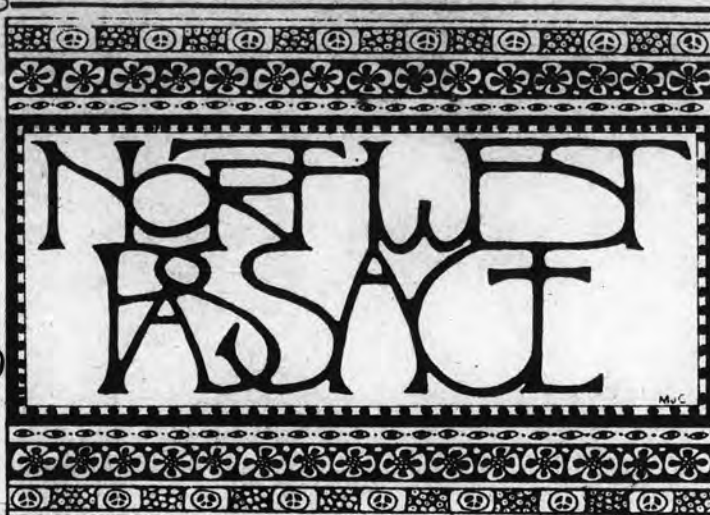




Volume 14 No. II



May 10 - May 24, 1976

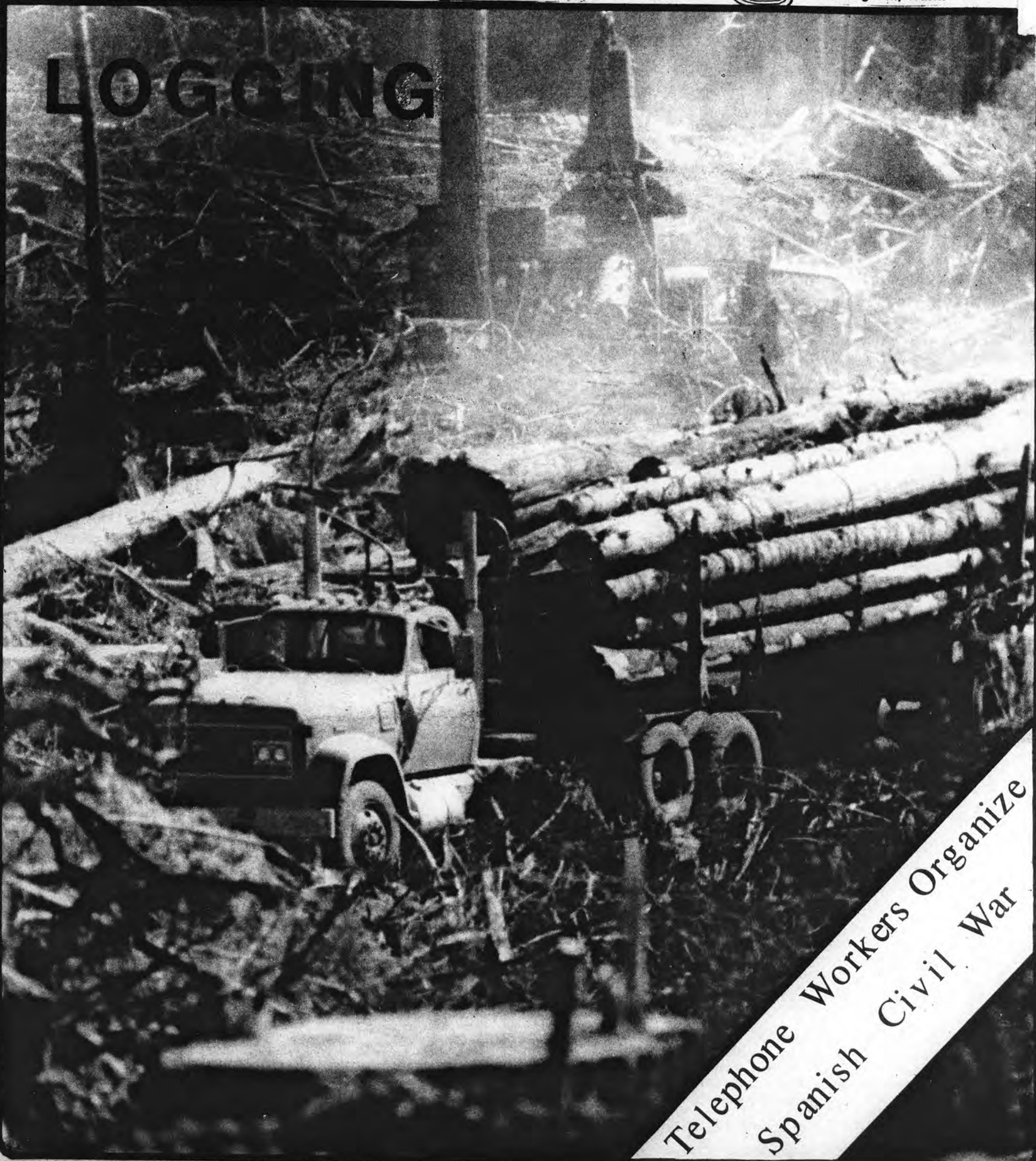


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LOGGING



Telephone Workers Organize
Spanish Civil War



drawing by carrie sawyer

Staff Comments

In the upcoming months, several *Passage* regular staff workers will be leaving the paper to make some additional income. It is a time when we need to bring in new people to the paper, both to help with the work load and to bring fresh ideas and directions to the paper. Time and energy commitments may vary, but we are looking for people who are willing and interested in participating in the collective process of the paper. Skill and experience with newspaper work is not a criterion. Many of us have learned about newspapers—writing, photography, etc. right here, from each other.

In the hopes of lessening the awesomeness of working on a newspaper and to give people some practical ways to become a part of it, we will be holding a series of workshops, May 25 & 26 in the evenings. If you're interested, we suggest you try to attend a couple of meetings as well, to get acquainted and see what some of the practical responsibilities of running a newspaper are.

NEWSPAPER DARKROOM WORKSHOP—An introduction to: half-toning (the process of printing photos for newspaper publication); photo & illustration copying; making headlines on a photo-process headline machine; and the basics of developing film and using a 35mm camera. Tuesday, May 25,

BASIC NEWS WRITING/RESEARCH/INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES
The purpose of this workshop is to explain journalistic devices used to make articles more interesting and readable. Also—tips on how to conduct interviews and do thorough research. A must for the roving reporter. Tuesday, May 25, 6–8 p.m.

LAY-OUT & GRAPHIC DESIGN—Introduction to: basic equipment and process of laying out a newspaper page, some simple graphic concepts that lead to effective design; brief explanation of printing process that produces a beautiful newspaper from 28 scruffing looking lay-out pages

TYPESETTING AND PROOFREADING—Learn how to use an IBM typewriter-composer (this is a sophisticated piece of machinery used in many printing processes); tools and methods for proof-reading. Wednesday, May 26, 8–9 p.m.

ELEMENTARY BOOKKEEPING AND ADVERTISING—How to organize and keep track of finances; how to estimate correctly, dollar needs and expenditures; how to keep record books that are easy to read and use. Advertising—basic techniques that all the "boys" on Madison Ave. know; selling ads—the challenge of fighting capitalism while living off it, and how not to get burned out in the world of business. Tuesday, May 25, 8–9:30 p.m.

NWP Overview—A discussion-workshop of how the paper functions as an organization. What we mean by collective process and consensus, how we determine general goals and philosophy and what some of them are; how criticism and self-criticism can be practically applied in newspaper work. Wednesday, May 26, 8:30–9:30 p.m.

For more information, please call 734-4937 or 676-9590. or 733-9672

Staff

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Staff meetings are held every Wednesday at 4:00 pm. Everyone is welcome to attend. The meeting scheduled for May 12 will be held at 611 N. State. The May 19 meeting will be held at the Northwest Passage office, 1000 Harris St.. For more information call 733-9672. (The May 12 meeting is a pot-luck)

The NWP welcomes any and all contributions written or otherwise. Send with stamped self-addressed envelope if you want them returned. (we'll try our best to do this, though sometimes it is difficult to keep track of everything) All articles subject to editing unless otherwise requested. Deadline—Monday morning 7 days prior to publication.

Letters

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM

Dear NWP people,

I wanted to give you some feedback—and one person's opinion on the NWP.

First of all, I want to say that I enjoy the NWP very much, and consider it one of the best written sources of information around. I have read every issue since 1970, and still use them as sources of reference for different topics.

However, I do not like the Passage as much now as in the past, although it is hard for me to pinpoint exactly why (I have also been changing constantly, as has the Passage). It seems to me, though, that your paper is taking a harder political line, and there is too much emphasis on politics. I also detect a more rigid viewpoint, less flexible, you come on kind of self-righteous with your political point of view, to me. Don't any of your staff people have a sense of humor, or do you see everything in terms of exploitation, class struggle, and imminent destruction? There are often other, brighter points of view to things which should be considered.

I also wish you'd tone down that heavy-duty language you sometimes use, especially in your editorials. I feel like I'm reading a treatise from Marcuse or Karl Marx. Can't you make it a little more simple for us duller folks out here? You write about wanting common links among workers, and lack of class consciousness—yet I sincerely doubt if most "workers" could ever understand some of your printed language, much less be interested in the ideas that you present.

As far as politics go (doesn't seem to be too far, usually), I'd much rather see more emphasis on local issues, rather than national/international because we probably have a better chance to effect an issue that is closer (geographically and interest) and smaller, and has a more personal effect upon us.

I see that you have been dealing with the problem of editing and deciding what to print in the paper. I like your policy of group decision and different people studying an article before deciding whether or not to print it. I don't feel that you should change anyone's words at all, if you do decide to print what they have written. You can always add an additional note at the end of an article, if you wish to react to it.

Along with your emphasis on politics, I don't see much written about spiritual matters. Don't you think that inner struggles of the spirit deserve as much attention as worldly struggles? Inner struggles are certainly just as much a part of our lives. I am very interested in different personal philosophies and how people create and live their lives, based on their philosophy. I'd like more exposure to the philosophies of different cultures.

I've really enjoyed some past issues of the NWP. A few that come to mind right away are the issues on communes, spiritualism, sex roles, jealousy and hip capitalism. Also, the issues on gardening. Connexions is definitely the best part of the paper. I like your interviews and community news page. I'd like to see more on alternative education, and something of in-

terest for kids. How about some cartoons, too? Generally, I guess, less intellectual analysis, and more basic stuff, hopes, dreams and feelings.

Some of this stuff probably doesn't sound very complimentary—but I do mean this to be constructive criticism. I'm gonna keep buying the NWP and giving you folks my support because I know that you are sincere, and doing the best job that you can—and the Passage is still one of the best rags that can be found for truthful information. Keep on truckin!

Yours in spirit,
Dan Forest

Dear Passage,

Just wanted to write and tell you I support the direction in which you have been moving for the past year or so. Sometimes it gets a little bogged down in radical piety instead of concrete analysis of concrete events, but I feel you are on the right track. It seems that your politics are the truest when they are combined with a personal touch or involvement, and perhaps that's why some of the articles on alternatives have been well-read and liked, the same goes for sexual politics (i.e., jealousy, etc.) Me, I would like to see you get involved in real investigative reporting on the state level, but I realize your limitations at this point.

I was really excited reading about the prospects of a Seattle bureau but haven't heard anything since the initial editorial. I was hoping to read more coverage of Seattle politics as a result of this bureau and still feel you are lacking in that area. For example, what's been happening with the grand jury?

One last comment—when are you ever going to get rid of that awful logo? I remember reading that you were thinking of chang-

ing it and were running some contest. I guess you didn't like the alternatives, but I can't imagine anything worse than nude men and women hanging all over each other on the cover of an anti-sexist radical journal. Can you? (The peace symbols aren't so offensive, just a little outdated.)

Looking to the future,
Miriam Cole

LOVE, DORIS

Dear people:

I'm just reading the IF Stone article in *le Passage* and see a slight byline at winter's end "short order journalist/refried news department."

Ah yes hmmm!
I hardly know anyone lately in peerful spheres who doesn't feel at least a little akin to a refrito. . . .
but in passing goodness I want ya to know that if that was a hint for a little love & feedforeward from erstwhile supporters (and/or to the Public, to let them know that you wrote it from 3 to 5 a.m. and couldn't just let that go by) (so much does!):

YOU'VE GOT IT.

Sitting in a nice quiet evening with a little wine and Tracy Nelson singing a shortorder city/country western here's a hug to you, to the paper, and all that growth you/we/they talk about so often. oh well, the funk rolls on. . . .
love, doris



I am becoming
like the earth now

there are rivulets and
crevasses
on my face and neck
where tears have run
and on my belly
where life has overflowed

—vera holmes

RESPONSE

Editor's note: the following is the author's response to a letter the NWP received from a woman in Seattle who asked for an explanation of the use of "herstory" in a Passage article.

I chose the word his/herstory for the story I wrote for the Bicentennial column on the Mankato Hangings. The Passage staff decided to edit my writing, choosing "herstory" over history because our perceptions only deal with the men who were hanged, while it affected women in the Indian community as well. Also women were killed in the uprising and white women went to St. Paul to protest the hangings.

I feel that the form and use of words often dictate our perceptions. Altering words can be seen as the first step in changing society's values and to underestimate the effect this has would be a mistake. Amilcar Cabral (African revolutionary) felt that taking away her/history and culture can effectively oppress people. Knowing one's background, culture and past experience allows groups and individuals to have power to determine their future.

As a woman and a his/herstoryian, I did not learn about things outside the patriarchy. I would like to raise people's consciousness about what we are learning. I don't feel that every word needs to be altered in this society, but this one in particular I feel needs to be examined. Women as well as men have participated in all aspects of society and it is about time this is recognized, and until it is, word changes might help push this along.

—krissie melroe

rank and file organizers

Operating Behind Bell Telephone Lines



Two years ago, Lindsey Gordon, an employee of Pacific Northwest Bell in Seattle, had never been to a union meeting.

Now, she's one of the most active organizers of United Action, a nationally-organized rank-and-file caucus within the Communication Workers of America Union and will represent Seattle UA at the national convention in June.

"My politics come from working for Ma Bell for 10 years," she told the *NWP* in an interview in her South Seattle home last week. . . "and struggling to make some kind of sense out of what I was doing."

Lindsey Gordon began her career with the phone company as a \$75 a week operator for New Jersey Bell. The years of bottled rage and frustration spewed forth as she talked almost non-stop for three hours about the organizing activities of the caucus, problems with both the union and the company, and her newly-evolving socialist politics. It was inspiring, almost testimonial.

Originally organized locally in 1974 around the last union contract, United Action was instrumental in opposing the recent Pacific Northwest Bell (PNB) rate hikes and soon-to-go-into effect policy of charging for directory assistance—a program which they estimate will put 100 to 200 Seattle operators out of a job.

"We started out sitting in people's living rooms, mostly just bitching. But we decided we couldn't just sit around and talk forever. We had to do something about it." So six of the caucus members became stewards, what Gordon called "the most important link between the employee and the union leadership. They're like watchdogs on the contract."

In addition, they pooled resources and began publishing a monthly newsletter—"Trunkline"—which "everybody reads," to give information both about the union and the company. Last September, about 20 telephone workers in the caucus planned and participated in an informational picketline, organized around the proposed rate hikes to explain its consequences. As a result, over 100 operators signed a petition against the increase. This spring, they testified at the hearings held by the State Utilities & Transporta-

tion Commission, opposing the same.

Although their research showed that the phone directory is 20% obsolete by the time it is printed, the Commission granted both a \$27.5 million rate increase and a 15 cent charge for each directory assistance after six free ones each month. In-state telephone calls went up May 5 as a result, and the charge for information will go into effect May 24. At that time, all calls for directory assistance will be channeled through Seattle (1-555-1212). United Action estimates that over \$1.3 million in wages will be saved by PNB, whose net income increased by \$18.5 million from March 1, 1975 to February 29, 1976.

The phone company won its bid for higher profits and, according to Gordon, is "shrewd" enough to combat the workers' concerns that hundreds of operators will be laid off due to the DA charging. A mechanism has been in the works for some time which will allow the company to lay off operators right and left, a new program called CI 129—absentee control—"one of the most horrendous things to hit the employees in a long time," said Gordon. Under this policy, employees are considered an "absence problem" after missing work either 4 times or 7 days a year, whichever comes first. A "Trunkline" article on the program points out that PNB's is one of the strictest absentee control programs in existence in the Seattle area. Companies which have more lenient policies include Bethlehem Steel, Lockheed, Metro Transit, Sears-Roebuck and the City of Seattle.

CI 129 is not the company's only way out, however.

"MY POLITICS COME FROM WORKING FOR MA BELL FOR 10 YEARS AND STRUGGLING TO MAKE SOME SENSE OUT OF WHAT I WAS DOING."

According to Gordon, PNB hired "temporary" day operators "like crazy last year," and these temporaries can be laid off without any possibility of recourse, such as filing grievances through the union. "While the company can say 'Pacific Northwest Bell hasn't laid off any permanent employees because of the charge for directory assistance,' it says nothing of the 200 tempor-

ary people who could be laid off, which would be 1/5 of the work force."

In both of these areas, Gordon said the union officials have been less than active in supporting the employees' rights. The Communication Workers of America is a well-organized national union which contains, for the most part, Bell telephone employees. There are about 2300 members locally—mostly in "traffic" (long distance, directory assistance operators), with some in the "plant" side of PNB (installers, framemen, repairmen and other jobs dealing with equipment).

"The kind of union CWA is ultra-conservative," explained Gordon. "It's not a written policy, but the tendency of the union officials is to keep peace. If they can skirt an issue, or make a deal, that's what they do. They're not known for their fighting."

The initial union position on the absentee control program, she said, was "We don't want to bargain on this because we'll be put in the position of dealing with numbers. If someone goes over that, we'll be in a bind because we've helped enforce it in the first place." The tactic, instead, was to "file a grievance."

"But the problem was that the grievances were dropped at the third or fourth level by union officials. In essence, the union was agreeing with the company."

The union position on temporaries is just as bad, if not worse, said Gordon. Not only do temporaries have no benefits, they are not able to file grievances. The only provision in the union contract about temporaries is that "under normal circumstances," a person will not be kept on temporary status for more than a year.

But it is up to the company to decide what is "normal."

The union bureaucracy in the Seattle CWA local consists of (from the top down, as that is the way decisions are formulated) a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, executive board (12 persons from different departments, reflecting the number of employees in that department), and the lowest level—stewards. In

Seattle, the president is the only full-time union official.

While officers and executive board members are elected, stewards have been appointed by the president. A national priority of United Action has been to push within the union for elected stewards. Union maneuvering has prevented such elections up to this time—even though in Seattle the union finally admitted that elected stewards were provided for in the by-laws. Gordon said elections should occur within the next 2 months and thinks it is a progressive move in making the union represent employees.

"What the union views as a steward and what I view as a steward is a little bit different. I think the steward should start out from the position that the company's always wrong, and the employee's always right and go from there. You're paying the union \$7 a month to represent you, and if they don't, you're stuck, you don't have any recourse."

Appointed as a steward herself ("I'm sure the union officials regret it to this day"), Gordon has worked with fellow employees on filing grievances over the absentee program. One involved an "outspoken" Chicano, Chris Pena, who was fired for supposed poor job performance and poor attendance. (His attendance record was 4 times better than Gordon's, she noted.) While the phone company contests all fired employees' requests for unemployment, they backed out at the last minute on this case, said Gordon, because they couldn't prove any of the accusations made against Pena.

Gordon and other UA stewards have since been "de-certified" by the union, a fact which aroused the fury of many phone company employees, she said. Such behavior by the company rallies support for the United Action caucus. Instead of the 15-20 activists, from 2 to 300 are aroused, including those who never attend union meetings. In this case, she said, "People were appalled, they got very upset. They said 'These are our only good stewards, and you're taking them away.'"

