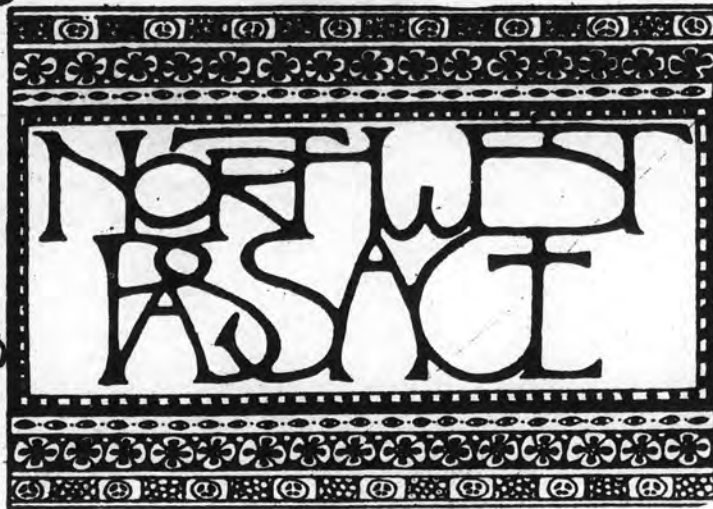


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VOLUME 7, NUMBER 3



BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON



MAY 15- MAY 28, 1972

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Unions and Ecology

United Blackworkers Interview

Message from Marcuse

Slugs Speak Out

Dear NWP:

I had heard that slugs were very unpopular around a garden. I had never seen one. One damp and cloudy morning I saw a strange thing on our lower doorstep. I examined it more closely and decided it was a slug. I got down closer to get a better look at it — from its feelers on its shiny head to its rear, which appeared rough. I looked and looked. I even got our magnifying reading glass so I could watch it more closely. As I continued to watch, I noticed that its feelers were moving back and forth as if it were trying to tell me something. I got down really close and listened. Sure enough, this was its story:

I know that no one likes me; everyone puts salt on me if they see me and that means the end of me. I am too slow to move out of the way of the salt, so there is nothing else for me to do but to become a blob where the salt hits me. I wish someone would like me — I can't help what I am. I wish someone could see that I'm not all bad. I usually eat fungi and decaying plants. I have to eat something, and if a garden plant gets in my way, I eat it."

Its feelers moved faster. I leaned down to listen more closely — already I was beginning to feel sorry for it — I became really interested.

I'm really not too bad. I never harm anything except the few plants I eat. I come out mostly at night, or on dark days like this one. I crawl slowly, very slowly, over dirt and grass. I would like to be someone's pet. I could wiggle my feelers and crawl for him. I live to be three or four years old if the salt doesn't find me. I could visit with you each early morning for a while and then go to my damp home for the day."

It sighed and his feelers moved sadly. *"But slugs are like snakes: the only good slug is a dead one. Thanks for listening to me. It does me a lot of good just to have someone look at me and listen to me."*

It crawled slowly off the step and disappeared in the leaves underneath.

Later I found out more about slugs: their life cycle. Some are both female and male; some mate while suspended from a mutually-made mucous rope. The eggs are laid in a protected place and when they hatch they are like adult slugs except for their size. I will be more tolerant of slugs and realized that everyone has a right to its way of life.

Pepita

Let's Take Control

Hello People,

I wrote the following letter and am sending you a copy because I am now a participating citizen of this country. It may not seem like much to anyone else but to me it's a really big thing because I am stating my opinions and demanding response instead of just letting things slide by with no controls.

It seems to me that the government leaders in this country and probably all over the world are playing very ugly games with peoples' lives and I am starting to do what I can to stop it.

I would like to subscribe to the Passage and will send cash as soon as possible.

Let's take control of our lives. I love you all.



Dear Mr. Nixon,

I'm writing this letter because I'm concerned about your appointment of Attorney General Patrick Gray III to the post of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have a few serious questions about your actions and about the man that you appointed:

1. Why do you want to keep this issue out of the realms of politics?

2. What does Gray mean about not wanting the press to control government? We, the people, are in control of the government and the free press is one of our tools for keeping that control.

3. What is it that makes you feel that Gray deserves your and, therefore, our "implicit personal confidence?"

4. Why are you putting a man with no law enforcement experience in control of the most important law enforcement agency in the country?

5. Does Gray have any more qualifications than his "intense self discipline" (from the Seattle P.I.) as displayed by his quitting smoking and exercising three times per week?

6. Does the fact that he supervised ten submarine captains during the Korean War qualify him to co-ordinate the activities of the 24,700 (figure supplied by the Seattle Office of the F.B.I.) employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

I expect your serious considerations of the above questions and I await your reply. Thank you, from a concerned citizen.

Sincerely and respectfully submitted,
Richard C. Connelly
4218 7th N.E.
Seattle

Gay Insight

Dear NWP:

Currently in Bellingham, there is forming an organization, like none seen here before. Through the efforts of a few local college folk, myself included, the Gay Community of Bellingham is slowly emerging into the light of formal existence. The new Non-Militant group will hopefully be patterned after Seattle's Dorian Society, with an education committee, whose purpose would be to speak throughout the Bellingham community on homosexuality. Also, a Gay Counselling Service would be provided. Activities for the benefit of the gay community are planned.

Not unlike Seattle's Dorian Society when they first started, our numbers are small, and for a good while will only be able to grow with the passing of the news by word of mouth. I encourage all my Gay Brothers and Sisters to please write to me, Doug Cee, in care of the Passage Office, for information and/or support.

Doug Cee

Crafts Cooperative

Dear Creative People of Bellingham:

Some of us in the area have been getting together and talking about starting an arts and crafts co-operative here, to serve the needs of old and young who are non-professionals. We would like to see involved a work-shop area, a gallery, a supply depot.

This co-op would belong to YOU, and if you've ever wished something like that would exist around here, now's the time to get involved, and help it get off the ground.

We are having a meeting on Saturday, May 20, starting in the evening at 7 p.m. The address is 925 24th St, Bellingham (Southside).

We would like to invite anyone in the community who has an idea or ideal they'd like to share. **SERIOUS BIZ FOLKS!**

If you can't come but would like to communicate, write Jean Mustoe at the above address, or Maryann Fielder on Rutsatz Road, Deming, Wash. 98244.

thank you

Southern Busts

Dear NWP:

The following information was gathered in January and February 1972 in Acapulco, Mexico. I went to the jail twice, on visiting days, and also talked to people when they got out. For the past year there have been around 30 Anglos per month jailed for grass possession. The fines run from \$500-3000 dollars American depending on the amount. In the month of January there was some \$35,000 fines paid for some 30 cases. Most of the arrests are made by 3 plainclothes Mexican narcos who usually travel in a Volkswagen camper. They raid night or day and are usually successful, so informants seem to be in the picture.

There are no bookings, hearings, charges, trials, signatures, or paperwork. You phone the ONE lawyer who is in on the game and he does the dealing for you. Then you phone home for money. No money, no get out. After the bail is paid, it is a bail not a fine, you are ordered out of the country immediately.

The Mexican user is never bothered and the pusher rarely, so this is strictly an American-Canadian bust.

Also: joints are sold freely by the guards for 40c (American) apiece.

Also: Visits in privacy are allowed with wives, girlfriends, etc. twice a week.

Kenneth Martin
Belli

"It" Advocate

Dear Passage

Sure do see a lot of ads in your paper and others that say (something to this effect), "please take my puppies or kittens and save them from an UNTIMELY DEATH at the pound."

1. Why not get your pets fixed? Some say, "I don't want to diddle with my animal's gonads, it would make her or him "unnatural"? I don't want to deprive my animal of the joys of sex or motherhood; etc." In the first place, pets aren't "natural" because man has domesticated them and they live in houses and are fed food out of cans or bags and associate mostly with humans.

2. Most importantly, I understand that most of the protein that goes into American pet food comes out of the mouths of Latin American peasants and the profits go into the pockets of the rich fat bourgeois. (I wish I could quote you some quantity and profit figures of the pet food industry - really a mind-blower, but I don't have them handy.) At any rate, by not denying your pet this sexual pleasure, you are denying a lot of oppressed people the pleasure of a decent diet. (Of course, there are a lot of political problems involved too).

3. Why pay a vet or the pound to take the guilt of death? If you have allowed your pet to proliferate to the extent that you cannot find homes for the kids or afford to keep them, then it is *your* responsibility. Put your kittens in a bag with a brick and throw them in the river, or blow off a puppy's head with a pistol, or even do it the way they do it at the pound - but participate in the process of death just once, and then let your pet reproduce again.

So don't appeal to me to save your animal children. The best I can do is encourage that they not be born. My pretty, sexy little Siamese girl-kitten is never going to reproduce, even if it takes the price of two lids to have her fixed.

In peace and love for the animal kingdom and all mankind,
Susan Barrett.

New Hampshire Blues

Dear People,

As a guest subscriber from across the great American landmass, I have been very well impressed with your paper, particularly your work in saving wilderness from extinction. We have no such paper here; nor for that matter do we have much wilderness. The White Mountains of New Hampshire are honeycombed with trails, roads, highways, and mines. The Adirondacks of upstate New York have retained much of their splendour though in the last few years of the 16 years I've spent climbing there, there is an increasing amount of broken glass, paper waste and unnecessary firewood cutting. What with warm weather coming you might include an article on efficiency in camping and hiking. Many ignorant lovers of nature are destroying bit by bit that which they cherish.

Cindy
Cambridge, Mass.

STAFF

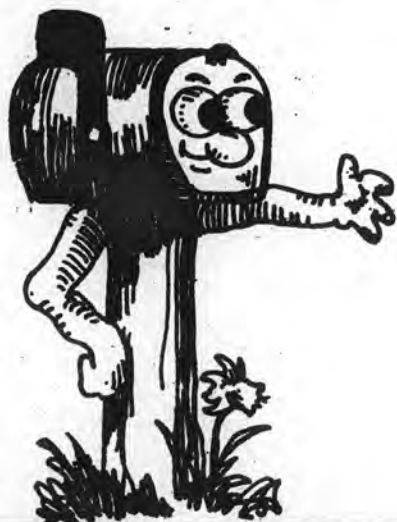
Those members of the community who help put out the Passage are:

George Starkovich
Curt Rowell
Nils Von Veh
Meera
Ken Sherman
Russ and Carol Music
Mary Kay Becker
Marga
Dorothy Bird
Greg
Daisy Fleabane
Buck Meloy
Rohander
Bob Anderson

Roxanne Park
Rick Kimball
Peggy Blum
John Waterman
Dave and Nita Fraser
Billie of the Woods
Campbell Kintz
Bill Patz
Jeff and Lynn
Richard Prior
Bill Mitchell
Nely Gillette
Cindy Green

Frank
Jean Cunningham
Ron Sorenson
Keith Jeffries
Bill Servais
Kay Lee
Frank Kathman
Jeff Kronenberg
Chris Kowalczewski
Peter Bressers
C.T. Servais
Jim McConnell
Terri Dixon
Tom Begnal
Gomez

Northwest Passage - the fortnightly journal of ecology, politics, the arts, and good healthy livin' - welcomes new people who want to help. Come to our staff meetings, held each Monday evening at 7:30 at 1000 Harris Avenue, and let us know what your interests are. Sometimes phone number: 733-9672. Unsolicited manuscripts must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope for return or acknowledgement.



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You bet yer ass I subscribe to the Northwest Passage

I have to admire his candor.

I wonder if they'd let me subscribe?

I wonder if he smokes dope?

Dear Northwest Passage:

I would hate to miss an issue. Please send me the PASSAGE regularly. My payment is enclosed. Rates: \$6.00 per year; \$11.00 for two years; \$125.00 lifetime; free to prisoners (add \$.75 per year for Canadian address, \$1.50 for foreign)

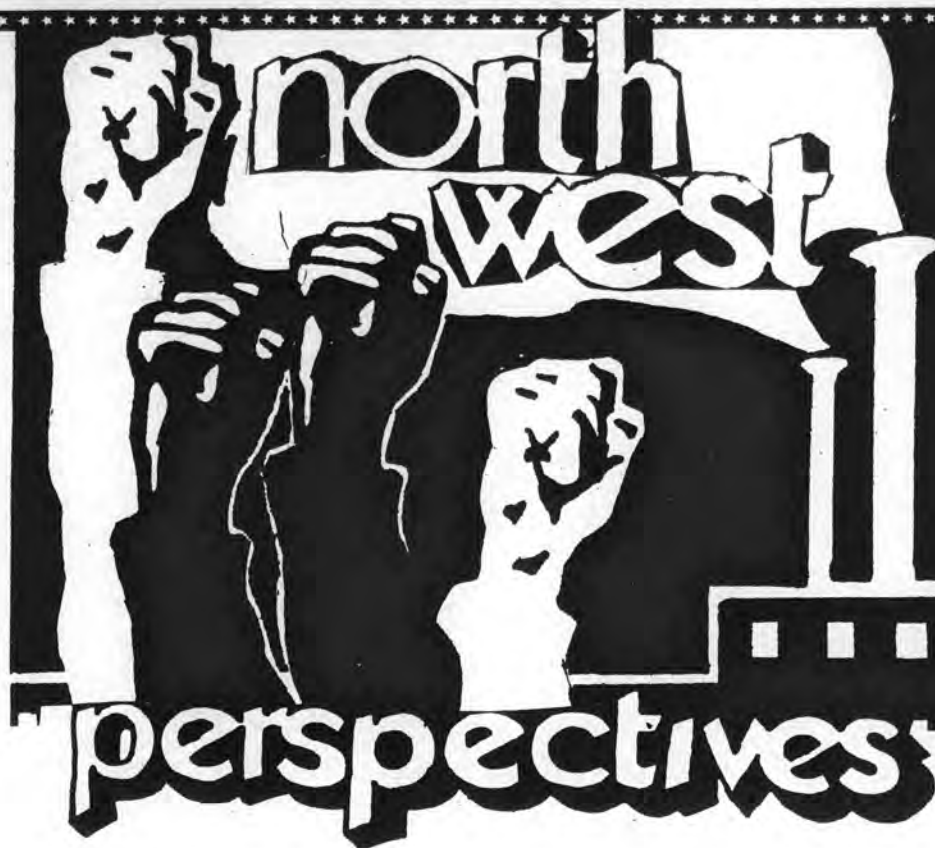
Name

Street

City

State Zip

Box 105, So. Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Washington 98225.



"An injury to one

is an injury to all"

In our fight for social justice we can learn many lessons from American Labor who has fought long and hard for the rights of workers. The fundamental truth we must realize is that change does not come quickly or easily. The fight for the eight hour day was begun by Ira Steward in 1863. On Nov. 15, 1916 five IWW members were shot during a strike in Everett which secured the eight hour day in the lumber industry. Not until after WW II did it become institutionalized in American life. In 1873 the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was branded as a "foreign conspiracy to overthrow society by force and violence" because of its efforts to unionize along industrial rather than craft lines. Not until 1936 did the Congress of Industrial Organizations succeed in this struggle. Neither will our struggle be won or lost in a year or two.

We should also note that the weapons of corporate interests and their government cohorts have not changed measureably over the decades. The shooting of Fred Hampton and the lynching and mutilation of Wesley Everest by a Chehalis posse in 1919 differed only in the frankness of the perpetrators. The abuses of the police at the Chicago Democratic Convention differed little from the abuses of General MacArthur's and Colonel Eisenhower's troops in the expulsion of World War I veterans from the nation's Capitol in 1932. The insidious actions of Pinkerton's industrial spies in 1873 differ little from the insidious actions of Pinkerton's 6000 or more industrial finks being used by employers today.

Since the oppressor's tactics have not changed, the reasons behind labor's triumphs and failures should be studied. In all cases of progressive victories, solidarity has been the ramrod with which the bastions of reaction have been sundered. Divisiveness fostered by red-baiting and prejudice have sapped labor's strength when allowed. Solidarity of men and women, blacks and whites, farmers and laborers fighting in the streets when necessary, at the polls when expedient, have secured the rights and privileges of the white, working class.

This brings us to the most important lesson to be learned from labor history; which is that we cannot allow ourselves to be bought off when one more group reaches a decent standard of living. When the poor white of Appalachia emerge from the economic oppression gripping them; when the American Blacks and Chicanos, the American Indians achieve social justice, we must not cease our efforts.

When the officials of the AFL began picking crumbs from the employer's table, the CIO emerged to carry on the struggle. When the CIO succumbed to the witch-hunts of the McCarthy period the independent unions placed themselves in the line of fire. Today the militant black and chicanos refuse to be silenced.

Not until all the world is free from hunger and deprivation can we cease our struggle. Our radical heritage demands no less than this.

T.K.B.

COVER PHOTO BY TERRI DIXON

America's Hidden Heritage

by tom begnal

Perhaps the reason is that they were militant Pennsylvania coal-miners who organized a strike in 1875 for an eight-hour day, or that they were "advocates of the Commune and emissaries of the International." Perhaps the reason is that they were all hung in 1877 for crimes they did not commit.

Labor's Untold Story, written by Richard O. Boyer and Herbert M. Morais, is published by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. It presents a moving and powerful narrative of men and women struggling and dying under the oppressive yoke of the monopoly capitalists and bringing dignity to their labors. In the words of the authors:

"Labor's story, still untold and largely missing from textbook and conventional history, is more than an account of strikes, spies, and frame-ups, of organizing and building unions, of men and women fighting and dying for better lives in a better America. It is more than the grim drama of Big Bill Haywood shooting it out with hired gunmen in the mine wars of the Rockies; or of Parsons crying with his last breath as he stood on the gallows, 'Let the voice of the people be heard!'; or of the sit-down strikers at Flint whose bravery fanned the flame of C.I.O. sweeping across the land with the speed of a prairie fire.

"Fundamentally, labor's story is the story of the American people. To view it narrowly, to concentrate on the history of specific trade unions or on the careers of individuals and their rivalries, would be to miss the point that the great forces which have swept the American people into action have been the very forces that have also molded labor."

These forces which affected both the capitalists and the workers were numerous. The first tumultuous event was the Civil War:

"The poet Walt Whitman had gone there to help . . . His journal, which he kept throughout the war, is a catalogue of death. . . . He wrote . . . 'Opposite an old Quaker lady is sitting by the side of her son, Amer Moore, 2nd U.S. Artillery, shot in the head. He will surely die. I speak and he answers pleasantly.'

As Amer Moore lay dying, young J. Pierpoint Morgan, magnificently whole and completely healthy, stood in his Wall Street office, calculating the profit he would make from his speculation in gold. There had been another Union defeat, which, by depressing the nation's currency, would bring him a pretty penny since it had driven up the price of his hoarded gold."

Another notable period was the so-called Progressive Era, between 1901 and 1917. Labor seemed to be making hard-won gains both on the picket line and at the polls.

"It was against these sweatshop conditions with their low wages, killing speed-up and hazardous working set-up that tens of thousands of Jewish needle workers from New York's East Side revolted in a series of great strikes. In 1909 twenty thousand shirt-waist makers, four-fifths of whom were women, went out on strike. Their bravery and unity on the picket lines led the then not too militant Sam Gompers, A.F.L. president, to make the following observation:

"The girls were willing to go hungry and many of them did so; they braved the ruffianly police while peacefully picketing, went to imprisonment as part of their duty to their comrades when sentenced by unsympathetic magistrates, skillfully and energetically aroused a sentiment in their favor in the community, and finally convinced their employers that they had learned the merits of combination for their plainly just purposes."

Meanwhile, "Old John D. [Rockefeller], who had shrunk until he resembled a mummy with bright bird-like eyes, had fastened on the innocent enjoyment of giving a single new dime to every person he met." (That they did mention in school.)

But a multi-million dollar conglomerate doesn't take defeats lightly and labor's gains were quickly eroded during the period of "the Golden Insanity" following the First World War. This was the period of

the burgeoning stock market and the burgeoning Ku Klux Klan; a time when Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted for organizing workers and defending immigrants; a time when Judge Webster said in his instructions to the jury of Bartolemeo Vanzetti, "This man, although he may not have actually committed the crime attributed to him, is nevertheless morally culpable, because he is the enemy of our existing institutions." It was a time when Major General Smedley Butler of the United States Marine Corps wrote:

"I spent thirty-three years and four months in active service as a member of our country's most agile military force — the Marine Corps. I served in all the commissioned ranks from second lieutenant to major-general. And during that period I spent most of my time being a high class muscle man for Big Business, for Wall Street, and for the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer for capitalism.

Thus I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for the American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank to collect revenues in. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-1912. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Honduras 'right' for the American fruit companies, in 1903. In China in 1927 I helped to see to it that Standard Oil went its way unmolested."

The Golden Insanity built on red scares and graft, on the open shop, the speed-up and wild gambling, ended in the great depression of the thirties. The authors state:

"There was food, millions of tons of it. But people soon were starving as the food was destroyed or left to rot because it could not be sold at a profit. There was clothing, warehouses filled with it, and millions were shivering for lack of it as the depression continued, but the clothing could not be used to keep the people warm because the people had no money to buy it.

"Hundreds of small businessmen committed suicide as their concerns failed, but Big Business grew steadily larger as President Franklin Delano Roosevelt told Congress in 1938 when he said, 'in time of depression bigger business has opportunities to grow bigger still at the expense of smaller competitors.'

"Thousands of men, with the old feeling that they were failures, holding themselves personally accountable for a national calamity, sat silently in

kitchens as their grandfathers had done in the depression of 1873, maddening desperation simmering within them."

When that simmering desperation culminated in the Unemployed Councils, the rent strikes, the World War I veterans' march on the Capitol, the solidarity of the oppressed outweighed the red-baiting of the Liberty Leaguers and America Firsters. Solidarity outweighed the machine guns of Edsel Ford's private army. At the ballot box, it saved America from the Fascism that was growing out of a similar situation in Italy and Germany.

The worker's right to a decent wage, decent working as well as living conditions, and time to enjoy the fruits of their labor was institutionalized by Roosevelt's New Deal, the C.I.O.'s industrial organizing, and labor's indispensable role in production and fighting of World War II. With the startlingly effective tactic of the sit-down strike, the newly-formed C.I.O. broke the back of the open-shop industrialists and won the hearts of the American working public. Big Business was not withering amidst labor's gains, however. During WWII while workers' wages were frozen at a 15% raise from 1941, prices rose 45% and corporate profits soared to 250%. No sooner had Japan attacked Pearl Harbor when the A.F.L., the C.I.O., and independent unions pledged



not to strike for the duration. Meanwhile the Temporary National Economic Committee reported: "Speaking bluntly, the Government and the public are 'over the barrel' when it comes to dealing with business in time of war. The experience of World War I, now apparently being repeated, indicates that business will use this control [the planned economy being set up in anticipation of war] only if it is 'paid properly'."

The pay was the appointment of the chairman of the board of General Motors as Secretary of State, while Bernard Baruch, Nelson Rockefeller, Dean Acheson, as well as hundreds of other businessmen and their lawyers, took over positions of control in the awarding of war contracts and the deciding of policies. Industry further consolidated itself during the war, preparing for the Cold War waged against the International Communist Conspiracy, American trade unions, and the American public.

Labor again met the challenge, fighting against the red scare, the company spy, the speed-up and anti-labor legislation. They fought hard to retain those rights that their brothers and sisters won through years of struggle. And those who have not been bought off by crumbs from the employers' tables are fighting still. *The young militants, the blacks and browns and whites, are fighting to make democracy more than an ideal espoused by a big school historian; to make liberty and justice for all a reality.*

For they know that:

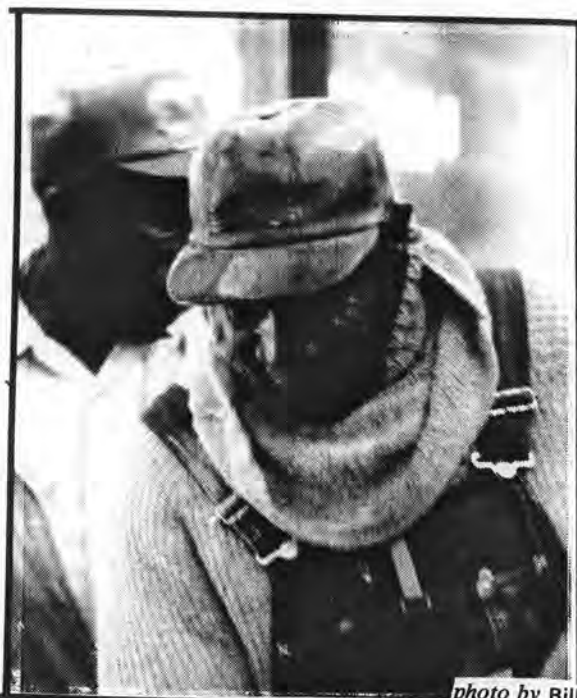
"Labor united, and united with its allies, is an absolutely irresistible social force that can return this rich and lovely American land to the American people whose sweat and blood have made it great. The people's unity has a power in excess of any hydrogen bomb; a power that cannot be thwarted unless people remain divided and weakened by monopoly's stale old cry of Red.

