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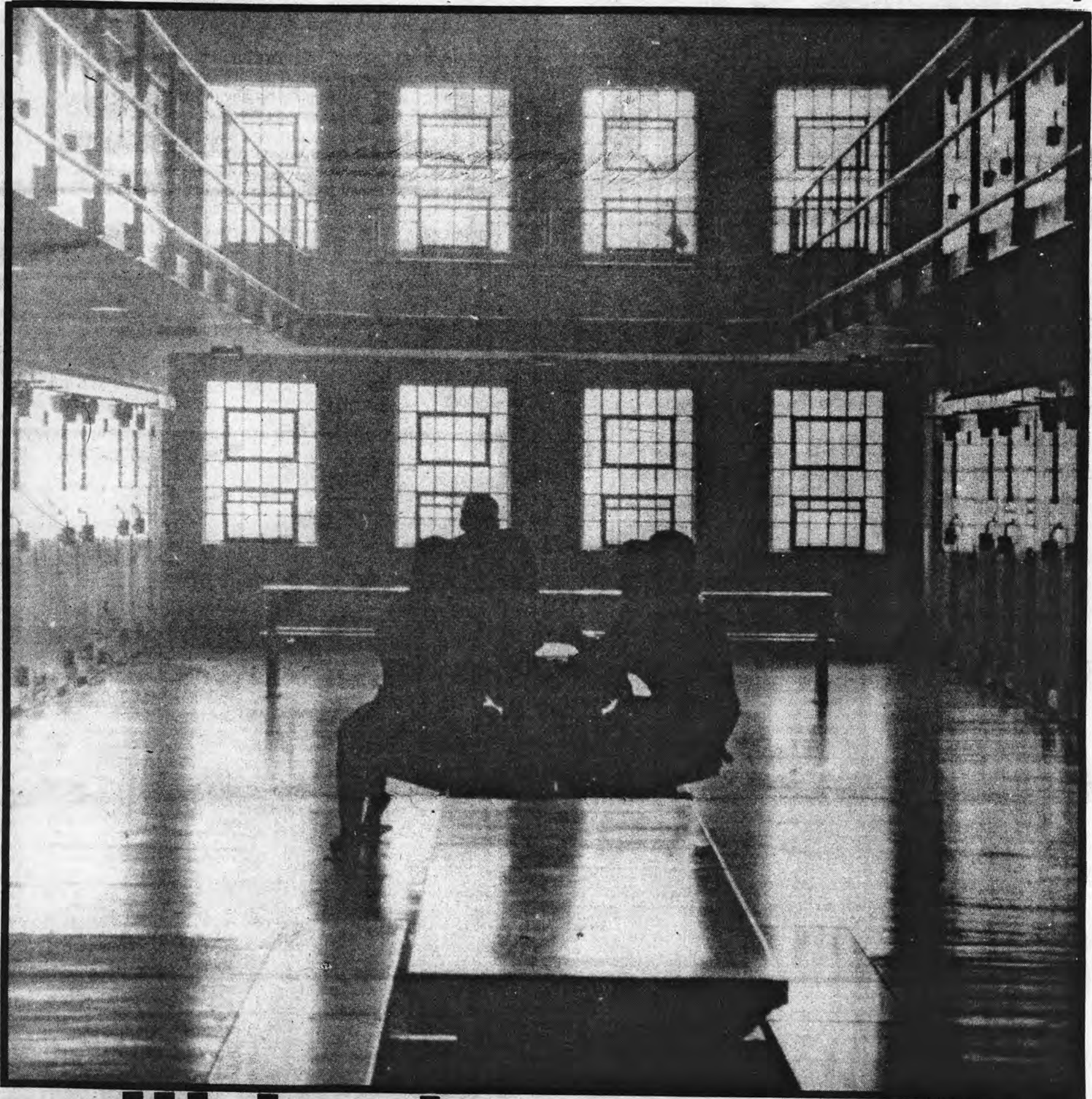
Was Mark Cook Framed?

**Lesbian Mothers: fight
for child custody**

**Seattle Nurses On Strike: more at stake
than money**

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cellblock censorship

The enclosed publications, "Northwest Passage Newspaper", was mailed to the below inmates of this institution:
.... It was determined that this publication ... was not in the best interests of the discipline, good order and security of the institution; therefore these items are being returned as unacceptable for delivery

M. R. Hogan, Warden, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta



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The NORTHWEST PASSAGE is an independent radical journal published in Bellingham by Seattle and Bellingham collectives every other Monday except from June to Sept., when it is published every three weeks. Offices are located at 1000 Harris, Bellingham, Wn. 98225 (733-9672). Northwest Passage Inc. Second Class Postage paid at Bellingham, Wn. 98225. The Seattle office is located at 1412 East Thomas, 323-3673.

Bellingham meetings are open to all and held each Wed. at 4pm. in the office, unless otherwise posted. * Persons interested in Seattle meetings should call 323-3673. Deadline for Aug. 8th issue is Thurs. July 29, P.O. Box 105 S. Bellingham Station or 1412 E. Thomas, Seattle, 98122. All manuscripts welcome—typed and double-spaced

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Cover Photo from Corrections Magazine

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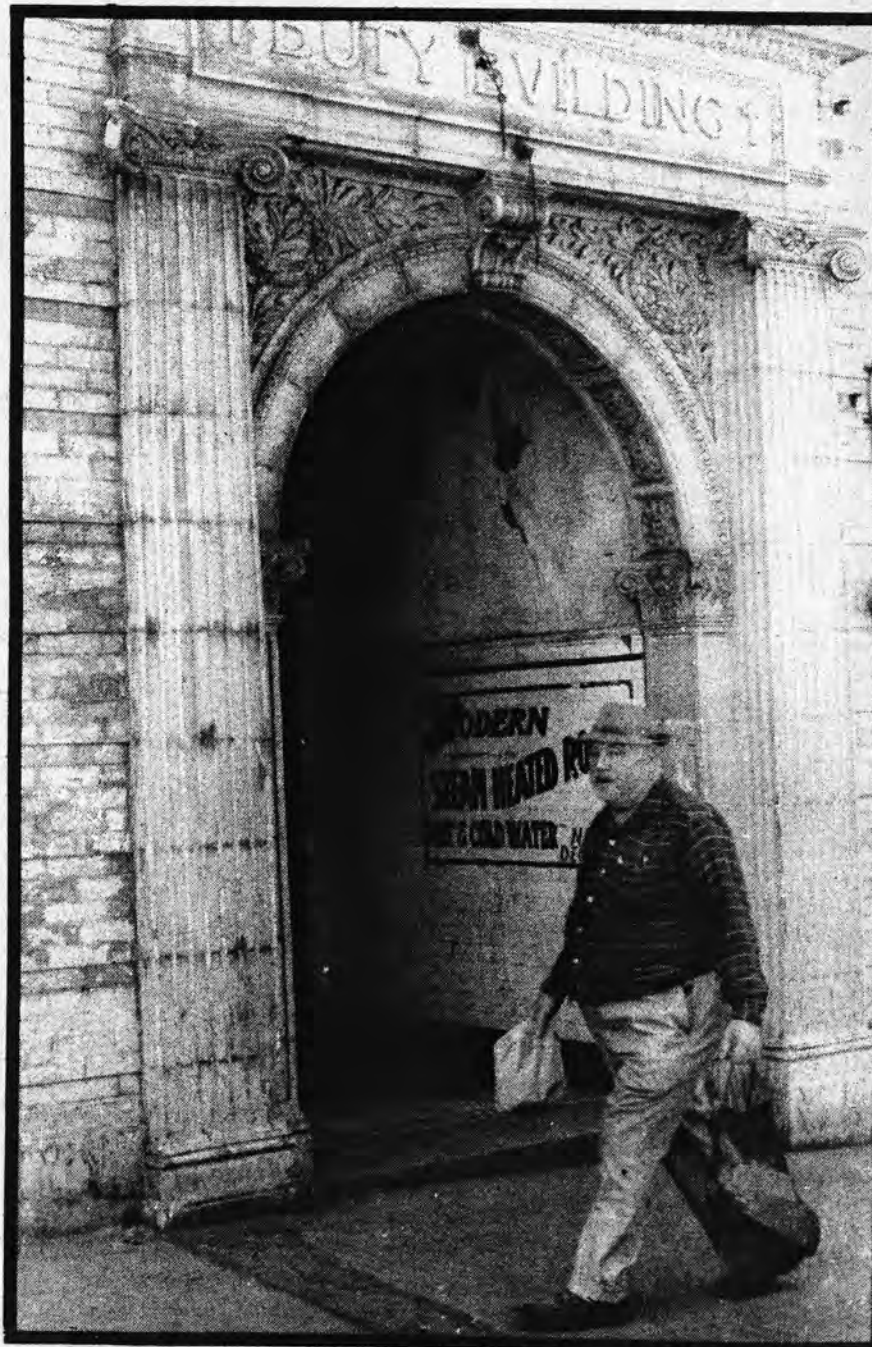
* Potluck at 1000 E. Maple B'ham., 4pm. Wed., July 21st.

Staff Comments

The Forum on Armed Struggle/Terrorism has sparked the hottest debate from our readers since the legendary Passage debate over two years ago on the subject of Monogamy. Does this represent progress? Perhaps. In any case, there is no doubt that it will be 'a continuing dialogue' because already we have received more letters than we can print on the topic, including a response from Ed Mead, which will be in the next issue (Aug. 9th). We thank all those who have contributed their thoughts to the paper. We only wish that this amount of enthusiasm and input could be generated around other topics as well, as we would like to see the Passage used as a vehicle for theoretical dialogue among people active in social change.

I am happy to announce that the Third Annual Northwest Passage Women's Issue is coming up the issue after next, (not Aug. 9, but Aug. 30th). The deadline for articles art work, photography, poems, short stories, etc. will be Aug. 20th. This is our rare opportunity to work together as women, hopefully to make the product a reflection of our vision. All women are welcome! Those of us on the regular staff will need all the help we can get from interested women in the community, both in Seattle and Bellingham. Bellingham women who want to work on it are invited to come to the Passage office, 1000 Harris (2nd floor) on Monday, July 26th at 5pm. In Seattle call either Michelle at 329-1695, or Karin at 634-0276.

Eileen Kirkpatrick



Idaho Hotel, International District, Seattle. photo by Rob Griffin



hang in there

Folks,

The May 24-June 7 issue was very good, I thought (disregard my typographical errors). As usual it agitated me, stirred up my discontent and disgust with the way this country and most of the world operates. I am very hopeful and at the same time discouraged. I see progress towards gaining rights, increased awareness, etc., but the oh-so-powerful sexist, racist, ageist, corrupt capitalist oppressive government and society remains incredibly strong. It saddens me and maddens me. All this energy I get from being pissed off I'm trying to channel somewhere productive...

Ironically enough I missed a chance to use some of it by being informed too late of the meeting in Seattle to prepare 'counter celebrate.' My issue of NWP didn't arrive till June 6. Consequently I also missed out on seeing Judy Chicago's exhibit.

Now, I'm wondering a few things: first when is the paper printed in relation to the dates on front? What is the usual procedure for mailing out subscriptions? And 3, when was the issue I'm referring to mailed? See, maybe it was held up after you mailed it.

What else? I think the Passage is a good paper. I appreciate everyone's energies that put it together and support it. It makes otherwise uneasily accessible information more accessible. I would suggest that every chance you have to print something where energy is needed to further the cause, print it. I know of so many dissatisfied people, fed up people who want to do something but find it difficult to have much effect alone. (Myself included, but I try. I'm in a stage of thinking/planning right now, trying to get a few things clear in my head and figuring a way to bring some unity to those around me I hear complaining.)

Hang in there, all of you, all of us. There IS hope—find it, grab on and fight.

—In solidarity,
Susan Whitson

(Editor's note: The paper is printed at 7 a.m. the Monday morning which is the first date on the cover. It goes to the Post Office either Monday afternoon or early Tuesday morning. The rest is up to the U.S. Government.

letters

snohomish critique

Dear Passage,

I just finished David Henderson's review of Tom Robbins' latest book—*Even Cowgirls Get the Blues*. I find myself angered and disappointed with Henderson's attitude.

The overall tone of the article seems to be one of sarcasm directed at Robbins' point. He claims Robbins has attempted to "exploit the women's movement." To that I would say that in my reading career I have never heard a book about women that was so insightful, openly sexual and enjoyable. Readers note: We have a man claiming that Robbins is exploiting women. This lady doesn't see it that way.

Henderson points out that "Reverend Robbins" doesn't "know anymore about it than the rest of us," referring to various topics Robbins deals with. Maybe so, but I see a person who got it together to write a book about something he wanted to—and naturally expounded his own beliefs in it. Isn't that what it's about? Robbins certainly isn't the first to get personal ideas in print. What makes him more wrong or right than any who came before or will come after? That's not worth arguing over or even pointing out.

Henderson seems to base much of his argument against Robbins and his book on two quotes from the book.

One last thought. It's still not clear in my mind why we have a book that is basically about women, written by a man and reviewed, no less, by a man. I hope women and men alike reading this will read the book and judge for themselves.

A Snohomish Lady

pipeline safety

Dear People,

In the May issue of the *Passage* there is an article by Jim McMahan, "Pipeline Takes Toll in Lives," in which he uses sensational language and misleading statistics to say what this one sentence of his sums up; "These (oil) companies evidently plan to get their pipeline built over the bodies of hundreds of dead workers." His article gives a far from correct impression of conditions for workers on the Alyeska Oil pipeline contract.

To support his claims of "tremendous carnage—the toll in workers' lives," Jim discounts Alyeska's statistic of 12 project related fatalities among 10,000 workers in the first year of work, and claims there were at least 40. He points out that Alyeska's definition of 'project related' is narrow, but he doesn't mention that as the definition of 'project related' widens, the total numbers of workers becomes greater. 40 may be the number of fatalities if you include supply, transport of materials, oil drilling and related activities. The total number of workers involved may be 40,000. 12 fatalities out of 10,000 pipeline construction workers? Or 40 out of 40,000 pipeline and related workers. Either way the statistics don't look so bad, especially considering the long hours, 70 to 90 hours a week, and sometimes extreme weather conditions encountered by workers. During the 18 months I have worked on the pipeline there have been three fatalities in section 4 which includes 1/5 of the pipeline project as Alyeska defines it. We workers know by word of mouth if one of us is killed or badly injured.

Long time pipeline workers say they have never seen a project with safer conditions. Atmosphere is an important part of safety. Jim couldn't be more wrong when he says we work in a "wartime atmosphere." This is a cost plus contract which means the more spent, the more the contractor makes. It seems like contractors even use safety as an excuse to spend more and take longer. When it is cold enough for frostbite to be a danger, we are reminded to use warm up shacks which are provided. Safety meetings are held weekly on company time. Trucks and equipment are equipped with bothersome backup alarms. Formen are required to pass first aid courses. Every vehicle is equipped with a fire extinguisher and first aid kit. Helicopters and aircraft are always available to fly injured people to the nearest hospital. The three fatalities in section 4 were results of the carelessness and the bad judgment of the victims.

Jim discounts as propaganda reports of happy pipeliners eating steak and lobster and making thousands. Those reports are true. Construction workers have probably never had better conditions, or better pay.

P.S. I like the *Passage* because I can read about things I would otherwise not learn about and because it presents a non-establishment point of view. I like especially articles like those on Spain, Mexico, and Chile. And the coverage of UFW and other union news. I think it unfortunate, however, that I find rhetoric, sensationalism, sloganism and otherwise meaningless emotive language. Articles like Jim's and others—I recall turn off many readers, obscure valuable information and hurt credibility. I mean to be positive when I suggest you try to edit out such propaganda devices. I commend you for, as volunteers, putting out such a fine newspaper.

From the arctic circle,
Construction Worker
Christopher Grannis



thanks

Dear Spring,

Thanks so much for sending me the article you wrote in the *Northwest Passage*—I thought that it was terrific.

In sisterhood,
Judy Chicago

The Passage, The Prison

REPORT ON

On June 15, Warden M.R. Hogan decided that the *Northwest Passage* was "unacceptable for delivery" to the inmates of the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta because it "advocates the formation of prisoner unions and was determined not to be in the best interest of the discipline, good order and security of the institution." Three copies of the *Passage* (May 10-24 issue) that were to be received by prisoners were returned and the NWP was given 15 days to appeal Hogan's decision, a process which has been initiated in conjunction with the Seattle and Atlanta offices of the ACLU.

Such censorship, which is neither surprising nor unusual (NWP was denied delivery at the same prison in 1973) must be confronted as part of the general fabric of abuse that has been highlighted by the Attica explosion, the killing of George Jackson, and other dramatic incidents. Free access to media outlets by prisoners and *vice versa* breaks down some of the isolation that allows prison authorities to deny human dignity under the guise of rehabilitation and good discipline. It is also less easy to demoralize and isolate prisoners who know that they have the support of a substantial community outside of the penitentiary walls. The fact that secrecy, censorship, and public indifference are the natural accompaniments of other forms of abuse is as true in the Federal Bureau of Prisons as it has been in the CIA and in the election antics of Richard Nixon.

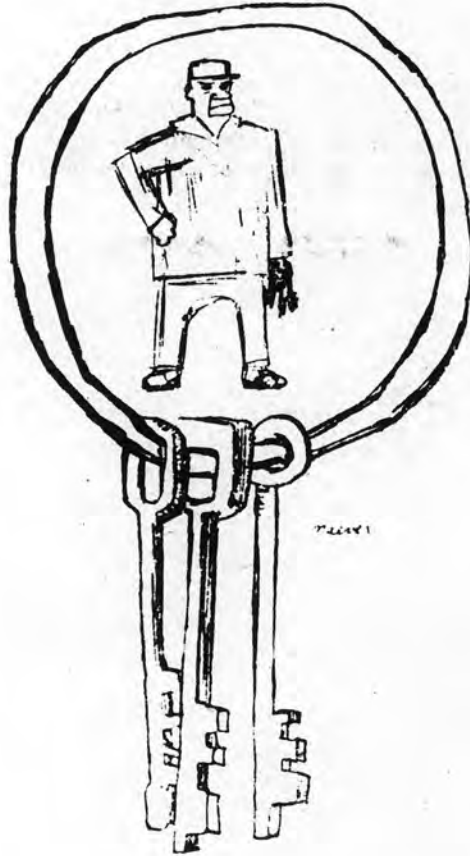
It was, however, not clear from Hogan's letter why the prison administration chose this particular time to stop delivery of the *Passage* or why it should single out the issue of prisoner unions even though there was no specific mention of such unions in the entire edition. It was apparent that something was brewing in Atlanta, but we couldn't be sure what it was.

Letters from two Atlanta prisoners which arrived at the NWP office soon after Hogan's notice helped to clarify the situation. Thomas Reed and George Blue pointed out that Atlanta is presently the site of a concerted crackdown on politically active inmates. Not only are prisoners denied the freedom to read an alternative viewpoint; a variety of disciplinary tools and vague charges such as "forming a subversive group" or "leading or participating in disruptive activity" are being used to oppose efforts to form a political association and study groups that could help prisoners to better understand their social condition and what might be done about it.

These letters revealed a couple of striking--and possibly revealing--coincidences. One of the inmates (Victor Bono) who should have received the *Passage* was mentioned by both Blue and Reed as one of the prisoners who were put into segregation through the action of May 18. Perhaps Hogan thought that Bono might discover through the *Passage* that he does not stand alone?

There was also a quite unusual delay in the letter from George Blue (President of the Atlanta National Prisoners Association). His letter--dated by him on May 31 and stamped by the prison on June 1--did not arrive at the NWP until July 1, one month after it was supposedly sent out of the prison mailroom. In fact, it was not received until eleven days after Hogan decided to disallow delivery of the newspaper. Perhaps there is a connection between Blue's letter and the decision to label the *Passage* as unacceptable? Or perhaps there was fear that in publishing the letter the NWP might inform other Atlanta inmates of events that the warden would prefer to hide?

The importance of prisoner unions and other forms of in-prison organizations is that they counter the powerlessness and atomization that is enforced by prison life.



The lesson of such groups as the United Prisoners Union and the Prisoners Union is that democratic, collective representation of prisoners is a possibility. The attack upon the National Prisoners Association shows that federal prison authorities at Atlanta think otherwise and that will attempt to isolate and punish prisoners who try to collectively clarify and protect their political and economic rights. Like labor unions of the 19th century, prisoners have not yet won the right to find--and use--their collective voice.

Dostoyevsky observed, after four years imprisonment in Siberia as a political criminal and four more years in involuntary service in the czar's army, that "The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons." His statement certainly applies to the United States. Despite the ideals of freedom of speech and association which we hear so much about in this Bicentennial year, a look inside our nation's prisons shows that the theory of liberal democracy and the way that it works are two very different things. The letters by Blue and Reed show us something that we should have already known, that the guarantees of civil liberty and equality have little meaning in a context that has been defined by oppression.

It is easy to talk the rhetoric of radicalism, especially for those of us on the "outside" where there is no immediate danger from spouting anti-capitalism. It is difficult to build a practical critique of present-day capitalism and the institutions that uphold it. That the NPA has been able to link socialism to a "cure for the prisons" is significant. Even more so is their ability to develop an organization among prisoners which will apply these ideas through discussion, study and various other ways.

The NPA needs and deserves our support.

Jay Klokker
-northwest passage

June 15, 1976

Northwest Passage Newspaper
P.O. Box 105
Bellingham Station
Bellingham, Washington 98225

Gentlemen:

The enclosed publications, "Northwest Passage Newspaper", were mailed to the below inmates of this institution:

BONO, Victor G., Register Number 01710
CANCASCI, Charles M. Register Number 31393-138
OWENS, William, Register Number 75467-158

It was determined that this publication advocates the formation of prisoner unions and was determined not to be in the best interest of the discipline, good order and security of the institution; therefore these items are being returned as unacceptable for delivery to inmates of this institution.

If you do not concur in our decision, you may write to the Director, Southeast Region, US Bureau of Prisons, 3500 Greenbriar Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia, 30331. You must appeal within 15 days of the above date if so desired.

Sincerely,

M.R. HOGAN
Warden

Encls: a/s

and Censorship

CRACKDOWN AT ATLANTA

Dear Comrades and Friends

I'm a prisoner, one of many thousands who struggle for existence within the belly of the monster. Hidden from public scrutiny the keepers of these dehumanizing dungeons perpetuate campaigns of harassment, torture and murder which go uncontested and unnoticed by the general public. Presently the fascist keepers here at Atlanta Federal Penitentiary are in the midst of just such a campaign.

At midnight May 18, 1976, an armed task force of some fifty guards viciously attacked myself and ten others while we lay asleep in our cells. We were all herded into segregation (the hole) under the guise of an alleged investigation. Subsequently we were told we constitute threats to the orderly running of the institution, given disciplinary reports (charges), tried and found guilty or "conduct which disrupts", then sentenced to indefinite confinement in segregation. To this day we have yet to be informed of what is meant by conduct which disrupts or on what foundation the charge is based.

Each of us have a history of political activity throughout both state and federal prisons. We believe we were thrown in hole solely because of our political beliefs and for pursuing those beliefs through study and discussion. The fabricated charge serves merely as a blanket for repression, a means to an end.

