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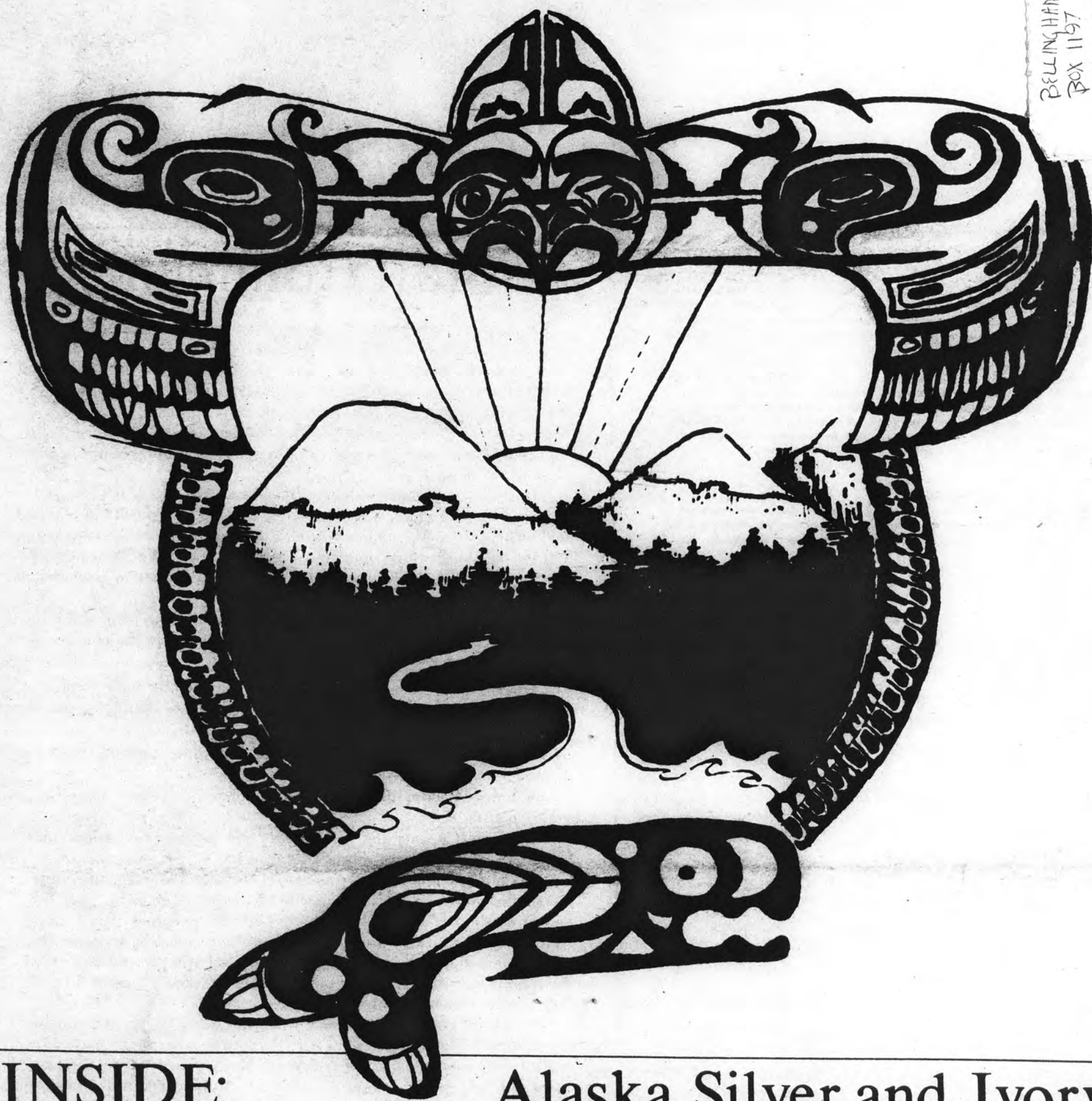
Northwest

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VOLUME 15 No. 4 August 9 - August 29

Passage

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INSIDE:

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The NORTHWEST PASSAGE is an independent radical journal published in Bellingham by the Bellingham and Seattle communities every other Monday except from June thru September, when it is published every three weeks.

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Seattle office: 1412 E. Thomas, Seattle, Wa. 98122 (323-3673)

Bellingham meetings are open and held each Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the office unless otherwise posted. For info about Seattle meetings, call 323-3673. Manuscripts welcome: typed and double-spaced, please.

To any Women interested in contributing and participating in the Women's issue (next issue), the next meeting will be at 6 p.m. Wednesday at the Passage office. We will need typists, proofreaders, photographers, poets, artists, reporters, layouters, and morale boosters ...

In Seattle call,

Christine Hurley 324-1811
or Karin Strand 634-0276

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Staff Comments

Once upon a time there was a peter pan of leftist newspapers that lived in a sleepy town on the side of a hill which overlooked a sleepy harbor. The town was as close as people could get to the land of the hobbits and indeed everyone had their tea and cakes and marvelous things grew out of the ground. It was a pleasant place to live.

But the newspaper was not justified for that was too much work and indeed on reading the lines one would say, "How could you justify that?" It would spoil the effect.

Inside the Good Earth building, inside the office of the newspaper, lived and I.B.M. composer who sometimes cried, "When will I be serviced?" and inside the I.B.M. composer dwelt a demon that beset the poor young typists. It would attack and confuse the poor young typists, who weren't crack troops who could stand up to demons who dwelled in machines, and whose spelling wasn't that good, anyway.

But when the ling "Put some stamps on my head and mail myself to you." came out "Put tampsons my head" some of the expiring young writers shouted, "You have murdered the prose!"

"You have no prof for your executions!", replied the poor young typists and indeed you did not have to go to college to know that it was the demon of the I.B.M. who was at fault.

So a meeting was called to see what could be done about the terrible demon.

One brave person, although shorter than most, spoke and shame the poor young typists.

"Although it is scary and you are not crack typists, you must yourself correct the errors of your ways."

And that indeed seemed reasonable, but it was often scary to confront the riddled corpse of prose and indeed impossible to do alone. But, by collective effort and individual responsibility the people in the office banded together to fight the devious demon and indeed many times the battle was won and the prose could be delivered into the waiting eyes of the readers but other times the only delivery was a corpse riddled and mutilated beyond recognition.

"O," a poor young typist cried, "when will we be delivered from our oppressors?" The mail is always late. And indeed, the typist prayed for crack exortypists (exorcists of typing machines) to arrive from distant cities with holy writer and the good booke. And indeed, in the poor young typist's hope of hopes, the typist envisioned the exortypist sprinkling the holy writer on the I.B.M. composer, chanting the proper swear words, and typing from the good booke thus driving out the demon of the I.B.M..

notes: Justification refers to the even right hand margin most periodicals and books have, "executions" puns on accusations.

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Letters

bicentennial blues

dear friends & comrades,
just thought i'd relate the rest of my bicentennial day after the seattle gathering.

hitchhiking back to bellingham--not so unusual--except it took a long time to get a ride at 45th and was dusk by the time i accepted a ride to lynnwood. though i had warnings in my body and from the other one at the exit i figured i was on the way so i went. no on-ramp, so i'm on my way to it hitching on the sidewalk, when this lynnwood bear plops me--nothing better to do on the 4th of july and tells me it's illegal to hitchhike i argue and finally show id and go other way which was supposedly legal.

5 minutes later he's back computer has kicked out 1 1/2 year-old hitchhiking warrant. already out of king co. but they will come and get me. discussion on relative economic values on my way to jail.

though i didn't want to be there couldn't help but note the iron. but i'm keeping real strong, chanting (live like her madame binh, dare to struggle, dare to win, dien bien phu will come again) and doing yoga and exercise.

get to booking room--still chanting and do a set of push-ups from the bench and then sitting again when this guard starts blowing cigarette smoke in my face. i attempt to reason the relative more rights to clean air then the right to pollute it. lorne williams (said guard) says "you stupid motherfucker, if you want clean air why are you here?"

feeling really strong and centered (and having pondered the fact that if one is a prison guard for 30 years at 8 hr a day it's like doing 10 years in jail) i say "i'll be out before you."

at this point i.d. grabs me by the hair and then by the throat and proceeds to drag me away. i attempt to break the choke hold at which point they threaten to break my fingers (there were 4 by this time) so i go limp. we get to the drunk tank and l.d. puts me to the floor and squeezes extra hard and i start to black out, peeing my pants in the process and they hold me from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. without booking me which means i cannot be gotten out--not that i should expect less than 20 years ever.

well folks that's life--back in the U.S. back in the U.S. back in the U.S. S.A.

love and struggle
and for a bicentennial
without colonies,
henry

p.s. i am filing complaint

cowgirl blues

Dear Passage:

I had just finished reading Tom Robbin's *Even Cowgirls Get The Blues* when the latest NWP with David Henderson's review of this book caught my eye.

David's main criticism of the book was the author's philosophy of personal and political liberation. Robbin's believes that all factions (capitalist vs. socialist, Arab vs. Jew, et al) ultimately



face the same enemy, the dull mind. He says that no revolution can be complete without innerpersonal change as well as outer social change. Henderson counters this stand saying Robbins is encouraging self-indulgent defeatism.

But Tom Robbins is right. Any social change is only a manifestation of the level of consciousness from which it came. A society mirrors the values and consciousness of its populace. Any group of people seeking to radically change their society must think in concepts that transcend the values society taught them. Herbert Marcuse, Marxist and former professor of philosophy at the University of California at San Diego speaks to this point in his book *Counter-Revolution and Revolt* p. 71 "In a society based on alienated labor, human sensibility is blunted; men perceive things only in the forms and functions in which they are given, made, used by the existing society; and they perceive only the possibilities of transformation as defined by, and confined to, the existing society."

So, it seems to me that true radical change will be accomplished with a transformation of inner values and accompanying political action. Too often, "the

new boss, same as the old boss". (The Who- "Won't Get Fooled Again"). I don't think Robbin's is putting down mass movements. He is saying they will only transform society to the level of consciousness backing the movement. Tyranny of the dull mind is ever lurking in the shadows.

Grant Ranlett

(David H.- I'd like to hear from you)

prisoner writes

Atlanta, Ga.

Larry A. Myers and George E. Blue, the two prison organizers who were put in Solitary for organizing the National Prisoners Association are scheduled to appear in court July 27, 1976.

The issues to be decided are: 1) they were not permitted to organize the NPA in violation of their first amendment right to freedom of association. 2) that prison officials interfered with their mail. 3) that they were placed in segregated confinement for organizing the NPA. 4) that their fourteenth amendment rights were violated in as much as the officials permit other groups to function in the Federal Prison System.

We need outside support. Please write a postcard to Judge Charles A. Moye, U.S. District court, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga. 30303 and state, "I support the NPA's right to exist."

Your letters/cards will not be too late for we won't get a decision until late August. This is everybody's fight.

National Prisoners Association
George E. Blue, President

Dear Editors,

I am confined at the Oregon State Pen and have now in front of me the July 19-Aug. 8th edition of the Northwest Passage. I might add that I'm finding it very interesting.

It relieves me to know that such a group of people have formed this type of message for people who consider prisons as a world away from the world which contain "animals" that are being justly punished and their awareness are struck with the many circumstances that occur but are hidden from public.

I'm a professional musician and have played the road many times, the latest band being the Thunder-Birds of St. Louis, Missouri. I have lived in Renton and Kent, Wa. being a member of the Musicians Contact Service in Seattle.

If I may I would like to relay my circumstances to you and any & everyone interested. I find that 'most' people aren't.

I was convicted June 11th, 1975 for murder. The following month the person who committed this crime was sent to this institution. I have been through the state courts of appeal and denied for having *ample opportunity* to commit this ridiculous act.

The guilty one has written a statement for me stating I hadn't any knowledge of this. But the statement doesn't say enough and he refuses to come forth with the truth that will free me. He has told many here and the authorities are aware of the truth but deny me aid.

On this night my wife and I had left our home and daughter asleep with this person and his girl-friend. He shot and killed her while we were 8 miles away in town and relayed this to us upon returning. We left the state and were arrested three months later and charged with murder. He remained behind and was in custody. Instead of helping me by telling the truth, I was hindered and sentenced to life. My wife was released after I demanded polygraph tests. My wife is here in Salem trying to help but she only receives, 'I'm sorries.'

As I stated being a musician hasn't funded me greatly with money and you might say I'm here because of that.

I was told by the Public Defender's Office I would be released in 6-9 months.

I've been incarcerated for 18 months. I have been denied any considerations from the authorities *what-so-ever*. My answers are... 'we can't help at this point, just keep going as you are going'

My question is *at what point do I receive help?????????*

My life sentence has disrupted my family and profession. I have committed no crime and I'm told to go on as I'm going?? Wow! & Ha!

I would like to receive letters from interested persons and... well...help.

I wish to return to my loved ones and career in music. Also if I may ask, I would like to be granted the sub. to your paper.

Thanks for your time and interest.
Sincerely
Thomas Perry 37408
2605 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310

photo by Warren Palken

In The Hole At Walla Walla

In June, 1962, the United States Bureau of Prisons closed the most maximum security prison ever built in American history up to that time. Located on an island near San Francisco, surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, Alcatraz was "The Rock". It was the symbol of retribution, the place where America held its hardened criminals.

Yet, before the doors of Alcatraz were even closed, before the U.S. Bureau of Prisons even planned on closing those doors, the Department of Social and Health Services in Washington state began and continued their own Alcatraz: A maximum prison within the most maximum prison of Washington; a prison that would not just put men in cells to "serve their time, pay back their debt." No, this prison would make an attempt to change the attitudes, convictions, and behavior of the prisoners. Located in the Walla Walla State Penitentiary, about a mile east of the city of Walla Walla, Washington, near the Oregon border, the Segregation Unit of the Washington State Penitentiary became the "New Alcatraz".

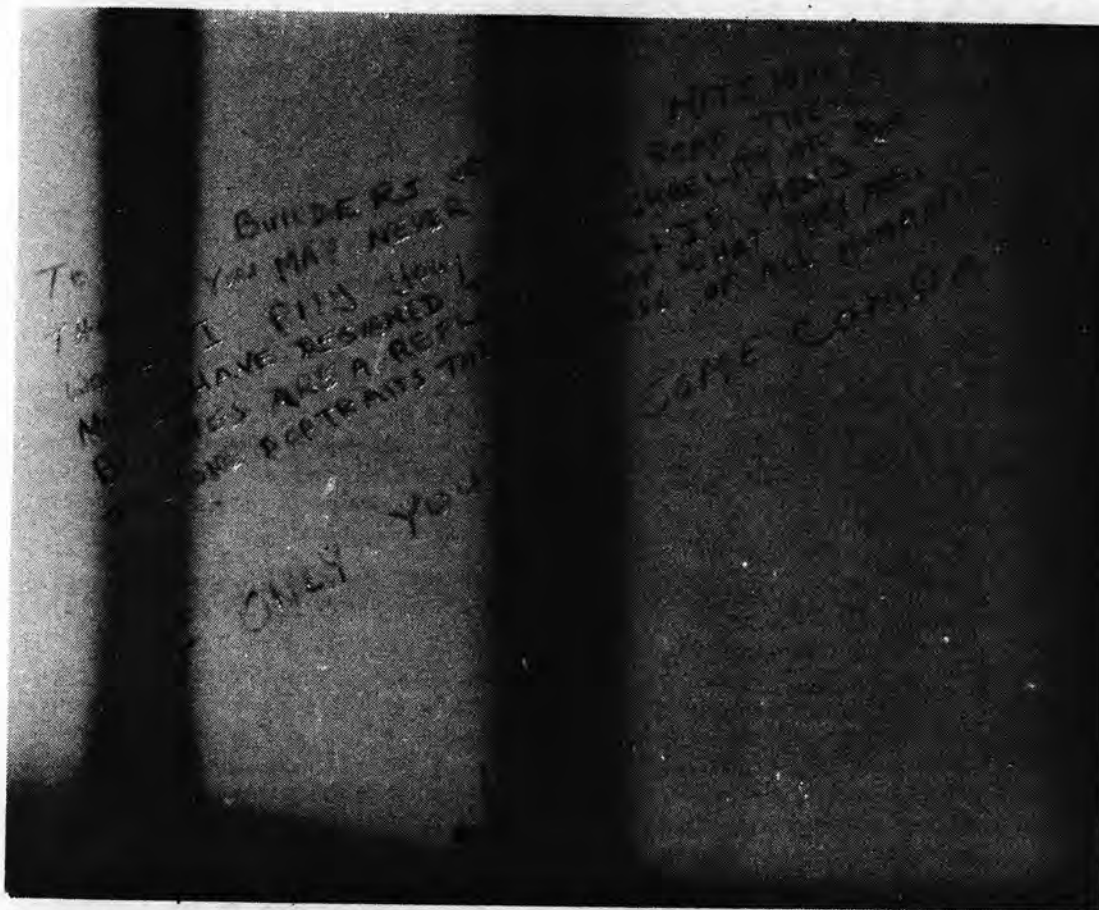
The Segregation Unit was the result of many failures of the long-time warden B. J. Rhay. Just before Alcatraz was closed, U. S. prison wardens began holding seminars in Washington, D. C. to talk about new ways to control prisoners.

The old methods did not work on "the new prisoner." Who was this new prisoner? First, he was educated, white lower middle class, black, Chicano, or Indian. Second, he was more articulate, more demanding. Third, he was eager to raise the cause of Civil Rights inside prison walls. By 1962, these prisoners had started to protest conditions. The warden and the State Capitol wanted to know how to control them and how to keep their prisons running without disruption.

At the Washington, D. C. Seminars, a group of psychologists gave their answer. They explained brainwashing methods that were allegedly used by North Korean and Chinese Communists on U. S. prisoners of War during the Korean War. These psychologists said the same methods could be used to control prisoners in American prisons. As one of the psychologists stated:

"If one wants to produce behavior inconsistent with the person's standards of conduct, first disorganize the group which supports those standards, then undermine his other emotional supports, then put him into a new ambiguous situation for which standards are unclear, and then put pressure on him. I leave it to you to judge whether there is any similarity between these events and those which occur in prisons where we teach prisoners 'to serve their own time' by moving them around and punishing clandestine group activity not sanctioned by the prison authorities." (Dr. Edgar Schein, "Man Against Man: Brainwashing." Corrective Psychiatry.)

After listening to this type of advice, Washington State has made many attempts to produce "good prisoners". Because they have the power to do anything they want, they don't care where their "programs" are set up. They just want one that prisoners, lawyers, and the public will not challenge. They have created several reasons for their programs. The most popular is that prisoners who cannot adapt to the regular, regimented, isolated, and punitive prison environment are abnormal and require modification for their non-conformity (non-conforming behavior). The Administrative Segregation program is based on that idea.



Long Term Isolation at Walla Walla

Behind these walls, modern dungeons called isolation cells have operated almost completely out of the public eye. First set up to punish prisoners for various violations, the isolation cells have become a permanent living area for selected prisoners, holding about 100 men.

What are these isolation cells at Walla Walla? Why are they different from the sweat boxes, the lock-ups, and the solitary confinement cells we have always heard about? First, they are "holes" for the entire prison system of the state of Washington. Not just one prison, but three. Second, the isolation cells are not used just to punish prisoners who start fights, try to escape, etc. Their purpose is not to cool off prisoners. They are to stop all religious, political, and social activity the prisons don't approve of. In Walla Walla's isolation cells are prison reformers, jail house lawyers, men whose political beliefs the prison does not approve of, men who have fought to have their beliefs recognized.

Life in the Isolation Cells

Each prisoner is locked in an 6 x 8½ foot cell. He is held in his cell twenty-three hours a day. Living in the isolation unit is like living in a closet, no air, no light, no hope. It is a privilege to be assigned a work detail in the isolation unit. Only a few men are allowed to work. Forget education. General population prisoners can take classes in the prison, isolated prisoners are not allowed any opportunity to go to school. Prisoners are let out of their cells one hour a day to shower and for recreation. Because only 3 prisoners are allowed out at one time games are impossible to play. Religious opportunities are denied to all the isolation prisoners.

Because of these restrictions, isolation unit prisoners are forced to compete against each other for work, for food, for books, and even for relaxation. Then, when fights break out, the prison punishes the men by taking away the few privileges they do have.

The lack of visits from friends and family is the worst part of the isolation units; even when a prisoner's family can afford to travel to out-of-the-way Walla Walla, they are often turned away because of

inadequate visiting facilities. If they are lucky enough to see their family they must sit in Control, a fish bowl that everyone can look into. Guards watch them all the time they are talking. Often for newly isolated prisoners, all visiting privileges are stopped until the prisoners become so upset they often commit new infractions. Mail is censored and often stopped or "lost" as are books, magazines, and newspapers.

Even worse than the regular segregation cells are the disciplinary cells. While other isolation cells are supposedly used to "protect and treat" abnormal prisoners, the disciplinary cells are used only to punish prisoners. A bad report from a guard, fighting, or just a "bad attitude" can be reasons for sending a man to the disciplinary cells. These cells are soundproof and fresh air proof. They have two doors, one of steel and one of steel bars. At least one door is always closed. Most of the time both are closed. When hot air is blown in during the winter, the cells become extremely hot. Prisoners in disciplinary cells are allowed out only 15 minutes a day. Sometimes not even at all. All prisoners in the segregation unit are brought to visits in handcuffs and strip-searched before and after visits. All personal property is taken away, when and if it is returned is not regulated, but awarded.

In all these units prisoners are at the mercy of guards. Because the segregation units are isolated from the rest of the prison and the outside world, qualified, decent guards can't stop racist, often sadistic guards from harassing or beating prisoners, or, in some cases, tear-gassing them. Guards rarely, if at all, have to answer to higher officials for their treatment of prisoners. Because they watch prisoners twenty-four hours a day, they have become judge and jury units inside the segregation units.

Prisoners have few escape routes from this situation. One is madness. Ranting and raving, hearing voices, attempts at suicide, etc. after spending several months or even years in this unit.

How do prisoners win release from the segregation units? There are Administrative Segregation review committees, but they are only another method of control. A prisoner has absolutely no idea when he will be released. If he tries to win his release by prison rules,

(continued on page 23)

Group Health RNs Join Others

'We couldn't let them do our work'

Over 600 registered nurses from Group Health—the non-profit, profit-making hospital enterprise with 9 facilities in the Seattle area—went on strike last week. In refusing to compromise on their contract, they chose a position which supported the RNs who are now entering the fifth week of the first Seattle nurses' strike. They also bolstered the ranks of the striking RNs to almost 2500.

"The nurses' strike has drawn nurses closer than ever. The comradeship is absolutely phenomenal," RN Mary Jane Corrigan told the *Passage* the first day of the Group Health strike. She pointed to a roster of dozens of names on the "sign-in sheet" for picketing nurses and said "These people were here at 7 a.m.," the time the strike began.

Both Group Health RNs and its members in the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) had voted to strike a few weeks ago. A strike by both would have virtually shut down Group Health's numerous facilities. The SEIU's membership is about 450, in varying hospital jobs—laundry, housekeeping, central supply, warehouse, LPNs, nursing assistants, technicians and some x-ray and surgery technicians. In a surprise vote turnout of 75–80%, the union changed its position and voted June 29 to accept its contract and not strike. (See accompanying article.)

RNs, however, had more at stake because of their relationship with Seattle nurses. As Betty Wallace, a Group Health RN in intensive care said, "We couldn't let them do our work."

Group Health nurses' demands are similar to the other nurses, although they are bargaining independently. All other area nurses bargain with the Seattle Area Hospital Council, but Group Health has its own contract with its nurses. All the nurses are represented by the Washington State Nurses Association (WSNA).