Labor's story gives every reason for confidence that the time will come when war and poverty and persecution for opinion's sake are only memories of a cruel past."

If there is anyone who doubts that public education is a tool in the hands of corporate interests and those defending the status quo, I dare them to sit back and recollect their high school history lessons. Remember the names of the men who made America what she is today? Andrew Carnegie in steel; Jim Fisk and Jay Gould in railroads; John D. Rockefeller in oil; J. P. Morgan in high finance. This being done, pick up a copy of *Labor's Untold Story*. Read it and question. Question why the true nature of these men was glossed over, hidden by half-truths or no truths at all. Question why the role of the working man and woman and child in building this country was scarcely alluded to in the classroom. Ask yourself why you've never heard of Thomas Munley, James Carroll, James Roarity, Hugh McGeehan, James Boyle, Thomas Duffy, Michael J. Doyle, Edward J. Kelly, Alexander Campbell, John Donahue, Thomas P. Fisher, John Kehoe, Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh, Patrick Tully, Peter McManus, or Andrew Lanahan.

Fair Practices?

FORD HAS A BETTER IDEA



[Editors' Note: What follows is the first half of a long interview LNS did recently with four members of the United Black Workers (UBW) from the Mahwah, New Jersey Ford plant: Wilbur Haddock, George Bowens, Monroe Head and Bruce Allison.]

COULD YOU TELL US WHAT THE RACIAL BREAKDOWN IS AT THE PLANT, WHAT KIND OF AREA MAHWAH IS?

WILBUR: The total work population runs between 4500 and 5000. Black and Third World workers make up over 50% of that population. We have three shifts: the day shift, the evening shift, and the midnight shift. The midnight shift is mostly porters and maintenance men, who clean up. On the evening shift, that's also predominantly say 80% Black and Third World. The day shift is only about 43% Black and Third World — mostly it's older white workers. They have the easier jobs, in commercial [trucks].

The area of Mahwah itself is about 30 miles from New York, in what we call Klan or Minuteman territory. You're dealing with people who grew up in the country, backward thinking white people. It's similar to the situation at Attica, where you have white guards from the country, rural areas, in charge of Black and Third World inmates from the cities. Well, most of the supervisors at the Mahwah plant are from the area around Mahwah, and from upstate New York. They don't have much contact with Black and Third World people, and most of the workers are Black and Third World.

CAN YOU BREAK IT DOWN FURTHER? WE UNDERSTAND THERE ARE A LOT OF HAITIANS IN THE PLANT NOW.

WILBUR: Well, in 1963 when Blacks began to speak out and a bunch of us went to the march on Washington, Ford Motor Company began to realize that they were going to have a problem on their hands. We shut the plant down when we went to Washington. By 1967, when the first rebellions started, that really shook them up. They said, hey, these Blacks are getting too uppity. So they started bringing in more Spanish-speaking and Puerto Rican brothers, and hiring fewer Blacks.

This was all right for a while. But then thanks to the Young Lords, and other Spanish-speaking groups, Puerto Rican workers began to get more aware themselves. So then they started to taper off on hiring Puerto Rican and Spanish-speaking workers and began to bring in Haitian workers, who speak mostly French.

More recently, last year to be exact, they came up with the idea of bringing in women for the first time. Women were coming out to have interviews and examinations. They went so far as to hire two — with the promise of hiring hundreds and hundreds more. What this did was throw a type of scare into the men. They were worried about losing their jobs (you know how the economy was last year), and being displaced

by women, and so on. Here they were trying to create a whole new atmosphere and a whole new faction between the men and the women who would be coming in to take their jobs. As of now, nothing has been done. But Ford still has this up their sleeves to use against workers.

GEORGE: One of the Haitian brothers told me himself that in Haiti Ford advertised in the papers down there, that there were jobs at Ford Motor Company. And they went into the Haitian community here in New York, and recruited Haitians to come out into the plant. They were definitely trying to offset the trend of workers getting together, because most Haitians can't speak fluent English. In fact, a lot of them can't speak any English at all.

MONROE: Because of the whole thing with the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti the people will not participate in wildcats because they still have families in Haiti. They have to be cool when they're inside this country. But there are some young workers who belong to the Friends of Haiti, that are doing some things inside the plant.

WILBUR: For a long time the Haitians kept to themselves, rather than be seen talking to us or seen sitting with us, because that fear was there. But you see signs of this breaking down. The fact is that we're all under the same type of oppression at the plant, regardless of whether the person next to you can speak English or not. If he's being harrassed, or if he can't go to the bathroom when he wants to, or get a drink of water, then he's got to realize that we do have a common bond here, even though he can't speak English too well.

But there's still the fear there as far as women are concerned. And I'd hope that maybe some of the women's groups would check that out, to see why Ford has not hired more women workers, and see why they did stop, after they went so far as to tear out walls to build special lockers and things. And we were sending quite a few women out there ourselves, to put in applications for jobs, but nothing happened. They were going to hire a couple of hundred, but they didn't.

GEORGE: To put it in a context too . . . you know they originally hired four women, two whites, two Blacks, and the two Blacks on nights, two whites on days. Now there are no Blacks. There's two whites. One on days, one on nights.

CAN YOU TELL US WHAT KIND OF CARS ARE MADE THERE, WHAT THE WORK IS LIKE?

GEORGE: Well, we make both cars and trucks. We make two types of cars, the LTD's and the Galaxies. The car assembly line is supposed to run 52 cars an hour. But on the average you'll find them running 56 to 60 an hour, which is vast speed-up. At the same time they're running 60 cars, they're cutting back on manpower.

Here's another example of how they divide workers up. They tell you, you make a suggestion that does away with this guy's job and we'll give you fifty bucks. It's the divide and conquer thing. Get a lot of workers to do this, make suggestions, get more work, overload their buddies.

WILBUR: Well, in commercial, we make the trucks, and the commercial department is the money department. We're working now, 10, 11 hours a day, 6 days a week. Passenger is only working 8 hours, 5 days a week. So you see they create another division between those who work in the passenger, and those in commercial.

The commercial feels a little better than the passenger, because they're making overtime. The passenger guys are mad at the commercial guys because they're making the money. Plus even though we in commercial are working that many hours, which means that there are more jobs, they're still not hiring any more workers.

So that gets into your speed-up, and your continual harrassment by the company, so that they can get more out of the workers. Like, nowadays, with a job that used to take three people to do, now

one man is doing the job, and they're still getting the same amount of production or more. A lot of people read about so-called high salaries that workers are supposed to be getting. They don't understand that when you look into how much time, how much sweat we put into those jobs, we're really not making anything at all, compared to what Ford makes.

A car costs them to make about two hundred-some dollars, and they sell the same car for \$3000, so figure how much they make.

GEORGE: In about a week's time the Mahwah plant pulls about \$20, 30 million clear money — just from one spot, one plant. And Ford has hook-ups throughout the country, plus overseas, where they import their parts and save on labor. So if you run this down to the brothers, they understand this because it's easy to relate to how they're being exploited by line speed-up.

MONROE: It'll take a worker, any worker, five minutes to understand surplus value, to see the whole thing, where it's coming from, and parts, and how the rubber corporations and the steel corporations are all tied in. They see it every day.

I think that if people really are serious about working with workers they should deal with these problems that exist in the plant, rather than just spouting off rhetoric. 'Cause you have men who have worked there for 25, 30 years broken, they come in strong men and they leave there bent over, broken.

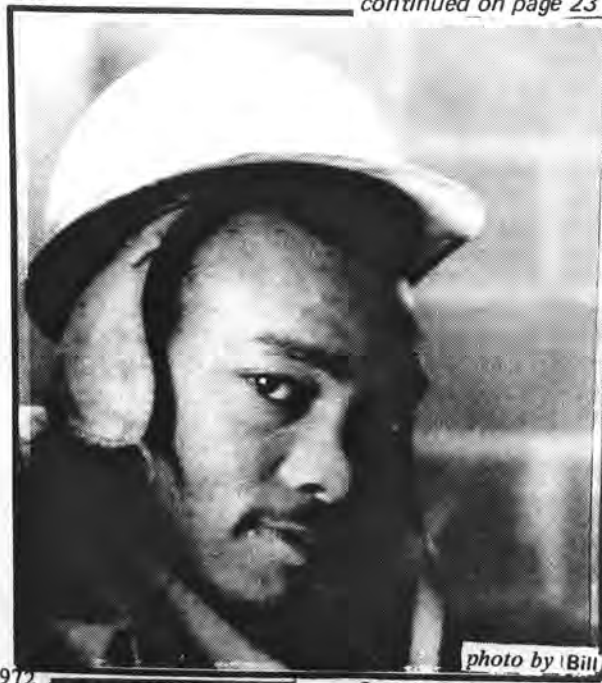
You can see them come out at the end of the day, 8, 10 hours a day. It's really pitiful. These people have put their whole lives into it. Most of them don't even last to receive their benefits. They die. Or they retire after thirty, years, they live maybe a year and then they die. Their bodies, their hearts are so used to that pace, day in and day out, that they can't adjust to the change. So most of them don't even live more than a year or two after they retire.

GEORGE: If you can visualize line speed-up and timing . . . say it takes 69 seconds for one car to pass you. Now let's say you're working. Maybe your operation takes you 45 seconds to do. Now they don't want you working only 45 seconds. They want you working 68 of that total 69 seconds. This is constant, 8 hours a day.

WILBUR: The difference between your white workers and your Black and Third World workers is that most of your white workers can say, well, I'm not going to do this, and they go someplace else — they have a father-in-law, or sister, or somebody, and they can get another job. So it's not much of a hassle for them.

But most of your Black and Third World that come there, they've got to stay there. They've got to do that job, and the company knows it. So this is who they really zero in on. That white worker comes in and says I'm not going to do this. They'll find another job for him. But the Black worker says I'm not going to do this — boom, he's out the door. Because they know that they can hold this over his head

continued on page 23



UNITED FARM WORKERS:



"trampling out the vintage"



Anyone who has read *The Grapes of Wrath*, or who has heard gruesome stories of the lives of farm workers during the depression, knows of the terrible conditions with which this group of laborers has always had to contend. Most would be surprised to learn, however, that very little has changed for the farm worker since the 1930's — he is still underpaid, exploited, subjected each day to extremes of heat, dust and dangerous pesticides, and forced to live in labor camps where the most basic health and safety regulations are flagrantly violated. A United States Senate Sub-Committee found in 1969 that: "No other segment of our population is so poorly paid, yet contributes so much to our nation's wealth and welfare."

Farm workers have known for decades that as individuals they are powerless. As an organized unit, however, these workers have a voice that CAN be heard.

Strikes have been organized in the fields for as long as agricultural workers have been in this country. Until 1965, however, every strike attempt was stopped, often violently, by the financial and political power of the growers. As a result of a very powerful grower lobby, farm workers were specifically excluded from the benefits and protection of the National Labor Relations Act, written in 1935 to guarantee basic rights to most of this country's laborers.

In September of 1965, after several years of organizing, a successful grape-workers strike was called by Cesar Chavez and Larry Itliong in Delano, California. The growers attempted in various ways to break this strike. Workers were imported from Mexico to take the jobs that the strikers had left open. Wages were increased slightly to lure striking laborers back into the fields. The strikers were strong, however, and willing to sacrifice all in their efforts to build a union and some hope for the future.

GRAPE BOYCOTT WINS THE STRIKE

In 1966, with strike supplies running low, Cesar Chavez decided that the workers could not win their battle alone — they must have the support of the American public. He therefore announced a consumer boycott of all California and Arizona table grapes. The response he got was overwhelming, and the United Farm Workers began negotiations soon after with Schenley Enterprises.

The grape boycott took five long years, but finally ended victoriously on September 1, 1970, with contracts covering 80% of the table grapes. At this same time, the United Farm Workers also signed contracts with five major wine-grape growers: Perelli-Minetti, Christian Brothers, Gallo, Paul Masson, and Almaden. These contracts provided wages of \$1.75 per hour, a hiring hall, pesticide controls, health and safety regulations, and special medical coverage.

HUELGA! IN SALINAS

Only two weeks later, on September 17, 1970, following a strike involving 8,000 lettuce pickers, Cesar Chavez announced a nationwide boycott of California - Arizona head lettuce. A few growers, including Freshpict, InterHarvest, D'Arrigo Brothers and Finerman, signed contracts with the United Farm Workers immediately, but the vast majority of lettuce land was unionized at this time.

The lettuce boycott continued from September 1970 through March of 1971, when growers, affected by a successful boycott of their products, finally agreed to negotiate. A 'moratorium' was called — and it was agreed that no boycott activities would take place as long as the growers bargained in good faith.

In September of 1972, however, almost one year after the moratorium on the lettuce boycott began, negotiations broke off completely between the United Farm Workers and the lettuce growers. Union negotiators felt that the growers were not bargaining in good faith — that they were, in fact, only stalling for time and had no real intentions of signing contracts. Thus, talks were discontinued and the nationwide lettuce boycott has been resumed.

NIXON — "UNION BUSTER"

During the time when the lettuce moratorium was on, and Union representatives were bargaining with growers, the United Farm Workers were conducting a boycott against nine non-Union Napa Valley wine companies. This boycott attempt has led the United Farm Workers into a much larger and more difficult struggle — a struggle of life or death for the Union. The National Labor Relations Board, with pressure from the wine and lettuce growers and help from the Republican party, has made a move in Federal Court to destroy the United Farm Workers by taking away their right to secondary boycott.

The Union claims that this move by the NLRB is blatantly discriminatory. For thirty-seven years, growers have tried to keep farm workers from organizing by excluding them from national legislation. Now that farm workers are building a union, the Republicans want to make use of the punitive provisions of the NLRB to destroy that Union. Also, all previous Board decisions have made it clear that farm workers cannot be restricted by a law (the NLRA, for example) that does not also protect them.

Cesar Chavez, Director of the United Farm Workers, has charged: "Now, after we have found a way to struggle non-violently and to make progress for ourselves and our children, the Republican party is attempting to take away the boycott."

If the injunction is granted against the farm worker boycott, it would have serious ramifications in boycott offices across the nation. For example, it would no longer be legal for boycott personnel to set up informational leaflet of picket lines outside grocery stores selling non-Union products. Also, farm workers would be prohibited by law from conducting representational strikes — strikes intended to gain initial Union recognition from employers. In other

words, this injunction, if granted, would take from farm workers their only effective non-violent tool.

1. Please, write a letter today protesting the attempt by the National Labor Relations Board to obtain an injunction against the United Farm Workers' secondary boycott. We need at least 2,000 more letters from Washington state.

Write:

Senator Robert J. Dole
Chairman of the Republican National Committee
310 First Street Southeast
Washington, D. C. 20003

Protest the action by the Republican - dominated NLRB to deprive farm workers of the boycott without providing them with a similarly effective and non-violent method of gaining union representation and, with it, some hope for the future.

AND

Obtain a petition of protest against the NLRB from the Bellingham office and help to collect signatures.

2. Call or visit the local United Farm Workers support committee closest to you.

BELLINGHAM

Steve Patterson
1315 Indian Street
(733-7008)

OR

Francisco Hinojose
College of Ethnic Studies
Western Washington State College

SEATTLE

United Farm Workers
5809 17th N.E.
(LA 2-8480)

Find out from them what you can do to support the boycott of non-Union lettuce and the boycott of the Republican party.

3. DON'T BUY HEAD LETTUCE unless your grocer shows you that it came from a box which shows the UNION LABEL.

4. DON'T SHOP AT SAFEWAY STORES (EVER). Safeway has spent five years trying to break the farm workers union by selling scab grapes, lettuce, and wine. They are owned and controlled by growers all over California.

5. DON'T EVER CROSS A FARM WORKER PICKET LINE. The most effective tool the farm workers have for gaining contracts is the picket line. To cross that line, and shop at a store that is hurting the union, is more destructive than anything else you could do.

From Bellingham to the Barrios

[Editors' note: For over a year now, Jerry Malone, WWSC Sociology Dept., has been recruiting volunteers to work for the United Farm Worker's Organizing Committee (UFWOC). Since he began, thirty-one persons, mostly students, have volunteered. Organizer's wages are \$10 a week plus room and board. Their duties range from tailing lettuce trucks leaving non-union fields to explaining to consumers the facts behind the boycotts. Here there are jobs for unemployed idealists with no threat of layoffs for a long, long while. Below are excerpts of two letters received by Jerry from students working in California.]

T.K.B.

Outside White Security



To describe organizing with UFWOC, I also have to describe this 'feeling organizing' that comes with walking the streets of Oakland. Community person-to-person contact is the first basic thing I have learned and that you work on one-to-one relationships with people. They in turn will bring organization to others. At our weekly San Francisco meetings, Fred Ross, who organized Cesar, constantly stresses the importance of house meetings, where you come talk at people's homes about the Union and what and how it effect them. You yourself must be *completely* sold on what you're trying to accomplish and must convey that enthusiasm to other people. And in first knowing their situation in life (dealing with poor blacks is certainly different from white liberals). These needs of people are then turned into an important organizing tool for you - sensitivity. At a small independent liquor store in a poor black section, a plea for the togetherness of minorities and the working class. It is extremely spirit lifting for both the picket and the customer (a kind of 'power to the people').

In San Francisco the 'Farm Worker Weekends' have been the highlight of our week. I have never felt such warmth or determination in a group of people. Workers who had won contracts, but see the struggle for others not so fortunate to be Union, as a constant on-going thing, travel 8-10 hours to spend weekends with the boycotters picketing. I've found that even the language barrier has not stood in the way of togetherness, I've spent hours walking in pickets with men who don't speak my language, nor me theirs, and we both know what we are fighting for together.

This struggle founded on non-violence will continue to organize and win especially because of this approach. In non-violence, the Birchers have no place to relieve any excess anxieties, but are faced with the look on the face of a very tired and very exploited farm laborer. He derives very little satisfaction out of being obnoxious or violent with a picketing farm worker, because in return for this all he usually gets is words.

The union works and the boycott works and every day something new happens to put the union one more inch ahead in the race for social change. In terms of organization that is very important because new people want to be able to relate to a concrete change that has been brought about by the organizing company and can become excited from there. Also, I should include that self-sacrifice is definitely a part of the foundation of the unions' togetherness. Our weekends, 6 day work week, \$10 week and room and board, all put the struggle in terms of oneself. Now in organizing a person's motives for wanting to join a picket line or come to a meeting are not the most important thing. That he *does* something is Number One.

Probably the most important things I have learned, besides basic organizing and poverty, have been personal perceptions on living with people, working with different races, and just plain old being away from white secure middle class America. When I came to Oakland I was certainly naive about street life and the whole scene, and now I feel like I'm leaving with a much different attitude about my color, the things that it does for me job-wise, my money and my educational opportunities in comparison to farm workers as well as poor blacks. These are the kinds of things that you don't read about in books or learn in a classroom, so as far as my education goes, it's been a worthwhile experience to come here.

Vicky Witt
Feb. 26, 72

If you hurt their pocketbook...

The easiest way to illustrate what I've done would be to describe how we conducted this wine boycott.

We start out by approaching liquor store owners and asking them to remove the stock being boycotted from their shelves. Using all the moral justification for asking this of them, we usually got a negative response, so we're forced to picket. The threat of a picket line is sometimes enough to get them to agree. We tried to picket at least a few hours a day. Eventually the store will give in and we move on to another and picket. Once a store is liberated we continually check back to make sure they don't slide. Time each night is spent calling supporters for picketing the next day. Also the evenings are spent (sometimes) holding all important house meetings. This is where we go into the homes of supporters and meet with new people to explain about the union and to boycott and recruit new support. Daytime hours are spent talking to high school and college classes and other organizations. Weekends were very special because farmworkers would come to San Francisco and help us picket. Workers from the San Joaquin and Napa Valleys would picket with us all day Saturday and much of Sunday. Saturday evenings were spent in a large meeting in San Francisco going over with the farmworkers and the staff what was accomplished that day and what was happening nationwide. These meetings and weekends were very good. There was also a Bay Area meeting every Tuesday to plan strategy for the coming weekend and to discuss how the previous weekend went. We also had short daily meetings in the individual boycott houses.

I learned much by working on the boycott staff. I learned how to run an effective picket line and from this I learned how to handle the police and other agitators. I learned how to approach businessmen such as store managers, and that the only thing they understand is power. If you hurt their pocket book a little you'll get response. Although not true in all cases, it was generally the case.

Through the picket line I learned that people must be confronted with themselves and the issues, and it usually takes a lot of effort and patience to get sympathy from the majority of the people crossing picket lines. One learns that you can't run a boycott without community support. Active not passive. The only really effective way to get that active support is through house meetings. Through house meetings one learns how to approach people because the support is won not so much by what you say but how you say it and how sincere you come across. One also learns the importance of the living environment when trying to carry on important work. When you work and live together it makes it very hard to get along sometimes. But if you can work out the living situation so it's workable and positive, then that positive energy generated in the house carries out to the field and your interaction with other people.

Meetings among the staff are also vital. It's very important to get all the problems and personal hassles out on the table right away, not letting them fester and eat away at you. They are also vital from an organizational standpoint. I learned that you can't make a half-assed commitment to something like this - it's got to be all or nothing for many different reasons.

The effects on my life have been overwhelming. I've been exposed to a whole new reality which in itself brings about many changes. It's amazing how my self-confidence has grown since I've started working with the boycott. The silly fears and inhibitions one has before one starts, crumble as you get more involved and committed. Self-awareness has grown as well as self-respect. My experiences have also brought out many self-weaknesses which I must work hard to rectify. But my ability to deal with people confidently has increased vastly. Many new people have become a part of my life as well as many different life styles. I've seen what it means to give of oneself to others and knowing what that commitment means has changed me considerably. I don't know if I'll be able to return to Bellingham and the life style I left with the knowledge I've gained on the boycott and of the boycott. The knowledge I've gained of the Union and what it means to people, not only on the Farms, but poor and oppressed people everywhere, has filled me with both hope and love, as well as a new humbleness.

Duane Anderson



AFL-CIO Raps Nixonomics

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D.C., Aug. 19, 1971.

When President Nixon took office on January 20, 1969, America was in the 95th month of the greatest period of sustained economic expansion in history. The unemployment rate was 3.4%, the lowest in 15 years.

Mr. Nixon had based his campaign for the presidency on two issues: the war in Vietnam and the dangers of inflation. He told the American people that the inflation rate of 4.2% then existing was unacceptably high. He promised to control inflation and stabilize the economy without unfairly burdening any one segment of the economy and especially without increasing unemployment. He promised, in fact, to pursue policies that would create 5 million new jobs during his term. One month after taking office he reiterated, in a letter to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, his pledge to curb inflation "without asking wage earners to pay for stability with their jobs."

President Nixon undertook to cool the economy by tightening the money supply and reducing expenditures.

His self-styled game plan has proved an unmitigated disaster.

Because of Mr. Nixon's economic mismanagement, the number of unemployed workers has nearly doubled over the last 2½ years. More than 5 million workers are without jobs; 14½ million Americans are on the relief rolls; the number of persons living in poverty has risen to 25½ million - the first increase in 10 years. More than 800 communities are economic disaster areas.

At the same time, instead of reducing inflation, the Administration's misguided policies actually accelerated it. The 4.2% inflation rate rose to 5.4% in 1969, Mr. Nixon's first year in office. It climbed to 5.9% in 1970, the highest rate in 20 years, and the end is not in sight.

Month after month, as unemployment mounted to 6%, the use of industrial capacity declined to 73% and interest rates soared to the highest level in a century. Mr. Nixon refused to take effective action to strengthen the economy. He vetoed recovery measures proposed by Congress. He impounded more than \$12 billion appropriated more than Congress for constructive, socially useful programs. He ignored powers given him by Congress to impose ceilings on interest rates. He refused to channel credit and investment into badly needed public programs. He opposed efforts by Congress to give them powers to stabilize the economy.

In the face of clear evidence to the contrary, the Administration insisted that its game plan was working, that inflation was declining, that employment was improving and that all was well. In fact, the President of the United States deliberately sought to mislead the people of the United States about the condition of the economy.