Since being in the hole we've been subjected to repeated attacks by racist guards. Our mail is often confiscated and destroyed, we've been refused visitors, much needed medical treatment, and we live in constant fear of being maimed or possibly murdered by these fascist beast.

Thus far the sufferings to which we plead have been treated with indifference by the "left" media. Perhaps our plight is not sensational enough to warrant assistance. What do we have to do? Take hostages? Die in a fire? What?

If you could but print this scant note we'd be greatly appreciative and we appeal to its readers to write letters of protest demanding our release.

thomas reed
--u.s. penitentiary, atlanta



LNS

Government Move to Crush National Prisoners Association at the US Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

On May 18, 1976, George E. Blue, President and Larry A. Myers, Chief of Staff of the N.P.A. were routed from their beds at midnight by at least fifty guards and taken to the Hole. Charge? Encouraging a group demonstration by attempting to organize a subversive group; unauthorized use of the mail.



The conduct report read as follows: "On May 4th George E. Blue and Larry A. Myers mailed letters to various officials implying that the National Prisoners Association Inc had the approval of the Atlanta officials. Blue and Myers are attempting to organize the inmates by various means. Example...(Motto...Educate, Organize, Agitate) and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. They attempt to have subversive materials mail to them." The disciplinary committee found them guilty as charged and ordered disciplinary transfer and segregation.

The National Prisoners Asso. is charter by the state of Georgia and have an Advisory Board of outside people, notably William Kunstler, Faye Bellamy, Judge Justin Ravitz, Brooks S. Franklin, Pete Zastrow, Rodolfo Gonzales, Walter Collins, Marla Watson, Barnone Collective, Midnight Special News, Tom Gardner, Prairie Fire Prison Project, Vickie Adams, Burning Spear News. And is an affiliate of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression.

The N.P.A. had begun to do some positive work in as much as they had linked Socialism as the Cure for Prisons. People throughout the world had begun to hear about the N.P.A., their goals, aims, etc. This action by the officials is a direct violation of the prisoner's First Amendment right. They do have a right to organize.

The prison officials had become disturb by the fact the Blue and Myers have done a lot of legal work for the prisoners. And they are on the verge of winning a suit concerning censorship and the Freedom of Information Act. These brothers have refused to be bribed by the prison officials in any manner.

To further harass these prisoners, they, along with seven others were given another report charging them as follows: "On May 18, 1976 the named individual was removed from the population, having been identified by various staff as a leader or prime suspect in furthering the disruption outlined in the grievance petition. The past behavior plus other material in the Central File indicate a propensity for leading of participating in disrupted activity by this individual."

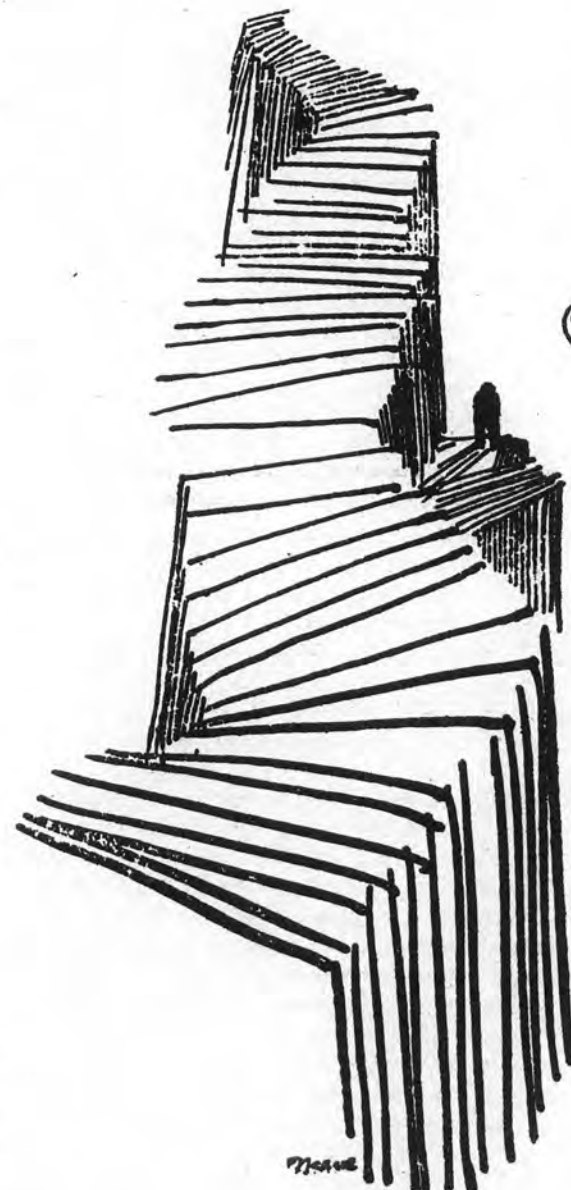
Strange, but these nine prisoners are the most political aware prisoners in Atlanta. They have continually spoken out against the injustice of the prison/social system. It is a strong feeling among the other prisoners that the prison officials set this disruption idea up as a means to remove these prisoners from the main compound.

Strange that just a few days before this happened the N.P.A. had just filed a petition for recognition of the N.P.A. with the Bureau of Prisons and all wardens. Also the court had jsut ordered the caseworker that wrote Blue's report to place some visitors on his visiting list. In the case of Myers the one who signed his report had attempted to have him transferred on several occassion only to be stopped by the court or other higher official.

The names of the other seven prisoners are: Victor Bono-0170-135, Bill Bagley-33981, Ajary Rob-

The names of the other seven prisoners are: Victor Bono-0170-135, Bill Bagley-33981-136, Ajary Roberts-87282-132, Veronza Bowers-35316-136, Thomas Reed-97929-131, Carlos Montoya-30576-138, Van C. Parker-97164-131, Larry A. Myers-83134-158, George E. Blue, 27559-138. These prisoners need letters of support. These letters will let the keepers know that these prisoners are not alone. We also urge everyone to write a strong letter protesting this frame-up: Norman Carlson, Director, U.S. Prisons, 320 First St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20534. Send a copy of the same to Marvin Hogan, Warden, U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., 30315. Any other support will be appreciated Without your help these prisoners will be in segregation for a long time.

george e. blue
--national prisoners association
--u.s. penitentiary, atlanta



The courts aren't eating it:

Lesbian Mothers and

Lesbian mother. It's a phrase that confuses some and disgusts others. It is a gross contradiction that cuts deeply at our cultural fiber, the stuff nuclear families are made of. That is its greatest strength and its worst enemy. But the fact remains that Lesbian mothers do exist, as they always have-- approximately 1.5 million in this country today. And they are beginning to gather their strength and fight: as women, as Lesbians and as mothers. Aside from the personal struggles a Lesbian mother faces in this society with her own sexual and political identity, with her family, friends and co-workers, her most dramatic struggle is often played out in the courtroom, where she will most likely be deemed an "unfit mother" -- a conclusion based solely on the fact that she is a Lesbian.

Unlike (male) homosexuals, whose existence has at least been generally acknowledged, Lesbians have been granted a no-status position with regard to their sexuality. Since female sexuality has existed only in the context of male need and use, Lesbians have been a seldom discussed non-entity. Motherhood, on the other hand, has traditionally been placed on a pedestal--conditional, it appears from the reaction of the courts, on heterosexuality. Lesbian mothers then, with respect to a patriarchal and homophobic court system, are finding themselves in a threatening never-never land.

The Lesbian Mothers National Defense Fund was formed in Seattle two years ago in response to and in support of a growing number of Lesbians who were fighting openly for custody of their children. It began in a small room on Capital Hill with an idea and \$2. Other Lesbian mother groups had formed and folded, primarily because they centered their energies around the problems of child rearing--an important issue but not primary to the problems involved in custody battles. Given the somewhat diverse politics of the four founding women, it was decided that the group's effort would be concentrated in lending legal, moral and financial assistance to Lesbian mothers around the country, as opposed to providing rap group activities. The number of Lesbians working with the Defense Fund has fluctuated since its inception two years ago--it is apparent however that the need for this organization has not. LMNDF has approximately 300 members nationally and exists primarily on donations and subscriptions to its bimonthly newsletter, *Mom's Apple Pie*. This newsletter helps to keep the legal and other professional communities aware of the status of Lesbian mother custody cases and provides a means of communications between the Defense Fund and Lesbian mothers, particularly those who live in areas isolated from Lesbian or feminist support. LMNDF is a nonprofit corporation and has recently been granted a tax exempt status.

Today there are six women working on LMNDF issues. They do legal research, contact sympathetic and competent attorneys and put them in touch with Lesbian mothers. They gather information about supportive expert witnesses (doctors, psychiatrist, etc.) who can testify to the child's and/or mother's physical and mental health. They raise funds through benefits in the Seattle area and help Lesbian mothers and their supporters with their own money raising events in order to defray the enormous financial costs usually incurred in this type of custody dispute.

In addition to financial and legal assistance, LMNDF provides vital emotional support for Lesbian mothers. Such cases can drag on for years, causing immeasurable emotional strain to the mothers and their children. The case of two Washington women is not atypical. Nancy and Marilyn met each other and began doing business through a common interest in raising horses and cattle. They discovered suddenly that they had very deep feeling for one another and both filed for divorce in October of 1973. Knowing nothing about Lesbianism except through their own experience and feelings, they did not anticipate the reaction that was to follow. After separating from their husbands they lost their cattle, their horses and their rights to land. Nancy's house burned down the day of her temporary custody hearing and their cars were repeatedly sabotaged by sugar or sand poured into the gas tanks, slashed tires,

and cut brake lines. Nancy and Marilyn received a great deal of support from their small rural community and felt that such attacks were the specific actions of a few men in the vicinity.

Nancy eventually won custody of her three children. Marilyn temporarily lost custody but the eldest of her three minor daughters refused to live with the father and so was awarded to her in a final custody hearing. The two younger daughters ran away four times to be with their mother but at the next hearing the judge said he could not allow children to be placed in a home where the felony of sodomy was committed at least twice a week. The children again refused to stay with the father, were placed in a juvenile detention center and made wards of the state. At that time an older sister was granted temporary custody and the girls went to live with her.

At the final hearing in December of 1975, Marilyn lost her fight for permanent custody. The presiding judge was openly hostile in his description of Nancy's and Marilyn's relationship and stated in effect that he would not allow them to expose such a perverted lifestyle to the two girls. Nancy and Marilyn are now preparing an appeal on the basis that the judge was blatantly bigoted in his decision, which ignored mountains of evidence and expert testimony that Nancy and Marilyn can and are providing a loving, healthy atmosphere in which to raise children. Should they win the appeal on the basis that Lesbianism per se is not reason to deny a mother custody of her children, it will provide long needed, precedent setting case law in Washington state.

When a child is awarded to the state rather than to a parent who wants and loves the child, one finds it necessary to look more deeply than reason or law for such a determination. This is especially true when the parent is providing a secure, healthy home life and has the supportive testimony of doctors, psychiatrists, community workers and teachers. At the core of such judgements is homophobia, or the fear of homosexuality. This fear has its origins in the Judeo-Christian proscriptions against homosexuality which were instituted at a time when the survival of the Hebrew tribes was severely threatened. Because homosexual activity is not procreative, it was banned. At this point pragmatism gave way to emotionality. Ecclesiastical thought picked up this line of reasoning and it was eventually incorporated into English common law, the basis of American law today.

The guiding standard in any custody determination is the "best interests of the child." This standard is necessarily vague and so no pat formula exists for deciding which arrangement is indeed in the best interests of the child. Parental fitness is normally the most significant factor in making a determination and the sexual conduct of parents falls under this banner. Because Lesbianism is generally regarded as immoral, a mother's fitness is almost automatically denied on the basis of her sexual preference and is allowed to outweigh more important factors such as the quality of the care given, the stability of the environment, continuity in the living situation and the wishes of the child her/himself.



photo by judy calhoun

'Mom's Apple Pie'

There are several major reasons given by the courts for concluding that a mother's Lesbianism is sufficient to deem her an unfit parent. First, that she is a criminal. Unfortunately this is true in states where the laws making sodomy a felonious act have not been repealed; however, several states have already taken such statutes off the books, including Washington. Secondly, she is considered mentally ill, despite the fact that homosexuality is no longer regarded as a mental illness by a 1973 ruling of the American Psychiatric Association. Thirdly, it is felt that the child will suffer peer pressure as a result of the mother's lifestyle.

However, the same reasoning could be used to deny interracial couples from having children, or to deny custody to a Jewish parent. Moreover, it is usually the opinion of expert witnesses that so long as the home environment is loving, stable and open that a child will normally learn to cope with such prejudice. Lastly, the court fears that the child will become homosexual, despite the fact that there is no evidence that homosexuals raise homosexual children. Furthermore, most homosexuals have been raised by heterosexuals, a fact that easily slips the court's mind.

The issue of a child becoming homosexual in this context brings up another point: the contradiction implicit in the argument that it is alright to be Lesbian (the status of *being* homosexual is not a crime), that for a Lesbian to be a healthy, loving parent she must have a positive self-image regarding her sexuality, and at the same time she should be prepared to show the court tangible evidence that she is raising a guaranteed heterosexual.

It is generally felt that the healthiest environment for a child to grow in is one where warmth and affection are openly displayed. It is contrary then, to the best interests of a child, to be denied the opportunity to live with and be loved by a parent because of her sexual preference *per se*; or, in the case of conditional custody, to live in a home where the parent's affectional preferences are stifled by court orders that are blatantly homophobic in origin.

Asking a mother to feel good about her love relationships in order that she can be a healthy, self-respecting individual, *except in the presence of her children*, is somehow illogical. The price Lesbians and their children pay for these twists of mind handed down through a haze of sanctioned self-righteous homophobia, is tragic.

Joan Pitell
Seattle Bureau

The Lesbian Mothers National Defense Fund will continue to lend support to all Lesbians facing child custody disputes and needs the assistance of lawyers, expert witnesses or any groups or individuals who support their struggles. Inquiries, information and donations (which are tax deductible and *desperately* needed) should be sent to:

Lesbian Mothers National Defense Fund
2446 Lorentz Place North
Seattle, Washington 98109



photo by robin birdfeather Closet Children

LMNDF (the sisters and the thing itself)

Crazy-quilt, you were pieced together from a woman's need, are re-sewn and tearing apart, though never at the seams. The particular patterns that make you up make a distinct design: I keep seeing this. Your colors blend, fading into one another, bleeding. Your binding has been sucked and rubbed through, and your corners have all been chewed into a perfect roundness.

Yet I curl up in you. You are my way of keeping warm, touching the familiar. All your rents and wounds have not worn you out. All the sorrow shared has not made you sad. I am comforted.

You are sure. Stitched with heavy thread. Made strong with purpose, to last.

--M.A. Parker

We choose the life, divert from the ordinary, do our own thinking, do nothing that's expected, work at the singular life that makes us free, sweat. We teach our children this, and the importance of nutrition, strong muscles, good feelings; the importance of long underwear in the winter, jeans and boots, wool socks. Other little girls wear cotton dresses, nylon tights, have dimples, vaginitis. Other women are pretty, slender, flirtatious, wear bras, prefer to be with men.

We are warmed by women together, they are exposed to approaching competition, are taught to trust their sisters one best friend at a time, are taught even that is secondary, in the long run, live in a world of shaven legs, cosmetics and curls, perfume for every part of the (woman's) body. We wash usually smell like us.

As man rescues woman from impossible horrors, all possible disasters, and woman never rescues, do they wonder who will rescue us, their mothers, parents, friends? Man is both hero and villain, poet and majesty, good and evil, banker, grocer, truck driver, teacher, president, magician outside. Home, where women are all things, there are no men.

Will they believe in us, ever understand our deviation from the norm, the fear we generate, our struggle, or the dream, the great cause? When they read 'he' will they think 'me', when they read 'all men' will they think, say, scream 'all women, women too?' Or will the fact of our lives be something they don't talk about, the pride in our womaness a thing to be put up with, a harmless obsession.

Their life is a sounding bell with a steel door, a two-way mirror turned darkside out. To exist they modify, grow gills, become amphibious as frogs, womanlike.

--M.A. Parker

WOODY GUTHRIE - Dust Bowl Balladeer

"I am out to sing songs that will prove to you that this is your world, and that if it has hit you pretty hard and knocked you down for a dozen loops, no matter how hard it's run you down and rolled over you, no matter what color, what size you are, how you are built, I am out to sing the songs that make you take pride in yourself!"

Had Woody Guthrie written his songs about torrid love affairs and broken hearts, his name might well be part of the Bicentennial celebration-- along with the officially recognized songwriters such as John Philip Sousa and the noted stealer of slave songs, Stephen Foster.

But Guthrie, who wrote most of his songs in the 30's and 40's had that most fatal of flaws as far as mainstream chroniclers of American cultural history are concerned: a political message to his art. Woody Guthrie wrote about the dispossessed of his time: the dustbowl farmers, the hobo occupants of the "Hoovervilles", the Okie and Chicano migratory farm laborers, and the urban workers.

In addition-- and perhaps the chief reason for his relative obscurity-- Woody Guthrie was a Communist. (It may come as a surprise to some readers that the author of "This Land Is Your Land" was in 1940 a columnist for the newspaper he euphemistically called "The Sabbath Employee". It was the Sunday Worker, the weekend edition of the Communist Party, U.S.A. newspaper).

Guthrie was born in the oil boom town of Okemah, Oklahoma in 1912. Contrary to the impression created by the popular musical of the same name, the good citizens of Oklahoma at the time of his early childhood had the most widespread radical consciousness of any state in the Union-- no doubt the seeds of Guthrie's radicalism were sown during this period. Guthrie's childhood was one of periodic poverty, ending when he became a virtual orphan in his early teens. He supported himself by working in the oil towns of the Texas plains and traveling as a migratory worker in the summers.

Guthrie spent the early '30's in Pampa, Texas, working at a variety of occupations including playing in a Western swing band for parties and dances. In Pampa, he saw first hand the dislocation of small farmers in what became known as the Dust Bowl Era. Guthrie began writing songs about the experiences of these small farm families, as he watched them head out for the California fruit field in search of work.

Many of Guthrie's best songs come from this period in his life. John Steinbeck's prose ("Grapes of Wrath"), Dorothea Lange's photographs, and Woody Guthrie's songs stand as the most eloquent records of the massive upheaval that brought thousands of Guthrie's fellow "Okies" to the California migrant circuit.

In 1935, he joined the stream of displaced "Dust Bowl Refugees" to California. Guthrie described his experiences vividly in his 1943 autobiography, "Bound for Glory":

The further west you walk, the browner, hotter, stiller, and emptier the country gets. I met the hard-rock miners, old prospectors, desert rats, and whole swarms of hitchhikers and migratory workers, squatting with their little piles of belongings in the shade of the big signboards, out across the flat, hard-crust gravelly desert. Kids chasin' around in the blistering sun. The young folks in work pants, khaki and whipcord, slacks and cotton dresses, would gather around us and sing, too. But sometimes they'd stand real quiet and listen. I knew what they was thinkin' about.

Perhaps his best song about the Okie farm laborers was "Pastures of Plenty"-- which even today stands as a farm worker's anthem:



*I work in your orchards of peaches and prunes
Sleep on the ground in the light of your moon,
At the edge of your cities, you see us and then,
We come with the dust and we're gone with the wind.*

*California, Arizona, I made all your crops,
Then it's up north to Oregon to harvest your hops,
Every state in this union us migrants has been,
And we'll work in this fight, and we'll fight 'till we win.*

Guthrie first attracted widespread recognition when he began singing on Los Angeles radio stations in 1937. The Los Angeles area, where transplanted "Okies" abounded, provided a large audience for the dustbowl ballads and folksy yarns Guthrie spun over the airwaves. There he met the radical actor, Will Geer, who introduced him to several musicians, among them Pete Seeger. Seeger recalls his first impression of Guthrie:



He was a short wiry guy with a mop of curly hair under a cowboy hat. He'd stand with his guitar slung on his back, spinning out stories like Will Rogers, with a faint, wry grin. Then he'd hitch his guitar around and sing the longest long outlaw ballad you ever heard, or some Rabelaisian fantasy he'd concocted the day before and might never sing again.

In 1940, Guthrie was hired by the Bonneville Power Administration to write songs about the electrification and irrigation projects for a short time and came up with several dozen songs. One, "Roll On Columbia", my twelve year old brother informs me, is now being taught in the Seattle school system.

Seeger and Guthrie later joined with other musicians sympathetic to the Communist Party to form the Al-

manac Singers. Part-time Almanacs includes such folk music notables as Josh White, Sonny Terry, and Brownie McGhee.

In terms of reaching a mass audience, the Almanacs still rank as America's most successful radical cultural group. The Almanacs toured the country in the early Forties, singing mainly at C.I.O. union meetings and rallies. They sang for autoworkers in Detroit, half a dozen varieties of C.I.O. unionists in Chicago, Milwaukee and Denver, longshoremen in San Francisco, lumberjacks in Duluth, miners in Butte, and members of the Washington Commonwealth Federation in Seattle.

Returning to their home base in New York, the Almanacs recorded several albums of pro-union and "beat Hitler" songs. Several of Guthrie's best songs, including "Union Maid" and "The Sinking of the Reuben James" were featured on these albums. The Almanacs also were heard with some frequency over the radio; CBS featured the group on many of its programs about the war effort.

As the war intensified, the group was gradually lost to the Armed Services. Guthrie spent most of the war in the Merchant Marine.

Soon after returning, Guthrie began suffering dizzy spells, which grew increasing worse and slowed his song-writing output. His condition was diagnosed as Huntington's chorea, a congenital disease that slowly destroys the central nervous system. In 1952, Guthrie was hospitalized, permanently, it turned out. He died in a New Jersey hospital in 1967.

He lived to see his tradition carried on in a rebirth of political song-writing in the early Sixties, in the songs and singing of Bob Dylan, Tom Paxton, Judy Collins, Phil Ochs, Joan Baez, and others. Frequently called "Woody's children", by the media, they acknowledged their debt to him and often paid tribute by recording his songs.

The songs of his topical song-writing successors, however, are unlikely to have the staying power of Guthrie's. Guthrie had an amazing talent for stating complex ideas in a simple, straightforward fashion. As Pete Seeger has said of him, he had the "genius of simplicity". The following couplets, from his ballad about the outlaw, "Pretty Boy Floyd", illustrate this ability of Guthrie's. They contrast the illegal crime of the widespread foreclosure upon poor farmers by the very banks "Pretty Boy" robbed.

*As through this life you travel, you'll meet some funny men/
Some rob you with a six-gun, and some with a fountain pen./
As through this life you ramble, as through through this life you roam,
You'll never see an outlaw drive a family from their home.*

In addition, he had an admirable way of making political statements while avoiding the use of rhetoric. In his most famous song, he didn't lecture against the greedy, land-grabbing corporations-- he simply made the rather subversive statement that "this land is your land, this land was made for you and me."