The problems they face are similar. A prime concern is their lack of input into administrative and staffing decisions which create an environment where nurses must sometimes work 16-hour shifts in intensive care units. The result is insufficient patient care. "Floating" is another quality-of-care issue. Nurses

are sent to work in areas in which they are inexperienced and have no say in the matter.

The demand for higher wages, due to increased responsibilities and the rise in the cost of living, are likewise shared by all the RNs. And when the Group Health RNs originally asked for a 15% increase in salaries for the first year, and a 10% increase the second year (now lowered to 13 and 8, respectively), with a cost of living adjustment clause, their commonality with other RNs was recognized by the Group Health management. Group Health offered to give them either 7½% the first year, 6% the second year with a possible 2% cost of living increase, or whatever the other RNs received from the Seattle Area Hospital Council.

"We want to get what other nurses get," commented Wallace. "We don't want to be a special case. But that strategy would have hurt them."

Corrigan explained—"If we accepted this—to get what the Seattle area nurses get—they could be told 'Group Health nurses accepted this much, so why don't you? We want to support our fellow workers,'" she added.

Group Health nurses are in a special category partially because of the structure of the "cooperative," which is non-profit while many of the other hospitals are profit. Group Health has always been a "union hospital," while the closed shop is a demand that other RNs are now making.

But non-profit is a term which merely relates to tax status. Wallace was explicit: "They make a big profit." The profits do not go externally into dividends for individual stockholders. Instead, they go internally, for maintenance and expansion of services, high salaries for administrators, bonuses for doctors, buying land for future clinics.

At Group Health, much of the profit has gone into capital investment for new facilities, such as the \$18 million E. Side Medical Center at Redmond, the new \$7 million Progressive Care Facility on Capitol Hill, the new Federal Way clinic, and so forth.

Picket signs carried by the RNs point out that prof-



Group Health RNs picket outside the Capitol Hill hospital. Photo by Kate Dwyer.

it is a motive of Group Health, a fact which is euphemistically avoided in the name "cooperative." Wallace said some of the RNs are compiling a fact sheet on the financial situation of the hospital enterprise.

Its present situation is a long cry from its beginning; in 1947, when it was chartered by Grange, labor union and other progressives with the intent (so states the brochure) "of providing quality lifetime medical care at a price working people could afford." Offering a pay-on-credit type of system for health care, individuals now pay \$33.20 per month for medical coverage and dues.

Meanwhile, "the administration is putting out a story that if nurses' wages go up 5%, the cost to the consumer will go up 3.5%," said Corrigan. "But nurses aren't the high salaried people at Group Health." The highest physicians' pay in 1974 was \$53,000. Nurses' base pay is now \$5.48/hour. Since 1968, when the starting salary for an RN was \$3.50 an hour, the premiums for one adult have nearly tripled. One can scarcely blame the RNs for the rising consumer costs.

What is needed at Group Health, said Betty Wallace, is a "reorganization of priorities," including fewer new buildings. "They may not have enough patients to fill them anyway," she commented. Instead of passing the cost on to the consumer, "Why not cut back on profits a bit?" was her question. Both women were concerned about the "unfair publicity" regarding the possibility of rising hospital costs if nurses get a raise. They stressed their concern for Group Health members. RNs even carried picket signs at Group Health which spelled it out—"If you're a Group Health member and need care, please cross."

The direct relationship of nurse to patient is another reason for one of their proposals: to have a "nursing practice committee" not only review adequate staffing but bring consumer demands to Group Health management and make recommendations and decisions on those demands.

(continued on following page)

The Strike That Didn't

"We were psyched out of the whole thing. The union leadership didn't want to strike," said Bill Brown, member of the negotiating committee for SEIU.

Although he feels that the contract which the union finally agreed on "is a pretty good one," the atmosphere in which a strike was averted was otherwise. Brown said he thought the nurses' strike had a positive effect—"Most people wanted to join the strikers, wanted to support the RNs." However, a coalition attempt between the two unions was unsuccessful.

"If we'd gone out with the RNs, we'd have had a lot more clout," said Don Welton, also a negotiator. He felt the union leadership "planted doubts in our mind" and made accusations about lack of cooperation from the nurses.

As time went on, he said "People started backing off on the issues and stuck with the money." The new contract offers workers at the hospital an approximate 9-10% increase in wages, with a minimum \$60 raise per month. Workers also received a 10% increase in dental coverage. Some of the issues which didn't make it were

—a proposal for Group Health to provide child care, a "floating" holiday, weekly paychecks, a 40-hour work week and seniority in the hiring for new Group Health facilities.

The first offer which management made, Brown said, was a 6% raise, with practically no benefit improvements. Membership voted no and authorized the negotiating committee to strike. Then, when they took the proposal back to the union leadership, "They pulled a fast one. They went in with management and said they wouldn't make a second offer if the committee didn't take it to the members." It was taken back to the membership, still receiving a no vote from about 200 members voting. Strike notice was given.

A week later, the management proposal was changed, and the next day the third and decisive vote was taken on striking—250, no; 92, yes. With the voting turnout almost doubled, Brown commented: "The membership came out of the woodwork." Lack of time to adequately study the contract, the fears of losing one's job during a strike were some of the speculations for the dramatic change.

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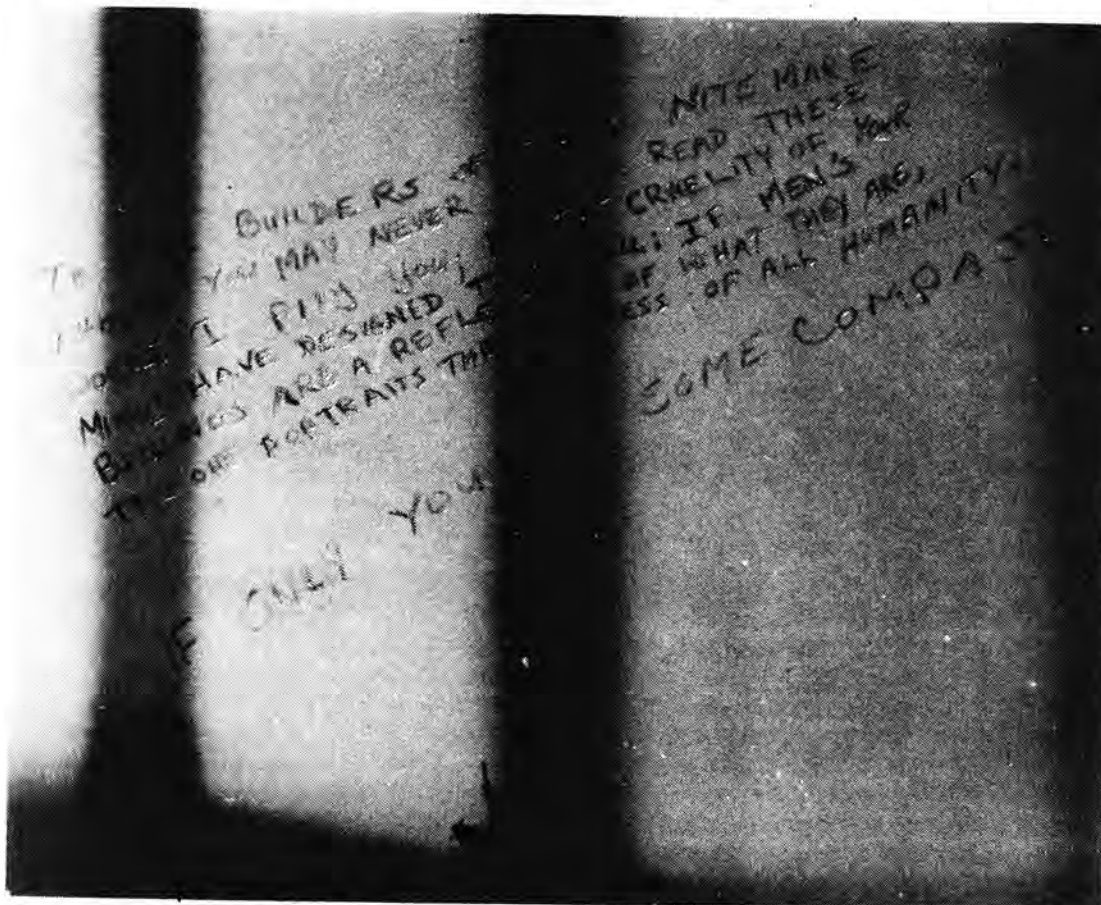
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What are these isolation cells at Walla Walla? Why are they different from the sweat boxes, the lock-ups, and the solitary confinement cells we have always heard about? First, they are "holes" for the entire prison system of the state of Washington. Not just one prison, but three. Second, the isolation cells are not used just to punish prisoners who start fights, try to escape, etc. Their purpose is not to cool off prisoners. They are to stop all religious, political, and social activity the prisons don't approve of. In Walla Walla's isolation cells are prison reformers, jail house lawyers, men whose political beliefs the prison does not approve of, men who have fought to have their beliefs recognized.

Life in the Isolation Cells

Each prisoner is locked in an 6 x 8 1/2 foot cell. He is held in his cell twenty-three hours a day. Living in the isolation unit is like living in a closet, no air, no light, no hope. It is a privilege to be assigned a work detail in the isolation unit. Only a few men are allowed to work. Forget education. General population prisoners can take classes in the prison, isolated prisoners are not allowed any opportunity to go to school. Prisoners are let out of their cells one hour a day to shower and for recreation. Because only 3 prisoners are allowed out at one time games are impossible to play. Religious opportunities are denied to all the isolation prisoners.

Because of these restrictions, isolation unit prisoners are forced to compete against each other for work, for food, for books, and even for relaxation. Then, when fights break out, the prison punishes the men by taking away the few privileges they do have.

The lack of visits from friends and family is the worst part of the isolation units; even when a prisoner's family can afford to travel to out-of-the-way Walla Walla, they are often turned away because of

inadequate visiting facilities. If they are lucky enough to see their family they must sit in Control, a fish bowl that everyone can look into. Guards watch them all the time they are talking. Often for newly isolated prisoners, all visiting privileges are stopped until the prisoners become so upset they often commit new infractions. Mail is censored and often stopped or "lost" as are books, magazines, and newspapers.

Even worse than the regular segregation cells are the disciplinary cells. While other isolation cells are supposedly used to "protect and treat" abnormal prisoners, the disciplinary cells are used only to punish prisoners. A bad report from a guard, fighting, or just a "bad attitude" can be reasons for sending a man to the disciplinary cells. These cells are soundproof and fresh air proof. They have two doors, one of steel and one of steel bars. At least one door is always closed. Most of the time both are closed. When hot air is blown in during the winter, the cells become extremely hot. Prisoners in disciplinary cells are allowed out only 15 minutes a day. Sometimes not even at all. All prisoners in the segregation unit are brought to visits in handcuffs and strip-searched before and after visits. All personal property is taken away, when and if it is returned is not regulated, but awarded.

In all these units prisoners are at the mercy of guards. Because the segregation units are isolated from the rest of the prison and the outside world, qualified, decent guards can't stop racist, often sadistic guards from harassing or beating prisoners, or, in some cases, tear-gassing them. Guards rarely, if at all, have to answer to higher officials for their treatment of prisoners. Because they watch prisoners twenty-four hours a day, they have become judge and jury units inside the segregation units.

Prisoners have few escape routes from this situation. One is madness. Ranting and raving, hearing voices, attempts at suicide, etc. after spending several months or even years in this unit.

How do prisoners win release from the segregation units? There are Administrative Segregation review committees, but they are only another method of control. A prisoner has absolutely no idea when he will be released. If he tries to win his release by prison rules,

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Group Health RNs Join Others

'We couldn't let them do our work'

Over 600 registered nurses from Group Health—the non-profit, profit-making hospital enterprise with 9 facilities in the Seattle area—went on strike last week. In refusing to compromise on their contract, they chose a position which supported the RNs who are now entering the fifth week of the first Seattle nurses' strike. They also bolstered the ranks of the striking RNs to almost 2500.

"The nurses' strike has drawn nurses closer than ever. The comradeship is absolutely phenomenal," RN Mary Jane Corrigan told the *Passage* the first day of the Group Health strike. She pointed to a roster of dozens of names on the "sign-in sheet" for picketing nurses and said "These people were here at 7 a.m.," the time the strike began.

Both Group Health RNs and its members in the Service Employees International Union (SEIU) had voted to strike a few weeks ago. A strike by both would have virtually shut down Group Health's numerous facilities. The SEIU's membership is about 450, in varying hospital jobs—laundry, housekeeping, central supply, warehouse, LPNs, nursing assistants, technicians and some x-ray and surgery technicians. In a surprise vote turnout of 75–80%, the union changed its position and voted June 29 to accept its contract and not strike. (See accompanying article.)

RNs, however, had more at stake because of their relationship with Seattle nurses. As Betty Wallace, a Group Health RN in intensive care said, "We couldn't let them do our work."

Group Health nurses' demands are similar to the other nurses, although they are bargaining independently. All other area nurses bargain with the Seattle Area Hospital Council, but Group Health has its own contract with its nurses. All the nurses are represented by the Washington State Nurses Association (WSNA).

The problems they face are similar. A prime concern is their lack of input into administrative and staffing decisions which create an environment where nurses must sometimes work 16-hour shifts in intensive care units. The result is insufficient patient care. "Floating" is another quality-of-care issue. Nurses

are sent to work in areas in which they are inexperienced and have no say in the matter.

The demand for higher wages, due to increased responsibilities and the rise in the cost of living, are likewise shared by all the RNs. And when the Group Health RNs originally asked for a 15% increase in salaries for the first year, and a 10% increase the second year (now lowered to 13 and 8, respectively), with a cost of living adjustment clause, their commonality with other RNs was recognized by the Group Health management. Group Health offered to give them either 7½% the first year, 6% the second year with a possible 2% cost of living increase, or whatever the other RNs received from the Seattle Area Hospital Council.

"We want to get what other nurses get," commented Wallace. "We don't want to be a special case. But that strategy would have hurt them."

Corrigan explained—"If we accepted this—to get what the Seattle area nurses get—they could be told 'Group Health nurses accepted this much, so why don't you? We want to support our fellow workers,'" she added.

Group Health nurses are in a special category partially because of the structure of the "cooperative," which is non-profit while many of the other hospitals are profit. Group Health has always been a "union hospital," while the closed shop is a demand that other RNs are now making.

But non-profit is a term which merely relates to tax status. Wallace was explicit: "They make a big profit." The profits do not go externally into dividends for individual stockholders. Instead, they go internally, for maintenance and expansion of services, high salaries for administrators, bonuses for doctors, buying land for future clinics.

At Group Health, much of the profit has gone into capital investment for new facilities, such as the \$18 million E. Side Medical Center at Redmond, the new \$7 million Progressive Care Facility on Capitol Hill, the new Federal Way clinic, and so forth.

Picket signs carried by the RNs point out that prof



Group Health RNs picket outside the Capitol Hill hospital. Photo by Kate Dwyer.

it is a motive of Group Health, a fact which is euphemistically avoided in the name "cooperative." Wallace said some of the RNs are compiling a fact sheet on the financial situation of the hospital enterprise.

Its present situation is a long cry from its beginnings in 1947, when it was chartered by Grange, labor union and other progressives with the intent (so states the brochure) "of providing quality lifetime medical care at a price working people could afford." Offering a pay-on-credit type of system for health care, individuals now pay \$33.20 per month for medical coverage and dues.

Meanwhile, "the administration is putting out a story that if nurses' wages go up 5%, the cost to the consumer will go up 3.5%," said Corrigan. "But nurses aren't the high salaried people at Group Health." The highest physicians' pay in 1974 was \$53,000. Nurses' base pay is now \$5.48/hour. Since 1968, when the starting salary for an RN was \$3.50 an hour, the premiums for one adult have nearly tripled. One can scarcely blame the RNs for the rising consumer costs.

What is needed at Group Health, said Betty Wallace, is a "reorganization of priorities," including fewer new buildings. "They may not have enough patients to fill them anyway," she commented. Instead of passing the cost on to the consumer, "Why not cut back on profits a bit?" was her question. Both women were concerned about the "unfair publicity" regarding the possibility of rising hospital costs if nurses get a raise. They stressed their concern for Group Health members. RNs even carried picket signs at Group Health which spelled it out—"If you're a Group Health member and need care, please cross."

The direct relationship of nurse to patient is another reason for one of their proposals: to have a "nursing practice committee" not only review adequate staffing but bring consumer demands to Group Health management and make recommendations and decisions on those demands.

(continued on following page)

The Strike That Didn't

"We were psyched out of the whole thing. The union leadership didn't want to strike," said Bill Brown, member of the negotiating committee for SEIU.

Although he feels that the contract which the union finally agreed on "is a pretty good one," the atmosphere in which a strike was averted was otherwise. Brown said he thought the nurses' strike had a positive effect—"Most people wanted to join the strikers, wanted to support the RNs." However, a coalition attempt between the two unions was unsuccessful.

"If we'd gone out with the RNs, we'd have had a lot more clout," said Don Welton, also a negotiator. He felt the union leadership "planted doubts in our mind" and made accusations about lack of cooperation from the nurses.

As time went on, he said "People started backing off on the issues and stuck with the money." The new contract offers workers at the hospital an approximate 9-10% increase in wages, with a minimum \$60 raise per month. Workers also received a 10% increase in dental coverage. Some of the issues which didn't make it were

a proposal for Group Health to provide child care, a "floating" holiday, weekly paychecks, a 40-hour work week and seniority in the hiring for new Group Health facilities.

The first offer which management made, Brown said, was a 6% raise, with practically no benefit improvements. Membership voted no and authorized the negotiating committee to strike. Then, when they took the proposal back to the union leadership, "They pulled a fast one. They went in with management and said they wouldn't make a second offer if the committee didn't take it to the members." It was taken back to the membership, still receiving a no vote from about 200 members voting. Strike notice was given.

A week later, the management proposal was changed, and the next day the third and decisive vote was taken on striking—250, no; 92, yes. With the voting turnout almost doubled, Brown commented: "The membership came out of the woodwork." Lack of time to adequately study the contract, the fears of losing one's job during a strike were some of the speculations for the dramatic change.

Trident Actions Continue

Three members of the Pacific Life Community were convicted as they sat silently in the courtroom of federal judge Donald Voorhees Tuesday morning, August 3. It was two and a half months after the three women had persistently cut wire fence at the Bangor, Washington, future home of the imposing Trident submarine.

What had been at one time anticipated as an explosive jury trial turned into an absurd judicial charade, and Voorhees never was able to unravel the defendants' silent mockery of his courtroom's power.

Voorhees instead interpreted the defiant quietness of Jo Maynes, Laurie Raymond and Alice Ray-Keil simply to be lack of defense, and so after the sedate identification by Lieutenant Arthur D. White of which color of wire cutter had been held by which "of the ladies," Voorhees determined that the case had been proven and that in the absence of verbalized defense, the verdict was self-determined.

"We decided not to waste money by having a jury trial," Ray-Keil said afterward, "because the court system, especially in Seattle, is an instrument of oppression."

In pretrial discussions with Voorhees, the defendants had been told they would not be permitted to testify as to the political basis for their fence cutting. Because they felt their true defense had thereby been taken from them, the defendants were mute in court.

Sentencing was set for August 27. Each defendant could receive a fine of \$1,000 and a year in jail for each of the two counts.

No sooner was the trial ended, than plans continued for a return to Tinian Road alongside the wire which protects Bangor from citizens. (Tinian is an island in the Marianas. United States bombers took off from there in 1945 to drop atom bombs on Japan.)

This particular assault on the naval station on the Kitsap Peninsula has been coordinated and promoted extensively. It was scheduled to push off Friday from Seattle, just as the *Passage* was going to press.

Participants were to demonstrate in the city Aug. 6 to commemorate the 31st anniversary of the American bombing of Hiroshima; ferry to Winslow for the night, walk the next day to Suquamish and the next day to Bangor itself for a demonstration.

More lawbreaking was likely either Sunday or Monday, and as this is read it may be that other members of the Pacific Life Community, or unaffiliated citizens, have been arrested for actions against the nuclear submarine.

In the California Bay Area that week-end, demonstrations were planned at the Lockheed missile-production plant in Sunnyvale. A Trident Monster Parade was scheduled for San Francisco Saturday.

Canada's own Trident Monster, a 550-foot replica of the sub, was scheduled to proceed into the U.S. on Sunday morning through the Peace Arch in Blaine, a feat matching the irony the past year of planting vegetable gardens on the grounds near Bangor and, on the other coast, at the Pentagon.

Seattle newspapers diligently report the results of trials and the appearance of heavies (most recently, Dan Berrigan) but omit the reasons, painting again with that mystery lacquer which encourages the particularly inquisitive citizen to have to pursue the matter oneself.

In this instance, the Community describes Trident submarines, armed with 408 nuclear warheads and costing \$1.7 billion each, as a particularly glaring example of the extreme measures the American rulership will go to protect the economic inequity it promotes around the world. That sort of political explanation is not likely to make headlines in *The Seattle Times*.

Maynes, Raymond and Ray-Keil, who now stand convicted of the misdemeanor offense of damaging federal property of a value of less than \$100, have other court matters.

Raymond had an evidentiary hearing in late July over a charge of obstructing a federal marshal when Michelle Whitnack was taken out of a courtroom to

Stop the

Eighty people were arrested during the Stop Trident Demonstration at Gate 10 of the Bangor Naval Station on Sunday, August 8.

Approximately 12 people cut through the fence and gate and walked through it before they were taken away by federal marshalls. Another 70 people cut the fence 100 yards from the gate and carried a 550 foot replica of the Trident Monster unto the base. All were arrested and hauled away in two military buses.

All persons will be released after receiving barring letters forbidding them from entering the naval base in the future--except for those who have already received such letters. As of this time all of the demonstrators are still in jail.

The fence-cutting was part of a larger action involving approximately 250 people.

jail for refusing to supply her fingerprints or handwriting.

All three also have filed suit against government agencies for sexism in the local jail as a result of their incarceration there.

The federal government meantime gradually and politely moves them into its grasp. Each has been given a probation officer she must contact for a presentencing interview. Ray-Keil's officer and his phone number, with a request that she call him, is posted on the bulletin board in her house alongside phone messages, meeting reminders and posters of resistance.

How the public, or even the local left, perceive the issue of Trident is not a simple discussion.

Media-wise, there can be no doubt that the Pacific Life Community's actions are ones the dailies will report. All those other toughies--the strategy of pacifism, the jobs-versus-ideals bugaboo, the tendency towards an eliminate-war rather than an eliminate-what causes-war attitude, and so forth--may be broached in these pages at a later date.

—jack pfeifer
nwp seattle bureau

Group Health RNs

(continued from previous page)



Swedish nurses during mass picketing on July 30. Photo by John Brockhaus

"I think the idea of Group Health is great," said Corrigan, "if we could be more of a team with management. We're at the grass roots level; we talk to patients, we should have some say in the administrative decisions."

Although quality of health care is difficult to determine, the *Passage* heard more complaints than compliments about Group Health's services. And the nurses' statements that "concern for the patient is one of our major concerns" rings true. Nursing has been a traditional role for women—it fits right into the self-sacrificing and nurturing lives we demand of ourselves. But the nurses, like so many other women, are finally saying: we can't sacrifice ourselves and care for other people at the same time. A nurse on duty for 16 hours may be making a sacrifice, but it is to the detriment of both herself and her patient.

Organizing nurses has been "a long, long struggle," said Corrigan, who remembers asking for a contract in 1952. "Now we've had to strike because it's our only recourse." She added that previous contracts had no-strike clauses.

While the RNs had voted last month to strike on August 3, the strike was delayed until Wednesday. Negotiating committee members Pixie Warner and Dana Melody told the *Passage* of the long days spent in negotiations which resulted in a proposal which the nurses still rejected. The changes did not include any cost items, and according to Wallace, "They're so puny they're hard to find."