On August 15, the President unveiled his new "game plan." Even then, he lacked the courage to admit that his tight-money policy had failed, and the honesty to admit that his previous game plan had led to America's economic mess.

Instead of sound solutions, the President offered a new bag of tricks; instead of programs to provide employment and meet the real needs of the American people, he resorted to Madison Ave. gimmickery.

The AFL-CIO has, since February 1966, said that if the economic situation warrants extraordinary overall stabilization measures, the AFL-CIO would cooperate so long as restraints were equitably placed on all costs and incomes - including all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employees' wages and salaries.

We said repeatedly that we were prepared to cooperate with mandatory government controls - if the President decided they were necessary - provided such controls were even-handed and across-the-board. But we have opposed any and all attempts at one-sided curbs on workers' wages, without effective curbs on prices, profits, interest rates and other incomes.

The President's program simply does not meet that test of equity.

All workers' wages were frozen for 90 days. During that period all cost-of-living adjustments were prohibited. Seniority, longevity and merit increases due workers are barred. Productivity increases are nullified.

Specifically exempt from any freeze are interest rates, profits, stocks, the price of land, capital gains and dividends, except for the Administration's pious hope that dividends will not be increased.

The freeze is unequitable, unjust, unfair and unworkable.

Prices are at record levels and will surely continue to rise while wages have been frozen at a real earnings level below 1968.

Workers have been bearing the burden of both inflation and recession for 2½ years. And now they are being forced to bear the additional burden of a freeze.



The effect of the President's freeze is to nullify every collective bargaining agreement in private industry which provides a wage or salary adjustment during the 90-day period. Of course, employers will thus pocket additional profits; for their prices already reflect wage increases that are due, but which the President says cannot be paid.

The President contends that his wage-price freeze is preferable to wage-price controls because, he says, effective controls would require the creation of a major new bureaucracy.

This is a poor excuse for failing to give the country a stabilization program that would be equitable and enforceable.

What America needs is tax justice, not expanded tax windfalls. Effective loophole-closing - especially in the area of capital gains, depreciation, tax-free municipal bonds, depletion allowances and the like - would permit expansion of public facilities and raise sufficient additional revenue to enable a reduction in the relative tax burden of low- and moderate-income families.

Instead, the Administration has chosen to give more tax breaks to wealthy corporations. This raid on the federal treasury would be financed by delaying welfare reform, postponing promised help to financially-strapped states and cities, cutting federal employees to wait until July 1, 1972, for a wage increase they have already earned.

The Administration proposes to permit corporations to establish export subsidiaries - Domestic International Sales Corporations - whose profits would not be subject to the federal corporate income tax, until such a time as they are returned to the parent corporation in the form of dividends.

The yearly loss of federal revenue is estimated at from \$630 million to 925 million. This loss in revenue would have to be made up by other taxpayers - primarily by middle- and low-income taxpayers.

The DISC loophole provides no incentive to increase U.S. exports. The tax deferral would flow to all firms for all their exports, so long as the exports are conducted by DISC subsidiaries - regardless of whether such exports increase, decline or remain stable.

The important issue of the deteriorating U.S. position in world trade needs direct government action rather than tax subsidies for big business.

We support the President's actions on the dollar; however, we believe honest and candor would have been best served if the President had admitted that his actions amounted to a devaluation of the dollar on the international money market. There is nothing to be gained by playing word games with the American people.

We agree that actions had to be taken to curb international money speculators. But it is important to know who these speculators are. Therefore, we

renew our call for an early and thorough Congressional investigation of international speculation against the American dollar, including the activities of American-owned international companies and banks, and the profits they made from undercutting their nation's currency.

Other options - more equitable, more constructive and more effective - were available to the President, but he ignored them.

In fairness to the American people, the President should channel public money to people, instead of to corporations.

He should free the \$12 billion in federal funds that he has frozen.

He should act to control interest rates, the greatest single contributor to inflation.

He should act to control stock-market speculation. Instead, through uncontrolled capital gains, the very people who pay little of no taxes are receiving huge new windfalls through speculation in the stock and bond markets. Wall Street is not a barometer of the nation's true economic health.

He should channel investment away from speculative enterprises such as resort hotels and gambling casinos and toward housing for low and middle-income families.

He should act to halt the export of American jobs and to curb the export of American technology and capital.

He should act to extend unemployment compensation for those whose benefits have been exhausted through prolonged unemployment.

He should act to promote public employment by implementing badly needed federal construction, conservation and environmental programs, and by speeding action to put money in the hands of state and local governments.

He should, at long last, begin planning for reconversion from wartime production to a peacetime economy.

Of course the President's contention that unemployment during his administration was caused solely by the winding down of the war is not true. Yet he has not established a single viable program for finding jobs for veterans or for those previously employed in defense industries.

Above all, he should implement programs to create jobs, in both the public and private sectors instead of siphoning off more and more public funds for the benefit of rich corporations.

We have absolutely no faith in the ability of President Nixon to successfully manage the economy of this nation for the benefit of the majority of its citizens.

Therefore, we call upon the Congress to assert control over the economy, to provide an effective, equitable and enforceable economic stabilization program and to reject any and all administration proposals that would benefit only one sector of the economy at the expense of all others.

Specifically, we urge the Congress to reject the President's proposals to further enrich the corporations at the expense of the poor and needy and the public treasury.

We will fight to block his discriminatory attack on the jobs and the wages of federal employees.

We will insist that controls on prices and wages be made equitable, and that all other forms of income - profits, interest rates, executive compensation, expense accounts, the prices of stocks and bonds - be brought under equal restraints.

The Administration is attempting to outlaw all strikes during this 90-day period.

We flatly reject the Administration's contention that it has any such power. In peacetime, this is an assertion of dictatorial powers completely foreign to the American concept of freedom. Even in wartime, no other President asserted such a right. We will not abide by any such dictate and we will advise our members to resist any such attempt.

We reiterate the pledge we have made on numerous occasions since February 1966. We will cooperate with fair, equitable, across-the-board mandatory controls on all costs, prices and incomes including profits, interest rates, dividends, and executive compensation as well as workers' wages and salaries. The President's program does not meet that test. We will not be a party to deceiving the American public into believing that the President's program is fair, equitable or workable.

Hard Hats Had It

"OUT NOW! . . . the way to protect our troops and prisoners . . ."
Statement of Hawaii AFL-CIO
and all Hawaii trade unions



photo by terri dixon

"We have never . . . followed blindly, and never will, every edict that emanates from the official headquarters . . . The AFL-CIO is not infallible, and many of us feel that it is out of step with the thinking of the 13 million members it represents.

"We do not believe that the leaders of our great American trade union family speak for that family in supporting the President in the present war dilemma."

Thomas J. Lloyd, President, and
Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary - Treasurer,
Amalgamated Meatcutters,
The Butcher Workman,
June-July, 1971.

"In Viet Nam, the U.S. lost over 6,000 aircraft valued at more than \$6 billion as of the end of 1969 . . . \$6 billion could buy a fully equipped elementary school for 1000 children, a fully equipped junior high school for 1300, and a fully equipped senior high school for 1600 in each of 260 communities plus a starting salary of \$7000 for each of 35,724 teachers — one teacher for every 27 children."

1500 delegates to the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers convention,
May 28, 1970, calling for withdrawal
of all combat troops in Indochina by
end of 1970, and for complete withdrawal of all
American military presence by June, 1971.

"The immorality of United States involvement in Viet Nam, and that of all its citizens, is that we are cramming war and terror down the throats of the Vietnamese people . . . We supported every corrupt, dictatorial, right-wing government south of the Demarcation Line as established by the 1954 Geneva Agreement. We tried to pass off as fact, an illusion that the Geneva Agreement separated Viet Nam into two sovereign nations . . .

"All along we have been propping up a government that is artificial and unnatural so that it may serve as our 'legal' purpose for our involvement there. It is in reality a non-government. . . .

"The war goes on not because the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front are engaged in a continuing struggle to unify their own nation, but . . . [because] . . . our government is attempting to establish a de facto government in South Viet Nam by force . . .

Raymond A. Dickow,
Editor,
Butcher workman



photo by terri dixon



photo by terri dixon

" . . . the time has come to end our role in Viet Nam To the President, to the Congress, we plead: End this conflict. Get on with the war against the evils that beset America here at home — the unnecessary evils of poverty and pollution; the unnecessary evils of unemployment and inflation; the unnecessary evils of discrimination, and of discord and discrimination between our old and our young. . .

C. L. Dennis, President,
Brotherhood of Railway
and Airline Clerks,
member AFL-CIO Executive Council,
BRAC Convention, May 24, 1971.

ain't gonna pay for war no more

Shaun Maloney, head of International Longshoremen and Warehouse Workers Union Local 14 — Seattle, Ann Johnson, President of the Associated Students of the University of Washington, and Dr. William B. Cate, president - director of the Church Council of Greater Seattle, called for a one-day economic boycott to protest Nixon's brinkmanship policies in Viet Nam. They asked for a suspension of all purchases on Wednesday, May 17.

Dr. Cate stated, "For most people we hope it will be a day of no work, school, recreation, or purchasing as usual." Ms. Johnson, who initiated the boycott plans, said that moral persuasion has not worked, but "money talks and we hope we will be heard."

Clergy and Laymen Concerned, a national organization, is carrying on a boycott campaign against Honeywell Inc. This huge conglomerate produces Rockeye II Cluster Bombs, Guava Bomblets, Gravel Mines, WAAPM (wide area antipersonnel mines), SPIW (special purpose individual weapons), and more for use in Viet Nam, as well as CS-1 and CS-2 gas and riot control chemicals for use here and abroad.

They also produce Elmo movie cameras and projectors, Strobolar electronic flash equipment, Pentax cameras, Takumar lenses and Preview slide projectors, color slide duplicating equipment and darkroom equipment.

To learn how you can actively support this campaign and to receive their newspaper, *American Report*, write:

Clergy and Laymen Concerned
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

The *Conscientious Consumers Bulletin* states: "The CCB was created because we think that many vital social changes can be markedly helped — or severely hindered — by our behavior as consumers. Because our spending patterns can and do have clear effects on the social well-being of our country and of our national neighbors . . .

"To those Americans . . . who are already vocal in effecting long overdue changes, we extend our warmest invitation to give selective buying a chance. Obviously, all we can do is give you the information we gather. You have to take it from there if it is to do any good."

In addition to the Honeywell boycott, CCB asks you to support the Women's Strike for Peace in their protest of International Telephone and Telegraph for their production of electronic sensors used in Southeast Asia. The sensors can't tell the difference between soldiers, old men, women, children, water buffalo, etc., but lead equally to their deaths with inhuman precision.

ITT subsidiaries produce *Wonder Bread* (builds strong bodies 12 ways), *Hostess Cupcakes* and *Twinkies*, *Profile Bread*, *Morton's Frozen Foods*, and operates *Sheraton Hotels*.

CCB also states that "General Tire and Rubber Company manufactures General Tires, Pennsylvania Tennis Balls, owns RKO Theatres and Radio Stations . . . and makes many components of the Sadeye cluster bomb, as well as components and dispensers for other antipersonnel weapons." Antipersonnel weapons range from "bombs which spin thousands of killing and maiming pellets to projectiles that shred people and nail them to trees." Quite a change from the days of Christ.

The CCB is available by mail at 15 cents for the first copy, 5 cents each additional, \$2 for a 10-issue subscription. Write:

Conscientious Consumers Bulletin
Box 3528
Washington, D. C. 20007

If boycotts are to be successful we must make them known to those being boycotted. Perhaps a card would suffice. Write:

Honeywell President
Stephen F. Keating
2701 Fourth Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55408

General Tire President
Thomas F. O'Neil
First General St.
Akron, Ohio 44309

ITT President
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Or perhaps a call to their local distributors would help (especially if you called every fifteen minutes).

by
tom begnal

Eye with a Soul

This latest in a series of exhibitions at Gallery 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers' Union, is a service both to the art community and to members of the Union, as well as to the public at large.

In sharp contrast to the "new realism" now fashionable in Madison Avenue galleries, Max Ginsburg's realism has its roots and reason for being in a clear commitment of the working people. His style is tailored to communicate with an audience largely uninformed in matters aesthetic and therefore still largely unconcerned.

Ginsburg's paintings mirror the workers' world and their concerns in our society. If the members of 1199 are a good sample, they respond emphatically and with a strong sense of

identification. Though the chic "new realists" share in some degree Ginsburg's technical approach (a use of photography, etc.) they, unlike Ginsburg, seem to pride themselves on being a "faithful eye," an eye without a soul, without a social point of view, inert and unmoved. Such neutrality in our corrupt and decaying society is bound to be greeted with applause and financial success by the makers of taste in the art world of the establishment, because it is not neutral at all. Not to take a position of social responsibility is, in fact, taking a very definite stand in favor of no change. Where there is no life, and no commitment, there can be no movement — no change.

It is precisely in an underestimation by some artists of the mass audience's

response to aesthetic and plastic values, that there lies the greatest danger to the development and maturation of a great social art. The great realists of the past (Goya, Daumier, Lautrec, etc.) have much to teach us. A study of their work can clarify our own way to a powerful social, humanistic art. Their message is clear. It calls for a massive simplification of pattern, the shape to carry the essence of the meaning; simplification and obliteration of all unnecessary detail and a unified structure created by intertwining rhythm and the movement of light — painting of volumes instead of surface detail and texture.

PEOPLE'S WORLD



Take the Local



Boricuas



Wrecker Lunch Break

ECO-



The atomic energy commission (AEC) reserves the right to judge whether the risk to the public is greater from shutting down a power generating station during periods of high demand, or from permitting it to operate at high radiation levels. This disclosure was made by Lester Rogers, director of the AEC's Division of Radiological and Environmental Protection, under questioning during AEC hearings to establish "as low as practicable" radiation emission levels from nuclear power plants. A news release (March 6) from National Intervenors, a coalition of 60 environmental groups, states that Lester testified that when the need for electricity is great, as determined by the AEC, "there is no specific prohibition" against a reactor being allowed to emit radioactivity to the surrounding population at levels up to one-tenth the yearly dose set by the National Council on Radiation Protection as a maximum for the general population.

* * *

Pollution abatement costs will not be severe in fourteen major industries, according to a report by the Council on Environmental Quality, the Commerce Department, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The report notes that contrary to some businessmen's dire predictions of economic stress, the costs of controlling air and water pollution can be passed on to consumers (although additional inflation may result) and that there will be a minimal number of jobs lost because of abatement procedures (Business Week, March 18). Some small plants will be forced to close, but those plants are already old and marginal, and most likely would be closed by 1980 in any case. The authors of the report did not consider abatement of either noise or solid waste pollution, but did note that air pollution control alone could result in large annual savings in health and property damage costs that now total some \$16 billion per year.

* * *

Atmospheric visibility is decreasing in the eastern US. Scientists associated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have found that at three locations studied, occasions of low visibility (six miles or less) have increased from an average of 21.5 percent for the period 1962-65 to an average of 33.1 percent for the period of 1966-1969. The averages refer to periodic daily observations made at airports in Akron-Canton, Ohio; Lexington, Kentucky; and Memphis, Tennessee. Removal of factors of location and weather differences from the calculations did not significantly affect the trend of decreasing visibility. A NOAA news release (February) states that the increases in atmospheric haziness, or restricted visibility, must be a result of either natural or man-induced causes. Since no known natural additions to the atmosphere occurred during the period concerned, the NOAA scientists concluded that particulate pollution must be the cause of decreasing visibility.

Environment and Unions:



by roxanne park

"Ecology issues are puny considerations to a hungry man."

— Harry Bridges,
President, ILWU

"What price will we pay for jobs?"

Gospirion,
President, OCAW

Ecology is usually thought of as the one safe issue with which nobody disagrees. How could anyone be against clean air, green parks, and flowers? As the environmental viewpoint has developed in this society, though, its pristine pedestal of harmlessness has been eroded. Clean air and green parks become juxtaposed to jobs, money, and production.

If anything has been learned by the ARCO permit hearings, Initiative 256, and numerous environmental lawsuits, it is exactly the very serious social forces which counterpose ecology. In its move from an aesthetic, "nice" consideration to a serious issue, ecology is now being asked to defend itself against questions which are not simple or clear cut. There has been tendency for the environmental movement to refuse to face these questions and to hide behind the skirts of "moral purity" or "public interest." If such a movement is to be anything more than a garden club topic, it must face these questions squarely.

Obviously, one of the questions ecology must face is its relationship to workers. As environmental legislation provides for stricter enforcement of standards, plants have responded by threatening to close down rather than clean up. Very recently Henry Ford II warned that automotive assembly lines could be shut down in 1975 if federal emission standards for 1975 models are not suspended. Ford has the power of threatening 800,000 persons' unemployment with such a shutdown. In Everett this year Weyerhaeuser announced it would close down its sulphite mill because meeting the pollution control requirements would cost \$10 million. Terming the action "strictly an environmental closure," the mill's shutdown put 330 people out of work. A full page ad in a Washington paper attacked the Department of Ecology for being a "Job Polluter", which aimed at putting people out of work.

Such "environmental blackmail" clearly polarized workers and ecology. Environmental concerns begin to be seen as dangerous enemies to the worker. As the Teamster Vice President Einarolen characterized it, "If some measure meant to stop pollution resulted in the loss of jobs for our members, then clearly we would be in conflict of interest. You know, of course, we would have a lot of clean water and clean air but no economy, and that is no solution either."

This conflict of interest between ecology and workers is at the same time paradoxical when one considers who suffers the most from pollution. Industrial workers pay the extremely high costs for pollution — with their health. The professional person living in the suburbs can escape the serious effects of pollution. Workers in an industrial town are not able

ever to leave the pollution. In the steel mill town, the worker lives down the road from the plant and breathes the air every day. The coal miners breathe coal dust, which is 14 times worse than any city's air pollution. The miner breathes this dusty every day and has one out of two chances of developing a black lung disease, or coal miner's pneumoconiosis. As Ralph Nader said, "We've heard time and time again that pollution affects us all, it's a unitary problem, so we should bind ourselves together on it. It does affect us all, but it affects blue collar workers and their families much more."

If the worker is in such a dangerous and critical position, one's first question might be why the workers have not been the vanguards of the environmental cause. Obviously, there have been enormous informational gaps in the workers' knowledge about such matters. The plant certainly will not offer such information and up until recently there has been a startling lack of concern for this class' health hazards. Doctors who treated coal workers diagnosed their conditions as asthma, not coal dust. Workers at the Intalco plant are given frequent fluoride level tests and exams because of a state law, but the workers are not warned of the extreme dangers of such a pollutant. Only if a worker continually refuses to maintain health practices such as washing does the company indicate that the situation might be critical.

The workers are obviously caught with both their jobs and health on the line. One cannot understand the issues of the environmental movement without a grasp of this paradoxical dilemma. One response to this dilemma is for the environmental movement to embrace not only the environment "out there" but also the environment "in there" — in the mines, factories, and plants. A merger of concern for occupational hazards and environmental hazards by environmentalists could militate against the environmental blackmail of companies who threaten to close down.

UNION POTENTIAL

The other avenue which must be utilized is that of the unions. The potential role of unions is one of the more exciting and positive aspects of the environmental movement. In recent times the interests of unions appear to be strictly materialistic, conservative, and controlled by the established power. This outlook usually has little knowledge of the radical history of the unions. Once one begins to appreciate this historical precedent, the unions may be seen as a more viable force for change.

There is a group in British Columbia which has been organizing the unions around environmental issues. ESCA (Environmental Systems Community Association) has had certain successes which indicate the viability of the unions' potential role.

ESCA was organized as a radical off-shoot of SPEC (Society for Pollution and Environmental Control) over a year ago. Two of ESCA's founders, Gerald Culhane and Robin Harger, first became intrigued by

Conflict or Comrades

the relationship of unions and ecology during SPEC's campaign against MacMillan Bloedel, an immense forestry operation.

When organizing for SPEC, Culhane became convinced of the potential impact the unions could have with MacMillan. He petitioned the trade unions to include an environmental clause similar to those requiring job safety committees in their contracts. When there was no response, he picketed the International Woodworkers of America. In 1970 the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers introduced an environmental clause in their bargaining concepts. Vice President of this Brotherhood Pat O'Neil told a Labor Congress Convention in Edmonton that, "We're told to wait a little longer, not to rush things or we might disturb the economy, not to change things right now because there will be a better opportunity in the near future. Well, it's a false argument. We've been waiting and waiting and we've got more poverty, more poor, and more pollution." The Pulp and Paper Workers later endorsed the environmental clause along with the B. C. Federation of Labor.

Through a spectacular set of actions against MacMillan Bloedel, SPEC was able to establish the further connections between the worker and an environmental interest. The Pollution Control Board of British Columbia held an inquiry into the practices of the forest industry. SPEC members contacted numerous pulp mill environmental committees and were able to amass substantial amounts of incriminating evidence against MacMillan. The workers showed SPEC people the exact points of discharges, and helped to guide the investigations. The extensive documentation and evidence was not expected by the forest industry, and SPEC made an outstanding impression on the workers. As one worker noted, "The hearing... enabled the work(er) to realize there is some power they can exert individually, right on the plant level. It makes the working conditions better and one realizes they can effect change. It's a healthy educational process."

The radical actions did not suit several of SPEC's membership, and Culhane and Harger resigned to form ESCA. ESCA is dedicated, in Harger's words, "to trying to get these unions more and more involved in taking environmental stands. We want to continue to educate union people - to show them how they can use environmental issues to expand or implement their own programs." ESCA does not mail its material to other anti-pollution groups, but rather sends its information directly to the plant and the unions. Culhane and Harger are intent on taking the environmental issues out of the university and putting them into the company town where they can have social influence and transformation.

RESULTS

The results of ESCA's efforts tell the tale of much political work - there have been both significant achievements and discouragements. Culhane said that in several of the plants the personal risks of the workers became omnipotent in the face of plant closure, and a lot of backsliding occurred. The environmental seminars which were a part of the contract clauses were more entertaining than educational, and needed to develop a great deal before they could be seen as substantial activities. These "paper achievements," however, were coupled with independent evidence that the issues had begun to sink in and have their meaning.

In November of 1970 more than 250 men signed a petition to demand a hearing on the practices of their copper mine on Vancouver Island. These men organized the petition themselves and recognized their responsibility, asserting that they wanted a hearing even if it meant losing their own jobs. Culhane commented, "That's real; that's authentic!" and then described the actions of some other workers in downtown Vancouver. In May of 1971 the workers refused to continue spraying asbestos on the huge office building until safety provisions could be settled on which would ensure that the spraying could be done without damage to the surrounding area. The men walked off the job against their leadership's authorization until the management agreed to use asbestos with a sealer in it.

In one pulp mill the workers demanded an environmental clause and had the management respond by giving them a visitor's tour of the plant.

They took the workers around, then returned to the office and said, "See, everything's fine." The workers would not accept such an absurd response, and pushed the clause through.

In the United States a few significant union actions have indicated that similar moves are possible. The AFL-CIO resolved in 1971 to "join with other labor unions throughout the world to control pollution. Deploring the lack of a national plan to deal with the impact of environmental needs on industry, the union insisted that labor have an equal share with government and management in developing such a plan." Several unions have proposed statutes which would prohibit companies from engaging in environmental blackmail. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union International adopted a recommendation in August of 1971 that emission standards based on zero pollution be established without delay.

Several unions have engaged in collective bargaining for not only their plants but for the community at large. The Steelworkers Union resolved that no plant or business should be allowed to permit noise, light, or radiation, in addition to gases, solid wastes and fluids, to escape into surrounding neighborhoods.

Culhane stressed this connection of concern between the plant and the area outside the plant: "Once the workers sees the pollution inside the plant, the awareness does not stop at the plant's gates. The borders of the plant dissolve and a world-view is provided."

The world-view of ecology was of prime import to Culhane. He believes that the ecological perspective is one which people can trust because its answers are real and viable. Rather than fall into the traps of what he terms 'protest politics,' Culhane asserted that the environmental viewpoint could answer the question, "What do you propose?" "It seems that the inherent force of the environmental movement answers that question, because if you go into it you start coming up with answers right away. Not just with problems. That's the interesting emphasis. And as you develop answers, you find, to your surprise, that they hang together. You come to trust the ecological view because the answer it delivers is a world view."

Information from:

"Labor Unions and Ecology," Clear Creek, May 1971.