Anecdotes about this "Marxian Will Rogers" abound, and many excerpts from his songs and prose bear quoting. Following are several which are particularly interesting. **continued on page 17**



Sick Of Hospital Working Conditions

Nurses On Strike

"The administration would like to be responsible for everything. We'd like to see that they're not. That's why we're here." So spoke Debbie Charron, a Swedish Hospital nurse on the picket lines of the first strike ever of registered nurses in the Seattle area.

Charron is one of approximately 2,000 nurses from 15 local hospitals participating in the strike, which began on the morning of Monday, July 12th. Struck hospitals are Auburn, Ballard, Burien, Harrison in Bremerton, Northgate, Northwest, Overlake, Providence, Riverton, Cabrini, Standring, Swedish, Seattle General, Virginia Mason and West Seattle General.

Key strike issues include increased control of staffing decisions, wage increases, job security and membership in the Washington State Nurses Association, the negotiating organization for the strikers, for nurses in all hospitals covered by the contract.

More than 75% of nurses in the struck hospitals currently belong to the WSNA, with the rest receiving the benefits of the association's bargaining efforts without contributing financial support.

Picketing nurses told the *Passage* they were preparing for a lengthy strike, many believing that the employers' organization, the Seattle Area Hospital Council (SAHC), has long been planning to force the strike. The WSNA had first presented its contract proposals on March 1; the Hospital Council waited until June 17th to make its first and "final" complete proposal. In subsequent negotiations, the Council refused to budge.

Marcia Seal, a strike co-ordinator for Providence Hospital nurses, told the *Passage* that the intentions of the SAHC have been evident for some time. "They've been planning for a strike," she alleged at "Strike Headquarters" for Providence, a crowded basement of a house about 100 yards from the hospital. "They've been telling the doctors, 'If you want to take a vacation, take it in July.'"

A look at the SAHC's stand on the main strike issues bears out Seal's skeptical view of the Council's "good faith" in the bargaining. On wages, for instance, the SAHC is asking the nurses to take a cut in real earnings. "They're offering 6%," said Virginia Mason nurse Mary Capps. "The cost of living is 7.2%."

The SAHC, apparently willing to place more faith in government policies aimed at controlling inflation than are the nurses, is also offering a 6% increase for the second and third years of the proposed contract—with no cost of living escalator clause.

In addition to their hard line on wages, the SAHC is moving to take away the existing job security clause, which allows the hospitals to fire only for "just cause." But as Mason's Mary Capps says "Nurses haven't had job protection until recently—and we're not about to give it up. That's a big reason nurses are out on the picket line."

The issue the strikers felt most strongly about, though, was the WSNA's demand for increased control over working conditions, particularly the staffing decisions. "The strike has a lot to do with staffing," says Providence's Seal. "The administration says that this area is not our expertise, but the nurses on the floor know what staffing is necessary."

Frequent understaffing has led to a deterioration of the quality of care nurses are able to give. Strike literature and picket signs have emphasized that victory on this issue will mean better conditions for patients as well as nurses. As Cabrini picketer Ann Greene put it, "We want to improve the kind of care we give—and since we're legally responsible for our care, we want more say." Providence striker Nancy Hirschman added, "I want to go home at night with a good conscience. When you are given an impossible load with impossible conditions, you can't go home with a good conscience."

Some of the worst staffing abuses occur at Swedish, where many of the picketers reported that they had been "double-shifted"—required to work 16 hours straight—or scheduled to work the swing shift from 3 to 11 and then come back for the day's shift at 7 the next morning. In addition, Swedish nurses often have their shifts rotated, moving back and forth between the day, swing and graveyard shifts. An ironic result is that nurses, their system thrown out of kilter, often suffer from ill health. Swedish's Jean Wilson described the effects of shift rotation: "It's bad for sleeping, bad for the body system, and bad for the family."

The registered nurses, who now receive initial wages of \$5.48 per hour, are moving to catch up with their predominantly male skilled counterparts in the industrial work force. Nurses' wages, the WSNA says, "have just paralleled the rise in the cost of living for more than ten years," despite requirements for increased skills.

"Nursing has become much more technical over the years," Joanna Boatman, the picket captain for Virginia Mason, told the *NWP*. "We're doing a lot of jobs formerly done by doctors." The WSNA is asking for an increase of 15% the first year, and 10% in each of the succeeding two years.

The attitude about the quality of their care which led the nurses to demand better staffing has caused problems for the strike as well. Nurses, though their pay scale resembles that of a skilled laborer more than lawyers or architects, are taught to think of themselves as professionals. As a result, said Joanna Boatman, a vice president of the King County Nurses Association in addition to her current duties as picket captain at Virginia Mason, the Association has encountered "a lot of resistance to the idea of striking. We're taught to put the patients first and ourselves last."

The administrators and doctors have tried to reinforce this concept in earlier attempts to dissuade nurses from striking (which at Swedish included a memo advising nurses of their right to scab). Wendy Drucker, a clerical worker at Swedish who refused to cross the picket lines, provided *The Passage* with a striking example of this phenomenon. The day before the strike, she said, one of the doctors gave "an impassioned sermon" to nurses on her floor.

"He told them, 'You are about to tarnish the image of a noble profession. Except for the missionaries out in the wild, nursing is the most noble of professions!'"

Drucker also gave the *Passage* an internal memo from the Director of Swedish Hospital aimed at squelching support for the strike among other hospital employees. The memo threatened disciplinary action against those honoring the picket lines. "During a strike, all employees are expected to report to work on their regularly assigned days and shifts," the memo read in part. "Pickets may appear at entrances and exits. This should present no problem for employees who are scheduled to work as adequate security will be available. Failure to report for work will be regarded as unexcused absence and will be dealt with accordingly."

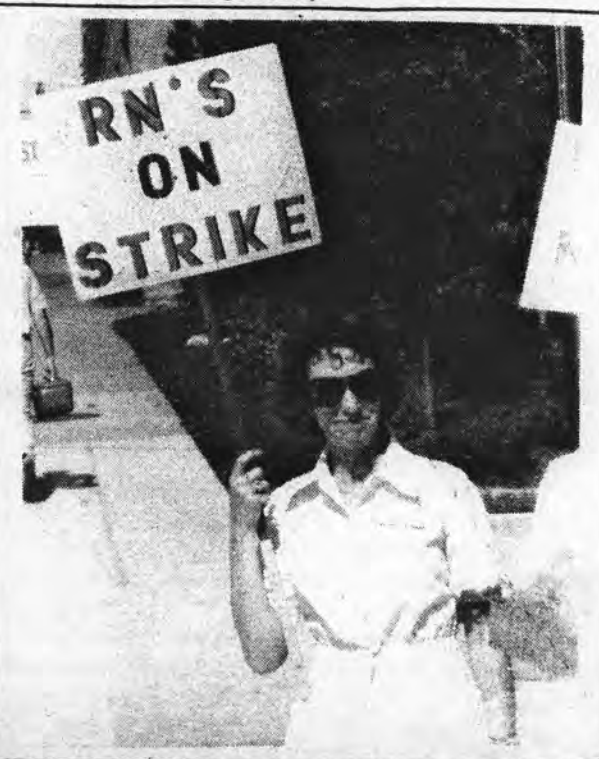
As a result of such intimidation, Drucker said, "Most workers are crossing the lines at Swedish." The administration has further made it known that it expects the other workers to do some of the jobs normally done by the registered nurses. However, Boatman said that generally "We've had fine support from other hospital workers, though they are under considerable pressure from the administration."

The Licensed Practical Nurses Association, to cite one example, notified its membership to refuse to do any work which they do not ordinarily do.

At the *NWP* deadline, five days after the strike began, both sides were holding firm and no negotiating sessions had been scheduled. Both sides appeared, as a hospital spokesperson put it, "dug in for the long haul."

—john brockhaus
nwp seattle bureau

Virginia Mason's Mary Capps (below):
"Nurses haven't had job protection until recently—and we're not about to give it up."



Does the State Conspire ?

the conviction of mark cook

Usually there's a crime and an investigation to see who committed it. In this case there was a crime and a suspect and an investigation to prove the guilt of the suspect.

—John Henry Brown
Chief Attorney,
Seattle-King County
Public Defender's Office

In the case of Mark Cook, convicted June 28 on three counts surrounding the George Jackson Brigade's attempted January 23 Tukwila bank robbery, the line between being set up and not getting a fair trial is hard to draw. During both the pre-trial investigation and the four-day trial, political persuasions bounced off and reinforced each other, raising the ever present question: Why Mark Cook?

"Mark Cook was the most dedicated, effective prison organizer in the state; he's black, and he's not afraid of them" was Bernice Funk's explanation. A member of his defense committee and a co-worker with Cook on the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Justice Committee studying paroles, she's known him for three years.

Both defense committee members and Mark Cook think he got less than a fair trial. It's not hard to understand why: the main witness against him was a heroin addict who received personal gain for his testimony, the key witness for the defense was not allowed to testify, two officers were taken off the case after they were unsuccessful in proving Cook's presence at the crimes, and eye witness identification was spurious and contradictory.

It was only two days after John Sherman escaped from custody March 10 at Harborview that Cook was picked up and charged as the "get-away" man in the January robbery. Sherman was being treated for a wound received while caught inside the bank with Ed Mead and Bruce Seidel, who was killed there. Two months after being charged in the robbery, Cook was also charged with aiding in Sherman's escape. He goes to trial in September for that charge, although he has repeatedly denied involvement with either the Brigade or the robbery.

Mead also denied that Cook was a member. In his trial testimony, calling Cook a "reformist who wants to work aboveground." Countering Mead's charge, Cook wrote in a letter to the defense committee the day after his conviction: "I will continue to work as hard, if not harder than ever, in changing 'prison.' Even in the face of having to live down Ed Mead's accusation of 'reformist.'"

Mark Cook's prison activism began while an inmate at Monroe State Reformatory, where he served on an inmate council. The 39-year-old Seattle native has spent 18 years of his life in confinement and knew of Sherman and Mead through his prison work. He had established ConVenton, a yearly meeting of ex-cons, after he got out on parole three years ago and is most interested in securing voting rights for prisoners. It was through ConVenton that he became involved with the Friends (AFSC).

Sherman and Mead, both ex-cons, worked on prisoners' unions and *Sunfighter*, a prison support newspaper. Produced as a court exhibit was a copy of that newspaper which listed Mark Cook as a "staff member"—the only established link between him and the Brigade members. Defense committee members, however, maintain that Cook's involvement with *Sunfighter* was minimal.

These political activities shed some light on

the confusing chain of events: which led to Cook's arrest on the bank charges and the two-month delay before being charged in the March 10 escape. In the letter Cook wrote June 29, he commented: "All of you may get the impressions that I don't believe I got a fair trial. I'll go a step further than that. I don't believe I was treated fairly as a suspect during both arrests."

The issue of fairness goes all the way back to the two government informants in the case, Suzanne LaBray and Autrey Sturgis. Sturgis, Cook's childhood friend and heroin addict, was the prosecution's main witness and testified that Cook had confided in him the details of the robbery.

It was revealed at the trial that shortly after Cook's arrest, Sturgis had visited public defender John Brown, who was then Cook's attorney. Brown testified that Sturgis told him that Cook was innocent and that he had heard there were two government informants, one of them his lover, La Bray, also a heroin addict. In court, Sturgis denied that he had proclaimed Cook's innocence in his meeting with Brown. He also denied becoming an informer until March 15, three days after Cook was arrested.

Whether or not Sturgis was, in fact, the second informant or whether he went to Brown with the fear that LaBray had turned against him is still uncertain. Defense counsel Bob Czeisler told the *NWP* that his conversations with LaBray led him to believe that her testimony would have cleared up these muddled facts. He says she would have testified that before Cook's arrest she'd been approached to be an informant and offered money if she could produce a conviction, that she too was a heroin addict.

Her testimony would eventually have shown "the improbability that the events were as Sturgis portrayed, i.e., that Cook would have spilled the beans to two known heroin addicts and two people known to be informants," says Czeisler. But Federal District Court Judge Donald Voorhees would not allow her as a defense witness because he said Czeisler would attack her credibility. Part of the defense's appeal will be based on the ruling regarding LaBray's testimony.

The case of the two police officers who were investigating the Harborview escape also corroborates Cook's beliefs about the pre-trial treatment. Officer Strunk testified that he and an Officer Whalen "thought we were" in charge of the case but were dismissed when they could not get eye witness identification of Cook. They had showed photos of Cook and another suspect to Police Officer Virgil Johnson, who was wounded in the escape. Johnson originally said the other suspect was definitely the man who shot him, not Cook. In May, however, the investigation of the other suspect was mysteriously dropped and Cook was identified by Johnson and charged in the escape. Strunk testified that he didn't think Cook was involved in the escape.

The situation of Officer Whalen is even more curious. He could not be located to testify, but Sturgis identified him as the government agent who approached him before the robbery, "indirectly" offering \$20,000 for information which would lead to the conviction of persons involved in the bombings claimed by the Brigade, placing Sturgis' initial conversations with the government at an earlier date.

The trial itself raises many questions about the validity of some standard judicial and police procedures and how they can be manipulated for the verdict desired. Eye witness testimony, paid informants, government harassment and intimidation are all legal procedures which served to put Mark Cook back be-



Mark Cook in 1972, without beard

hind bars.

Four persons gave eye witness testimony, two regarding the robbery and two regarding the escape. Although Cook was not being tried for the escape, one of his charges was "conspiracy" to rob banks and evidence surrounding the escape was thus admissible.

The conflicting eye witness stories attest to the difficulties in remembering minute details during times of trauma and the possibilities of racism entering identifications.

The two robbery eye witnesses, Doug Flouiatte and Jack Stockham, contradicted each other on minor details—such as which side of the getaway car the driver was on while firing. In addition, Flouiatte never made a positive identification of Cook, and Stockham, a former policeman, changed his story repeatedly. Stockham was coincidentally never "available" for interrogation by defense counsel prior to the trial.

Furthermore, according to Janis Lien, AFSC and defense committee member who is studying irregularities in the trial, "The way they identified Mark was not a fair and impartial use of photos and lineups." It is another link in the chain of the pre-trial investigations which indicate that Cook was treated unfairly, to say the least.

She explained that the witnesses were given a series of seven photos, which included Cook's pictures, as is the usual procedure in making identifications before line-ups. None could identify him. A few weeks later, they were given another series with Cook's the only picture duplicated. The process continued, which



A recent photo of Mark Cook, courtesy of the Defense Committee and Sandra Hastings. Those wishing to support Mark Cook, financially or otherwise, may contact the Defense Committee: c/o Paine, 123 Dorffell Drive E., Seattle, Wa. 98112

Lien called "an obvious way of biasing eye witnesses."

At least one of the witnesses, Ernestine Sanders, never identified him until she was given a single color photo of Cook by federal agents and asked if he was the man she saw. This picture was "lost" and couldn't be produced at the trial. Lien also commented that Sanders' testimony had many contradictions.

The black Harborview employee had said she noticed and was attracted to the person aiding Sherman's escape because he posed as a black doctor, an oddity at Harborview. She also said that she was not attracted to men with beards and that this man did not have a beard.

In both the robbery and the escape, the suspect was said by eye witnesses to be clean shaven and without glasses. Cook wears glasses and has a full beard. An ophthalmologist testified that he could see only a short distance without his glasses.

What is further jarring about the eye witness testimony is what Funk called the "increasing certainty" of the witnesses. The prime illustration of this phenomenon was the wounded Officer Johnson, who only saw the man who shot him for 3 seconds yet changed his story to finger Cook.

Although the eye witnesses proved quite valuable to the prosecution, its mainstay was the testimony of Sturgis, also an ex-con who had participated with Cook in robberies before. He gave a lengthy account of the Tukwila bank robbery which he said Cook had described to him. However, the defense noted that the information which he revealed could just as easily have been obtained from a communique from the Brigade distributed through Left Bank Books shortly after the robbery. Czeisler believes that LaBray's testimony could further discredit Sturgis' story by possibly showing that he received this information from her.

The use of informants in itself is an ugly procedure; when they are heroin addicts, poor people, ex-cons or other vulnerable persons, it becomes even more despicable. But in this case, the court refused to rule on Sturgis as an informant.

"Here you have a case of a man doing in his best friend," said Funk. The reasons for Sturgis' behavior will never be known, for he is now in the government's "Witness Protection Program." Which means he's being given a new job, home, even a new name.

The use of government intimidation and harassment, both in and out of the courtroom, is yet another procedure commonly used against blacks and political activists of all kinds. Funk said Treasury agents visited her at her job at Monroe and added that the FBI visited Cook's lover, Sandra Hastings, 15 minutes before she was to testify in his defense, asking "Where is John Sherman?" Prosecuting attorney Jack Meyerson also visited the AFSC office, asking questions about Cook for which he later was forced to apologize in court, due to defense objections.

Another form of government harassment was the prosecution misconduct during the trial, on which grounds Czeisler repeatedly demanded a mistrial. "Meyerson deliberately asked questions which were improper after the court made rulings against them," said Czeisler. "He tried, through questioning, to inject that Cook tried to change his appearance. There was no evidence to support this."

Meyerson insinuated that Cook had taken a razor to his hair to remove a white patch which Sanders testified she saw, that he was wearing contact lenses. He went so far as to ask Cook's supervisor at Pivot, a training center for ex-cons, if it was true that Cook was fired for threatening him with a pair of scissors, which the supervisor flatly denied.

"Even though these things are stricken from the record," Funk said, "You can't strike them from the minds of the jurors."

And so, after four days of confusing, contradictory and circumstantial evidence, and four hours of debate, the all-white jury* returned a guilty verdict on Mark Cook. He was sent back to solitary confinement and is being held in the King County Jail in lieu of \$200,000 bail. Cook now awaits sentencing July 23 for the charges of: attempted bank robbery, bank robbery conspiracy and aiding the escape of another suspect in the attempted Tukwila bank hold-up.

Aside from his dedication to the prison movement and his involvement in the AFSC, one learns little about Mark Cook from the newspaper articles or from the trial. His has not become the cause celebre of the Left in Seattle; most of his supporters thus far have remained those who worked closely with him, many of them members of the American Friends Service Committee, a pacifist organization.

Although the government case against him is shaky and the prejudice and discrimination he has received far outweigh all other considerations, proving he was the victim of a set-up is another matter. Because his prior record of bank robberies would have been revealed through cross examination, Mark Cook could not testify in his own behalf without

further prejudicing the jury against him. So there was little way for either the jury or the general public to understand specifically how his politics differ from those of the Brigade. A news release from the Defense Committee contains a segment of a letter from Cook regarding his 12-year-old son which is perhaps the most insightful:

You know, I have tried to develop 'spiritual politics' in my son Marcus. We talked a lot about violence and guns, and he figured that wasn't the way people should live, even though he found he often couldn't avoid some fights at school. So our reasoning was--'guns aren't toys because guns are bad; then why should toys be guns?' He threw all his guns in the garbage two years ago and hasn't had one since, knowing that I won't prevent him from either buying one or prevent his playing with one. If he was an organizer I bet he would organize against the sale of toy guns--Bad Guns for Fun. It would probably be more successful than adults' weak attempts at gun control. Killing and hurting are the most perverse acts people can commit against each other, and toy weapons are a symbol of that perversity. We really teach our children young, huh?

—michelle celarier
nwp seattle bureau

*One of the jurors was a Safeway employee. Cook wrote, in his post-trial letter--"It is very hard to conceive that he was or is unaware of Safeway stores having been bombed four times, allegedly by the George Jackson Brigade. And that he could objectively have rendered a verdict exclusive of critical emotions when Meyerson flaunted the name of the Brigade before the jury in his closing arguments. That misconduct carried too much potential of inflaming that one juror whose subsequent personal deliberations may have tainted the whole jury."

Do It!

CONFIDENTIAL

And don't ask why...

The following names have been involved with prison reform groups and publications. It is known that persons with the State of Washington Adult Corrections (Parole and Prison Systems) have had contact with them. If there has been any contact with the following, contact S/A Smith (206) 442-4485, or FTS 4485 immediately.

Susan J. Cohen
Sue Marquess
Mark McDermott
Suzanne LaBray
Dale Bennett
Peter Simon
Carl Stromsness
Peter Friedmann
Catherine C. Jones
John Masterson
David Jozer
Jo Ann Sherman
Autrey Sturgis
Brenda Carter
Nancy Whitnack
Kathy Hubenet

Mark E. Cook
Edward Mead
Michael Steinlauf
John W. Sherman
Jerome Rosen
Elizabeth Rosen
Bruce Seidel
Rita Brown
Katie Mitchell
Austin Pearlman
Paul Zilsel
Maureen Groening
Roger Lippman
Peter Lippman
Michelle Winters

Please supply this office information of all contacts, reason contacted, period of contact and present location.

Central has asked us to provide it with information concerning the George Jackson Brigade. By 6-4-76 please provide me in writing with the following information:

1. Names of any of the above individuals whom you supervise and any pertinent information which you have on them.
2. Names of individuals on your caseload who have mentioned their involvement with the above people or whom you know to have such involvements.
3. Any other information you have about the above persons.

Since this is a confidential study please make sure that you do not discuss it or the above names outside the office. Thanks.

The PASSAGE obtained a copy of this memo which was circulated by the Probation and Parole Dept of DSHS (Department of Social and Health Services). Included on the list are those subpoenaed by the grand jury, as well as those involved in prison work.

July 4

Moving Out the Poor

"In this Bicentennial year, the redevelopment of Seattle's International District has meant the displacement of people with tourist attractions, culminating in the \$63 million 'Kingdome,'" Elaine Ko of the Union of Democratic Filipinos (KDP) told the crowd of about 300 at the July 4th Coalition's celebration/demonstration at Seward Park.

Few of the long day of speeches, skits and cultural presentations carried such immediate and local impact as did Ko's speech on the destruction of the International District.

She told the *NWP* after her speech that since 1960 the downtown central area has lost 52% of its inhabitants. In the International District, 50% of the housing has been destroyed since that time. Citing the year 1972 as one example, she explained that 750 residents were displaced without relocation.

Of the buildings that do remain, mostly hotels, they are "substandard."

Ko said that many of them have community toilets, no heat, no stoves, unlit hallways, cockroaches and are "smelly." In addition, few have elevators, so the elderly who mostly inhabit these hotels are forced to walk up many flights of stairs.

The Asian community has suffered greatly, for many of the residents originally were single Chinese men, who came to this country in search of work. Many could not bring their wives or remained single due to this country's miscegenation laws. Ko told of one "manong," the Filipino name for a beloved elder, who died in his Milwaukee Hotel room without anyone knowing about it for a few days.

Tenant organizing has become a prime political activity for the 1500 residents in the District, says Ko. The "International Housing Alliance" has succeeded in getting 200 new low income housing units after fighting with HUD (Dept. of Housing and Urban Development) for five years. And still, she says, most of the rehabilitation has



Tony Orange, from the Central Area School Council: "In this day of do-your own-thing nobody wants to do a thing for the people who are trying to maintain a decent standard of living." Photo by Lenore Norrgard

profited real estate developers, not community residents.

Ko emphasized that this is not just a race issue, and that under "commercialization—another name for redevelopment, they move poor people out, it doesn't matter what color they are."

