions in new right groups.

On the first point, Young quotes the first executive director of Moral

Majority, Robert Billings, addressing an organizational meeting in Pennsylvania: "I know what you and I feel about these queers, these fairies. We wish we could get in our cars and run them down while they march.... We need an emotionally charged issue to stir up people and get them mad enough to get up from watching TV and do something. I believe that the homosexual issue is the issue we should use."

After reading a vicious statement like that, you may find it hard to believe that any gay person would associate with the religious-conservative movement or that any would be allowed to. But Young says: "I know of at least ten prominent leaders of the Republican right who have either had sex with friends of mine or gone to gay parties with them. According to people I trust, there are at least twenty members of Congress right now who are homosexual; not all of them are conservative Republicans, but most of them are....In her book about Washington, Rita Jenrette speaks of two senators from the same state who are 'big in the Moral Majority' and make a point of being seen with the town's best-looking women, but are known to be homosexual."

The most striking closet case that Young describes (at some length) is John Terry Dolan, head of the notorious National Conservative Political Action Committee. Says Young: "Long before Dolan's homosexuality became a news story in mid-1982, I had known several people who had been to gay parties with him; I knew one man who had had sex with him."

Yet the right-wingers Dolan associates with and helps to elect take an antigay position right down the line. Dolan claims to talk with Jerry Falwell several times a week; Falwell has made a "declaration of war" against homosexuality. Dolan implies that he is also close to evangelist James Robison; Robison has suggested that "like cancer" homosexuals should be removed from society.

How do any of these people reconcile any of this?

Dolan denies his homosexuality and waffles on his gay rights stand, sometimes saying there "ought to be a law" to protect gays from discrimination by the government, sometimes saying "I do not, nor have I ever endorsed gay rights."

Everybody else definitely belongs to the Ostrich School of Morality--on this one. Schizophrenia, anyone?

--Ferdydurke

Post-Amerikan Vol. 11, No. 8
December 1982-January 1983 Page 22





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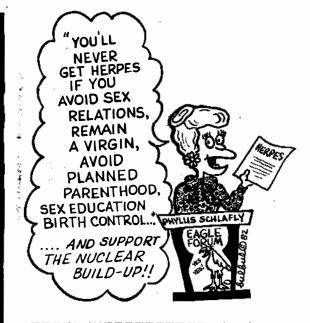
religious tyranny

leaders, especially Jerry Falwell, doing more flipflops and turnarounds than a disco dancer on poppers. The fallout, as Young records it, included denunciations by Jewish leaders who blamed the rise of right-wing fundamentalism for a serious outbreak of anti-semitism in Amerika, and disclaimers by Southern Baptists in Virginia and the District of Columbia about the selective dysfunction of God's ears.

It's not possible to go into all the areas Young touches on--everything from a behind-the-scenes look at a Moral Majority training session (where trainees are exhorted, above all, not to wear white socks) to a historical gurvey of religion and historical survey of religion and politics in this country. But I must tell you about Young's account of his visit to Lynchburg, Virginia, the hometown of Jerry Falwell. It's worth the price of the book alone.

Young didn't go to Lynchburg to interview Falwell (the Reverend wouldn't grant an interview to anyone who did didn't sign a "decency pledge"
beforehand). But Young did talk to
the good folks of Lynchburg. And
what a delightful lot they turned out to be!

You see, the ordinary citizens of Lynchburg don't like Jerry Falwell. They know he's a bully and a hypocrite, and they don't take kindly to his money-grabbing tactics. Young



met a "cowboy" at a local bar who tells of going to one of Falwell's church services and walking out when the collection plate was passed for the third time. Young talked to a city attorney who eagerly tells the reporter about a tax case the city is pursuing against Falwell, even though the attorney has been ordered not to discuss the case any

Our author describes a number of enlightening encounters with Lynchburg citizens: the female reporter on the local paper who endured harassment

"The world don't need no Moral Majority!"

and threats when she exposed another Falwell lie about finances; the softspoken Presbyterian minister whose sermons have titles like "Could Jesus Belong to the Moral Majority?" (answer: he probably wouldn't want to); the black Methodist preacher who proclaimed, "The world don't need no Moral Majority!"