Media accounts were that the negotiating committee endorsed the proposal, but actually, according to Melody, "We recommended the proposal as the best we could get from management without striking, and the nurses did not choose to go that way."

—michelle celarier
nwp seattle bureau

EGGS OVER EASY

PHASE I

"2 OE", the ticket reads. Two eggs, over easy. My stomach is starting to churn. Every time an order for an OE comes in, I'm thrown into a panic. I'd gotten this job at "The Eggscentric - An Omelette House", by saying I cooked for five years at a bunch of places. In reality I never cooked at all except for myself and friends. By this time I've mastered everything - except the OE's. Those things break so damn easy when you have to flip 'em in a pan. The day before I broke four pairs before I finally got two to come out right. I take a deep breath. "It's all in the wrist", I tell myself. "A circular motion--the eggs shouldn't even leave the pan." Luckily the other cook is taking a break so he can't see my work. I have a little freedom to make mistakes.

I wait the all-to-short time until the eggs are ready to flip. Another deep breath. The flip--a little too high. I wait to see if any of the broken yolk comes running out from under the egg. Three seconds, five--there it comes. Toss 'em in the garbage and try again. I'm getting really nervous. Sweaty palms. A drip of perspiration runs from my armpit down my side. Another order up. At least it's an omelette and not an overeasy. The moment for flipping comes. I hit it just right this time. Jiggle the pan so it won't stick when I flip it back over. Shit. It sticks. Another pair of eggs wasted. Finally I get it after losing half a dozen. The waitress is glaring at me impatiently. She knows I don't know what the hell I'm doing. I persist in my lie, telling how we did it different at the other places I worked, etc. I think I'm going to get the axe this time. My tab of bullshit is getting too high. I can't cop a plea and say how badly I need the job. I'm in too deep already. The first time I met the boss he told me about a guy who tried to lie to him about previous experience. I joined the boss in making derogatory remarks about people who do such deceitful things.

The sound of someone coming through the kitchen door alerts all my senses. It is the boss, Leland, a small, mid-thirties white man who has spent nine years of his adult life selling institutional dishwashers. This restaurant is his chance to get ahead. He is making it. Shortly he plans to open his second place, where I'm to work if I'm still around.

"Good morning, Robert. How are you doing?"

"Fine. It's been pretty slow so far."

He quickly passes through the kitchen and goes out for a brief discussion with the head waitress, Patricia. I know what the topic of their conversation is--me. Images of the job listings at the unemployment office and the *Post Intelligencer* classifieds begin to crystallize in my head. Leland returns.

"Robert, I've decided not to use you. I called your references and they've never heard of you. You take ten minutes to get out an OE and that's going to lose us customers. You shouldn't have lied to me."

I am caught in a pinch. I am desperate for work. This job is shit-- \$2.50 an hour. But I need this job. Do I opt for an impassioned plea for mercy? I do.

"I'm sorry about lying. I don't like to do it, but you don't know how hard it is to get a job when you don't have local references. I looked for a long time but no one will hire you when you're new in a city. I've proved myself as a reliable, punctual worker and that's what's important. I've just about got everything down pat. With one or two more shifts I know I'll be able to do the job really well."

"You shouldn't have lied to me. If you would have just told me you needed the job I would have given it to you. I can't trust somebody who lies to me. I just can't use you."

I play my trump card.

"I just didn't think I'd ever find a job without knowing anyone in town. I'LL COME IN AND WORK A COUPLE OF SHIFTS WITHOUT PAY UNTIL I CAN DO THE JOB."

He weakens. Within five minutes I win my job back, but I have paid the price of humiliating myself.

Short Order Fiction

PHASE II

A month and a half later the new place is thriving. I am relief cook. Flawless on the OE's, but still pulling in \$2.50 an hour, with promises of a raise in the "near future." But there are troubles brewing in the business. The head waitress, who has worked there for four years gets fired because she complains about spending too many hours figuring out schedules and ordering without getting paid for the time. The number two cook, Dan, is an asshole-- nobody can stand him. All he ever does is snap at people and boast of his bowling exploits. It goes deeper than that. The owner is unaware that his staff is filled with homosexuals-- three lesbian waitresses and a gay man for a head cook. Instead of becoming the spot where the local bourgeois gather for brunch, Eggscentric is developing into a hangout for any gays who happen to have three dollars plus to blow on an omelette.

I am delighted by this development. I love to see the boss' little capitalist dream undermined. I envision a confrontation in the near future. A purge by Leland of all gay employees, followed by workers' retaliation. I see the fired gays, joined by other sympathetic staff like myself marching in a picket line in front carrying signs like "Freedom from the yolk of sexism." Class struggle comes to the omelette front. But for the time being my political fantasies are subordinated to the tasks of bricking grills, peeling potatoes, and worrying about whether or not a waffle is too burnt to serve.

Leland senses that I am not the obsequious employee he once thought I was. Every time he criticizes my work I talk back. Not aggressively, not with hostility, but firmly. He tries to make me change. First he attempts to lure me into his confidence by telling me that they are thinking of firing Dan. He dangles the position in front of me and tells me not to say anything to Dan. Five minutes later Dan comes in. I take him aside and tell him. Then Leland tries to cut back my hours. He moves me down to eighteen hours. At my wage that is sub-survival level. Leland still tells me that I am doing a good job. I stage a mild temper tantrum.

"If I'm doing such a good job why don't I get more hours? Why does someone who is hired after me and is a worse cook than me get 35 hours? I'm not so stupid that I can't figure out when I'm gettin' screwed. I'm not about to just sit back and smile like a good little boy when I'm not gettin' enough money to survive."

"Well, if that's your attitude I don't know if we want you here at all. I've explained to you that you are doing a good job for us, but everybody wants more hours now that school is out. I'm doing the

best I can to keep everybody happy. We'll see what we can do."

"Well, I'm going to have to quit if something's not done pretty quick. I can't live my life for a job that doesn't pay any more than Jack in the Box."

"I said, 'we'll see what we can do. Calm down, Robert.'"

The next day Leland approaches me:

"Joe is willing to work one less day a week so I can give you a fourth shift. I'm really overburdened with wages this month, it's up to 48% of the costs and I have to pay \$900 sales tax on the equipment I just bought for the new place. But I'm going to raise you up to \$2.75 anyway, if you're going stay with us for a while."

"All right I will. Thanks."

I have won another temporary victory.

PHASE III

It's Wednesday night, three weeks later, and there isn't a customer in the entire place. I am fuming. The new schedule has been posted. I have only eighteen hours for each of the next three weeks. All the employees, myself, two waitresses, and the dishwasher are sitting down talking. The boss pulls up in his brand new panel truck with customized seats. He can see us through the window. Everyone starts to get up and move, then realizes how ridiculous that will look. He comes in and tells one of the waitresses to go home. He orders the dishwasher to scrub some remote corner of the kitchen floor located behind three garbage cans. He points out some grease on the stove to me. I tell him.

"I'm going to have to quit because I can't survive on the amount of hours you're giving me."

"Yeh, it must be hard to survive."

That is all he says to me.

He leaves. I think about his words for a bit. I make myself a ham and cheese sandwich. I am still thinking about his words. I walk out with two orders up on the wheel and no one else to cook them.

PHASE IV

Three days later I come back to pick up my check. The boss is there. I am glad. He is cooking. I am even happier about that.

"Where are the checks?"

"I hope you're not planning on using me as a reference."

"I don't need people like you as references."

I take the check and go home.

- Rob Griffin
N.W.P. Seattle Bureau



Pike Place Renovation: Merchants Speak Out

The Pike Place Market has been part of Seattle since 1907. Basically unchanged since 1917, much of the space is presently unusable because of code or safety restrictions. By 1967 conditions had become so bad that the City's building and safety codes demanded that the Market either be torn down or undergo massive renovation. An initiative drive was started by the "Friends of the Market", a group of people who didn't think that the atmosphere of the Market could survive alongside of the high-rise apartment buildings, office complexes, malls and plazas envisioned by the urban renewal plans. In 1971 the people of Seattle voted for maximum rehabilitation and preservation of the Market as it then existed.

Rehabilitation of the main market is to be in three phases with final completion in 1978. Merchants will be moved across the street to the other buildings during the six month construction period for each section.

We asked a few of the merchants what they thought of the newly remodeled Corner Market and how they felt about the renovation of the Market as a whole.

Jack Sadis - City Fish Market

I think it's gonna be better, it's gonna be real good. It's a wonderful change but, whether it's gonna be as attractive as it was before, that's the thing. If they're gonna eliminate a lot of the stuff that I hear they're going to, then it's gonna be bad. It's a landmark, let's face it. It's been here for the last 60 some-odd years, of course it needs a lot of remodeling, but like I say, the way it is right now, it's nice.



Jack Sadis

Alex Tadique

Marc Levy

Don Kuzaro

Colleen Clark

Kathleen Elske - Elske Rotary Grocery

I think it's important that basic things be done; the electricity, the plumbing and all that, however, I feel that it's not been managed very well. There's a lot more at the administration than needs be. I think the timing was bad, it should have been done in winter instead of the summer because our tourist trade has dropped to almost nothing. But on the whole I feel like the merchants are feeling positive about it, they're feeling like they want to make it work, they're willing to stay, they're willing to take a few setbacks in order to go ahead, but they kind of get forgotten sometimes. The rent will definitely go up, at least tripled, so that's one of the areas of

concern right now is that we can't go back if the rent is too much higher. But this is at least getting them together, they're all working together, which is nice, instead of each one individually.

Marc Levy - City Fish Market

It's terrible, it's a rip-off to most of the merchants in the market because they have to move out, they don't get hardly anything to come back in, and then they have to buy all new stuff, and re-model. Everywhere you look there's gonna be a lot of poor people running around this market. The man next door has a restaurant... (he has) a \$5000 stove and they're gonna just tear that all apart. And here's a man, he's 65 years old, the only thing he really has and they're gonna just tear it all apart, and he doesn't have any say in the matter. They want to make it like Ghirardelli's down in Frisco where it used to be just like this, but then they re-modeled it, and there are a lot of fancy shops now. And another bad thing about these things is like my Dad and my uncle are partners; they own this business. They cannot collect unemployment while they're out of a job (while the shop moves and has to close down).

Dave Schaible - El Gringo Imports

So far I haven't liked it at all, from what they've done to the Corner Market and the way they kept the exterior but completely modernized the interior. Plans that I've seen for an escalator that goes down to the waterfront, for turning Post Alley into a mall, kind of like Pioneer Square. I've gone to meetings

and stuff and tried to find out who might be responsible for this kind of thing and the PDA (Pike Development Authority) denies responsibility for it, they're supposed to be managing it.

It's like a monster out of control is the way I see it, all these Federal funds are involved. I'm not a craftsman, I'm an importer. Before the city took over they switched it to just crafts that you make yourself and they kind of informally recognized "Grandfather Rights" to people who've been here already. But they're not really kicking me out of the market, they're just kicking me out of where I can get this kind of traffic and be able to sell Mexican shirts cheap.

Colleen Clark - Plaza Fruits

The rents will be two and three times what they are now and that's one thing. Like a lot of old people in the market, especially in the lower levels can't afford to pay the new base rents. It's kind of depressing that they just finished renovating the corner market building and the plumbing is so bad that it's already leaking. I'm pretty active in the market, and I watch what's happening, especially with the crafts people. The way things are going some of them are kind of feeling like they ought to leave, especially the good craftspeople are getting disappointed and hanging it up. I think the craftspeople are a pretty important part of the market and they've been pushed aside for quite a while... but I think that space should be made for the craftspeople.

Don Kuzaro - Don and Joe's Meat Market

It's a beautiful building, they did a real good job on the corner market. Business is gonna be slow while they're working on the market, we all know that, but it's got to be done. And if everybody works together in the market, then it'll be no problem for anybody. We have to move the first of the year, right to the center of the corner market. It's gonna hurt us, but everybody else is going through it, so everything's not gravy you know. This market's the greatest place there is, you can buy anything. You talk to people, you're real personal with them. The changes will bring it up to code, and make it a lot cleaner, that's the best part of it. It's going to work out all right, the money's being wisely spent.

Alex Tadique - Eliss & Elena's Cafe

When they remodel the market everything will be out of here, nothing left. I have to rebuild it and spend about \$20,000. I will have to borrow money. I just bought this stove for \$5000 and now I have to take it out, everything new, I don't have any idea what the hell they are doing. It's got to run to the code. They'll give me 75 bucks for the stove I think, and \$25 for the counter. It's not fair is it? The rent will probably be about three times higher. Everything will be cleaner, the place will be modern, that's all.

- interviewed by marcia peterson
nwp seattle bureau

Alaskan

Ivory Co.



Alaskan Silver and Ivory Company. The purposely antiquated name. How similar to the other young 'hip' enterprises, the names both grand eloquent and out front such as "The Great American Food and Beverage Company" or "The Evergreen State College," a sign of the seventies. Indeed A.S. & I. started four years ago in Alaska and deals with fossilized ivory and silver. It's also rapidly expanding. In the last two years it's grown four times over to 140 employees and labor costs of \$800 an hour or approximately \$1.5 million a year.

Most of the jewelry produced is scrimshaw, a folk art of etching and coloring ivory practiced by American whalers in the nineteenth century. We see traces of this in many of the motifs the company uses: whaling scenes, schooners, and the American eagle. Other pieces are decorated with designs of the Northwest Indians, as well as flora and fauna from all over the world.

When writing about the company, reporters have often remarked about the owners rise from fishermen or the unique and handmade jewelry, itself. (The jewelry having found a seemingly unlimited market in these inauthentic times seeking authenticity in hand loomed Guatemalan shirts, Indian cotton, turquoise, Mexican silver and such. Yes, heaven preserve the well-to-do from permanent press made in Korea.) But while most folk crafts are practiced by remnants of traditional societies, the scrimshaw is made by hand (the original meaning of manufacture) in a factory that employs mostly young, hip anglos. This is to me what's most remarkable about the company: not the transformation of fishermen into capitalists, not the transformation of silver and ivory into jewelry, but the transformation of these young, hip people into a light industrial labor force.

The company's home is Bellingham with its high unemployment and large counter-cultural community attracted once by the college or by the natural beauty and easy going life of the area. But not the employment opportunities. Much of the available work is seasonal: in the woods, fishing, or in agriculture, and the work in town is usually in the service industries or with the government. Cooking and dishwashing don't pay shit and waitressing is hard to put up with and other jobs demand skills and an image many people don't want to bother with.

Also, we were raised to see the artist or small farmer as the ideal "profession" where a person could combine work and play in a somewhat non-alienating fashion. Our parents followed their vision of economic security from the country to the city and then to the suburbs but we did not want that, we followed our vision to Bellingham.

One has to eat, though, and get together money for traveling, school, or a farm. Being a scrimshander seemed fine. It's an 'art' and you could work with people like yourself, and work for a small company in an intimate setting. You have no other way of making money than selling your labor and these people appeared to be the nicest, or most reasonable people you could sell your labor to. You knew and could talk to your bosses who provide hot lunch, daycare, threw parties, and even had someone to help fix your car at a reasonable price. The bosses would ask your opinions and also tell you what was going down. Compared to the other choices, the job had promise and if the pay wasn't much, who would pay you more?

While most folk arts are made at home by one person or families, the Scrimshaw is produced in a factory using a strict division of labor. Thus, some people just cut and polish the ivory, others set the ivory in silver, while the scrimshanders etch and color a design on the

ivory's surface. The scrimshanders have the most consistently creative job. In a P.I. interview, Dave Becker, one of the partners owning A.S.I., spoke of hiring "Northwest Artists," training them for scrimshanding and then allowing the needed time for the delicate work that he and Pat, the other owner, taught them. To make a really intricate design takes a long time.

Part of this rap is of course public relations but the other part is the company's image of itself. One scrimshander who is not enthralled by the company, indeed, who is saddened by the increased structuring of the place, told me to talk to some people who were high on the company. Because if the article is objective, then the people might read it and realize what they were really doing -- creating just another factory. "Don't talk to the jewelers," she added. She felt that the jewelers as a class didn't enjoy their jobs although some scrimshanders and the office staff do.

The increased rules and structuring have come with the rapid expansion of the company. When it was a small and loose concern, people could more or less work the hours they wished and some worked at home if they wanted. Then, the management decided it would be better to work in the work, and then the management decide you must work at least thirty-five hours a week. The owners sought to control the skills they taught. The scrimshanders signed a pledge not to practice their skill for two years after leaving the com-

CAPITAL
WEARS
A HUMAN
FACE



pany and not to use the skill for another company. The owners also keep a secret of exactly where their ivory come from. The employees are checked by a metal detector on leaving the work place.

When the owners decided to go for expansion, to follow the path offered bright young businesses in our society, the policy towards craftpersonship changed. At first, when the company sought to establish their trade, the emphasis was on the quality of the work. The jewelry had to impress the stores and buyers and some scrimshanders spent hours and hours producing work both intricate and beautiful (some of this can be seen in the Red Caboose on the Southside and other's the owners have locked away in a vault as too valuable to sell now. Let the market ripen like wine.)

Now, that they've seen the market can absorb as much as can be produced, the stress is on turnover. Do what you can do well and quickly. Thus colored flowers are pushed instead of more detailed work. The company has succumbed to the laws of the marketplace.

For expansion means borrowing money and to attract investment the company has to make a good re-

turn. Thus, the stress on making jewelry faster. More production is more profit. Speed ups produce more profit at the same cost in labor and plant.

One man spoke of setting ivory into silver, that is wrapping silver around the ivory pieces, as the hardest job he had had for the money. "Not the most physically exhausting, but the one demanding the most concentration. In most jobs, you can find a natural pace." This job never allowed him to. Everyone rushed through their work. He noted the amount of coffee consumed and felt, "If working around young people means that much to a person, that's fine, but it's not worth it for me."

To beat this grind, some people have dropped out and set up their own workshop on a household scale. They can plan their own time and pace and enjoy travelling around to sell their jewelry at summer fairs, and also enjoy the full returns on their labor. They have traded economic security for control, to a degree, over their own lives even if they only make enough to pay the rent.

The owners have chosen the American dream, dressed funky for the seventies. By luck and pluck and a hot product you too can have the promise of wealth, a wealth based on other people's work. But in small enterprises the owners are the managers, and they have to hustle. While the workers can go home and become human (O bitter irony, work should be the ultimate expression of our humanness, transforming the, our world), the owners are always on. Instead of controlling the capital, it seems that the capital controls the owners as a dog wags its tail.

The past of the company becomes nostalgic as the employees witness the transformation into a middle-sized factory and the increasing unfreedom that comes with it. Several times the scrimshanders have stood up to the owners: once in refusing a higher standard wage than the jewelers and another time in not letting the management fire one employee because of their conflicts with him. Although with expansion has come a higher rate of pay, many people still view it as a transitional job. "I don't expect to be doing this the rest of my life."

"I could go out and get a job waitressing, but...."

Employing young people means the company does not have to pay as much as you would pay an older work force who have more responsibilities and also that the company can define its relationship in a different way.

Wanted a book-keeper with the right head space.

The owners have prospered enough to open up a cast jewelry company across the street and are now busy preparing for the annual jewelry shows where they make their sales. (SAKS at Christmas). I wanted to interview a company representative for their view of its evolution but I never got the chance. I wanted to find out how Pat and David had gotten the idea in the first place and how they had happened on employing young people. But after a week and a half around the secretary finally said that they are too busy preparing for the upcoming show. Come back in August if you are still interested. Business is business is hip business. From working there at least one person has deduced, "It's like any other job, the owners get rich and the workers work harder." d.a.h.



photo by winky mc coy

Hiroshima Remembered

"At exactly fifteen minutes past eight in the morning, on August 6, 1945, Japanese time, at the moment when the atomic bomb flashed above Hiroshima, Miss Toshiko Sasaki, a clerk in the personnel department of the East Asia Tin Works, had just sat down at her place in the plant office and was turning her head to speak to the girl at the next desk." (The first words of "Hiroshima," John Hersey, 1946.)

At exactly fifteen minutes past eight in the morning, on August 6, 1976, Seattle time, Trisha MaryMoon, a 23-year-old Canadian woman wearing a white cloth and a black turban, stepped inside a teepee of copper tubing and set it on fire in order to recall for other citizens the world's most horribly self-destructive moment 31 years before.

"The initial explosion of heat and light completely incinerated the people at its heart and severely burnt those up to 30 miles away," wrote Trisha MaryMoon. Her statement, printed on orange mimeograph paper, framed by the outline of a mushroom cloud, was handed to persons at the entrance to the Federal Building

Cook Sentenced

Mark Cook was sentenced to 30 years in federal prison August 6. The sentence was for his alleged connections with the George Jackson Brigade's attempted Tukwila bank robbery in January and member John Sherman's escape from custody six weeks later.

He also faces up to 40 years for parole violation and will go to trial September 7 for state charges against him which stem from the same incidents.

Although he has repeatedly denied any connection with the Brigade and its self proclaimed members Ed Mead and John Sherman, both he and Ed Mead were sentenced on the same day.

on Second Avenue. It was an overcast, chilly morning for summertime.

"...the cage represents the impossibility of escaping the intense heat, that melted eyes and turned human flesh to ash," wrote Trisha MaryMoon. "I wear white to remember the innocence of the victims and black about my head in mourning for their stolen lives."

Persons who supported the action passed out the statement and wore two pieces of white cloth, one wrapped around the forehead and one around the left arm, to represent traditional Japanese mourning. After sitting on the cool brick in front of the building, the copper cage was placed around Trisha and propane was sent into the tubing. It was set on fire while Trisha MaryMoon doused herself with human blood collected from friends during the week.

Federal marshals and city police arrived but made no arrest. Eventually, a fire-department official arrived and ordered the propane shut off, saying, "If you don't we'll have to cite you with reckless burning."

Trisha MaryMoon left after 45 minutes, the blood remaining in a 5-foot circle on the clean brick.

"...wild flowers were in bloom among the city's bones. The bomb had not only left the underground organs of plants intact; it had stimulated them. Everywhere were bluets and Spanish bayonets, goosefoot, morning glories and day lilies, the hairy-fruited bean, purslane and clotbur and sesame and panic grass and feverfew...sickle senna grew in extraordinary regeneration, not only standing among the charred remnants of the same plant but pushing up in new places, among bricks and through cracks in the asphalt." (Hersey)

At five minutes past nine in the morning, a federal employee attached a hose to a spigot in the front of the Federal Building and washed the blood of Trisha MaryMoon and her friends into a drain. The pavement would dry in a couple of hours.

—jack pfeifer

Foster Parents Needed

Youth Advocates of Seattle is looking for people who would like to be foster parents. As of July 1, 1977, the state's new Incurability Act is ending the locking up of youths for acts that would not be crimes for adults. All youths currently in institutions for "status offenses" -- running away from home, having sex at an early age, being out of parental control, and the like -- are to be released in the coming year. So there's a special need for foster homes right now.

"Becoming a foster parent isn't the heavy hassle that most people think," explains a Youth Advocates worker. The basic requirements are that you be over 18, have a source of income (welfare or unemployment comp. are okay), and can pass a TB test. A personal interview, an inspection of your home, and three character references are also necessary.

Support of the nuclear family is not required for foster parents. Single persons, unwed couples, gay people, and communal households are all eligible. As a Y.A. brochure notes, "We're less concerned with people's background and life-style than with their ability to understand and help a young person gain control of his/her

life."

As a foster parent, you receive \$154.85 a month to support your child. How personal finances are handled is up to the foster parent and the child to decide. But it is expected that the youth will get at least \$24 a month to spend by him/herself. While foster parents are expected to watch out for a young person's general welfare, you are not held financially liable for your foster child's accidents or offenses.