Roger Lubin, "Eco-Union - Labor and the Environmental Movement in Canada", Clear Creek, 1972.

Interview with Gerald Culhane.

NOTES

The Public Service Commission of New York State has expressed an interest in redesigning the electricity rate structure so that higher charges would be made for greater use of electricity. This would be a trend away from the present arrangement whereby consumers of large amounts of electricity receive discounts. At a rate hearing in February, officials of the commission questioned Consolidated Edison representatives as to who bears the responsibility for peak demand, implying that whomever is responsible should bear the greater cost. A report released by the commission in mid-March, though, states that increasing rates for higher residential electric use would cause "negligible" cutbacks by residential consumers. Electricity costs are too small an item in the household budget to be effective as an economic incentive. A spokesman for the commission told Environment that later studies will consider rate restructuring for industrial and commercial use.

* * *

Claims by Earth magazine that the Air Force tested a lethal nerve gas on North Vietnamese troops have been denied by the U.S. Defense Department, according to an Associated press report (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, March 15). Gerard Van der Leun, managing editor of Earth magazine, stated in an article that VX gas was used in Cambodia three years ago to test the combat effectiveness of the gas. The story was earlier published in a Swedish newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, and translated by a member of the U.S.-based Dispatch News Service. A spokesman for the Defense Department denied that the U.S. has ever used nerve gas or any other lethal chemical agent against enemy forces.

* * *

The preparatory committee for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment completed its work in mid-march, according to a UN news release, March 15. The conference will be held in Stockholm June 5-16. The three major items to be considered by the conference will be a Declaration on the Human Environment, which will constitute the first attempt at international agreement on "the new principles of international behavior and responsibility on which effective management of the global environment must be based"; an Action Plan to provide a blueprint for concerted international attack on specific environmental problems; and the creation of a new, permanent unit of the UN to "give common direction and leadership" to international environmental activities.

* * *

The new American Society for Ecological Education, concerned with introducing ecological studies into elementary and secondary school curricula, was formed in December, 1971, and is now offering charter memberships at \$10 and student memberships at \$2. Write Curry College, Milton, Mass., 02186.

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Existing at the very base of the food chain, only plants have the ability to take raw products from the soil, air, and water and manufacture food. As a result, no life on this planet could exist without the presence of plants. Better think again about saying "hello" to a green plant today!

* * *



OUT OF THE MOLLASSES JUG

DRYING HERBS



DRYING BUNCHES OF HERBS

THE LEAFY STEMS IN BUNCHES. LABEL EACH VARIETY CAREFULLY. HANG BUNCHES ON A CORD OR LINE STRING IN A DRY, AIRY ATTIC OR IN THE SHADE OUT OF DOORS. LAY SHEET ON FLOOR OR EARTH TO CATCH ALL LEAVES WHICH FALL. LEAVES MUST BE CRACKLY AND THOROUGHLY DRIED; THIS USUALLY TAKES ABOUT 4 DAYS. TAKE EACH BUNCH DOWN CAREFULLY. LAY EACH VARIETY IN A SEPARATE BASKET. STRIP LEAVES OFF BY HAND; WEARING AN OLD COTTON GLOVE TO PROTECT THE FINGERS. KEEP WHOLE LEAVES FOR TEA. RUB OTHER LEAVES THROUGH COARSE SIEVE OR CRUSH TO POWDER THEM. SMALL HERBS WITH TINY LEAVES AND STEMS NEED NOT BE STRIPPED BUT MAY BE PUT THROUGH A MEAT GRINDER, USING A COARSE BLADE OR WHEEL. STORE IN LARGE, CLEAR, CONTAINER PLACED IN DARK ROOM, AND WATCH HERBS FOR A WEEK. IF MOISTURE APPEARS INSIDE, POUR THEM OUT AND DRY FOR 3 OR 4 MORE DAYS. STORE IN SMALL OPAQUE CONTAINERS, TIGHTLY CORKED.

DRYING LEAVES & PETALS

STRIP FRESH, PERFECT LEAVES FROM STEMS. SPREAD A THIN LAYER OF LEAVES ON CHEESECLOTH COVERED SCREEN OR TRAY IN SHADY SPOT. PLACE SO THAT AIR CIRCULATES UNDER AS WELL AS OVER SCREEN. GENTLY TURN LEAVES ONCE A DAY. IF DRYING OUTDOORS, BRING IN EVERY NIGHT BEFORE DEW FALLS. LEAVES SHOULD BE DRY IN 3 OR 4 DAYS. STORE IN CLEAR CONTAINERS IN DARK ROOM; WATCH ONE WEEK FOR MOISTURE. STORE IN SMALL OPAQUE CONTAINERS, TIGHTLY CORKED OR SEALED. PETALS MAY BE DRIED AS FOR LEAVES - CUT EARLY IN MORNING WHEN DEW HAS EVAPORATED. CUT OFF HEADS WHEN FLOWERS ARE OPENED FULLY. REMOVE FLORETS, DRY IN A WARM, AIRY ROOM.

CUTTING & PREPARING

CUT JUST AS BUDS OPEN INTO FULL BLOSSOM CUT ON A SUNNY MORNING AFTER THE DEW IS OFF THE LEAVES AND BEFORE THE SUN IS HIGH. CUT ANNUALS 4" OFF THE GROUND. CUT PERENNIALS WITH SIDE BRANCHES AND STEMS 2/3 OF THE LENGTH OF THE STEMS. QUICKLY RINSE OFF ALL EARTH AND DIRT WHICH MAY CLING TO LOWER LEAVES. SPREAD STEMS ON TRAY OR SCREEN. REMOVE ALL YELLOW, RUSTY, DECAYED LEAVES; ALSO ALL COARSE ENDS AND LEAVES.

DRYING SEED

ON A HOT DAY CUT OFF SEED HEADS WHEN THE STALK LOOKS DRY AND THE UMBELS ARE BROWN OR GREY. EASIEST WAY TO GATHER IS IN A BASKET LINED WITH CHEESECLOTH. HOLD THE BASKET UNDER THE UMBELS OR SEED PODS AS THEY ARE CUT FROM THE STEMS. SPREAD CHEESECLOTH OR HEAVY CLOTH ON A TRAY, AND SPREAD SEED HEADS OR PODS IN A THIN LAYER OVER THE CLOTH. PLACE IN A WARM, DRY SPOT. OCCASIONALLY TURN OR STIR PODS GENTLY FOR 5 OR 6 DAYS. CAREFULLY RUB DRIED PODS THROUGH THE PALMS OF THE HANDS. IF DONE WHILE THERE IS A BREEZE, THE CHAFF WILL BLOW AWAY. SPREAD SEED ON CHEESE CLOTH COVERED SCREEN IN A WARM DRY PLACE. TURN SEED GENTLY ONCE OR TWICE A DAY FOR AT LEAST A WEEK. WHEN DRY, STORE IN CLEAR CONTAINERS PLACED IN A DARK ROOM. WATCH FOR TWO WEEKS. IF MOISTURE APPEARS, POUR OUT, DRY SEVERAL DAYS LONGER. STORE IN TIGHTLY SEALED OPAQUE CONTAINERS.

DRYING ROOTS

DIG HERB ROOTS AS YOU DIG ROOT VEGETABLES. PLACE ON WIRE SCREEN. WASH THOROUGHLY WITH A HOSE. SCRAPE ROOTS IF NECESSARY, TO REMOVE DIRT. SLICE, OR SPLIT LENGTHWISE IF DESIRED. SPREAD IN THIN LAYERS ON A WIRE SCREEN PLACED IN A DRY, SHADY SPOT. BRING INDOORS EVERY NIGHT BEFORE DEW FALLS. CAREFULLY TURN SLICES 2 OR 3 TIMES EACH WEEK SO THEY MAY DRY EVENLY ON ALL SIDES. WHEN PARTIALLY DRY, ROOTS MAY BE PLACED IN A WARM OVEN AT VERY LOW HEAT WITH DOOR LEFT OPEN. DRYING TAKES 3 TO 6 WEEKS. IF THE SLICE BREAKS WITH A SNAP WHEN BROKEN, IT IS DRY AND READY TO BE STORED. PLACE IN OPAQUE CONTAINERS WHICH MAY BE TIGHTLY SEALED.

CLOVE-ORANGE POMANDERS



2 SMALL ORANGES
3 oz. WHOLE CLOVES
2 TSP. ORRIS ROOT.

SELECT FIRM, THIN SKINNED, PERFECT FRUIT. SPREAD CLOVES ON WAXED PAPER OR MIXING BOARD; USE CLOVES THAT HAVE HEADS STILL ON; SAVE OTHERS TO FILL IN VACANT SPOTS. WITH A LARGE DARNING NEEDLE OR POINTED MEAT SKEWER, PIERCE HOLES IN SKIN OF FRUITS. INSERT CLOVES, ALLOWING HEADS TO FORM A PATTERN. TAKE CARE NOT TO SET IN A STRAIGHT LINE, OR HOLD THE FRUIT TOO TIGHTLY, AS THIS WILL CAUSE THE SKIN TO SPLIT. SHOULD A SPLIT OCCUR, IT WILL HEAL WITHIN A FEW DAYS. AS THE FRUIT DRIES, IT WILL SHRINK; WHEN COMPLETELY CURED, NONE OF THE SKIN WILL SHOW.

WHEN THE FRUIT IS COMPLETELY FILLED WITH CLOVES, PLACE CAREFULLY IN A SHALLOW BOWL; SPRINKLE ORRIS ROOT OVER FRUIT UNTIL WELL COVERED.

PLACE EACH COATED FRUIT IN A SMALL, SEPARATE PIECE OF CHEESECLOTH; TIE CAREFULLY. SUSPEND IN WARM, DRY PLACE; ALLOW TO DRY FROM 3 TO 6 WEEKS. USE IN CLOSETS AS MOTH PREVENTATIVE. ALSO, ALLOW SEVERAL TO SIT IN A BOWL IN A ROOM. FAR OUT.

OTHER FRUITS:

APPLE - SELECT PERFECT FIRM FRUITS, PREPARE AS ABOVE, ROLL IN GROUND CINNAMON.
KUMQUAT, FOLLOW RECIPE, ROLL IN GROUND ALLSPICE.
LEMON - FOLLOW RECIPE, ROLL IN GROUND CLOVES
LIME - FOLLOW RECIPE, ROLL IN GROUND NUTMEG

ROSEMARY-PINE PILLOW

HALF ROSEMARY LEAVES
HALF PINE NEEDLES
SELECT ROSEMARY LEAVES AND FLOWERS WHICH ARE NEWLY DRIED AND FILLED WITH FRAGRANCE. PICK FRAGRANT PINE NEEDLES; DRY THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING. IN WOOD BOWL BLEND PINE NEEDLES AND ROSEMARY LEAVES AND FLOWERS. CRUSH SLIGHTLY. FILL MUSLIN OR TAFFETA BAGS OF DESIRED SIZES AND SHAPES WITH FRAGRANT MIXTURE. COVER WITH DECORATION AND GIVE TO A FRIEND - OR PLACE UNDER YOUR PILLOW AT NIGHT. OTHER GOOD COMBINATIONS ARE LEMON VERBENA & PINE NEEDLES ROSE GERANIUM & PINE NEEDLES SUMMER SAVORY & PINE NEEDLES

ROSE PETAL PEARLS

PETALS OF RED ROSES
INFINITE PATIENCE

COLLECT THE VELVETY PETALS OF EXCESSIVELY FRAGRANT FRESH RED ROSES AND PLACE IN IRON MORTAR. CRUSH & BEAT THE BEAUTIFUL FRESH PETALS FOR AT LEAST 2 HRS. WITH PESTLE, OR UNTIL THE PETALS FORM A THICK, FRAGRANT PASTE. ROLL 1/2 TEASPOON OF THE PASTE INTO A TINY BEAD; SET ASIDE ON A CLEAN TRAY OR SCREEN. ALLOW TO STAND IN A WARM AIRY SPOT UNTIL THE BEADS BECOME THOROUGHLY DRIED AND HARD. POLISH EACH BEAD WITH A SOFT CLOTH EACH BEAD RETAINS THE FULL FRAGRANCE OF FRESH ROSES TOUCHED WITH DEW.

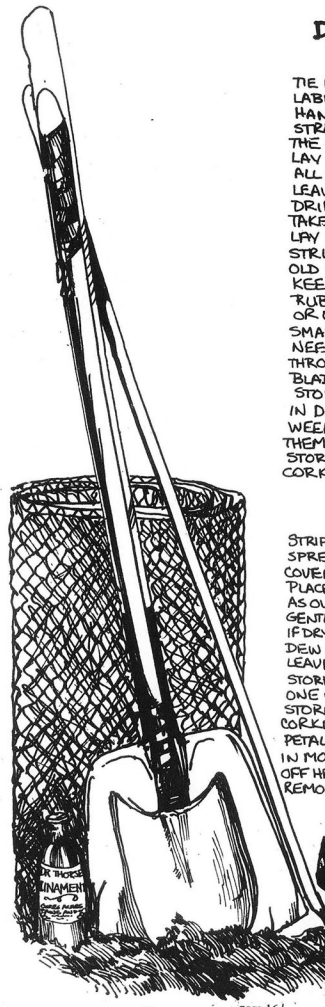
ROSE JAR RECIPE



ROSE PETALS
COARSE SALT
1/4 oz. DRIED ORRIS ROOT
1/4 oz. GINGER
1/4 oz. GROUND CLOVES
1 SMALL STICK CINNAMON, CRUSHED
1/4 oz. NUTMEG
1/4 oz. ALLSPICE
4 Tbsp. DRIED LEMON VERBENA LEAVES
5 DROPS OIL OF JASMINE.

GATHER FRESH UNBRUISED PETALS OF SEVERAL VARIETIES OF ROSES AFTER DEW HAS DRIED BUT BEFORE ROSES HAVE LOST THEIR FRAGRANCE. SEPARATE PETALS CAREFULLY, SPREAD ON CLEAN CLOTH OR SCREEN TO DRY IN SHADE 3 OR 4 DAYS. USE ABOUT 1 qt. DRIED PETALS. WHEN ALL ARE THOROUGHLY DRIED, PACK PETALS INTO ROSE JAR IN LAYERS; SPRINKLE EACH LAYER VERY LIGHTLY WITH SALT. WHEN JAR IS FILLED CORK TIGHTLY; ALLOW TO STAND 3 WEEKS.

REMOVE PETALS FROM JAR AND PLACE IN LARGE MIXING BOWL. BLEND ORRIS ROOT AND SPICES WELL; ADD TO ROSE PETALS; ADD DRIED LEMON VERBENA LEAVES. RETURN ALL TO JAR; CORK TIGHTLY FOR 6 WEEKS. WHEN JAR IS READY FOR USE, SHAKE GENTLY; UNCOVER; DROP OIL OF JASMINE INTO JAR. EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE FILLS THE ROOM.



by shelly anderson
and bill corr

[Editor's Note: The authors, members of the Capitol Hill co-op in Seattle, have been researching the relative food values of raw milk and pasteurized milk for several months]

Discovering that the milk industry was the fourth largest in the U.S. was not the least of the surprises when we got into this project.

Our bias against any kind of processing inclined us to think kindly of raw milk. On the other hand, we believed to begin with that the apparently harmless process of pasteurization was like flicking a house fly out of the foam of a glass of beer: The fly was gone and all the goodies of the beer remained intact.

As sources in this initial investigation we turned to the usual food reform books, libraries, and the more obvious government agencies. The most informative establishment source we found so far was Lampert's *Modern Dairy Practices*. The colorful publications of the industry designed for the general public were basically non-informational.

The food reform people other than Rodale generally agree that milk is a very good food, and there is also pretty widespread agreement about the superiority of certified raw milk. Talking to government authorities, however, gave us the feeling that what "certified" raw milk is where it is, and what is legal is a somewhat complicated question.

The establishment sources we checked make the familiar claim that pasteurized milk is still one of our best foods, that the losses due to pasteurization are minimal and that they are made up by additives and the rest of good American diet. (Are there people who still believe in the 'good American diet'...?)

Pasteurization and homogenization together have created a product whose apparent safety, standardized flavor and color plus long shelf life answers the needs of the food industry. In discussing this point, Carlton Fredericks mentions that there has not been one case of disease traced certified raw milk in fifty years, and that 70% of the milk-borne epidemics have been traced to milk products due to improper handling of milk after pasteurization. Undulant fever does not seem to be much of a problem. The health department says less than 10 cases in 10 years for the state of Washington. According to the King County Extension Service, Washington is presently a Bang's free state and has been for about three years. The extension Service also says that calves vaccinated against this disease during the first 4-7 months are permanently protected against it, and its transmission to man, although periodic checks are desirable.

WHY NOT PASTEURIZE?

The following are the main points that the food reform people have against pasteurization and milk processing:

1. Permits lower standards in milk handling.

Cows producing milk for pasteurization, says Fredericks, may be inspected as infrequently as every six months. One government source said that it might be a year or more between inspections. The requirements for production of certified raw milk calls for more frequent - even daily - inspections of the cows, as well as frequent inspections of the milk handlers and culture tests on the milk itself every two weeks or more. Also in certified raw milk production the milking equipment is cleaned more often and the cows carefully washed before each milking. The bacterial count on such milk is therefore significantly lower than on milk from dairies that rely on high heat treatment to reduce the count, which may be as high as 1 million (as opposed to 8,000, for example, in certified raw milk). Some may say, with Catharyn Elwood, "Who wants to drink milk that is so impure it has to be cooked to kill offensive bacteria?"

2. Is non-selective in destruction of bacteria.

That is, both beneficial and potentially non-beneficial bacteria are killed. Lactic acid forming bacteria are an example of this. Lactic acid, which causes milk to sour, is important in creating an acid medium in the intestines which favors the absorption of calcium and other acid soluble minerals, and retards the growth of negative bacteria. It is also important in inhibiting the action of harmful bacteria which may be present in the milk. Pasteurization kills most of the lactic acid forming bacteria.

3. Contributes to substantial losses of Vitamin C.

Although the amount of this vitamin may only average about 20 milligrams per quart in raw milk, still this can be a significant addition to some diets. Rorty and Elwood note that every year the loss of ascorbic acid due to pasteurization equals the vitamin C content of the entire citrus crop of the US.



4. Causes a basic alteration in the character of the milk.

Pasteurization may be handled different ways. As of the 1960's, the following methods were most common: 145 degrees for 30 minutes; 155 degrees for 20 minutes, 161 degrees for 15 seconds, 190-200 degrees using steam heat; 285 degrees for 15 seconds; 300 degrees for 1/2 second. There is general agreement that some losses of vitamins, hormones, enzymes, and antibodies do occur at these temperatures, and that some of the remaining vitamins, minerals, etc. that are not heat sensitive may undergo sufficient change to make their assimilation more difficult. Estimates

The Thoughts

run from 38-80% loss of the B complex factors alone. Lampert's guide to the effects of pasteurization (see table at end) on certain vitamins, minerals, etc. was chosen because it represents the minimum level of loss that we were able to find so far. This is what the establishment says you lose when you drink pasteurized milk.

Perhaps the most serious - and ironic - loss occurs in calcium, one of the things we drink milk for. The standard test for pasteurization is the destruction of the enzyme phosphatase, which occurs in raw milk. After the milk is pasteurized it is checked for phosphatase; if the enzyme is no longer active, the milk is considered "safe." Apparently it sometimes happens that some form of phosphatase may "reappear" after pasteurization, although we have not been able to discover how often this happens or whether or not it is in all ways similar to the enzyme before pasteurization.

The catch in the destruction of phosphatase is that it is a critical factor in the body's ability to absorb calcium and phosphorus from milk. Elwood states flat out that these minerals cannot be absorbed without it; other nutritionists indicate that the absorption may simply be rendered much more difficult. Calcium absorption is aided by, among other things, vitamins A and D - but the A may be affected by homogenization (Davis, Vine) and even if the milk is irradiated or concentrates added to it to supply D, the amount of this vitamin is still low. In addition to the destruction of phosphatase, the calcium itself may undergo a loss and/or alteration that may make its assimilation still more difficult. Estimates on this loss run from 10-50% of the calcium becoming "less available" to the body as a result of pasteurization.

Cooking the milk may have consequences on the protein and as yet unstudied trace elements whose long range effects are still unknown, but there have been experiments indicating that nutritional losses may be more serious than previously believed. The claim is that such losses are not really serious because, as Lampert says, "milk is not the sole food in a well-balanced diet." Those of us who strive for a balanced diet are inevitably thwarted to some degree by losses of nutrients due to poor soils, long or improper storage, faulty preparation, problems of absorption once the food is eaten, etc. to say nothing of the person who for one reason or another relies on processed chain store foods or "Fast foods" from carry-outs and drive-ins.

Elwood mentions problems of scurvy and polyneuritis associated with pasteurized as opposed to raw milk; resistance to T.B. increased when children were fed certified raw as opposed to pasteurized milk.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CATS

Fredericks, in discussing the dangers of too much cooked protein in our diets, cites experiments by Dr. Francis Pottenger on three generations of cats. One group was fed raw milk; the other groups were fed pasteurized, evaporated, etc. milk. The milk composed 2:3 of the cats' diet; the other one third consisted of "foods known to support good health in cats." Briefly, the experiment ran for only three generations because at the end of three generations the cats on fluid pasteurized and other process milks could no longer hold their heads up easily or perform simple crawling and climbing exercises - much less reproduce. Those on raw milk flourished.

Lampert, in defense of pasteurized milk, cites an experiment in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1926 on school age children receiving an adequate diet and up to one pint of raw or pasteurized milk daily. The study showed no difference in growth and weight gains between the two groups. The experiment,

Raw Truth for Milkdrinkers

however, was conducted for only four months, involved a very small amount of milk, and only growth and height were compared. No comparisons were made, apparently, in terms of resistance to disease, instances of nervous conditions, fatigue, performance in school, etc. More importantly, there

seems to be a real lack of careful study spanning a period of years and the relationships of raw and pasteurized milk to life span, persistence of sexual drives, onset of degenerative diseases, general resistance, and so on, which is of considerable interest to those of us who make milk a significant part of our total diet. This is one reason why Pottenger's experiment is valuable.

A Canadian publication "Northern Neighbors" which specializes in information about the USSR states that milk was widely prescribed for workers in metal plants. This checks with the experience of American welders, who used milk to counteract the effects of galvanic poisoning. It is important to get more information on this to see how it bears on the problem of lead, mercury, chromium, cadmium, etc. (which now seem to be showing up more and more in our food, air & water) and to find out about the relative merits of raw vs pasteurized milk in coping with this problem. We ran into references of "chelating" in relation to this; it has something to do with bringing together metal atoms and hopefully getting rid of them. We need more info on this.

Other factors related to the processing of milk for commercial purposes:

Antibiotics: according to Lampert, there is no really convenient or inexpensive test as of the 1960's to test for the presence of antibiotics in milk - 75 tons yearly, says Borgstrom, are injected into the udders of cows with mastitis (generally the result of sloppy milking, using machines). Frequently the three-day waiting period before the cow's milk can be used for commercial purposes is ignored. In addition to the dangers of producing allergic reactions in people sensitive to penicillin and/or building up resistance against the wonder drugs, the presence of antibiotics in milk may temporarily reduce the bacterial count of the milk and give an inaccurate impression of the cleanliness of the conditions under which it was produced.

Sanitizing agents: chlorine has been widely used as a sanitizing agent to clean milk equipment because larger quantities can be used before it begins to impart a flavor to the milk.

Additives and preserving agents: miscellaneous references to formaldehyde, hydrogen peroxide, bleaching and additives such as vegetable four (to enhance color in low fat milk) have been persistent but vague. Any information on these or others would be of interest.

Water: although technically prohibited by Washington State law, there are first hand stories of dilution of milk for commercial purposes. We would like more information on this and, related to it, whether or not cows drinking fluoridated water excrete fluorides into the milk.