The KDP was a main organizer of the July 4th activities in Seattle, along with Leftist Lezzies. Other groups included were Seattle Workers Brigade, NICH, (Non-Intervention in Chile), El Centro de la Raza, Venceremos, Hard Times and Native American Solidarity Committee.

Some of the day's other highlights included:

- A speech by Zoile Torres from the Puerto Rican Socialist Party
- Karate demonstrations by both the International District Youth Council and the Feminist Karate Union
- Tony Orange from the Central Area School Council's comment: "In this day of do-your-own thing, nobody wants to do a thing for the people who are trying to maintain a decent standard of living."
- Skits about lesbian mothers' court hassles, the grand juries and life under Senate Bill-1.
- N.P. Freihammer of the Gray Panthers speaking on the effects of social service cutbacks on the elderly
- A high spirited volleyball game which lasted for the duration of the day, and from which some people could not be drawn away to sing *La Internationale*, at the day's closing.

-free Northwest Passages

-michelle celarier
nwp seattle bureau

City Light To Pay Up

The women who sued Seattle City Light for sexual discrimination won their jobs back July 10, were awarded back pay from December, 1974 to the present and were given damages of \$1,000 each for "compensation for humiliation, embarrassment and loss of right to be free from discrimination."

The victory for the women and the Office of Women's Rights which handled the case came from a three-member citizens' panel who overturned a city hearing examiner's recommendation in June after the hearings in May.

Back wages will also be awarded to two additional women—Jennifer Gordon and Daisy Jones—who quit the electrical trainee program for women, part of an affirmative action plan by the utility.

Reinstated as electrical linemen helpers at City Light were: Angel Arrasmith, Teri Bach, Heidi Durham, Megan Cornish, Jody Olvera and Letha Anna Neal. The ruling also requires City Light within 6 months to admit the women into its apprenticeship program, the last step before becoming journeyman.

Still undecided is whether City Light will end up paying attorney Gene Moen's \$20,000 bill also.

-nwp seattle bureau

Kissinger Reservations Open

Henry Kissinger will be in Seattle Thursday, July 22, to deliver a luncheon speech at the Seattle Center Arena. Meal tickets will be \$12.

Space on the sidewalk will be available at no charge.

Kissinger is expected to sign Vietnam veterans' artificial limbs at a special autograph session after the meal.

-jack pfeifer

'Reprimand'

Charges (reported in the *NWP* June 7) made by Ed Mead and five other King County inmates that they had been subjected on May 16 to a "brutal mace attack by guards" were confirmed earlier this month. At least one guard was suspended for three days and "reprimanded" for his actions.

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International Youth District Council members at the July 4th Seward Park Celebration Photo by Lenore Norgaast.

Grand Jury Goings On

A motion to quash the subpoenas of the property confiscated after an "accidental" raid on an apartment where three Left Bank Collective members were found cleaning their guns after target practice last month will be continued this week in U.S. District Court.

The three—Wayne Parker, Helene Ellenbogen and Paul Zinsel—were all issued subpoenas by the grand jury the day after the raid but none of them have been called to testify. Their subpoenas are being held in limbo until the motion to quash has been decided by Judge Morrell Sharp. They also plan to file a civil suit against the Seattle Police Department, the Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco Department and the U.S. Attorney regarding the June 20 raid which uncovered guns, ammunition, radical literature and items police said could be bomb supplies.

The three have denied having bomb supplies and explained:

Numerous folks have expressed interest in why we owned and seized guns and literature. We have no intention of giving any information to the government which will aid them in their attempts to frame us now or in the future, and will not answer any questions about the specifics of our activities. If they want to spy on us and our friends, they will have to do their work the hard way.

The number of people associated

with Left Bank and subpoenaed before the grand jury investigating the George Jackson Brigade is now up to five—Brenda Carter and Michelle Whitnack are both previous members of the collective and friends of Po's, who was killed last fall in an attempted Safeway bombing. All have claimed his actions are unrelated to Brigade activities and point out the safety precautions which he took.

But the grand jury is undaunted in its attempts to make associations, although there has been a lull in grand jury activity since June 29th. Both Katie Mitchell and Michelle Whitnack expected contempt hearings then.

Now, it appears, the grand jury is trying to link Whitnack with the Brigade Laurelhurst City Light Station bombing and asked her to appear in a line-up. She was also instructed to provide handwriting samples and fingerprints. Due to a legal technicality—not specifically telling the grand jury but informing the U.S. Attorney that she would not comply with the orders—the contempt hearing was scheduled then not held. Since she does not intend to cooperate, after her next appearance a contempt hearing is likely.

As for Katie Mitchell, she expected a contempt hearing because she was refusing the court her fingerprints, although a set of her prints was available through the U.S. Post Office, where she'd worked before.

At the last moment, the U.S. Attorney announced that he had discovered the fingerprints on file with the post office, so no contempt hearing was necessary. Meanwhile, Mitchell has prepared herself to be sent to jail, her son was sent to San Francisco to stay with her mother, she packed up her belongings and said good-bye to friends.

At this time, it looks like both Mitchell and Carter may be called back in August, although there are no scheduled appearances.

Those interested in helping with the Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse should contact them at 411 Smith Tower, Seattle 98104, 622-5144.

—nwp seattle bureau

Seattle Nixes Nukes

Seattle has decided not to participate in the two new nuclear power plants which are going to be built in Satsop and Hanford. Council people Wayne Larkin, Jeannette Williams, and Tim Hill all voted in favor of committing City Light to the project. They sided with the utilities' argument that Seattle would need nuclear generated electrical power by 1990. The other council members basically felt as John Miller said, "We don't need it and it costs too much."

The key to Seattle's future energy needs now lies in beginning an aggressive conservation policy which will educate consumers, set building codes, and promote efficiency of energy use. To this end, the City Council passed two resolutions before they took the 1990 vote to express their intent on beginning such a policy. Council has stated that an Office of Energy Conservation will be established to oversee a Municipal Energy Conservation Policy. All city-owned buildings will be audited for how much energy they consume, the structural codes will be revised to promote energy efficient designs, the utility rates will also be revised so that the more energy one uses the more the user will have to pay per unit, and a citizen's task force will be formed to set up a program for applying new building codes for the whole city by 1978.

All of this activity means that the "energy issue" is not dead, but rather just growing into a new stage. Rather than fighting against something, it is now imperative that community groups take an active hand in designing some creative solutions.

The kinds of solutions that we can suggest should tie into other concerns like housing and employment. Housing rehabilitation and insulating go hand in hand. Up to 50% energy savings can be achieved when older homes are remodeled and insulated. It may be necessary to consider special state legislation which would allow City Light to use its bonding capacity to insure low interest loans for this kind of work.

We should also consider the possibilities that are open for employing either community people or contracting out to small firms to do the necessary work. If public bonding capacity can be used for rehabilitating our homes to conserve ener-

gy, then why can't we tap these sources for paying ourselves at the going wages to do the work? We should begin to think of the opportunities which a city wide energy conservation program could have on our immediate interests. The issue is not an abstract one, confined only to the discussions of engineers and environmental freaks. It's a basic issue which could lower utility bills and preserve our neighborhoods.

Nick Licate

'Voice of America': Not in the U.S.?

A Bothell man, with the assistance of the American Civil Liberties Union of Washington, has filed suit against the U.S. Information Agency alleging that the USIA is depriving the man of his constitutional rights.

Edwin Smith, represented by ACLU-Washington co-operating attorney Steven B. Frank, has attempted to gain scripts of Voice of America overseas radio transcripts are available to residents of foreign countries but by law cannot be provided to American citizens.

"While Congress was properly concerned with preventing a government-

owned radio station from propagandizing within the United States, this is a case of destroying freedom to save it," said Frank.

The complaint filed July 2 in the United States District Court in Seattle, charged that statutory restrictions on the USIA's dissemination of transcripts of radio broadcasts, as well as copies of its films, television tapes, magazines and other publications inside the United States violate the First Amendment.

The complaint seeks an injunction to prevent further attempts by the USIA to deny the material to Smith and other citizens who request it.

Left Bank Book Collective

Living in the Open by Marge Piercy
Education for Critical Consciousness by Freire

No One of Us is Smarter than All by Po
Latin American Revolutionary Poetry by Marquez
The Women's Gun Pamphlet
Chinese Papercuts

Sixteenth Round by Hurricane Carter

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want you to have

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OUT OF THE DARK INTO THE NIGHT

A Short Story

—by Scott Slaba



This is a story about taxi driving in Bellingham, based on my recent experience as a driver. I wrote it for the 'Passage' in the hope that I might draw a sketch of a different side of Bellingham. The nighttime street scene from the perspective of a cab driver. The story starts in my cab, in front of, well, anywhere:

"Twenty-one, to the Laube Hotel," comes the concrete voice over my CB radio.

Pick up the microphone, squeeze the little red button.

"Twenty-one," I acknowledge hoarsely.

Twenty-one. Donald Duck. What the fuck. Space out like a live tuna inside of a tin can. I'm driving a Don's taxi tonight. My customer will be happy because it's cheaper. Don's cabs are cheaper by ten cents a mile and by an initial ten cents on the meter.

"Hi, how are you doing," I say, putting on my cheery voice.

"Not so good. I just broke up with my boyfriend tonight, and we had a big fight."

"Where do you want to go? Flip on the meter. I think she needs some music. Turn on the radio. Paul McCartney singing about silly love songs. She spaces.

"Oh--," and a long dreamy look out the window toward Kentucky Fried Chicken, "I'm not sure. He lives down at the boat harbor. We could go there. I live on Samish drive." Pause.

"Yeah, let's go to Samish drive. I'll get some money there."

"Where would you like to go on Samish Drive?"

"1639."

Love isn't silly
Love isn't silly
Love isn't silly at allllll
I Love Youuuuuuu

"You wanta smoke some pot?"

"I'd love to, but you know I'm not supposed to. I am driving."

"He and I were down at Skip McDonalds and he started to put the make on me. Just like a stranger, like one of those monsters down there, the ass. I was so mad at him I told him just to beat it. Joe Cool, huh! He can go do that trip on some other chick, not on me. We've been good friends. What's your name?"

"Don."

"Hi Don. Did they hire you 'cause you're name was Don?"

"No, they hired me because they thought I was honest, amiable, intelligent enough to learn the loops but not too smart to rip them off, and because I knew the guy who hires. They're hurtin' for night drivers. They tell you when they hire you that there's real good money in it, but what they don't tell you is that you have to sell your ass to get it, and kiss ass to keep everyone happy. All in all though, it's just like any business: People start out with good intentions and poetic images and end up with hypertension and ulcers. Taxi driving appeals to a certain kind of mentality, someone who wants to be a part of the street scene but wants to take it or leave it. It's good raw material for poems and lonely images." I stop my reverie and look over at her. She hasn't been listening to anything I say, and turns to me.

"I get so angry whenever he goes into one of those bars with those stupid creeps he hangs around with. God! He turns into a vulture, and I'm his carrion. I'm sorry, you don't want to get into this." Pause Pause

"No, I like listening," I add quite genuinely.

"Fuck, it's just that I am so mad at him."

"What's your name?" I ask.

"Rita."

"Hi Rita, good to know you. Is this your house?"

"Yeah. Let's go in, I wanna get some dope. I think I need it."

"You know," I say, stumbling in the dark over what appears to be a cedar chest, "Men get like that. I get like that when I'm around men who are real macho..." I stop. Why do I always condemn myself to repeating the same mistakes, I think, then



graphics by connie williams

add, "...uh, I try to stay away from people who bring me down alot, but it's hard driving a taxi sometimes. It's just so much easier to grow when you're around people who are trying to grow in the same ways too."

"Yeah, why do men have to be so insensitive, Don? Terry and I have shared practically everything there is to share, and we know each other incredibly well."

"Where to now?" I ask, jumping back into the car. She doesn't answer as we head back Samish. On the radio is the Steve Miller Band. I tap my feet to the strangely provocative and appealing chorus:

Go on get the money and run
Oooo Lord,
Go on get the money and run

"I like the Steve Miller Band," I swoon. Down the road, back toward town, back past the brightly lit gas stations and colorful motels all sparkling in the clear Pacific Northwestern mountain air. The scene has changed. She is my friend. I am suddenly like her brother, the meter a noisy little tick in my mind, greedy little reminder of what has brought us together.

"Did you say where you wanted to go to, Rita?" I ask, and in my fantasy make a two-point landing as a crow on the topmost point of a windswept Douglas Fir.

"Oh, I'm sorry, let's go down to, uh, well, he could be at Fast Eddies. He said he was going down there. Or maybe the 'Shoe. Her voice glides out the window and seems to shroud St. Luke's in a heavy fog. She turns to me: "Let's go down there. To the boat harbor, OK?"

"Sure." The headlights force away the inky black night as we travel down a narrow little side street. Think, think, goes the meter.

Down at the boat harbor we walk out on one of the long docks in a feverish pace, past the expensive fat of the Bellingham rich.

"Just a minute!" Rita steps in an old fishing boat and disappears into a small cubicle that constitutes the cabin and emerges a minute later obviously deflated. "He's not here," she says sadly. Over head a seagull cries out against the night as the breeze slurps tiny wavelets hungrily against the sides of the boats.

"You know," I say as we walk back down the long dock, "I'm really sorry that your friend deserted you, Rita, but maybe if he treats you like that alot, he's using you to bolster his image."

Rita is walking, head down toward the car. Without looking up she answers. "You know, I'm beginning to think the same thing."

"Hey," comes a loud drunken voice out of the darkness of the Harbor House parking lot. "Hey buddy, you got a light? You got a light, man?" comes the voice, now closer.

Then from my right comes a scream: "Terry! Terry!" I look and see Rita running, arms open toward the drunken approaching voice.

"Rita baby. How you doin sweetie," questions the drunken voice, now visibly linked with a tall slender male body, tottering under the influence.

"I've been lookin' all over fur ya doll. I thought you'd gone home with nuther dude or something." He laughs but I don't feel like laughing.

"I was worried sick," Rita half responds with a voice choked with emotion.

"How much do you owe the man, baby?"

"\$4.80," I answer.

"Here man" comes Terry waving a five-dollar bill at me.

"And here," adds Rita, digging into her purse and handing me a dollar bill. I notice that Terry is looking at me uncomfortably, and so does Rita, for she turns her back to me and I hear her whisper to Terry, "He's just a taxi driver, honey, just a stranger, don't worry."

"Thanks a lot," I say from my window as I drive off. I feel hurt and bought off and betrayed. I have just got to find a way to keep myself out of these things emotionally. Somehow I've gotta get a little tougher. Maybe I should do what the boss suggested, start-out suspicious and work into a low level superficiality. The last I see of them Rita and Terry are walking, arm in arm along the dock. I catch the faint smell of rotten fish in my nostrils as I lift the microphone to speak. "Twenty-one vacant for \$4.80 at Squalicum Harbor." Pause Pause Pause

"Twenty-one to the Flame," comes back the gruff military-like voice.

I sure was an ass to think I could be these people's friends. It's a business transaction plain and simple. One seemingly meaningful but in actuality meaningless encounter after another. And me, naive enough to believe that taxi driving could be a community service, that I might institute some kind of even miniscule change. I'd have to work a thousand years at this job to get any meaningful relationships from anyone. I can see it now: "Gee Harry, I've been haulin' you out of the 'Shoe now for a thousand years. What'd you get loaded on tonight? Scotch on the rocks you say? Tell me about it, Harry. Oh yeah? First of the month splurge ch. To the liquor store? Sure Harry. Let's see, that's \$1.80. 50 cents tip! Thanks alot Harry! See you next Wednesday Harry, and remember the Surgeon General says that booze kills. OK. So long. Are you sure you can make it Harry? Harry? Harry! Wake up Harry! Twenty-one to base. I think there's something wrong with Harry. He's got blood running out of his mouth and I can't seem to get a reading on his heart. Better get an ambulance out here. What! No I can't just roll him out! I think he's really done it this time. No I said, he's got blood running out of his mouth and he doesn't seem to be breathing. I don't care if you've got another trip at Lincoln Square, I'm not going to just push him out of the car. If you won't send an ambulance out here then I'm heading to St. Luke's..."

Oh my goodness! Here in front of me, emerging out of my fantasy, is a man, maybe 40, leaning on the open door of my cab, dripping big dark globs of blood and pus onto my car seat from a six-inch swollen gash on his head, speaking to me in a sluggish, blurred Texan accent. I see that his fingers are riddled with small gashes that look like they could have come from a lawn mower blade, all oozing little drops of blood. I catch a tiny sparkle from one of the little gashes that looks like glass.

"Hey baby take me to St. Luke's. OK baby?"

"Jesus man, what happened?"

"Niggers. I got in a fight wi' em."

"Blacks you mean," I demand. The cut on his head is ghastly and beneath the long thick slash I can see cranial bone. I hope he doesn't mess up my seat too much.

"I call 'em niggers baby. Niggers, you know?" He leans toward me waving a skinny bloody finger in my direction and waits for my response. If I say the wrong thing he's apt to punch me out, but he's probably weak from loss of blood, and besides, I'm bigger than he is, so I retort in a tone of mock irony,

"That can't be it man. I mean just 'cause he's black..."

Amazingly he responds. "Oh no baby, that weren't it baby, he tripped me up that's all, so I bashed his fucking skull. He just happen to be nigger, just happen to be nigger that's all baby."

"Well, how did you get that gash in your skull?"

"He kicked me down on the ground and stepped on my head, then he called his big nigger buddy in and he kicked me in the face and hands. Those big nigger dudes busted me up baby, they busted me up."

Good for them, I think, and then see my Presbyterian minister, Reverend Orr, standing in front of the darkened chapel pulpit waving a graven finger at me, but I just smile back at him and say,

"You know what I think man?"

"What?"

"I think you had it coming. Although I think fighting is stupid and senseless in itself, I bet those blacks felt good when they got thru with you."

The kind of attitude you represent is dangerous to any oppressed people, and I think every time you see a black person from now on you ought to touch that big long scar that you're gonna carry for the rest of your life, and think about the foot of the man who gave it to you." By this time I am shaking with fear, and I take a long nervous drag on my cigarette as we pull into the St. Luke's Emergency Ward Entrance.

"I would have busted 'em again if I could have," he says thickly, looking from his bloody fingers to me, then back to his bloody fingers.

"I suppose you would," I say coldly. "I hope they get that hole sewed up in your head, that'll be one-sixty."

"Sure baby. Hey, remember, we're white baby, remember! You'll make it baby, you're all right. I'll call you back later."

"OK man," I holler to him as he walks toward the door. "Your money is as good as anybody else's." I look at my seat and see that it is all bloody.

"Twenty-one vacant at St. Luke's hospital for \$1.60. Pause Pause Pause

"Twenty-one, go to the Arctic Circle and pick me up one bounty burger, an order of fries and a strawberry malt."

I wipe the last traces of blood from my seat and head for Arctic Circle, stopping off at Rawls for an ice cream cone. The two people working there tonight are talkative and friendly and I like the atmosphere.

"How's it going tonight?", they ask almost in unison.

I think of the blood smeared dry on my front seat and take a lick of my cone. It is strawberry. I like strawberry. The banana tastes artificial.

"Well, I just dropped off a guy with a six-inch gash on his head who got beat up down at the Flame."

"What happened to him!" they ask, and I see three or four heads turn my way.

"Oh, I don't know," I say enjoying the attention, "but I think it was a racial hassle. The guy was really frustrating." I see they are still interested so I take another lick and, "Let's see, other than that, I've been accused of thievery which I did not commit. I don't cheat my people. I've acted as a go-between in a lovers hassle, served as a counsellor to a woman who just broke off with her husband, been preached to by a guy with lung cancer (it didn't do any good)..."

"Sounds like you've had a busy night," interrupts one of the Rawls twins as he busily moves to another customer. "Can I help YOU. Nope we don't have pineapple mint. Yes we do have..."

But now it doesn't seem to matter if anyone is listening. Does anyone ever listen to anything? My head is a giant four-lane highway suspended on a floating bridge out over an endless salty sea three inches deep, dulled and deadened in the crystalline glare of a midday sun... and there was that guy who wanted me to play a joke on his sick wife out there on Haxton Road by asking me to pretend I had a gun and was going to shoot her. I told him that's where I drew the line. There was that poor old lonesome drunk out on Cherry Wood Lane who collapsed backward three feet and landed with his hand up in the air holding the key to the door out to me. Very, very sad, really! Oh, and there was this Native American who sat with me in Sambos and we talked about AIM and socialism and fishing here. Just great. Oh yeah, and I picked up a Bellingham prostitute who told me..."

"Twenty-one, have you got my bounty burger yet?"

'Faggott and Class' Conference



graphic by sue simenshy

Gay men from Eugene, Portland, and Seattle are calling a conference to discuss class struggle as it applies to gay oppression. It will be held from September 4 through 6 in Wolf Creek, Oregon. The purpose of the conference is to share information, experiences, and ideas, and to provide a format to begin to clarify the relationship between gay men's oppression and class struggle.

The format will encompass five major presentations with accompanying workshops. These are: Marxist definition of class; 2) socialist feminism; 3) history of the father-dominated family; 4) imperialism; and 5) discussion of what is being done and what is to be done. The planning committee is working to provide a structure and facilitation which offers information and focusing questions.

"All of us see a socialist revolution as a necessary but not a sufficient condition for our liberation. It is critical for us to support this great change and to participate in the development of a theory and a practice which gets to the root of faggot oppression and which takes into account that the oppression of faggots and women and third world

peoples has been integral to the consolidation of the power of the ruling order.

We cannot ignore that, in our experience, male supremacy is a special source of the oppression of women and gay men. All men benefit, in the short run, from sexism; and, therefore, most do not as quickly see why it is in their interest to struggle against it. It is clear that in the long run all people will benefit from that struggle. The ruling class derives the greatest advantages from sexism.

In our country there has been a rise of feminist and gay consciousness, which gives us confidence that a socialist revolution here will be different. This revolution will deal with issues of sexism, such as male violence, male-dominated heterosexuality, the sexual division of labor, and the nuclear family. Women and gay men must take leadership in providing concrete analyses of these issues which complement the strategy of a socialist revolution.

For more information, on the conference, workshops, and a reading list write: Conference Planning Group
c/o Morning Dew, PO Box 22228
Seattle, Wn. 98122
206-322-2000 Registration deadline, Aug. 7



A 24-hour toll free welfare fraud "hot line" is now serving the state. Anyone, anytime, may call and give information on suspected welfare abuse. The recorded messages are then investigated.

A suspect may be called and questioned without being advised of their rights. If it appears there is a case, prosecution will begin and then he/she will be informed of their legal rights.

Public service announcements on the radio, advertise what a great job 'Fraud Squad' is doing. The number is 1-800-562-6906.

No one has an obligation to answer questions. If you are called it is suggested you contact welfare rights or legal services before talking. Anything you say may be held against you!

Washington Wants Rats



Health Care

Washington State's Hill-Burton regulations have been revised, possibly making free medical care available to a broader spectrum of people.

The annual income level has been increased by \$1,700, making a person eligible for free care if her or his annual income is less than \$5,838 a year. A family of four is eligible if the total income level for a family of eight is \$15,495—almost \$8,000 higher than before.