The tactics of the caucus are geared towards gaining strength in the union hierarchy and making it responsive to the employees. In the elections last fall, UA candidates were elected to the executive board, seeking to make it more than an "administrative-type job." However, the election was held again because it was discovered that the re-elected union president had padded the membership rolls with over 300 people. According to Gordon, he had used the purported increased membership to "prove" how much he had helped organize the union during his term. The election was reheld, and in the meantime "The union did a terrific slam job on UA. They sent out literature which said we were trying to wreck the union, that the UA hadn't played a productive role in the executive board and was always in a minority position.

(During the two months between the elections, and while United Action people were on the executive board, they did such "divisive" things as refuse to sign a voucher for the union officials' dinner and drinks at an expensive Seattle restaurant, then reported it in "Trunkline.")

When the elections were reheld in January, the UA candidates lost. It sounds perplexing, but Gordon explained that the union officials sent out the ballots, "and it's easy for them to make damn sure that the people who are going to vote for them will get ballots, and those who are going to vote for us don't, which is exactly what happened. In the traffic department, we went around and talked to people and estimated that 30 per cent of the operators didn't ever get a second ballot. UA candidates didn't lose any votes in the second election, and one candidate lost by one vote. The union got more of its people out," she added.

Now, the immediate goal of the caucus is to attend the national CWA convention this summer. If not elected as official representatives, UA caucuses nationwide will send their own delegates. UA people, who have taken a strong pro-busing stand unlike the rest of the union, will also meet with a national Black caucus at the convention.

Proposals which they wish the union to adopt include a 4-day work week at the same rate of pay, and a national overtime ban. The overtime ban directly relates to the DA charging and the anticipated resultant lay-offs. United Action is also asking for an upgrade of the pay scales for entry-level jobs in traffic to match

those of plant. At the present, traffic jobs (almost all women) start at \$125/week, while plant jobs (mostly men) start at \$192.

Gordon said that it was not until she became active in the caucus that she ever realized she was being discriminated against because of her sex, although she has been an operator for 10 years. "I had these feelings, but no direction. It never occurred to me that I could get a job in plant."

Most of the local organizing through the caucus has been with the women, in the traffic department, although UA is trying to break into the plant.

"I come to my politics through the shop floor," said Gordon, who is now a member of International Socialists, an organization which has been active in workplace organizing in several industries in this country—auto, steel, trucking, communications, and most recently, the U.S. Post Office. Extremely well-

ional Socialists. What we want is a real broad base of telephone company workers organized around certain issues.

"We're working for a rank and file organization, and that's a much broader thing," she adds.

IS has been criticized for not talking socialist politics in its organizing attempts, but Gordon refutes this charge, explaining that education forums are held by IS for those interested in its structure and political philosophy.

And as far as shop floor organizing is concerned, she said "To say we don't talk politics is incorrect... What some people mean by politics and what we mean are two different things. We talk practical politics."

Her pride in the power which United Action has already exerted is obvious as she speaks of the union "running scared."

We're from the phone company, and we admit it—we're in this for the money.

We're trying to maximize profits. Pretty soon, if we get our way, you won't get anything for that monthly service charge. You'll be paying extra for local calls, long distance, for directory assistance, installation, touch tone, color, even to get your number listed. Right now we charge you *not* to list your number—that's our kind of aggressive and imaginative marketing. Who can deny it?

Why are we embarking on this pay-for-everything policy? Because right now we are investing literally billions of your hard-earned dollars to streamline our operations so we can rid ourselves of costly employees.

By the year 2000, we plan to be almost fully automated. Machines will deduct a "phone tax" from your income electronically. We won't even need installers. You'll plug in your own phone the way you do your toaster.

Of course, a few people will keep an eye on things, but we won't have to waste money on inflated payrolls. We plan to use our vast profits simply to make this a better world.

And we at the phone company will decide how that's going to be done. You won't have to worry about it.

The Phone Company—the next best thing to America itself.

—from Seven Days, April 19, 1976

organized in Great Britain, Gordon said that it got started in the U.S. in 1969, as a splinter group from the disintegrating SDS. International Socialists began organizing telephone workers in New York about 5 years ago. It grew into United Action, the first national attempt of its kind.

When asked how much political theorizing and recruitment IS does in the caucus, Gordon is frank in her response.

"Of course I would like everyone to become a socialist—especially my kind. But the IS and UA are two separate things, and that's how we want it. It would be very difficult for me and also dishonest to talk about things at the phone company without my political feelings. Everyone in the caucus knows I'm in the IS and knows what that means generally. It's something we try to be real upfront about. But we don't push people into coming around to Internat-

"We have considerable influence with the people we work with. People READ Trunkline; there's information in there they NEVER get from the union. The CWA newsletter is just a joke. It doesn't tell what happened at the union meeting and only advertises motions that have to be advertised..."

"What I've come to realize in the past year is that though we're small, we make such a big impact. They're so afraid of us that they continually put out anti-UA literature. And that says to me that they have good reason to be afraid," she smiles.

Recognizing that the goals of building a rank and file movement in a company where employees are "brainwashed" with AT&T philosophy and kept under constant supervision is an enormous task, her optimism, like her politics, is "practical":

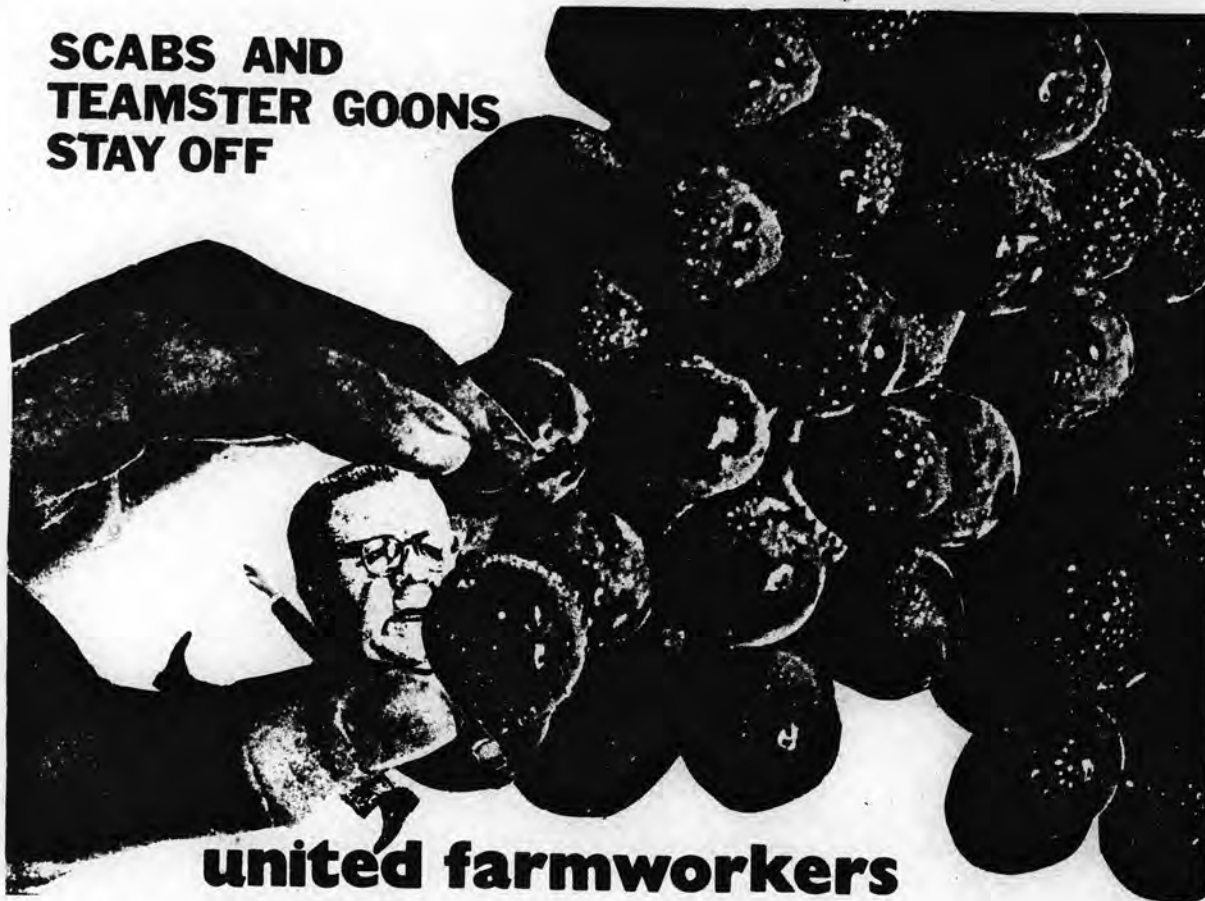
"You take what you can get; take it one step at a time."

—michelle celarier

UFW ELECTIONS

Watergate Tactics Used

**SCABS AND
TEAMSTER GOONS
STAY OFF**



united farmworkers

By David Light and Steve Ex

A year ago this May, a meeting unprecedented in the history of American agricultural-labor history occurred in California Governor Jerry Brown's Sacramento office. The governor, members of his staff, and representatives of virtually every grower's organization in that state were awaiting a phone call from Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers Union. The growers, under intense pressure from supermarket executives suffering from the national grape and lettuce boycott, and dealing with a governor who had pledged passage of effective agricultural labor legislation when campaigning in 1974, were now ready to voice their acceptance of the compromise farm labor law (the Agricultural Labor Relations Act, hereafter referred to as the ALRA).

Before the growers would commit themselves, they wanted Cesar Chavez's personal promise that the UFW would not return to the state legislature, in a year, and demand changes in the union-enabling legislature.

When the call came through, the governor hooked up a speaker box to his phone so that everyone present could hear Cesar's statement. "I agree," said Cesar, "it is a negotiated agreement." The growers joined the UFW in a solemn pledge to support the ALRA and not to push for any changes in the coming year. And the law, itself also without precedent in farm labor history, quickly passed the state legislature.

The ALRA, which became effective in California last August, provides that farmworkers have the right to petition for union elections. (The right to hold union elections has been enjoyed by the rest of the paid American work force since the passage of the New Deal's "Wagner Act," a law from which our country's farm laborers were conspicuously excluded). Once a union is certified, the grower involved is forbidden to sign a contract with any other union. However, the law cannot force the grower to sign a contract with the recognized union, hence the continuing importance of maintaining the boycott of non-UFW grapes and head lettuce, Gallo wines and Sunkist raisins.

The law also provided for an Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB) appointed by the state to oversee the elections and insure fair and open election procedure. During the August and September elections the ALRB proved inadequate to this task, understaffed and set awash by the sheer number of elections and the attendant avalanche of unfair labor practices charges. Many of the August-September elections are still under dispute, including the crucial Gallo elections (which will be discussed later). However, in September Governor Brown bolstered the ALRB with a task force of criminal lawyers and investigators and administration and enforcement has greatly improved since that month.

All observers were surprised at the success of the UFW in winning elections. Prior to the August enactment even the UFW sympathizers were saying that if the UFW secured 25% of the votes it should be seen as a victory of sorts. This was because, since the signing of the grower-Teamster "sweetheart" contracts in 1973, the Teamsters have had an "inside" trace from which to organize support for their union. But, of the 327 elections decided thus far, the UFW has won 204, and clearly represents 68.8% of the workers involved. From October to February, following those first chaotic weeks, the UFW won 126 of the 150 elections held. In the Imperial Valley, where the final balloting occurred, the UFW took 16 of 22 elections by winning 4,349 votes of the 5,004 total.

Throughout the series of elections the UFW's momentum did nothing but build, but in February the ALRB's funding ran out, so that few elections have been certified and fewer contracts have been signed.

After continuing pressure from the boycott, and a public campaign sympathetic to the farmworkers, the California legislature just recently provided for emergency funding through June of this year. Subsequent funding is now running the risk of coming at a cost unacceptably high to the UFW's organizing efforts.

A minority coalition of Republicans and rural Democrats apparently exercise enough clout in the California legislature to block the 2/3 majority vote needed to provide additional funding. Representing the growers' interests, and obviously frightened by the trend the elections have been taking, this coalition is pushing for amendments to the ALRA (contrary to last May's agreement) designed to rip the guts out of the law.

Among the amendments pushed by the growers is one which would deny migrant workers the vote by extending the period between the filing of an election petition and the final balloting from 7 to 21 days. (Most migrants do not spend that length of time on one farm.) Another change would deny the UFW the right to talk with workers in the field during nonworking hours. (That right has already been upheld by the California Supreme Court, and this week U.S. Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist refused to stay the ruling.) _ Cesar Chavez in L.A. Times, April 8, 1976

In order to counter this pernicious atmosphere within the California legislature, the UFW is taking their fight to the people of California. The UFW has written a "Farmworker Initiative" and is presently deeply involved in gathering the 350,000 valid signatures (The UFW figures a campaign to gather 540,000 signatures is necessary) to place the initiative on the November 2 ballot.

The Farmworkers' Initiative would bring few changes to the existing law, merely formally including the UFW's right to access to farmworkers already upheld by the California Supreme Court and providing for fair pre-election procedure for determining who is eligible to vote (the UFW is willing to work with a grower supplied list).

As Chavez has stated, it will be an expensive campaign; expensive for the growers who will spend millions to defeat it, and expensive for the UFW who would obviously prefer getting back to their primary task of organizing workers rather than voters. But it is a crucially important campaign nonetheless. Of the campaign, Chavez has said "... the growers have money, and we have time. We will match their millions with our bodies, our spirits, and the goodwill of the people of this state."

In order to appreciate what is at stake in California today, it is necessary to at least glance at the history of the struggle for farmworker unionization.

The UFW's initial contracts, won in California during the mid-sixties, were minor miracles in themselves. The right for unionization stretches back over three quarters of a century. The IWW in the 1910s, the California Agricultural Worker Industrial Union of the 20s and 30s, and so many others form a history of organization drives and brutal suppression that seemed perpetual to most observers only fifteen years ago. Bucking a system of entrenched racism calculated to divide the agricultural workers and keep the farm labor market continually flooded with unemployed, all efforts to unionize, regardless of how valiant or hard headed they were, floundered until within the last 15 years. The propertied interests had grown increasingly "organized" (monopolized is more accurate). Farmworkers were excluded from legal union organizing under the New Deal's Wagner Act. They were forced to work within a pattern of immigration procedures in operation in one form or another since employers filled the fields with Chinese in the 1860s. The Chinese replaced an Indian population decimated by the cruel working conditions and were in turn followed by Hindus, Armenians, Central Europeans, Japanese, Filipinos, displaced "Okies" and, of course, the Chicanos and "braceros" (or temporary Mexican laborers). Each wave

STILL UNRESOLVED:

by *Teamster-Gallo Goons*

of workers was used to flood the job market. Thus, the situation was considered hopeless enough, by the 1950s, to stop any serious organizing efforts on the part of established national labor organizations.

Utilizing a singular blend of Ghandian non-violence and Alinskian political savvy, the UFW (then the NFWA) secured the historic contract with the Schenley farms in Delano, California, in June, 1966. The contract provided for an hourly base wage of \$1.75 an hour and a union hiring hall. It was the first contract of its kind ever negotiated successfully in the continental U.S. Numerous other contracts were soon to follow.

During the ten years which have followed those first contracts, the UFW has continued to wage an uphill battle. No group in America suffered the brunt of the Nixon-Mitchell blitzkrieg more harshly than did the farmworkers. So far as I know, no other major American political candidate in 1968 made a televised spectacle of gorging themselves on table grapes as did Nixon. The bargain was struck between King Richard and fat cat Fitzsimmons (president of the Teamsters) very early on. The Nixon administration subverted (no doubt "stonewalled") federal investigation into illegal labor practices on the part of the Teamsters and made sure our boys in Vietnam had plenty of grapes to eat (quadrupling the amount used by the Armed Services prior to the boycott), while the Teamster leadership shoveled money into the G.O.P and proclaimed Richard Nixon a working class hero.

In 1972, as a direct result of two Nixon appointees to the National Labor Relations Board, the UFW was threatened with losing its right to boycott stores selling non-union grapes, wine and lettuce. The Board, established in the thirties to oversee labor disputes arising under the union-enabling Wagner Act, for the first time in its history decided that while the Farmworkers were denied any of the rights offered under the act, they should still be denied the only effective means at their disposal to force employers to negotiate, i.e., the boycott. The effect on the union was regrettable. Understaffed and run on a shoe-string budget, lengthy legal battles and a national petition drive can bring other operations vital to the union's expansion to a virtual standstill (as happened, for a time, to the field unionization efforts in Oregon and Washington). It took many expensive months before the boards' clearly outrageous ruling was overturned.

In December of last year Jerome Ducote, one time Santa Clara deputy sheriff and Republican Party organizer, turned over a 96 page confession to law officials. It is now on file in the San Jose Municipal court. The confession deals with a series of 17 burglaries carried out in 1966-67, including breaking into the office of *Ramparts* magazine and the late Saul Alinsky's Carmel home, but primarily concerned with a grower-backed covert campaign against the UFW. Explicitly naming Stephen D'Arrigo of the extensive D'Arrigo farms in Salinas Valley as the liaison between himself and a number of growers contributing to a burglary fund, Ducote's confession implicates a coverup involving the Santa Clara sheriff department, the California G.O.P., and the governor's office (then occupied by an ex-"Death Valley Days" announcer). Hitting at critical times and stealing contributors' lists, financial records and membership rosters, the burglaries required more than six months to recover from, meanwhile stalling ongoing strikes and boycotts. Chavez has called the eight-year coverup a "mini-Watergate." Ducote says he was paid to find any possible connection that the UFW had with Moscow. He states he found "nothing conclusive."

The most critical setbacks suffered by the UFW have arisen out of the Teamsters being invited into the fields by the growers. Beginning in 1970 with



the lettuce growers and continuing in 1973 with the lapsing of UFW contracts with grape owners, the Teamsters union officials sold the growers right to use the Teamster union label on their goods and tried to pass it off as union representation.

Utilizing what's known in the trade as "sweet-heart contracts," growers were able to obtain a union label without asking for the vote, the consent, or even the opinion of their workers. The only point to the carrying out of this travesty being the hope that the American consumer will be confused and the farmworker will be demoralized.

The lengths to which the Teamster-grower coalition has gone to in order to maintain this grotesque caricature of union representation make for very grim history. Bought for \$67.50 a day, an army of Teamster thugs has roamed the golden valleys of California since 1970, harassing the UFW picket lines and attacking stray supporters. Police and Teamster brutality resulted in the death of several UFW members and a long list of hospitalization in the summer-fall of 1972.

A 75 million dollar lawsuit, filed by the Southern California ACLU at the behest of the UFW, was upheld in the Central District Court last fall. The complaint was against the Teamsters with the grievances including: (Quoted from *Open Forum*-ACLU publication December, 1975)

- 1) use of weapons such as lead pipes, chains, crowbars, clubs, knives, guns, bottles and rocks;
- 2) threats to kill UFW members or burn their houses or vehicles;
- 3) malicious destruction of UFW members' property including the smashing of vehicles and the burning down of a house;
- 4) desecration of a Mexican flag in front of visiting Mexican students at a UFW office in Coahuila;
- 5) violent battery on a priest by a 350-pound Teamster, causing a broken nose;
- 6) violent battery of

- 7) a UFW picket captain causing a broken shoulder;
- 7) mass assaults and batteries by as many as 175 Teamster and grower agents disrupting UFW peaceful picketing activities.

The empowering, last August, of the ALRB, had little effect in slackening the pace of these abuses. The Teamsters and growers made sure the ALRB felt needed by a continuous series of intimidations aimed at forcing farmworkers to vote Teamster. For example, people were fired for voting UFW at numerous farms, violence was threatened and violence was perpetrated, the Posse Comitatus—a vigilante-type group which stood armed guard at a tomato field near Stockton last September to keep out the United Farm Workers Union organizers—Fresno Bee, 12/18/75, and so forth.