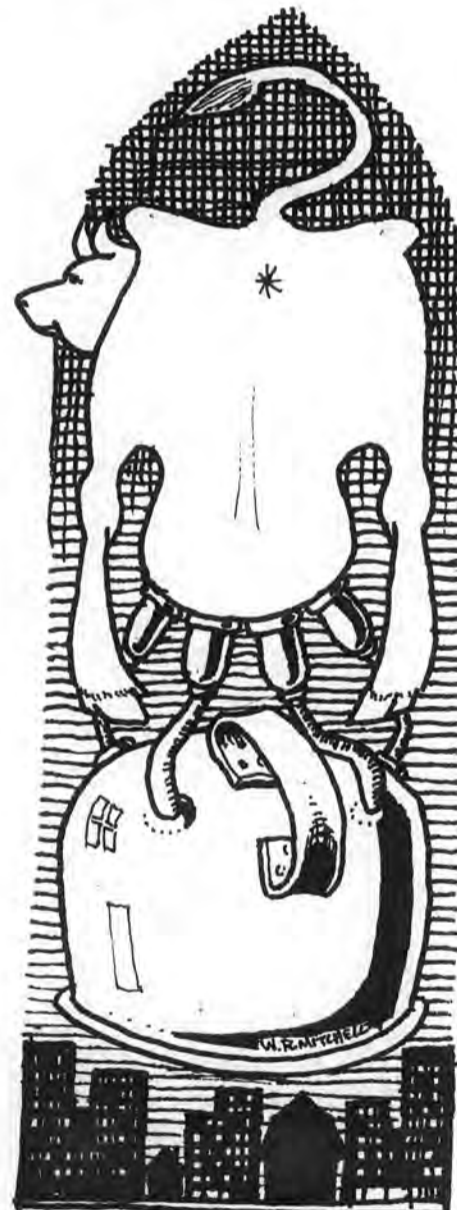
(A quote from Jean's article in Georgia Straight: "You mean that you won't tell the public what levels of pesticides and herbicides you are allowing in milk?" I asked. "Well, no, I don't think, the public could handle this type of information," answered the Regional Director of the Federal Food and Drug Administration).

Whatever arguments can be made for fluid pasteurized milk as a necessary compromise, most of the other processed milk products on the chain store shelves are really questionable. This applies less to

butter than to processed cheese and ice cream. The additional processing of dried, evaporated, etc. milk products incorporates all the objections to fluid pasteurized milk and perhaps others we hear about but do not have enough information at this time to discuss.

Speaking as this article does to milk drinkers - there is indeed a lot of evidence that SAFE raw milk is a magnificent addition to our diet, combining as it does all the things that the establishment says pasteurized milk should do (but may not).

We believe that SAFE raw milk is one of the best nutritional buys whether we pay 80 cents a gallon picked up on a farm or \$1.25 a gallon at a TRUSTED store. If this is true, no money is saved by using powdered or other processed milk; in fact, quite the opposite may be true. It seems to us that those people can consider themselves very lucky who can get GOOD raw milk from a cow or goat, one preferably not drinking fluoridated water.



UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

We found a dearth of up-to-date information in pertinent areas: pesticides and fallout residues in milk and feed; processing practices and attitudes towards raw milk in advanced foreign countries; current processing practices in the states; research centers where work is being done, etc. These are some questions about which we need more information:

1. What is the effect of heat on protein, specifically the high heat pasteurization process?

2. To repeat, the Canadian FDA authority, quoting the Georgia Straight article, stated that all enzymes are killed by the stomach acids thus largely invalidating the fresh food or raw milk thesis. What does happen?

3. Information on the chelating factor as a means of dealing with metallic poisons. Effect of pasteurization?

4. Information on milk as an anti-ulcer therapy. Effects of pasteurization?

Please write to the authors c/o Capitol Hill Co-op, 12 th and Denny, Seattle, Washington.

Thanks to Jeff, Monica, Ms. Dodge, Em, Jean and the friendly librarians.

Note: We got so carried away with our academic bullshit science approach that we couldn't fit in our anecdotes. Our emphasis on GOOD, SAFE, TRUSTED, CERTIFIED, ETC. is to head off letters about the uncle back east who got undulant fever 'cause he wouldn't let the government man on his place.

P.S. - We hope that some people will explore for the Passage the various anti-milk theories. (This P.S. is for people who didn't read the title and got mad at us for just touting milk.)

Lampert's breakdown of losses due to pasteurization:

Thiamin - 25% lost during pasteurization.
B six - "considerably reduced" or inactivated. Riboflavin - not affected by heat, but very light sensitive. Exposure to light may destroy 80% or more.

B twelve - not affected

Niacin - not affected
pantothenic acid - Lampert doesn't comment on this, but Davis says P acid is very unstable to heat.
folic acid - destroyed by light and heat
Biotin - not affected.

V. A - not directly affected by pasteurization, but may undergo some change or loss due to homogenization. It is affected by contact with air and homogenization forces milk through a nozzle at high pressure.

Vit. C - light and heat sensitive; all or largely lost during pasteurization.

Vit. E - Lampert doesn't discuss this, but Davis says that E is sensitive to heat and exposure to air.

lipase - important for utilization of milk fat; does not survive pasteurization.

phosphatase - important for absorption of calcium and phosphorus; does not survive pasteurization.

lactic acid forming bacteria - Borgstrom says these organisms enter the milk during handling after it is drawn from the cow; important in creating acid environment in intestines favorable to absorption of calcium and other acid soluble minerals; largely destroyed during pasteurization.

All major disease-producing organisms are destroyed by pasteurization: T.B. undulant fever, septic sore throat, Rickettsia producers, and scarlet fever are not considered a problem in pasteurized milk. Salmonella, however, is a problem in improperly handled milk, pasteurized especially, because the milk no longer has the acid formers to protect it, (during the first 12-24 hours after milking this germicidal charge is most effective). The point is, however, that healthy cows properly handled under sanitary conditions do not transmit these diseases.

Sources of information:

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J.C. Ayres and others, ed., Chemical and Biological Hazards in Food

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James Turner: The Chemical Feast
Leslie Vine: Ecological Eating
Lampert: Modern Dairy Practices
Georg Borgstrom: The Microbiology of Foods, Vol. 2
Seattle and King County Health Departments
Seattle Office of the FDA
King County Extension Service
Seattle Public Library

"If I don't see you in the future, I'll see you in the Pasteur."

Marcuse cont....

Now I submit that these conditions are not simply surface phenomena; rather they are rooted in the very development of monopoly state capitalism, on a neo-imperialist base, and on a global scale. The question is, do they indicate the ability of the system to solve its internal contradictions, or are they only temporary, and if only temporary, for how long? Let us have a look at what I think can correctly be called only a "temporary stabilization." Although temporary, I believe that the stabilizing aspects which we see today are more than surface, that they are rooted in the very structure of advanced capitalism. And that precisely for this reason, the stabilizing forces are at one and the same time forces of disintegration.

I can only try to give you the bare skeleton of this indeed dialectical relationship between the positive and negative forces in present-day capitalism. The stabilization which is now, I believe, approaching its internal limit, throughout combines these positive and negative features as inseparably connected. Only one example: the competition for constantly raising the profitable productivity of labor constantly augments the wealth of commodities and services, of comforts and luxuries, while at the same time perpetuating poverty and misery at home and abroad. And the high standard of living which a majority of the people in the metropol still enjoy means that the people must make themselves, must continue to make themselves, instruments of alienated labor and performances for their entire life in order to be able to purchase this constantly augmented mass of commodities and services. Moreover, the rising costs in raising productivity (in the Marxian formula, the higher organic composition of capital) leads to a fantastic concentration of economic power, to a saturation of the market and to expansion abroad, expansion into the more backward capitalistic countries, and expansion into the Third World. At the same time a vast military establishment secures this capitalist living space and provides the biggest single self-perpetuating customer for the destructive products of monopoly capitalism; provides the greatest stimulus, and a destructive stimulus for the economy. To that we have to add the creation, after the Second World War, of a common overriding interest to form a united front against communism to meet the threat of the narrowing world market. This force of stabilization too is now coming to an end.

To sum up this part: In Marxian terms what we have is again the "curse of chronic over-production," although the American industry operates only with about 75% capacity; the curse of over-production in the form of additional blessings for the privileged population in the metropol and increased misery for the victims of the system at home and abroad. It is again the classical contradiction in capitalism upon which Marxian theory focuses: the irreconcilable contradiction between the growing social wealth on the one hand and its increasingly destructive use. It is the union between technical progress and human deprivation—it is the union between reason and absurdity—it is a union between reason and unreason. It always amuses me what great quantity of scholarly effort is spent in defining and explaining the theatre of the absurd, the literature of the absurd, and so on, where there is only one real and huge example of absurdity in the world today, and that is the very society in which we live.

Now if there is indeed a serious threat to the established order, we can expect an answer—a reaction on the part of the establishment. The answer is given in the effort to streamline the management and integration of the existing society under comprehensive controls, the emergence of what can indeed be called democratic totalitarianism. I would like to emphasize that this totalization of controls, what I call the One Dimensional Society, starts in the process of production itself and from there spreads over the entire material and intellectual culture. I think we can distinguish three series of totalization.

CAPITALISM AFTER MARX: CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

First, it is characteristic of monopoly state capitalism that it accomplishes the subjection of all particular capitalistic enterprises, all individual capitalist enterprises, subjects them to the interest of capital as a whole (in Marx, *das Gesamtkapital*) and the interest of capital as a whole is now presented and assured by the state, by the government, by the military establishment. And at the same time, in response to the emergence of capital as a whole, the emergence of what Marx called the *Gesamtarbeiter*, the "collective laborer," which means the rupture between the traditional relation between individual input and income. I would like to illustrate and at the same time clarify what is meant by reading you a quotation from Marx. This will show in what an amazing way he anticipated tendencies, that became really effective only almost 100 years later.



photo by nils von veh

"No longer the individual laborer, but rather the socially combined labor power becomes the actual agent of the collective work process. One individual works with his hands, another with his head; one as manager, engineer, technologist, and so on, the other is overlooker (Marx's term for supervisor); a third as direct manual laborer or mere helper. Thus, more and more functions of labor power are being subsumed under the immediate concept of productive labor and the workers under the concept of productive workers. They are directly exploited by capital, and it is a matter of indifference whether the function of the individual worker, who is only a member of this collective laborer, is more remote or closer to immediate manual labor. The activity of this combined labor power is its immediate productive consumption by capital, self-realization of capital, immediate creation of surplus value. (Chapter 6, vol. I of Capital).

I read you this rather difficult quotation because it shows with unmistakable clarity that Marx was fully conscious that with the advance of capitalism the composition of the working class is going to undergo decisive changes and that not only blue collar workers but white collar workers, middle class representatives, are to be counted as immediate creators of surplus value. There is indeed, and we don't have to Marx for that, abundant evidence of the changing composition of the working class. And that is the second series of totalization which I want to enter into here, namely what we have under monopoly capitalism is an extension of the base of exploitation, extension far beyond blue collar labor to what Marx called unproductive workers and the strata of the middle class. Let me give you only very few figures:

It is estimated, and it is supposed to be a conservative estimate, that in 1980, 7 out of ten workers will be in services and not in material production, which condenses in one form the numerical decline of the blue collar proletariat in proportion to white collar. Another indication of the changes in the composition of the working class is: in 1968 only 34.7% were employed in the production of goods, while 65.3% were employed in government and services. These figures are taken from a source which cannot possibly be suspect — from the Economic Report of the President of 1969.

Now, I spoke of the extended base of exploitation, meaning the trend, well-known in advanced capitalism, that formerly independent strata of middle class small and medium business now are coming more directly under the control of capital. And now the third and last series of totalization: namely what I have already mentioned — the concentration of social and political control. I think you know enough about that, perhaps even through personal experience, and it may suffice that I just enumerate the main manifestations of it. Witness the obvious erosion of bourgeois democracy, the abdication, the self-emasculation of Congress into a parliament which even the most fascist leader could envy for its willingness to grant whatever is asked for in the name of national security. You have the increasing power of the executive; you have the introduction of regressive trade policies, the rise of the police state, the offensive against education (of which I will say a few words later on) and an aspect which I would like to stress here, namely the highly important use of language as an instrument of coordination and integration, as an instrument of insuring servility and obedience. What I mean is that the Orwellian language, to a degree not foreseen by Orwell himself, has become the language of official communication. I want to give you only two well-known examples because there still are some people who apparently didn't notice that this is an exercise in Orwellian language. The bombing of North Viet Nam was supposed to be in retaliation of an invasion by North Viet Nam. I have for a long time asked myself how it could possibly be possible that one invades one's own country from within. I did not find a solution. North Viet Nam and South Viet Nam, as should be known by now, are not two separate countries, but two different zones of control and administration, established artificially in the Geneva Convention as temporary demarcation. And the war in Viet Nam is a civil war, organized and perpetuated by the United States government.

Secondly, as reason for the bombing is given: that we have to protect and save the lives of our young people in Indochina. Again, I tried whatever logic there may exist, dialectical and not dialectical logic, and I couldn't make any sense out of it because it seemed to me, and it still seems to me, that the only way really to save their lives and to protect their lives is to get them out of there as quickly as possible — out of there down to the last pilot, the last technician, and the last advisor. Unless that is going to be the case, the war will not be terminated. Now let me recapitulate the situation as I have tried to circumscribe it. What is the distinctive feature of monopoly state capitalism at this juncture? It is, with the extension of the base of exploitation, a sharpening and widening of the ultimate contradiction. This ultimate contradiction at the present stage is not only capital versus wage labor, but also capital versus the entire dependent population. This is the true reality behind the veil of the so-called consumer society, one of the greatest misnomers, because if there was ever in history a society ruthlessly organized in the interest of the producer — that is to say, of those who control production, and not the consumer — it is certainly the so-called consumer society.

TRANSFORMATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND NEEDS: THE NEW PROLETARIAT

Now, if there is anything in these indications, it may well be that the consumer society is the highest stage of capitalist development, which means, in the Marxian conception, that the consumer society may well turn out to be the grave-digger of capitalism. How is that even imaginable? At this stage, capitalism has achieved the satisfaction of basic needs for the majority of the population in the metropol. And because it has achieved the satisfaction of basic needs, it is constantly, whether it wants it or not, creating what we may call transcending needs. Transcending needs in the dual sense, that they are superfluous from the point of view of mere use value, mere existence — and transcendent in the sense that they demonstrate the obsolescence of the capitalist performance principle, the obsolescence of the need to spend ones life in socially necessary labor which in fact is socially necessary for the maintenance and growth of the status quo, but certainly not necessary for a human society. Now Marx, again, considered precisely this stage as the last stage of capitalism. And I will give you a rarely published quotation:

"The great historic role of capital is the creation of surplus labor — labor which is superfluous from the standpoint of mere use value, mere subsistence. The historic role of capital is fulfilled as soon as, on the one hand, the level of needs has been developed to the degree where surplus labor, over and above work for the necessities of life, has itself become a universal need, generated by the individual needs themselves, and when, on the other hand, the strict discipline of capital has schooled successive generations of labor in industriousness and this quality has become the general property of the new generation." (GRUNRSSE p. 231)

You'll see that the last sentence is incorrect, but it does not in any way invalidate the amazing foresight of this prediction: namely, that with the ascent of the consumer society (because that is exactly what Marx describes here) the historic role of capital is fulfilled.

Now, if such decisive changes have taken place, no wonder that the impulses, the motives for radical change, are also changing. They seem to be located beyond material privation, and they seem to be summarized in the vital need for a qualitatively different way of life, where the human being is no longer an instrument of labor and role-playing, but the subject of self-determination, of creative work, the subject in new relationships between the sexes, between the generations, in a new relation between man and nature. And I believe that precisely these transcendent needs are becoming more and more effective impulses among the population.

By virtue of these goals — the new goals — and the real possibility of their satisfaction through the end of the capitalist mode of production, the 20th century revolution would be more radical than any preceding historical revolution. And it would presuppose a radical transformation, not only of institutions and relationships, but also of needs, and a radical transformation of consciousness. Consciousness, a new consciousness, not identical with the traditional proletarian consciousness which reflected the 19th century situation, nor a refined bourgeois consciousness of an elite — but a social, and not a private definite negation of the capitalist performance principle itself, and its consumption

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standards; it would be the setting up of new priorities. I submit that a working class which indeed has no longer the old class consciousness, but a class consciousness extending to the new situation — that is to say, a working class with these qualitatively different goals, would indeed be the new working class, the new revolutionary class. Thus, the working class would still be the revolutionary Subject today. But as a radically transformed class and as a class in which the proletariat, properly speaking, would only be one part. A class extended in accordance with the extended base of exploitation into the middle classes, into the suppressed racial and national minorities, into the intelligentsia, and into the community of women. This means, and I recall the series of totalization I mentioned before, the totalization of the revolutionary Subject itself, now constituted from practically all strata of the dependent population.

I think it is obvious that this Subject, of which you remember we have to show that it emerges within the existing society, that this Subject, for the time being, exists only in itself, as a potential Subject. But I believe that it finds already tangible expression in the centrifugal tendencies which undermine, at this stage of capitalism, the required performances of people at work and at leisure. What we see is a decline of the operational values which are indispensable for the continued functioning of the new capitalist system. Here again, a mere enumeration of what is happening before our eyes should be sufficient. I want to point out that these changes are not merely ideological, that they are not merely surface changes, that they reflect exactly the changing structure of the capitalist society. I mention only the following: We see what we may call "Keynesianism with a vengeance," that is to say, the old principle which Max Weber called "inner worldly asceticism," the command to save and save in order to invest; this principle is openly overthrown and consuming and spending in consumption becomes a life element of the consumer society.

Furthermore, in accordance with the new impulses, and the spreading realization that you don't have to work the way the society condemns you to work, we can see a definite weakening of the work discipline, a weakening of responsibility, of identification with the job. We can see systematic quality deterioration, the planned obsolescence and absenteeism in American industry has reached a new high, while acts of individual and group sabotage, especially in the automotive industry, are becoming almost normal. In addition, we see at several places a radicalization of worker demands beyond the traditional economic trade union demands — namely, demands for a radical reorganization of work itself, and not for only the improvement of specific working conditions and higher wages. Now, obviously this may indicate that the potential may reach the stage of realization, but in order to become a potential subverting force other conditions must prevail. Again, a brief enumeration:

First of all the decomposition, further decomposition, of the consumer society as a result of its inherent economic and political contradictions. That such disintegration may be underway is indicated by the fact that inflation has become endemic in the system, that unemployment is threatening to rise, that real wages are declining — reversing a trend that had prevailed until the early 1960's — and — I mentioned this before, that for the first time intercapitalistic conflicts emerge. National versus United States capital and the aggravated competition between the United States and Japan, on the one side, and the European market on the other.

Secondly, the potential Subject can become a real Subject only in the long process of political education — political education in theory and practice. This is today more so than ever before because the monopolistic machinery of information and propaganda has, as you know, achieved control even over the consciousness, even over the unconsciousness of a large stratum of the population. The break of this hold is a precondition of radical change and at present the task of radical education falls quite logically on non-integrated minoritarian groups — quite logically, if indeed the new conditions of monopoly capitalism which I outlined are operative and not only surface phenomena. I would like to stress that these groups — again I mention them: the black and brown militants, students, youth, women, intelligentsia — they are not by themselves revolutionary groups and in no way a substitute for revolutionary masses, but they are catalysts for the process of revolutionary change, and, what is even more neglected, they are not operating in a vacuum: they have their own autonomous base — THEIR AUTONOMOUS BASE IN THE GHETTOS, their autonomous base in the schools and universities, and the students today are by no means merely a middle-class privileged elite. Let us not forget that the universities indeed are supposed to train cadres for society, but precisely because they have this function they can also be used for the cadres of a FUTURE society, as they have indeed always been used this way. Even in the most reactionary universities — even in Prussian universities under the monarchy — have been centers of radical education. I only have to point to Marx himself, who is indeed a product of a Prussian university if ever there was one.

Now, in order to say a little more about political education: the main point that should be made in all these discussions — the framework for theory and practice today — is the counter-revolution. I believe that this is exactly what we have, what we see, in this country: the organization of the counter-revolution at home and abroad, a preventive counter-revolution because it was not preceded by any revolution. What does that mean for radical theory and practice?

ANALYSIS OF THE MOVEMENT

First of all, it means that the nice heroic period of the movement is over — the period of spectacular action, the period during which radicalism could still be fun. It wouldn't work any more; the situation is too serious. And the question is: what can be done in this situation? Let me first repeat: the widespread reaction to the intensified repression is well-known defeatism, escapism, cynicism, and apathy among the movement. I think it is utterly unjustified and is an exhibition of self-masochism on an unprecedented scale. It is a result of the systematic repression of what the student movement has achieved in an amazingly short time. If, in 1962 or 1963, perhaps less than 20% of the American people were against the war in Viet Nam; today, according to conservative polls, over 85% are against the war in Viet Nam, and I believe that is to the greatest extent the achievement of the student movement. As is the observation of the civil rights movement in the early 1960's, as is the successful effort to turn out an administration in Chicago, an effort that is perhaps not the last one because here is another administration to be turned out and to be turned out as quickly as possible.

The second task of the movement today is the search for an effective organization. Spontaneity is good; spontaneity is necessary; spontaneity alone has never accomplished anything. And again I would like to read to you a quote from one of those who are supposed to be the protagonists of spontaneity as revolutionary practice Rosa Luxemburg. (It is, of course, in discussion with Lenin.)

"Lenin seems to demonstrate that his conception of socialist organization is quite mechanistic. The discipline Lenin has in mind is being implanted in the working class, not only by the factory, but also by military and the existing state bureaucracy, by the entire mechanism of the centralized bourgeois state. This is not the form of discipline the working class needs. The self-discipline of the social democracy is not merely the replacement of the authority of the bourgeois rulers with the authority of a socialist central committee [and now the decisive sentence]. The working class will acquire the sense of the new discipline, the freely assumed self-discipline of social democracy, not as a result of the discipline imposed upon it by the capitalist state, but by extirpating to the last root its old habits of obedience and servility."

You see here that there is another reason I read the quote, how aware Rosa Luxemburg was of the necessity of a radically changed class consciousness among the working class itself. Extirpating to the last root the existing trade union consciousness and the infection of the working class with the values and interests of the capitalist system.

Now the search for organization, an organization as indicated here to be self-imposed — an organization from below, indeed organized spontaneity. A decentralized organization for the time being on local and

regional units. And here, I think, is the point where the movement should have a close look again at the tradition of the so-called council movement — workers councils and beyond — that is to say, general assemblies in the local basic units, factories, shops, offices, residential neighborhoods, villages, farms, whatever it may be. Local general assemblies which in turn elect delegates but not as representatives. The councils are not representative government, because the delegates, thus elected, are revokable at any time if desired by the direct assembly.

I cannot go into this problem in any more detail. What is envisaged is a gradual coordination and integration of such local assemblies, in an electoral process, which, however, assures throughout, until you have reached the federal assembly, the basic principle of control from below and direct democracy — namely that the delegates from the lowest to the highest must be revokable at any time. This only a brief indication.

A UNITED FRONT

Now, the foremost task today, implied in the preceding one, for the new as well as the old Left, is in my view the building up of numerical strength. Quantitative growth has to precede the turn into qualitative difference. It was so then as well as today. And this building up of numerical strength means above all a truce, a united front between the factions and groups on the left.

And this, in turn, presupposes a suspension of the ideological differences and conflicts which, under the beginning counter-revolution, have become entirely unrealistic, deteriorating into mere rhetoric without any relation to the reality. I am fully aware of the importance of theoretical and ideological differences in revolutionary theory and practice, but such differences make sense and must be allowed to lead to splits as they did, only if they are really developed on the basis of a situation in which revolutionary activity is not only plausible but real — that is to say, in a situation in which indeed revolutionary masses exist, have to be organized, so that the strategy that is being discussed is not merely fantasy and armchair debate, but something that can be tested in reality. I believe, and I want to say it here as strongly as I possibly can, without the formation of a united front on the left, without an alliance, even with groups which are not as radical as one likes them to be, perhaps horribly to think even with some liberals — without such a united front on a temporary basis, there will be no progress. And I would like to remind the self-styled super-radicals that it was Lenin himself who once said that there are situations in which the true Bolshevik allies himself even with the devil. Now I wouldn't go that far, but you see what is at stake.

Only such a united front, such a temporary alliance, can bring about, and bring about as quickly as possible, the primary immediate goal today — the overriding goal today: namely the termination of the war in Viet Nam. It is the overriding goal because, at least among the left, the consciousness should now be there that the termination of the war in Viet Nam may well be the first stage of the beginning of the end of the capitalist system itself. You cannot have this end directly. You are much too weak to achieve the destruction of capitalism by yourselves. This will come in stages, in many stages, and today the end of the war in Viet Nam seems to me indeed the first stage. Moreover, the united front, and only the united front, can be productive in the ways still available to the opposition, such as demonstrators, picket lines, boycotts, whatever they may be. I know very well what the answer here is. It will be an endless repetition, and the endless repetition will necessarily weaken our strength. I submit that in politics the exact opposite is the case. Sometimes we can learn from our enemies. Repetition — constant repetition — is not a weakening but a strengthening because again and again it demonstrates in a tangible and visible way that there is indeed opposition — demonstrates it in a visible and tangible way to those who have not yet noticed it. And here indeed the building up of strength shows you the importance of demonstration. A demonstration of a few hundred, although necessary; I want to repeat that — a demonstration of a few hundred may not achieve much. A demonstration of 5,000, a demonstration of 50,000 may not achieve much. But a demonstration of one million may already be the beginning of the revolution. You cannot predict the point where demonstration will turn into something that is more than a demonstration.

ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM AND THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION

I have already stressed the basic role of education in a counter-revolution situation. I want precisely here in a university to stress it again — to stress it again because one of the diseases, chronic diseases, from which the movement suffers is the anti-intellectualism which is widespread in its ranks. I would like to remind you that in a society as complex as ours, knowledge, theory, is more indispensable than ever before, and without such knowledge — without theory as a guide for revolutionary praxis there will be no change. Education is of the highest importance in a society which does whatever it can to reduce education to vocational and

professional training. Certainly a repressive society, and certainly the existing one, needs more than ever before such vocational training for the jobs it has to give out. Such a society is and must be highly sensitive to any other education, any education that goes beyond vocational training. Anti-intellectualism is therefore one of the strongest weapons in the hands of the establishment. And if you parrot this line it will be to your own detriment. You can take the word of those who would know; no matter how anti-intellectual you want to be, you will never be able to compete with Agnew, compete with Nixon, to compete with all those (especially in the state where I am living) who complain that far too many students today go into the humanities and social sciences where no good can possibly come of it, and that should be stopped. And I think that by now you have noticed that budget cuts are by no means a financial or only a financial decision, but above all a political means against education.

SOCIALISM OR BARBARISM

I conclude: I have tried to outline the signs of disintegration which I think we can observe in the system. But the fact that a form of society has become outdated and obsolete — that it is no longer capable of advancing human progress, that it must engage in ever more violent destruction — all this does not mean that it is about to collapse. This society still has enormous resources on a global scale and strong allies the world over. And this society certainly has the machinery and will use the machinery against the still-weak forces of liberation. There is no inexorable law according to which the transition from capitalism to socialism is inevitable, is inexorable. This transition depends on the consciousness and the action of human beings who want to fight for it. And that introduces the element of chance, the element of freedom. Marxian theory has always known the alternative: socialism or a relapse into barbarism. In our society barbarism announces itself as neo-fascism; fascism at a higher stage. It is true: the conditions that existed in Germany do not prevail in the United States. This is not necessary. History may repeat itself but certainly doesn't repeat itself in exactly the same form. And a far more advanced capitalist country, such as the United States, will certainly find other forms of fascism, as it will find other ways of introducing fascism, and I recall to you William Schirer's quote to this country will be the first in history to introduce fascism by the democratic vote. The signs for such a development are there.

First, the consequences of the approaching limits of imperialist expansion. Then, a feature characteristic of fascism, the ever-closer amalgamation of big capital, government, and the military and political establishment. Furthermore, the availability of a computerized control of the entire population and the availability and practicability of other forms of control; as it may have come to your knowledge, this country seems literally permeated today by armies of undercover agents and informers. Moreover, we have the build-up of the so-called counter-insurgency forces which may come in handy, not only in Latin America and in other parts of the world, but perhaps even at home. We also have the already frightening extent of the popular vote going to such a candidate as Wallace.

Perhaps most frightening is one of the sources of fascism — the vast reservoir of frustration exploding daily in war crimes, gratuitous violence, cruelty — as shown in the treatment of our vast prison population, in the existing "equality" before the law, in the inhuman scandal of our mental institutions, in the experiments which indeed already foreshadow things that happened in Germany, experiments with inmates and patients, partly financed by the Pentagon, and the infamous experiment with cancer patients — I think it was in Cleveland — with so-called total radiation; that is to say, the entire body was exposed to such radiation with the effect that 25% of those who underwent the experiment died.

Now we are not yet having a fascist regime by any means; otherwise you wouldn't be here — otherwise I certainly wouldn't be here. If we would have one, it would be too late, because fascism has never been defeated from within. But it may well be getting too late. And if your generation doesn't fight it, if the juncture is not finally established between black and brown and white, between the innumerable factions among the new left, between the ghettos and the campuses, if it is not realized that they are all victims of this society, they are all in the same boat, and that only together they can do it — if this realization does not come soon, it may very well be too late.

Thank you very much.



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Intalco: Barci Jurors Prejudice Judgment

by roxanne park

In recent weeks two actions related to the Barci vs. Intalco case (NWP, March 20-April 2) have occurred. The first was the filing of an affidavit in the Superior Court two weeks ago by Barci's attorney. A juror in the case, Ms. Betty Reay, signed an affidavit testifying as to some of the jury's decision-making process and specific comments by the bailiff:

Betty Reay, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

That she was one of the jurors in the above matter, occupying position no. 4. That during the deliberation of the jurors, Audrey Harrison, occupying position no. 1, checked the income tax exhibits of the plaintiffs with the cattle flow chart, also an exhibit, and she declared the Barcis cheated the government, should be arrested and they should receive no award whatever. She also said that Intalco is the biggest income tax payer in the county and if we give the Barcis a lot of money, the employees will lose their jobs; that Whatcom County needs the economy of Intalco. Audrey Harrison also stated that she lived in the area of a 40 per cent particulate dropout of fluorine zone and she stated none of her trees or plants are damaged at all; they look healthy. She said she thought the younger Barci bought his land just for speculation because he know that Intalco was coming in, and that he wasn't a farmer, but was an ice cream cone seller. Audrey Harrison also told the jury that this is more money than she ever earned in a lifetime and that the Barcis should be required to earn their own.

H.J. Forsberg, juror no. 3, stated to the jury that he was a Japanese prisoner of war, and the United States treaty with Japan determined that Japan was not liable for any restitution to American prisoners. He said he had not been given any money for his suffering, so why should we give the Barcis any money for "pie in the sky."

Mrs. McKay, juror no. 5, also spent much of the deliberating time on the income tax returns, agreeing wit Audrey Harrison and William Perry, juror no. 9, that something was out of order. The term "fishy" was used. Mrs. McKay said that she drove by the Barci property nearly every day on her way to work in Ferndale and that the only time there is any pollution on the land is a few days in summer, when the air is still, and that they had no real pollution problem. She further stated that she lived at Neptune Beach and there is not much trouble there from pollution. Regarding trees, she said that 5 or 6 trees that the Barcis claimed were damaged by fluoride were actually blown down by the wind; that she saw them lying by the fence. She also stated that someone came into her store during the trial and told her in substance, "If you give the Barcis so much as \$500.00, I will never speak to you again." She also stated that there are all kinds of cases lined up behind the Barcis and that they are out to get Intalco, and the farmers that have settled out of Court are very happy.

The jurymen by majority said that Dr. Hodge's testimony was not that he said that the fluorine probably caused the eye trouble, but only said it possibly was caused by fluorine and therefore they should not find any damage.

The jury also said that Intalco did not admit anything intentional or wilful in their acts; that these were only the words of Shenker alone.

Roy McMurtrie, bailiff, told the jury members that Shenker had called him and asked him a number of questions, like where the jury was going and when they were going to lunch and that sort of

information; that he was going to call the Judge about it and that nothing like Shenker's inquiries during trials had ever happend to him with anylawyers before as bailiff. A few minutes after that statement to the jury, he told the jury to stay in their rooms, lock their doors and not answer a call of anyone. Affiant and affiant understands at least one other group propped a chair against the doorknob. The jury was told by Mrs. McMurtrie that the jury was being watched and that they should not talk at all to anyone other than the jury members.

The legal significance of this affidavit is not yet certain. Portions of it are potential grounds for a mistrial, particularly the bailiff's actions. A jury's decision making process cannot be impeached unless it involves proven interference or information from outside the case. The comments by Mrs. McKay in the affidavit might be disputed in court because of the discrepancies in her testimony while being questioned for jury duty (She testified that she does not frequently go by the Intalco plant).

This document is especially valuable to analyze the kind of decisions which were included in the case. This kind of information could be grounds for requesting similar cases to be tried outside of this county. It would seem impossible to have a trial without the kind of connections Mrs. McKay had when Intalco has such an omnipotent presence and involves so many people..

Media Misunderstanding

The following editorial was carried by KGMI radio concerning an article I wrote on their coverage of the trial ("The Conspiring Silence," NWP, April 3-16).

* * * *

KGMI radio news has been accused of bias - favoring the Intalco Aluminum Corporation in the reporting of the recent Barci trial - the accusation coming in an article written by Roxanne Park for local circulation.

Today's comment is for the purpose of refuting such a charge. Hopefully in all news reporting, but particularly in the reporting of legal actions such as the Barci vs. Intalco trial, KGMI has every intention to avoid bias or reports that might hinder the cause of justice.

Let us examine the specifics of Miss Park's accusation. She charges that KGMI apparently selects the news to maintain the credibility of Intalco being a "good neighbor" and "good industry." Obvious indication of KGMI's bias, according to Roxanne Park, was our report that a memorandum was filed by Intalco attorneys seeking to prevent Barci from getting information regarding Intalco from its employees. Miss Park writes that she learned this by tracing down a rumor a few days after the trial - and she learned the memorandum was filed over a year ago. She says KGMI paid no attention towards the date of the memorandum.

HERE IS THE TRUE STORY OF THE INCIDENT WHICH PROMPTED MISS PARK TO SINGLE OUT OUR NEWS REPORT AS BIASED. The Barci-Intalco trial ended on March 12th. On March 1st, Intalco attorneys had filed a first supplemental trial memorandum claiming that testimony about FUTURE accumulation of fluorides was irrelevant to the trial. The plaintiff was claiming damages for past invasions. This document did not get into the Clerk's hands, and was not available to reporters through the normal system at the court house until the end

of the courtroom activity. No one seems to know exactly where the papers were until they were erroneously stamped with the clerk's date of Receipt March 12th. KGMI Newsman Ken Bertrand picked up the document on that date, and indeed took very special note of the date because that is what made him think it was a new development, and reported on its filing. The mistake in the date of filing was later discovered and paper is now in the file of the Barci trial with the correct date inked in. Because it was not broadcast until after the trial, our story, erroneous date and all, could have no effect on the outcome.

We thank Miss Roxanne Park for her interest in local news, and hope this response will be as worthy of her attention as was the earlier activity about which she was misinformed.

* * * *

It is obvious that one mistake about the document was compounded twice. Clearly no blame can be given to KGMI for the erroneous date on the paper. However, I made no assertion that the coverage had an affect on the trial's outcome. I was trying to argue a more subtle bias which would cause a news media to emphasize one event over another. Picking up on that memorandum rather than the trial's substantive evidence concerning the damages of fluoride, seems to indicate an interest in one side of a story being aired.

I apologize for further compounding the mistake about the document. I would also like to inform KGMI that the Northwest Passage is not connected with Western Washington State College, to whom you addressed the letter. We appreciate older people who are concerned about the truth. Let us however be more careful with our connections.

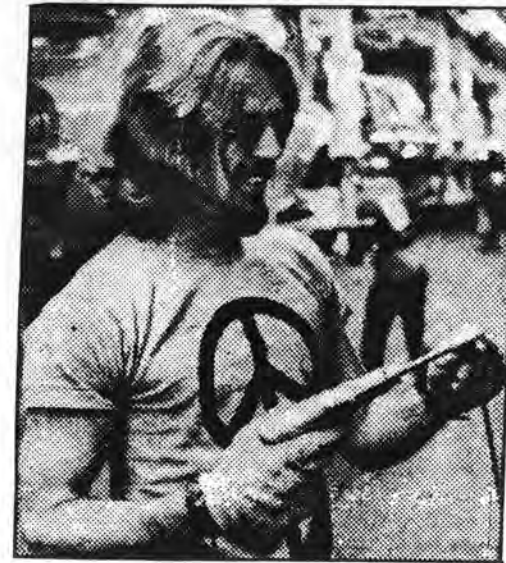
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Auto Workers Strike:

"We'll tear this place down brick by brick!!"

by steve babson



Lordstown, O. (LNS): "Workers Increasingly Rebel Against Boredom." "GM in Trouble." "The Spreading Lordstown Syndrome." "The GM Efficiency Move that Backfired."

These are just some of the headlines that appeared in papers like *The New York Times*, and magazines like *Business Week* during the three week long General Motors strike at the Lordstown, Ohio Vega plant in March 1972.

And if nothing else, that strike made it crystal clear to corporation heavies and working people alike that there is a growing militancy among American workers. It's no coincidence that the upsurge of such a struggle in the last four years has occurred during a period of important change in the balance of power between the U.S., Japan and Europe. These inter-imperial rivalries — together with long-term changes in the nature of U.S. business expansion abroad — have an immediate impact on American workers.

The impact is most obvious in cases like Lordstown, where the Vega is produced specifically to counter German and Japanese competition in U.S. auto markets. Domestic demand for cars is leveling off and is horning in on a sizeable share of that stagnant market — VW's, Datsuns and Toyotas. So GM had to build a snappy little compact as cheaply as possible to hang in there and save its profit margin.

Consequently, the Vega assembly line was engineered to produce 100 cars in an hour (as opposed to the average 50-60) and signs have been put up inside the plant to remind workers of the foreign threat, thereby justifying the speed-up and the impossible working conditions.

"Can you imagine doing something for eight hours over and over FAST and not being able to stop — like carrying 80 pounds and running for eight hours?" asked one Lordstown worker.

Speed-up isn't by any means limited to Lordstown. The same deterioration of plant conditions and dehumanization of work exists in plants across the country, but most visibly in steel, autos and electronics where management has responded to stiff foreign competition by speeding up work, increasing job loads and ignoring safety standards. As foreign competition continues to grow, struggles over these issues will undoubtedly become more widespread. Strike notices have been posted at GM's St. Louis and Wilmington (Delaware) plants and workers at the Norwood (Ohio) plant are already out over the same grievances as at Lordstown.

As American corporations lose their market to more competitive imports, a second response of management is to move production overseas to cut costs — again at the American workers' expense. The immediate impact of "runaway" plants is unemployment:

when RCA moved production from Memphis, Tennessee to Taiwan in 1970 it laid off over 4,000 workers; General Electric has laid off 2,000 workers recently in a move from Syracuse, New York to Singapore; and General Instrument closed two plants in New England to move to Taiwan and Portugal — laying off 3,000 - 4,000 workers in the process.

All of these cases are typical of developments in the major manufacturing industries. The AFL-CIO estimates that over 400,000 jobs have been "exported" abroad in the last five years by U.S. multinational corporations, with no indication that the stream of runaway plants will subside in the 1970's.

The threat of foreign competition is used, then, to justify speed-up and the export of jobs. In turn, the threat of job export is used by management to enforce wage cuts and intimidate workers. In Frigidaire's Dayton, Ohio plant, the management blackmailed the local union into accepting a \$20 a week wage reduction by threatening to move production to Japan. And at Youngstown Steel, workers recently accepted a cut in their incentive plans rather than risk the chance that the company would make good on a threat to shut down the mill.



Transitron Electronics Corporation of Boston was able to discourage union organizing for many years by claiming it would leave the country if the union got into their plants. When the union persisted, Transitron built a factory in Mexico to protect its sagging profit margin. With the Mexican plant in operation (paying \$.50 an hour wages), the company has closed down its two factories in the Boston area — laying off 1,700 workers.

Speed-ups, layoffs, dehumanized work, stagnating wages — all the elements contributing to the strikes and wildcats of recent years — are closely related to long term changes in international trade and the development of U.S. imperialism. A

new period has begun in U.S. and world history, inaugurated in part by Nixon's New Economic Policy of last August but with roots in economic developments of the last 15 years.

One of the primary elements in this process of change has been the new pattern of capital exports. For many years, U.S. corporations limited their major overseas operations to railroads, agriculture, mining and petroleum production. The dominant companies of this period were firms like Standard Oil and United Fruit — companies whose overseas activities raked in profits by ripping off natural resources but had little apparent effect on American workers.

But in the 1960's, not only did the rate of overseas investment rise (U.S. controlled overseas assets went from \$31 billion in 1960 to \$78 billion in 1970) but an increasing proportion of U.S. foreign investment took the form of manufacturing plants and equipment. With manufacturing companies like General Motors, United Shoe Machinery and Westinghouse now taking the lion's share of overseas investment, blue collar workers have been forced to take an increasingly negative view of U.S. business expansion abroad since their jobs are directly affected.

sales, earnings, or assets overseas.

The motives behind the decision to move production abroad vary from case to case. When building plants in Europe, the American firm's major desire is to get inside Europe's tariff walls and tap its growing consumer markets. Such a strategy obviously precludes serving those markets by exporting goods from American plants, a solution that would be in the interest of American workers. (Though management claims such an approach is impossible, many foreign corporations have been able to compete in American markets without having plants here, many of them — such as Volkswagen — using only marginally cheaper labor. American corporations could do the same if they were willing to accept a lower level of profit.)

In moving production to the Third World — Latin America, Africa and Asia — the abysmally low wages paid to the workers is the principal lure for American businessmen. The potential for increasing profits is obvious: while General Electric pays \$3.50 an hour to a worker in one of its Massachusetts plants, it can get away with paying only \$.29 an hour for the same work in Singapore.

Corporations claim that the decision to move production inside foreign tariff walls or to take advantage of low paid foreign labor is forced on them by the competition of European and Japanese corporations. This is true in part, but a significant proportion of this "foreign" competition, it turns out, isn't so foreign.

Often, it's not so easy to tell the difference between foreign and U.S. controlled enterprises — particularly in the auto industry.

"They push that quite a bit at General Motors — the All-American Vega," said one Lordstown worker. "They never speak about their West German shifters, though."

The British Vauxhall, German Opel and Japanese Isuzu are all controlled by GM; the British Cortina and German Capri by Ford; and the British Hillman by Chrysler. These "foreign" cars share a large chunk of the import market. The Opel came in a close third behind Volkswagen and Toyota in U.S. sales in 1970. And sales for all such U.S. "re-imports" increased 78% between August of 1971 and August of 1972. The combined overseas assets of the big three automakers made up a major part of their total assets: 40% in the case of Ford, 31% for Chrysler and 20% for GM.

The same situation characterized the electronics industry, where the two biggest Japanese competitors, Toshiba and Mitsubishi, have extensive ownership and licensing ties with GE and Westinghouse respectively. In both cases, the largest single bloc of shares in the Japanese "competitors" is owned by their American counterparts. GE and Westinghouse control, or have minority interests, in numerous other

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Prospects For Revolution In Advanced Industrial Countries

by herbert marcuse

[Ed note: The following is a transcription of a speech made by Herbert Marcuse at the University of Washington, April 27, 1972. In spite of its length and occasional difficulty, we thought it important to run this article - it speaks directly and clearly to us here and today. If parts of the speech get a little bit tough, persevere - it is well worth it.]

An academic lecture is business as usual, and there shouldn't be any business as usual until the genocidal war against the Vietnamese people has come to an end. To help bring about this end, the only thing an academic lecture can hope to do is to make some more people conscious of what is going on, to make some more people see the internal connection between inhumanity, aggressiveness, injustice, frustration here, and what is going on in Viet Nam there; to see the connection between racism and exploitation at home and abroad. Unless this connection is finally severed, there will be no real change, neither in this country nor anywhere else. The war in Viet Nam is indeed the key to the beginning of the end of the capitalist system, and unless this is seen, we won't be able to make one step forward.

I would like to discuss with you the prospects of radical change, especially in this country. And I would like to point out that already the topic presents an unusual problem. What is at stake is the possibility and pattern of radical social change in an advanced industrial society, and this is a novelty in history. A successful revolution in an advanced capitalist country has never occurred. Together with this historical uniqueness, the question necessarily arises whether the Marxian model of the transition from one society to another through a revolution - whether this model is still valid and applicable in the advanced societies of today. I would like to give you the gist of my answer right away.

I think Marxian theory still is the key, and the only key, to understanding and guiding radical social change today, if Marxian theory means more and other things than the regurgitation of concepts developed in the 19th century; if it means that we take it seriously, that we take it at its word as a dialectical theory and try to develop internally the basic Marxian concepts, so that they comprehend and project the structural changes in monopoly state capitalism.

THE MARXIAN MODEL

I would like tonight to try to circumscribe, at least, the problems involved here. Let me recall very briefly the Marxian model, the basic conception. According to it, a revolution is a result of a class struggle which is in turn determined by the development of the productive forces clashing with the established mode of production, the established relationships of production. The two models of such a revolutionary transition are from feudal to bourgeois society, and from bourgeois capitalist society to socialist society. The two antagonists are in most cases bourgeoisie and feudal nobility, and proletariat versus bourgeoisie. Now the point I would like to stress, because it is of the greatest importance for the evaluation of our prospects, is that according to this conception an economic revolution precedes the political revolution; that is to say, precedes the seizure of power by the new class. For example: in the transition from feudal to capitalist society, trade, commerce, manufacture became productive forces WITHIN the framework of feudal society and started to threaten the agrarian-based feudal relationships and productions which necessarily restricted and limited the new productive forces. The urban bourgeoisie, the representatives of these new productive forces, had already captured the key positions in the feudal economy before the great revolutions took place, the civil wars in England and the great French Revolution of 1789 to 1794. This was the pattern of the transition from feudalism to capitalism. In the transition from capitalism to socialism, the same case in very varied form: the rising productivity of labor - that is in the last analysis technical progress - militates against the restrictions imposed by the requirements of profitable production, of profitable use of the productive forces. And the industrial workers, the



proletariat, become the base and the basic social class, which actually carries through the reproduction of this society. In both cases you have the emergence of the new revolutionary forces within the old society.

Now, in the Marxian conception, the proletariat is the majority of the population. The victim of the capitalist society, it possesses no property except its own labor power and therefore does not share the repressive and exploitative interest and values of capitalist society. And by virtue of this negative quality, the proletariat, free from these repressive needs and values, can organize the productive forces, not in the interest of itself as a specific class, but in the interest of society as a whole, in the interest of humanity.

This point is decisive. According to Marx, the revolutionary class also carries a revolution of needs and a revolutionary consciousness. This class is not integrated into the established society - its interests and values are not the prevailing interests and values. It is, as he formulates, a class in this society, but not OF this society. This is a new historical Subject, and only in this quality as a new historical Subject is it capable of liberation. This subjective side of revolution, namely that it presupposes the emergence of a new consciousness, of a new sensibility, of new values and new needs, is usually minimized in Marxian theory itself. Very frequently freedom and equality, socialism in a genuine sense, are considered only a result of the socialist revolution, a by-product of the new social institutions. But, unless the new Subject expresses itself prior to the revolution, and in the revolutionary process itself, all we could expect from the transition from capitalism to socialism is again quantitative progress, perhaps a more rational, a more streamlined society - but not a qualitatively different society.

In the Marxian conception the proletariat, having become conscious of itself, and of the impossibility of improving its condition, of liberating itself within the established system, this proletariat seizes political power, abolishes the class institutions and functions of the state, of a majority over a minority. I repeat, the proletariat, at this state of the development, has become the majority of the population. This is in contrast to bourgeois democracy, in which actually a minority rules over the vast majority. Dictatorship? Yes, as long as the remnants of the old ruling class are still active. But already at this stage an indeed democratic dictatorship inasmuch as it is the rule of the majority over the minority.

Let me sum up the features of the Marxian conception in the famous terms of the subjective and objective conditions of revolution. The subjective condition is usually condensed in the formula - the existence of political class consciousness. The main objective factors, as just mentioned: the proletariat as the majority of the population; a proletariat ready for an organization guiding its revolutionary practice; the existence of an economic crisis of the capitalist

system which is aggravating and makes the ruling class finally incapable of assuring the normal functioning of society. These, according to Marx, are the subjective and objective preconditions of revolution. Is this model valid today and applicable to the United States? Apparently it is not, and we will have to see how much of this appearance is simply due to a prevailing unwillingness to think through the Marxian concepts which, as I hope to show, actually anticipate to a degree hardly realized, the present situation.