The Hill-Burton Act requires federal grant hospitals to offer proportional amounts of free or reduced-cost care to persons unable to pay. It is primarily aimed at helping the working poor and those who do not have medical insurance.

New income levels for Hill-Burton eligibility are based on 80 per cent of the current Washington State median for families of from one to eight. They are as follows:

Number in Family	Yearly Income
1	\$5,838
2	7,635
3	9,431
4	11,228
5	13,024
6	14,821
7	15,158
8	15,495

The Blackwell Brigade is teaching a class in the Mucous Method of Fertility Awareness, Monday, July 26, at 7 p.m. at the Center, 203 W. Holly. The method is a tool we can use to gain control of our own bodies. We can control our contraception by being aware of our fertile days and also be aware of our natural rhythms by charting.



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At the Nuclear Regulatory Hearing in Seattle, Held on July 7th, the judges refused to permit me to speak despite the fact that I am a "registered limited intervenor", to wit, the attorney's for Puget Power and the N.R.C. acceded to my request to speak.

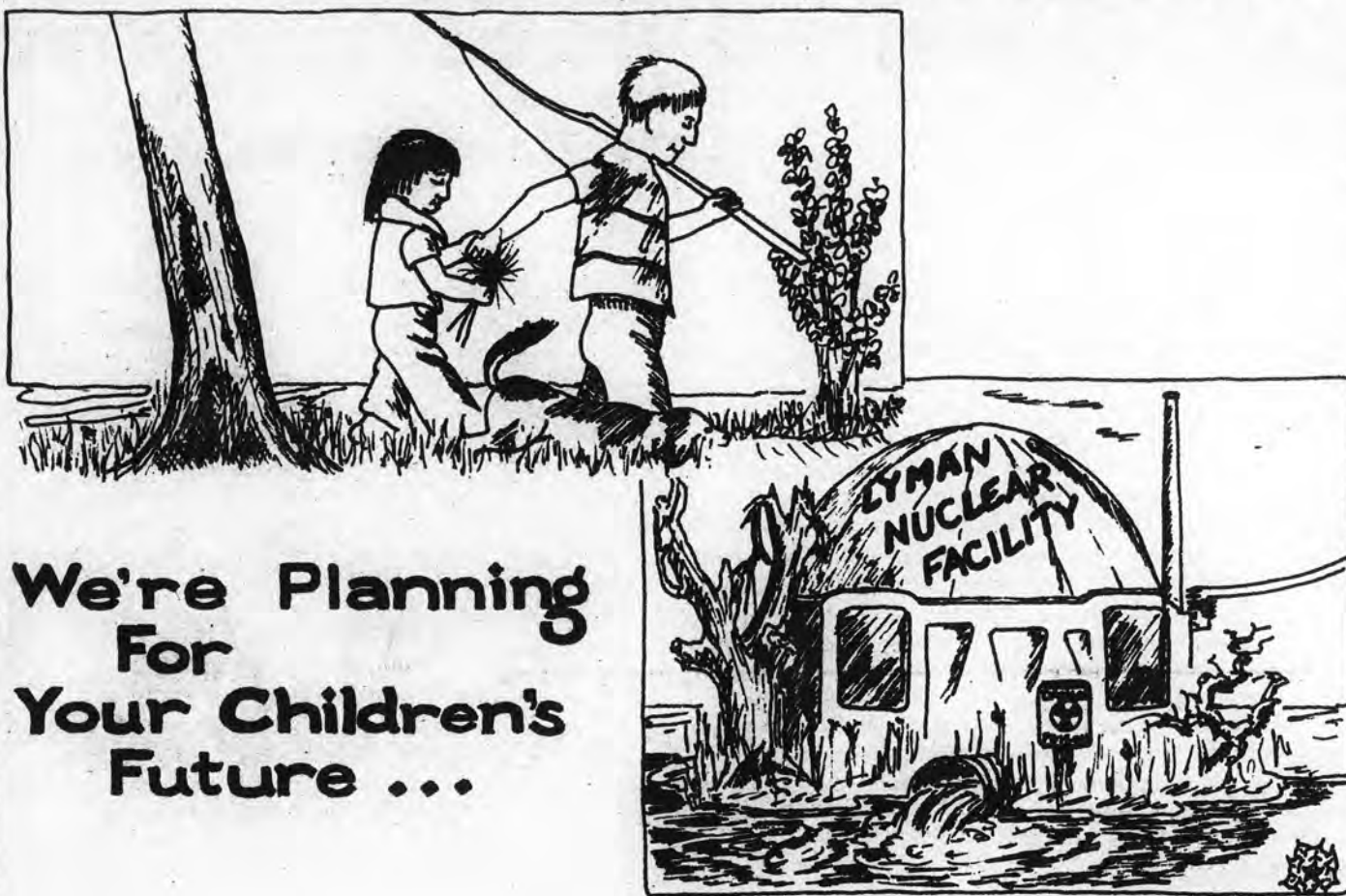
August 17th marks the finish line for these hearings. We must show the H.R.C. that we object to the nuclear plant. I ask all my friends, tribes people, and everybody else to join me and attend the hearings on Aug. 17. The testimony of this hearing is about whether we need a nuclear plant in our backyard.

Love,
Jeffrey Margolis



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Future ...**

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The epic battle for the magic Skagit Valley gathers momentum as environmental and governmental forces join with Skagitonians Concerned About Nuclear Plants (SCANP) in blocking and counterpointing Puget Power's every move toward their objective, placing two nuclear power plants on the Skagit River.

The international issue is being accentuated as Canadian groups become involved. Recently at the NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) hearings in Seattle, written protests to the project were received from: Scientific Pollution and Environmental Control Society (SPEC); Voice of Women; Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility (CCNR), and the Greenpeace Foundation. Greenpeace was personally represented at the hearings by Dalton McCarthy, Coordinator of the Nuclear Program at Habitat Forum in Vancouver during the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements.

Other Canadian input included the presence of Bob Skelley, Member of the Legislative Assembly from the New Democratic Party, a letter from Premier Bennet to SCANP informing

them that an observer from the Department of the Environment, Mr. Morecraft, an expert on air pollution, will be attending the hearings, and an official letter from the head of the University of British Columbia Geology Department, Dr. Wynne Edwards, stating his position that this entire Northwest area is unsuitable for nuclear power plant siting. SCANP is pressing for continued and additional Canadian participation in the hearings, and plans for expert Canadian testimony in their behalf in the hearings beginning August 17. Canadian media are picking up on the issue, and besides current articles in the Georgia Straight, *BC Today* (News Magazine out of Victoria), and coverage from the Victoria and Vancouver papers, SCANP is being interviewed on CJOR radio in Vancouver, a short bit on CBC in the morning, and is being prepared for a 15 minute national coverage program on CBC radio.

The initial final hearings began July 7 with Puget's testimony. Several days of geological data provided by Merlyn Adair, Bechtel's chief consultant geologist and Dr. Milton Dobrin, geophysicist from Houston, Texas concluded the

input and the hearings were terminated. Puget's attorney Ted Thomson requested a continuance, as Puget is chafing at the delay, but the NRC ruling was to delay until the August 17 hearings and consolidate all final testimony. Reasons for this included the failure of the USGS (U.S. Geological Survey) to come to a conclusion concerning the geological suitability of the site, and the non-appearance of SCANP's attorney, Roger Leed, due to another case appearance in California.

Additional oppositional forces have entered the fray since Portland General Electric bought into the project. Coalition for Safe Power, an Oregon group, has been granted legal intervenor status, and will be represented by Lloyd Marbet. Jeffrey Margolis of Van Zandt has obtained the individual right of legal intervention as well, but was denied time for an oral presentation on July 7 by Samuel Jensch, chairman. His written testimony was accepted, and additional participation from the Everybody's Store proprietor is planned. The Forest Service entered their 120-page document into the record, concluding that the plants would interfere with the classi-

fication of the Skagit under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems Act, and would forever alter the aesthetic and wilderness quality of the area.

An effective demonstration was held in front of the courthouse on July 7, with approximately 50 persons parading in the area with a variety of signs. Channel 7 television and the Seattle Times covered the event, and SCANP thanks all attending the demonstration and the hearings. Many made the trip from Bellingham, the islands, the valley, and beyond. Plans are in the making for an even larger demonstration in August. Please plan to come again. A special thanks to the musicians who improvised nuke songs on the spot.

Again comes the time to emphasize SCANP's financial condition. Woebegone is the word, desperate, but hopeful, appealing to all, large and small pocket-books -- please remember Puget Power, Bechtel Corporation have unlimited funds to hire a slate of attorneys, consultants, experts, etc. SCANP must depend on the social consciousness of aware professionals, but must at least pay their transportation costs to testify, and the costs of the attorney to continue this legal battle. The following are present and near future efforts to finance the continuing people's fight to save this fertile valley:

- 1) Promissory notes are being circulated. These include 2 forms: the first being a monthly commitment for 3 months on the part of individuals or groups to contribute any amount (\$5 to \$500+) to SCANP, the Northwest Defense Fund (tax-deductible), or Roger Leed, SCANP's attorney; and the second being promissory notes payable within 90 days to Roger Leed on the contingency that Puget Power withdraws or is denied their application for the Skagit Nuclear Project.
- 2) Tickets for a benefit beef raffle are available for a \$1 donation. One-half beef (approximately 250 lb. hanging) will be won by the person owning the ticket drawn August 24.
- 3) A bicentennial benefit music festival (bluegrass and hoedown) will be held at the Skagit County Fairgrounds August 28 from 2 p.m. till midnight. Any and all musicians, magicians, artists, workers invited to help get it together. Please call Ann McMillan, 733-2999 for further information on any of the above and to help on the benefit or demonstration, or write SCANP Box 331, Anacortes, Wa. Ron Carstens, president.

In conclusion, SCANP urges all to vote for the Nuclear Safeguards Act on the November ballot, and to educate all friends, relatives and utter strangers to do the same.

—anne mcmillan

Woodie Guthrie cont. from page 8

ulary revealing about the character of Woody Guthrie: His son, Arlo, recalls that when Woody went into the hospital, he was asked what religion he was, so it could be entered on the correct form.

"All," replied Woody firmly.

"Mr. Guthrie, we must know under which religion to list you."

"All."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Guthrie, it must be one or another."

"All or none," said Woody.

In the 1940's, when American male writers began escalating misogyny in literature to a highly refined art and celebrating male sexual violence, Woody wrote about his lover in a different fashion:

Your face is already lifted towards the sky and its

*light make me wild and crazy for the taste of you.
Your hips can't make a motion which I can say I hate.
Your blood can't move in a way that I would lock behind bars. I love to see you wiggle your patch of hairs in every kind of design, pattern, roll, sway and twitch. I see and taste not sweat more honest than the drops you have enjoyed between your thighs. Your face looks its proudest, its finest and gladdest, this minute, as you do roll here like I roll. This look, this half-smile across your face, this very minute your hair shakin' above my eyes, makes me feel like a lost man gettin' found.*

One lesser known fact about Guthrie is that he wrote a series of children's songs that remains unsurpassed. Through all the hard times he witnessed and experienced he retained an optimism and spirit that enabled him to see through a child's eyes. Below are the lyrics to one of his best songs, "I'm gonna Mail Myself to You":

I'm gonna wrap myself in paper, I'm gonna daub myself with glue. / Stick some tamps on top of my head, I'm gonna mail myself to you. /

I'm gonna tie me up in red string, I'm gonna fix blue ribbons, too, / Then I'm gonna climb up in my mailbox, and I'm gonna mail myself to you. /

Take me out of my wrapping paper, wash them stamps offa' my head, / Fill me full office cream sodas, Tuck me in my nice warm bed. /

It is a rare occurrence for even the best of songwriters to have as many as four or five songs sung by a future generation. But Pete Seeger predicts, and he'll likely be proved right, that "several dozen of Woody's songs are going to be sung by my grandchildren and their grandchildren."

John Brockhaus
NWP Seattle Bureau

"We ... support armed action... now."

Left Bank Collective

The June 7th issue of the *Northwest Passage* contained an article arguing against the need for clandestine urban guerilla activities in the United States such as have been carried out recently in Seattle by the George Jackson Brigade. We believe that the article was rife with confused definitions and analysis, and that it neither reflected any understanding of the historical nature and role of armed struggle, nor an understanding of the unique conditions in the advanced industrial nations at this time. We would like to present another viewpoint, in support of armed actions by revolutionaries now, as an important aspect of the development of the revolutionary movement.

At the outset, we feel it is necessary to define armed struggle and terrorism in a radically different way than was suggested in the NWP. Armed struggle is *not* of necessity a mass uprising, but rather in-

by police agents posing as revolutionaries, to discredit the principled actions of guerillas. The state would like people to see all acts of insurgency as "terrorism" but revolutions around the world have consistently made the distinction between revolutionary violence against the ruling class, and the terrorism of random violence employed by the state against the people.

It would be nice if acts of "terrorism" never occurred on the left, but obviously on occasions they have. The G.J.B.'s bombing of Safeway last fall was such an action, coming out of their rage at the death of a guerilla in Seattle, and the capture of the S.L.A. in California. It was not defensible; but mistakes are made in the development of an armed insurgency, and the fact is that the G.J.B. has publicly criticized themselves for the action, and learned from it. When was the last time you heard a police agency apologize for its acts of terror against the people?

of armed militants could have against the state. In Vietnam, in Laos, in Angola, Mozambique, Algeria, etc., the pattern of guerilla warfare has invariably involved a very small group of fighters, outside the doctrinaire left, growing with their successes to become popular revolutionary movements. Cuba is a classic example: the armed struggle there was begun by 8 fighters, survivors of the Granma expedition, and the Cuban Popular Socialist Party (the main communist party in Cuba) denounced them continually as "adventurists" until it became clear that the guerillas were going to win.

In other Latin American struggles, the pattern recurs. The legendary Tupamaros (M.L.N.) of Uruguay, whose numbers were believed to be in the thousands, were begun by a group of no more than 12 people, whose first actions included theft of food trucks and food giveaways, bombing of office buildings, and a gun club robbery. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (M.I.R.), now considered *the* resistance to Chilean fascism, was rejected by the traditional left during the Popular Unity period because of its "extremism". The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), which is now waging outright guerilla war against the Argentine junta, began as a small urban "terrorist" organization.

Guerrilla warfare has *always* been initiated by small groups, from whose example other people get the idea and begin to take actions independently. Eventually the groups and individuals begin to link up, and out of growing activity and growing success a movement forms. More people join; the level of activity increases. And for those in the society not engaged in the struggle, the actions produce a change in political climate, a radical challenge to society's assumptions. Actions can be a catalyst for the personal transformation and radicalization of individuals. To fail to see revolutionary warfare as a dialectical process, growing from small to large and continually transforming the material conditions in which it operates, is to ignore the lessons of history.

The argument that the development of armed struggle must wait until some later time when the people are at that stage simply does not hold up under examination. We wonder if folks who have this notion have ever considered how people develop the capability to wage a revolutionary war. People simply do not learn these sorts of skills in the abstract against some later time when they might want to use them. The only time people have the time or the interest in developing such skills is when they are preparing to wage war immediately, or are already engaged in it. Thus preparation and ability to carry out armed struggle begins when people are ready to fight, so that if people *are* ready to fight, there is no "better" time than the present.

The Red Guerrilla Family, an urban guerilla organization which has been operating in the Bay Area since early last year, summed it up well when they said: *We have chosen to join the armed struggle now, because there is no reason to wait. Armed struggle is not a substitute for mass struggle, but a necessary part of it. We do not claim to be leaders or followers, but simply the allies of all people who want freedom and socialism. Together, we will win.*

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

The author of the NWP article clearly considers a "revolution" to be consummated by the *transfer of state power* from one ruling group to another. The task of aboveground "organizers" is to sell their particular brand of leadership to the "masses", to gain support and legitimacy for their particular "vanguard" in seizing state power in the name of the people. While that has historically been the outcome of revolutions in the undeveloped nations, that is not what revolution in the advanced industrial nations is about.



"Armed struggle is not of necessity a mass uprising, but rather includes a whole spectrum of militant resistance to the ruling class, including bombings, armed occupations of buildings and land (such as Attica, Wounded Knee, and Menominee), prisoner breakouts, armed robbery, kidnapping, assassination, assaults on police and military installations, etc. Armed struggle, as carried out by left revolutionaries, may use the same spectrum of tactics here in Seattle as in Latin America, Europe, Palestine, or Vietnam . . ."

cludes a whole spectrum of militant resistance to the ruling class, including bombings, armed occupations of buildings and land (such as Attica, Wounded Knee and Menominee), prisoner breakouts, armed robbery, kidnapping, assassination, assaults on police and military installations, etc. Armed struggle, as carried out by left revolutionaries, may use the same spectrum of tactics here in Seattle as in Latin America, Europe, Palestine, or Vietnam, with the central proviso that the revolutionary *must always* make concern for the welfare of innocent people a vital part of the planning and execution of actions.

"Terrorism", in its pejorative sense, is armed action which deliberately or callously ignores the welfare of the people, and is not focused on the groups and individuals against which the actor is fighting. It is primarily a right-wing phenomenon, and in addition to the "institutionalized" terrorism of the ruling class and its police forces, it has been carried out again and again

Given this distinction then, it is important to talk about some of the implicit assumptions behind the initiation of armed struggle. It is by now a trite truism of sectarian Marxist-Leninists that they believe that armed struggle will be necessary, but *not now!* This particular litany has been repeated over and over again by dogmatists since the successful revolution of 1917 in Russia, in other countries in every stage of technological development, and has been proven wrong repeatedly by armed militants who were not prepared to wait for the "right time."

The rationalizations for this are extensive. In China, after the failure of the Shanghai insurrection of 1927, Mao and a small group of militants went into the countryside without the support of the Chinese Communist Party and against the declared policy of Stalin's Comintern, to begin the armed struggle. Their numbers grew almost continually as the people saw the incredible success which small groups

the dialog continues

NEXT ISSUE.
an inside view
of armed struggle
by ED MEAD

In the advanced industrial nations, there has *never* been a successful Communist Party of "Marxist-Leninist" led revolution seize "state power". To the contrary, whenever real revolutionary movements have been underway in advanced nations (such as France and Czechoslovakia in 1968), they have been led by socialists advocating the *abolition* of state power, true worker's democracy, and they have been actively undermined by the traditional left.

If seizing state power is what is conceived of as the goal, then the armed struggle must wait indefinitely for such phenomena as "Building a mass base", "building a revolutionary party to lead the struggle", etc. Such a conception leads also to the posing of inane questions such as whether we prefer to have Gerald Ford or the George Jackson Brigade in control. These are the wrong answers and the wrong questions: we do not seek to have anyone "in control" and the armed struggle cannot wait for the formation of a "vanguard party" under which we have no intention of being subjugated.

In fact, the traditional left has never had much significant appeal to the American people since the 30's, and the reasons for this have a lot to do with some fairly strong anti-authoritarian traditions. People who are literate and live in a technologically sophisticated society do not need a new group to tell them what to do; they aspire to be free, to take control of their own lives! Leftists who are continually drawing elitist distinctions between the "organizers" and the "masses", and who see themselves as distinct from the people, are unlikely to inspire anyone to follow them in an age fundamentally cynical (and rightly so) about leaders.

Furthermore, the sectarian left offers nothing to counteract that cynicism. People are looking for concrete ways to change the conditions of this society, to bring about social control of the means of production and individual liberation. The "leadership" of the sectarian left instead offers the people the chance to join any one of 17 different vanguards, each of which claims to be the true one, and all of which spend most of their energy arguing among themselves over doctrin-

al disagreements. This is not the place to debate libertarian vs. authoritarian socialism; suffice it to say that there are many people in this society who are looking for ways to drastically change this society, even though they show no inclination to become part of the "mass base" or this or that "Marxist-Leninist" vanguard party.

THE VALUE OF THE GUERRILLA MOVEMENT

The guerrilla struggle offers one way, although by no means the only way, in which revolutionaries can make militant demands on the system, put cracks in the walls, and break down the capitalist system. The activities of the New World Liberation Front in California are a striking example. For two years they have been consistently bombing, sabotaging, and disrupting major ruling class institutions such as Pacific Gas and Electric, various landlords, and the San Francisco Police Department, and demanding that the conditions in which poor and working people live be improved at the cost of these agencies. In that period, no known members of the organization have been caught, and no injuries have resulted to innocent bystanders.

In return, they have gotten a startling amount of credibility with people on both sides of the class war. The San Francisco Police Department transferred a policeman who had committed police brutality in Bernal Heights out of the community the same day that a death threat was received from the N.W.L.F. A recent N.W.L.F. campaign for a new health facility was supported by massive plugging of parking meters by people in the community, in response to a call from the N.W.L.F.. And thus far, two major slumlords in San Francisco have capitulated to N.W.L.F. demands that they renovate their buildings at no cost to the tenants, rather than endure sustained attacks. The San Francisco papers are so familiar with the skill and safety of their actions that they even point out the difference between N.W.L.F. and right-wing terrorist bombings!

What this proves is that even now, at a time which is not approaching one of mass insurgency, armed militants can both alter the material conditions of our society, and inspire others to begin participating in the armed struggle as well. The traditional left likes to talk about how the S.L.A. didn't accomplish anything, and all ended up dead or in prison. On the contrary, the level of guerrilla activity has more than doubled since the S.L.A. blazed its way into our national consciousness with the Hearst Kidnapping and food giveaway. The fact of a ruling class reactionary being forced to feed thousands of people may have turned some people off; revolution usually does; but millions of others were really excited about it. And millions of people got a first class demonstration of "due process of law" with the Los Angeles shootout on their evening news.

It is perplexing that many of the quotes used in the NWP article were from Walter Zeev Laquer. Laquer is a well-known Israeli Zionist journalist, and the main thrust of many of his articles was directed against the P.L.O.. The Palestinian guerrillas are an excellent example of an initially small group of activists who, through dramatic media-covered actions, drew worldwide attention to their plight, which eventually translated to growing world wide support, and isolation of the Zionists. All during this period, the straight media was attacking the "terrorists" and distorting the coverage they provided; yet even so they could not disguise the revolutionary content of the actions. It is a mistake to believe that since the bourgeois media is tremendously biased against revolution, that it can entirely subvert the revolutionary impact of audacious actions on people's consciousness.

continued on the next page

CON



In Roy Medvedev's book *Let History Judge* we find an anecdote that provides us with a vivid picture of Stalin's head of police, Beria, periodically going down to the jail to indulge himself in the torturing of political prisoners.

At one time Stalin and Lenin themselves were on the political-prisoner end of it, and the Czarist police in Beria's shoes. With the revolution an end to the captivity and torturing of political prisoners did not cease. It just switched the power for such evil from one side over to the other.

Today we live in a highly literate society as compared with yesterday. People of all walks of life are informed. Those of us who are interested in being instrumental toward changing our local and national politics into a more representative organization must realize this.

The political left of today has the self-defeating habit of schematically overlaying its historical book analyses and understandings upon the present, rather than to use them solely as sensitizing guides to help in newly interpreting and understanding it.