An important illustration of these election abuses perpetrated by the colluding Teamsters and growers is the still unresolved Gallo elections of September 10, 1975. After investigation of UFW charges, the ALRB found "the company and the Teamsters assisted each other in interfering with UFW organizers by the massive use of photographing, intruding into private conversations and other tactics."—L.A. Times, 11/19/75. The unresolved aspect of the vote is numerous ballots challenged by both unions, the numerically significant votes being those of 130 "economic striker" (workers on strike but willing to return to work at Gallo when properly represented). If the ALRB rules these workers are economic strikers, the votes will count and the current 223-131 Teamster lead would be overturned by the addition of those 130 votes (presumably all or nearly all for the UFW). Also 51 other votes, presumably Teamster, were thrown out because they were "either foremen, company security guards or not working when the elections was held"—L.A. Times 11/19/75.

Maintain your boycott of Gallo—all Modesto, Calif. wines!



Out of the Woods . . .

Before the day's light evenly covers the hillsides, the work-day commences. Early morning nostalgia is swept away by a spark as the engines turn over and roar and the steel in motion sets the pace of the day.

A logger's world has gone through many a turnover since the days when spar poles and steam donkeys were used to transport the fallen logs up the hillside. Machinery has been modernized to meet the productive need of a growing industrial society. But despite the changes and modernization in the means of production, loggers have maintained the spirit and consciousness that was characteristic of generations before them. Since the first generation laid down the roots of logging communities here in the Northwest, their descendants still carry on the occupation of their grandfolds and are still much endowed with the same traditional spirit that makes their culture unique.

Wherever timber covered the hills--particularly here in the Northwest, industry came and laid down investment upon the national wealth of trees. Families from very rural backwoods communities made up the back-

bone of the logging industry. They migrated from afar, the "tar heels" from North Carolina and the "Okies" from Oklahoma, seeking work and finding a place for them in the booming logging communities of such places as Arlington, Darrington and Sedro Woolley.

As our society progressed technologically, investment in scientific advancements modernized the means of production (machinery, trucks, steel towers, power saws). And like all other sectors of industry, logging grew at a rapid pace. Networks of roads were built and log trucks replaced railroads as a means of transporting logs. Steel towers took the place of wooden spar poles. Compared to the old method of hand buck saws, the rapid rate that a power saw could cut through a log was unbelievable, and production increased astronomically. The drudgery of work for the logger became somewhat less and the profits of the timber companies soared higher than a hawk's nest.

For many years past, especially before networks of logging roads were built, a logger's world revolved around the work place--the woods. Logging camps were built to accommodate the necessities of the workers: bunk houses for sleeping quarters and cook houses

for chowing down. Living in these quarters, working long hard days among the tall timbers, away from families for sometimes long spells contributed immensely to their close-knit social environment and common pride.

In modern times, the transition from logging camps to small city loggers commuting back and forth to work had little effect on the common identities that are characteristic of a logger's occupation. As in any job that has a specific and well defined role, logging also grew to revolve around the people that worked in the woods. Since most forests in the US and the Northwest have fully developed a modern network of logging roads, the traditional logging camps are virtually nonexistent. Thousands of logging families settled where jobs in the woods were easy to come by hence, the camps have been replaced by small rural communities usually consisting of a tavern or two, a small store, a gas station, and a post office. After a long hard day's work and having little time left in the day, these towns became the centers for socializing among loggers. So it was here that they secured their livelihood, among relatives and friends with the same interests and back-



photo by bill patz

ground. The growth of two and three generations of logging families in these communities have perpetuated this strong sense of cultural identity which in large part is due to the nature and isolation of the work. For instance, generations removed from their southern origins retained the dialectic of the region.

To understand how the work contributes to the retention of cultural identity, it is necessary to look at the physical aspects of the job.

Production on a logging site involves a high level of co-operation and division of labor. Two cutters working the set—the faller and the buckler—engage in the work of falling trees and bucking timber into limbless log sections using power saws. Besides constant physical labor, the job requires a high degree of skill and experience that comes only with years of practice. The faller and buckler pace themselves along a strip of timber, where the faller drops trees in a pattern aimed at laying them sidehill, with minimal amount of brakage or shattering. Big timber, heavily leaning trees, thick forest, rotten wood, and the wind blowing heightens the danger and degree of concentration which

the job calls for.

After the timbers are felled, the rigging crew takes over. The rigging crew consists of men and machinery engaged in yarding the downed logs off hillsides to flat landings either above or below the slope. Where sturdy trees or spar poles were once used as "towers," present day logging utilizes steel towers stabilized on landings above and below the hillside of logs. This tower gives leverage and the powerful force behind the cables pulling the logs off the hillside and landing them on the road. Then the hook tender of the crew has to make sure that the show runs smoothly with a minimal amount of hangups on stumps and a maximum amount of efficiency and safety during the operation. Working with heavy equipment (chokes, tail blocks, shackles) and with tons upon tons of weight and pressure, the loggers who work in the rigging are required to do a great amount of manual labor. Alertness of the moving cables and logs in motion is necessary to combat the constant threat of a machinery foul up and logs breaking loose running downhill. The steel has no con-

science.

The final step in the operation consists of the loader (which is used to load the logs onto the trucks) piling the trucks to their legal limit with logs. The truck driver then snakes his way down the hill with his load and brings it either directly to the mill or to a log yard.

More often than not, bad weather and steep terrain enhance the degree of danger and endurance of work that the loggers' day entails. Except for the shut-down of roads in the winter, and intensely dry seasons in the summer, the logging show goes on through the elements, wind, snow and rain. In a poem about loggers in the Northwest, Gary Snyder captured a bit of reality of a logger's day in this line: "If you gonna work these woods don't want nothin that can't stay out in the rain."

Beyond the Physical Labor

The condition of the work place generates a sense of personal pride in the job. But no matter how much experience a person has working in the woods, the logger's relationship to his job is still basically the same as any worker's: selling his labor power for a wage and having no say in company policy or decision-making. This alienation accentuates antagonistic feelings towards bosses and a mistrust for professional people, politicians or anyone who dictates decisions. So along with the cussing and spitting, the logger's doing the hard work that they know can only be done BEST after years of experience, tend to cultivate feelings of arrogance and supremacy over other workers to compensate for their lack of power on the job. Thus, their pride is a positive thing when it contributes to their unity and sense of class oppression. But it becomes hinderance to social change and the development of class struggles when it contributes to a sense of individualism, machismo and isolation from the rest of the workers as a whole.

Antagonism towards other workers exists in reverse and is manifested in people's attitudes towards loggers as being the destroyers of the land.

The false thinking—that loggers are responsible for the diminishing resources of trees—negates a most important fact, this being that loggers have contributed their labor to the development of a resource which in turn contributes immensely to the material wealth of our society. Loggers are simply tools used in the hands of corporate investment to meet its productive quotas for ever-increasing profits. Let's turn and point our fingers to the giant multinational paper companies (with their no plan policy of fast cut now) who over the past 80 years have been and still are the real perpetrators of a diminishing resource.

(The above article was written by a man who has worked in logging and other forest-related jobs for the past five years.)



70,000 Rubber Workers Walkout

Strike was the word for 70,000 rubber workers on April 20th as the four big tire companies refused demands for higher wages, an annual cost-of-living clause, and healthier working conditions. It is the first time the United Rubber Workers (URW) union has struck all of the "Big Four" tire makers (Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Uniroyal) at once. In 1973, the last time a contract was negotiated, Nixon's wage controls kept pay raises to a minimum—6% a year. Now, three years later, rubber workers are about \$1.50-2.00 per hour behind parity with other sectors of industrial workers—such as auto and steel.

In the past the "Big Four" have been able to cushion the blow of strikes by a "mutual aid pact." When the union struck just one plant the companies would share the loss equally and therefore, they were never badly threatened. But this time all workers at the plants which produce two-thirds of U.S. made tires are out together.

"We have never gone out on strike together," noted Robert Hallman, a tire builder for 20 years. "That's a big move—everybody's out today, and we're going to stay out."

To further aid the strike an international boycott of Firestone products begins May 8.

What the URW demands is:

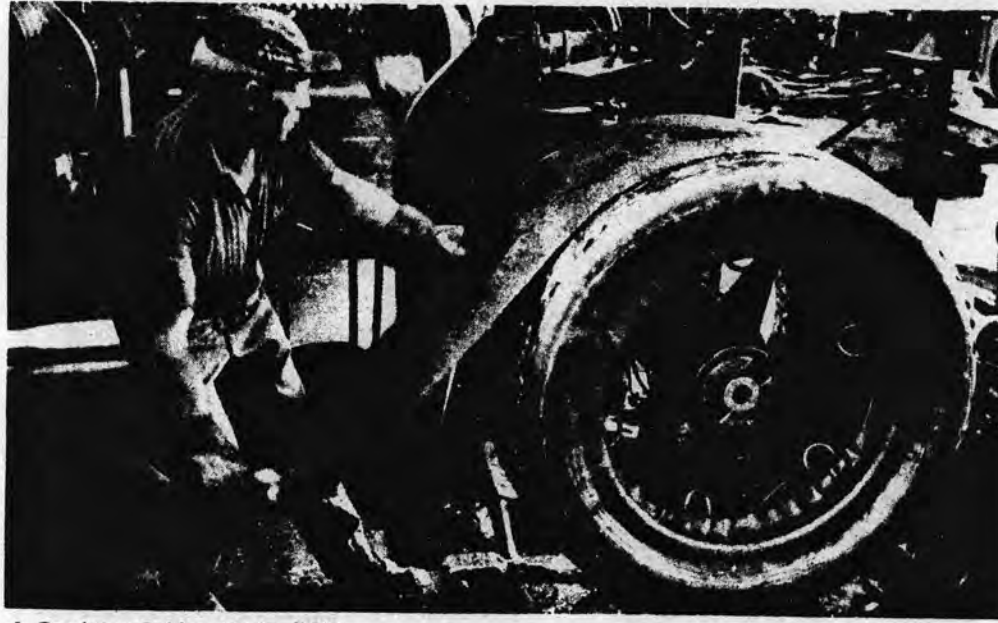
- \$1.65 first year wage increase;
 - an uncapped cost-of-living clause;
 - 6 sick days allowed annually;
 - 30% hike in companies payment to the pension formula;
 - one-half cent per man hour from the company towards one union safety committee member per plant to check on health hazards;
 - equalized pay scales for non-tire builders who are in the by-products division of the "Big Four" plants.
- Also a problem is 10,000 tire workers now laid off due to recession and automation. The URW wants the companies to contribute more to the joint company/union unemployment benefits plan.

At strike time all that the owners were willing to give was \$1.05 per hour increase over three years. For this they want productivity improvements.

As for the better safety demands they resist the setting of rigid standards to protect workers—especially exposure to Polyvinyl-chloride. The Uniroyal plant in Plainesville, Ohio, for example, closed down rather than spend the money to bring it up to safe standards.

The "Big Four" are truly big corporations. Goodyear alone earned 161.5 million in 1975. And tires are not their only business either. 20% of URW represented workers make rubber shoes, garments, Polyvinyl-chloride clothing, and other chemical products.

The trend of these companies for the past 15 years has been to close down in Ohio, the strong union area, and reappear in South and Southwest U.S. and overseas. Over one-third of production now takes place in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Goodyear employs 150,000 people at foreign plants and only 20,000 in the U.S.



A Goodyear Rubber Worker/LNS

The URW leadership has felt intense rank and file pressure the past year. 6 of 15 local presidents who helped negotiate the 1973 contract have been voted out of office. At a URW international convention only 1 incumbent of 14 returned to the Executive Board. Even national president Pete Bommarito was not able to be elected a delegate to the convention from his Detroit local.

But this dissatisfaction is not united as of yet. Unlike the Teamsters for a Decent Contract or Upsurge of the United Parcel Service, no strong rank and file organization has yet emerged.

The rubber worker settlement is expected to have a strong influence on union demands in other industries this year—particularly electrical equipment workers at GE and the auto workers this summer. Also the extent of economic "recovery"

Also the extent of economic "recovery", much talked about in the business world, is expected to be influenced by this strike. But "recovery" for who?

Part-Timers an Issue in United Parcel Service Strike

In other strike news, 13,000 United Parcel Service workers went out on May Day (May 1). The contract for 13 central states expired without an agreement being reached on a new one. UPS workers are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters union. A militant rank and file group—Upsurge—has organized many workers at the local level and have developed a strategy for the strike.

They want "elected local rank and file committees" to run the strike at local areas; sanctioned union meetings twice a week during the strike; locals outside of central states not handling goods from central states' warehouses; no isolated 'interim' contract agreements and open contract ratification meetings—instead of mail balloting.

A major problem for UPS workers is the use of part time employees. Upsurge wants equal pay, benefits, and equal rights for part timers to move to full time jobs. In the past the company has used part-timers to weaken the union. By having part time work shifts (4 hours) UPS speeds up the work pace and gives no breaks during the shift. Being part time, these workers see their jobs as temporary and they're not as willing to fight for better wages and working conditions.

Other strike related news.....

—press operators at the *Washington Post* newspaper offices continue their 6 month old strike. They are picketing daily in front of the *Post* building and urge a boycott of the paper.

—3,000 members of the International Molders and Allied Workers Union are on strike in Northern California, Oregon, and Washington.

—More than 1,500 of 4,500 union members at Longveiw, Washington's Weyerhaeuser plant honored picket lines set up by workers from Weyerhaeuser plants in the South. The pickets have also set up lines at the

Klamath Falls, Ore., and Everett, Washington plants. At issue is the disparity of wages between Southern and Northwestern Weyerhaeuser units.

—In Seattle, U.S. Postal Service Letter Carriers voted by a margin of 3-1 against a possible wildcat strike. The 1,100 members have gripes about personnel cuts forcing mandatory overtime and increased route loads. —Two unions—the Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have reached agreement in joining forces. Both contracts expire this year. Combined they represent 500,000 workers.

—Just before press time reports came in that the San Francisco strike was over. Last week the AFL-CIO national leadership endorsed the strike. What effect, if any, this had on ending the strike, we will try to report about in the future. The only information on the return to work is that wages will be negotiated and two anti-labor proposals set to be voted on in future elections will be removed from the public ballot.

—dan bakke

Pipeline Takes Toll in Lives

Construction is still progressing as the \$6 billion Alaska pipeline, the largest private construction project in history, enters its second year. An army of over 10,000 workers toils 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, with welding torches and bulldozers to get the pipeline built.

In a wartime atmosphere on the Alaska tundra, the oil companies are pushing the workers all out to complete the project. By the end of 1977 the oil monopolies hope to be pumping the 10 billion barrels of oil in the ground at Prudhoe Bay, 800 miles down to the port of Valdez, at the rate of 1.2 million barrels a day.

There are billions of dollars of profits waiting for the oil monopolies, who have grabbed the land and oil from the Alaska native people. To build the pipeline, they have formed a consortium called the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company. The eight firms involved are Exxon, Mobil, Phillips, British Petroleum, Atlantic-Richfield, Standard Oil of Ohio, Union Oil, and Amerada-Hess. The other major construction company is the Bechtel Corporation. These companies evidently plan to get their pipeline built over the bodies of hundreds of dead workers.

The press in this area is full of pro-aganda favorable to the oil companies — how the project is a big boon to the Alaska economy and how the pipeline workers are eating steak and even lobster, and making \$1,000 to \$1,500 a week.

But one thing the press has hardly noticed at all is the tremendous carnage — the toll in workers' lives that this project is taking. For, if the present rate of casualties continues, the Alaska pipeline project may take more lives than any other construction project in U.S. history.

Last year, after the first year of construction, Alyeska, in a carefully worded statement, said that there had been "12 project-related fatalities" involving their workers. But a New York Times Magazine article by Winthrop Griffith, reporting from Alaska, stated, "The trouble with Alyeska's figures is that they do not include the major injuries and

deaths of workers for hundreds of sub-contractors, and, apparently, the definition of 'project-related' is exceedingly narrow. All of the other sources with whom I had checked stated that pipeline fatalities after a year of preliminary construction totaled at least 40 men." And Alyeska's casualty list didn't include Bechtel figures.

Up at Prudhoe Bay, Griffith interviewed an angry young medic, who was caring for two welders who had been badly injured after being thrown 30 feet from the platform of a frontloading truck. "I'm a physician's associate," he said, "but there's no physician here. I handle everything... I've put three men into body sacks in the past few months, and I'll put several more into those plastic bags before I'm done."

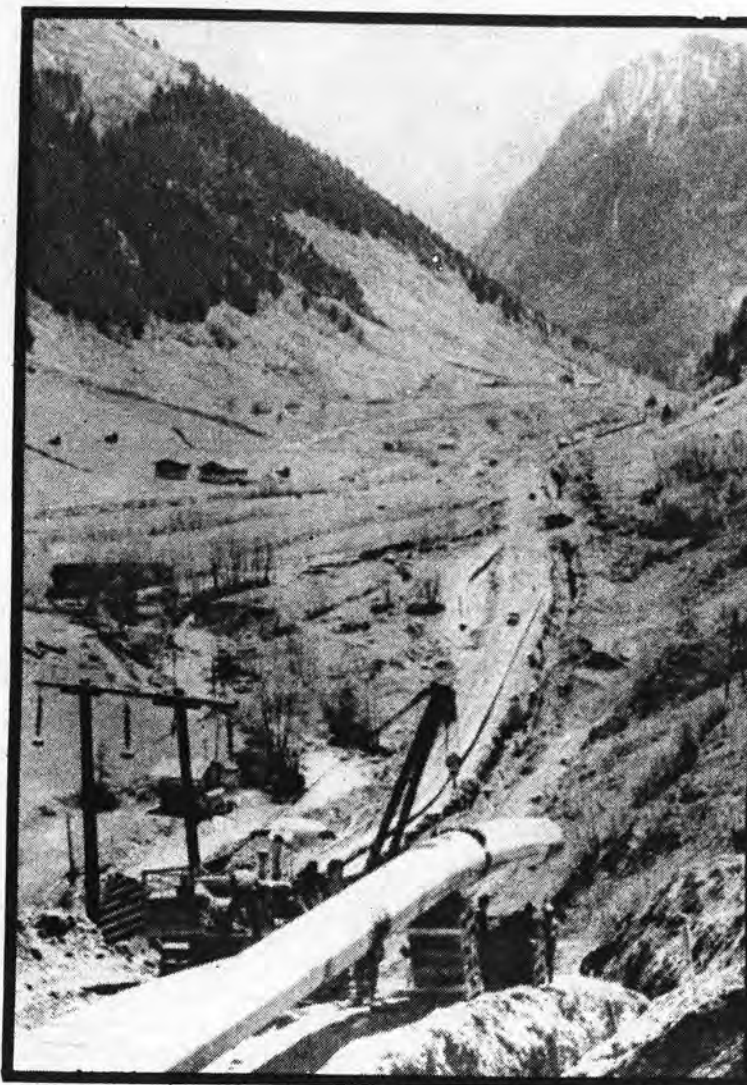
Griffith's interview with an expert from Bechtel backed up many other interviews he had with pipeline workers and the weekly fatality reports he had overheard.

"An insider with the Bechtel corporation, an industrial safety expert, would not offer an estimate. Instead he pleaded that his name not be used and then disclosed that Bechtel had placed all the data after one year of pipeline construction into a computer, to project the number of its own workers who would be killed by the time the pipeline is completed. The computer's projection was 273."

Griffith then interviewed Tom Jones, of the Fairbanks office of the division of Industrial Safety of the Alaska Department of Labor. "Those companies just want to get that pipeline built, no matter what," he said. "Oil is all that counts. Profit is all that counts... That projection by the Bechtel computer is horrible. Hell, a good safety-oriented company never expects or accepts the prospect of a single fatality."