THE APPLICABILITY OF MARXISM TODAY

It is usually said that what speaks most against the applicability of the Marxian concept to the present situation is his concept of impoverishment. Obviously the impoverishment he describes in the first volume of Capital does not prevail in the United States. Therefore, one has introduced the concept of relative impoverishment, a dangerous concept unless again it is focused there where it makes sense. It is nonsense to understand by relative impoverishment a situation in which a working class family has a one-family house and two automobiles, while the rich boss around the corner has four automobiles and a mansion. That may be unjust and unfair, but it is hardly an impulse for revolution. There is, however, another and very real and brutal sense of impoverishment, namely the terrifying dehumanization going on in the advanced industrial society;

a dehumanization which is nothing merely spiritual and ideological and which finds its most brutal form in the organization of the assembly line, and in the speed-up systems imposed on the workers on the assembly line. If that is not impoverishment, human impoverishment in its most brutal form, I don't know what it is. So, if we can now at least put aside the notion of impoverishment as militating against applying Marxian theory to contemporary American society, is there stronger evidence why it is not applicable? I suggest that we can mention the following:

First of all, in the United States we see the continued stability of the system and its ability of handling, up to now, its economic difficulties. Secondly, revolutionary masses are absent in this country, and consequently there is no revolutionary mass party. I would like to point out, although I cannot go into it here, that the situation is entirely different in France and in Italy, and perhaps today even in England, where many of the objective conditions, and even the subjective conditions, still prevail. Finally, is Marxian theory applicable to a country in which the power of a well-functioning administration - which represents the greatest and most terrifying concentration of military and police power ever - is assembled in a few hands?

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Auto Workers Strike

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foreign companies in addition to their own wholly-owned plants in Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia. By 1971, GE had 82 such plants, Westinghouse 40.

It is the increase in these alternative and cheaper production facilities overseas that allows U.S. multinationals to speed up the pace of work at home, lay off workers and lower wages — if American workers resist, the company can cite the "foreign threat" and suggest that production may have to be moved overseas to cut costs.

"See, they [GM] are building a new plant for Vega's in Ontario," said Bob Thompson, a youngwhite Lordstown worker, during the recent strike. "Buy American, you know; everything is made in America so they go to Ontario and build a plant there. It's all bullshit. It makes me sick. And so they're threatening, well, if Lordstown doesn't work, then we'll shut it down. That's what I was told at a company orientation meeting. They said that when they got the line (in Ontario) going at 50 cars or so, then they'd slow the line down at Lordstown and start laying people off."

American unions are responding to

such threats in two ways. The first, and realistically the least likely to succeed, is the Burke - Harte bill now before Congress. Backed by labor — and opposed by the Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers and other business groups — the bill would increase taxes on U.S. overseas subsidiaries, repeal certain tariff loopholes which work to the advantage of multinational corporations, set restrictions on the export of production and technology, and establish quotas on a wide range of imports.

Except for the tariff quotas (which would aggravate inflation by protecting U.S. industry from foreign price competition) the bill is generally a good one and would go a long way toward making overseas plants less profitable — thus discouraging further foreign investment by the multinationals.

The big problem is that the bill has the support of very few congressmen. They are not eager to bite the hands that feed them by passing an anti-business law.

major proponents of this strategy are unions in industries hard hit by the export of production: the United Steel Workers (USW), United Auto Workers (UAW), the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (OCAW).

The USW helps mining unions in Surinam (a Dutch colony on the northeastern shore of South America), the UAW backs locals in Ford's Peru plants, while the IUE recently aided Bolivian workers in a bitter strike against GE's Bolivian subsidiary.

The vision of American unions reaching out to workers throughout the world and together forcing U.S. corporations to deal with working people's needs rather than scooping up more and bigger profits is a magnificent one with far reaching implications. But at this point at least, it is a pipe dream.

In addition, this approach coincides conveniently with long-standing CIA efforts to link up unions in Third World countries with their American counterparts (rather than let them develop ties with more militant and ideological labor organizations in socialist countries). To this end, the

CIA has regularly funneled money into the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which is dominated by the AFL-CIO.

The vast majority of U.S. unions are now pitifully unable to deal with the issues of wages and working conditions in this country, and the distinction between union leaders and management is not always as clear as it should be. (Take for instance the United Mineworkers Union under the guidance of Tony Boyle, which has the controlling percentage of stock in the National Bank of Washington which gives low-interest loans to congressmen and non-union coal operators.)

It is still left to be seen whether companies will get away with all their increased productivity tricks with Nixon's New Economic Policy so heartily endorses. But if Lordstown is any indicator, they'll be seeing some rough times ahead.

One striker spelled it out. "If they decide to close down this plant (Lordstown) and move to Canada, they won't have much to leave, 'cause we'll tear this place down brick by brick." "And follow them up there too," another man added.

continued from page 5

Last week, this guy who just came back from Viet Nam, white fellow, and he comes over and is trying to do his job, hanging in there, and his father who is a supervisor came over and said, "My son's not going to do this job. If you can't find anything better for him to do, then he can go someplace else and get a job." He's a supervisor, he knows what's going on. It's all right for his son to get out of there. But I've got to stand there and do that damn job, and I look at this cat and I say he can get away with this and I can't. White workers, if they could understand the differences here, then I think they'll be quicker to realistically deal with this problem.

Like in skilled maintenance— electricians and pipefitters — the whole apprenticeship program was changed after the rebellions, so that more Black and Third World people could become skilled tradesmen. Still since '67 we've only gotten five in there, and they in 20 and 30 whites every year. They still don't have the Blacks in there. So the tension is going to be there.

GEORGE: You've also got to keep in mind that we have a union out there. Well, they like to be called a union, although they don't represent the workers. The union's position is that there's nothing they can do.

You see, they've been co-opted. They've made all these different deals so that they aren't going to represent the workers any more. For instance, our union in particular is a company paid union, where the company pays the union office salaries. So they're not going to bite the hand that feeds them.

DOES THIS GO ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE COMMITTEEMEN [THE UNION PEOPLE ELECTED BY WORKERS WHO ACTUALLY WORK IN THE SHOPS]?

MONROE: That was one of the things we found out in 1969 when we occupied the union hall. We went through all their files and had that stuff Xeroxed and we found out that the company was paying the committeemen. If something happens in the shops, you can't find one of them around. They're outside in the bars, or at some major conference, spending the union dues — \$10 a month.

WILBUR: Blacks and Third World people make up over 60% of the UAW across the country. You've got plants in Detroit that have 90% Black workers, sometimes 98%.

I just can't remember the amount of money we put into the union monthly — maybe \$10 million in monthly dues — that Black and Third World workers put into the UAW. And you look and see — I think there's three Black members on the international board, and they're shaky. I don't think there are any Latin or Haitian members. I think there's one woman on the board. When you think that we make up over 50% of the membership, and all that money that we

put in there and yet we have no representation, no voice, something's got to give. And it's headed in that direction now.

GEORGE: The brother may have mentioned earlier, about the weapons in the plant. The work is so bad now that you have foremen who are afraid to go into their areas, or walk in their areas, or turn their backs on their men. And the men realize this and use this to their advantage. We feel that it's only a matter of time before someone in that plant becomes seriously hurt.



photo by Bill

We've been out and talked to state agencies and informed them that these kind of conditions exist and their reaction is "there's nothing we can do; our hands are tied." So we're going to throw the blame on them. When it comes down, it'll be their fault, because they've been told.

BRUCE: Ford pays so much to the state of New Jersey in taxes alone that the whole state's not going to mess with Ford. Not until things get really bad

anyway. And that's why it's important to take a two-pronged approach to it. You organize the community because then they see that it's not only the workers — it's the workers' families, it's church groups, it's civic groups, that are concerned about the conditions in that plant. So they can't turn down all those people, and say again, that it's an isolated incident, simply because the plant is isolated [geographically].

The union allows the company to have the dual policy that they have: one policy for White workers, and one policy for Black workers. So say a young white worker comes in there. And he has a worker's consciousness, but he's also human. So he comes in there and he says hey, I don't have to do this hard job, I can slide on my skin. Well, sooner or later, it might be a year or two years, but if that's going to be his job for life, he's going to slide that way. I mean, who wants to work like a machine? So then they don't identify as workers, they identify as White workers, they identify as Black workers, but not just as workers.

The union allows this discrimination. That's why, if necessary, we have to work ourselves into positions of control in that union, so that we can force it to do what it's supposed to do.

And on the speed-up thing — it's in the contract that the union has no say so over production standards that directly affect the brothers that are working the jobs. They can eliminate other jobs, put the work on somebody else, and still it's within the contract. And that's a labor union.

They've been making promises, but nothing concrete has been changed. And Ford says well, we have to make a profit. But we all know they have a margin of profit. For in order for them to have that profit, they're taking something away from me and everyone else, something that I'm entitled to, that I'm supposed to have, that I work for. But I don't receive anything.

WILBUR: Say the engine is made in some Latin American country, maybe certain other parts will be made in some southeast Asian country, and shipped over here. They're trying that in some countries now. They're just putting it together here.

I think that a lot of your skilled labor is beginning to realize what this is all about. That's why they've begun to raise their voices in the past year. Because they see what is happening. We've been hollering for years and they're beginning to wake up because it's touching them. They're being laid off.

Ford is going to build a plant in Viet Nam. Ford is building another plant in South Africa, and it's going to keep on doing this.

If it can be done cheaper there, if the parts and labor are easier to get there, then people over here are going to be out of a job. And when that happens... these are real issues that have to be dealt with. So we'll wake up one day and see this plant closed down, that plant closed down, and people won't understand why.

Welcome to the...

PAPER RADIO!



Hoffman vs. Hoffman

(UPI) - Contempt convictions imposed by U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman at the trial of the Chicago Seven were overturned last week by the 7th U.S. Court of Appeals.

The appeals court said any contempt trial should be before another judge, and the U.S. attorney said the government would take the defendants to trial.

The appeals court ruling was 3-0 that the 10 contempt sentences imposed by Hoffman at the conspiracy trial were void and that those who had received sentences of longer than six months - nine of the 10 - should have jury trials before another judge.

Hoffman, 76, now a senior judge, refused to comment on the decision.

In Detroit, Abbie Hoffman, one of the seven, told newsmen he was "elated" with the decision. "Of course we're elated but it's kind of unfortunate this last act of justice has to come on the eve of World War III," Hoffman said.

Gathering of the Tribes

On July 1, 1972, near Aspen, Colorado, hopefully on 3000 acres of land set up for the purpose - there is going to be a gathering for all people - worldwide. & the invitation reads:

We, who are brothers and sisters, children of God, families of life on earth, friends of nature & of all people, children of humankind calling ourselves Rainbow Family Tribe, humbly invite:

All races, peoples, tribes, communes, men, women, children, individuals - out of love.

All nations & national leaders - out of respect.

All religions & religious leaders - out of faith.

All politicians - out of charity.

To join with us in gathering together for the purpose of expressing our sincere desire that there shall be peace on earth, harmony among all people. This gathering to take place beginning July 1, 1972, near Aspen, Colorado - or between Aspen & the Hopi & Navajo lands - on 3000 acres of land that we hope to purchase or acquire for this gathering - & to hold open worship, prayer, chanting or whatever is the want or desire of the people, for three days, but upon the fourth day of July at noon to ask that there be a meditative, contemplative silence wherein we, the invited people of the world, may consider & give honour & respect to anyone or anything that has aided in the positive evolution of humankind & nature upon this, our most beloved & beautiful world - asking blessing upon we people of this world & hope that we people can effectively proceed to evolve, expand, & live in harmony & peace.

Amen.

Rainbow Family of Living Light
P.O. Box 5577

Eugene, OREGON 97405

Money for Medics

The President is bringing US soldiers home from Indochina. But the United States Airforce, the bombers, the helicopters, and the air support troops, remain to wage war as fiercely as ever. The Nixon Administration is reducing casualties to politically "tolerable" levels, while continuing to pursue a military victory in Indochina. But nothing has changed for the people of Southeast Asia on whom the high explosive bombs, the napalm, and the anti-personnel weapons continue to fall.

The Medical Aid Committee for Indochina is collecting funds to purchase medical supplies for victims of American intervention in SE Asia. Official US medical relief programs are not reaching the people who have suffered from the continuing war. Instead, medicine and other supplies have been used for military purposes, including pacification and propaganda programs. Moreover, the few medical programs intended for civilians rarely benefit them because of administrative bureaucracy and corruption.

Therefore, all help sent by the Medical Aid Committee will be directed to those people who are outside the sphere of official US medical aid. We will utilize all available channels to insure that medical supplies will be distributed to those areas of North Vietnam, southern Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia where the need is greatest.

Funds will be utilized for purchase of (1) medical supplies (anti-malarial drugs, antibiotics, vitamins, etc.), (2) medical equipment as requested by hospitals, and (3) medical textbooks and journals.

The people of Indochina are not our enemies. Their civilization and culture, their freedom and independence are part of the wealth of this earth. The immediate and total withdrawal of all US (and US supported) forces and weapons from SE Asia is essential to their survival. One way we can actively oppose administration policies of death and destruction is to send medical supplies to the victims of this aggression

Please send contributions to:

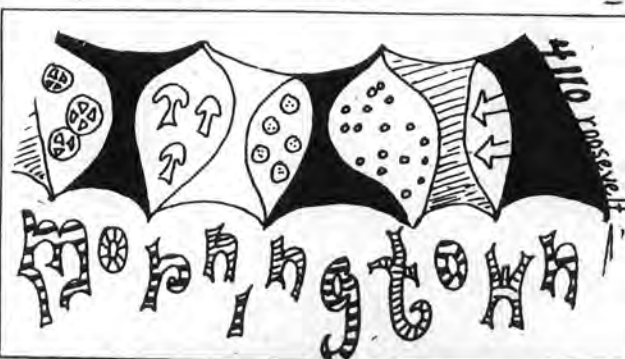
Medical Aid Committee for Indochina
474 Centre Street
Newton, Mass. 02158

B'ham receives Care package

Last fall, at the peak of the Boeing depression in Seattle, a city in Japan sent a shipment of rice for the hungry people in their sister city, Seattle. The Agriculture Department had just made a policy against releasing surplus food - this symbolic gift from Japan induced them to reverse that decision. Some of this rice has found its way to Bellingham.

Three 100-lb. sacks are being distributed through the Food Bank at the Salvation Army Building on DuPont.

There will be a food drive for the Food Bank on the South Side on Saturday, May 27. Anyone who can help in collection, meet at the Fire House on Harris Ave. at 10 am. For further information, call 733-8860.



Confronting the Council

Many of us are frustrated, continually trying to find new ways in which to have our voices heard. On Monday, May 8, three of us attended the Bellingham City Council meeting to check on the possibility of it being an effective channel towards community action on local issues. One issue considered through the public hearing was the annexation of the Lake Padden area. Over twenty citizens of the Padden area were at the council meeting to protest the action which would place their area under city jurisdiction. Their views were noted and the city council voted not to annex the area.

Near the end of the evening, while May Reg Williams tried to gavel him into silence, Henry Schwan asked the council to pass a resolution denouncing Nixon's escalation of the war. He was informed that he was out of order and should first write a letter to be placed on the May 22 agenda. With Mayor Reg Williams head



of the city council, a letter concerning the war possibly will not bring about positive action, however, the prospect of getting together concerned community people and being effective on local issues is encouraging. The potential for using the city council as a focal point for community action is unending - stopping the truck route through the southside, getting community support for the co-op gardens, building public parks, better housing, free outdoor concerts, and city support for a free clinic.

We contacted both the mayor's office and the city comptroller to discover the procedure one goes through to bring an issue to the city council's attention, and to bring about a public hearing. Both offices were very vague about the process, insisting that the process is determined by the issue. The first step in every procedure is to write a letter concerning the issue to the city council. You may at this time also send in a petition asking for a public hearing on the issue. It is then up to the city council, after considering the issue, just what action is taken. The reading of the letter will be put on the agenda at the council meeting, but it is then the prerogative of the city council just which steps are taken after this. The vagueness of this process may intimate that action is difficult through the city council. However, with much consistent packing of the council chambers with community people, and continual barraging of letters to the city council, we will be heard.

The next city council meeting will be held at 8 pm May 22 in the council chambers, second floor of city hall (across from the public library). Transportation will be arranged from 1000 Harris St. at 7:30 pm. If you can arrange transportation, please bring a car and a friend.

Farmworkers Picket

The United Farm Workers' National Union announces nation-wide picketing against offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to take place in forty major cities thru-out the United States.

Said Sarah Welch, of the Seattle Boycott office, "We are picketing the Farm Bureau because its leaders are illegally using the vast wealth and power of their organization to destroy organizing activities among America's farm workers. Among other anti-Union activities, the Farm Bureau has used tax-exempt money to attack the Farm Workers Union, led by Cesar Chavez, by introducing 'right to work' legislation, organizing company unions and opposing progressive legislation to protect the rights of farm workers."

The new campaign was announced in view of a recent agreement reached between the United Farm Workers and the National Labor Relations Board. A California grower's association had sought to gain an injunction, through the NLRB, against the United Farm Workers right to boycott. Through negotiations, an agreement was reached which reaffirms the right of farm workers to use the secondary boycott.

The Farm Workers Union plans to exercise this right through a nationwide boycott of head lettuce. Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers, told a news conference on May 3rd: "Negotiations to get contracts covering employees of lettuce growers in Imperial and Salinas valleys in California and the Yuma area in Arizona have collapsed. I estimate it may take three years or more before the growers grant their workers a contract." (Los Angeles Times)

"This boycott of lettuce will never be won without a massive campaign against the Farm Bureau," said Ms. Welch.

The Farm Bureau, in a press release from their national office in Park Ridge, Illinois, stated: "Farm Bureau is currently active in supporting farm labor legislation in Congress and in several state legislatures, including Arizona, Colorado, New York, Oregon, and Wyoming. Farm labor bills have been passed in Kansas and Idaho. A fair labor practices initiative has been proposed for voters of California, and is supported by the Farm Bureau."

"These legislative proposals," commented Ms. Welch, "would outlaw the boycott and impose such lengthy election procedures that farm workers would be unable to organize successfully a collective bargaining unit. The sponsorship of this legislation is

not only deterrent to the signing of contracts for lettuce workers, but to the organization of agricultural workers nationally."

A mass letter-writing campaign to the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance by the United Farm Workers is expected to prompt investigation of the Farm Bureau's non-profit status.

Coffee and.... the BPD?

As anti-war protests raged across the country, Bellingham was not left out of the spirit. Groups in Bellingham staged some of the more creative protests, ranging from mining and hole-digging to haranguing. Last Monday night a group of protestors were gavelled out of order at the City Council meeting when they attempted to get the city to adopt a strong statement condemning Nixon's escalation. After canvassing for such a statement all week, the individuals planned to return to the City Council on Monday, May 22 (8 pm) Everyone is encouraged to attend this meeting and help to make a powerful showing.

In an effort to encourage and plan action, a general organizational meeting was held on Tuesday evening. About 300 people showed up to debate whether to strike or not to strike, etc. Several suggestions, ego trips and power plays later, the group decided to march down to the Federal Building and hold an all night vigil. 500 people marched down in the dark and began the vigil to the accompaniment of musical instruments, singing, chants. The vigil was saved from being "just another demonstration" by none other than the police. The police became the heroes of the evening, providing the demonstrators with coffee, barricades, and birthday greetings. They drove in and promised to co-operate if the students would sign and distribute the following statement:

"As a taxpayer I request that you, as an elected official, take immediate steps in accepting your responsibility to maintain a quality police force by placing a high priority on police salaries. Bellingham police officers should be paid salaries in line with

other Washington State first-class cities. Yours in full support of a quality police force."

Although there was some protest about signing such petitions, the general sentiment was that such alliances were exciting:

"Oh isn't this neat!"

The demonstrators displayed a political naivete which allowed such alliances and also turned the vigil into more of a rock festival than a protest of continuing atrocities to human beings. There was very little anger in the crowd, and negligible discussion of the issues at hand. By 8 am the protestors had packed up their wine bottles, beer cans, and popcorn, and returned to the hill. Such a vigil could only occur in Bellingham.

Student groups co-ordinated canvassing and letter writing campaigns for the next two days. An attempt was made to hold a voter registration march on Friday, but after a couple of unarousing Christian speeches only about 25 students joined in the march. There was something patently absurd about 25 people marching on Bellingham to end the war.

The more significant actions came from small arcane groups engaging in guerilla theatre and creative protest. Three boats rode out and mined Bellingham Bay with about 100 color balloons which had the word "mine" written on them. The event was picked up by both AP and UPI and spurred an enthusiastic response because of its ingenuity.

One group calling itself "I6 against the war" snuck into Mayor Reg Williams back yard on Friday morning and dug a mock symbolic crater, leaving a red-stained doll and a sign which read "Boom!" Head Yippie Reg Williams told a Bellingham Herald reporter that "the people who did it crawled out from their respective rocks in the middle of the night to deliver their messages of protest. I have a message I would like to deliver to them in the middle of the day, and my message is this: I back the President of the US one hundred percent." Really, Reggie.

At a local supermarket some protestors dressed up as butchers and set up a table with the sign, "Dead Vietnamese babies, 29 cents/lb." Such individual protests are expected to continue through this coming week, but mostly the people will be waiting to see what Nixon does. And they aren't laughing.

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poetry

Casey Jones - The Union Scab

by joe hill

The Workers on the S.P. line to
strike sent out a call;
But Casey Jones, the engineer, he
wouldn't strike at all;
His boiler it was leaking, and its
drivers on the bum,
And his engine and its bearings,
they were all out of plumb.

Casey Jones kept his junk pile
running;
Casey Jones was a working double
time;
Casey Jones got a wooden medal,
For being good and faithful on the
S.P. line.

The workers said to Casey: "Won't
you help us win this strike?"
But Casey said: "Let me alone,
you'd better take a hike."
Then Casey's wheezy engine ran
right off the worn-out track,
And Casey hit the river with an
awful crack.

Casey Jones hit the river
bottom;
Casey Jones broke his
blooming spine,
Casey Jones was an Angeleno,
He took a trip to heaven on the S.P.
line.

When Casey Jones got up to heaven
to the Pearly Gate
He said: "I'm Casey Jones, the guy
that pulled the S.P. freight."
"You're just the man," said Peter;
"our musicians went on strike;
You can get a job a-scabbing any
time you like."

Casey Jones got a job in heaven;
Casey Jones was doing mighty fine;
Casey Jones went scabbing on the
angels
Just like he did to workers on the
S.P. line.

The angels got together, and they said
it wasn't fair.

For Casey Jones to go
around a-scabbing everywhere.
The Angels Union No. 23, they sure
were there,
And they promptly fired Casey
down the Golden Stair.

Casey Jones went to Hell a-flying.
"Casey Jones," the Devil said, "Oh
fine;
Casey Jones, get busy shoveling
sulphur -
That's what you get for scabbing on
the S.P. line."



They Can't Understand

Story of the Seattle General Strike

by anise

What scares them most is
That NOTHING HAPPENS!
They are ready
For DISTURBANCES.
They have machine guns
And soldiers,
But this SMILING SILENCE
Is uncanny.
The business men
Don't understand
That sort of weapon.
It comes
From a DIFFERENT WORLD
Than the world THEY live in.
It is really funny
And a bit pathetic
To see how worried
And MAD
The business men are getting.
What meetings they hold,
What WILD RUMORS
They use
To keep themselves
STIRRED UP.
Yet MOST of them
Might be real pleasant
HUMAN BEINGS
Except that life
Has separated them
Too much from common folks.
It is the SYSTEM
Of industry
That makes them sullen
And SUSPICIOUS of us,
Not any NATURAL depravity.
It is the system
That trains them to believe
In the words of our
Beloved Ole,
That they can bring in
Enough ARMED FORCE
To operate our industries.
But how many
MACHINE GUNS
Will it take to cook
ONE MEAL?
It is your SMILE
That is UPSETTING
Their reliance
On ARTILLERY, brother!
It is the garbage wagons
That go along the street

Marked "EXEMPT
By STRIKE COMMITTEE."
It is the milk stations
That are getting better daily,
And the three hundred
WAR Veterans of Labor
Handling the crowds
WITHOUT GUNS,
For these things speak
Of a NEW POWER
And a NEW WORLD
That they do not feel
At HOME in.

The Tragedy of Sunset Land

by loren roberts

There's a little western city in the
shadow of the hills
Where sleeps a brave young rebel
'neath the dew;
Now he's free from life's long
struggle, his name is with us still;
We know that he was fearless, tried
and true.
In a homely pine board coffin our
warrior lies at rest.
Those henchmen turned loose on
him one day -
These parting words were spoken:
"Boys, I did my best!"
-Where the old Chehalis river flows
its way.