A non-profit agency funded by United Way, Youth Advocates currently licenses 55 foster homes and sponsors a home of its own for young women. Its approach is unique in that it involves young persons in the process of choosing their own foster homes. Usually a youth dealing with Y.A. will spend a few days living with prospective foster parents and then decide if it's the home she/he is looking for.

Anyone interested in exploring the possibility of becoming a foster parent may contact Youth Advocates at 1825 - 18th Avenue in Seattle or may call 325-7838.

—doug honig
nwp seattle bureau

Dr. Strangelove Visits



LNS

With the knives and forks of a 12 dollar luncheon clinking in the background, Henry Kissinger delivered an address on "American Foreign Policy" at the Seattle Center Arena, on July 22nd. He assured the crowd that the U.S. empire remains intact. Dr. K proclaimed that America was neither a "nation bent on domination" nor a "nation in retreat." But he was quick to assert that "neither peace nor prosperity is possible anywhere on the planet without involvement of the United States."

The crowd, mostly white men in \$300 plus suits, seemed for the most part responsive. It was difficult to gauge what percentage of the people in attendance were secret service agents, however, as it seemed that every third person was a dead ringer for the six million dollar man. There were a few incidents, which "marred" the good doctor's oratory. From the

right, there was the inevitable National Caucus of Labor Committees and the John Birch society. Two apparent John Birchers were removed from the area by police after repeatedly shouting remarks which implied that Henry was only slightly to the right of Chairman Mao. They were emphatic in blaming the author of "shuttle diplomacy" for selling out Southeast Asia to the commies and virtually eradicating the U.S. military might by policies based on 'detente'.

The Left was in lower profile. The Pacific Life Community picketed in front of the arena and one well-dressed man managed to slip into the formal question and answer session and addressed Kissinger as "Dr. Strangelove."

—rob griffin
nwp seattle bureau

Swallowing Bell's Lines

Although AT&T made the highest quarterly profits ever reported by a single company this year (\$940 million), a Pacific Northwest Bell exec claims that residential rates may have to be raised soon because of independent companies which are cutting in on the monopoly's territory.

That may be a little hard to swallow for those of us who have gotten our first few month's bills after the long-distance and monthly charges were raised in May, along with an extra for directory assistance (information). At issue is Interconnect Northwest, Inc., of Bellevue, which sells telephone switchboards and other business equipment using PNB telephone lines. Although the "interconnect" industry is less than 1 per cent of Bell's revenue, Bell "wants the whole pie," contends Interconnect's president Lawrence Werner. He says that the office equipment his company supplies wasn't developed by Bell until this year.

Meanwhile, Harry Holloway, vice-president and general manager of PNB, wants the FCC to put curbs on such companies and leave the communications industry to the Bell empire. "Why should the FCC tinker with something that works so well?" asks Holloway.

Why, indeed, when government collusion with AT&T could be the best thing going, better than the FBI or CIA. It was recently disclosed by columnist Jack Anderson that although Pa Bell's regulations state that private phone records can be obtained only through court subpoena and after the customer has been notified, records can be and are looked at upon Bell's whim. The most recent case involves a former employee who is suing the monolith.

The reason for the snooping: telephone records belong to the company. What doesn't?

—michelle celarier
nwp seattle bureau

Trouble in the Garment Industry



LNS--Garment workers in a New York tenement, 1910
photo by Lewis Hine

Chinese garment workers in Seattle won a small victory last month when the United Garment Workers Union allowed a Chinese translator at a July union meeting after the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) began investigating that none were provided. The issue of discrimination against Chinese women in the industry is not closed by any means, however. The employment committee of the Seattle Women's Commission has just begun to look into the industry and union practices, first brought to public attention by the International Examiner, a publication for the Seattle Asian community published by the Alaska Cannery Workers.

It all began when Betty Tsang, a member of the Seattle Chinese Media Committee, filed a complaint with the NLRB after she said the union refused to allow her to translate at an April 5 and a May 25 meeting. It has

been estimated that anywhere from 30 to 60 per cent of Seattle's garment workers are Asian, with 25 to 40 per cent Chinese. Eighty per cent of the Chinese garment workers do not understand English at all, the examiner reported.

Margaret Rogers, president of the union, said that prior to the June 15 meeting, the union received a call from the NLRB and was told that there was going to be a Chinese translator at the meeting and "we had better use her."

Although Tsang withdrew her complaint before she left for Hong Kong in June, there is some question as to whether or not it will be reopened in the fall, and indeed, whether or not it will continue to allow translators. They claim that most Chinese workers aren't interested in union meetings, so why have translators. (Of course, it's pretty hard to be interested if you don't understand the language.)

The issue has opened up the fact of discrimination of Chinese women in the garment industry and the union's failure to do anything to combat it. The Examiner also reported that three women wrote the Upholsterer's International Union last September after being laid off, asking the union to challenge the company, Seattle Quilt Manufacturing Co., on their behalf. The women, along with others, were laid off despite many years seniority. Another woman at Seattle Quilt was given work involving jackets with fur linings in spite of an allergy and a doctor's note. After her son complained of the situation, she was laid off.

Al Gord, union representative for the Upholsterers' International, accused the women of going to "outside sources," i.e., speaking to management directly before going to the union and said "nobody has job security if they violate the (grievance) procedure."

—nwp seattle bureau

Abortion Rights

Washington State NARAL, the Abortion Referral Service and the Unitarian Feminist Alliance will sponsor a wine and cheese party to celebrate the July 1 Supreme Court decisions reaffirming a woman's right to choose a safe, legal abortion. It will be at the University Unitarian Church, 6556 35th Avenue N.E., Seattle, at 7:30p.m. August 12.

The recent decisions ruled that women could have abortions without their husband's consent "since it is the woman who physically bears the child and who is more directly affected by the pregnancy," and that minors could obtain abortions without their parents' consent.

NARAL however, is "pessimistic" about the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill which is now in the House of Representatives. "If the language remains in the bill or is modified to allow for

abortions only to save the woman's life, and possibly in cases of rape or incest, then poor women will be penalized once more. Virtually all federal government money funding abortions is involved in this bill. Those who depend on Medicaid, for example, to pay for abortions will be forced to continue unwanted pregnancies, the group states. "In effect, such women are penalized more than their wealthier sisters for not using contraception, for not having access to contraception in the first place, for misusing contraception, or for contraceptive failure," they add.

Washington NARAL also plans a garage sale for August 28-29, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Call Lynne Webb at 937-4922 for more information.

Left Bank Book Collective

LEFT BANK SALE

HIROSHIMA WEEK - Aug. 4-Aug. 14

Books on sale are 25% off
City Light's publications donated
by Lawrence Ferlinghetti

authors:
Allen Ginsberg
Huey P. Newton
Jean Genet
Kenneth Rexroth
Paul Erlich

Proceeds go to
Trident Defense &
Left Bank 3 Legal Defense

HOURS 9:30-6:00
92 Pike St.

622-0195

Community Food Co-op
1000 HARRIS ST. BELLINGHAM

WHOLE GRAINS, CEREALS, YOGURT, CHEESES
PRODUCE, ORGANIC AND INORGANIC DRIED FRUIT
FLOURS, JUICES, NUTS AND SEEDS.

EVERYBODY'S STORE

Hwy 9
Van Zandt

ELECT

Jeffrey Margolis, State Senator
VOTE FOR POSITIVE ENERGY!!
Feed Me Information
Send Your Contributions to the
Committee to Elect
Box A-1, Deming

DON'T FORGET THE N.R.C.
HEARING IN SEATTLE, AUG. 17

Alternative Food System Conference

A quarterly West Coast "Alternative Food System" conference took place in Seattle sponsored by the Seattle Workers Brigade at C.C. Grains Warehouse. Representatives from warehouses and trucking collectives from up and down the coast flew, drove, and bussed from as far south as Tucson and as far north as Vancouver, B.C.

The agenda I received before the conference was one of the most enticing I have ever viewed (in my short history of attending conferences.) The Friday women's caucus promised to talk about how women were represented in each collective and how to improve traditional skill distribution from all male purchasers, mechanics, etc. to include more women. The men's caucus scheduled at the same time was to discuss competition and dominance of the work place by men and men as "teachers not parents". Saturday, information was to be exchanged between all the warehousemen, truckers with truckers, warehousemen and truckers together, plus workshops on bookkeeping, purchasing, collective functioning and establishing new warehouses.

From the reports by different collectives up and down the coast it looked like a majority of the warehouses had the same amount of women as men, though most, because of the feminist hiring policies, had more women (Trucking collectives were still dominated by men except at Starflower, Eugene). In spite of the majority of women, the more skilled jobs were dominated by men. One woman warehouseman from California said, "The problem is that the men are lousy teachers." A purchaser from Starflower explained how much more difficult it was for her as a woman to break into purchasing. Women are forced to know everything before dealing with male salespeople, whereas a man can get by easier with the help of 'male bonding' (favors and bullshit). Every collective had a different approach to distributing knowledge and skills among women. Some warehouses were sending women to school, one had specific sale accounts so salespeople couldn't always ask for the male purchaser. Another had set up periodic tours of the warehouse so there could be constant exchange of information between new and old workers.



photo by mary jane gasdick

The most heated discussion during the women's caucus was the idea of an all women's work space, a proposed alternative to skill distribution. Unsettled feelings, pro and con, were thrown out on the question of a woman's space without much concrete experience for a basis. The Seattle Workers Brigade appeared to be the only group represented attempting to establish a permanent women's work space.

The discussion at the warehousemen and producers caucus (no producers were represented) only got as far as the first item on the agenda. Instead of blanketly supporting small producers who are no less capitalist than the big fellas, it was felt that for most "small was just the first step in getting big" and we might as well support what was big already. This represented change from the 'small is better' mentality in favor of the more efficient use of resources of the larger farms. An answer for the small farmers is to collectivize, since the market economy will continue to work against the unorganized farmer.

No minutes came out of the truckers caucus and from observation I suspect it was because the minutes-taker was too busy dominating the meeting with typical machismo towards trucking. Some helpful info was distributed by Dick Freeman's (a midwest trucking collective) representative about licensing and

laws. Attempts were made at discussing the macho-romantic role of the truck driver, but were brushed aside with quips like "Trucking is either in your blood or it isn't".

The workshop on collective functioning pointed out that traditional leadership is detrimental to all individuals taking an equal responsibility. Trying to combat the power hierarchies or expertise should not negate that experience is a valuable asset. A conclusion to the conflict between leadership vs collectivism lies in various job specialization accompanied by conscientious communication between workers.

In between the meetings I learned about the growth of this amorphous system: a cannery in B.C., lots of collective pasta out of Eugene, nut butters pouring out of Tucson, thriving warehouses up and down the coast, and well established food buying clubs in many Third World communities in L.A. One of the problems encountered by warehouses is straight capitalists intentional price undercutting to run collective warehouses out of business. It's hard for collectives to compete and many people are working hard at non-union wages with the ironic goal of providing a good work space and good wages for more people.

—judy calhoun

Is Rhodesia Ready For Bellevue?

Tom Nobles of Bellevue, who had planned to fight as a mercenary against black nationalists in Rhodesia has been turned down by the Rhodesian government because of poor eyesight.

"I feel like I was thrown into the jaws of defeat, when I was in the jaws of victory," said Nobles, 23, a former Bellevue Community College psychology student who has no military experience.

"I am not anti-black. They could be purple or polka-dot for all I care. It is the communist connection I am against," says Noble. "You would have to be out of your mind to go to Africa if you couldn't get along with blacks."

Nobles and his friend who goes by the pseudonym "Rommel" because of his admiration for the late German general, have been running a mercenary information service in Seattle that has answered some 100 inquiries about Rhodesia. Twenty-six have expressed interest, but only two have been accepted now that Nobles has been turned down.

Both men are members of the Libertarian Party, have been Republicans and describe themselves as "capitalists." Nobles is a former member of Young Americans for Freedom. Neither express fear that a similar fate awaits them as that of the mercenaries in Angola who were recently executed.

Rhodesia, a British colony until 1965, is populated by 6 million blacks and 275,000 whites. The white-run government is currently recruiting mercenaries as a method of strengthening the counterinsurgency wing of its national police force.

Rommel gave his philosophy regarding Americans' entry into conflicts such as that in Rhodesia:

You would be surprised at the number of young men, college grads, guys with advanced degrees, former military men, who are just anxious to get into something like Rhodesia.

They are tired of the dead-end attitudes in this country. They don't like the idea that people have a right to other people's property without their consent. That's the way this country is going. Socialist.

—nwp seattle bureau



Benefits

Magic Skagit Music Fest

"We've been wanting to do a benefit for a long time--ever since last winter when we had the accident," said a Skagit Valley Co-op worker. "And now things are finally getting together."

The accident happened when a burst of wind hurled shut the co-op door and in the process sliced off the fingertip of a customer who had been standing in the doorway. She was rushed to the nearby clinic and subsequently underwent a series of skin grafts and surgeries that restored her finger.

The customer has since recovered, but the Co-op still has a long way to go. "Since we had no insurance at the time, we've had to foot the bills which amounted to over \$1,000. Most regular stores could absorb the loss, but as a co-op we've been really knocked for a loop.

And then came rip-offs. The biggest one took place two weeks ago when thieves entered the co-op during the weekend and took over a hundred dollars worth of food. Several smaller thefts have occurred since the first of the year involving cash.

So along with a new accident insurance policy and stronger locks, the Skagit Valley Food Co-op is trying to get things back together with a benefit performance. And in finding an artist for the show, it looks like the Co-op's luck has taken a definite turn for the better.

The benefit will be held August 28. At the last minute it was discovered that our benefit and the day long music festival-benefit for S.C.A.N.P., to stop the nuclear plant, were scheduled the same day. As a result, we have decided to combine our efforts and include Vonne Griffin and the Bou Saada Dance Troupe in the "Magic Skagit Music Festival" to be held at the Skagit Valley Fairgrounds, from 2:00 PM to midnight. Vonne will perform at 8:00 and the Boud Sada Dance Troupe at 9:00. Included in the festival will be a large number of musical groups, bluegrass, hoedown, fiddle and harmonica contests, magic and medicine show, food and many more hap-



--Vonne Griffin, to perform for Skagit Valley Co-op benefit

penings still in the planning stage. It promises to be a day of excellent entertainment of many varieties. Admission \$2.00 donation, children under 12 free. This is your opportunity to stop the Skagit Nuclear Plant and keep alive the valley's only alternative food store at the same time.

See our add on page 27 for details.

Dykes and Tykes

A dual purpose celebration/benefit for Ruby Fruit Mills and the newly formed group, Dykes and Tykes, will be held August 27, 8 PM. The event marks both the closing of Ruby Fruit Mills, the west coast's largest alternative mill and womin's-only work space, and the beginning of Dykes and Tykes. Dykes and Tykes is a new group that will offer field trips, etc. for children and work toward organizing and creating community child care. Music will be provided by Les' B. Friends with open mike time for anyone who wants to play music, read a poem, or whatever. It's a WOMIN'S ONLY; BRING YOUR OWN; at Ruby Fruit Mills, 4030 22nd Ave. W. Bus Routes - 15, 18 and 17. If additional directions are needed, call gwen, 632-2443. Childcare provided. See you there.

Bellingham Learning Collective

The Bellingham Learning Collective (last year the Community School) is a dream. We don't have a space, enough students, enough money or a teacher. We do have ten big and little people, some furniture, books, and last year's experience.

We want a school for 5-8 year olds with a minimal tuition. We feel charging high tuition automatically prevents most people from attending and creates elitist schools. We want a school where we can learn, grow and work together.

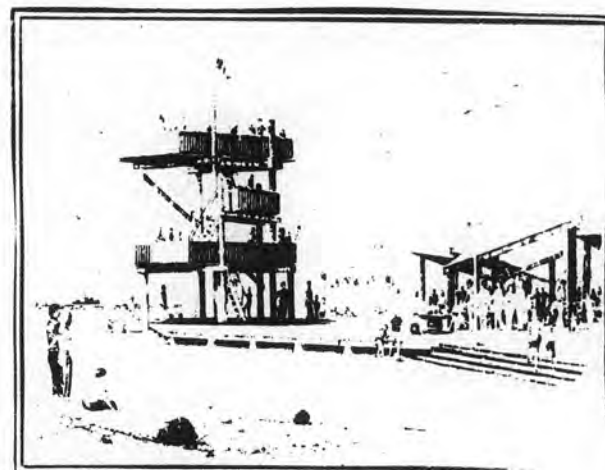
We believe that education of children should be directly controlled by and responsible to the people it touches... the children and their parents. Learning through doing is our belief. Learning should be a result of dealing with the world, not preparation for it. We believe in the intelligence of children...they can be taught, not just numbers and facts, but what is happening socially and politically in the world.

It takes a lot of energy and work to create the school we are working for. It is not just handed to us full grown as public school is. It also takes a constant awareness of the needs and ideas of the children and an ability to learn with and from them in order to help them learn instead of indoctrinating them into another system.

Our core group is now working on structuring, funding, finding a space and getting ready for this fall. We welcome anyone who is interested to come and talk with us about who we are, what we want and how we think and feel. We have basic ideas about what we think a learning situation should be but we are open to and need the energies of children parents and anyone interested in education. We have regular meetings.

Call Albert at 671-1434, or Barbara at 734-5814 or write the Learning Collective at 1000 Harris, Bellingham.

Pt. Roberts Fair



The third annual Point Roberts Art's and Crafts Fair, sponsored by Whatcom County Parks is happening August 14 & 15 on the beaches of Lighthouse Marine Park, Point Roberts, Washington. Artists and craftspeople display, demonstrate and sell their work. Entertainment features South Fork Bluegrass Band, Bou-Sada Dance Troupe, and Scottish dancers on Saturday...Gypsy Gyppo String Band, Minanzi Marimba Ensemble, and

Norwegian dancers on Sunday. Specialty foods are brought to you by the Felafel Folks, Celebration Cookery, 1st Natural Bakery, La Creperie, Dos Padres and Wonderland Teas. Admission is free. Open Saturday 10a.m. to 8p.m., Sunday 10a.m. to 6p.m. Follow I-5 north through Blaine-Canadian border, take Ladner-Point Roberts exit, and follow the signs.

Central Area Farmers Mart

The Inner City Farmers' Market is bringing fresh fruit and vegetables to Seattle's Central Area. The market is open each Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. from now through October. It is located in the parking lot of the Immaculate Conception Church at 18th avenue and East Columbia.

Now in its second season, the market was organized by the Central Area Motivation Program. It aims to provide farmers with a low-cost outlet and consumers with inexpensive

produce. The program uses volunteer help in setting up booths and transporting consumers. Last summer farmers came from as far away as Yakima and Chelan. It is one of about a dozen such markets now in the state.

Bellingham's Farmers Market is held Saturdays, 10a.m.-5p.m. through October, at the parking lot at Grand and Commercial (across from the food stamp office).



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ORDERS TO GO

Chasing Moonshadows

More than a week, and still it seems a slip of the tongue to talk of Susan Stern in the past tense. Her energy, her passion, her ego, were so powerful that something of her lingers, though Susan's heart stopped pounding July 31, and they buried the body in New York three days after.

Susan Stern, 33, decorated veteran of the second (and generally unsuccessful) American revolution. Survivors include mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, racism, sexism, Monopoly Capitalism, and a dog, Go-Go, 8.

There were no services, for people had little to say. A woman enjoying what should have been her prime had a seizure in a sauna. Oxygen didn't get to the brain, and after a week in University Hospital the machines were turned off. The result: two front page headlines in the Seattle P-I and hints of an inquest by the medical examiner. More than most of us will get or want.

For much of her life Susan was American, and didn't think much of it. She loathed her father, hated her childhood, went away to college, earned two degrees and a husband. But for six years, from 1966 to 1972, she devoted herself to dashing or trashing anything she perceived to be American, and those six years were probably the best of her life.

Susan was completely involved in the Anti-War Movement and America's New Left. She joined SDS and Weathermen, helped organize countless rallies, debates, actions and forums, developed into a dynamic and inspiring speaker, was the "lone woman defendant" in the Seattle 7 trial, and then, found in contempt of court, spent three months in Purdy State Prison for Women.

When Susan was released the war had ceased to be a major issue—"peace," our Kissinger would soon say, "was at hand"—and the New Left was unable to focus on other issues. Susan, like many others, seemed lost.

She spent the next four years trying to construct a new self, a Susan people would recognize when they passed on the street just as people had recognized the old Susan when she stood before a crowd and pleaded into a bullhorn. She was starting to pull it together. She didn't yet have all the pieces, but she was only 33; there was time.

Susan had said many times she wanted to be famous. She tried it as a musician, a blues singer, and a composer. She lost interest. She worked as a stripper at Seattle's New Paris Theater. Finally, she tried writing, authored a book, and sold it to Doubleday. But the fame faded when book sales dropped.

Most of the time she worked weekends as a cocktail waitress, waiting, she would say, for a call from her agent, or from her editor at Doubleday, or maybe Marcuse, who had asked her six months ago to work up a piece for a journal he was editing. She never wrote it, but the contact with people closer to fame than she, charged her hopes.

Her book, "With the Weathermen," went on sale in the summer of 1975. It was "greeted," as they say, "with mixed reviews." Both the Right and the Left panned it. Friendships were strained, and some people threatened lawsuits.

Right-wingers said it proved the New Left was licent-

ious, degenerate and perverted; Leftists said the book lacked significant political analysis, that it presented too simplistic a view of radical American politics, that it got too personal.

It was a chronicle of one person's memories of a chaotic, idealistic, and consuming effort by a group of people who tried. No more. It is the only serious account of that period written by someone who lived through it. For that it is a success.

Susan described her first LSD experience on page 6:

"I never saw the world the same after that first trip. The conclusion I came to was that I had been taking myself too seriously all my life. Acid did for me what no other person or experience or drug had done before of since. It taught me how to see and think in a new dimension. The only bad part about acid, I soon discovered, was coming down. Eventually the glow faded and the living room once again smelled of cat shit and sweat and was dark and dingy. Reality waits at the end of every trip. And you come down every time."

Susan's honesty and passion, combined with a contempt for the realities this society imposes, made life painful. To dull the ache she'd wait for the weekends, when her home in the University District would become a Bohemian focal point. On the weekends, people congregated, things would happen. There seemed always someone around, to talk with, or to share a Pernod or a beer, depending.

Weekdays, her house was full of cat shit, and, even if no one else could smell it, Susan knew. She told a close friend that she would have to get out, leave what had become predictable and stale, and do things differently. She didn't. Susan was insecure, and one of her greatest fears was being alone.

"Susan," a close friend said, "went out the way she shoulda gone. No car crash, nothin' like that. Just pow."