The absence of government intervention, along with the remoteness of the project and Alyeska and Bechtel's unaccountability to the press, have helped the oil companies to get away with murder.

jim mcmanhan



Campaign for Prisoner Rights

A nationwide petition campaign is underway to close down the long-term control unit at the Marion, Ill. federal penitentiary. It is the maximum control prison for the entire federal system.

The National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers and the War Resisters League Prison Project call for the immediate closing down of the control unit because it denies inmates their human and constitutional rights.

The petition charges that prisoners in the control unit are denied freedom of speech and religious belief and the

right to fair hearings as to why they are confined to the unit. The conditions of solitary confinement in the control unit, the petition charges, are cruel and unusual punishment.

Audrey Meyers, coordinator of the Support Committee, said the group was gathering signatures inside the jails as well as outside. "Just by signing their names," she said, "the prisoners are exercising one of the rights so long denied them, the right to petition for redress of grievances."

Guardian

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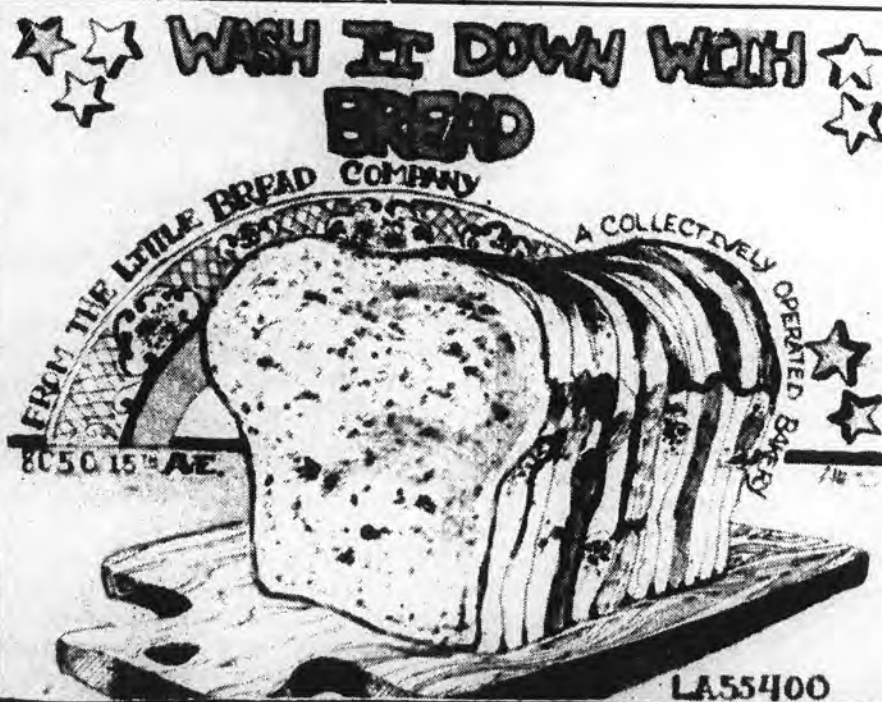


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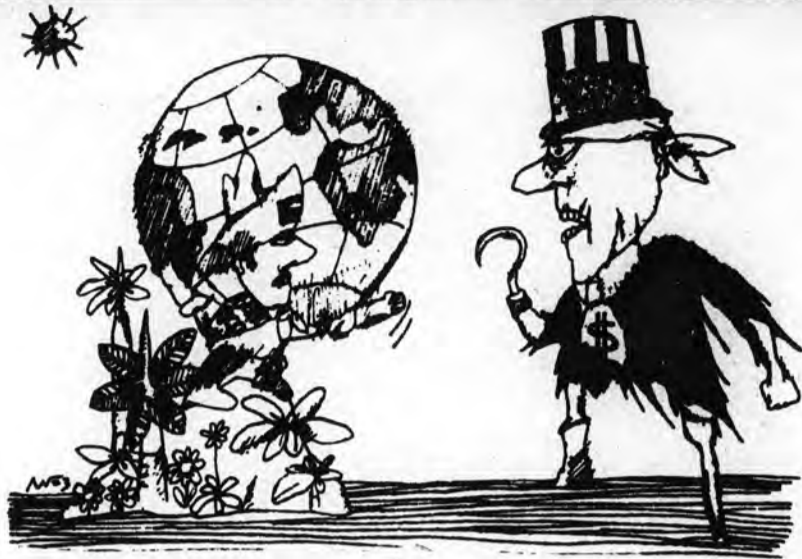
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Venceremos Statement:

Havana, April 12, 1976

We, the 9th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade, wish to express our feelings of sadness and outrage and to extend our deepest sympathies to the Cuban people over the incident of April 6th.

On the 6th of April two peaceful Cuban fishing vessels, while in international waters near the Bahamas, were attacked by a heavily armed ship. One fisherman, Bienvenido Mauriz Diaz, was killed; 3 were wounded. The fishing boats were completely destroyed. There is substantial evidence the attacking craft originated in the United States. Organizations of Cuban counter-revolutionaries have claimed credit for the assault.

The attack was the latest in a long series of U.S. government attempts to defeat the Cuban revolution. This history began immediately following the triumph of the revolutionary forces in 1959. It continued with the Bay of Pigs and the 1962 missile crisis, and has been maintained to the present with the U.S. economic blockade. This latest incident is only one example of the United States' use of Cuban counter-revolutionaries to carry out its aggressive policy.

The attack is part of the recent escalation of United States hostility toward Cuba, which is the direct result of U.S. opposition of Cuba's militant and internationalist support of the MPLA in Angola, the Puerto Rican independence movement and the progressive peoples of the world.

The heightening of U.S. hostility is also strongly motivated by President

Ford's campaign for election. With Kissinger as his spokesman, Ford has consistently attempted to out-do his chief contenders in intensifying imperialist aggression.

The attack on the Cuban vessels was both a violation of international law, and of an agreement negotiated between Cuba and the U.S. in 1973, which guarantees the rights of Cuban fishermen to operate freely in international waters.

We of the 9th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade are a multi-racial group of 250 North Americans working in Cuba constructing housing for workers and farmers in solidarity with the Cuban revolution.

We demand a vigorous prosecution of all those responsible for the criminal attack on the Cuban vessels. When the U.S. government granted Cuban counter-revolutionaries asylum, they accepted responsibility for any and all acts the exiles might commit. We also call for an investigation by the U.S. Congress of the strong implications of C.I.A. involvement. We call on all progressive U.S. people to demand an end to all such provocative acts.

We support without reservation the formal protest of the Cuban Revolutionary Government to the U.S. State Dept. concerning this aggression. In the spirit of internationalism we fully support the statement by the Cuban Revolutionary Government that "The Revolutionary Government of Cuba will not hesitate to use all means at its disposal to stop and to punish these acts."

Still No Amnesty

Boston, May 3 — One year after the end of the bloodshed in Indochina, Austin Hodge — a 27 year old Marine deserter — is still fighting the Vietnam war.

Hodge, who went AWOL seven years ago as a war resister and passed up Ford's clemency program, was until recently one of 16,000 - 20,000 draft evaders and military deserters living underground in the U.S. or in exile.

According to amnesty groups, another 600,000 Vietnam-era veterans carry the stigma of bad paper discharges when they seek employment or almost-impossible-to-get veterans' benefits. Seven thousand men who went to Canada and became Canadian citizens to escape the Vietnam war draft can't visit this country.

Hodge surfaced publicly here in February to make his own fight for amnesty. He is now in a Marine Corps barracks in Newport, R.I., awaiting a judge's ruling on whether he must go back to California's Camp Pendleton for a likely court martial or can seek conscientious objector status in Boston.

Like thousands of other Americans still trying to cope with the legal and social penalties of resisting the war, Hodge is fighting for amnesty in a virtual vacuum.

As a relic of the war, amnesty, if not totally absent from voters' minds, is dwarfed as an issue by unemployment, busing — even abortion.

Amnesty groups, faced with the le-

gacy of President Ford's 1974-75 clemency program and Ronald Reagan's flat opposition to general amnesty (he says he would consider clemency on a case-by-case basis), have turned to the Democratic Party platform to try to dramatize the issue in this year's election.

But no leading Democratic contender has spoken in favor of unconditional amnesty. Jimmy Carter, Henry Jackson and Hubert Humphrey all say they are opposed to blanket amnesty; even the strongest liberal candidate, Morris Udall, supports only conditional amnesty. (Dark-horse Jerry Brown has yet to take a position.)

Udall thinks draft resisters should admit their actions were illegal, then be repatriated with no further stigma attached or alternative service to perform.

Without some election year impetus, however, prospects for amnesty seem indefinitely stalled.

Several amnesty bills have been introduced in Congress but none has shown signs of going anywhere. "No one expects any amnesty legislation this year," says Frances Adler, co-chairperson of the Bay Area Coalition for Unconditional, Universal Amnesty in San Francisco.

lincoln bates/ pacific news service

Recycle Stamps

Some enterprising mail users have found a new way to save 13 cents — by erasing the cancellation marks off stamps and illegally using the stamps again, according to the Wall Street Journal.

The Postal Service has been using phosphorous on some stamps so that special machines can locate the stamp and properly position the letter for cancellation. But the inks used in the ma-

chine "have not been aggressive enough to penetrate the phosphorous on some stamps," a spokesperson said, "and the ink has been easy to erase."

The erasing doesn't work on every stamp, but the Postal Service spokesperson declined to list the troublesome ones. "If we told you which ones it works on," he said, "everybody would be out there erasing."

Ins/mountain eagle



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Rhodesia

The outburst of black nationalist guerrilla activity in southeastern Rhodesia has shaken the complacency of whites in Salisbury, the nation's capital, who had been relatively insulated from the border fighting. News that guerrillas had killed three South African tourists on the main Rhodesia-South Africa highway and blown up a freight train on Rhodesia's only direct link to South Africa shocked white Salisbury residents into a flurry of gun-buying. "It's just not possible," a white bank clerk told the AP April 21. "We're supposed to have everything buttoned up." The Rhodesian Herald ran front-page photos of the three diesel locomotives and other railroad cars wrecked in the landmine explosion. The government responded to the unprecedented guerrilla attacks by sending troops and police to comb the bush country outside the town of Nuanetsi in what is being called the largest dragnet in

the country's recent history.

The Easter attacks on the Fort Victoria-Beitbridge highway and the South Africa-Rhodesia railroad marked the guerrillas' deepest penetration in southeastern Rhodesia—100 miles from their base camps in Mozambique. The actions were apparently carried out by the Zimbabwe Liberation Army, which has combined forces of ZANU and ZAPU, the two guerrilla groups in Rhodesia. Guerrilla attacks in the southeast have also forced Rhodesia's white minority regime to close the large Gona-Re-Zhou game reserve. Officials in Salisbury fear that continued guerrilla raids will discourage South African tourism—a staple of the sanction-bound Rhodesian economy. They are even more worried that the guerrillas will shut down the rail lifeline to South Africa. Military patrols guarding the railroad have already been beefed up.

International Bulletin



Rhodesian guerrilla of the Zimbabwe Liberation Army



eccentric graphic

Battling Sexism....

A recent federal court ruling here marks a victory for women battling against sexist harassment on the job.

Women workers have frequently faced situations where to keep their jobs they must submit smilingly to passes, sexist "jokes" and other forms of harassment by male coworkers and supervisors.

In the ruling two weeks ago, U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey found that Diane Williams, an employee of the U.S. Justice Department's Community Relations Service, had been illegally fired by a male boss after she rejected his advances. Richey found the firing to be a form of sex discrimination, barred by the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and ordered Williams reinstated.

Williams had been hired in January 1972 as a temporary public information specialist. Within a month, she was given a more permanent position, and received good job performance ratings for several months afterward.

She then refused sexual advances from her supervisor and her job ratings declined until she was fired in September

1972. In his ruling, Richey noted: "The connections between the advances of her supervisor—which advances were not disputed—and the subsequent criticism by the supervisor of her work, supported by the timing of the incident,

Williams charged that her supervisor's action was part of a pattern imposed on other women in the office and not just an isolated incident.

Judge Richey's ruling left until later whether Williams was to receive back pay or damages. A Justice Department hearing examiner had ordered her reinstated with back pay, but was overruled by a review official, after which Williams took her case to the courts.

Richey based his ruling on the reasoning that it is illegal discrimination to demand sexual favors from employees of one sex and not from the other, not on any right of workers to be free from sexual harassment on the job. He noted that his decision would not apply if a bisexual supervisor made demands on male and female employees alike.

Guardian

Cancer on the Job

Port Neches, Texas.—

An unusually high incidence of leukemia among workers in synthetic rubber plants here has led to an extensive investigation by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

At least seven recent cases of leukemia have been reported among the 800 workers at the BF Goodrich plant and the Texas US Chemicals plant. Both plants produce styrene-butadiene, a product used in the manufacture of tires.

Four former employees of the BF Goodrich plant have died of the disease since 1971 and a fifth worker is now undergoing treatment. At least two cases have been reported at the Texas US Chemicals plant.

BF Goodrich is the company that first set off alarms over vinyl-chloride when it revealed in 1974 that four workers at its Louisville, Ky., plant had died of a rare liver cancer associated with the substance.

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SPAIN; APOCALYPSE AND EPILOGUE

CIVIL WAR AND NEW-FOUND ALLIES

This is the second part of an article on Spain; past and present. The first part (N.W.P. vol.14-No. 10, April 26-May 3), explored the events that led up to the Spanish Civil War. In this piece we deal with the war, the simultaneous social revolution, and U.S. involvement ever since.

MANUEL RODRIGO DEL POZO

And so it was there came that time when the past with all its customs and threats fell away, and the day seemed charged with the possible filled with hopeful visions. People everywhere were full of hesitant rapture nearly certain yet.... after years of waiting, of false starts back and forth, is it now? do we go forward? Nothing was certain, only rumors, rebuttals and allegiances quickly proclaimed; The bourgeoisie, the rabid Catholics, and the rich who never worked a day in their lives.... against Us; the workers, the tenants, the peasants hungry—finally, totally, irresolvably fed up with the parasites that suck us dry and the chubby priests who tell us of our place and heavenly rewards. Basta! Ten centuries of oppression is enough!

HEAD ON

Spain at the start of the Summer of 1936 was clearly headed for a massive political crisis. The polarization that had occurred since the elections of Feb. 16 had split the country into two camps; the Nationalist Front and the Popular Front. Few observers at the time would have held much hope for reconciliation as adherents of each camp hurled insults and addressed each other as Fascists or Reds. After five years of constant political turmoil it was too late for dialogue. In the plazas of villages and towns, men and women were learning how to shoot rifles and march in formation. No one made a secret of the training anymore—it was time to prepare to fight.

JUBILATION AND DREAD

Depending on the observer's persuasion this could have been a time of jubilation or dread. To militant members of the working class the daily events must have gladdened the heart. Labor union strength had never been greater. Amnesty had been declared for many political prisoners by the government of the Popular Front; press censorship was ended and general strikes were becoming more frequent and effective. In the South, in Andalusia great numbers of tenants ceased paying rents altogether defying the rule of the landowners and the Civil Guard.

By contrast, observers of the Nationalist persuasion reacted with fear and loathing. The wealthiest members of the upper classes chose this time to flee the country. Members of the outlawed Spanish Falange (Fascist) party intensified their nighttime campaign of political assassinations in Barcelona, Madrid and Seville. The Nationalists saw "great, noble, historic" Spain being overrun by Bolsheviks, Atheists, and Anarchist rabble—nothing less than a crusade could save it.

It was at this time that the high-ranking military leaders began to plot a military revolt. They divided their time between planning logistics and making contacts with Monarchist, Carlist, and Falange groups securing their support for the rising. All they lacked was a date.

On June 16 during a turbulent session of the Spanish parliament, the young leader of the Monarchist party; Calvo Sotelo rose to speak. The disorder in Spain, he said, was the result of the Republic's Democratic constitution of 1931. A viable state could not be built upon that constitution.

"The State which I propose many may

call Fascist. If this indeed be a Fascist State then I, who believe in it proudly declare myself a Fascist!"

Twenty eight days later Calvo Sotelo was awakened in the middle of the night and taken for a ride. His body was found the next day dumped at a cemetery gate. This was the last straw.



photo by Robert Capa



The Spanish Civil War began on July 17, 1936 in Spanish Morocco with the rising of the Spanish Foreign Legion's Army of Africa. These troops with their battle cry; "long live death"—along with Moorish conscripts became the shock troops of the Nationalist offensive. General Francisco Franco assumed command just after the start. In Morocco all went as planned but what the military plotters had not foreseen was the loyalty of the Spanish population (including members of the middle class) to the cause of the Republic. What was planned as a lightning stroke uprising of military garrisons spread throughout Spain—a coup to suppress the work working class and institute a military regime, developed instead into a bloody and ruthless civil war that would last nearly three years and claim nearly 1 million lives.

In a pattern to be repeated throughout Spain, the military garrisons declared their loyalties. Where they supported the insurgents, the soldiers would rise and be joined by the Civil Guard and the Falange. Where there was no garrison, local right-wing persons would act for themselves. Appointed leaders declared a state of war. The seizure of power was resisted by hastily assembled Socialist, Communist, and Anarchist militias as best they could. Barricades were immediately erected and fierce fighting would ensue.

Many historians today maintain that had the Republican government seized the earliest opportunity to oppose the rising by distributing arms to the multitudes of workers clamoring for them, the revolt might have been crushed in its infancy. Instead the leaders in Madrid vacillated realizing that arming an already militant working class would be a prelude to a full-scale workers revolution. Precious time was lost; most of Andalusia and several provinces in the North fell under insurgent control before the dawn of July 19, when trucks loaded with rifles rumbled through the streets of Barcelona and Madrid bound for union headquarters. The war was on.

REVOLUTION

A detailed discussion of the War is outside the scope of this article, but I would like to touch on some of the developments in Republican Spain during the first two years.

Once members of the Socialist trade union; U.G.T., the Anarchist union; C.N.T., and various other groups of the popular front were armed, Republican Spain took on all the aspects of a social

revolution. The degree of social change varied from one area to another in proportion to the relative strength of the labor organizations in each.

In Barcelona, the Anarchists had the greatest strength. After the military revolt was successfully crushed by the working class, most of the wealthy, the factory owners and managers fled for their lives leaving control of the plants and mills to the organized workers. Banks were expropriated, luxury hotels were converted into hospitals, restaurants, shops, barbers, transportation even shoe shine boys were collectivized.

As the scattered fighting developed into the organized battles of a military campaign, the first fighting units to mobilize in defense of the Republic were militias. These displayed a libertarian outlook in keeping with the revolution sweeping the loyalist side. The militias were mustered by the labor unions and political parties. They went to the front as an armed affinity group. These militias were organized along egalitarian lines; while members were placed in leadership positions, rank conferred no special privileges or higher pay. The spit and polish, heel clicking, salutes and titles were things of the past. In some militias women made up a significant portion of the fighting force.

THE COLLECTIVES

In the Republican countryside, especially revolutionary events were taking place. Most of the big landowners had either fled or been killed at the outbreak of the war. Their land was seized by its workers and either divided individually or collectively organized. In areas where the Anarchists were most influential, agricultural collectives were set up putting into practice 70 years of theory and working to implement the dictum;

"From each according to their ability to each according to their needs"

After years of toil on small plots or someone else's crop, the peasants and farmers, men and women were suddenly free to combine their lands, pool their resources and energy to work together.



In some areas private farmers and collective members worked in adjacent fields. The proceeds of a collectives' harvest were divided according to each individual's needs. Some collectives went so far as to abolish money altogether and establishing instead dispensaries to distribute all the food, clothing, and daily needs of its members.