The monarchs of the forest were
secure in their regime
When they took brave Wesley
Everest's life away.
His name will be a memory in the
workers' high esteem -
Where the old Chehalis river flows
its way.
When the sunlight floods the hilltops
and the birds will sing once more,
In that valley we will settle down to
stay.
There to organize the workers on
that lonely woodland shore -
Where the old Chehalis river flows
its way.

Of Breadlines and Bureaucrats

by ken sherman



"Seattle, whose newspapers brag daily of the least unemployment of any city on the coast, takes a proper civic pride in her soup lines... Soup-line standing was the most interesting of all, because the men talked. One fellow of about twenty-five was saying: 'I'll tell you what's wrong with this country. There's too many millionaires. There ought to be a law to keep a man from gettin' more'n half a million. Them millionaires gits all the money and locks it up in banks, and keeps it from circulatin'.' The other man objected: 'That'd help maybe, but that's socialism. We don't want to go dividin' up. What a man gits he wants to keep. No socialism won't work, it ain't human nature.'"

The I.W.W. broke in scornfully: "Yes, you guys knows a lot, you does. What has y'all got ta divide up? Standin' room in a soup line. Say, boy, long as folks talk that way, the workin' man won't git nothin' better'n a soup line. That's the way ya bin talkin' evah since ya' was bohn, an wahtta ya got now? A soup line!"

The anti-socialist answered him: "You'd better keep your mouth shut or you won't be in a soup line, you'll be in jail."

"Jail?" came back the I.W.W. "Jail? Say, boy, that don't scare me a bit, Ah's bin in jail before. Ah's bin beat ovuh the haid with a policeman's club, Ah's bin kicked in the ribs and beat up when Ah went demonstratin'. Ah's bin atalkin' like this for a long time, an Ah ain't agoin to do no shuttin' up now. No sirree!"

I turned to a man behind me. "Do you think these soup lines will last all winter?" "Oh, yes, they'll last," he solemnly assured me, "they gotta last. Why all us stiffes would go ta breakin' windows for grub, if they didn't."

-Garland Ethel, Nation Magazine, 2/25/32

Even today, you can find people that will tell you that Washington State had it comparatively easy during the depression. But at the time that Garland Ethel wrote his observations of Seattle, there was a food riot in Anacortes that wiped out a small food-chain store. There were no soup lines in Anacortes. Or jobs, or money. There was growing dissent in the Army, repression of students at the University of Washington. The state legislators were afraid of the I.W.W.'s, and the memory of the massacres in Centralia and Everett were still fresh in people's minds, made worse through rumors, because no newspaper in the state had printed articles on what had happened in those two towns.

In late November, 1932, a select committee called on Professor Donald A. MacDonald, of the Department of Sociology in the University of Washington. They wanted him to make a study on social welfare to present to the state legislature after the Christmas holiday. Professor MacDonald apparently was a conscientious man. In all good faith, he gathered his colleagues and students and spent three weeks of intensive study on the problem. When the legislature convened on December 30, he presented his study, which proposed the following points:

1. Organization of a state relief administration, with local (county) headquarters. The local administration would delegate home relief and work relief to the unemployed. State funds would not total more than 50% of the funds, the remaining to come from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

2. Depression is not a temporary problem. A permanent State Relief Welfare Department should be set up.

3. Work relief is costly and indirect. Most of relief funds should be in the form of home relief. Wages should be paid in cash, and should not be conspicuously lower than the prevailing wage scales.

4. The state should supply competent unemployed with tools and credit.

5. Federal loans should be obtained for the organization of credit associations and cooperative associations, to put a large part of reconstruction in the hands of the unemployed.

6. A State Department of Labor and Industry and a State Employment Bureau should be organized.

7. Vocational Rehabilitation Centers should be set up, to re-educate the unemployed.

The State Legislature received his comments warmly, and promptly turned them into a bill that would be variously called "The MacDonald Bill," "The Slave Act," and "The Forced Labor Peonage Bill."

One of the young legislators assigned to the transformation of MacDonald's suggestions was your friend and mine, Warren Magnuson.

When the bill came out, it contained the following provisions:

1. Applicants must register with the local administration. Shannon, head of the King County administration, used this provision to make sure that applicants for food vouchers lived on 95c per week per person. His comment: "Why, I live on a dollar a week myself." He also made sure that people who had been on strike could not re-apply for food vouchers.

2. Local administrations may determine apportionment of funds between home relief and work relief. With a little help from industrial lobbies, the local administrations decided to junk home relief and issue food vouchers (Blue Eagles) for work relief only. Factories and logging operations fired all their employees and re-hired the unemployed on food vouchers for a third of the previous wage scale. And half of what they paid in food vouchers, they got back from the Federal Government.

3. Relief should be inalienable by consignment or transfer. In other words, funny money, not cash, was used to pay work relief employees. It was good only at the local grocery to buy food or repair tools. The grocer, undoubtedly, already had an interest in your past grocery bill.

4. Rules adopted by the local administration will have the force and effect of law. This was the kicker, which in effect said that the local administrators could write their own ticket. Which they did. They hired men for less than a dollar a week, charged one-fifty to the city or county for the man's service in a work gang, and pocketed the difference. But they weren't being especially unethical. The Salvation Army did the same. Shannon, again, boasted that he could get any kind of man you wanted, 'engineer, architect, gardener, or whatever' for less than a dollar a week.

By March, 1933, a general worker's strike was called. Mass marches and demonstrations were directed against Shannon and his administration, and the State Legislature. Before the strike, Shannon had said that a family four's relief would range from 1 to 4 dollars a week. The lowest a family of four got after the strike was \$3.50 a week.

A new newspaper, The Voice of Action, was started, with headlines in the first issue an inch high that said '18,000 won't scab!' Miners, loggers, fruit growers and longshoremen joined the strike, and the

I.W.W.'s, with popular support, marched on the Capitol to demand a Worker's Unemployment Insurance Bill, with guaranteed welfare covering every type of involuntary unemployment: pregnancy, sickness, accident, layoff, and old age. The bill was introduced in the State Congress, but didn't pass.

In the meantime, the Voice of Action published a simple graph: Tusko, at the Woodland Park Zoo, got \$2 a day for feed, a prisoner at McNeil Island was allowed 80c a day; a dog at the dog pound, 35c a day, and a child on welfare, 14c.

People were evicted because they turned on their gas and electricity and water after not paying their bills for months; they couldn't pay bills with food vouchers. The I.W.W.'s organized eviction parties to sit on lawns of people about to be evicted, to attempt to stop the police from throwing furniture and possessions in the street.

The type of graft and social welfare set-up evident in the 30's was considered necessary by the people in power. It was broken down, not by angry people, but by a changing set of social circumstances: gradual and painful economic recovery, and World War II. It could have been done another way, with a little more organization and faith; a little more power through cooperation. But the wobblies were feared by the people in the streets, even by the ones that had been thrown there, and were hated by the people in power. No other group had the organization and power necessary to do the job.

Today, MacDonald's suggestions are all in evidence: we have DVR, State Unemployment, welfare, and unemployment insurance. But the concessions certainly weren't won in the 30's, although the fight started there. It took a lot of time and broken heads, and even deaths, but mostly time.

Last month, the Department of Agriculture (not the unemployment agencies of the state) decided to cut a large part of food stamp recipients out of its budget (the address of the Dept. of Agriculture in Seattle is 909 1st Ave.).

Fine; more than one can play the game.

Did you know that the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation will pay up to \$37.50 an hour for shrink therapy, and will pay four full years' tuition to the college or university of your choice? All you have to do is visit a shrink (paid for by DVR) and get classed as Psycho, which most of us are, at least to the extent that not too many of us want to fit ourselves to a society that demands a certain extent of madness to begin with. And if you can't get food stamps, that doesn't mean you can't try. Nothing (I have it on good evidence) worries the clerks and counselors in the State agencies more than a backlog of clients, and lots of paper work. An absolute amount of red tape and hassles and you have an absolute breakdown of this particular system, which seems, again, to the people in power to be a necessary system. To break it, all we need do is cooperate.

Sources:

Nation Magazine, 1928-1934
Voice of Action, 1933-1935, U.W. microfilm
Mill Town by Norman Clark
The Iron Heel, by Jack London

a night of free form music

Galaxies in Hec Edmundson

by nils von veh

All I've been hearing about the past few days is discussion about who you know that got Rolling Stones tickets. The people who did get tickets expended great amounts of time and energy - just to get the goddamn tickets, mind you!!

Now all this has made me just a bit bitter and cynical after witnessing one of the best musical concerts I believe has transpired anywhere in my vicinity - ever. The event I'm referring to is the appearance of Alice Coltrane, Micael White and John Klemmer in Seattle, May 11. The musicians were all just beautiful, it was a beautiful night and the price was right. So where was everybody?

One nice thing about the people that were there, though was their incredible mellowness and downright polite behavior. For one who is as leery of concert crowds as I am they were a genuine delight, even though a few more people wouldn't have hurt a bit.



After some initial delays the concert got under way with the John Klemmer quartet. During the first half of his set Klemmer seemed to have difficulties staying in time with his rhythm section. Also, his saxophone effects with echoplex caught the audience unprepared, and somehow it seemed that he was never really able to totally connect with wherever the audience was at, except for once. That once was his performance of "Constant Throb," the title song of his current album. The audience seemed to be really captured by his playing here, probably because it was the simplest and most uncluttered saxophone performance of his set.

I've since then listened to the album *Constant Throb* and liked what I heard there immeasurably more than what he did at the concert. The music on the album is much more together and is just the sort of thing someone who listens to a lot of rock would be able to relate to very quickly. (Does that mean you?) For another thing, it's downright fun to listen to music, Klemmer staying right on top of things all the way through.



Next to perform was Michael White, violinist, with piano, bass and percussion accompaniment. If the name Michael White is unfamiliar to you, perhaps if I mention the fact that he was formerly a member of The Fourth Way, inklings of recognition might tug at your mind. If I also told you that The Fourth Way performed at the Strawberry Mountain Festival in B.C. a few years back, a few of you may well remember a bit more. But then again you may not...

In any case, regardless of what has happened in the past, Michael White really zapped the people who were up here in the present. Violin is quickly coming into its own as a distinctive jazz and rock instrument. Michael flowed right into the spirits of his audience, and showed them some new places that exist there.

If you're interested in making some of the same excursions into the spirit that the audience made that night, you are heartily encouraged to pick up on his album, *Spirit Dance*. His playing is beautifully intricate and exciting and will make you feel sorry you didn't get a chance to see him perform in person.

SLIGHT ASIDE

While speaking with bassist Charlie Haden at the concert, he mentioned that he was not really in the mood to play right then, mainly because of events related to Emperor Dicky's goings on. Charlie seemed to agree with me, however, when I said that the spirit of the people must periodically be regenerated by things such as music, especially in times like these.



In the further course of my conversation with him, Charlie related how, while on tour with Ornette Coleman in Portugal, he was arrested and interrogated because of his dedication of a song at a concert to the

struggles of the peoples of Mozambique and Angola to obtain independence. That event seemed to have had a strong effect on Charlie, and prompted me to remind people of an excellent album of his entitled *Liberation Music Orchestra*.

To anyone who is familiar with Charlie Haden's bass playing, the quality of the music on any album of his would be immediately known. If it is of any help to you others, Charlie Haden is the regular bass player for Ornette Coleman; in addition, he has also appeared on albums with Keith Jarrett, John McLaughlin and Alice Coltrane. And if that doesn't say anything to you, I don't know where to begin.

Here's what Charlie Haden says about the album:

This album was conceived several years ago when I first heard the songs from the Spanish Civil War... The music in this album is dedicated to creating a better world; a world without war and killing, without racism, without poverty and exploitation; a world where men of all governments realize the vital importance of life and strive to protect rather than destroy it. We hope to see a new society of enlightenment and wisdom where creative thought becomes the most dominant force in all peoples' lives.

Charlie Haden, incidentally, played with Alice Coltrane that night.



If any of you are at all familiar with Alice Coltrane's music, you must know the difficulties I face every time I attempt a description of her recorded music. The overwhelming rush of emotions that her live appearance brought upon me is even more impossible to verbalize, however. Alice's performance was intensely powerful, alternately sending me floating off into terrains with hazy, dreamlike dimensions and, other times, slamming me against the walls of my raw emotions.

The ensemble with Alice consisted of Ben Riley on drums, an incredible five person string ensemble, and, as I have already mentioned, Charlie Haden on bass. The material Alice and her ensemble played was mostly from her most recent album *World Galaxy*. When I first heard that album I couldn't believe my ears. The layers of sound manifested on it I have written about previously. What was totally

unexpected was how completely Alice was able to recreate, and yes, even transcend the performances on the album in person.

I realize my sentences abound in superlatives, but when the topic is Alice Coltrane's music, I really find it difficult to do otherwise. Her music that night swept over the audience in waves, each one leaving the members of the audience higher on the shores of their unconscious.

* * * *



At the concert and the next morning I had the opportunity to meet with many of the musicians who performed that night. Their friendliness and the unharried manner with which they related to the music and their roles as musicians was in sharp contrast to the egotistical, uptight manner of many rock superstars. None of these musicians was making a fortune that night, nor did they want to. All they wanted was to turn people on with their music.

Charlie Haden expressed unhappiness about how many white rock stars have ripped off black musicians, copying their riffs and their lyrics, and making thousands, while the people who inspired them usually live in poverty. It's a well known story, but sad nonetheless.

Alice and I discussed why it is that more people aren't turned on to the music she and other "free form" artists are creating. Although the reasons for this are really uncertain, Alice, nonetheless, expressed confidence that sooner or later people will reach a more mature stage, and then her music and the music of other jazz (free form, is what Alice prefers to call it) performers will be there for people to turn to.

My time spent with Alice left an especially strong impression on my mind. Her kind, quiet manner was strong evidence that her spirituality is not a shallow, surface artifice. My moments with her and her music will be long remembered.

You, meanwhile, will have to content yourself with just listening to the albums. And remember, don't pass up the chance to hear superb music the next time Impulse! sponsors a concert near you. You will be missing some of the most beautiful music happening if you do!

Ginseng- GROW Grow Your Own

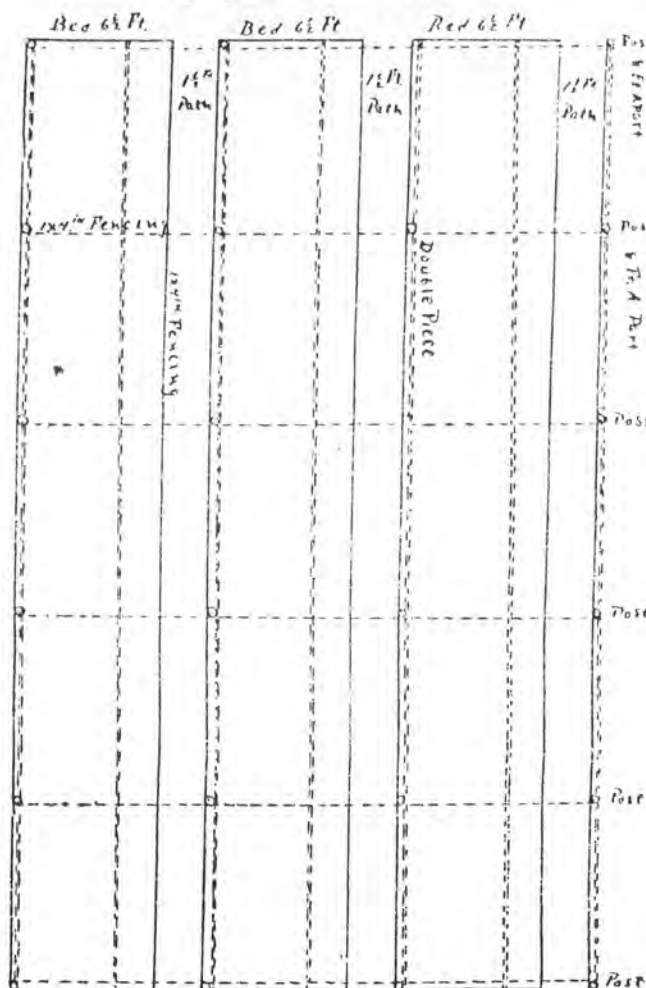
by jeff and lynn

GINSENG CULTIVATION

The cultivation of ginseng is a long and exacting art. It is a very magical and patient process that will teach anyone a lifetime's learning of loving, caring and tending of a very precious plant. Ginseng is one of those unique medicinals that possess the energy to heal and balance an extensive variety of ailments. Ginseng keeps our lungs operating at vital capacity, and helps maintain blood sugar balance. Furthermore, it will process out toxic poisons from the body, even a poison as potent as strychnine. It is also useful as a post-operative medicinal to greatly increase recovery and improve muscle tone even in paralytics. More importantly, ginseng is a good preventative, a purifier of the body that keeps the adrenaline down and balances internal body functions so that we may live and breathe with a bit more clarity, love and insight.

The process of cultivation is approximately a seven year process. That is in itself unique, for you must solidify your own living situation before you can even begin to undertake cultivation. Ginseng is very patient, but stresses stability in order for growth. Another thing to keep in mind when you begin cultivation, especially if you know ginseng, is that it is very likely that in the near future ginseng will become a prescription drug in this country. Although its virtues are not recognized medically as yet in the United States, it is currently being closely scrutinized, simply because both the Soviet Union and China have and are conducting extensive positive research on ginseng and are verifying its remarkable abilities.

Ginseng has suffered a monumental rendering world-wide so that today only a very few areas possess the wild root, whose virtues, from what is known, far exceed that of the cultivated variety. In the wild, ginseng grows in the shade in deciduous forest. The shade, though, is not absolute, but the plants are out of the direct rays of the sun. The shade comes from several different levels of trees, hence promoting good air circulation around the plant. Also, the plant is surrounded by a multitudinous abundance of tree root systems, giving the ginseng only scanty nourishment and a very slow growth rate. Yet in spite of this, the austere habit of the ginseng allows it to acquire remarkable properties and live, if not disturbed for hundreds of years. The soil must not be of clay nor of sand so ginseng avoids these extremes and the seed takes many months to germinate.



Plan for Ginseng Garden 24x40 Feet—Ground Plan one line, overhead dotted.

With all these peculiar requirements, the cultivation of ginseng becomes rather complicated, yet if you attempt to duplicate the conditions of the forest when cultivating you will have the most success. The location of the ginseng bed must avoid hills facing the south and narrow valleys which both have a tendency to become overheated in the soil, which cannot go above 70 degrees without causing stress to the ginseng. The basic garden set-up has several variations, and perhaps by further reading

and thought - observation you can decide which approach or modification seems to be the best method for your situation. Virgin soil of a clay loam variety is the best, but if the soil of this type is not at hand, a lightened soil mixed with well-rotted manure (small amounts), old saw dust, rotten wood, leaves, and sand to light heavy clay soils is recommended. It is vitally important that the soil is well-drained and if necessary you should put in drain tiles in your ginseng bed to assure proper drainage.

Building a ginseng bed is not a complicated process. The ideal situation is to utilize a natural stand of trees for shading, but if this is not possible, then a lath panel shading structure with vines must be used.

An old ginseng grower C. H. Peterson from Blue Earth County, Minnesota, fashions his beds by the following design: he believes the wider the beds, the better - providing you can reach all parts of the bed by a pathway 1 1/2 feet wide. Each post set in the garden should be a little over six feet so that you are able to walk around the garden. It is also advisable to run paths outside the beds and to shade them also. All garden beds are well elevated to insure freedom of root growth, and to keep people from walking in the gardens. Once the basic core is well established, the lath panels to shade the plants can be nailed in place.

It is very difficult to germinate ginseng seed, for it takes at least 18 months by natural methods, although now the process has been greatly speeded up by the administration of fungicides and gibberellins which promote rapid germination. This is hardly a natural process, but it is worth evaluating if you have absolutely no luck in germinating seed. The best process, if all goes well, is to wait out the 18 months. Once cultivation is established, careful weeding is necessary at the beginning of each growing season, and after four years you may begin to harvest some of the root.

The climate here is suitable for cultivation; in fact back in the 1930's ginseng was cultivated in the Skagit Valley.

Serious cultivation requires consultation with a variety of sources recommended as follows:

Ginseng and Other Medicinal Plants, by A. R. Harding, 1966. The bulk of this article was taken from this source.

Ginseng Culture, by W. W. Stockberger.
Growing Ginseng, Farmers' Bulletin No. 2201, and biological abstracts.

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spooß əmsəns

MONDAY, May 15

May 15-May 21 - Blossomtime in Bellingham. Blossomtime queen finals pageant, Bellingham High School, 8 p.m. tonight (Yes, such things really still happen).

A much better way to spend your evening - the Passage meeting, 7 pm, upstairs at 1000 Harris. Come and play Post Office with us. You'll get home in time to see - "Night of the Iguana," KVOS (Ch. 12), 11:30 pm.

Bucky Fuller's campout at the U.W., also Wednesday. He is speaking on several occasions.

TUESDAY, May 16

Bobby Seale at the U.W. Follow the crowds.

Bellingham Housing Authority meeting, 4:30 pm, City Hall.

1967 - Nhat Chi Mai immolated herself in Saigon to protest the war.

Happy Birthday, Joanbird!

WEDNESDAY, May 17

Boycott ALL CONSUMER ITEMS. Don't go to any stores today. This is part of a regional protest against the war and our economy's dependence upon it.

Army corps of Engineers hearing on flood control, Shuksan Middle School, 7:30 pm.

"Jesus Christ Superstar," Queen Elizabeth Theatre, Vancouver, 8 pm (thru Saturday).

"Frankenstein meets the wolfman," and "The Raven," films, 7 & 9 pm, Fairhaven Aud. 50 c.

THURSDAY, May 18

Why not go to work for McGovern in Oregon this weekend? Go sign up at VU 006 or at the McGovern table on the WWSC campus.

Metro Symposium, "Puget Sound Water Quality," Eames Theater, Seattle. All day and tomorrow too.

"The Mouse that Roared," 7:30 and 9 p.m., L-4, WWSC, 50 c.

FRIDAY, May 19

Birthday celebration for three great revolutionaries - Malcolm X, Ho Chi Minh, and Judy. Teatime, 2405 Elizabeth.

"Pather Panchali," WWSC Third World Cinema Series, Indian film with music by Ravi Shankar, Music Auditorium, 7 & 9:15 pm.

Viking Festival in Poulsbo, Wash.

Late Night Movie, Ch. 12, Oxbow Incident, 11:35.

gimel beth



SATURDAY, May 20

U.W. Street Fair, starring Marga. If it rains, TV is good for a laugh. Ch 12: 97th running of the Preakness at Pimlico, 2 pm; "All in the Family," 8 pm, Miss U.S.A. Beauty Pageant, with the Everly Brothers, 10 pm. Blossomtime Parade in Bellywash.

SUNDAY, May 21

Bahai Lecture, "The Administrative Order," 8 pm, 2209 Jefferson, rear door.

MONDAY, May 22

City Council meeting, City Hall, Bellingham, 8 pm. Public Hearing on rezoning the lower alphabet streets to residential high density. The trouble with this proposal is that it provides nowhere to go for the present renters - who are mainly older, single, low-income women.

Another thing scheduled to happen at this council meeting is a dialogue with council members on possible anti-war action. Everybody's welcome.

Birthday of that fourth great revolutionary and Prisoner of War, Gordon Davison of the O.D.C.

TUESDAY, May 23

Oregon primary. Thanksgiving is exactly 6 months away.

WEDNESDAY, May 24

Some more old time flicks at Fairhaven Auditorium, 7 & 9 pm, 50c.

Play, "The Hangman," WWSC, 8:15 pm. Viking Union 4th floor. \$1.50 public. Also Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

THURSDAY, May 25

"Citizen Kane", 6:30 and 9, L-4, free! Theodore Roethke's birthday 1908.

ACLU, Whatcom County Chapter, Spring Action Auction and Dinner. Giovanni Costigan to speak. Dinner at 6, speaker and auction at 7:30. Unitarian Church, Gladstone and Franklin. Info or reservation, phone 734-8022.

Ch. 12, CBS News Special, "Higher Education - Who Needs It?"

FRIDAY, May 26

Hitchhiking became legal in Washington two weeks ago, in case you didn't know.

Movie, "World of Suzie Wong," Ch. 12, KVOS, 9 pm.

SATURDAY, May 27

Food Bank Drive on the South Side. Anyone who can help, meet at Harris and 14th fire station at 10 am.

Birth of Isadora Duncan (1876).

Northwest Folk Life Festival, Seattle Center. Free to public. Sunday and Monday also.

SUNDAY, May 28

Bahai lecture, same as last Sunday.

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