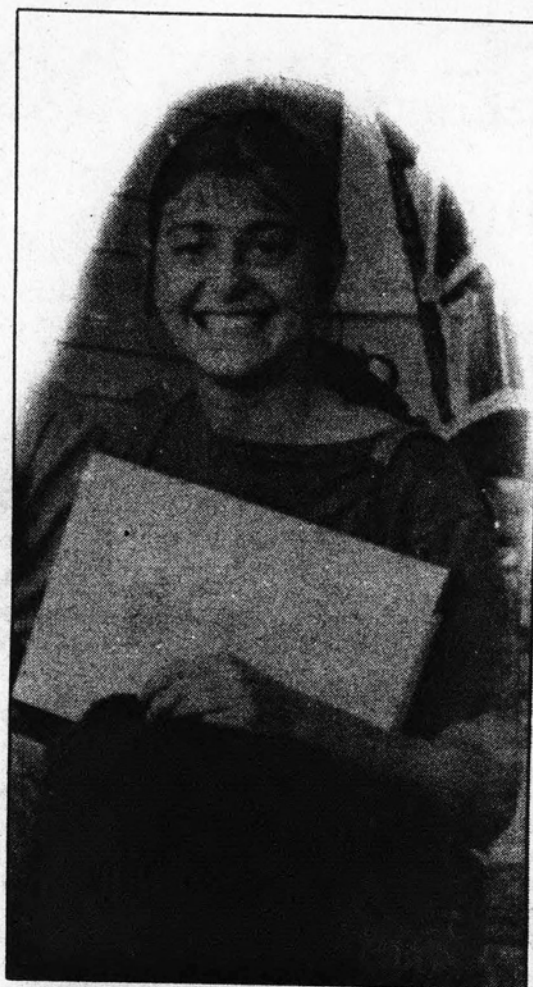
"We found some of her diaries and other writings," the friend said. "She'd get off work at two in the morning, come home and sit around till five or so, just writing, and thinking. It's real interesting. She wrote about blood rushing and hearts pounding. She enjoyed living on the edge; she said so. She knew she was real close, a lotta times, but, still, the edge was where her existence was at."

Doctors don't know why her heart seized up. A story in the August 3 Seattle Post-Intelligencer said traces of cocaine and other drugs were found in the body, and that it would take two weeks of study by the medical examiner to determine whether or not further investigation was warranted. Attending physicians at the hospital thought it more likely that the sauna, combined with the fatigue of being up two days, was enough to do in someone who'd had heart problems before, as she had. The drug traces, they said, were minimal.

Some who read the P-I headline, "Controversy over Death of Susan Stern," will believe it, because they want to believe the worst about people like her.

But for Susan, it was life that was the controversy.

Dean Paton



Susan Stern: 1943 - 1976

Whitnack Jailed

The grand jury in Seattle has succeeded in putting one person behind bars and has left several others in limbo. Michelle Whitnack has been in jail since July 20th. Brenda Carter and Katie Mitchell have not been resubpoenaed, and the "Left Bank 3"—Helene Ellenbogen, Wayne Parker and Paul Zilser—are awaiting action on their attempts to quash their subpoenas.

"If you're going to act like animals, then we'll treat you like men," said one of the federal marshalls as they hauled off Michelle Whitnack and Laurie Raymond from the federal courthouse July 20. During the shoving around, Raymond suffered a torn biceps muscle.

Whitnack had been scheduled for a "show cause" hearing before the grand jury that day and after she refused to allow the court to fingerprint her, she was cited for contempt. Previously, witnesses have received five days' notice of a contempt hearing.

As marshalls began to handcuff Whitnack, Raymond stood up and remarked that this was a contempt hearing—and she found it contemptible. Raymond, whose sister Jill was incarcerated in Lexington for refusing to testify before the grand jury regarding the investigation of Susan Saxe on bank robbery charges, asked in the Seattle courtroom if people were going to sit politely by while "they take us all away."

Raymond then "laid hands on Federal Marshall Hanson and blocked the passageway," according to Chief Deputy U.S. Marshall Osborn, the sole witness in her July 30 evidentiary hearing.

While Whitnack remains in custody in the Women's City Jail, Raymond has been charged with felony assault regarding her "obstruction of justice." Raymond was also found guilty in the action against Trident last week.

Whitnack could remain in jail for the duration of the grand jury—till December, 1977. More recently, she has been fingered in a line-up regarding the George Jackson Brigade bombing of a Laurelhurst City Light substation in January. One of the community residents has apparently identified her as the woman she saw in a tree, looking at the substation.

In a statement which Whitnack gave to the jurors, she asked for an indictment if her subpoena was not dropped, commenting:

"I'm sure that the government can piece together a case on some sort of fabricated evidence or other, just like they did on Mark Cook—they're certainly expert liars, under oath or not. Of course, my case might be a trial I'll have a few rights—which I don't have here—and a fighting chance, even if the other side does make up most all the rules."

She can be reached: c/o J. Zeitler
1712 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wn. 98104 cr

c/o Women's City Jail, Public Safety
Bldg., 3rd & James, Seattle, Wn. 98104.

—thanks to *Through the Looking Glass*, a women and children's prison newsletter, for much of this information.

Margolis Files For Senate 40th dist.

Everybody's Candidate

"A vote for Margolis is a vote for everybody," rang in our ears as we walked to the car from the potluck birthday party dinner. The shadows had begun to lengthen in the Nooksack Valley. The evening's guitars and flutes were warming up, and candidate Jeffrey Margolis was relaxed and jovial, after a long day of meeting with campaign supporters, minding the store, and playing volleyball with friends. Now these friends call themselves 'constituents,' since Jeffrey filed recently for the position of state senator from the 40th district.

When asked why he was running for the Senate, Democrat Margolis replied that he's always been active politically. "I've always been concerned with political issues, for those ideas and plans that will affect all the people collectively." He was active in student politics during his college days in Amherst, Mass. and had what he called "an early exposure to the women's movement" when his feminine co-workers in Students for a Democratic Society began to balk at doing all the typing! Trained as a political scientist, Margolis completed his Ph.D. dissertation on the 4th amendment before teaching constitutional law at the University of Michigan.

The Margolis family came to Whatcom County in 1970 looking for a new way of life. And that's just what they created in Everybody's Store, a favorite stop along the northern stretch of Highway 9. The store sits on a

half acre of land with an ambitious organic garden and half a dozen fruit trees out back. Chickens scratch in the dust out in front by farmers smoking corn-cob pipes spinning yarns around the fire.

And now Everybody's Store has become everybody's candidate. Since moving here, Democrat Margolis has become a "professional citizen" in the Skagit/Whatcom County area. His struggle with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has earned him wide-spread respect for his dedication and devotion to the cause of preserving our natural environment. In addition to numerous community fund-raising benefits, Jeffrey organized a community arts fair last spring at the Van Zandt Community Club. The week-end affair featured displays of sculpture, pottery and photography, in addition to poetry reading and a concert of classical music. During the past few months, Margolis has energized the Southfork Valley Citizens Steering Committee, a local group dedicated to developing a sound land use plan for the Nooksack Valley.

Margolis sees the cultural changes of the last generation as a positive force for growth. "People are more open with each other now and can accept each other's differences with greater ease," the candidate says. He feels there is "still too much respect for authority, too much government," and would like to see a return to smaller units of government as the prime movers in our country.

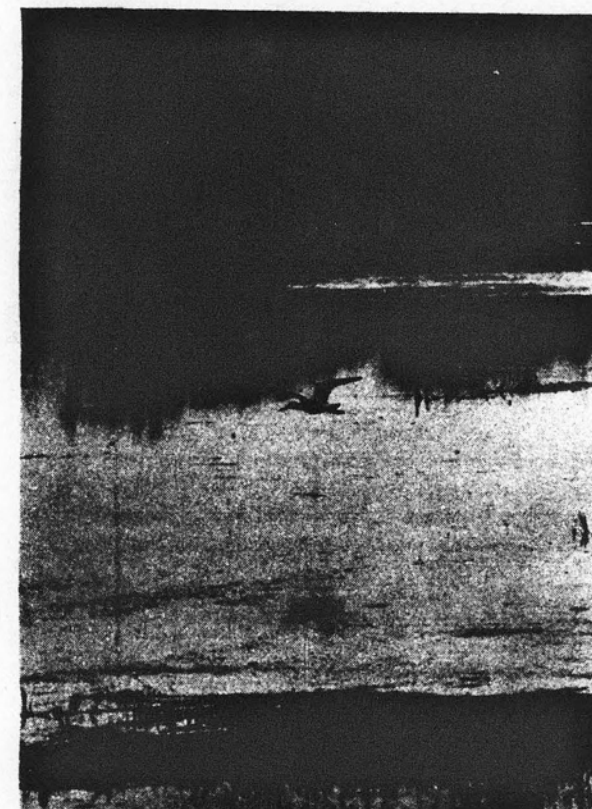
The unresponsiveness of the large bureaucracy has led Margolis to advocate "small-scale awareness". His approach to solving problems is with "simplicity, honesty, efficiency, compassion and knowledge." "What this means for the people of Skagit, San Juan and Whatcom Counties is that we must promote industry which derives from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in an atmosphere (of) conservation and ingenuity."

When asked about schools and taxes, Margolis replied that a state income tax may well become necessary to provide regular school funding. He indicated that he would be supportive to legislation that would introduce natural foods into the school lunch-program. He would like to see more music and art in the curriculum, and would encourage introductory yoga classes as part of the physical education program.

In challenging an incumbent in the Democratic Party primary, Margolis faces the task of putting together an effective campaign in slightly less than two month's time. The Margolis campaign, now in its formative stages, promises to be an honest, forthright and energetic one. When asked if this was a serious candidacy, Margolis looked incredulous and remarked, "I put up \$72 to file for state Senator! That's how serious I am." He has begun to schedule meetings, public appearances and fund-raising benefits. Margolis hopes to build a collective campaign team to assist him with all the details of a winning candidacy.

"Everybody who knows my name is an ally in the Margolis campaign," says the candidate. He suggests that friends and supporters can help in a number of ways. One would be to send a few dollars to The Margolis Campaign, C/O Everybody's Store, Van Zandt, Wa 98244. Another would be to organize a neighborhood fund raiser. And a third would be to simply make a sign with his name and display it prominently.

The 40th legislative district, represented in Olympia for the last twelve years by Lowell Peterson, includes all of Skagit and San Juan County as well as the eastern half of Whatcom County. Peterson, an oil distributor from Concrete, is generally regarded as one of the worst political hacks in the state. Peterson has gained considerable notoriety from his close relationship to former Senate leader, August Mardesich recently deposed for question-



His struggle with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has earned him wide-spread respect for his dedication and devotion to the cause of preserving our natural environment. (photo from the passage archives.)

able financial dealings with special interest groups. Peterson testified in support of Mardesich at the latter's tax fraud trial and is known to have private financial dealings with him.

Furthermore, Peterson has consistently failed to respond to the interests and need of ordinary citizens. For example, recently residents of the South Fork Valley have become concerned about plans of the state Department of Natural Resources to install an all-terrain vehicle facility in the Van Zandt Dike area without regard to the county zoning regulations for that area. Citizen requests for information and aid were icily ignored by Peterson. Presumably, as Chairman of the Senate Natural Resources Committee, Peterson's allegiance is to Bert Cole's DNR empire and not to his ordinary constituent.

This example perhaps demonstrates most clearly the contrast between Margolis and Peterson. Peterson is the entrenched lackey of monopoly interests, both public and private, which run roughshod over the interests of the unorganized citizenry. Margolis, on the other hand, is one of the common folk who is struggling to humanize the technical, bureaucratic processes which constantly eat away freedom and dignity. His decision to declare for office represents a recognition that the struggle to make society responsive to the needs of ordinary people requires more than occasional criticism from the sideline—it requires indeed a personal commitment to transform the instruments of power from tools of oppression to those of liberation.

harriet perry and stafford smith

C.P. 1919

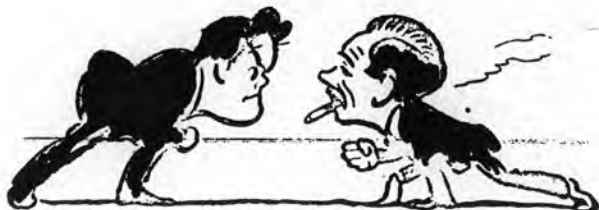
LET'S DO IT AGAIN!

An
American Revolution
Bicentennial
Special



*Russia, Russia, righting wrong
Russia, Russia, Russia!*

...
*America's loud Example-Song
Russia, Russia, Russia!*
H.H. Lewis



Left versus Right

Nineteen Nineteen. The WAR is over. What will happen next? The working class is ready to flex its collective muscle after dutifully laboring in steel, in the mines, in the woods, and in the shipyards for the war effort. Nineteen Nineteen. The Seattle General Strike. The Boston Police Strike. The National Steel Strike: 325,000 workers! Nineteen Nineteen. Women's suffrage. Prohibition. Nineteen Nineteen. The Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party of America founded. Nineteen Nineteen. RED SCARE!

The problems of inflation and post war adjustment face people. Where will the servicemen work? Wilson's idealism has failed. And Gene Debs, father of American socialism, sits, imprisoned for opposing the war, in a jail cell in Atlanta and watches the Socialist Party of America (that powerful nineteen year old coalition of the range of America's radicals fall apart.

The war had torn the 2d international apart as the major socialist parties of Europe (Germany's, England's, and France's) joined their national war effort. The International had defined the war as a struggle between imperialism. But where-ever the socialist party was tied to a strong trade union movement, the party had gone over to the war. America's party was spared that but was also deserted by many intellectuals and labor leaders for its anti-war stance. And now after the war a bitter internal fight between the old guard leadership and a young insurgency inspired by the Bolshevik's achievements in Russia. The Bolsheviks, Gene Debs said, "...were the only good thing to come out of the war."

The Russian Revolution was brought to America by folks such as John Reed (**Ten Days that shook the World**) a popular correspondent who proved himself in the Mexican revolution and learned through the struggles of American strikers, the peasant struggles in Mexico, and his friendship with William D. Haywood to rise above his well-to-do Portland upbringing and Harvard education and join the class struggle.

Reed came home from his first trip to Russia, where he'd reported the Revolution, gotten to know Lenin, and worked with the Bolsheviks in their propaganda dept., a committed revolutionary who was to help found an American movement to join the Communist International (led by the Bolsheviks, it called for and expected a world revolution to follow the war.) The International was to be a disciplined, centralized organization with military style command, a "Leninist" organization. Decisions would flow from the top. Reed and the left-wing wanted the S.P.A. to be part of that movement.

The old guard of the S.P.A., who had established a strong electoral base and had many ties with the trade union movement said No! Morris Hillquist, a New York Lawyer and part of the leadership wrote,

the working class was not about ... to revolt. The government was not about to disintegrate, and the contradictions in capitalism were not about to reveal themselves. Those who wanted to follow the Soviets had their heads in the clouds.

The left wing replied, your tactics of reform and electoral politics haven't and won't work. Sausage socialism won't work. Boring within and trying to socialize the American Federation of Labor is useless and even harmful for *The capitalist class is using organized labor for its imperialist purposes. We may soon expect the capitalist class ... to grant factory laws, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, sick benefits and the whole litter of bourgeois reforms ... but the object of these master class measures is to divert (the workers) from their revolutionary aims.*



Leaders of
foreign
language
federations

The left wing's position was bolstered by the growth of the S.P.A.'s foreign language federations. The Russians, the Letts, and the Slavs brought masses of immigrants and a hard line Bolshevik analysis into the party. In the 1919 election for the Party's national board, the left wing swept thirteen of fifteen positions. But the old guard refused to let democracy get in its way. The election was suspended for "irregularities" and the offending foreign language federations and the Michigan socialist party expelled for their rejection of electoral politics.

The left wing called a national convention in New York for June to plan strategy. The left wing had two choices: a floor fight with the party leadership or, to split and form a new party. The left wing, itself, split on these choices.

Reed and other native-born people wanted to fight it out, arguing this would demonstrate to the whole party the machinations of the S.P.A. leadership. The other faction of the left wing, influenced by the foreign language federations, thought splitting was fine. Did Lenin hesitate to split the Social Democrats in Russia? At the end of August two conventions were scheduled in Chicago; an S.P.A. emergency convention and a convention to form a new, a communist party.

Busy Being Born

Reed and company's plan to fight the S.P.A. leadership lasted until the left wing, who flooded the convention floor before the regular delegates arrived, were thrown out by the Chicago police.

Expelled from the hall, they met in a basement and formed the Communist Labor Party (C.L.P.) and voted to affiliate with the Communist International (C.I.) It was a labor party that held the I.W.W. up as the leading revolutionary force in the American working class. The platform rejected the analysis of leading Marxist scholar Louis Boudin (grandfather of Weatherundergrounder Kathy Boudin). Rejected by people he felt did not know their Marx, he left with the comment, *I did not leave a party of crooks to join a party of fools.*

A few days later the other half of the left wing came to town and rather than join the C.L.P., they formed the Communist Party of America (C.P.A.) which also affiliated with the C.I. They felt they had the proper analysis and had a high disdain for those who had tried to save the S.P.A. (alphabet city)

Thus out of one party came three. Two of which were waiting for the world revolution. But instead of the Revolution came *Attorney General A. Mitchell*

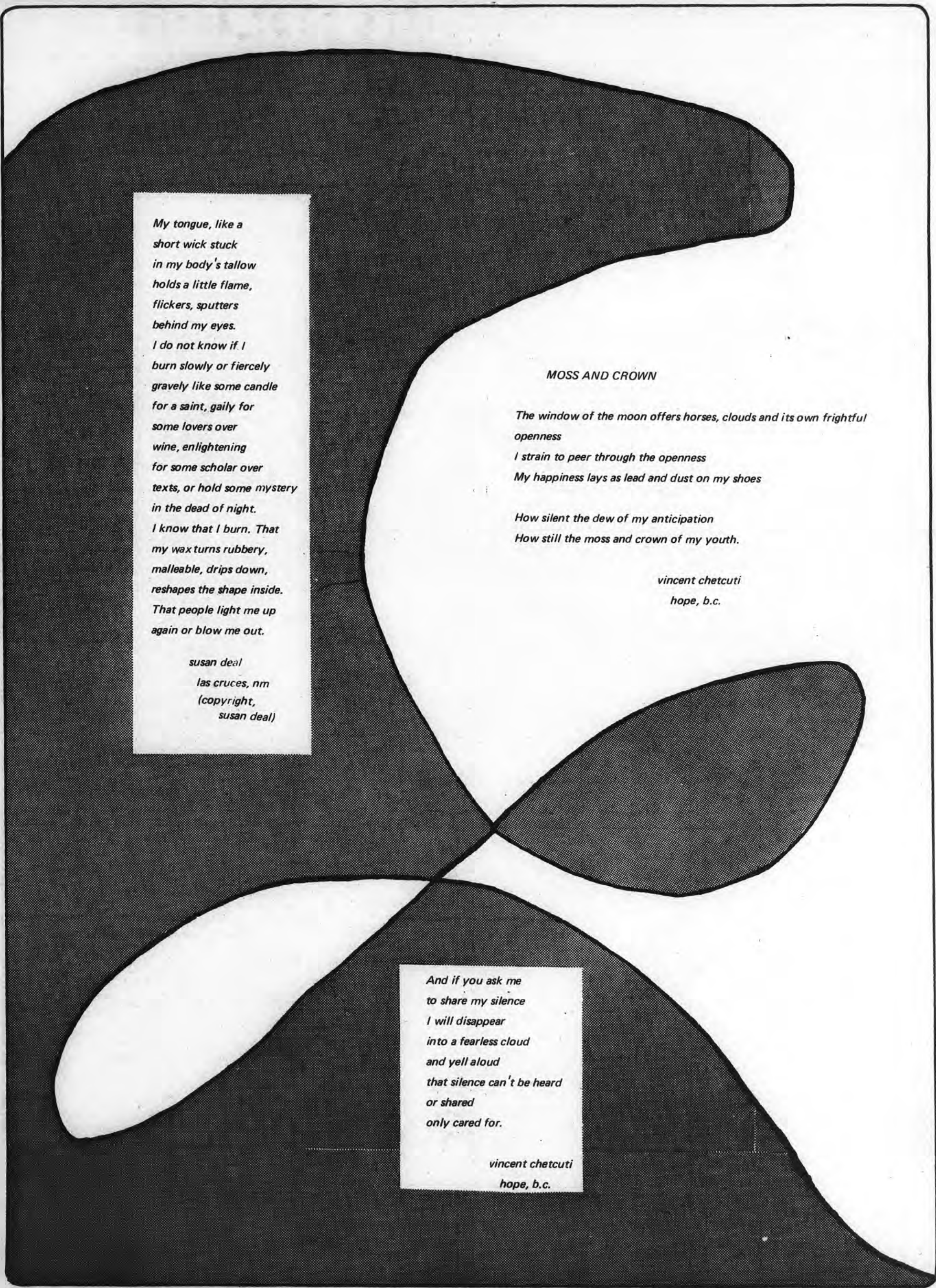


I did not
leave
a party
of crooks
to join
a party
of fool.

Palmor, until then regarded as a Wilsonian progressive, ... (and) his famous series of raids of alleged foreign radical organizations ... thousands of people were arrested ... (with) little regard for legal procedure ... (and) considerable brutality practically no evidence ... was uncovered but many zealous individuals, organizations and governmental units turned their hostility from the Germans to Radicals.

The Communist parties were driven underground and many of their leaders jailed. The forced clandestine nature of their activities brought them closer to the spirit of their Bolshevik heroes but, at the same time the raids destroyed much of the left's support although the extreme repression lasted only a few months.

Continued on Page 23



*My tongue, like a
short wick stuck
in my body's tallow
holds a little flame,
flickers, sputters
behind my eyes.
I do not know if I
burn slowly or fiercely
gravely like some candle
for a saint, gaily for
some lovers over
wine, enlightening
for some scholar over
texts, or hold some mystery
in the dead of night.
I know that I burn. That
my wax turns rubbery,
malleable, drips down,
reshapes the shape inside.
That people light me up
again or blow me out.*

*susan deal
las cruces, nm
(copyright,
susan deal)*

MOSS AND CROWN

*The window of the moon offers horses, clouds and its own frightful
openness*

I strain to peer through the openness

My happiness lays as lead and dust on my shoes

How silent the dew of my anticipation

How still the moss and crown of my youth.

*vincent chetcuti
hope, b.c.*

*And if you ask me
to share my silence
I will disappear
into a fearless cloud
and yell aloud
that silence can't be heard
or shared
only cared for.*

*vincent chetcuti
hope, b.c.*

(This concludes our forum on Armed Struggle.)

Introduction

Reading Roxanne (and John's) criticism of the George Jackson Brigade left me with mixed feelings. On the one hand I was put off by the hostile and fearful tone of the Passage (sic) criticism. At the same time I was pleased that after more than a year of the Brigade's existence, someone had finally made an attempt to enter into dialog around the question of armed struggle. Prior efforts in this direction have consisted of little more than verbal abuse masked in the rhetoric of criticism.

The net effect of all this one-way 'criticism' has been to further the government's basic repressive strategy - to divide. By dividing the aboveground from the underground the resulting isolation renders the latter more vulnerable to attack. The divisive effect of criticism can be counterbalanced when it is done within the context of general support and is coupled with a self-examination of the writers political practice.

Criticism is an important tool if used correctly. But when abused it can become destructive. From its inception the George Jackson Brigade has welcomed and responded to legitimate criticisms from the left. Careless use of this weapon, however, by those more interested in rationalizing their own passivity than they are in finding a revolutionary reality, has made it necessary to ask critics of the armed front to counterbalance their hostility with a little love, and to remember that criticism is a two-way street. The Passage (sic) article did neither.

The following comments are those of aboveground worker who has had some experience working within the armed front, and do not necessarily reflect the Brigade's position on any matter herein raised. While my heart is with them, circumstances dictate my doing mass work until such time as the rest of me is reunited with the underground.

Definitions

The Passage (sic) criticism starts its analysis under the caption "armed struggle vs. terrorism" and then proceeds to define the Brigade's work in limited either/or terms - it is either armed struggle or it is terrorism. Then by giving the term 'armed struggle' an overly narrow definition, they leave terrorism as the only valid label to use for those doing armed work. We should first examine their basis for rejecting use of the term armed struggle in connection with the Brigade.

Roxanne argues that the term armed struggle is usually used in situations where an entire population is engaged in or supportive of the military effort, such as in Angola, Viet Nam, etc. While it may be true that we usually hear the term in connection with a highly developed or full scale revolutionary war, this is so because armed struggle is generally not mentioned on the news or in the books until such time as it has reached an advanced stage of development.