My favorites are the two theology teachers at Lynchburg College (not Falwell's college); they tape every

Post-Amerikan Vol. 11, No. 8 December 1982-January 1983 Page 23

SCOREBOARD:

Number of times bible mentions U.S. Constitution 0 Number of times U.S. Constitution mentions God

Falwell sermon and collect everything printed or mailed out by his organizations--and make it available to visiting reporters and writers free of charge. They've also published a paperback called <u>Jerry</u> Falwell, an <u>Unauthorized</u> <u>Biography</u>. They give Falwell fits.

Yes, Young visited Liberty Baptist College (10 prefabricated metal buildings and no grass, of any kind) and attended a service at Thomas

Road Baptist Church (they hawk Liberty College ties and the Moral Majority Report in the foyer). But his real interest was the folks of Lynchburg, who gave him hope that Jerry Falwell is fooling fewer and fewer people all the time.

God's Bullies is a readable and passionate indictment of the new right and its distortions of both politics and religion. I hope you read it.

--Ferdydurke

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Falwell's flipflops

In the appendix of <u>God's Bullies</u>, the author includes the <u>texts</u> of four speeches which he feels "approach the same subject as this book but with perspectives uniquely their own."

One of the speeches is a sermon delivered by Jerry Falwell on March 21, 1965. Entitled "Ministers and Marches," it is Falwell's attack on the civil rights demonstrations led by Martin Luther King, Jr.

In this sermon Falwell said that the demonstrations and marches "have done more to damage race relations and to gender (sic) hate than to help!" He also made these astounding asser-

--"Believing the Bible as I do, I would find it impossible to stop preaching the pure saving gospel of Jesus Christ, and begin doing anything else--including fighting communism, or participating in civil rights reforms...Preachers are not called to be politicians but to be soul winners."

--"I believe that if we spent enough effort trying to clean up our churches, rather than trying to clean up state and national governments, we would do well."

--"I feel that we need to get off the

streets and back into the pulpits and into the prayer rooms."

All right, class, let's review what we have learned about the Rev. Falwell:

1. In 1965 he delivered a sermon which said "Preachers are not called to be politicians."

2. In 1979 he helped to found Moral Majority, Inc., a political lobbying organization, and he presently participates in four other national political action groups.

3. He believes that there are absolute, unchanging values of right and wrong.

4. He has dismissed his 1965 sermonas "false prophecy."

5. He claims that "the Bible is absolutely infallible, without error in all matters pertaining to faith and practice...'

6. He cited 19 different biblical. passages in support of his views in the 1965 sermon.

Are there any questions?

--Ferdydurke

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Socialized football threatens Amerika

For the past two months I have been threatening to write a story on the NFL. strike. This idea has been met with less than enthusiastic responses from the rest of the Post staff, most of whom disavow any knowledge of the existence of professional sports in general (with the possible exception of tennis) and of football in particular. So since no one was real excited about the idea of covering the strike and since I really had nothing new to add to the coverage in the straight press, I backed off.

Things have changed. While leafing through the Conservative Digest (a regular pastime of mine--got to keep up on the enemy, you know), I discovered a very strange thing. Guess who is the new number one enemy of America, the new right, and very possibly, the entire free world? Norman Lear? Ted Kennedy? Tip O'Neal? Bob Avakian? Guess again. According to CD the new threat to truth, justice, and the Amerikan way is mild-mannered Ed Garvey.

Who? you ask, bewildered. Ed Garvey, executive director of the National Football League's Players Association (NFLPA). In a five page article by its assistant editor, CD recently posed the question: Is Garvey SOCIALIZING Amerika's football? It must have been meant as a rhetorical question, for there is little opportunity for the reader to answer "no."

The article starts out with these frightening words: "Socialism, responsible for economic stagnation in Britain, the flight of business from France, alcoholism in Sweden and food shortages throughout the third world, now threatens America's national pastime, pro football."