One result of this is the pro and con discussion concerning armed violence. Those who feel so terribly right in their need for armed violence are coming off an historical book high wherein at some point armed violence was unquestionably called for and successfully resorted to. These people aren't relating to the present or correctly seeing it, for if they were the one big over-riding fact which they would have to accept and allow to guide their thinking and activities is that avenues for the political education and organizing of the masses of the population are indeed open. And so long as they remain so, a pro and con discussion on the need for armed violence is but a waste of time and energy.

A continual frustration and confusion among the political left derives from too much historical book analyses and understanding coupled to a poor grasp on the present. In all too many cases, even, a marked preference is shown for the past over the present in the interpretation and choice of political ideas and practices. And yet nothing could be further removed from the material dialectic.

It seems that a lot, also, of this constantly arising need among some to channel their political involvement

"Those who feel so terribly right in their need for armed violence are coming off an historical book high . . ."

into armed violence instead of mass organizing stems not from political dictate as much as from emotional 'cowboyism.' Our cowboyists exist in every walk of life, and our political left is not without its share. Their arrogant chauvinism is as distasteful to objective reasoning as it is to the emotional make-up of the many sensitive, intelligent citizens we have to politically inform and organize.

In ending, let's remember the anecdote that I referred to at the beginning. From that I can derive the wisdom that tells me that the openness that a true democracy affords us is the only power which can hold back and end such a tyranny as allows these Berias, be they there or here, on their side or on ours, their evil misuse of office.

If, in order to gain a greater democracy, I move further to the left, it is never so far as leaves off from being sensitive and responsive to moral love and compassion.

Rhetorical diatribes of hate and violence are shields protecting ignorance, and whether they sound from the left or right, they are the verbalizations of algnation and rule by force, and are not to be heeded by a democratic spirit.

Ray Ruf

THE PROBLEM OF FEAR

One of the underlying elements of the argument against armed struggle is one which is *never* brought out in the open: fear. Undertaking clandestine illegal activities goes against lifetimes of conditioning to accept authority, at the risk of massive retaliation by the state. Facing up to our own fear openly and honestly, and dealing with each other's fear in a loving and comradely manner goes a long way toward overcoming fear. Trying to hide our fears behind mounds of theoretical evasion and a macho front is a sure way to remain trapped in paralyzed inaction or in destructive competitive games.

Lenin once said "A revolutionary is a dead man on furlough". Any kind of activity which genuinely threatens the state and the ruling class will be met with heavy repression, and always has. People need to be able to say: "I'm willing to struggle for revolution, but such and such is just more risk than I can deal with", without shame, and without being put down in a hierarchy of "more revolutionary than thou". In doing so, they both give sanction to comrades who are taking greater risks, and keep themselves out of situations with which they are not prepared to cope.

In addition, folks need to realize that there is a wide range of illegal activity which goes into revolution, not all of which is as risky as carrying out a guerrilla operation. Every revolution has an underground, and not all of the people are combatants—there are technicians, writers, printers, forgers, harborers, drivers, suppliers, and a host of others. They are all equally important, and have always been done by ordinary working people, not mythical hero types. But what revolutionaries must begin to confront is that, whatever they are doing, **REVOLUTION IS ILLEGAL!**

REPRESSION AND RESISTANCE

One of the fundamental errors of the article in the NWP was in suggesting that the Brigade was responsible for the repression which the state has brought down on



the left in Seattle. In fact, the grand jury inquisition and the F.B.I.-A.F.F.-S.P.D. investigations have merely illustrated the fundamentally repressive nature of this state, and have proven that the George Jackson Brigade and other groups like them, are among the viable groups on the left.

The events in Seattle are acquainting many white radicals with the nature of police repression which the Black, Chicano, Native American, and Puerto Rican communities have lived under constantly for decades. Although single mothers are certainly entitled to special support and sympathy from the community in the face of this appalling tactic of selecting them for subpoenas, arguments blaming their plight on the Brigade ignore the fact that this repression and abuse are the status quo in other communities, and will continue until the state which sponsors these outrages is destroyed, a process from which further repression and abuse can be expected in abundance.

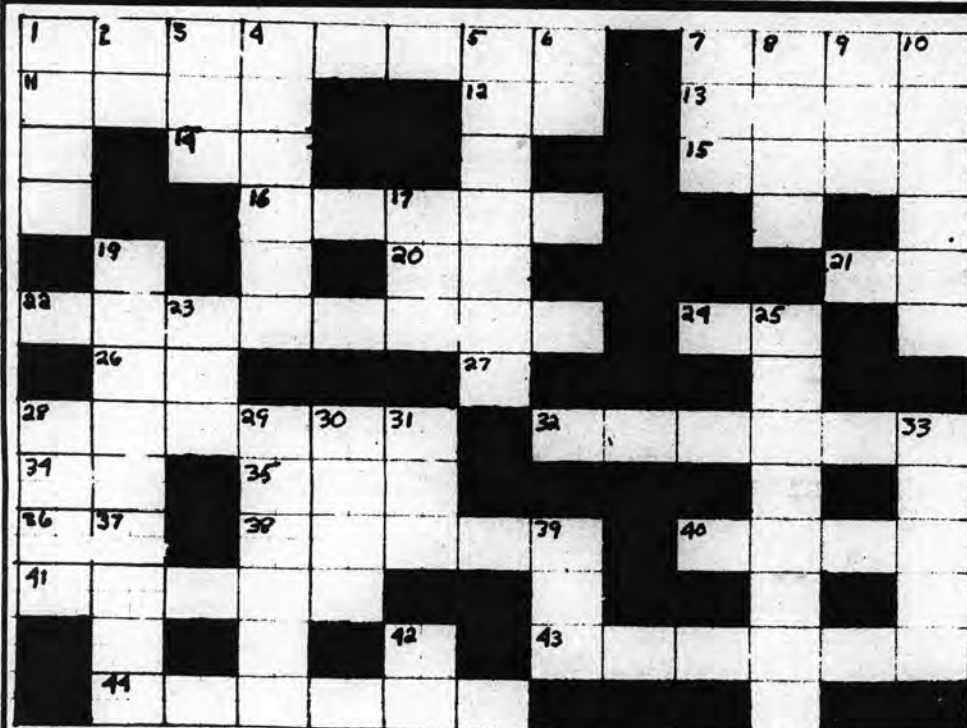
Another point which should be considered is why the state is taking the trouble to send dozens of agents in from across the country to track down a group of which

they believe numbers about ten people. We believe that the reason is that the ruling class takes the threat which groups like the G.J.B. pose to the continued existence of the state *extremely seriously*. Furthermore, the indications are that such groups are growing, and that the state is nearly powerless to halt their activities. This fact in itself is an indication of a "base of support" in the community, and one which, if not destroyed, may grow into a permanent base of operations for the guerrillas.

One other argument suggested in the NWP article is that people become guerrillas because they can't last in the "slow, real work" which is needed to turn this country around; it being "relatively easy to hold up a bank, shoot police, bomb a few buildings." This is ridiculous. People like Bruce Seidel, Ed Mead, and John Sherman came from long backgrounds of doing aboveground organizing, and clearly see their armed work as a natural extension of their past work. Secondly, to assert that robbing banks, shooting police or whatever is "relatively easier" than aboveground work is ludicrous. It just ain't so. At best, the comparison is pointless; for the committed revolutionary aboveground and the fugitive guerrilla underground, must both constantly contend with the full weight of the state arrayed against their efforts. What is "easiest" is primarily a function of the skills of the individual and not the area of struggle in which the revolutionary is engaged.

Finally, the entire article proceeds on the notion that there is a correct strategy for revolution which can be figured out in detail from this point in time, if we just have the correct theory. Revolution is not an absolute which exists at the end of some length of time, it is, as Marx said, a dialectical process. To assume that it can be anticipated by an enlightened few is to ignore the fact that people make history. The George Jackson Brigade, and the guerrilla movement, are of the people, and they have the right to participate in the process in the way which seems most effective for them. We support them in their decision.

Left Bank Collective.



ACROSS

1. Farmworkers (Spanish)
7. American Left-wing group, or are they the Storm troopers of the '70's? Widely suspected of ties with American intelligence agencies. Famous for beating up rival Left groups; can be seen on the corner of Third and Pike in Seattle every Saturday. (abbrev.)
11. First name of director of "On the Waterfront", a man who pointed the finger at his Communist Party friends and associates in the film industry before Congressional investigators and then made this movie in defense of stool pigeons. Also wrote "The Arrangement."
12. Communist Party (abbrev.)
13. First name of these two famous women: one was the black woman who refused to sit in the back of a Montgomery bus and triggered the Civil Rights Movement in 1956; the other was a major theoretician and leader of the radical wing of the German Social Democrats until her assassination shortly after World War I.

14. Not Mrs., not Miss, but —
15. Abbreviation (plural) of Surface to Air Missiles.
16. "----- But For Fortune" — Phil Ochs' song.
19. George —orris, progressive Senator from Nebraska? a strong backer of Public Utility projects such as the TVA.
20. Southern Progressive Huey Long hailed from this state (abbrev.)
21. October League (abbrev.)
22. Most adult Americans spend at least 8 hours a day doing this; a select few escape it entirely.
24. A modern opiate of the masses; average American spends many hours a day on this opiate.
26. This country's smallest state (abbrev.)
27. Article: —, an, the.
28. Leader of Portugal's Socialist Party, Mario —
32. Author of "Sexual Politics."
34. A frequently fatal error by heroin addicts (abbrev.)

44. French Marxist philosopher with "No Exit"

DOWN

1. Ginsberg, Kerouac were members of this generation.
2. An abbreviation for Radicalsians.
3. Initials of militant Native American group.
4. Leader of Cuban revolution.
5. Czarist secret police force (hint: the first 3 letters of this word are also the first 3 letters of the last name of the folksinger who recently committed suicide).
6. Casey Jones scabbed on this railroad line in Joe Hill's song (abbrev.)
7. No question for this one — I drew a blank. Answer is: NRS.
8. The big oil companies are moving to acquire control of this, America's most abundant fossil fuel.
9. Liberation Support Movement (abbrev.)
10. In sexist ideology: "A man's home is his -----"

CROSSWORD

CONSCIOUSNESS

(answers on Page 27)

35. JFK set up this Western Hemisphere organization to help beat back the spectre of Communism in the New World. Not the "Alliance for Progress". (abbrev.)
36. House — American Activities Committee.
38. John Jacob —, big early 19th Century American capitalist. Northwest Oregon town is named after this scoundrel.
40. Maverick leader of Yugoslavia.
41. Meanest and most loyal of Nixon's plumbers.
43. Huey Newton, in his autobiography, "Revolutionary Suicide", said that he learned to read after graduating from the Oakland school system by reading this book by an ancient Greek philosopher, — "Republic".
44. French Marxist philosopher with "No Exit"
17. First name of author of the pamphlet, "Capitalism, the Family, and Personal Life". Too obscure? OK, in Laura Nyro's song, he's comin' so you "better hide your heart".
19. 19th Century Russian nobility lived in fear of being assassinated by a faction of this group; Lenin's brother was a member; translates as "Populist".
23. Federal agency in charge of oppressing Native Americans (abbrev.)
25. In Mexican Revolution, those who fought in Pancho's army were called this; (hint: a follower of Castro is called a Fidelista; a member of the Venceremos Brigade is a Brigadista.
28. Many years ago, before he became a fashion designer, and even before he joined the Black Panther Party, Eldridge Cleaver wrote this book: "----- on Ice".
29. Derogatory term used in China; one who supports policies detrimental to the proletariat and the building of socialism is a "capitalist -----". Also, though it is spelled differently, the name of one of Bellingham's founding families.
30. Nelson Rockefeller lives on this street.
31. Much to Boeing's chagrin, Britain and France built this mammoth, ozone-eating passenger plane, using the name "Concorde" (abbrev.)
33. Nickname for members of the Socialist Workers Party; Also, Bonnie's friend in the National Lampoon comic.
37. America's prestige took a dip when these Soviet satellites went into orbit (plural): Sput----- (part of 19 down).
39. Revolutionary Communist Party (abbrev.)
42. United States' colony since 1898; near Cuba. (abbrev.)

Stop Trident !



photo by Winky McCoy

Alice Ray-Keil demonstrating wirecutting at Bangor, Wash.

Action is increasing against the Trident submarine system, especially in Washington state, the nuclear blockbusters' future home.

No sooner will three Seattle women be tried in federal Judge Donald Voorhees' court, beginning August 3, than people will return to the scene of their arrest, Bangor, Wa., to make statements of action against the most expensive weapon system ever constructed (contemplated).

The trial of Jo Maynes, Laurie Raymond and Alice Ray-Keil, all members of the Pacific Life Community, will occur in the United States Courthouse, Seattle. It has been charged that they did "willfully and by use of wire cutters injure property of the Bangor annex of the Keyport Naval Torpedo Station, thereby causing damage to such property in an amount of less than \$100, all in violation of Title 18, United States Code section 1361 & section 2." For this they could be sentenced to a year in jail and fined \$1,000 on each of two counts.

Three days later—Friday, August 6—people will gather in Seattle to head right back to Bangor, walking the 30 miles in order to arrive by the 8th. A public demonstration and actions of civil disobedience are planned for the 9th.

The 6th also is the 31st anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan, while the 9th was Nagasaki's turn in 45, and both anniversaries will be appropriately "commemorated."

Joint action in the East has brought other arrests. Several weeks ago persons who were touring the Pentagon "got into classified files, had a blood-pouring and were arrested," Maynes reported. They are free on personal recognizance. All were charged with felonies, not misdemeanors as have been the usual raps in similar cases in the past.

The arrests of Jo, Raymond and Ray-Keil were the first official legal actions taken at Bangor after repeated minor confrontations the past year and a half.

Then on July 16 in Virginia, Maynes reported, "Some people planted a garden on the grounds of the Pentagon. They worked on it for about 20 minutes before they were arrested. People who had come to the scene to vigil then worked on the garden after the others had been taken away, and they were arrested also."

In the East, action has been sponsored by the Committee for Creative Nonviolence, Catholic Workers, a recently formed Atlantic Life Community, and the Berrigans' Jonah House, Baltimore.

Daniel Berrigan, the famous Catholic priest and protestor of the Vietnam war, will be in Seattle Aug. 2 for a rally the night before the trial of Jo, Laurie and Alice.

The Resistance Celebration, described by the PLC, is "in preparation for anti-Trident demonstrations to be held later, in support of the Pacific Life Community women to be tried in federal court, in celebration of the triumph of the human spirit against abuse of the grand jury system, and in solidarity with

other women and men in resistance around the world." Jill Raymond, jailed for refusing to answer interrogations by the grand jury in Lexington, Ky., also will be part of the program. Admission is free, 8 p.m., Langston Hughes Center (17th and Yesler).

Laurie Raymond and Ray-Keil, struggling through two preliminary sessions with the federal judge, Voorhees, decided to represent themselves in their trial after Voorhees refused their request to appear with their male attorneys as co-counsel. (John Ziegler will represent Maynes, who will be out of town during trial preparation periods.)

"We asked to be appointed co-counsel for two reasons," Ray-Keil said. "First, so that we could be on an equal basis with the lawyers who were representing us. And second, as a feminist, I felt that since men were prosecuting, examining, judging and sentencing us, I didn't want men to be the sole representatives of our action." No women were available from the public defender's office.

There was a lengthy legal buildup which led to the decisions by Raymond and Ray-Keil to opt for self-counsel, and among the rulings by Voorhees was a tempting one which may be referred to in the future. At the second hearing on the matter of representation, Voorhees said that because no woman was available from the public defender's office, he would be willing to offer for the defendants a woman lawyer, and that the court would appoint her at public expense. "I felt that at this late hour it was too late for this, and I chose to defend myself," Ray-Keil said, "but if I had known that two months ago, of course I would have done it."

Ray-Keil pressed Voorhees on the matter, asking him to notify other female defendants of their right to have women attorneys. "He said no," she said. "He said that it was a 'discretionary matter.'"

In an earlier hearing, Voorhees refused the defendants' requests first to be full co-counsel, and then to restrict their co-counseling activities to making the opening and closing arguments. "For a reason, he said he'd never done it before," Ray-Keil said.

Before granting self-representation, Voorhees insisted upon interviewing Raymond and Ray-Keil about their "educational background," though both resisted. Ray-Keil said, "We felt the judge was using class privileges as a determinant of a person's ability to exercise constitutional rights."

The trial will begin at 9:30 a.m. August 3.

On the 6th, marchers will leave from the same courthouse at 7 p.m. for the Winslow ferry, overnighting on the 6th in Winslow and the 7th in Suquamish. Also on the 6th, a vigil will begin at the base in Bangor. (Persons interested in joining the activities should contact Bruce, 323-4357, or the PLC, 322-2447, 331, 17th Ave. E. Seattle.)

A rally will be held on Sunday, the 8th, at Ban-

gor at 5 p.m. That same day, a group of Canadians will attempt to cross the United States border at the Peace Arch carrying the Trident Monster, a 560-foot-long replica of the 560-foot-long submarine. Bellingham residents are encouraged to join those activities. Those persons then plan to arrive in Bangor by 5. There are prospects for a government blockade of this action at the border.

The nature of the civil disobedience at Bangor on the 9th has not been determined. In July, 1975, a vegetable garden was planted on the base by what the Toronto Globe and Mail described as an "international force of guerrilla gardeners." On April 26, 1976, two men were arrested when they attempted to bury a papier mache Trident submarine; no charges were brought against them, and the submarine was returned. On May 11, another vegetable garden was planted. On May 17, fencing at the base was cut three times before three mothers were arrested by a police force that included the Poulsbo city police, Kitsap County sheriff, Navy security, civilian security, and a fire department.

Meantime, 3,000 workers continue work on construction of the nuclear-submarine base. That construction alone is expected to cost \$600 million and will not be completed for several years.

The 10 Trident submarines are under construction at the General Dynamics Corporation's Electric Boat Shipyards in Groton, Connecticut. Each vessel will be four stories high, two football fields in length, and be capable of carrying 24 Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) missiles, each of those missiles capable of carrying 17 nuclear warheads.

For \$17 billion the American military arsenal will get another 4,080 nuclear devices, all to be housed through Bangor.

Trident is an "improvement" upon the Polaris submarine system, now becoming obsolete after less than a decade of existence but nevertheless having outlived landlocked ICBMs which produced concrete silos all over the Upper Middle West now being used as handball courts by farmboys. Polaris, at latest nonclassified count, had 31 submarines containing Poseidon missiles and 10 out-of-fashion models with A-3 missiles. The Poseidons possess 160 nuclear warheads per sub, the Polaris-Trident package a nifty 9,200 seaworthy nuclear warheads, each of which is more powerful than the one infantile blockbuster which killed or severely damaged 200,000 Japanese in one minute in Hiroshima.

The American unemployment market continues bullish, giving United States workers no choice but to build Trident submarines in Groton, Trident tenders in Seattle, Trident missiles in Sunnyvale, Calif., Trident depots in Bangor, Wa., or clean Trident-thrilled ashtrays in Manhattan and Trident-thrilled wastecans in Arlington.

—jack pfeifer

Upcoming Action Against Trident

August 2 Resistance Celebration with Daniel Berrigan and Jill Raymond, 8 p.m., Langston Hughes, 17th and Yesler; free.

August 3 Trial of Jo Maynes, Laurie Raymond and Alice Ray-Keil, all charged with using wirecutters

on Bangor fence; 9:30 a.m., U.S. Courthouse, 5th and Madison (Judge Donald Voorhees, 6th floor).

August 6 Departure from U.S. courthouse, Seattle, at 7 p.m. for walk to Bangor; overnight in Winslow.

Beginning of vigil, Bangor.

August 7 Marchers overnight in Suquamish.

August 8 Trident Monster crosses border at Blaine, continues to Bangor Rally, Bangor front gate, 5 p.m.; meal at Kitsap County state park.

August 9 Public demonstration and civil disobedience against Trident.

(Further information available from the Pacific Life Community, 322-2447; 331-17th Avenue East, Seattle)



Before the trial opened, 100,000 people demonstrated in Luanda to demand a death sentence.

Lawyers for the defendants sought to portray them as working-class victims of the economic crisis in England and America who were easy prey for unscrupulous recruiters -- who were themselves quite possibly working for the CIA.

Twenty-year old John Nemmock left home and his alcoholic father five years ago to join the British army. His English lawyer told the court that at the time of his recruitment Nemmock had been unemployed for several months and was living off his mother's thirty-dollar-a-week State benefits in the dreary London housing project where he had been born. When recruiter John Banks handed him \$300 to sign up, Nemmock testified, it was the most money he had ever held in his hand at one time.

The recruiters then put him up in luxurious hotels with unlimited food and drink for almost a week, Nemmock continued. After that, he was flown to Kinshasa, Zaire, armed and outfitted, and then flown to Sao Salvador in northern Angola. Just four-and-a-half days later he was wounded and captured.

Only the testimony of one defendant, Argentine-born Gustavo Grillo, has been significantly different. "I'm sure that anybody that came here was conscious of what he was doing," Grillo told the court after refusing the help of the two American lawyers here for the trial. "They want to tell you they were cooks, mechanics, but I don't go for this. I came here for money." Grillo spent four years in the U.S. Marines, including more than two in front-line Vietnam combat. Back home he spent a year and a half in prison, and then worked for a bookmaker as a driver and money collector, doing "whatever needed to

(Security Advisory Services) and I think he works for the CIA."

"You were then in the service of the CIA?"

"No."

"SAS was working for the CIA?"

"I think Banks was in the service of the CIA."

On another occasion Barker described how they were paid. "Our pay was in brand new notes (dollars). We were told by Banks to mix them up so as to break up the sequences. I was told they came from the CIA."

Barker described how he flew into Angola with FNLA chief Holden Roberto and two American journalists.

In his summing up, Judge da Silva revealed more information as to who was behind the mercenary operation.

He told how the SAS agency created by Banks with several associates had connections with the governments of Zaire and the U.S. He related how one agency member, Perent Haig, admitted that "he handled huge sums of money coming from the U.S. 'but not from a private company' " and how that money was passed on to President Mobutu of Zaire. Another agency member, said the judge, confirmed that the organization had at its disposal \$42-million from the U.S.

The judge, citing an investigation by the Center for National Security Studies in Washington, asserted that "intervention in the Angolan operation had been recommended by the super-secret 40 Committee, headed, among others, by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and CIA chief William Colby."

In referring to the complicity of the British government, evidenced by waiving

ANGOLA: MERCENARIES EXECUTED

Four British and American mercenaries were sentenced to death and executed and nine were given prison sentences of between 16 and 30 years. The Seattle P.I. reported that American and British officials pleaded for clemency for the four, and quoted Henry Kissinger as saying, "There is absolutely no basis in international law for the action now taken by the Angolan authorities." What he did not bother to acknowledge was the illegality and complicity of the U.S. and British governments in the recruitment and funding of the mercenary activity, and the continuation on the part of U.S. to support mercenaries in Rhodesia. According to the *Guardian* June 30, the British House of Commons just passed a bill banning further recruitment of mercenaries as a result of the trial in that country.