Some collectives failed due to poor land bad weather, dishonesty or incompetence, while others were quickly successful, often generating enough capital to invest in modern machinery.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

By this time, the civil war, if not the social revolution had become the passionate center of world attention. Hitler's Germany, and Mussolini's Italy heavily supported Franco's Nationalists with guns and ammunition, bombs, tanks, airplanes, and personnel to operate them. A pact of non-intervention was drawn up in an effort to prevent the conflict in Spain from expanding into a full scale European war: The U.S., Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Germany were signatories to the pact although the last three never took the agreement seriously. While the U.S. declared itself neutral, several big corporations were secretly supplying Franco: General Motors supplied some 15,000 trucks, Texaco sent over 2,000,000 barrels of fuel and Du Pont sold 60,000 airplane bombs to the Fascists—only Russia and Mexico supplied the Republic with the material it so desperately needed.

Volunteers from all over the world traveled to Spain to risk their lives for the Republic in what they saw as the common struggle of the time—fighting Fascism. They formed the International Brigades and though brought together and organized by the Communist International, the men who formed the battalions had a wide variety of political backgrounds. Americans formed the Abraham Lincoln and George Washington Battalions. They were to suffer heavy losses. These Americans had left the U.S. while it was still in the grips of the depression. Many were unemployed. They shared the conviction that Fascism was everywhere on the rise, and that in Spain it was meeting its long-awaited first challenge.

The fact that Russia was the main supplier for the many needs of the Republic had a very salutary effect on the membership strength of the Spanish Communist Party. Since all supplies entering the

Republic were under the Spanish Communists' control, their influence skyrocketed as they consolidated their power. The Communists regarded the Anarchists as anathema and argued that the efficient conduct of the war required a centralized authority, the halting of the social revolution, the formation of a regular army and subordination of a regular army and subordination of the rural collectives to one master plan. These assertions were not without some validity, they endeared the Communists to many of the more conservative members of the Republic; but the Anarchists regarded the Communists with as much hostility as they did the Fascists. The Anarchists wished to abolish the State, the Communists wished to organize and reinforce it.

The divisive struggle between Communists and Anarchists did much to debilitate the Republic at a time when the Fascists were driving hardest at its flanks.

If the powers that were soon to become the allies of WW11 had come to the defense of Spain, or simply had lifted the embargo of arms and food imposed by the non-intervention pact, Republican Spain might have had a better chance of defending itself, but the odds were against it. The German war machine used Spain as a testing ground for its new weapons and techniques. This war gave us Guernica, the first civilian population subjected to a blitzkrieg of German bombers systematically reducing the town to rubble—to demoralize German and Italian armaments were vastly superior to the second hand weapons the Loyalists had to use. Finally, the Fascists came to have complete control of the sea and the air.

On April 1, 1939, fifteen days after the Nazis overran Czechoslovakia the Nationalist armies of General Franco entered Madrid and the executions began. The war was over.

EPILOGUE....

Many people today consider the Spanish Civil War to have been the first engagement of WW11. The thousands of Spanish refugees who took asylum in France after Franco's victory clearly thought so as they awaited their chance to return home. When at the conclusion of WW11 the allies failed to sweep down to Spain after liberating France, the refugees were horrified—many had fought for the allies and

continued on page 17.



Tales of Terror: Chilean



Three former prisoners of the concentration camps in Chile visited Seattle April 24th to urge participation in Chilean political prisoner and refugee campaigns. They met the press and spoke at a public event to an audience of 200. Their stories span the spectrum of political repression in Chile that continues today.

Nelson Rodriguez, the first to speak, was a bank employee in Valparaiso; he was arrested the day after the coup began. He had never been a member of a political party, nor had he been active politically. Nonetheless, he was "detained" along with most of the other bank employees. No charges were ever brought against him. *"The reactionary sectors of society hated the bank workers, because we had refused to support a politically motivated shutdown by owners of factories, large shops, and big landholders against the Allende government,"* he explained. Though never formally "arrested," he was held incommunicado for over 3 weeks, beaten and accused of being a "terrorist and activist." When finally released for lack of any evidence, he sought in vain for 6 months to find work to support his family. *"The mere fact I had been 'detained' meant I was placed on the 'Black List' and everywhere I sought work the answer was the same: I'm sorry, but we aren't allowed to hire you."* With no future in Chile, he was forced along with his immediate family to emigrate as a refugee; he received refuge in Canada.

Nestor Fernandez was an accountant in a factory in Santiago. He was arrested several weeks after the coup because a neighbor denounced him, claiming he had weapons hidden in his house. His only "crime" in fact was that he was a member of the Christian Left party and had supported the former elected government and its program of nationalization of large domestic and foreign corporations. He was taken to the headquarters of the Bureau of Investigations

and crammed into a cell (24' x 40') with 180 other prisoners. They were not allowed use of sanitary facilities; the following day another 60 prisoners were forced into the same cell. On the third day the torture began. He was taken blindfolded to a room, stripped and tied to a metal chair. The police began by beating him and burning him with boiling liquids. They demanded to know "where the arms are hidden" and to name his "Terrorist friends." This was followed by electric shock applied to the "most sensitive parts of the body." The physical torture session lasted for six days, when the psychological torture began. He was told, "We have your wife and children under arrest here, and if you don't talk we will shoot them." Despite the torture and threats Fernandez remained silent because he realized that, "Any friend I named, no matter how innocent, would be put in the same situation I was."

Meanwhile, his wife Marcia was forced to live from the support of friends in the community. She took their children out of town and left them under the protection of friends, returning to search for Nes-

tor. Although the military admitted to his imprisonment, they wouldn't tell her where he was held. She never saw him once during the 10 months of his imprisonment. She received assistance from the ecumenical "Committee for Peace" (an organization which worked to aid prisoners and their families), but to no avail. She explained, *"The junta ended all social service programs and the 'Black Lists' applied to the fa-*

mily of prisoners as well. Since one out of every hundred Chileans has been held in, died in, or passed through the prison camps, there are hundreds of thousands in our situation. As a result the solidarity which has grown in the communities and work places with prisoners and their families has been crucial. Today it is but one part of the massive clandestine resistance movement against the junta 'gorillas'."

After two months Nestor was transferred to the Chacabuco concentration camp in the Atacama desert in northern Chile. There he found growing unity and resistance among the prisoners. *"The unity and support within the prisons was important to all of us. Most had passed through a state of depression and hopelessness. Imprisoned doctors provided the only medical attention, and all the companeros helped each other to fight negative feelings and strengthen our resolve to struggle and resist. People in prisons, factories and the communities who are daily faced with the junta's repression are putting aside their political differences to unite at the base level, to build the organized Resistance capable of overthrowing the junta and ending forever the use of the repressive apparatus of the state against the people."* Fernandez was released after 10 months with "... no charges against me." but like Rodriguez was forced to emigrate in order to survive.

The most dramatic case was presented by Ruben Contreras who was held for 14 months on the Island of Quiriquina. A port administrator in Concepcion, he was arrested on the morning of the coup, Sept. 11, 1973. Police entered his house by force, threatened his children with machine guns, ransacked the house and arrested him. As one of the dictatorship's first prisoners, he was transferred to the island without being tortured. After a month prisoners who had been tortured began to arrive in the camp and he learned of what awaited him. When he had been there 6 weeks, his turn arrived. He was transferred to a torture center and in addition to electric shock, beatings and threats against his family, he received "special treatment." The military officers forced him to walk on the "magic carpet," a long strip covered with sharp nails. He was hung by his feet from a tree and lowered repeatedly into a vat of water, then swung against the tree trunk until he lost consciousness. Why? Contreras explained, *"The people of Cuba had donated boatloads of sugar to the Chilean people during the Popular Unity government and they were unloaded at the port where I worked. During the interrogations they always asked me, 'Where are the machine guns that came in the sacks of sugar?' Since I was a member of the Socialist Party, they thought I had received guns. In retrospect we can say that, unfortunately for the people of Chile, there had been only sugar."*

After months of torture, Contreras was taken to a wooded area where an officer who pretended to be sympathetic offered him a chance to escape. Contreras said, "This is the 'law of flight.' They try to provoke escape to justify killing prisoners. I had

".ONE OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED CHILEANS HAS BEEN HELD IN,
DIED IN, OR PASSED THROUGH THE PRISON CAMPS."

been warned and didn't take the bait." Finally after 14 months, he, too, was released without charges or explanation. Upon release, he sought out and joined the active Resistance, but was finally ordered by his Party to emigrate because of his situation.

The three visitors urged people to join in political prisoner and refugee campaigns coordinated

n

Refugees Visit Seattle

by Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) and the Northwest Committee to Free Chilean Political Prisoners.

The three visitors urged people to join in political prisoner and refugee campaigns coordinated by Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) and the Northwest Committee to Free Chilean Prisoners. They stated that letter and telegram campaigns have resulted in better treatment for prisoners and, in hundreds of cases, even freedom. They stressed the importance of the Parole Visa Campaign, coordinated by NICH, to bring Chilean refugees to the Northwest. A spokesperson for NICH added that the State Department has finally agreed to allow 400 prisoners and their families to enter the U.S. under the parole visa program. In the last two years only 35 have been allowed in, but pressure from the Chile solidarity movement, churches and Congress has forced them to implement the program. Already 5 churches and families in Seattle have agreed to sponsor refugees. Sponsorship means a commitment to financially support refugees until they are able to find jobs or scholarships. (For more information on sponsoring Chilean refugees, contact NICH: (206) 329-3655 or P.O. Box 12074, Seattle, 98112.) Information about these and other programs will be available at the 2nd Annual Chilean Cultural Festival on May 21 & 22 in Seattle (8 pm, Langston Hughes Center - 17th Ave. & Yesler). NICH is sponsoring the program of Chilean and North American music, theatre and art to raise funds to aid Chilean refugees and political prisoners still in Chile.

I must speak to the
dead now as if they
were here
brothers, it will go on
our fight will go on in the land
in the factories in the farms in the
streets the fight will go on
and then
out of the silence
your voices will rise in the mighty
shout of freedom
When the hopes of the peoples
flame into hymns of joy
- Pablo Neruda

In concluding their remarks, the Chileans pointed out that the military dictatorship's system of repression is being exposed throughout the world. However, due to censorship and the necessarily clandestine nature of the Resistance, many are only now learning of the growth of the mass base-level Resistance. "This resistance," they stated, "is building the organizational ability to overthrow the dictatorship and take Chile's future out of the hands of the rich and the foreign corporations that support the junta. It will put it under the control of the Chilean people. The moment is not one for dramatic actions, but of building the organizational forms capable of the tasks ahead. We have learned from

our experience and no longer have illusions about the struggle we are engaged in."

During the question and answer period the former political prisoners were asked about the uncooperative attitude of U.S. government officials towards refugees in contrast to Canada which has given financial aid and welcomed thousands of immigrants. Conterras spoke for all three when he explained, "On the one hand the U.S. government voted in the United Nations to condemn the Chilean junta for its denial of all human rights, but on the other, the government (Ford administration) and private banks and corporations continue to pour massive aid into Chile to prop up the dictatorship, despite the restrictions placed on aid by your Congress. We have been well received by people here in the U.S. and are encouraged to see groups doing active solidarity work. This shows that the American people do not necessarily agree with what the multi-national corporations and the CIA have done in Chile. But the American people must also understand that our attitude towards corporations which are exploiting the situation in Chile (denial of Human, democratic and trade union rights) for their own profit is different than our attitude of friendship for the American people. Our different attitude towards the American people on the one hand, and the corporations, banks, and government on the other, are based on historical and economic facts, not just political differences."

-Seattle Non-Intervention in Chile

SPAIN CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

suffered in concentration camps. Some of Franco's troops fought with the Nazis. Would the Fascist regime be allowed to continue? It would.

During the years following WW11, Spain endured a period of ostracism from the European community—treated like a leper and relying heavily on aid from Argentina to stave off bankruptcy. For several years as political executions continued throughout the country, it remained in complete isolation.

In the U.S. the late 40's and early 50's were times of the Red scare, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and Joe McCarthy. Many of the Americans who had fought in Spain were called up before committees, interrogated about their political convictions, and labeled with the curious title "premature anti-fascists."

During his term, president Harry Truman opposed every move for reconciliation with Spain. He harbored a strong personal dislike for Franco and opposed every attempt to send aid to Spain. But during this time, the cold war was developing as the U.S. and Russia squared off and counted allies and strategic locations.

Eisenhower came into the presidency as the State department began to shift its policy regarding Spain. Anti Communism was to make the U.S. some strange allies over the years, and Franco, whose anti-communism was beyond reproach, became one of them. The U.S. needed military bases in Spain to counter the threat of Soviet aggression.

In 1950 the U.S. formally recognized the Franco regime. In 1953, a secret agreement was reached between Eisenhower, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Franco regime for the construction of four military bases on Spanish soil. These were three Air Force bases; Torrejon, Zaragoza, and Moron, and a naval base at Rota. The estimated total cost for the construction of these bases was \$466 million. The air bases were armed with B-47 bombers and tactical jet fighters and were subsequently armed with nuclear weapons and missiles. In the early 60's the Rota naval base became headquarters for the Poseidon nuclear submarine.

At the same time huge amounts of money were

being pumped into the Spanish military for training, support, and to equip it with modern high technology weapons systems. The American and Spanish military have conducted jointing exercises since 1965. One chilling exercise (code named El Sarrio) was devised to provide training to the Spanish Army in case of "insurgent" attack. Since Spain has no quarrels with the rest of Europe, the Army's enemies can only be in Spain.

In 1967 a B-47 and a tanker refueling it in the air collided over the small village of Palomares scattering the bombers payload of H-bombs and wreckage over a large area. For several weeks, world attention focused on this impoverished area as red-faced U.S. military personnel tried to locate their bombs.



In 1970 the U.S.-Spain bases agreement, the Madrid Pact, was again signed secretly between the White House and Madrid. American dollars continued to pour into military expenditures in Spain. The total sums are staggering—since 1951 the U.S. has spent:

\$3 billion to build and maintain Spanish bases
\$2.2 billion to equip, support and train the Spanish Military.

\$1.8 billion to support the Spanish economy
No one in Spain who longs for basic social change, an end to Franco's legacy should expect any support from U.S. foreign policy—it has already chosen sides.

The U.S. Military is not the only organization interested in investing in Spain.....the multinational corporations are also moving in. Spain is a cheap labor market. The average industrial worker earns about \$3 a day. A highly skilled worker may make as much as \$10. General Electric has recently located there. At a time when 30% of U.S. auto workers are laid off, Ford and Chrysler were building plants in Spain. Ford has spent \$350 million on its plant so far.

Clearly, it is in the best military and capitalistic interests of the U.S. for Spain to remain as it is. King Juan Carlos will be in the States shortly to convince the American people that all's well back home. His main job will be to charm Congress into approving a new version of the Madrid Pact, the first such agreement submitted for Congressional ratification. He will probably succeed—Americans have always had a soft spot for royalty.

In the Basque country in the north of Spain the King is already known as "Juan Carlos the Brief"—As increasing numbers of Spanish people begin demanding the basic human rights they have been denied for 40 years. He will find it extremely difficult to rule.

Spain is on the brink of another political crisis. It is only a matter of time. What happens if another civil war breaks out with American commitments as they stand now?

Guess.

MANUEL RODRIGO DEL POZO

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Hermosillo, Sonora:

Turmoil with a Taste of '68

Hermosillo, Sonora:

Hermosillo, capital of the major agricultural state of Sonora, four hours south of the Arizona border, is a city of 170,000 people, on edge and seething with an electric undercurrent. The University workers are on strike, backed by a student organization which has been backed to the wall by a bitter repression. The big landowners' newspaper rail at the dissenters on campus as dope addicts and marijuana heads and club wielding reactionaries attack the picketlines, coordinated by a shiny new helicopter, gifted to the Mexican Secret Police by the U.S., for a joint international drug offensive.

The Leaders of the campus union, STEUS (Sindicato de Trabajadores y Empleados de la Universidad de Sonora), and the United Student Front see their situation as a microcosm of the currents moving through the political life of Mexico.

The university situation has become a focal point of all tendencies and groupings in Sonora. The strikers and the student movement are supported by the trade unions, both the official unions linked to the government and independent unions with a revolutionary outlook. They are also backed by some "progressive" forces in the state government and by organized "colonos" people from the barrios of campesino families and unemployed.

They are bitterly opposed by the large private agricultural interests, equipped with a defamatory newspaper that fills the worst traditions of the "yellow press." The statewide newspaper, *The Sonorensis*, has an on-going campaign against university activism and trade unionism which goes back at least eight years.

MICOS, (Christian Integration Movement), according to campus and campesino leaders, is an organization reminiscent of the fascist Patria y Libertad in Chile. The university is just one place where MICOS operates. It's also very actively enforcing the periodic shutdowns of independent tractor owners who, in service to the big land interests, have pulled their machinery out of the fields. The strategy is to sacrifice the crops and put the pinch on the economy to back the government away from allowing the campesinos to take over land which belongs to them by law.

Last October 23, at Rio Meurto, Sonora, eight campesinos were killed in a confrontation with the police. The campesinos were attempting to take physical ownership of developed land to which they had paper rights since 1953. The uproar over the massacre resulted in replacement of the latifundistas' favorite governor with a "socialist" supporter of President Echeverria. Among other crimes uncovered, the ousted governor had backed the wrong horse in the race inside the government party to determine who would be the next official candidate for president. The ex-governor had backed a presidential pre-candidate representing the biggest property and U.S. financial interests in Mexico. The pre-candidate lost and his supporters have largely been pushed into private life.

STEUS, the university workers union, came into existence as a direct development of the student movement, which the authorities have been trying to suppress for years. When the student activism increased in spite of the press campaigns, several leaders were forced to leave the state and several arrests were made. The majority of activist leaders were to be dealt with by falsifying their school records.

When the office workers refused to be a part of the manipulation of the records they came into conflict with the university administration. In order to pro-



Mexican peasants learning from a teacher. In 1920, after the Mexican Revolution, the government started building schools and roads.

tect themselves and their jobs they had to organize, and STEUS was born. The new union organized a march to back its demand for recognition as a union and turned out 4,000 demonstrators.

Last March 12th a STEUS picketline was attacked by MICOS in a highly coordinated and effective manner. At the stroke of three in the afternoon about 30 cars filled with goons, wielding clubs, pipes and "chacos," specially hinged clubs designed to deal a double blow. The mob attacked the picket line, beating everybody regardless of age or sex. Fourteen strikers were seriously hurt.

Just before the attack an unidentified helicopter without normal markings appeared overhead and remained until the STEUS pickets retreated. As there are no private helicopters in Mexico, strike and student leaders assume the craft was the machine gifted, two days earlier, to the Mexican Secret Police by the U.S., for use in the "war on drugs." U.S. involvement in such matters is not at all unusual.

Gen. Lewis Walt, who headed an investigation into the international drug problem for the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, says that the U.S. was deeply involved in "anti-drug" action in the mountains of Guerrero, Mexico, the area where there have been continual counterinsurgency actions. The campesino movement in that area was led by the now dead Lucio

Cabanas, a guerrilla in the style of Che Guevara. Gen. Walt says that in Guerrero, "With Mexican assistance, the Mexican government has purchased jeeps and light aircraft and helicopters and communication equipment." He says, "It is a land where the bandito tradition is strong and where bands of armed poppy farmers frequently shoot things out with Federal Judicial Police," — and some 12,000 troops.

Nelson Gross, State Department Narcotics Coordinator, told the same Senate group that plans were under way for giving Mexico "an additional \$51.3 million package of material and training assistance . . . and establishment of CIA responsibility for narcotics intelligence coordination."

The MICOS mob carried their weapons into the university with a Mexican flag in the lead, singing the national anthem. They robbed the strikers' solidarity fund and ceremoniously burned a picture of Salvador Allende, then left the school occupied by non-university youths for three weeks.

With the university closed down and occupied by MICOS, the STEUS strikers moved into the city plaza where they kept a constant vigil. The situation began building to a head when, on March 29th, the presidential campaign tour of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM) came to town and filled a city park with more than a thousand people for an election meeting. In addition to the presidential candidate, who heads a left coalition, the crowd heard from Ramon Danzos Palomino, a vibrant campesino union leader, who challenged STEUS and the students to take back the university. Campus leaders took the platform and militantly called for a mass meeting in the city plaza.