Now, I had no idea that socialism was responsible for all of the world's ills, particularly alcoholism, but apparently I was wrong.

The NFLPA, as you probably know, wanted 55% of the gross that pro football takes in. That, my friends, according to the owners, agents, and the new right, is socialism. The fact that pro basketball players currently receive 65% of the gross is, presumably, not socialism.

Owners object to the 55% because it would allow the NFLPA to examine the league's books (heaven forbid!) and



would make the union a partner in the management of the NFL (Check. That's the idea). The proposal, according to owners and <u>CD</u> alike, "could lead to union control of professional football." And wouldn't that be a terrible state of affairs?

This "socialism" in pro football, which the right is so vehemently opposed to, is apparently only a matter of degree. They do not seem to be opposed to the current practice of sharing the gate receipts between the home team and the visitors. This system was set up specifically to take the monetary advantage away from cities with large capacity stadiums (like Los Angeles) and give it to teams with small stadiums (like Green Bay). This, Garvey has correctly pointed out, is "socialism."

But according to CD, "...the NFL's brand of socialism is mild compared to what Garvey has in mind." Perhaps it only seems mild to the new right and the owners because it is socialism to benefit the owners, not the players.

If it is true that the new right has no real problem with just a tiny bit of "socialism" within the ranks of pro football, why does the <u>CD</u> seem so outraged with Garvey's 55% solution? Because, sports fans, Ed Garvey is a radical.

Actually, Ed Garvey is a football player/lawyer who is into union organizing. Ed Garvey was a radical. It seems in the early 1960s Garvey was a member of the National Students Association, an offshoot of the World Student Congress.

According to \underline{CD} , "When Garvey was active in NSA, it urged the suspension of nuclear testing, lauded Fidel Castro's 'university reform' in communist Cuba and expressed support for Japanese students who rioted against President Eisenhower in 1960." That's right. 1960. So 20 years ago an organization to which Garvey belonged supported a nuclear freeze. That's reason enough to fear the man.

And just in case it isn't, CD gives you a few more. It goes on to list the NSA's sins (such as not supporting the Viet Nam war and supporting the repeal of marijuana laws) which occurred in the late 60s, by which time Garvey was already out of school and playing pro football. But the real zinger in the article to make the reader hate and mistrust Ed Garvey is that "Paul Potter, the NSA's national affairs vice president in 1961, later became president of the ultra-radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)."

If I read that right, and I think I do, Ed Garvey is a national threat because Paul Potter got involved in the SDS. If that makes absolutely no sense to you, join the club.

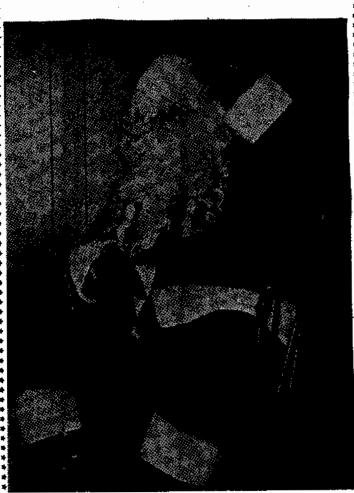
The fact that the union withdrew its demand for 55% of the gross before the strike even started seems to be of little interest to the Conservative Digest. That Garvey wanted it seems enough. Garvey also wanted (and subsequently got) a demand of severance pay for players cut by teams and a. wage scale based on seniority (both firsts for any professional sport, but that does not seem to bother the new right.

But rest assured, pro football, the NFLPA, and Ed Garvey will all survive both the strike and the harsh attacks of the neo-conservatives.

And as a sports fan, even I am glad Garvey's brand of socialism has failed to penetrate the NFL. Pro football has enough problems with cocaine. It doesn't need alcoholism, too...

--Deborah Wiatt

Sources: Conservative Digest, Sept. 1982; Sports Illustrated, Sept. 27, 1982; Facts on File, Nov. 19, 1982.



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