Like pregnancy, armed struggle grows in stages. An embryonic pregnancy is nonetheless pregnancy, even though we usually think in terms of bulged out bellies in connection with pregnancy. When Brigade members go out on a bomb run or other dangerous mission they are armed, they are also engaged in the process of revolutionary struggle. Is it too simplistic to call this an embryonic stage of armed struggle? The seeds of Viet Nam's liberation army did work similarly to Brigade actions, yet Ho Chi Minh did not call them "terrorist units."

For the sake of argument let's assume that armed struggle does not exist until it reaches advanced stages of development. It would then follow that the Brigade is not involved in the process of armed struggle. It would not, however, follow that the Brigade is a terrorist organization.

Roxanne defines terrorism as "the selective use of

symbolic violence by a small, clandestine group..." This definition is the one used by law enforcement agencies and the pig media. It is wrong. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary terror has one distinguishing characteristic: "a state of intense fear." Terrorism is the political use of this fear.

Not all revolutionary violence is terrorist. The various levels of terrorism are weapons of the weak, and are generally employed under conditions of extreme desperation. Terror can be an important tool for raising the consciousness of the masses when the action clearly demonstrates the cause and effect relationship between ruling class violence and revolutionary violence. While revolutionaries cannot match the state in the level of violence, they can slow down some of its more flagrant abuses through the selective use of terror.

The attack mounted by the Brigade against the F.B.I. and B.I.A. in response to F.B.I. and B.I.A. terrorism at Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian reservations, while not perfect, were good examples of the selective use of limited counter terror. These two actions are the only time the Brigade has ever used the weapon of terror (the terror resulting from the first Safeway bombing, where the store ignored the

warning, was unintentional and wrong). Every other Brigade action has been in support of some mass struggle (as were the F.B.I. and B.I.A. attacks, be they prisoners, workers or the left, and were accompanied by advanced warnings. While terror is one of the weapons in the Brigade's arsenal, it is not a terrorist organization.

There was a political party in pre-revolutionary Russia that elevated terror to a principle. This was incorrect. The use of terror as the principle form of struggle is incompatible with Marxism inasmuch as it cannot be the means for the liberation of the masses. When terror is elevated to the level of principle it becomes, as Lenin said, a form of spontaneism. But Marxism-Leninism rejects no form of struggle, not even terrorism. The use of this weapon, however, should be strictly limited to those rare instances demanding its application.

Where the Brigade Comes From

The only path to the final defeat of U.S. imperialism and the building of socialism is revolutionary war.

Revolution is the most powerful resource of the people. To wait, to not prepare people for the fight, is to seriously mislead about what kind of fierce struggle lies ahead.

Revolutionary war will be complicated and protracted. It includes mass struggle and clandestine struggle, peaceful and violent, political and economic, cultural and military, where all forms are developed in harmony with the armed struggle.

Without mass struggle there can be no revolution.

Without armed struggle there can be no victory.

—Prairie Fire

What was passing itself off as the non-revisionist left was in reality nothing more than a verbal critique of reformism and revisionism, its practice indistinguishable from that of the left opposition arm of bourgeois politics. What is needed is a practice conforming to such lofty theoretical positions as the one quoted above. A small group of people came together and set themselves to the task of developing the minimum clandestine infrastructure necessary to answer in practice the difficult questions of form, base, coordination with the aboveground movement, and the sustainable level of struggle. They were guided by the teachings of George Jackson:

In the opening stages of conflict, before a unified left can be established, before most

people have accepted the inevitability of war, before we are able militarily to organize massive violence, we must depend on limited, selective violence tied to exact political purpose.

—Blood In My Eye

The George Jackson Brigade saw such "exact political purposes" as being the armed defense of the aboveground left; the dispensing of revolutionary justice; military support of mass actions; retaliation to extreme manifestations of fascist violence; and armed propaganda. It was also felt that armed actions would help to polarize the left, and that direct action would contribute to the building of revolutionary organization. The Brigade then launched a series of military probes, each of which met one or more of the above purposes, and each of which helped the group to further define itself and test the limits of struggle.

It was not just theoretical considerations that led to the formation of the Brigade, nor was the group's development the simple product of the deepening economic, political and cultural crisis of monopoly capitalism. While revolutionary theory and the growing international retreat of U.S. imperialism

were important considerations, the key factor was the collective experience gained from doing years and years of purely mass agitation and organizing. This experience verified that words alone are not enough to achieve even modest reforms. If this means being a "frustrated" radical, then I cannot understand why, given the isolation of the aboveground movement from the masses, more people do not become frustrated with an ineffective practice.

In Response To Criticism

The best place to start is with your claim that developing the capacity for revolutionary violence in the present "works against the revolution." You recognize the need for violence at some point, and admit that objective conditions are ripe. But argue that "the subjective conditions... are not in any way conducive towards armed struggle at this point." You suggest everyone work at raising people's level of awareness.

I think most people are conscious of the level of oppression and exploitation, or at least there is enough awareness within the advanced sectors to win over the intermediate and neutralized the backwards elements within the progressive communities. What people do not see is a winning way out of the existing situation. This is the task of communists. But so far radicals have focused on raising the awareness of people who want concrete solutions instead of communist rhetoric and marching in circles. What we need is a whole new style of work - one that will demonstrate our determination to make revolution. People are not going to follow anyone who lacks the faith to fight for their convictions.

Let's assume you are correct in saying what's needed is more of the same old ineffective methods of raising the consciousness of the masses. If raising consciousness is your goal, as you say, then it would seem only natural to accept assistance of the Brigade. They can reach many people with one well placed and timely bomb. Think what could be accomplished in terms of awareness if the aboveground and underground could only work together.

The reason why it has been difficult to work together is because a lot of people look at things with tunnel vision. They see struggle in the narrow either/or terms - that it is either mass or armed - without understanding the dialectical interdependence between the two. The Brigade has not tried to pose as an alternative to mass organizing, but as a necessary supplement to it - as another front in the total liberation process. The two are interdependent. The failure to support one is a failure to support the other.

The Black Liberation Army says: "We as a movement will not be able to fight in the future if we do not develop the capacity for revolutionary violence in

the present." This is true. The underground isn't going to just pop up one day when we need it — on command. Just as the aboveground movement is not going to become a truly mass movement overnight, the underground will require time to develop its potential. Each take time, energy, risk and sacrifice — trying this, trying that, making mistakes and pushing forward. It's a long hard process, and it is one we all have to do together. What the Brigade is saying is that it is time to start seriously pushing the process forward. The sooner begun the sooner done, as Johnathan Jackson always said.

A group specializing in the armed aspect of struggle is a revolutionary division of labor. It leaves other groups free to do purely mass agitation and organizing. The armed front will not draw energy from the aboveground. The tiny handful who respond to "the call to arms" will leave behind them, to do purely mass work, all those who are not yet willing to risk the hardships of life in the underground. Reinforcing our weakest point—the armed front—will strengthen the movement as a whole, it will enable the movement to walk on both legs. Moreover, when the time comes for the next round of Palmer raids, there will be shelter for aboveground workers driven underground.



"Homage to George Jackson" by Pedro Alcantana

The Brigade criticism says: "This turning to violence... fits so well into the male tradition of needing to prove power." The women in the Brigade might not stoop to responding to such a sexist slur, and as a "male" I do not wish to do so. Instead I offer you the perceptive insights of my sister and friend, Emily Harris:

...any mass movement can be strong and long-lived, vital and growing only in so far as it builds at its very heart support for the armed struggle. Right now this means a growing consciousness among women of the nature of the enemy and the relationship between the women's movement and the armed actions that complement our struggles. Again, progressive women act as the catalyst in developing this as a priority. A women's movement that is built without finally recognizing the necessity of armed struggle cannot be revolutionary.

Women have a crucial role to play in building and participating in the armed struggle — part of that role is developing right now in the building of the underground as a front capable of surviving and confronting the enemy through armed actions that are responsive to the anti-sexist, anti-racist and anti-classist elements of our communities. The underground presently

lacks much of the critical support it deserves because many elements of the aboveground feel that to support armed action will scare people away. This type of thinking denies our progressive role as revolutionary women and men.

—Dragon, No. 9

It is next claimed that the Brigade lacks a solid base of support. This is true. But this is not a reason to reject the Brigade; rather it is an indication of the important need to build a strong base of support for the armed front. Combat units can obtain material support from one or more of three sources, each of which has its own special disadvantages. The first is to draw support directly from the people. This is what the Brigade has primarily relied upon for the duration of its existence. The drawback of a base in the urban poor is the sacrifice of security needs. The security needs of a clandestine group dictates that its contact with non-politicized elements be as limited as possible. Also, poverty limits the amount of support poor people can provide, especially when it comes to expensive equipment needs. The second source of support is from the left's aboveground and under-

IN PORTLAND, ALSO

My dear beautiful warrior poets.

Sitting on this patch
of sunlit exhaust-stunted grass,
of this noisy make-a-buck-on time one way street,
among your words

of agony
of love
of intense fears

bled year by year
from our young, our old and inbetween--

your words
as weapons
upright and in homage,

let me share with you
these very same words framing
Pedro's *Comrade George*
stopped a passer-by
and i tried to introduce all of you.
(She may have known you in her knowing way)

My eyes filled
i stood
i became immensely joyful
because you've always said,
you've worked and died for her.

zoe best

22 July 1976

ground support network. The major disadvantage of left support lies in the chance of betrayal from the rear. As experience has demonstrated, the left tends to abandon instead of support its friends especially during time of stress. The third alternative is direct expropriation and self-sufficiency. The danger of this method of support is of course the possibility of capture or death if the action is incorrectly executed.

The left not only refused to give the Brigade material or even verbal support, it actively petitioned and organized against them, and at one point it actually demanded the group leave town. This criminal failure on the part of advanced sectors within the left forced the Brigade into the third alternative. People then criticized the bank robbery, not because it was incorrectly executed, but because it was an "untimely" and "unnecessary" escalation" of the struggle. Herein lies the source of my bitterness toward those who advocate revolutionary violence in their rhetoric, but in practice work against it. Perhaps Carlos Marighela was right when he said "...it is impossible for an urban guerrilla to subsist or survive without taking part in the battle of expropriation." I am inclined to think so, at least at this point.

While it is no doubt true that most working people do not yet accept the need for revolutionary violence or the necessity of class war, we need not wait until such time as all those with their motor-homes are ready before moving in this direction. Most people were not aware of the real nature of the Viet Nam War, but the left did not put off confrontation politics until a majority saw the light. In fact, it was the new left's militancy that caused them to give the matter some serious thought.

Most people are racist, sexist and anti-communist. Certainly you would not argue from this that racism and sexism are good and the fight for socialism is wrong. Then why use the same twisted logic in your arguments against armed struggle? The "subjective" conditions of which you speak, which is really the basis for your anti-armed struggle line, is rooted in the most backwards aspects of the masses. Most people have been inculcated with 'bourgeois ideas from birth; it is an error to predicate your non-struggle position on this backwardness. All you have succeeded in demonstrating is the pressing need to combat bourgeois ideological hegemony within the working class. Armed propaganda is one means of achieving this end.

If the left is really interested in raising consciousness they can start by discontinuing the destructive habit of focusing their theoretical energies on attacking the Brigade. If there are not any more Marxist-Leninist fighters, they could at least use their knowledge for the purpose of finding solutions to the left's isolation from the masses. They might even go so far as to support and explain the need for armed actions (of course this might cost them their legitimacy in the eyes of the ruling class).

Another thing folks could do is to start implementing the lessons of radical therapy. Find the source of oppression responsible for your alienation, become angry instead of internalizing it, and direct this anger against its real source. Organize around your own oppression and fight back. Organize people around their own needs and the struggle for power. People organize to fight. When leaders fail to initiate the conflict, people fall away from these organizations and the remainder bog themselves down in study groups. The answers will not be found in books, but in practice. Theory is a guide to action, not an end in itself. Without a revolutionary practice groups fall into endless debate and internal conflict, they get locked into a cycle of reformism and opportunism. When revolution fails it is the fault of communists, not the people. Leaders who blame the people instead of themselves should be replaced.

As far as the grand jury harassment is concerned, people must come to understand that resistance breeds repression. If some folks want to blame the Brigade for the existence of increased repression, it is their choice to do so. It is only a matter of time before they recognize the real source of this problem. The answer to the problem of repression is not adopting a non-struggle line, as you propose, but in making the advanced sectors of our communities more secure and less available to the eyes of the state. If people followed your reasoning there would never be a revolution as people would never resist.

In any case, the Brigade has been very careful to insure leftists have no information concerning its membership, shape and base. The Brigade knew there would be a grand jury, what surprised them is that it took so long and freaked out so many people when it finally did come. Anyway, the point is that those called before the grand jury know nothing. Anyone not wishing to go to jail need only say they know nothing in order to avoid the possibility of confinement. Those who have stood up have done so out of principle. If they go to jail it will be out of the strength of their convictions, and not because of the Brigade. People who stand up and spit in the face of repression have my love and respect.

Conclusion

Your article has characterized the Brigade as a group of arrogant and suicidal power mongers bent on leading the left to hell. The Brigade members i know are gentle, caring, loving, and kind. They have the same doubts, fears and uncertainties as their aboveground

(continued on page 23)

shorts

According to columnist Jack Anderson, the Labor Department recently inspected an eleven story office building in downtown Washington, and found more than 300 safety violations. The building was the office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
—NAM Newspaper

Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns feels puzzled about the persistence of inflation in the face of high unemployment. "If an unemployment rate of 8 or 9 percent is insufficient to bring inflation to a halt, then our economic system is no longer working the way it's supposed to," he complained.
—Dollars and Sense

Margo St. James, founder of the prostitutes rights group, COYOTE, has announced a boycott of the crewmen of the Chilean ship Esmeralda, currently on a Bicentennial visit of the U.S., for its participation in the torture, rape, and murder of political prisoners in the CIA-financed military coup in Chile. "I would hope, even with times as hard as they are, that every woman would deny these men sexual access ... no matter what they offer," said St. James.
—Majority Report

Former Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox recently opened his campaign for the American Independent Party nomination, saying the American people have been deceived by what he claimed were the socialists who have taken over the Democratic Party.



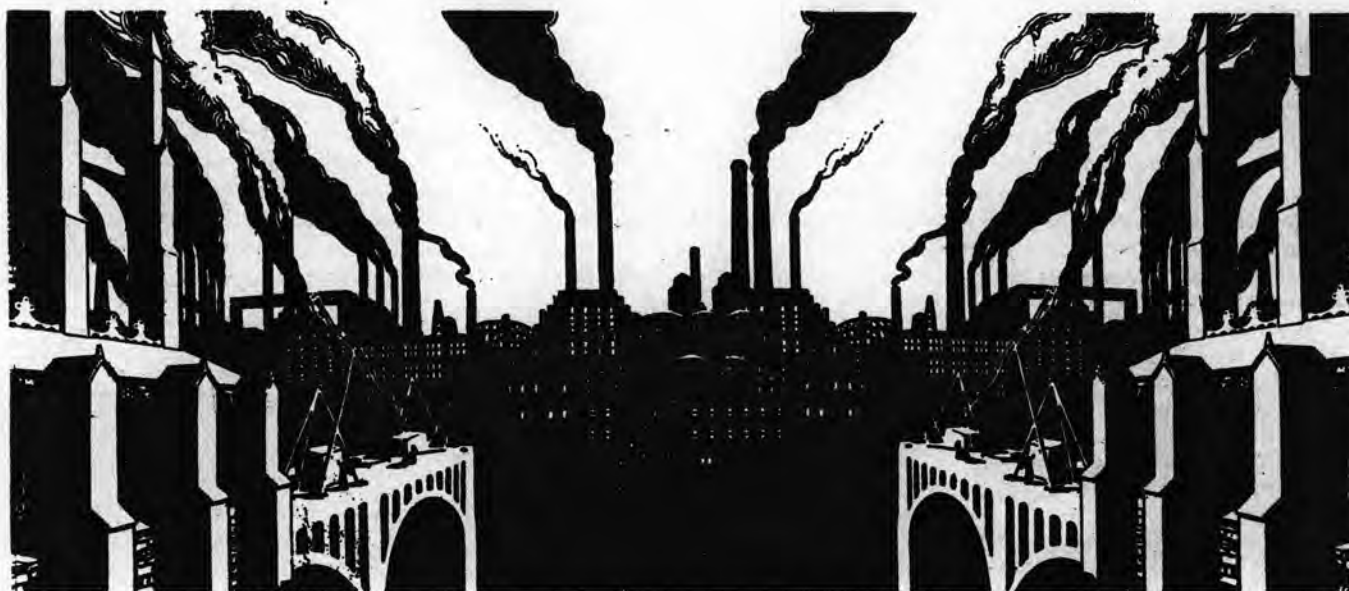
Maddox, who said he will seek the AIP nomination at the Party's convention in Chicago August 26, labeled himself the champion of the conservative cause.

Principal Herbert Johnson of Sussex Avenue Elementary School in Newark, N.J., decided that he'd had enough of carefree toilet paper use. Declaring "a serious shortage in our system and school," Johnson ordered the little folded toilet paper, and ordered the teachers to give students only 2 folds when they go to the bathroom. "Adults will take their folds with them when they go to the restroom."

When Melvin Hantman heard of the rationing, he decided to donate 1,000 rolls. The principal rejected them (apparently on principle). Johnson later denied the whole story.

The city of Rocky Mount, North Carolina recently banned the book, *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, from the shelves of their mental health center. According to the North Carolina Civil Liberties newsletter, a local physician, Dr. Lloyd Bailey, described the book, which deals with female health and sexuality, as "trash". —LNS

Environmental Gains Going Up In Smoke?



Only a few years ago, expressions of concern for the environment were getting top billing in Washington. President Nixon created the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by executive order in 1970. Congress passed the 1970 Clean Air Act, which called for national air quality standards and restrictions on industrial and auto emissions to meet those standards. In 1972, amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act set a goal of "fishable and swimmable waters" through the U. S. by 1983.

At the time, Congressional support for these environmental programs was overwhelming; The Clean Air Act, for example, passed Congress in 1970 with only *one* dissenting vote. And corporate leaders were often to be seen sporting ecology buttons on their lapels.

Today, however, federal support for environmental protection is on the decline. Three staff lawyers resigned from the EPA in February over its failure to enforce restrictions on industrial dumping of toxic, cancer-producing chemicals. Amendments to the Clean Air Act passed August 6 by the Senate would delay compliance deadlines on carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide emissions for the auto industry, and weaken requirements that air quality be maintained in previously "clean" parts of the country.

Finally, a staff report of the National Commission on Water Quality, headed by Nelson Rockefeller, recommends postponing 1983 water pollution standards "five to ten years."

Such backtracking on environmental quality comes in response to opposition to EPA standards by the business community. Business leaders have turned to advertising and lobbying campaigns to get their message across. Six months ago, to cite one instance, a number of business organizations set up the Washington Environmental Coordinating Committee to lobby against federal protection of air quality in previously "clean" sections of the country. The Committee includes the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, American Petroleum Institute, National Coal Association, and the Business Roundtable.

Despite substantial federal subsidies on pollution control equipment, corporate leaders complain that EPA regulations still force them to spend too much of their investment dollar on "unproductive" pollution control projects. But while environmental investments of this size may slow the expansion of productive capacity, they are hardly "unproductive". Although roughly half the country's "air quality regions" don't yet satisfy federal air pollution standards, the

trend to cleaner air in some areas is unmistakable.

Sulfur oxides are down 25% nationally since 1970, particulate matter has dropped 14% and some other air pollution levels have stabilized. Fish have reappeared in sections of the Detroit River, and Lake Michigan beaches near Gary, Indiana, reopened last summer after being closed 5 years ago as a health hazard.

These improvements in environmental quality have been especially valuable to urban working people. In 1970, 78% of children of low-income workers in metropolitan Buffalo had to live in high-air-pollution neighborhoods, while only 3% of the children of rich parents lived in similarly polluted areas. As a result, the children from working families had to be hospitalized more often for asthma, eczema and other diseases. If EPA standards go unenforced due to business opposition, it is urban workers who will suffer most from illnesses which could have been prevented.

It's not surprising, then, that many working people are still committed to environmental protection. A 1975 Harris poll found that three out of four people were unconvinced that a slowdown of pollution control programs would stimulate production or ease unemployment.

To combat popular support for pollution standards, business leaders are trying to convince working people that EPA regulations on employment is hard to assess, but it doesn't seem negative. A recent EPA report estimates that only 75 plant closings and fewer than 16,000 layoffs during the past 5 years resulted from federal pollution rules; and many of these zinc smelters, paper mills, and other plants were old and would have been closed anyway.. More important, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that each billion dollars of pollution control spending actually *creates* 67,000 jobs in construction, sanitation, and the manufacture of pollution control devices. In 1973 and 1974, more than one million jobs were created in this way.

In sum, environmental protection looks like a good deal for working people. It results in a more healthful and enjoyable environment in which to live and work, and promises to create new jobs.
—Dollars and Sense

10 Candles for Medicare

The most important medical legislation ever passed in the United States—the Social Security amendments Medicare and Medicaid—was ten years old July 1. Senator Frank Moss commemorated the occasion by charging that American doctors are looting the programs of \$300 million a year.

What have these ten years wrought? Although the elderly are far more financially secure in terms of catastrophic illnesses, they actually pay more in medical expenses than before.

—Medicare and Medicaid have caused the price of health care to zoom. The

80% inflation in medical services in the last decade is largely attributable to these programs.

—The existing private health industry is stronger, richer, and more entrenched than ever.

—Unscrupulous profiteers have made millions by overcharging, ordering unneeded laboratory tests, charging for patients never seen, and other fraudulent practices.

—Today, the average yearly medical bill for someone over 65 is \$1218. Of that, Medicare pays only \$483.

—Guardian

Mexican Heroin

Dollars, Dope and Death

Heroin and marijuana are now said to be Mexico's principal exports to the U.S., with a street value estimated at \$20 billion a year. The drugs are harvested in Mexico's northwestern states by poor peasants, but are financed and controlled by United States interests and their Mexican collaborators who reap most of the profits. The delicate heroin poppies and marijuana plants are not grown in the irrigated valleys of the Pacific coast, but instead amid the highlands of the Sierra Madre mountains that stretch from Guerrero in the south to Sonora in the north—an area of nearly 23,000 square miles poorly suited for farming. There are no roads, no electrification, no drinking water, few schools or health clinics and no steady jobs for the 700,000 inhabitants of this region, who are mostly subsistence farmers. For years the only employment available was to descend into the valleys and work during the cotton, sugar cane and tomato harvests. This practice is still very common, but beginning with the 1940's a new method of

survival opened up. During World War II, U. S. drug buyers were cut off from their traditional suppliers of heroin in Turkey, China and Indonesia and began to look to Mexico for a nearby source. A community of Chinese had already been producing and using heroin on a small scale in Sinaloa, and this practice was greatly expanded without significant interference from American or Mexican authorities. The narcotics boom brought slick buyers sporting machine-guns into the mountains where the peasants, drawn by the cash or intimidated by the guns, began to grow the new crops.

The local effect of the drug trade is devastating. Today the majority of the population of the Sierra Madre region is said to be involved in the drug traffic in one way or another. Most crimes (including the 300 murders in Culiacan in 1975) are drug related. And as the result of the accessibility of heroin, an estimated 50% of the young people in the state are addicts.

—North American Congress on Latin America.

Humphrey Hawks Employment Hopes

Full employment in the land of "Free Enterprise"?

Jimmy Carter is in favor of it. Hubert Humphrey is behind it all the way. The Democratic Congress may just deliver their own version of "full employment" in the near future.