The next Friday, April 2, 8,000 colonos, unionists and officials, students and campesinos filled the plaza to pledge support to STEUS. The university was reopened without a physical struggle, but the conflict continues.

The university authorities, who refused to recognize the STEUS majority of workers as a union on the basis that the university was autonomous and not really an employer, have formed a rival union with the aid of MICOS. The small new "Company union" has been granted an informal agreement on wages and working conditions. Firings of STEUS leaders are anticipated and the student movement is in ferment.

This is not the first time that the state of Sonora has figured prominently as a weathervane of internal Mexican developments. The university was the site of unrest in 1967 when the students took over the institution and led it for a month, supported by large sections of Hermosillo's working population. That student takeover was finally broken when the state called in troops to invade the autonomous university territory and oust the students. The brutal assault took place only after Mexican authorities received training, equipment and ammunition from Jack Williams, ex-governor of neighboring Arizona. The international deal by a state governor was illegal but effective.

Once the troops were trained and the Hermosillo job completed, the same battalions were sent to Mexico City to confront the student and popular movement that emerged at the time of the 1968 Olympic games. Those Arizona trained and equipped forces played a key role in the Tlatelolco massacre of hundreds of peaceful demonstrators.

The Secretary General of STEUS will welcome letters of moral and financial solidarity. His name and address are: Teclo Moreno, c/o Cardenas Aptdo. 1713, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

fred hirsch

Search, Seizure, and Subpoenas on Capitol Hill

Claiming to be on the trail of the George Jackson Brigade, approximately 15 Federal agents and Seattle police conducted a 3½ hour search of a Capitol Hill home on the morning of May 1. During the search two residents of the household, Brenda Carter and Katie Mitchell, were served with subpoenas to appear before the Federal Grand Jury on May 18th and 19th.

Two days later, a subpoena was served on Kathy Hubenet, a former resident of the house. Those issuing the subpoena were apparently unaware that she had moved out four months previously.

Upon completion of the search, the agents had found none of the contraband items listed on the search warrant, which authorized the seizure of guns, ammunition, explosives, written information about the George Jackson Brigade and the production of explosives, typewriters, and household items which could be used in the making of explosives. The agents seized only items likely to be found in any household, such as three typewriters, some small batteries, black tape, and a voltage meter for tuning automobiles. Nevertheless, Assistant U.S. Attorney Jack Meyerson is claiming that a George Jackson Brigade communique was written in the house.

In addition to items falling within the scope of the search warrant, the raiders took personal letters and diaries, business papers and leaflets, all unrelated to the George Jackson Brigade. Of graver concern is the fact that they seized the financial records of the Committee To End Grand Jury Abuse, an organization which has done considerable support work for the previous subpoenas in the Grand Jury's investigation of the Jackson Brigade. Carter, who did much of the financial record-keeping for the Committee, said she is "concerned about what will be done with the names" of those who contributed to the Committee.

Apparently running short of leads to the elusive Jackson Brigade, agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms began surreptitiously combing through the trash of the home on March 17. This and subsequent searches yielded three documents which the investigators regarded as suspicious.

On March 17, the garbage search yielded a writing entitled "V. Brigade Criticism", apparently referring to the Venceremos Brigade, an organization which sends Americans to Cuba to participate in the life and work of a Socialist society. Agent Richard Smith of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms made the rather questionable allegation in an affidavit that Brigade members also were taught "terrorist techniques" by the Cubans.

On April 7, the searchers turned up a note addressed to an inmate at Walla Walla State penitentiary. The note mentioned the late Ralph "Po" Ford, who died September 15 when a bomb he was attempting to place at a Capitol Hill Safeway store exploded prematurely.

The third suspicious note was found in a search conducted April 14, when the agents removed a list referring to an "Agribusiness Accountability Project".

Agent Smith, citing an unidentified handwriting expert, said that the writer of the three notes taken from the trash also signed a March 27th communique from the George Jackson Brigade. Investigators also hope to prove that at least some of the Brigade Communiques were typed on the typewriters seized in the raid.

The handwriting connection, which remains the sole evidence linking the house and the Brigade, appears to be a loose one. One person who saw all three of the notes removed from the trash, Post-Intelligencer reporter Walter Wright, observed that he found "significant differences" between them.

The basis for the surveillance of the house seems to have been Brenda Carter's friendship with "Po" Ford. Agent Smith, in his affidavit attempted to link Ford with the Brigade, falsely asserting that the Brigade had "claimed Ford's bombing as its own".

Imprisoned Brigade member Edward Mead referred to Ford as "a comrade" but "not a member". Mead told the Passage that the latest subpoenas

showed "just how far away the government is" from apprehending the Brigade.

The government offered no evidence as to why Mitchell and Hubenet were subpoenaed. Neither had any connection to the Committee To End Grand Jury Abuse. Both are, however, single mothers. Mitchell noted that four of the seven people subpoenaed in the investigation of the Brigade are single mothers. The government, she said, seems to recognize that "women with children are more vulnerable, and expects them to knuckle under to the fear and pressure".

Carter and Hubenet said that they intend to resist the Grand Jury inquiry and will not talk.

Support activities planned for the subpoenaees include a march from Earthstation 7 on Capitol Hill to the Courthouse on May 18th at 11:30, and demonstrations at the Courthouse at both 9:00 and 1:00 on the 19th.

N.W.P./ Seattle Bureau



U.W. Students : HEAD LETTUCE, "NO!" U.F.W., "SI!"

Supporters of the United Farm Workers (UFW) boycott of California head lettuce at the University of Washington won a victory last week in a campus election. The election was a challenge of the five-year boycott of lettuce in University residence hall cafeterias.

The vote was 1284 to 768 in favor of continuing the boycott.

The election had been called after one resident filed a petition to restore lettuce to the dormitory menus. The lettuce had been banned since 1971, when a majority of dorm students voted to support the boycott and the organizing efforts of the United Farm Workers Union in California.

The student who initiated the latest petition had said he was not against the UFW, but merely wanted to "give the

students the right to make a choice."

The filing of the petition for a new election caught the UFW by surprise. Many dormitory students had signed the petition, and one spokesperson for the UFW said that if the election had been held right away, they might have lost.

But UFW supporters at the University were able to get a three-week "campaign" period, in which, they said, they were able to "educate" newer students on the reasons for the boycott.

The UFW, despite the passage of the new farm labor act in California, has not called off the boycotts of lettuce, grapes, and wines; they have alleged corruption and improprieties in the union election process under the new act.

seattle sun

INTALCO'S LOSS: PEOPLE'S GAIN

The State Court of Appeals affirmed a Whatcom County jury award of \$130,500 to a couple who claimed pollutants from Intalco Aluminum Corporation's factory harmed their farm and themselves.

The jury awarded no damages for physical injury to Ray and Helen Freeman, but had awarded each \$60,000 for mental suffering from loss of enjoyment of their property, and a total of \$10,500 for loss of use of their property, located a mile from Lake Terrel.

Intalco appealed on the grounds the plaintiffs' lawyer prejudiced the jury, and that "there was no evidence,

or reasonable inference therefrom, to justify a \$120,000 verdict" for mental anguish, among other claims.

The three-judge panel agreed with the trial judge's assessment that the actions by the trial lawyer though involving "impropriety" did not require "drastic action by new trial or something of that kind."

The appeals court also held there was sufficient evidence of mental anguish to justify award of damages.

"We can find no proper basis for upsetting the verdict on the grounds of its excessiveness, as Intalco argues we should," the appeals court added.

WOMEN FIGHT

After two weeks of testimony, the hearing on sex discrimination charges against Seattle City Light finally ended May 6, although a final decision is not expected for at least a month.

and activist role in the earlier mass employee walk-out and her strong support of the trainees' rights. "Among other things, we were treated to a loyalty oath that deman-

CITY LIGHT

Eight women, formerly electrical trades trainees at City Light, have charged discriminatory failure to hire, denial of promised training and associated benefits, denial of equal pay and discriminatory harassment following protests.

Ten women were hired on June 24, 1974 then 8 were laid off by City Light in September of 1975. One woman subsequently quit. The women are asking for back pay for time they were laid off, compensatory pay for working as electricians' helpers while being paid as trainees (about \$1 an hour difference), compensation for "humiliation" and a change in the City Light hiring procedures. If they do not win in the hearing, they plan to take the case to a civil court.

While the Utility has retained members of racial minorities it has trained, such was not to be the same for women. "Somewhere along the line, City Light made a decision it was not going to place the women (trainees) in jobs," said Eugene Moen, attorney hired for the women by the City's Office of Women's Rights.

"There was no effort to keep them on except during a 90-day period when the Office of Women's Rights was investigating their charges," he added.

Further testimony indicated that parts of the program, according to the utility, were "unrealistic and not authorized," while the women claimed they were "lured in under false pretenses."

"As soon as we were 'converted' from favorable affirmative action statistics to real, fighting workers, the program changed dramatically," says trainee Megan Cornish. "First, our coordinator, Clara Fraser, was removed in a reprisal against her militant

ded we pledge unconditional and blanket agreement with all management decisions or face immediate termination; anonymous and bogus charges of misconduct; attacks against our personal and political beliefs; lies and slander against us to supervisors, foremen and male co-workers; the treacherous nullification of our protections in the union contract," said Cornish in an April 29 editorial in the University of Washington *Daily* newspaper.

Testimony showed that just prior to the exam, 10 men were hired as electrical helpers off a 3-year-old register. The exam which the women took was meant to establish a new register for electrical helpers (the entry level position for utility electricians).

In October of 1975 these 10 men were laid off, but put on a special priority register. Should new openings occur, the men will take precedence over the women or anyone else on the new register.

While the women thought they were to be given an in-house exam, Vickery testified that the only purpose of the year-long training program was to prepare them for an open competitive exam.

Cornish added, in her editorial statement, "The fate of the first few women who manage to break into non-traditional jobs will determine whether others will follow, or whether they will all be pushed back into the discriminatory status quo.

"In turn, the integration of women and minorities into the highly skilled and unionized crafts will strengthen and vitalize the entire union movement."

GONE TO THE DOGS'

A potentially large dogfish food industry in the U.S. has been shelved by concern over mercury levels found in many dogfish.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations allow no more than .5 parts per million mercury in any kind of fish.

Fishers promote dogfish, which are actually mudsharks, as a highly edible adjunct to human diets in a world growing short of food.

America's maximum rate was established as a result of "the consensus of the best medical opinion" here, according to the local F.D.A. spokesperson.

A difference in tolerance between American and European laws regarding drug usage and food additives is not uncommon.

Since dogfish can't be sold here, fishers send their catch to England and Germany where 1.0 parts per million of mercury is allowed.

These standards have recently also affected some tuna, swordfish, and shark.

The problem involves mercury that occurs naturally in the sea and particularly affects dogfish because of their longevity. The mercury build-up is cumulative.

Excessive accumulation in humans results in serious nervous and muscular system disorders.

Seattle P.I.



Seated Human Figure Bowl (lillooet)

Images: Stone: B.C.

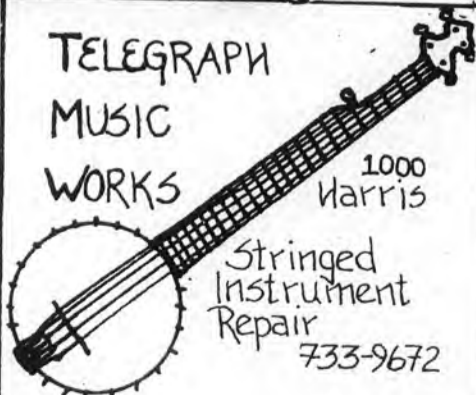


Pretty Things 'n Old Stuff



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In recent years, different media have been used in alternative ways to get people's ideas to the public. Newspapers like the Passage have been started around the country, groups have gotten together to produce radio and video programs for their communities, and other tools which used to be too expensive for small cooperative organizations -- such as people's computer terminals -- have been acquired in a number of places.

Starting in 1971, information about such communications projects has gotten around the Northwest through regular media gatherings. This year, the Fourth

Regional Communications Conference has been scheduled for Memorial Day weekend at Fairhaven College in Bellingham.

Vocations for Social Change is hosting the conference sponsored by CAREL, the Cascadian Regional Library, a group of people in Eugene who want to help people share information by sponsoring conferences like this one.

The objective of the conference is to set up a communications and distribution network to serve the needs of "progressive, cooperative, and collective organizations" in the Northwest. People from each of the media involved will define what this means.

While the communications conference will primarily interest those who are actually working in some form of community media, other people may also get some benefit from attending. The registration at the door will be \$5 per person for non-profit media and \$10 for commercial media. Registration will begin at 5:30 p.m. Friday May 28 at the Fairhaven College Administration building.

Whether or not you plan to attend, you can help it run smoothly and meet some interesting people by offering to let participants stay at your home the evenings of May 28 thru 31. If interested contact the Vocations for Social Change Office, Room 320, Fairhaven College.

To find out more about the conference and get a complete schedule of events, pick up a copy of the poster at the VSC office or the Food Coop.

MEDIA MEETS

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LEARN THE MUCOUS METHOD OF FERTILITY AWARENESS

There will be a workshop in June for women who would like to teach the Mucous Method of Fertility Awareness.

Any woman who has learned the method can become a teacher. The present teachers will teach this teacher training workshop, which will be at Cornet Bay, Deception State Park, on Whidby Island.

The workshop will be from June 18th at 12 noon to June 20th at noon (that's Friday to Sunday). The cost will be \$12 which covers food, lodging, etc. All you need to bring is your self, your sleeping bag, and your chart. Child-care will be worked out co-operatively.

Please send a \$2.00 deposit to save your space before June 1st to

Mucous Method Workshop
c/o Blackwell Women's Health
Resource Center
203 W. Holly M-12
Bellingham, Wash. 98225
call 734-8592

The next Mucous Method class will be on May 20th at 7:30 at the center.



The "Selchet Image"

COOP GALLERY OPENS

A cooperative artist's gallery is opening in Bellingham on the 21st of May. Located at the corner of Magnolia and Garden St. in a space donated by the Garden St. Methodist Church the *Magnolia Gallery* is intended to provide space for artists to hang shows, act as an agent to connect artists and patrons, experiment with different concepts in group, invitational and juried shows, and help stimulate the cultural climate of Bellingham.

The gallery will open at 2 p.m. on Friday May 21st with a group show of works by all artists who are currently involved with the gallery. (If you are interested in the gallery and would like to contribute to the show, bring 2 pieces to the gallery on Thursday May 20 between 2 and 7 p.m. or call 734-6336 for information). The opening show will continue through the weekend of the 22d. The gallery will be open between the hours of 9 and 9.



DANDELION WINE

This recipe is for 1 U.S. gallon and may be multiplied.

INGREDIENTS

- 6 cups dandelion petals
- 2 lbs. white granulated sugar
- 1 lb. light raisins
- 3 level teaspoons Acid Blend
- 1 Campden Tablet
- 1/2 teaspoon Yeast Energiser
- 1 gallon hot water (128 ozs.)
- 1/4 teaspoon Grape Tannin
- Wine Yeast

EQUIPMENT

- primary fermentor
- secondary fermentor, gallon jugs or carboy
- fermentation lock to fit secondary fermentor
- siphon hose

WINE ART AND BEVERAGE

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Laura Nyro in Vancouver B. C.

Views

BREATH OF A LIONESS

I had never really taken to Laura Nyro and her music until a few days ago, when I saw her concert in Vancouver. I had never really given her a fair chance, to tell you the truth, being somewhat too enamoured of my own preconceived notions of what a serious rock artist should be: namely, very pretty, very successful, very chic, and very West Coast.

Besides these, I found her long-faced, touching album photographs to be a little too plaintive for the kind of understated modesty that I required, and her voice seemed too operatic and passionate for anything but a kind of supper-club Streisand pretension. This was my attitude, and if such knee-jerk elitism sounds like a lousy way to start a review, my apologies.

Hindered as I am by my own testicularity, however, I came back from the concert convinced that Laura Nyro is one of the most penetrating and honest, though not the most objective, musician/poets of the female condition today. There is no singer around, I think, who has more successfully expressed the joys and degradations of being a woman in America today.

Researching her, however, has been a most difficult task. Not only did she disappear to the obscurity of a Massachusetts fishing town for the last three years, but I could find no juicy tidbits on her rumored coke habit in the gossip column of *Rolling Stone*. She has not given any interviews for years. This latter is not because of the additional mystique that such a misanthropic attitude would give to her, but simply because the first couple of interviewers took her apart, as is their habit, for her own charming naivete. You do not say things like "I deal only in essences" to a hard-ass male rock critic without paying for it.

I see that two opposing cults have developed around her, the first stinking of this same professional cynicism, which regards her as a kind of "Bronx Ophelia" in campy black gowns who breathes and gushes like a prima donna out of Madame Butterfly, a product of the David Geffen myth-making machine. (They may have some justification for the latter, I don't know; at any rate, Geffen is gone, and she now manages herself).

The second is her cult of loyal and more than adoring fans, predominantly female, and more loyal than anything the Rolling Stones will ever experience. I find this group the most interesting, because I suddenly find myself a part of it. But her fans are overwhelmingly female, and I think this has been somewhat threatening to many musicians. Jackson Browne (who is not one of your typical commercial sexist musicians) opened a concert for her at the Fillmore East in 1970, and nervously cracked about "those crazy chick fanatics of Laura's."

Something about Nyro's pain, her despair, and her tinges of grey self-destruction appeals to the depths of the emotional well in everyone, not only women. Her anger and frustration at the men in whom she can find no peace (if peace is indeed what women look for in men)—



Mister, I got drawn blinds blues all over me

I will stay in the hours of my crying day

and yet the exultation at the rare times when she finds

a man who loves me

when my hair is tied

when my hair is down

must find some nutrition in the hearts of women who have just begun to realize their real position in a world where any mention of menstrual blood is only just short of nauseating, and where a rapist enjoys a status somewhere between that of a gunslinging frontier cowboy and the mystical power of a super-stud.

She never puts it as bluntly as that, of course; her poetry is much too delicate and ethereal for such. But when she sings of the California Sunshine Boys

counting up their dimes

counting up the girls they've known

...rappin ten feet tall

John can make sweet Cindy cry

but Joe can make her crawl

you get the idea that there is some kind of imbalance somewhere. And it seems as though it's one of those arch-typical imbalances, dilemmas that people have only just begun to realize, like the one that says it's okay to murder if the government says it is, or the one where you find that your parents are even more screwed up than you are, and yet they need your love.

She sings so achingly, and quixotically, lovingly, that even I melted into embarrassing tears, tears that seemed to come back out of the past, the trou-

ble being that I had heard most of her songs only once or twice.

But she is also full of extremes that mesh ridiculously easily. For every ten flim-flam man, there is a song like Brown Earth where she exults like a magical lioness shaking her mane in the sun—

freedom

over and over and over and over and

over and over

God standing on the brown earth

lovelight in the morning

shoeflies in my doorway

white dove's gonna come today.

I wonder where this comes from; I really do, this engulfing emotion and power. I think there is more than one certain woman who has made love and had Laura Nyro on the turntable—lovemaking itself being such a powerful mesh of opposites.

Her outward appearance is one of fragility, of some child in a storm waiting to be taken to warmth and safety. But there is, of course, an opposite side to this fragility, and that is her very real strength. (Notice how many of her songs begin at a small, hesitant quavery pitch climaxing only a few moments later to an overpowering wail, almost a shriek, whether of pain or joy it becomes hard to tell).