The trial itself was public and "legal procedures were scrupulously observed," reported *Seven Days*. Defense attorneys from the U.S. and Britain were allowed to represent the mercenaries, and an official of the British foreign embassy was present as an observer. There was a great deal of public emotion desirous of finding the mercenaries guilty of crimes against the Angolan people. Nevertheless during the trial, there were instances of temperance such as the rejection of the testimony of one prosecution witness when it became clear his testimony was false, and he was subsequently indicted on perjury charges.

The dominant atmosphere of the trial was that the defendants were "star-wit-

nesses" against the chief culprit in mercenary activity -- the governments of the U.S. and Britain and their secret agencies such as the CIA. These are the real criminals who backed the recruitment and dispatch of mercenaries to Angola and continue to do so now in Rhodesia. Presiding Judge Teixeira da Silva stated at the sentencing: "It is evident that the principal capitalist powers arranged among themselves and planned for the overthrow of the People's Republic of Angola and, understanding that direct military intervention was politically undesirable, resorted to private armies."

Judge da Silva noted that "inside Angola, the mercenaries destroyed bridges, buildings, and communications. They wiped out property and industrial installations, looted vehicles, money and crops. They mined fields and farms, separated families and caused fear, shame and outrage....The roads they traveled, the towns they occupied, were littered with corpses...."

These are not the mercenaries of dime-store novels or Hollywood films. The Angolan prosecutor, veteran MPLA member Manuel Rui Monteiro, declared his intention to destroy the myth of the invincible white mercenary. If the testimony in this trial is any indication, the destruction has been virtually completed. One after the other, the defendants gave tales of disorganization, duplicity, incompetence, and brutality. Most claimed that they were captured within days of their arrival in Angola; all denied that they killed any Angolans. In final statements before the court, the defendants apologized to the Angolan people and acknowledged their guilt as mercenaries.

get done."

After his capture he began to see things differently, Grillo testified. The U.S., he declared, is "a monster of power-seekers, status-seekers, waste-makers," whereas in Angola, "if an Angolan has two shirts and I don't have any, then one of them is mine." It is logical that the CIA should finance activities such as those in Angola. Grillo concluded, but it should be stopped.

British citizen Costas Georgiou (alias Col. Callan) was sentenced to death not only because he commanded all of the mercenary forces, including what was left of the FNLA as neocolonial intervention neared its doom, but also because he had committed multiple murders. He admitted to having personally shot one of 14 British mercenaries, shot when they refused to obey one of his orders, and commanding the execution of the rest.

He also admitted shooting two Angolans. The chief British recruiter, John Banks, said that Callan shot a third Angolan in his presence.

Another Briton to receive the death sentence, Derek John Barker, was the acting commander of the San Antonio do Zaire area in the FNLA-held north where terrible atrocities were committed.

In his statement to the court Barker said he was originally contacted by the CIA. The following exchange took place between the people's prosecutor and Barker:

"I was actually recruited by Banks. Banks made up a firm called the SAS

passport and customs formalities at London airport, and police collusion by letting wanted criminals like Barker leave the country, Judge da Silva continued:

"(Former Prime Minister) Harold Wilson stated he knew of the recruitment of mercenaries and 'vast sums' of money and that recruiters were in possession of correct lists of British military units. He refused, however, to reply to the question as to whether he knew if the CIA was involved or not.

"This involvement of the CIA was, however, publicly revealed by John Banks himself, who said that the liaison was Maj. James Leonard, assistant military attache at the U.S. embassy in London."

One of the most important results of the trial was the adoption by the International Commission of Inquiry on Mercenarism -- representing 42 countries -- of a 12-point "draft convention on the prevention and suppression of mercenarism." It will probably be adopted by the Organization of African Unity. The draft will also be presented to the summit conference of nonaligned nations and the UN.

Excerpted from *The Guardian* and *Seven Days*

APARTHEID COMES APART

Soweto is South Africa's largest city, but few outsiders knew it existed until tens of thousands of its estimated one million inhabitants exploded in rage on June 16. Many white South Africans were shocked; many blacks wondered why the rising had not come sooner.

Police sealed off the area after shooting four high-school demonstrators and announced that the rock-hurling youths had killed two white officials. Thus, prevented from entering the neighboring white city of Johannesburg, blacks turned their anger against government property, setting fire to schools, administrative buildings, buses, and trucks. As the revolt spread to eight other "townships" which service Johannesburg, the unarmed blacks battled police who were under stern orders from Prime Minister John Vorster to "act without regard to persons involved" in order to restore peace "at all costs."

Tarnished Myths

By the time the fires had died away three days later, the semi-official toll was 100 dead and 1000 injured; the real casualty figures are probably far higher. It will be some time before the political cost to the apartheid government and its supporters at home and abroad can be determined but there is no doubt that the myths which have covered its racist core have been badly tarnished.

The shootings followed a month of high-school boycotts and demonstrations by blacks against the use of the difficult Dutch-derived Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in addition to English, which is itself a second language for many Africans. "Beware Afrikaans, the most dangerous drug for our culture," read the sign draped over the corpse of one of the two white officials killed outside the school where the violence began. The very name "apartheid" given to the formal system of segregation that restricts black lives is an Afrikaans word.

The immediate source of the Soweto uprising was the aspirations of the least militant residents, parents who saw education as one avenue through which their children could rise in society, as nurses, doctors, teachers, or clerks.

"All my boy wanted was to stop this trouble with Afrikaans," explained Lucy Chaleli, whose 13-year-old son participated in the demonstrations. "Mathematics is difficult enough for him in English, but in Afrikaans it is impossible."

Her concern was not shared by the government. The education blacks receive "will be suitable for those who will become the industrial workers of the country," announced the Minister of Education on assuming control of black schools several years ago. "What is the use of teaching a Bantu child mathematics when it cannot be used in practice: That is quite absurd."

Effects of Sharpeville

The wealth of South Africa -- 70 percent of it going to the one-sixth of the population with white skins -- is derived primarily from this black industrial labor force, many of whom work at subsistence wages. When there is a change in either of these exploited resources, the effects are several. Last year the price of gold on the world market dropped from \$200 an ounce to \$124, and South Africa was forced to devalue the rand. At the same time, it was increasing its defense budget to meet



photo Seven Days

Student demonstrators in Soweto, June 16. In South Africa, blacks must pay for an inferior education—whites go without charge.

the specter of black liberation across its northern borders.

When the South African police killed 69 peaceful demonstrators at Sharpeville in 1960 -- until Soweto the worst massacre in South Africa's history -- exports and gold reserves dropped precipitously. "If there is no dawning of sanity on the part of the government," warned Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress afterward, "the dispute between my people and the government will finish up being settled in violence and by force." The complete panic that the prospect of race war aroused in investors was mitigated only by American banks and corporations, which provided \$85 million in loans, increased direct investments and imports by \$75 million, and ran advertisements proclaiming their faith in South Africa's future.

These American investors were not deterred despite frequent reminders of South Africa's financial, social, and political fragility. In fact, these problems are a source of U.S. profits, since the bulk of the \$1.27 billion American investment is in defense-related industries. Westinghouse is selling nuclear technology, the computerized defense system was created with the help of IBM, and Polaroid produces the blacks' compulsory identity photos.

Despite these problems, South Africa's whites have lived quite well off the labors of blacks and do not easily understand why their system should change. Almost all have servants, cars, and plenty of gadgets. If they are men, they go on frequent safaris, often stopping off at the hotels and casinos of neighboring countries to pick up black for a night—a pleasure prohibited at home under South Africa's rigid segregation laws.

Africans have been forced into the role of second-class citizens ever since the Dutch first settled in the Cape area in the 1680's, but the immensely complex and costly

racial system known as apartheid ("apartness") was established only when the Afrikaans Nationalist Party came to power in 1948. Apartheid and "anti-terrorist" laws have increased faster than the bureaucracy's ability to enforce them. An estimated 300,000 residents of Soweto alone are thought to be there illegally, although 3000 Africans are arrested each day for failure to comply with passbook laws, the government's mechanism for keeping the black labor force under control.

The passbooks, which provide identification and employment information, must be carried at all times by every African over the age of 16. Unless their passbooks say that they have jobs which require them to enter or live near white areas, they cannot live in the townships nearby, even with their families.

Inverse "Bedroom Communities"

The township where the rioting took place are the inverse of American "bedroom communities." Instead of wealthy whites commuting daily to the impoverished inner cities, in South Africa the poor, who are always "non-whites" because of wage and employment restrictions, are kept out of the white cities. Soweto's one million inhabitants have no post office nor cinema, few stores, one hospital, and one school for every 16,000 pupils (compared to one for every 1300 for whites). Most of their houses do not have running water or electricity.

Those Africans who are unable to find work are consigned to a "homeland." The government is gradually granting independence to these areas, so barren that subsistence farmers find it difficult to survive there, so small that their combined territory is 13 percent of South Africa's total. It has announced its intention to concentrate half of the country's 18 million blacks in them.

The South African government responded to Sharpeville with harsher laws and greater repression, but the intervening

years have brought changes which cast doubt on the future success of such measures. Behind Soweto lies a rising consciousness of black power in Southern Africa. "It makes us all think," commented an African worker in Soweto before the uprising. "In Rhodesia, they are talking and after ten years they have nothing. In Angola and Mozambique they fought, and they have won."

by Gloria Jacobs
Seven Days

***** From more recent articles published in the Guardian, we have learned that rioting and police violence spread to 8 other townships in S. Africa and as of June 23, Guardian sources estimated up to 1000 Africans killed and thousands more wounded. Several hundred white students demonstrating against apartheid were dispersed with clubs, and arrests made. Large scale arrests in the Black townships have followed partly to discourage even the moderate black leaders from protesting government action.

U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger has had two recent meetings with S. African Prime Minister Vorster, and though they have been keeping a low profile at this point, it is speculated that Kissinger wants the U.S. to increase its military and economic commitment to the present S. African regime. Kissinger recently told the House International Relations Committee that by breaking with Rhodesia and giving up Namibia (Southwest Africa), South Africa would prove that "it is an African country and its evolution can proceed in a longer period of time and by different methods." Though the recent racial riots and Government brutality cast a shadow of doubt on his proclamation, recent talks between the two leaders see them attempting to jointly persuade the white Rhodesian gov't. to seek some kind of compromise with

continued next page

continued

moderate black leaders in their unstable country. South Africa would offer to serve as the protector of the remaining white business, property, and lives, while a majority of black leadership was established. For its attempts at this progressive act, South Africa would seek to re-establish diplomatic ties with some of the more conservative African governments and other world powers, hoping that its own apartheid practices will be overlooked.

Seven Days is the news magazine Jerry Ford does not read. It has excellent national and international coverage. Take a look at one: 206 Fifth Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10010 \$1

Private Utility Loses Out To Solar Power

A private electric company threatening to raise the rates of a small Texas town doesn't sound like much of a story. But when Texas Power and Light issued such an order to Bridgeport, the town's city council didn't take it sitting down. In an article in *The Power Line*, published by Environmental Action, the tale of events that could make Bridgeport the first solar-powered city in the United States began to unfold.

Texas Power and Light wanted a 10.7 per cent rate hike and the city concluded it wanted to pay only half of that, at most. The investor-owned utility came back with a put up or unplug answer, either give us the rate hike or no power in three years.

Reading about Bridgeport's predicament in the *Wall Street Journal*, Solar King Incorporated contacted city officials. The promise of inexpensive, non-polluting electrical power was enticing, to say the least.

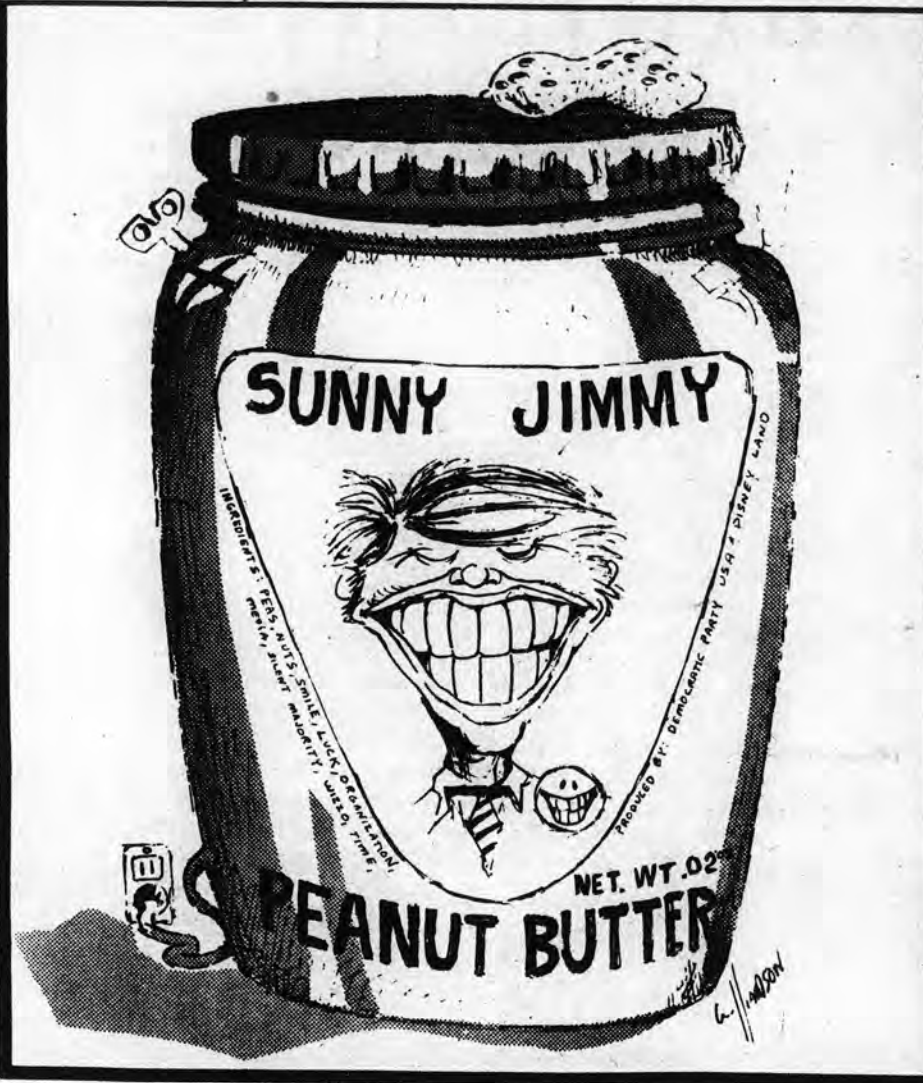
Solar King has been testing a 476-horsepower prototype solar and thermal generator in Nevada for almost a year. It will serve as the model for the proposed \$6 million unit Solar King wants to build for Bridgeport. The system works by sending alternate streams of cold and solar-heated water through heat exchangers. A rotary thermal engine is operated by this expandable liquid which in turn drives a generator. The plans are for a six-megawatt plant, capable of supplying all the town's 4,500 residents' needs. Solar King even offered to provide \$2.7 million of its equipment at cost in order to have its system demonstrated on a large scale.

Bridgeport gave Solar King the go-ahead last November. Success, however, has been mixed. City engineers have examined the Solar King pilot plant in operation and have concluded that the power of the company's engines may be greatly overrated. In a less than impartial analysis, Texas Power and Light has predicted the costs for building the plants to be understated and that generating expenses would be three times the present power costs.

Despite such gloomy analyses, Bridgeport seems undaunted. Citizens are proceeding with plans to go solar and have requested the federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to evaluate the present system. If Solar King doesn't prove acceptable they will look elsewhere.

"We are still firm in our commitment," said City Manager Maury Brown, "and will continue to be until such time as it is demonstrated that what we want to do is not possible."

Not Man Apart



New Turn for SB-1

It appeared for a time that Senate Bill 1, the Nixon proposed recodification of the Federal Criminal Code, was doomed, that anything so dangerous to so many people simply could not be passed. Suddenly however there is good cause for concern. Senator Edward Kennedy, the leader of the liberal opposition to the bill, has apparently decided to forge a compromise measure which would bring the measure to the Senate floor.

There is strong likelihood that the compromise measure would not reach the floor till the fall, when it would have a new number. Observers calculate that once it reaches the Senate floor there will be insufficient opposition to defeat it.

Speculation has it that Senator Kennedy's change is partisan in nature and related to the upcoming presidential election. Passage of some "law and order" type legislation is apparently thought necessary given the temper of the country and the drift of the current political debate.

The exact nature of the bill as it will reach the Senate floor is far from certain. Secret memos are circulating back and forth between Kennedy and McClellan's offices in an effort to work out the compromise. It seems clear that Kennedy is negotiating for a small number of changes, when literally thousands are required.

Meanwhile recent Supreme Court decisions already approximate S.1 on the subjects of entrapment, obscenity, and capital punishment. President Ford's recent Executive Order and legislative

program promulgates S.1's "official secrets act" through different means. Other legislation now pending would bring back the death penalty, mandate higher sentences and work great changes in probation and parole.

In Seattle the Northwest Committee against S.1 is re-evaluating and gearing up for the fight. Neither of the state's senators has come out solidly against S.1

and there is good reason to believe that both of them will vote for passage when the final vote comes. Call 329-4407 or contact the Nat'l Lawyer's Guild office for more information.

-----from *CONTEMPT*,
a magazine of the Seattle Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild.

s o m e t h i n g d i f f e r e n t

Hank Henry
Brown-Tones
Local Artwork,
Hypnosis
Ceramics
Jewelry
Macrame

205 West Holly Bellingham, WA

Native Americans Seek Third WorldAid

(Greenwood, S.D.)

Native American people are reaching out to the world community of non-aligned nations to strengthen themselves in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In a major document drafted by the Second International Indian Treaty Conference here June 13-20, some 600 Indian delegates from most North American tribes laid out plans to apply for membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and UNESCO (UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and to seek technical and legal assistance from third world countries in the defense and development of Indian natural resources.

The 18-page paper, which is currently being put into final form by Indian leaders, also summarizes research and testimony taken from Indian people as to "the imperialist, genocidal" practices of the U.S. government toward Indian people. The document will be submitted to the conference of presidents of non-aligned states in Sri Lanka in August.

The document represents a major break with the past in which the Indian struggle has tended to remain in isolation

The discovery of clear similarities with struggles like the Zimbabweans' has recently bolstered Indians' long-held conviction that they constitute a nation and that the Indian question is a colonial question. The demand for self-determination - including the right to political separation - was put forward by virtually all Indian people at the conference, both leaders and mass participants. People pointed out that assimilation has failed: Indians today are as little assimilated

from struggles of the rest of the world's peoples.....Cherokee Virginia Card of Sacramento, Calif., explained, "We've fought for many years for our lives, our lands and autonomy. But up to now it's been a one purpose fight. Recently I've had the chance to feel the pulse of the Palestinians, Namibians, and Zimbabweans. Our struggle is the same!"

.....A highlight of the conference's internationalism was the fraternal address by Tapson Mawere, representative in the U.S of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)..... Mawere's message drove home the point that Native Americans have been increasingly learning over the past two years: that their own experience of being taken over by an expansionist, imperialist regime which installed white settler communities on their lands is not unique, but holds striking parallels with the experience of non-white peoples in many parts of the world.(He noted that) "the missionaries took our culture from us. They set up schools. I went to a missionary school. The gun made us lose our land; the bible made us lose our culture, our heritage." into U.S. society as ever. The conference's final document asserts that the desire for and understanding of sovereignty "is not diminishing, it is on the upswing" and is uniting the Indian people.

The Guardian

DANCEHALL



OPENS

What Bellingham has lacked for a long time now is a decent place to dance, a place besides the smoky and crowded taverns and the disco sounds of the straight establishments. The Balliwick Ballroom, 203 W. Chestnut (in the former American Legion) promises to remedy this. The Balliwick Ballroom features a large wooden dance floor and huge windows that look out over the scenic industrial section of Bellingham Bay and downstairs is the "most sophisticated assortment of electronic games in the Northwest."

On June 30, Wild Willie productions opened the Balliwick with a double bill of country rock, featuring the Goose Creek Symphony with the Futures Pastures Band from Skagit County.

Goose Creek is a group of fine professional country rockers with a great fiddle player and they all harmonize behind their lead singer, a deadpan fellow who cracks bad jokes about acid, grass, and exposing one's self, proving that vaudeville is dead, the grand ole opry not much healthier and crossing hippies with that style is like a project Dr. Frankenstein embarked on. I was in a philosophical mood (depressed, that is) and the singing seemed emotionally flat. Music, without risk, a narrative instead of lyrical style, monotonous. Country rock is some-

times a music of survival, something to fall back on after the psychedelic music collapsed and Goose Creek expressed this in the difference of energy between the playing and the singing of such messages as "They're building hamburger stands in all the cornfields/better take what you can, boys/and head for the hills." Of course, it was all from the male point of view and there were attempts at bawdy humor "Well, I'd do anything but cut off my peter cuz I want to be a rock and roll star", which points up to the emotional limitations, the narrowing. The songs seemed all equally happy and sad but the music was great music to dance to, and since this was a concert the people danced in the aisles.

Goose Creek Symphony is the kind of Band Future Pastures would dream of being. Which is too bad. Future Pastures is an unrefined attempt at a similar form and the naivete of the music gives it a warmth and charm which goes with their bad mix, soaring chords, and general wall of sound approach. It was fun and rocking with the generally unexceptional musicianship you'd expect but who needs experts. These folks played mostly their own material wrapped up in the modern mythos of country hip including SOMETIMES COWGIRLS GET

THE BLUES, which they said Tom Robbins borrowed, and an acapella NO SHIRT, NO SHOES, NO SERVICE about a late night truck stop which is a natural for a country song. The leader of the group is a former music critic and underground paper and his fourteen-year old son played fiddle and blues harp with the group. The band has been playing in Skagit County and will play future gigs at the Balliwick Ballroom.

Wild Willie promises dancing bands (WILD WILLIE IS LOOKING FOR YOU.) Wild also expects to bring performers with national reputations who'll play for small audiences in concert. Wild has Merle Saunders and Band (the Dead's organ player) and the former violin player with It's a Beautiful Day lined up for later this summer and Wild welcomes suggestions.

At one time there were dancehalls all over the country but now they've been pretty much closed down by vinyl disks so here's a chance to get your dancing shoes out of the closet and get to it. As for me, I remember what that old blues singer sang... "I gotta bottle of whiskey and a pair of dancing shoes/I gotta bottle of whiskey but I can't dance away these blues."

D. Henderson



THE OPEN ROAD

In the tradition of Emma Goldman's Mother Earth and Alexander Berkman's Blast! Up against the wall, sectarian leftists.

On Saturday, two people dropped off a stack of the Open Road; a news-journal which is designed to reflect the spectrum of international anarchist and anti-authoritarian Left Activities and to provide reports and analysis of popular struggles and social problems.

It is intelligent and attractively produced by a collective of politically active people based in Vancouver, B.C..

The first issue features articles on A.I.M., an excellent and revealing interview with Martin Sostre, and Phil Ochs, Holly Near, Women Organizing, the Pacific Life Community, and Urban Guerrillas in Seattle.