The idea was introduced into the House by Representative Augustus Hawkins of California as the "Equal Opportunity and Full Employment Act of 1975." Long on promises and short on programs, it nonetheless committed the federal government to reducing the official unemployment rate to 3% within 18 months, required that within four years after enactment the government would be liable to a lawsuit by any American who was left without a job, and carried a price tag of \$15 billion for job programs for the unemployed.

Not bad. This original "Humphrey-Hawkins Bill" picked up significant sup-

port from local unions and women's and Third World workers' groups.

But if you're looking for a job, or even a guarantee on paper, don't look to Jimmy Carter and the Democrats. The Humphrey Hawkins Bill will be part of the platform, but here's what the renamed "Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976" now consists of:

(1) A promise of a 3% official *adult* unemployment rate (equal to about a 4% over-all rate) within four years after passage

(2) Creation of the needed jobs primarily through planned, coordinated fluctuations in federal spending, tax, and monetary policies. Designated "priority policies and programs" include "national defense and other needed international programs", as well as "such other programs as the President deems appropriate".

(3) Public employment programs which would be activated *only* during periods

Where Are They Now? Chicago Seven



Left to right: Rennie Davis, Abbie Hoffman, Lee Weiner, David Dellinger, John Froines, Jerry Rubin, Tom Hayden.

Here they are, the Chicago Seven, as they were in 1969, at the height of the furor around their trial for allegedly crossing state lines to incite a riot at the 1968 Democratic Party Convention in Chicago. Actually, counting Bobby Seale, who had a separate trial, eight defendants were on trial before Judge Julius Hoffman.

Today, most, although not all, of them are in different places. David Dellinger, still active in the peace movement, is a member of the group starting *Seven Days*, a radical news weekly published in New York. Rennie Davis is still associated with his guru, Mahara-ji, although reportedly, Davis has been pushed out of the inner circle because of his recent marriage. Abbie Hoffman, who disappeared after getting busted for selling cocaine, in what he insists was a set-up, is somewhere in America or the world, making a new life and sending back occasional communiques. Tom Hayden ran

for the U.S. Senate nomination on the Democratic Party ticket in California and piled up an impressive 40.5% of the vote against John Tunney. John Froines is now the director of Occupational Safety for the state of Vermont, while Jerry Rubin, who has gone through a whole series of changes in lifestyle since the trial, lives in Northern California where he's reportedly quite enthusiastic about Governor Jerry Brown (see book review this issue). Bobby Seale, no longer a Black Panther, lives in Southern California, believed to be either looking for a church ministry or preparing a nightclub comedy act. Lee Weiner, the last of the group, is said to be somewhere near New York, leading a quiet life, sorting out what being Jewish means to him.

And Judge Hoffman? Well, he won last place recently in a lawyer's poll on judges worth advancing and retaining.

—Mother Jones

of (undefined) "high unemployment" and then phased out; no immediate program is proposed, and no funding.

With all that watering down, the bill hardly qualifies any longer as full-employment. It is a bill that empowers the President and his economic advisors to do a little more economic planning while giving him a mandate to create programs that include not only many of the faults of the CETA program, but some of the arbitrary personal requirements of the welfare system as well.

Hawkins original bill had all the earmarks of the sweeping social legislation of the New Deal Era. It now stands as a half-measure, and there are clear reasons for that. A bill that offered real employment security would undermine capitalist control of production, since workers with no fear of unemployment would be too hard for their employers to control. Moreover, a meaningful public employment program provided with the resources to tackle the nation's needs would inevitably *compete* with private business. —Dollars and Sense



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An Appeal To Solidarity

As the social and economic burdens for the workers increase throughout the country, we see an increasing monopolization of the ballot by the two major political parties, the Republicans and Democrats. Ever greater restrictions are created in most states to keep minority parties off the ballot. In addition, the new Federal election laws guarantee millions of dollars in public funds to the twin brothers of capitalism to pay for their campaign expenses while minority parties are excluded.

New legislation is being prepared in the S-1 bill to restrict our liberties even further. We must counteract these vicious fascistic attacks on our freedom. Please help to put the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, Jules Levin for President, Connie Blomen for Vice President, and Henry Killman for Governor on the ballot in Washington. We need 100 voters to sign the SLP's nominating petition at the Party's Convention on Sept. 21 at the Roosevelt Hotel (Pine and 7th) from 9am to midnight. In order for your signature to be valid, you must (1) register in the precinct in which you live on or before Aug. 21, and (2) not vote in the primary election. — The organizing section Seattle, of the Socialist Labor Party of America, Henry Kellman

(Paid Political Advertisement)

No AID Here

Students, faculty, hospital workers and community members are protesting a U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) funded program at Washington University in St. Louis which trains doctors from Third World countries friendly to the U.S. in sterilization techniques. AID is the organization which also trains Latin American police in torture techniques.

The Ad Hoc Committee to End the AID Sterilization Program at Washington University charges that the program is part of AID's efforts to push population control in Third World countries. The committee has confronted the governing body of the medical school, demanding that the program be thrown out.

Medical school administrators have refused, claiming that the program is simply a post-graduate course in all aspects of obstetrics-gynecology. However, they have refused to open the files or supply documentation that would contradict the charges.

AID justifies its interest in controlling population on the grounds that poverty and world-wide hunger are the result of overpopulation. Critics charge, however, that this obscures the main problem—U.S. economic exploitation and an unequal distribution of the world's wealth.

One Bolivian trainee bragged to an associate of the Ad Hoc Committee that he had been sterilizing up to 80 women per week without their knowledge.

—LNS

"Red" Baron

Snoopy, tired of fighting the Red Baron, has a new enemy: socialism.

It's all part of a 24-page booklet illustrated with Peanuts cartoons entitled: "The American Economic System ... and your part in it." The booklet is just the opening act of a \$2.5 million advertising production aimed at deflating public distrust of capitalism.

The idea for the campaign first came from the chairman of the board of Proctor and Gamble. "Business itself, and all of us (must) do whatever we can to make sure that this miraculous business system of ours is not gradually crippled by a public and a Congress who do not understand it," he said in a December, 1973 meeting of the Advertising Council, Inc.

The booklet is just the beginning. "Collateral material" has also been prepared, including bimonthly newsletters, promotional kits, 16-mm. films, discussion guides, filmstrips and "any other communicative material which may be indicated." —Guardian



Mother Jones

Cleaver: Native Son Returns

The years in exile have changed El-dridge Cleaver.

Once one of the key figures on the Left, the ex-author and Black Panther has a new viewpoint on the country which repeatedly imprisoned him and finally forced him to flee: America is not so bad after all.

Cleaver is back from the sojourn which took him to Cuba, Algeria, and Europe. Earlier this year, in a Bicentennial coup for the government, he returned to face the charges that originally sent him into exile. His new residence is the Alameda County Jail in Oakland.

Since his return, progress on setting up his defense has been slow. He has been unable to raise substantial sums for his defense fund, and has already broken with two lawyers. None of the "movement lawyers" from the old days show any interest in representing him. What support he has managed to enlist has come from unusual sources; for instance, \$500 from ex-U. S. ambassador to the U.N., Daniel Moynihan.

Cleaver's turnabout began during the last stop of his exile, Europe. In Paris he designed and attempted to market a new kind of pants for men—an elongated coddie in which the wearer's penis would dangle outside. The pants had a theoretical justification, he claimed, based on the male role of the sperm guardian. This past spring, he wrote a column for Newsweek analyzing the Cuban role in Angola. Fidel had sent the soldiers, he alleged, to take pressure off at home from Cuban Blacks angry at what Cleaver described as racist practices on the

part of Castro.

In addition, Cleaver has since returning spoken in favor of a strong military posture for the United States, and criticized sharply the Third World to which he once professed his commitment.

Cleaver's dissatisfaction with his exile status apparently began immediately upon leaving the U. S. In Cuba, his first refuge, he reportedly wandered the streets of Havana restlessly, unwilling to participate in the daily unglamorous chores of building the new Cuban society. The Cubans grew disgusted with him and he with them. The story was much the same in Algeria.

AIM Victory

American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Robert Robideau and Darelle Butler received verdicts of not guilty on two counts each of murder in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The two were being tried in connection with the slaying of two FBI agents at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota in 1975.

Both defendants remain in custody pending appeals on other charges against them. Wounded Knee Legal Offense/Defense Committee lawyer Jack Schwartz said the legal team used a basic Cointelpro (after the FBI code for illegal activities against activists) defense. They attempted to show that AIM was the target of an FBI terror campaign. "I never thought we could get 12 white people in Iowa to convict the FBI and vindicate AIM," Schwartz commented. Apparently they did just that. —WIN

Che Avenged

Bolivian Ambassador to France, Joaquim Zenteno Anaya, commander of the Bolivian troops who captured and murdered Ernesto Che Guevara, was assassinated on a Paris street, Tuesday, May 11. Anaya, a career military officer, had been the general in charge of the Bolivian military region of Santa Cruz in 1967 when Che was captured there.

Responsibility for Anaya's assassination was claimed by the International Che Guevara Brigades. In a call to Agence France-Press, a French speaking caller gave Anaya's role as leader of the hunt for Che as the reason for the action. Several key figures in the death of Che have met a similar fate.

—Osawatomie

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Walla Walla

CONTINUED

he ends up more frustrated than he was before he tried. The prison constantly breaks its own rules to hold a man in the segregation units indefinitely. In many cases men arrive at the segregation unit not even knowing they are being placed in Administrative Segregation. Initially, they are placed in disciplinary for various rule infractions, like refusing a shakedown or other minor violations. In effect, they are being punished twice, once by the courts and again by the vindictive prison officials in the form of an indefinite sentence in long-term segregation.

The Real Purpose of the Segregation Units

Although the Department of Social and Health Services says the purpose of the Walla Walla Segregation Units is to change prisoners' behavior from abnormal to normal, the real purpose is control -- complete control of the prisoner's life. This has been summed up by Dr. James McConnell, a University of Michigan psychiatrist who favors the use of Segregation Units: "I believe the day has come when we can combine sensory deprivation with drugs, hypnosis, and manipulation of reward and punishment to gain almost absolute control over an individual's behavior."

Until now only prisoners themselves, and a few lawyers have done anything to stop the violations of prisoners' rights in the Segregation Units. Prisoners have protested with boycotting, Administrative Segregation and disciplinary hearings, and hunger strikes.

We are presently boycotting all committees and have stopped eating. We see no end in sight. We ask your help. Thank you.

Walla Walla Brothers

R.G.C. (Residents Governing Council), etc., sold us out, couldn't get support - conditions unchanged BEAT TWO OF US this morning 7/15/76 on A-side. (Hand-written note at end of article.)

Ed Mead



n.y. police breaking up consciousness raising group. The discussion topic for that evening was where were we when the bill of rights was repealed.

counterparts, the only essential difference being that the former are perhaps more anxious to close the gap between theory and practice. Above all they are people and deserve the respect due a comrade-- even if you happen to disagree with them.

We stand at the threshold of the beginning of the end. Many folks are fearful, and rightly so. Po and Bruce are dead, many more will not survive the uncertain future. This is fascism! Legitimate revolutionary activity will not be tolerated. In the Brigade people deal with their fear by directly confronting it, experiencing it, and then leaving it behind until the next time -- which is made a little easier with practice.

Experience is gained from practice, not passive evasion from it. We are human and will make errors. If an error is to be made it should be on the side of action. As Marighia teaches: *It is better to act mistakenly than to do nothing for fear of doing wrong. This is not 'action in command', but a simple recognition of the Marxist principle that we learn from our mistakes, and it is practice which enables us to verify the correctness of our theory.*

The appetite of the bourgeois has grown larger than its opportunities. In this contradiction lies the source of conflict. The time has never been better for initiating offensive struggle. There exists no unity of governmental will, it is a regime of social crisis. Its massive apparatus of repression is a sign of weakness, not strength. The opportunities to bring about a change in the existing correlation of class forces have never been better. What remains is for the direct interference of the masses. This is the task of communists, to start the process of contending for power; organizing to empower the powerless, for class war.

Discover your proletarian enthusiasm. Reach out. Organize around your own oppression and the immediate needs of poor and working people. Organize above and below, organize to fight. Revolution is aggressive and imaginative, it requires risk and sacrifice, love and honesty.

6/21/76

Blood in my eye,
Edward Mead

Let's Do It Again

Continued from Page 16

In 1920 and 21, the C.I. saw that the world revolution had been held back with counter-revolutions in Germany and Hungary and that it would not happen for at least a few years and their analysis and tactics changed accordingly. First the C.I., forced the two American parties, both represented in Moscow vying for 'recognition' as the real Communist party, to join together. Each ex-party received an equal number of votes on the board of the new party with the C.I.'s representative having the deciding vote.

The 2d meeting of the C.I. which Reed attended, told the American party to go back to boring within the A.F.I.. Reed, a believer in the I.W.W., objected and wanted more discussion but was bluntly put down by the leadership, *We did not come to hear Comrade Reed talk for two days.* Lenin also chastized the international far left in **Left Wing Communism: An Infantile Disorder** and sent them back to electoral politics ... *for a certain period, all attempts at the forcible overthrow of a government which enjoys the confidence of the majority of the urban workers should be avoided.* Back to the tactics they had rejected when leaving the Socialist party.

Nineteen Twenty-Two. John Reed is buried in the Kremlin Wall, a hero whose tomb will be pointed out to all Americans who visit Moscow. The party is down to 10,000 members. 5% are native born. 50% speak English. The left is in eclipse in America.

All through the twenties the party is torn by bitter internal disputes which are finally resolved by the leadership of the C.I.. But also, the party builds its trade union base and cadres who will guide the resurgence of



Jack Reed hitching up his pants in preparation for a speech

the 30's when the Communist Party becomes the dominant force in a powerful left. In 1928, at the time when the right-wing American exceptionalists, the Lovestonites, are expelled, the party changes its name from the Workers Party to the Communist Party, U.S.A. There are many changes in line yet to come

Theodore Draper, ex-communist and a historian of the early party, states *The first change in line was every other change in line in embryo. A rhythmic rotation from Communist sectarianism to American opportunism was set in motion at the outset and has been going on ever since ... to the fluctuations of Russian policy.*

The party's history as a whole confirms this. The irony is that the Russian influence also forced the American party back to a real examination of American conditions and support for the immediate struggles of the American people as it also forced the line to change with the internal struggles of the Russian

C.P. after Lenin's death.

Weinstein says *Although the Communists took the lead in organizing blacks, identified strongly with the world socialist movement, participated consistently in trade union activity, and even put Communist candidates up for office, it did all these things in a way that compromised their positive aspects.*

Nineteen Seventy-Six. The left is weak and disorganized. Many proposals float around for a new radical party. Be it a Communist party or another try at social democracy. What we do now will effect how prepared we will be for future possibilities. Reviewing the past attempts at organizing of radical parties in America along with our own experiences can help us decide what forms such organizations should have. **Let's Do It Again?**

Quotations in the article are from Albert Fried's Socialism in America: From the Shakers to the Third International, a documentary history; James Weinstein's Ambiguous Legacy; and Theodore Draper's The Roots of American Communism. The viewpoint is my own developed through research for a seminar in the history of American socialism.

David A. Henderson

Sketches by Art Young at the first Communist Conventions. From the *Liberator* Oct. 1919.

Seattle Summer Cinema

"Face to Face." Ingmar Bergman's latest conjuring of psychic maladies. Here the dream passage through childhood dread is precipitated by rape. Liv Ullman is exceptional as the psychiatrist experiencing her own breakdown. The other actors and actresses are not used as well. "Face to Face" lacks something: texture, context. I felt at arm's length from the film. It may be because I've had covered the same ground so many times before. He may simply have run out of variations. At the Guild 45th in Seattle.

"The Omen." A surprisingly good horror flick which is really packing them in. The horror is not complex, as in Bergman, and it carries faddish political overtones. A devil-child enters the world in the household of the U.S. Ambassador to Britain, an Elliott Richardsonian type played by Gregory Peck. The Ambassador, his Lady, and assorted flunkies get done in and at the end the child is standing beside the U.S. President. Shades of the Nixon White House, but not as pronounced as in the hilarious suppressed "Werewolf of Washington."

"The Sailor Who Fell from Grace with the Sea." The movie that is every bit as confused as its title. A mish-mash of trite themes: Lady Chatterly meets Lord of the Flies, etc. Children are the scapegoats again here, as in "The Omen." They spoil the love part, which features Sarah Miles and Kris Kristofferson in some very subdued nude simulation. Kris' acting seems to have fallen into a petrified groove: the lines clamber from his lips like clanking horseshoes. A long downfall from the fine work he did in "Cisco Pike" a few years back. Sarah Miles gives the same performance she always does -- a roller-coaster ride of ups and downs, flashing eyes and loving gazes -- except here she adds a masturbation scene (aptly described by her peeping son, in the

movie, as "wierd"). "The Sailor..." is supposedly based on a novel by the legendary Japanese rightist, Yukio Mishima. I'm sure that if he could be resurrected to see this film he would promptly commit suicide again. At the Uptown Theater in Queen Anne.

"A Pain in the A**." Not as bad as the cutesy title would suggest. The original French title was "L'Emmerdeur," which for obvious reasons got dropped in translation. It's a bizarre comedy, bracketed at both ends by unfunny footage of assassination and prison. You wouldn't know from the opening fifteen minutes that it's a comedy, but in a sense this opening is needed to support the basic comic idea, a juxtaposition of opposites: slick assassin vs. inveterate bumbler. Lino Ventura and Jacques Brel are well-cast in the two leading roles. Their interplay is often amusing, as Ventura tries to

finish off Brel without succeeding and Brel succeeds in doing in Ventura without trying. The problem, going back to the odd construction of the film, is that humor and violence only mix if no one appears to be seriously hurt. But here death and injury are portrayed realistically -- gorily, in fact -- and it leaves a bad aftertaste. At the Movie House. A purer comic confection is Mel Brooks' "Silent Movie," playing next door to "The Omen" at the UA

as in Nicolas Roeg's "Walkabout," which illuminates similar themes more powerfully. Still, a film worth seeing -- for its direct, simple humanism, if nothing else. I hope it's still playing at the Varsity theater when (or if) this review appears. If not, it may turn up elsewhere as a second feature.

Costa-Gavras' "Special Section," which preceded "Rowdyman" at the Varsity, was a disappointment. The

subject was French collaboration with the Nazis and it has already been treated more effectively, and at far greater length, by "The Sorrow and the Pity." Costa-Gavras should really turn his talents to the politics of post-war West Germany, where ex-Nazis flourish (with American aid) while their victims -- the survivors -- are systematically denied war-crimes restitution. His highly developed sense of irony and bourgeois paradox would have a field day there. A recent German film -- "The Lost Honor of Katherine Blum" -- touched on these themes, but it sacrificed its credibility by portraying the opponents of this quasi-fascist state as saints. If you have to resort to sainthood to make a political argument it means 1) that you have a weak argument, or 2) that you're unclear about what you really want to say. The wife-husband team who made "The Lost Honor of Katherine Blum" exemplify this second failing, I feel. The lack of a clear, yet undogmatic political perspective. Costa-Gavras would do better.

"The Rocky Horror Picture Show." Very camp send-up of conventional musicals. Made four or five years ago. If it had been released then it might have become wildly popular. Seeing it now, it seems like part of a time-warp: back to the dizzy days when being outrageous -- burning a draft card or a bra -- feels so righteous and revolutionary. In conformity with its R rating (badge of erotic tameness) "The Rocky Horror Picture Show" doesn't quite live up to its promise of kinkiness. In a way, it's a casualty of the very taboos it's trying to explode. Currently at the Moore-Egyptian Theater, seat of the 1st Seattle International Film Festival, and scene no doubt of many coming attractions. A good theater to check out if you're in a film-going mood. As are all the theaters mentioned in this summer survey (although UA Cinema is slightly more expensive).

-- Burns Raushenbush
NWP Seattle Bureau



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Jerry Rubin Grows Up ?

Jerry Rubin. *Growing Up At 37*. New York. M. Evans and Co. 1976.

"I am now working on myself to become a spiritually high, nonattached human being. When I do that, I will be able to share with other people, and will become a true spiritual psychological revolutionary." — Jerry Rubin

Don't hold your breath.

Jerry Rubin, the Cecil B. DeMille of the Sixties Left, has spent the Seventies in search of "personal liberation."

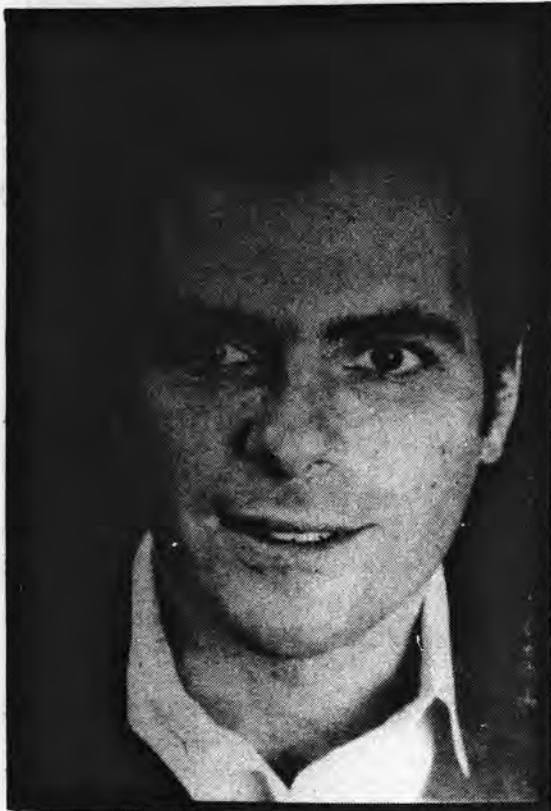
He has pursued it with the same zeal he once reserved for radical politics. From 1971 to 1975, he spent countless hours and thousands of dollars going through the programs of virtually every therapy and spiritual sect in California. "In five years," he writes, "I directly experienced est, gestalt therapy, bioenergetics, rolfing, massage, jogging, health foods, tai chi, Esalen, hypnotism, meditation, Silva Mind Control, Arica, Acupuncture, sex therapy, Reichian therapy and More House."

Rubin's spiritual and psychological odyssey, along with some reflections on his political experiences of the Sixties, is recounted in his latest book, *Growing Up At 37*.

Rubin opens *Growing Up* by describing the early Seventies: the Movement began to fall apart and so did he. His lover of five years left him. He wrote a book which didn't sell. A group of younger members of the Youth International Party, an organization which he helped to found, publicly retired him from the movement for having passed the age of 30. The media, which he had so successfully manipulated for the benefit of the Anti-War Movement a few years before, began referring to him with adjectives like "aging" and "erstwhile". People were seeing him, he felt, "as an aging baseball hero who had lost his fastball."

And so the man who had helped to organize mass demonstrations, made the House UnAmerican Activities Committee look foolish, and become a symbol of resistance in the Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial, turned inward.

Jerry tried them all. Many of the "growth" programs he went through were valuable schools of thought in the radical therapy movement. Unfortunately, Jerry apparently was more impressed with other types of therapy — those



whose slick, high pressure instructors had more in common with real estate hucksters and used car salesmen than with Fritz Perls and Wilhelm Reich.

Growing Up extols the virtues of "Fischer-Hoffman Psychic Therapy", for example, which claims to cure people of their childhood hang-ups — in fourteen weeks for the low, low price of \$500. Its founder, an ex-suit salesman, discovered this form of therapy when the spirit of a dead Oakland psychiatrist appeared at his bedside one night.

Jerry's most useful therapeutic experience, though, came when he laid out \$200 for 4 days of est (Erhard Seminars Training), the current rage of the suburban California tennis set. The founder of est, Werner Erhard, imparted to Jerry the knowledge that "we create everything that happens to us in our lives." "Vietnames babies", Erhard used as an example, "created the napalm that fell on their heads, Jews constructed Auschwitz, and rape victims desired to be raped."