You have to be strong to be able to get up in front of an audience, a sea of unknown faces, and to get as far as she has in such a short time shows a remarkable strength. The contradictions in her, too, say something about this strength—to be able to contain inside you such pain and exul-

tation, such a powerful draw towards beauty and yet to the sweet devil of destruction, such a love and a hate for your home, your roots (New York City), and then to be able to channel them all so skillfully seems phenomenal to me.

I (we) have faith in Laura's strength, in that tiny nugget of truth inside her that will never die. I don't think we will ever read of Laura Nyro's suicide. (The subject of rock's suicide is an interesting one. In both Janis Joplin and Phil Ochs we have seen strength and beauty based upon sheer anger, and yet it could not survive.)

The concert itself was scheduled for 12:30 a.m. on May 2. It was an excellent idea. But it was not until another hour had passed until the house lights dimmed. A figure emerged from the wings in a long gown (and an even longer Afro) with an electrified acoustic guitar in its hand, and fiddled with the amp at the front of the stage. Ellen McIlwaine is also possessed of a certain strength, but it is not the ephemeral nugget of Laura's; it reveals itself in some of the loudest and gutsiest slide guitar I have heard in a long time.

For forty-five minutes she riffed and fuzzed and wah-wahed through a dozen-odd numbers, from Stevie Wonder to Jack Bruce, to an incredible sitar imitation to something called "Duelling Guitars" with the grace, humour, and aplomb of a dancer, and I only wished that Leo Kottke had been there with her, and slide guitar would have seen its apex in the Northwest for years to come.

I was expecting something else (as usual), perhaps some dewy-eyed apparition of Melanie, and instead, I got Cream and Elmore James all rolled into one woman's ovarian slide guitar. (Ovarian guitar is something like ballsy slide guitar, but not exactly). And then she was gone, as quietly and as gracefully as she had come.

Then Ms. Nyro was led out, almost floated out, on the arm of a woman even more fragile looking than herself (Nydia Marta, one of two conga players) and opened with the only song she did alone with the guitar, and then retired to the piano and the security of her band. Of the band, I cannot say enough. They were, after an initial hesitation, one of the tightest and most professional back-up bands I have seen in a long time. Of course, Nyro is now a very successful musician and can probably afford to hire good musicians; it was obvious, however, that this was not that kind of relationship. For although I have seen bands of their competency and professionalism before (e.g. Joni Mitchell's all-male L.A. Express), I have never seen a band so obviously show its care, respect and love for the singer it backed up as much as this one did.

All through the evening, she received countless solicitous and tender glances which she returned, when she caught them, with small, grateful smiles. (The crummer, Andy Newmark, couldn't seem to keep his eyes off her, though drummers always seem to have that

Reviews

All the President's Men

I promised in April that I would have something to say about *All the President's Men*. Now that I've seen it — twice — I must admit that that "something" ain't much. Still, it amounts to more than the gushing laudations I've scanned in the rear-guard press; the respectable critics all seem to have checked their political consciousness at the popcorn counter.

Other folks that I've discussed this film with tend to be either ecstatic, like the critics, or mildly disappointed. I think this is because the film can be evaluated on two different levels: first, as the telling of a story — the Watergate story. And second, as a political statement.

On the first level it's a terrific film, totally captivating. We follow the two *Washington Post* reporters, Bernstein and Woodward, as they begin digging behind the break-in at Demo Headquarters, discovering connections (with the CIA, the White House, CREEP), getting stalled, getting a tip from "Deep Throat" (a secretive source high up in the government), tracing the money that financed the break-in, tracking down political saboteurs, running into heavy flak for one apparent mistake, nearly losing it all, and finally pinpointing the high officials who controlled the million-dollar Slush Fund for "covert operations" and orchestrated the cover-up, right up to el presidente himself.

Their techniques as investigative reporters were ingenious. Little subterfuges that made CREEP personnel willing to spill the beans, notes scribbled on matchbooks and toilet paper, Woodward's eerie meetings with Deep Throat in the wee hours in a vast garage, key leads provided by lady reporters who had dated White House bigshots. Although we know from the very start what the outcome of their efforts was, we don't know how they did it, and this is the story the film tells so well.

Director Alan Pakula and producer Robert Redford busted their asses to give this film every scrap of available authenticity. Much of it is set in the actual news-



room of the *Post*; real D.C. landmarks are used, like the Library of Congress, the Watergate Apartments, the White House and other government buildings along Pennsylvania and Constitution Aves; and the voices of top officials that Bernstein and Woodward talked to on the phone exactly like their real voices. The acting is tremendous all-around (even Redford makes himself highly credible in the role of Woodward), the musical score subtly accentuates the sinister ambience of a stonewalling, sealed-lips government, and Pakula's direction is better than smooth. There are some fine, inspired shots here, such as the crackling, symbolic finale—in which a TV image of Nixon taking the Constitutional oath is supplanted by the image of Woodstein at their desks typing away, the clack of their typewriters rising and being supplanted in turn by the wire-service typewriter banging out a series of guilty verdicts from the trials that build right up to Nixon's resignation.

But when you get around to judging "*All the President's Men*" on the 2nd level, as a political statement, its shortcomings emerge sharply. It's a movie about the power of the press—specifically, its power to bring down the mighty—but this is not the customary role of the US press. A more typical example of press power would be the fact that 90% of the nation's major newspapers endorsed Nixon's re-election in 1972.

The film makes liberal heroes out of Bernstein and Woodward. It shows how two hard-working little guys can make a big difference. Clearly, the inference we're supposed to make is that the system works. But at the risk of sounding like a professional cynic, I have to ask this question: What difference did their reporting really make—other than to bring about a welcome but still superficial changing of the guard?

The film's stirring finale, in particular supports the illusion of reform. At no

point does the film even hint at the fact that the machinery of state repression was directed at a serious reform movement the New Left, long before the Democratic National Committee became a target. The possibility that capitalism is at heart an unjust and corrupting system, and that it requires repression to maintain itself, is never raised.

In short, as a flick with a political message, "*All the President's Men*" is not in the same league as "*State of Siege*" or "*Hearts and Minds*" or any number of other films made by radicals. But it's still a film worth seeing, for cinematic and historical reasons, and tens of millions of Americans are seeing it. There is something to be said for getting the facts of Watergate to the people, even if these facts come politically vacuum-packed and giftwrapped in stars.

The Seattle movie scene is bogged down these days, and the only other recent arrival worth checking out is *Next Stop, Greenwich Village*, a story about some actors and artists in the Village in the early '50s. There's a certain insularity about this film, an undercurrent of smug ethnocentricity. But a cast of young unknowns compensates for this directional tendency by bringing freshness and unpredictability to their roles. Their scenes together are the film's strength; whatever pathos and humor it achieves, it achieves through them. Whenever Shelley Winters appears on the scene (as central-figure Larry Lapinski's mother) the movie deteriorates into yet another tiresome Jewish-mother joke.

Speaking of theater, the Theater of the Unemployed will be presenting a play on agri-business in Seattle on May 21 or 22, probably at St. Joe's. Consult the grapevine to confirm details. Also, the film scene here will pick up in May. The Moore-Egyptian Theater (located at 2nd and Virginia, not far from Pike Market) is holding the **First Seattle International Film Festival**, May 14 - 31. Among the fine selections to be shown for the first time in the Northwest: *The Lust Honor of Katherina Blum* (German, May 14 & 31); *All Screwed Up* (Italian - Wertmuller, May 14 & 31); *The Phantom of Liberté* (French, Bunuel, May 17 & 28); *Just Before Nightfall* (French, Chabrol, May 18 & 29); *Down the Ancient Stairs* (Italian, May 20 & 27); and *Fassbinder's Fox and His Friends* (German, May 23 & 28).

burns raushenbush

LAURA NYRO, continued

zombie-like, transfixed quality about them.) The rest of the band consisted of Mike Manieri on vibes, John Tropea on guitar, Richard Davis on bass, Nydia Marta and Carter Collins on congas and percussion, and Allen Seeing, Jean Fineberg and Jeff King on horns.

It was obvious that she had picked them all very carefully. The result of this mutual trust and love was the skill and professionalism necessary to fully radiate and rock a concert hall, especially one filled with Ms. Nyro's passionate voice.

The material was evenly divided between old and new (from her new album, "Smile," which I have not heard), and about a third of it was solo piano, or solo piano and Tropea's sensitive guitar. And she let them have their head, too. At one point they churned out of a real rocker and into a percussive medley reminiscent of a Jamaic-

an steel band in 1940s Chicago, and at another, into a free-form modal piece in the darkened hall, something like Miles Davis' meanderings of his middle years with McLaughlin, Hancock, and Cobham.

She didn't talk much. After the first encore, when the band left the stage, she whispered "I'm very conceited about my band." And after she was brought out by Carter Collins for the fourth encore, she asked "Does anybody know what time it is?" (Quiet razz). Smiling, "Well, if you don't care, I sure don't." (Loud raucous applause) It was certainly a long way from the misty-eyed 19-year-old booted off the stage at the Monterey Pop Festival.

—richard greene

(with thanks to laura, suzie and michelle)

Sources: *Ms* magazine, Nov. 1975

THE PICTURE SHOW

Starts Wednesday, May 12

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An outrageous comedy
BUD COURT and RUTH GORDON star in
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7:00 & 9:20

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LETTERS

WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE

To: Social Action Organizations

The World Food Conference will be held in Ames, Iowa June 29 thru July 2. This conference is a follow-up of the World Food Conference held in Rome in November of 1974.

The conference in Rome proved to be an embarrassment to the U.S. and its supporters. The U.S. was openly accused of dominating and manipulating the world food situation. At this conference the U.S. will be firmly in charge.

The 1976 conference is being billed as strictly "non-political". Instead it "seeks to provide an international forum of scientists and other professionals who will examine the world food situation, explore crucial points at which breakthroughs may be sought and channel creative energies toward the solution of the world food problems."

The "non-political" nature of the conference can definitely be questioned. United States participants are present in nearly every series of workshops and speeches; more than a few events are U.S. dominated, to elaborate: The United States is only one of approximately 90 participating countries, however, the number of times its representatives lead workshops or present papers is far out of proportion to the participants of other countries. (Each of the four subplenary sessions has two American speakers, the three plenary sessions have two or three Americans leading them.) None of the other participating countries (the U.S.S.R. included) are known for any longstanding or fundamental disagreement with U.S. food policies or philosophy.

The financial backing for the conference has been provided by the U.S. government and by such large agribusiness concerns as Dekalb and Cargill. Participation in the World Food Conference is limited to invited participants, participants who have applied for workshop positions with a \$45 fee and have been accepted, and a few members of the general public who will be allowed to sit in on the plenary sessions. Need we say more? While we recognize the importance of scientific methods and research in solving food problems, we must question the ultimate use of these methods and research by the various governments participating in the conference. The same forces that attempted to dominate the last World Food Conference are dominating this one - forces that dictate

reference are dominating this one -- forces that dictate the world food supply.

The Food Action Coalition is a group of people interested in problems of world hunger, environmental and consumer aspects of food production, and the social and economic problems concerning food availability and price. F.A.C. recognizes the imminent threat of mass starvation for the people of the world as well as the insufficient quality of food in both this country and abroad. We are proposing a People's Food Conference to be held in Ames June 24-26 to explore the present inequalities contained within the structure of food production and distribution systems, and to expose the

relationship between corporations and government in manipulating food supplies. We offer the conference as an alternative to the World Food Conference as the open forum that will speak to issues they will ignore.

We are presently planning a 3-day conference that will deal with the real forces behind food problems both national and international. Our format calls for each day to be devoted to one of three major areas. The first two days will cover national food issues, the third day international. The three

SAN FRANCISCO NEWS

dear people,

weeks have passed again. in the 8 that have passed since the chicao conference. have been in san francisco working primarily with the white panther collective--organizing against the facism in this city and organizing for positive reasonable solutions to the many cultural problems facing us. Sur-



graphic by Jeanne Rosner

areas are *The Government, Corporate Interests and the Small Producer; The Government, Corporate Interests and the Consumer; & World Food*. We want to look at the problems in each of these areas; responsibilities for these problems; environmental, social and economic affects; and what we can do as consumers, activists and citizens to work toward solving these problems.

Enclosed is a tentative breakdown of workshop topics for each of the three days. We are still in the process of developing workshop formats and searching for resource people and speakers. If your organization can offer or suggest speakers, workshop facilitators, and ideas for other workshops or media events, we welcome your participation. If your organization is interested in helping to sponsor the People's Food Conference please let us know. We need your help in planning, publicizing and financing the conference.

Please send us your suggestions, comments, sponsorships and criticisms as soon as possible. An information sheet is enclosed that includes information that will be necessary to us in planning the conference.

On behalf of the Food Action Coalition,
Paula Schaedlich
65 Memorial Union
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50010
(515) 294-8094

vival through service to the people is the basis of white panther politics.

to this end real work has involved organizing and collecting signatures to free tom stevens and terry phyllin. tom and jerry being two panthers in jail for defending their house against an illegal, warrantless and possibly murderous police raid on their house, of which i will tell more later. have also involved in the haight community food store collective and the food system in s.f. in general, from helping re-order the kitchen, feeding and waste disposal for the white panther collective to participating in the s.f. city wide food system conference which agreed to begin the collectivisation of all food stores, support collectives and their assets in the struggle to build a mass based movement working towards socialism. somewhat analogous to the formation of a seattle workers brigade.

the struggle around freeing tom and jerry is one that has gotten little attention in the media, alternative or straight. i visited tom today and feel that he and jerry should be out on the streets. basically the police came to their house to arrest the woman who lived with them, mirand nelson, on a set up charge. miranda was 7 1/2 months pregnant and they said she did a second story burglary of the next door neighbors apartment. the they had arrested and released her the night before. when they came back

the following day the fire engine, which was later to put out the police-- started fire, arrived there 15 minutes before the police. when the police finally arrived, it was in plain clothes and without warrants. when they were asked to wait for witnesses, they jimmed the door and charged up the stairs with their guns drawn. at that point, tom pleaded with them to stop. they didn't and tom and jerry ducked out of the way and fired 3 warning shots. the police split and so did tom and jerry and within minutes the house was surrounded by the S.F. SWAT team who proceeded to light the house on fire. before that day, the heaviest crimes they had committed were helping organize the food conspiracies, the people's ball room in the park, the neighborhood street watch and some tenant support against eviction. though they were offered a NO TIME plea and because they fought the issue on the fourth amendment right against undue search and seizure of the home--they were each given 5 1/2 years to life--which is currently being appealed. Their motion for appeal bond has also been denied.

also would like to invite those who go the west coast food conference may 14-16 to stay here.

in love and struggle,
henry
439 Cole St.
San Francisco

PERFORMING ARTS MARATHON

Dear Passage:

Have a Performing Arts Marathon in Bellingham!! This is a suggestion from a fellow cultural revolutionary in Portland, Ore. We folks just enjoyed a 215 hr., non-stop, 9 day, 24 hrs a day Performing Arts Marathon.

Held in the large coffee house Arbuckle Flat and in the big ballroom with a stage upstairs. More than a hundred different acts (theatre, bands, jazz, folk, dance companies) of one or more people were presented. as a result many more of us cultural revolutionary people are now better acquainted with each other's artistic work and also just plain better friends. It was felt by many of us involved that this "was just the beginning" and that future collaborations between many of us will come from the Marathon.

I strongly urge you to organize one of your own performing arts marathons, circulate the news and sign up the performers that flock around, keep the show show going even hop on stage & read a book or talk. As you greet the succeeding dawn together, you feel a tingle of hope as you feel the strength of other brothers and sisters who are artistically working in the cultural revolution for a peaceful healthy world.

william condor
1835 S.E. Morrison
(any questions gladly answered)
portland, ore.

GIMEL BETH



photo by bill patz

CALENDAR

MAY

(S) - Seattle
(B) - Bellingham
(KRAB) - listener supported radio in Seattle and beyond - 107.7 FM.

MONDAY

10

KRAB - 7:30 pm, "Register Commies and Queers" - suppression of the gay movement during the McCarthy era.

TUESDAY

11

(B) Aliya Community Meeting, about opportunities to get involved in a cooperative farming community with a home and school for teenagers who have been in trouble. 8 pm, Rm 364, Viking Union, WWSC.

(B) The St. James Married-Singles Support Group is sponsoring a discussion on the grief process, at the St. James Presbyterian Church. The Grief Process, our personal in-

terrelationship with death, divorce, abandonment, its trauma and resolution will be discussed by Wayne Keller.

WEDNESDAY

12

(B) Wrmansound Radio Show with a lesbian feminist perspective. This show on KUGS - 89.3 FM at 4 pm.

KRAB - 10pm. The Political Abuse of Grand Juries: interview with lawyers Palmer and Bacon, involved with current Seattle grand jury probe.

1894 - Pullman strike organized by Eugene Debs and the American Railway Union - to protest wage reductions.

THURSDAY

13

(S) opening for Judy Chicago/Lloyd Hamrol at and/or gallery, 1525 10th Ave. 7 - 10 pm. Art and photo show.

(B) "Wedding in White" - film at L-4, WWSC, 6:30 and 9 pm, 75 cents.

(B) Costigan lecture, "The Enlightenment and the French Revolution", WWSC, Arntzen Hall, aud. 7:15 pm.

KRAB - 7:30 pm, Commentary: Seattle Black Panther Party.

Swift Current at the V.U. Lounge 8-12 Free!

FRIDAY

14

(S) Wet Paint and the Painter Sisters, dancing at the Century Tavern, 5260 University Wy NE.

(B) Mama Sundays, - Erik Park, Paul Chasman. Coffee Den - 8 pm, free WWSC.

(S) Tim Noah & Mauris Harla Concert - guitar, piano and hand drum. Gen. admission \$1.50 at the Clubhouse, 5257 University Way.

(S) "A Bit of the Bard" - Stage One Theatre of Bellingham, 8 pm at the Bathhouse Theatre, 7312 West Green Lake Drive N.

KRAB - 7 pm, interview with Allen Ginsberg

(S) Public Meeting for Yvonne Wanrow at 7:30 pm in the Immaculate Church, Aud, 820 18th Ave. donation \$1 - \$1.50.

SATURDAY

15

(S) Wet Paint and the Painter Sisters (see above)

(B) Town Meeting, beginning at 9 am, till 5 pm. To serve as a forum for ideas about Bellingham's future. Everyone welcome, \$1 for lunch (vegetarian fare), 76 cents for students. There is also a kids' town meeting at Bellingham Day Care Center beginning at 8:30.

(B) Deming History - Historical slides of the Deming area will be shown at the Welcome Valley Senior Center ("Little Red School House") on Mosquito Lake Road at 7:30 pm.

(S) The Tennesseans Concert: Hank and Harley on guitar and banjo - with Barbara Lamb on fiddle and Darrel McMichael on doghouse bass: fine bluegrass. Gen. adm. \$2 at the Clubhouse, 5257 University Way NE.

(S) Aesop and Grimm at the Bathhouse Theatre, 2 pm, 7312 West Green Lake Drive N.

KRAB - "With these Hands" - working class voice on current employers - Boeing, U of W, Todd, Lockheed, City Light, Bethlehem, Washington Nat'l Gas. 4 pm.

(S) Clean and Dirty Lakes: What to do About Them. An all-day conference. For info and lecture schedules, call 543-5280.

SUNDAY

16

(S) Women Workers Speak Out and Film. Northwest premiere of the film "Union Maids" 2 pm - 5 at the YWCA (15th and Seneca).

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(S) Papaya, a Latin-jazz group, will be playing at the Century Tavern upstairs in the early evening

(B) "Woman in the Dunes" - film - L-4, 6:30 and 9 pm. 75 cents.

(S) Floyd and Gidney's Highsteppers Concert: fiddle, banjo, guitar and even a musical saw. At the Clubhouse, 5257 University Way NE. \$1.75.

(S) Report from Angola: Second Annual People's World Banquet, speaker Anthony Monteiro. Langston Hughes Center, 17th and Yesler, \$5 and \$10 donation.