It identifies with the anarchist traditions of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman in such periodicals as Mother Earth and Blast.

These people feel that the anarchist and libertarian Left have much to contribute to a critique of the present and creation of a future society. They admit to being dreamers and argue that that is the only truly reasonable approach to first-world struggles.

It is a fine magazine produced by a volunteer staff and carrying no advertising, a relief. I wish them all the success in the world. All power to the Imagination.

D.H.

We will send the Open Road to anyone who requests it.

We have no subscription rates and depend on readers' donations.

Address all requests, correspondence, and contributions to:

The Open Road
Box 6135, Station G
Vancouver, B.C., Canada



Bellingham
676-3855

Classical Music
Monday - Friday 5 - 7 p.m.

Rider Board
Tuesdays & Thursdays 9 p.m.

Summertime Jazz
Wednesdays 8 - 11 p.m.

Poems for the People
Fridays 7 - 7:15 p.m.

New Releases
Thursday nights 8 - 10

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five p.m. till two, daily

THE PICTURE SHOW



Erno L. Wolf presents

Sean Connery Michael Caine

Christopher Plummer

7:00
9:45

STARTS
Wednesday
JULY 21st

In the John Huston-John Foreman film
The Man Who Would Be King

NEXT: KING OF HEARTS

1209 - 11th

IN OLD FAIRHAVEN

676-1226



JULY

19 Monday

(S) theatre laboratoire vicinal (Brussels, Belgium) presents "i" at the Empty Space Theatre, 919 E. Pike. 19th-21, \$2 Monday, \$3 Tuesday & Wednesday.

20 Tuesday

KRAB 107.7, 8 p.m., Baltics Bop Stop: Charlie Parker

KRAB 10 p.m., The Best of Dave Von Ronk

(B) KUBS Womanband, 11-12 p.m.

(B) "Tender Trap," Western Summer Stock, 8:15 p.m., Music Audit.

(S) Chamber music, Western Concert Hall, 8:15 p.m. Every Tuesday

21 Wednesday

10 a.m., county picnic, fairgrounds

KRAB (107.7 fm) 5 p.m. Surviving in the Patriarchy—all men are rapists, produced by Amazon Media.

KRAB 7 p.m. Habitat, interviews & discussion from International Conference on the future quality of life in Vancouver, B.C.

22 Thursday

(B) "The Skyboys," Dos Padres Hacienda, \$1 cover thru Saturday

KRAB 2:30 p.m. Folk Festival USA: NIA&RA First American Falls Conference



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TV(ch.9) 10:35 p.m. International Animation Festival

(S) Benefit for "Sister," slide/poetry celebration of female sensuality. 8:30 p.m., 100 N.E. 56th. Res. 522-8588

23 Friday

(S) Ragtime, blues, bluegrass, Irish traditional folk at The Clubhouse, 8 p.m., \$1.50 5257 University Way NE

(B) "Hourglass" at Fast Eddies no cover thru Saturday.

24 Saturday

(S) "Working Women in Latin America," theme of benefit social sponsored by Radical Women—including the film, Double Day, 8 p.m. at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave. N.E.

(S) Two Video Installations, by Shigeko Kubota and Karen Helmersen. The show will continue daily 11-6 p.m. until Sunday. and/or gallery,

KRAB 4 p.m. More than a Toothpick: Weyerhaeuser Part 2 from Conference on Radical Social Science in the Northwest held at Evergreen State College in April.

(S) Cuban cultural nite at the Langston Hughes. Dancing, singing, skits and Cuban food. Sponsored by the Venceremos Brigade in celebration of July 26th, the beginning of the Cuban revolution, 7:30 p.m.

(S) "Sylvia Scarlett & Heller in Pink Tights," 2 films by George Cukor: the Seattle Film Society at Bloedel Audit., St. Mark's Cathedral, 1229 10th Ave. E., members \$1, other \$2, 8 p.m.

(S) Fly-by-Night Revue Concert at The Clubhouse, 5257 University Way N.E., 8 p.m., \$1.75

25 Sunday

(S) Hammer Dulcimer Workshop with Phil Boulding at The Clubhouse \$1.50, 1 p.m.

(S) Bicycle Sunday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m., Lake Washington Blvd., closed to automobiles.

Complete Waterbeds,
including Heater,
Pedestal, Mattress

Linen, Frame—\$164.95 and up
1002 Monroe St.
Fountain District.

(S) Philip Boulding & Bruce Kokopali Concert at The Clubhouse, 8 p.m., \$1.50

KRAB 7 p.m. We: Women Everywhere, feminist news and commentary by Lesbian Feminist Radio Committee

26 Monday

(B) Northwest Passage Women's Issue Organizing Meeting, 5 p.m. at the NWP Office, 2nd floor, 1000 Harris. All women welcome!

27 Tuesday

TV ch. 9 9 p.m., International Animation Festival—5 films treating the life of the mask and manipulated of the earth from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia & England.

TV 9 p.m.

TV ch. 9, 9:30 p.m., Monty Python's Flying Circus (udder nonsense)

28 Wednesday

(B) "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," WWSC Summerstock, 8:15 p.m., thru Aug 31, Music Audit.

KRAB 7 p.m. Foreign Policy: The Whole Works A panel discussion on American foreign policy

29 Thursday

(B) People's Land Trust quarterly meeting, 2015 Valley Parkway, 7 p.m.

(B) "Joint Effort," Jazz band at Dos Padres Hacienda, \$1 cover through Saturday

(S) Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee meeting, 7:30 p.m., C.A.M.P. Firehouse, 18th & Cherry. For more information, call 325-0860.

KRAB 10 p.m. Musica Latina: music from Haiti

(B) Old Settlers Celebration, Pioneer Park, Fernside through Aug. 31st.

30 Friday

(B) Red, White and Blue Dance, Senior Activities Center, 315 Halleck, 1:30-3:30 p.m. Free

(S) The Last Chance Boys—old time mountain music at The Clubhouse (see 24th for address)

(B) "New River Ramblers," Fast Eddies, no cover through Saturday

KRAB 8 p.m. "Government Inspected," examining Northwest institutions

(B) "Kidd Afrika" Seattle rock band at Pete's Tavern, \$1.50 cover

GIMEL

31 Saturday

(S) "i vitelloni," Federico Fellini's film. The Seattle Film Society at Bloedel Aud., St. Mark's Cathedral, 1229 10th Ave. E., 8 p.m., members \$1, non-members, \$2.

(S) "Twin Sisters," will twin-fiddle you to ecstasy at The Clubhouse, 5257 University, N.E., 8 p.m., \$1.75

(S) Women Loving Women: 2-day workshop in the country. Childcare provided. For info, call 522-8588

AUGUST

2 Monday

(S) Silver Lake Park workshops in spinning, weaving, batik, folkdancing, etc. Week-long courses. Call the Roeder Home for more info.

3 Tuesday

(S) Happy Birthday, Joanne

4 Wednesday

"Tender Trap," Western Summer Stock, 8:15 p.m., Music Audit.

5 Thursday

(B) Three one act plays by Harold Pinter at the Whatcom Museum. Free, 8 p.m., through Aug. 7

7 Saturday

Happy Birthday Jason

(S) "A Walk in the Sun," Lewis Milestone's film & "San Pietro" by John Huston. The Seattle Film Society, Bloedel Auditorium, St. Mark's Cathedral, 1229 10th Ave. E., 8 p.m., \$1 member, \$2 other.

(S) "Northwest Passage" with Spencer Tracy (1939). A little old-fashioned exploitation at Volunteer Park Art Museum \$1 at 2 p.m.

Seattle music

TAVERNS

G-NOTE:

Every Tuesday—Swingland Express (20th, 27th, etc.)

21-23 Sweet Talkin' Jones

24 Promise

Every Sunday Seattle Jazz Society

INSIDE PASSAGE

July 19 Shirley Jackson

20 Gypsy Gyppo

21 Apple Blossom

22 Okey Doke

23 Willow Creek

24 Silver Mountain

25 Shirley Jackson

26 Gypsy Gyppo

27 Apple Blossom

28 Okey Doke

29 Willow Creek

30 Tall Timber

31 Silver Mountain

Aug. 1 Shirley Jackson

2 Gypsy Gyppo

3 Apple Blossom

4 Okey Doke

BETH

BOMBAY BICYCLE SHOP

Mondays and Tuesdays through July—
SunDance Rhythm Band
July 21-24 Felicidadas
28-31
Aug. 4-7 Minanzi Marimba Ensemble

RAINBOW-

July 19-20 Johanson Bros.
21-25 Upepo
28-1 Jr. Cadillac
Aug. 4-8 Johanson Bros.

PIONEER BANQUE

July 19-25 Bridges
26-31 Howard Robert's guitarists

CENTRAL

July 29-31 Jr. Cadillac
Aug. 5-7 Lance Romance

SEATTLE FOLKLORE SOCIETY

-all shows at 8 p.m.

July 23 Mark Aaffs, Peter Costantini, \$1.50/\$1
24 Fly By Nyte Revue—ragtime music
\$1.75/1.50
25 1 p.m. Hammer Dulcimer Workshop
with Phil Boulding, 8 p.m., Phil Bould-
ing, Bruce Kokopeli
26 Irish Music Seisun, 6:30 p.m. Donat-
ion (every Monday)
30 Last Chance Boys 8 p.m. \$2.50/\$2.
31 Twin Fiddling Concert
Aug. 6 Russian Bailalaika Concert \$2/1.50

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) 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

July 24, 30

Cohan and Shangrow Duo, flute and key board,
July 24, 19th and 20th Century music (Dopp-
ler, Bartok, Bloch, Kazuo
July 30 18th Century music, Bach Teleman, La
Barre, 8 p.m. University Unitarian Church,
6556 35th NE, \$3,\$2.

JAZZ IN THE PARK (Volunteer) FREE

July 18, 25, Aug. 1, 8 2 p.m.
18 Upepo
25 Chebere
1 Swingland Express
8 Featherstone

Seattle stage

SEATTLE THEATRE

UW Reader's Theater—"A Thurber Rerve,"
July 20-21, 8 p.m. HUB Auditorium

Empty Space, 919 E. Pike, "Yanks 3, Detroit
0, Top of the Seventh" Thursday-Sundays, 8
p.m. Thru Aug. 8

Also Free in the Park (Volunteer) at 4 p.m.,
Empty Space presents "Gammer Gurton's Nee-
dle" July 18, 25, Aug 1, 8

also Empty Space Pilk's Madhouse, skits by
Henry Pilk, Friday and Saturday at midnight
through July 24

Saroyan's "The Time of Your Life," ACT Thea-
ter, 709 1st Ave.W. Tuesday-Saturday, 8 p.m.,
Sunday 7:30 p.m., \$5.50-7, through Aug. 7.

ANSWERS TO CROSSWORD

Answers across

1. Braceros
7. NCLC (National Caucus of Labor Committees)
11. Elia (Kazan)
12. CP
13. Rosa (Parks and Luxemburg)
14. Ms.
15. SAMS
16. There
19. N
20. La. (Louisiana)
21. OL
22. Laboring
24. TV
26. RI (Rhode Island)
27. a
28. Soares
32. Millet
34. OD
35. OAS (Organization of American States)
36. Un
38. Astor
40. Tito
41. Liddy
43. Plato's
44. Sartre

Answers down

1. Beat
2. RL
3. AIM (American Indian Movement)
4. Castro
5. Ochrana
6. SP (Southern Pacific)
7. NRS
8. Coal
9. LSM
10. Castle
17. Eli
19. Narodniks
23. BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
25. Villista
28. Soul
29. Roeder (founding family was Roeder)
30. Easy
31. SST (Supersonic Transport)
33. Trots
37. niks
39. RCP
42. PR (Puerto Rico)

ROUND BARN



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by Jim Laurie

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& Sid Brown

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1000 HARRIS ST. BELLINGHAM

WHOLE GRAINS, CEREALS, YOGURT, CHEESES
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August Special

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Bring in this Coupon!

Old Town Cafe

316 West Holly 7 am - 3 pm Monday thru Saturday 8 am - 2 pm Sundays

Connexions

FOR SALE

RAICHLER ZERMATT BOOTS for sale - women's size 9. Used but in good condition. Best offer Linda at 733-1810 eves.

50 International 1/2 ton, rebuilt engine, good condition, \$600. or best, 734-1486

For Sale- Beautiful AKC Afghan Wolfhound. Champion Bloodlines, female. Call 671-1397 mornings or after 5pm. - make an offer.

WANTED

Distributorship now open. Not Shaklee, not Tupperware, but the NWP. If you have a few hours to spare on either Tuesday afternoons or Wednesday mornings, live in Seattle, and have access to a car, help us out by delivering the Passage to some of its outlets. All-expense-paid. Call 323-3673.

Looking for sources of organic and Locally grown food, especially nuts (filberts, walnuts) fruits, and winter foods (beets, carrots, cabbage, etc.) Leave a note in Doug's Box at the Food Co-op

Looking for a wood burning combination cook and heat store in good shape, can pay some. If you have or know of anything write: Lauren Jaye Box 83 Rockport, Wa 98283

Serious Musician seeks living quarters and studio space in Seattle. Joseph Field 365-0897

Needed: A 5 or 6 BDRM house to rent starting in Sept. If you can help us out call JA at 676-9541.

A no commas asked haiku:
Red wagon red raspberries hot sun
Return rerun raw milk delight



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525-2950

HOUSING

Aliya Community is now 8 adults and 2 children who are building a cooperative farming community with a home and school for teenagers in trouble, and we are looking for people who want to get involved. We have just started the second home by our construction company, and we are negotiating to buy a piece of land in Whatcom County on which to build the community. You don't need money or any special skills, just a desire to live cooperatively and to do something that matters. If interested, call or write: Aliya Community, P.O. Box 2087 B'ham, Wa 98225; tel (206) 733-4713.

Person wanted to share our cooperative household this fall August till november. We are 2 women and two men living on capitol hill in Seattle. We feature dinner together through the week, small garden, exciting political interests and gentle personalities. \$125/month into our house fund pays for everything. Inquire immediately at 1809 E. John St. or call 342-0177. Thank you, NWP

We are a small group of people collectively farming about 75 acres of land in the Skagit Valley. At the present time we are growing barley, wheat, sunflowers, vegetable seeds and a variety of experimental projects using ecologically sound methods. We are looking for another person to share our life and work with. Valuable skills are mechanical experience, agricultural work, business management, and basically anything involving hard physical work with long hours. If you are interested write to Cascadian Farm c/o the NWP and we will get back to you.

Roommate needed, \$70.00 plus utilities, own bath, no pets, 734-1486, 2204 Utter St. B'Ham

We are looking for a non-smoking woman to join our household of 2 women and 2 men. We share meals, and have a large garden. Room available immediately, in July, or in Aug. Rent and utilities about \$60/month. 2119.1 St. 734-2824 B'ham

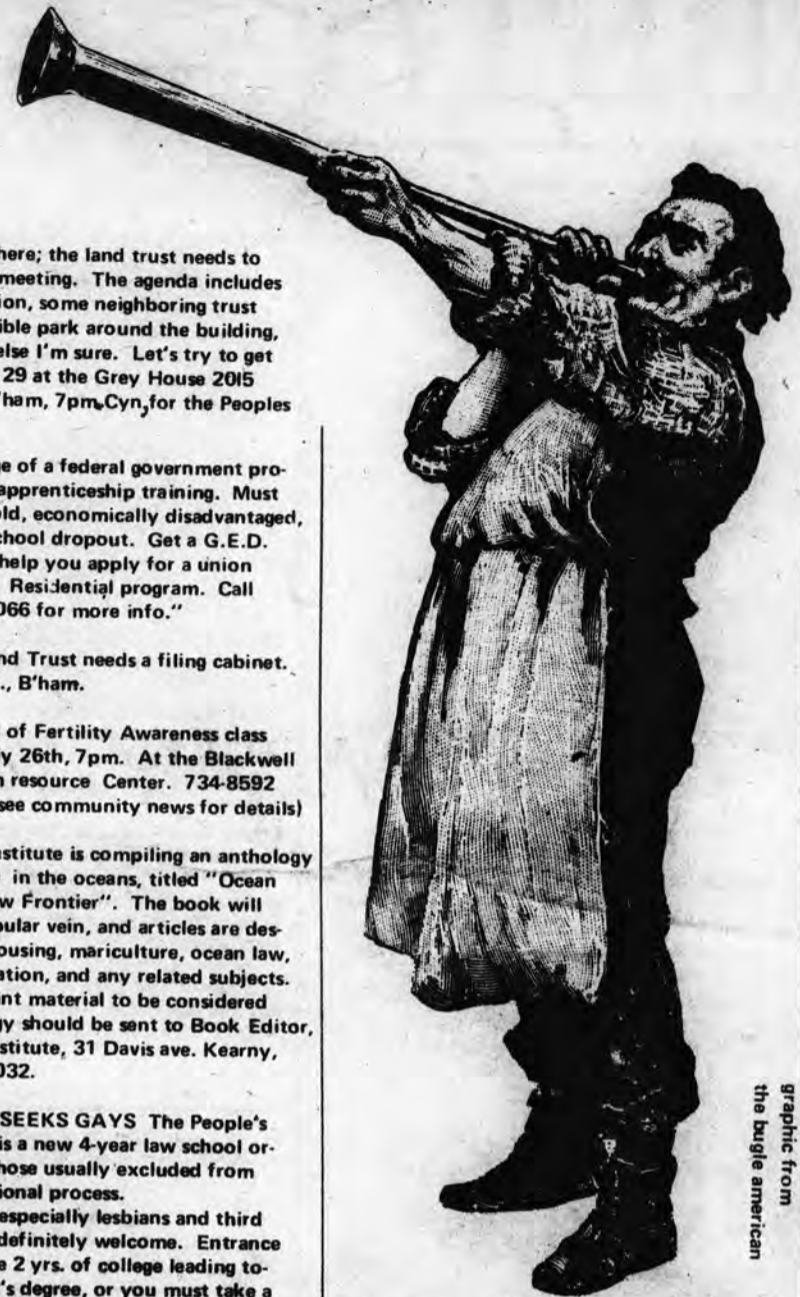
PRISONER CORRESPONDENCE

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C-155 Lucasville, Ohio 45648

Roger Allen Saul
r.o. 127059
Box 520
Walla Walla, Wa. 99362

ANNOUNCEMENTS / NOTES

Let's all come to the Community Food Co-op meeting at noon, July 21; 1000 Harris Ave, B'ham, to discuss re-organizing the collective, selling junk food, etc.



graphic from
the bugle american

The summer is here; the land trust needs to have a summer meeting. The agenda includes a bit of renovation, some neighboring trust business, a possible park around the building, and something else I'm sure. Let's try to get it together July 29 at the Grey House 2015 Valley Pkwy, B'ham, 7pm, Cyn, for the Peoples Land Trust.

"Take advantage of a federal government program, Free Preapprenticeship training. Must be 16-21 years old, economically disadvantaged, and/or a high school dropout. Get a G.E.D. and training to help you apply for a union apprenticeship. Residential program. Call Reger at 676-2066 for more info."

The Peoples Land Trust needs a filing cabinet. 1000 Harris Ave., B'ham.

Mucous Method of Fertility Awareness class to be taught July 26th, 7pm. At the Blackwell Women's Health resource Center. 734-8592 203 W. Holly (see community news for details)

Ocean Living Institute is compiling an anthology on Man's future in the oceans, titled "Ocean Living: The New Frontier". The book will be in a semi-popular vein, and articles are desired on ocean housing, mariculture, ocean law, minerals exploration, and any related subjects. Original or reprint material to be considered for the anthology should be sent to Book Editor, Ocean Living Institute, 31 Davis ave. Kearny, New Jersey 07032.

LAW SCHOOL SEEKS GAYS The People's College of Law is a new 4-year law school oriented toward those usually excluded from the legal educational process.

Gay people, especially lesbians and third world gays, are definitely welcome. Entrance requirements are 2 yrs. of college leading toward a Bachelor's degree, or you must take a college equivalency test.

Tuition is low. Graduates receive a Juris Doctor degree and are eligible to take the California Bar Exam. All applicants should be committed to use the law as tool for social change. Classes enter each September and January. For more info, write Gay Caucus, c/o PCL/NLG, 2228 W.7th St., Los Angeles, Ca. 90057

Attention loan sharks and Passage supporters: The NWP needs five more coinboxes for Seattle. Cost is approximately \$80 each. If you can afford to loan us money for one or more boxes, to be paid back over an 18 month period at the exorbitant interest rate of zero percent, call the Seattle Bureau at 323-2673 (John). Outright donations, of course, will also be accepted.

Do you have savings you don't intend to use for awhile? Sitting in some bank waiting to be loaned to build a nice suburban home in Bellevue? Why not put some of it to good use by loaning it to the passage to buy a coinbox? (See preceding connexion)

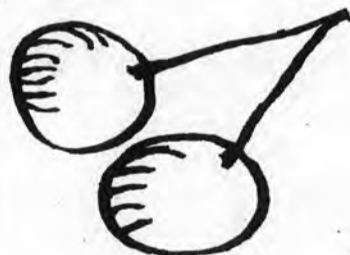
RECON, August issue includes: Major Increase in U.S. Arms Sales Abroad, Pentagon Contractors Move to Oregon, U.S. Seabed Missiles Violate International Treaties, and much more. Send \$3/year (12 issues) or \$.50/copy to RECON, PO Box 14602, Phila., PA 19134.

For your welding needs - arc and gas. See Joan cf Arc at 913 Mason St. 733-1596. trades O.K.

To those inquiring about the address of the Guatemalan contact, all the information we have is what we printed. NWP

Anita Ross - remember the book I gave you last winter? I'd like to borrow it back for awhile if your not using it: on macrobiotics - I'll be up here till the end of Sept., if you send it here I'll reimburse your postage. Thanks and love to you. Jenny Elf, Box 121, Kodiak, Ak. 99615

Correction for last issues add. Eckankar. It's about Inner Freedom (not inner peace) - Eckankar Box 3100 - Menlo Park, Ca. 94025



CHERRY WINE

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

INGREDIENTS

3 lbs. sweet cherries or
2 lbs. sour cherries
2 1/2 lbs. white granulated sugar
2 level teasp. Acid Blend
1 Campden Tablet
1 level teasp. Yeast Nutrient
1/2 teasp. Pectic Enzyme Powder
1 Imperial gallon (128oz.) water
Wine Yeast

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fermentor
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hydrometer set
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IT IS ABOUT INNER FREEDOM

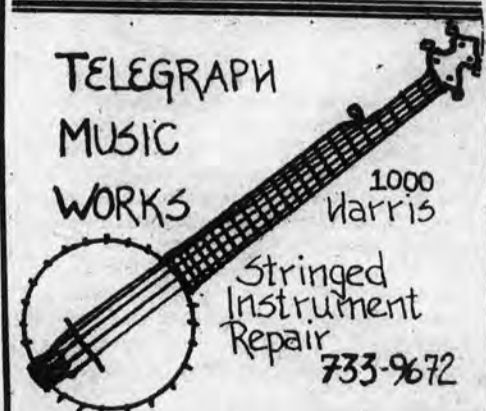
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