Jerry's fascination with the Hoffman and Erhard brands of therapy probably results from a similarity of style. The role Hoffman and Erhard play for the growth movement in many ways parallels that which Rubin played for the

Left in the Sixties. Much as Rubin, through sometimes astute media manipulation, sold revolution and youth culture to a large segment of America's young, Hoffman and Erhard — with the same theatrical flair — are marketing "awareness". (Although in fairness it must be said that Rubin operated on a much more altruistic and principled plane).

But his faith in the ability of these men and their therapies to "transform American consciousness" is hard to swallow. To talk of "taking control of our lives" and "we create everything that happens to us" requires a certain perspective — one of isolation. Jerry has had an extraordinary amount of control over his daily life for quite some time. Most people haven't. A decade of freedom from the hierarchical structures of the American economy has allowed him to forget that fact. Most people do not, and cannot, rise when they want to, do yoga, attend several therapy classes, do long massage and masturbation sessions, and then spend their weekends at spiritual retreats. And most cannot pay the standard therapy fee of \$30-50 an hour.

Growing Up At 37 is intended to be a story with a happy message: a young man searches his past to come to terms

with himself. I found it sad. Fame has taken its toll on Jerry Rubin.

Too much image-making and myth-building. Too many Rubin-staged "media events": political happenings with no substance other than media coverage. Too many half-baked slogans, like "Kill Your Parents" and "Join the Revolution and Have Fun".

"Using" the media for political ends is a two-way street; Jerry is as much a media victim as he was a media manipulator. His extensive image-creating in the Sixties colors his life to this day. The feeling one gets from *Growing Up* is that, in spite of all the structures for self-examination he has imposed upon himself, the real Jerry Rubin may never emerge.

Growing Up is pervaded by a sense of hollowness. There is shallow historical analysis; for instance, in this false importance he gives to the movement he is now part of: "The 1960's transformed America's consciousness in immeasurable ways. Then we discovered that although we had exposed the hypocrisy and inequality of American society, we ourselves had been conditioned by that society, and we had to release ourselves from that conditioning. This led to the *Inner Revolution of the 1970's*."

There is an insincere effort at a "male confessional", a chapter entitled "Sex". Replete with the standard topics of men's anti-sexist writings — obsession with performance, penis size, competition, and control — it nonetheless lacks the feeling and vitality of less-known writers in this vein. "The government may think I am a dangerous radical, but they don't know the true size of my cock!" is about as risky as he gets. One point on which he could have made himself quite vulnerable, the notoriously sexist behavior of Rubin and his co-defendants in the Chicago Seven Trial, is not discussed.

All things considered, though, Jerry Rubin is nothing if not interesting. And, despite its limitations, *Growing Up At 37* makes highly entertaining reading.

But the question lingers, why did Jerry Rubin write this book? To turn people on to the wonders of therapy? Perhaps. But most likely the answer lies in the following sentence from his chapter on "Fame and Money": "By 1975 I was broke again".

—John Brockhaus
NWP Seattle Bureau

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- 2 1/2 lbs. white granulated sugar
- 1 gallon water (128 oz.)
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- 1/2 teaspoon Acid Blend
- 1 Campden Tablet
- 1/2 teaspoon Pectic Enzyme Powder
- Wine Yeast

EQUIPMENT

- primary fermentor
- secondary fermentor, gallon jugs or carboy
- fermentation lock to fit secondary fermentor
- syphon hose
- hydrometer set
- acid testing kit

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GIMEL BETH

AUGUST

10 TUESDAY

(S) Freedom Socialist Party and Radical Women sponsor presentation on "Radical America: Anatomy of Crises in the Left Today". Freeway Hall, dinner at 5:30, speakers at 7:30. For info call 632-7449.

"The Promiscuous Listener" on KRAB-FM 3-5. The music of Silvestre Revultras: full of humor, sarcasm and a grim social consciousness. Musical counterpoint of Diego Rivera's murals.

(S) Women's Sexuality Film Series at "Sister"--100 NE 56th. 8:30 pm. \$1-2. Call 522-8588 for info.

(S) Lesbian Health Collective "Medical Night" 6:30. Fremont Women's Clinic--6817 Greenwood N., 782-5788

(S) Women's Night at the Century Tavern.

11 WEDNESDAY

(B) "I Remember Mama", Western Summer Stock. 8:15 Music Auditorium. Aug 11-14.

(Portland) The Portland poetry festival featuring such poets as Marge Piercy, Kenneth Rexroth, Tom McGrath... Beginning today, will run through Sunday. For info contact Marty Cohen 5926 N. Princeton, Portland, phone 503-285-4451.

(S) "Stage Door" presented by UW School of Drama, Aug 11-14, Glenn Hughes Playhouse: 8 pm, 7 on Sunday.

"Essays of Ti-Grace Atkinson" on KRAB-FM, 5-6 pm, selections from Amazon Odyssey.

12 THURSDAY

(S) "The Haunting of Hill House"--terror and suspense--presented by UW School of Drama. Aug 12-15 & 18-20. 8 pm, 7 on Sunday.

(S) Celebrate Supreme Court Decision on Abortion (that neither husband nor parent can veto a woman's decision to have an abortion. Wine and cheese. 6556 35th NE. \$3. For info call 632-4747.

Automotive woes??? Call in your problems--325-5110 (KRAB-FM) 7-7:30 pm.

13 FRIDAY

(B) Children's Theater, "The Elves and the Shoemaker", Western Summer Stock, Lecture Hall 1, 1:00 and 3:00.

(S) Ballet 77 at the Meany Theater, 8 pm. works by Balanchine, Blenden, Ruud, Taras. Tickets \$4:50-6. Call 447-4655.

(S) International Socialist forum on Snow Lion organizing in Berkeley. Campfire House (722 18th) 8 pm.

(S) Toklas-Stein memorial tea at the Lesbian Resource Center. 3 pm. University YWCA, 4224 Univ. Way NE.

14 SATURDAY

(B) Point Roberts Arts and Crafts Fair, Light-house Marine Park. Arts, crafts, music and dance. Today and Tomorrow.

(S) Bothel Arts Fair--today and tomorrow
(S) "Sensual Eating, Body Image and Food Abuse" workshop at "Sister"--100 NE 56th. Advance registration required. Call 522-8588 for info.

(S) Ballet 77--see 8/13 for description.

15 SUNDAY

(S) "Have One More Round for Women's Rights". Benefit for the Feminist Coordinating Council. Shelly's Leg Tavern--corner of South Main and Alaskan Way--6pm-2. For childcare or info call 325-8258.

"We: Women Everywhere" on KRAB-FM, 7-8 pm. Local, national and international feminist news and commentary, produced by Lesbian Feminist Media Collective.

(S) Connie Blomen, Socialist Labor Party Vice Presidential Candidate speaks at potluck. Swedish Club Hall--1920 Dexter Ave, 2 pm.

16 MONDAY

(S) Choreographic workshop. Aug 16-20 at 8 pm. Studio Theater, Meany Hall. Free.

(S) Connie Blomen speaks at Freeway Hall--3815 5th Ave NE), 7:30 pm. see 8/15.

17 TUESDAY

Northwest Washington District Fair--an old timey county fair for the Whatcom County area. Runs through Saturday at Lynden Fairgrounds.

(b) people's land trust meeting 2015 valley parkway 7:00 pm

(S) Collective Pelvic Party--Lesbian Health Collective 7:30. Fremont Women's Clinic. 6817 Greenwood N. 782-5788.

(S) FINAL SKAGIT NUCLEAR HEARINGS! All day, federal building, Seattle. Press conference at 1. All urged to attend. Also demonstration at 1 p.m.

18 WEDNESDAY

(B) "By Hex" Western Summer Stock, 8:15 Music Auditorium. Aug 18-21.

(S) Women's Sexuality Film Series at "Sister" 8:30--100 NE 56th--admission \$1-2. Call 522-8588 for info.

"Lesbian Superstars", a look at Jill Johnston, Rita Mae Brown, Robin Morgan and others on KRAB-FM. 5 pm. Presented by Amazon Media.

19 THURSDAY

(S) "The Natural Superiority of Women" educational based on Ashley Montagu's book, sponsored by Radical Women. Freeway Hall, 8:30.

20 FRIDAY

(S) Tea at Lesbian Resource Center, see 8/13.

(S) Lesbian Resource Center Benefit Dance at Century Tavern. 9-1. Childcare provided.

(B) FREE Live Music--jazz, folk, bluegrass at Samish Park.

21 SATURDAY

"The Economic Crises" KRAB-FM, 4-5 pm. Presentations from Conference on Radical Social Science in the Pacific NW. Topics are "Oil and the Crises" and "Is Planning Inevitable?"

(S) Romanticism, Eroticism and Sexism" workshop by "Sister"--100 NE 56th--advance register. For info vsl 522-8588.

(S) Women's Night at the Century.

(S) "How to Buy a House educational for Lesbians--how to deal with banks, what to look for, etc., Free. 3-6 pm, Earthstation 7 (402 15th Ave E) By Gorgons.

22 SUNDAY

(S) Self defense for Lesbians. "Anything can be a Weapon" For more info write Gorgons PO Box 4094, Seattle 98104.

23 MONDAY

(S) All west coast jazz workshop at Cornish School. Admittance to program by audition. Free public performances in the Cornish Theater (through Friday, Aug 27).

24 TUESDAY

Advice on how to keep your car running. Call KRAB-FM. See 8/12.

(S) Western Wynde Consort plays at Poncho Theater. 8 pm.

(S) Lesbian Health Collective Community Educational on healing art of Women's Massage. Fremont Women's clinic--6817 Greenwood N. 782-5788.

25 WEDNESDAY

Amazon Media. 5 pm on KRAB.

26 THURSDAY

"Seventh Seal"--the Ingmar Bergman medieval classic will be on KCTS TV at 9.

27 FRIDAY

Tea at Lesbian Resource Center. See 8/13.

28 SATURDAY

(S) NARL garage sale today and tomorrow. 10-4. Call 937-4922 for details.

(S) Women's night at the Century Tavern.

(Mt Vernon) Magic Skagit Music Festival. Skagit County Fairgrounds, Mt. Vernon. \$2.. LET'S STOP THE NUCLEAR PROJECT

29 SUNDAY

(S) Women's Coffee Coven "Party Picnic Potluck" at Woodland Park from noon til sunset. For info call 324-2818.

"We: Women Everywhere" KRAB-FM. Feminist news and commentary produced by Lesbian Feminist Media Collective. 7-8 pm.

(S) Pottery Sale at Seward Park, Art Studio. 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.



photo--LNS

music

SEATTLE FOLKLORE SOCIETY

- Aug 12 open mike
 13 Apple Blossom String Band concert, Irish and bluegrass
 14 Okie Dokie--country/bluegrass/jug band
 15 Grand Abandon contemp folk trio
 20 Jef Jaison--folk, blues and wit
 21 Harlequin--jazz, bossa nova and Latin American folk music
 22 Nick Voreas & Peter Yeates--Irish
 27 Jamie Holland--jazz and blues with voice, guitar and piano
 28 Willow Creek Ramblers

Seals and Crofts 8/28, 8:30--Hec Edmundson Pavilion. \$4.50 UW students, \$6 regular.

Bellingham's new music hall--the Baliwick Ballroom (Chestnut Square, 203 W. Chestnut) will be having an assortment of entertaining events. First on the agenda is Anne Griffin and Friends., Aug 13-14.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS PROGRAM

- Volunteer Park
 Aug 15--Patchwork 2-4.
 19--Joseph Field Quintet 2-4.
 Gas Works Park
 14--Dumi and the Minanzi Marimba Ensemble 2-4.
 21--Steve Soskin 2-4.
 Occidental Park
 12 Inner City Jazz Quartet 2pm.
 19 Joseph Field Quintet 2 pm.
 Poncho Theater
 15 Seattle Chamber Singers 7-9pm
 22 Great Excelsior Jazz Band 7-9 pm.
 Bergen Place
 13-Les Beigle's Dixie Dandies; noon-2.
 Seward Park
 15 Joseph Field Quintet 2-4 pm.
 Freeway Park
 20 Papaya, noon-2 pm.

taverns

BELLINGHAM

THE TAVERN

Music every Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

FAST EDDIES

- Aug. 11--Last Chance
 20-21--Tim Burgett
 23-28--John Storer
 Thursdays--open mike.

PETE'S

Jazz every Sunday night at 9.
 19-21--White Rock, cover.

HACIENDA

- 12-14--Joint Effort
 19-21--Upepo.

SEATTLE

G-NOTE

- Every Tuesday--Jim Napp
 11-14 Sweet Talkin' Jones
 18-21 Lance Romance
 25-28 Albert Collins
 Every Sunday: Seattle Jazz Society

CENTRAL

- 12-14 Sky Boys
 19-21 Kid Afrika
 26-28 Sky Boys

RAINBOW

- 11-14 Lance Romance
 18-21 Jr. Cadillac
 25-28 Upepo

PIPELINE

- 8-9 Maria Muldair
 10 Skins
 11-14 Thin Red Line
 16-21 Child
 25-28 Michael Dinner

BOMBAY

- 16-17 Sundance
 18-21 Papaya

INSIDE PASSAGE

- Sundays--Chester
 Mon--Mike McDermott
 Tues--Gypsy Gyppo
 Weds--Apple Blossom
 Thurs--Mike McDermott
 Aug 13--Tennesseeans
 14--Apple Blossom
 20--Willow Creek Ramblers
 21--Okie Dokie
 27--Tall Timber
 28--Apple Blossom

stage

Intiman Theater at 2nd Stage--3th between Pike and Union--ARMS AND THE MAN by G.B. Shaw
 Thurs-Sat 8:00 \$4.50-\$5.00; Through 8/21.

Heritage Theater--10210 5th NE--GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, children's production features Persian prince, magic and a talking dragon. Tues-Sat 1:30, Tues, Fri, Sat 11:30. \$1.50. Through 8/21.

Coffee House, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church--128 16th Ave E--HELLO OUT THERE by William Saroyan. Tues 8:30. \$1 Through 8/27. With Ruth.

RUTH (see above), an original women's play by local playwright Maragret Ann Spiers based on the Biblical book.

Skid Row Show--102 Cherry--MAN OF LA MANCHA, Thurs-Sun 8:00. \$3. Through 9/4

Western Summer Stock--I REMEMBER MAMA 8:15, Music Auditorium 8/11.

Western Summer Stock--I REMEMBER MAMA 8:15, Music Auditorium, 8/11-8/14.

Western Summer Stock--THE ELVES AND THE SHOEMAKER--children's theater, Lecture Hall 1, 1:00 and 3:00. 8/13.

Western Summer Stock--BY HEX, 8:15 Music Auditorium. Aug 18-21.

Poncho Theater--TOM SAWYER--8/12-8/15. Performances at 11:30 Thurs-Sat & 2 Sunday.

ACT presents SCAPINO!, a modern adaptation of Moliere. 8/12-9/4.

LW School of Drama, STAGE DOOR, Glenn Hughes Playhouse 8 pm 8/11-8/14 (7 on Sun).

UW School of Drama THE HAUNTING OF HILL HOUSE, 8/12-15 and 18-20 (8 pm, 7 on Sunday).

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
 SCANP meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday--Burlington, First Federal Savings and Loan, 8:00 pm.

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's 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

WALL(S)

Holds down

the floor

as four

of them

create a

common place.

mark oasaki
 berkeley, ca.

733-4433



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THE MAGIC SKAGIT MUSIC FESTIVAL



STARRING

- Vonne Griffin
 The Southfork Bluegrass Band
 Willow Creek Ramblers
 The New River Ramblers
 Big Nuke and The Holocausts
 The Nooksack Valley Misfits
 Reverend Chumleigh and
 The Alligator Revue
 Bou Saada Dance Troups
 Richard Scholtz
 Medicine Wheel
 Back Country String Band
 And many more....

Including

Hoedown, Fiddle & Harmonica Contests, Dancing, magic show, exhibits of amazing energy forms

Food: Salmon, Corn-on-the Cob, Salads, Juices, Soups, Organic and Natural crops of the valley
 Beer

Vonne Griffin, classic jazz singer of the 30s and 40s, has been exciting jazz and blues buffs since she returned to the stage a couple years ago. She's been performing at the Poncho Theatre, the Seattle Jazz Society, and has had two recent specials on tv on her life and art. A native of New Orleans, she began singing with Louis Prima at 16, and in 1941 she became lead singer of the Barries. Standing room only has been the response from jazz and blues aficionados during her recent shows. The next one: 8 p.m. at the Festival.

August 28 2 p.m. -- 12 p.m.
 Skagit County Fairgrounds
 Mt. Vernon, Wn. A Family Event
 \$2.00 -- Children under 12 Free



A Benefit For SCANP & The Skagit Valley Food Coop
 Help Stop The Nuclear Project and support your local food conspiracy at the same time.

Connexions

ANNOUNCEMENTS / NOTES

Congratulations to W.A. S. - and J.L.H. married August 2nd at the Monroe Reformatory Chapel. W.A.S. - was able to attend the ceremony thanks to his brothers who got a majority of the inmates names on a petition to get him out of the hole. He was residing there due to a bum rap. J.L. H. and W.A.S. met indirectly due to a NWP prisoner correspondence connexion.

Aliya Community is now 9 adults and two 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 are well into the second house 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, PO Box 2087, Bellingham, Wa 98225; ph. (206) 733-4713.

FREE MEDITATION CLASS begins weds. aug. 18 at 7:30 pm Fairhaven collegeroom 338. five week session. Instruction and some yogic philosophy, practices. call 734-9034 for more info.

Mucous Method of Fertility Awareness taught at Blackwell Women's Health Resource Center 203 W. Holly M- 12 ...Aug. 12. 7pm \$5 (or trade) covers materials

Do - in for Women ...I want to share this Oriental Art of Self Massage. Come! August 24, 7pm at 936 20th St. \$3 or trade. Nirmoha' Devj. We will cover technique and some basic philosophy ... this is a diagnostic and healing tool.

ANANDA MARGA CHEAP KITCHEN we offer wholesome nutritious food for the low income and unemployed. Come! Aug. 20th, 6-8 pm, to be held permission of management at Old Town Cafe 316 W. Holly sponsored by Ananda Marga. Donations accepted. For more info call 734 - 9034. (we also accept your services in helping us prepare the meal...)

BAJAN PARTY...an evening of music and chanting. bring instruments. Sunday Aug. 22, Fairhaven ad. bldg. 338. A celebration of unity! sponsored by Ananda Marga. 8pm.

MEDITATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE a talk given by a woman acarya (spiritual teacher) on the integration of spiritual progress and implementation of social change. Monday Evening, 7:00pm Aug. 23, at 1026 Forest St. She will give individual instruction in meditation to those interested, answer questions etc. FREE. Sponsored by Ananda Marga. Call 734 - 9034.

Rams, Black and Brown six mo. to one yr. Suffolk/Bambouillet X. Excellent fleeces. Colleen Ricks Rt. 1 Box 176 B **FOR SALE** Friday Harbor, Wa. 98250 ph.378 - 2309

Source, radical publications collective, needs full - time people dedicated to political change, hard work, and collective lifestyle. Room/board provided. Write box 21066, Washington, DC 20009. CUSTOMPRINTED BUMPERSTICKERS! YOUR OWN MESSAGE PRINTED! FAST ONEDAY SERVICE! \$5/5; \$7/10; \$12/25; \$26/100; \$33/150; \$40/200. COLT, 145 - 4th, Dixon, Ca 95620.

Serendipity Press, Berkeley has published Michael Corr's book of poetry 'Brooming to Paradise' available at Capitol Hill Coop and different Drummer.

WANTED

I am looking for ten or more acres in the San Juan Islands, Particularly Waldron or Shaw. I want to find something suitable for a future homestead. Call Larry at 733-4724 or find me in the B'ham Food Coop on Friday afternoons.

HELP! We need your LP's to tape to expand meager music library. Southern Rock, Hard Rock, Jazz, Blues, older releases. 7341746 or 7344753 late PM to early AM

HOUSING

We are seeking a non-smoking person to join our household. We share meals, fun and a large garden. \$60 per month includes utilities. Opening immediately and in mid-August or September. 2119 1 st. 734-2824 Jim.

I will be moving to Bellingham in late August or early September and will be needing a place to live and work when I get there. I've been painting for a contractor and would like a cheap old house or apartment, with a nice atmosphere, near the college campus or within reach of the local transit. Can anyone up there help me out? I'd greatly appreciate any information concerning jobs of places to live in Bellingham.

Melanie Bartmess
3604 James Dr.
Metairie, La. 70003

Large room with view of Mt. Baker walking distance to Western for rent Sept 1 or after. Share house with lady and 11 year old son. Must be willing to do share of work. call 733 - 1596.

Looking to rent or buy small building or store suitable for craft shop Ed 324 8918

Southside household needs new woman member, looking for a fairly quiet person who plans to stay awhile & would like having a 3yr old child around around occasionally. Our house is spacious, overlooks the water & has wood heat. Rent is \$41.67 plus utilities. Fred or Linda 733-1810 409 Donovan

Two people wanting to rent very cheaply a rundown house cabin, barn or whatever preferably rural. Any leads much appreciated. 734 - 3148

PRISONER CORRESPONDENCE

Paul W. Roberts
†029587
PO Box 520
Walla Walla, Wash. 99362

Bill Hyatt
†234145
P.O. Box 520
4 - 3 - 7 -
Walla Walla, Wa. 99362

Andrew N. Erich, †243070
PO Box 900 R - 1
Shelton, Wash. 98504

Paul Spittler †40095 - 133
PO Box 1000
Sandstone, Minnesota 55072

Mr. Raynard Hankins
†139 - 993
PO Box 69
London, Ohio, 43140

Work full time with Cesar Chavez and the U.F.W.

Organize the boycott between Everett and the Canadian border. More workers needed in California.

Room, Board, \$5 a week & expenses Rachel Diem Seattle 206-325-1315 Lyell Forx B'ham 734-8592

Ashtanga Yoga Retreat BABA HARI DASS

August 27th - September 1st

near Oyama in the Okanagan Valley, B. C.

Cost \$55, Children 6 to 12 - \$27.50, Children 1 to 5 yrs \$13.75

We have excellent facilities for 250 people - 45 secluded acres on a lake peninsula. Applications accepted on first come, first serve basis. Please send a \$35 deposit (balance due by August 16th).

Babaji will give daily darshan, private interview

Yoga Purification
Control of
Breath and
Life Force



"Yoga means learning to live free, conscious, and loving beings."

"Ashtanga Yoga consists of 8 limbs. The first 2 limbs are purification; the 3rd limb concerns the body asana, sometimes known as Hatha Yoga; the 4th limb concerns control of life force, prana or energy, through breath control; the 5th thru 8th limbs concern control of mind, and all I can say is I have never yet seen such an exquisitely articulated system as that; and further more I would say to you that it works. Ram Dass

for info The Dharma Sara Centre
1758 W. 4th Ave., Vancouver, B. C.
(604) 732-5423 or (604) 731-1335

Anita Ross - remember the book I gave you last winter - I'd like to borrow it back for a while if you're not using it: on macrobiotics - I'll be up here probably til 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 - Ps - where is old Heidi Rigger - bach?! and Ruthie?

Peoples surveyer (licensed) needed please call Bill EA 4 - 8918.

Persons to produce high voltage humor. Even if you have but one joke - please contact Steve McConnell P.O. Box 562 Deming Wa. 98244

For your Arc and Gas Welding jobs see the lady on the hill; at 913 Mason St. 733 - 1596. Trade accepted.

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