1934 - beginning of Minneapolis truckers strike, a successful 3 month struggle against employers, police and National Guard.

MONDAY

17

(S) "The Inside on Seattle Recording Studios" will be the topic of the music business lecture offered at the Cornish School, 710 East Roy at 6 pm, \$2.

(B) Noontime concert with "Sparrows" at the Music Plaza, WWSC.

(B) Meeting of folks interested in organizing a Birth Center in B'Ham - Fairhaven College at 8pm see connexions for more info.

(B) Brcii, Visnupriya Acarya will speak on the relevance of Spirituality and Social Change. 8 pm at the YWCA. see connexions for more info.

KRAB - 12:30pm - interview and singing of Furry Lewis, long time blues artist, now 82.

TUESDAY

18

(B) Costigan lecture, "Europe in the 19th Century" - Arntzen Hall Aud., 7:15 pm, WWSC. Free.

KRAB - 7:30 pm - "Government Inspected" a view of Seattle city gov't.

(S) March to the Courthouse in support of Grand Jury Subpoenees. Earthstation 7 at 11:30 am.

WEDNESDAY

19

(B) Womansound Radio is a women's radio show with a lesbian/feminist perspective. This show is on KUGS - 89.3 FM at 4 pm

(B) "Little Foxes" - film at Fairhaven College Aud., 6:30, 9 and 11. 50 cents.

(S) Demonstrations in support of Grand Jury Subpoenees, 9 am and 1 pm at the Courthouse.



photo by bill patz

GIMEL BETH

THURSDAY

20

(S) An Opening. Kay Klovstad's recent works at the Richard Nash Gallery, 89 Yesler Way, upstairs.

(B) Women's Center Career Symposium, VU 364, WWSC, 3 - 5 pm, free.

(B) Costigan lecture, "Europe in the 20th Century" Arntzen Hall Aud. 7:15 pm, free.

(B) "Modern Times" Charlie Chaplin film, L-4, 6:30, 8:30 and 10:30 pm. 75 cents.

FRIDAY

21

(S) 2nd Annual Chilean Cultural Festival. The theme this year is "Repression and Resistance in Chile and the U.S." Tickets \$2 advance, \$2.50 at the door, for a full evening of culture and solidarity. The fes-

tival will be at 8 pm in the Langston Hughes Center.

(B) Mama Sundays - Dudley Hill, with Jeff and Ellen Thorn, at the Coffee Den, 8 pm and free, WWSC.

(B) Magnolia Gallery - cooperative artist gallery opening at the Garden St. Methodist Church, 2 pm. Open all weekend.

SATURDAY

22

(B) Blossomtime Grand Parade, downtown, noon.

1934 - Striking Minneapolis truckers, armed with clubs and lead pipes, rout police.

SUNDAY

23

(B) "The Long Goodbye" film - L-4, WWSC. 6:30 and 9 pm, 75 cents.

KRAB - Mountain Women - music and readings about Appalachian women. 8 pm.

1946 - Nationwide railroad strike broken by threat to call out federal troops.

WEDNESDAY

26

(B) Womansound - a women's radio show with a lesbian/feminist perspective. KUGS 89.3 fm, 4 - 5 pm.

(S) The Women Artist Group, important meeting, 7:30 pm at the home of Constance Miller-Engelsberg, 2720 17th Ave.S.

(B) "Anna Karenina" film at Fairhaven Aud. 6:30, 9 and 11. 50 cents.

1937 - 100,000 workers in coal mines and steel companies strike in 7 states.

FRIDAY

28

(S) Maggie Unrue in concert for the Women's Coffee Coven at Capitol Hill Methodist Church, 128 16th E. and E.John. Also introducing Sala Wyman. Women only \$2 at the door. Info - 324-2818.

(S) Pleasant deSpain, storyteller, 8 pm at Bathhouse Theatre, 7312 West Green Lake Drive North.

(B) COM/PLEX - media conference starts at Fairhaven College. Today through May 31. see community news for more info.

SATURDAY

29

(S) Pleasant deSpain, storyteller, see yesterday.

SUNDAY

30

(S) Bicycle Sunday - Lake Washington Blvd. will be reserved for bicyclists between 10 am and 5 pm. The route extends from Mt. Baker Park south to Seward Park.

1937 - Memorial Day Massacre - 10 steel strikers killed and dozens wounded as they picket Republic Steel, Chicago.

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Future

May 28 - 31 - Com/plex Media Conference at Fairhaven College. For details, contact the Vocations for Social Change office, Fairhaven.

June 3 - 5: "Sexuality and the Substance Abuse Worker." An intensive workshop for people involved in counseling drug and alcohol abuses. For info: David Lewis, Stone-wall Human Growth Center, 1808 18th Ave. Seattle 98122, 324-8280.

June 18 - 20: Ovulation Method Teacher Training Workshop at Deception Pass State Park (see community news for details)

July 3 - 10: Planning Symposium for World Game Workshop. Multi-media, lectures and discussion introducing design and planning concepts and methodologies. Write: The World Game, Box 2016, New Haven, Ct. 06520

July 11 - 31 World Game Workshop. Theme: to assemble a comprehensive, step by step plan of alternative energy policies and strategies. Write World Game for info.

Bellingham music

FAST EDDIE'S
Thursday, May 13 - 15: Sky Boys \$1, Gabriel Gladstar
Wednesday nights - open mike
Music 12 noon - 2 pm everyday

THE TAVERN
Friday, May 14, 15 - Disco on Wheel
Friday, May 21, 22 -

PETE'S
Wednesdays & Sundays - live jazz

MOMA SUNDAYS
Friday nites at 8pm. (see calendar)

Seattle music

BOMBAY BICYCLE SHOP
Wednesday, May 12 - 15 - Chebere (Latin jazz)
Wednesday, May 19 - 22 - Papaya (Latin jazz)
Sunday, May 23 - Benefit for CHAOS (Seattle Jazz Society, 8:30 pm)

INSIDE PASSAGE
Monday, May 10, 17, 24 - Shirley Jackson
Tuesday, May 11, 18 - Gypsy Gyppo String Band
Wednesday, May 12, 19 - Sloe & Coming
Thursday, May 13, 20 - Okey Doke String Band
Friday, May 14 - Tall Timber
Saturday, May 15 - Irish American String Band
Sunday, May 16, 23 - Apple Blossom String Band
Friday, May 21 - Traveling in Concert
Saturday, May 22 - South Fork Blue Grass

COFFEE COVEN
Maggie Unruh - May 28

PIONEER BANQUE
Monday, May 10 - 13 - Jazz Messengers
Friday, May 14 - 16 - Gill Scott Herron, Brian Jackson & Midnight Band
Monday, May 17 - 22 - Bill Evans
Monday, May 24 - 29 - Betty Carter

VICTOR'S
Friday, Saturday - Bill Smith Quartet, \$2, 682-8224

THE VICTROLA
Friday - Sunday - Little Bill Blues, \$1

THE G-NOTE
Wednesday, May 12 - Sat. - Lance Romance, \$1.50
Wednesday, May 19 - Sat. - Swingland Express, \$2.50.

CENTURY
Friday, May 14, 15 - Wet Paint and the Painter Sisters.
Monday Night Blues - Tom McFarland

On Going Exhibits

(S) Photographs by Ansel Adams and Richard Avedon and art works by Dustin Washington. May 13 - June 13 at the Seattle Art Museum.

(S) Judy Chicago/Lloyd Hamrol art work and photos. and/or gallery, 1525 10th Ave. May 13 - 30, 11 - 6 daily.

(S) Series of one week exhibition by Northwest photographers. May 13 - July 19. Seattle Art Museum.

(S) "Fire, Earth, and Water: Sculpture from the Lawd Collection of Mesoamerican Art". April 22 - June 27, Seattle Art Museum, Volunteer Park.

Regular Meetings

MONDAYS

(B) Well Adult Clinic for Senior Citizens FREE at Senior Activity Center. Sign up in advance
(B) NWP mailing party at 1 pm when the new issue arrives from the printer. Help get the paper out to our subscribers. It's fun! 1000 Harris Ave. second floor.
(B) City Council meets on first and third Mondays (except 5 Monday months, then it's second and fourth), City Hall, 8 pm.
(B) Whatcom County Commissioners each Monday and Thursday, 8:30 am til 4:30 pm., County Courthouse
(B) NOW meets 4th Monday of each month at the YWCA
(S) Seattle City Council-weekly 2 pm. 1101 Municipal Building (live on KRAB-FM 107.7)

TUESDAYS

(S) Lesbian Health Collective 7pm, Fremont Women's Clinic
(B) 3rd Tuesdays-Whatcom County Planning Commission, courthouse

WEDNESDAYS

(B) 2nd Wed. each month: Mt. Baker Beekeepers Assoc. meets 7:30pm in the Public Library
(S) Children's Circle-new co-op day care for the Phinney Ridge area, located over Phinney St. Co-op. Call 632-8095 for info.
(B) Food Co-op weekly meeting at noon at the store, 1000 Harris, everyone welcome
(B) City Land Use Commission-3rd Wednesday, 8pm, City Hall.

THURSDAYS

(S) Women Out Now Prison Project holds meetings on third Thursdays, 325-6498
(S) Radical Women meeting each week, 7:30 pm, at 3815 5th Ave NE
(B) Free Dental Clinic, 6-9 pm, at B'ham Technical School, 3028 Lindbergh Ave.
(B) Group organizing a new free school meets every Thursday in the lower lobby of Fairhaven College, 7pm.
(B) County Commissioners-see Monday
(B) Bellingham Community School meeting, every Thursday, 7 pm, Fairhaven College, lower lobby.
(B) BEEC - regular mtg. 6:30 pm Rm. 11 1000 Harris

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Connexions

PRISONERS CORRESPONDENCE

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Roy C. Gentry
142 - 676
London, Ohio 43140

Larry A. Crappes
144317
P.O.Box 69
London, Ohio 43140

Rubin Fletcher
Box 100
Somers, Conn. 06071

Wallace L. Rhodes
Box 1000
Marion, Illinois 62959

HOUSING

Housemate wanted; large house with big yard on the north side. Approx. \$60 per month rent and utilities. 2119 I St. 734-2824

We have a small house near Lake Padden. One room is available for summer and fall with a possibility for continuation into the winter months. If interested, contact Leonard or Dave at 4320-B Samish Way (come by around supper time), or call 733-8646. I (Leonard) can also be reached at the Co-op on Mondays from 10 to 1. ALSO, any folks in the B'ham area that will be working with the Forest Service in Darrington, Wa. this summer, please get in touch with me. Possibly we could rent a house, share meals, etc. Contact Leonard, same as above.

Feminist person for collective household wanted. Call 734-4937.

Recently employed man with considerable household junk and a neurotic cat seeks to share house with men and/or women of the vegetarian, Marxist/Leninist persuasion. If curious, leave message at Passage Office for J. Wilkerson.

I am looking for a place to live by June 1. I need at least two rooms, one to sleep and one for massage and polarity treatments, plus the use of kitchen and bathroom. Am open to a variety of situation. This space is needed in SEATTLE - either to share or a place to rent on my own. Call Barbara at 632-2255.

Looking for a quiet, comfortable, inexpensive summer abode with non-smokers, near St. Luke's, beginning mid-June. Call Linda at 733-2819.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BIRTH CENTER ORGANIZING - There is a group of people in Bellingham working to get together a birth center. The purpose of this center will be to offer prenatal education and to bring about an awareness of the birth process. Thus far the work involved has been feeling out how much support and demand there is in the community for this center. There is still lots of work to be done if this is going to happen. On May 17 at 8 pm there will be a meeting at Fairhaven College in the bottom of Dorm 2. This meeting is for everyone at all interested in seeing a birth center happen in B'ham.

The Bellingham FOOD CO-OP needs someone to type a mimeograph stencil. Earn your three hours at home. Contact Gene on Mondays or Wednesday mornings.

Watch for details on a SUMMER SOLSTICE celebration for the Bellingham community.

A. or C. Wick - we met in 1971, through mutual friend Michael Ellis. I live in Seattle now, and would like to hear from you. Barbara C. 632-2255.

Women's Coffee Coven is holding an audition for singers, dancers, musicians, magicians, actors, comedians, on Sat. June 19, 3 - 6 pm at Pilgrim Congregational Church, 509 10th Ave. E. (10th and Republican) Seattle. For info contact Women's Coffee Coven, PO Box 5104, Seattle 98105.

The Anti-Circumcision League of America is accepting donations to further its work. Send \$1 to Anti-Circumcision League of America, Box ACLA, 1000 Harris, Bellingham, Wa. 98225 for full details.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

RURAL COMMUNITIES CONFERENCE - August 12-26 at Ananda Cooperative Village, Nevada City, California. Fee: \$22 per person, limited attendance of 40 people. Some topics: group identity, goals and cohesion - legal and economic organization; taxes, land ownership; government; how we organize for decision-making; spirituality - in the individual and the group. Registrations should be addressed to: Rural Communities Conference, c/o Alpha Farm, PO Box 465, Mapleton, Or. 97453.

We're an ongoing communal experiment in egalitarianism, feminism, open relationships, communal childrearing and joy. We're two years old, have 230 acres, and want to connect with others interested in joining us. Please write for more information. Aloe Community, Rt. 1, Box 100, Cedar Grove, North Carolina 27231.

Aloe, an egalitarian community, is sponsoring two Walden Two Experiences in cooperation, communal living and decision-making this summer. The dates are June 1-11 and August 11-22. For information write spring and Pi, Aloe Community, Rt 1, Box 100, Cedar Grove, NC 27231 or call 919-732-4323

For your arc and gas welding needs, see the beautiful lady welder at 913 Mason St. 733-1596.

I have tickets for two to the Ashland Shakespeare Festival. Four plays in four days June 18-21. Henry VI, Comedy of Errors, and two others - \$50. call Rod-734-2824.

BRCII, VISNUPRIYA ACARYA will speak on the relevance on Spirituality and Social Change. She is presently organizing women within the spiritual movement. This will be a beautiful opportunity to come together, uniting our strength, hashing over our questions. All are welcome. YWCA, May 17 8 pm. For info call 733-0938. (She is a teacher of Ananda Marga Meditation, will give initiations and consultations to those interested.)

LET'S CELEBRATE SPRING!! A spiritual festival with joyous music and song. Bring your instruments, your heart, Thurs. evening 6 pm at Fairhaven Park. Light potluck, also, if it rains, we will use the lodge. Sponsored by Ananda Marga - Let us move together! 733-0938 for details.

The **BELLINGHAM FARMERS MARKET** is going to happen! Grand Ave. parking lot, across from the Unemployment office, every Saturday, July through October, Beginning July 3.

Plant your garden with the market in mind or plan your summer shopping to include Saturdays at the Farmers Market. There will be a \$2 daily rental fee to defray operating costs. We still need spring scales, hoses, and a canopy or parachute (or anything else that might provide shade in an open parking lot.) Anyone with ideas or materials, leave a message for Barb in the Herbs and Spices box at the Community Food Co-op.

The **PEOPLE'S BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION** is offering \$25,000 in cash to you if you can provide us with concrete information that leads directly to the arrest, prosecution, conviction and imprisonment of a chief executive officer of one of America's Fortune 500 corporations for criminal activity relating to corporate operations. This offer is being mailed to over 10,000 secretaries serving major corporate executives across the country. In addition, this week we have made the same offer of \$25,000 in cash to some 13,000 journalists.

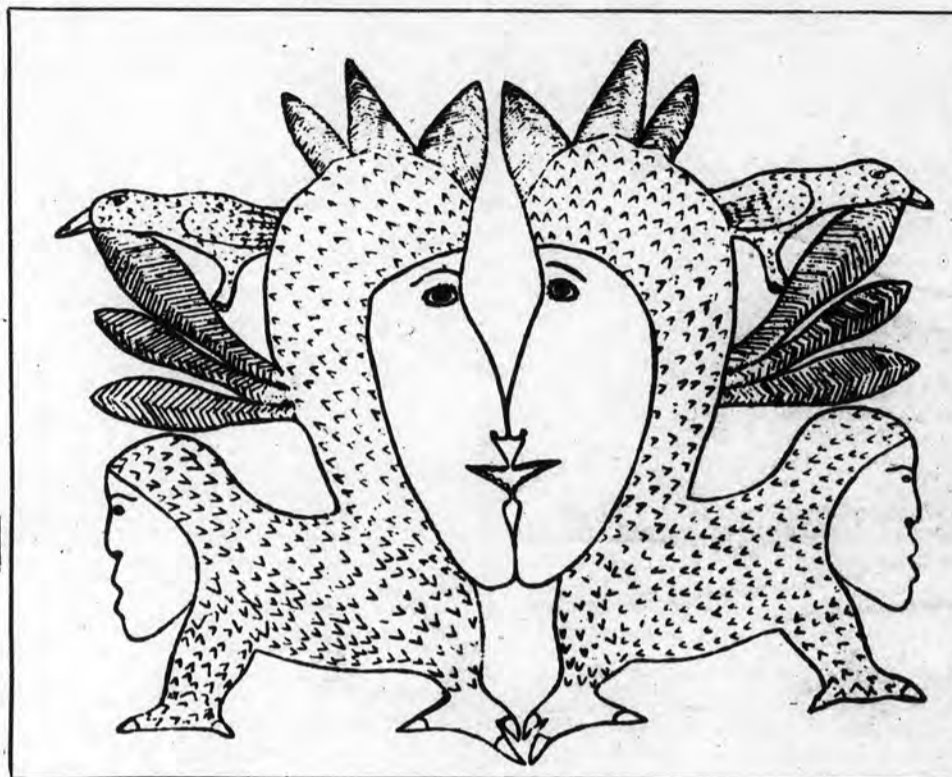
This offer will extend through July 4, 1976.

For more info write to P.B.C., 1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, 202-833-9121.

Ten Highest Paid Men in America:
Michael Bergerac, pres. of Revlon - \$1,595,000

Harold Geneen chairman of ITT - \$789,000
J. Kenneth Jamieson, EXXON - \$677,000
William Laporte, American Home Products - \$600,000

Rawleigh Warner Jr., Mobil Oil - \$596,000
William Paley, CBS - \$588,000
Leonard Goldenson, ABC - \$582,000
Maurice Granville, Texaco - \$579,000
Charles Pilled Jr., Goodyear - \$564,000
Meshulam Riklis, Rapid-American - \$545,000



RIDES


I need a ride to the Healer's Conference in Chelan from May 13 - 16. Call me, Ruth, at 734-7146.

Ride wanted - to San Diego. When are you going? Can share gas and driving. Arlene, 734-4386, 1004 24th St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AS OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 19 ALL REPORTS for paralytic shellfish poisoning (red tide) on Whatcom County beaches are well within normal limits.

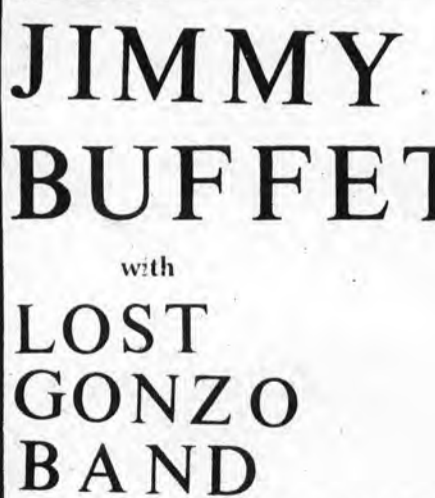
To the beautiful dancer who'd like a looser neck. Call and leave a message for Dickie at Phinney Co-op, 633-2354.



JERRY JEFF WALKER

with

CORAL REEFER BAND



JIMMY BUFFETT

with

LOST GONZO BAND

at the Mount Baker Theatre, Sunday, May 23.

Doors open at 7 pm. tickets \$5 in advance; \$6 day of show
tickets available at Fairhaven Books, Mt. Baker Theatre (nights)
sponsored by Budget Tapes & Records a double-tee event

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