

*Burke*

35¢

# Northwest Passage

Bellingham-Seattle, Wa. Volume 15 No. 9 Nov. 8-Nov.21, 1976

They Shoot Gillnetters Don't They

Trident Trespassers Convicted

Woody Allen Meets Joe McCarthy



## Cascadia: Behind the Barricades







## Staff Comment

"We are Lesbian Mothers" (NWP, October 25, 1976) obviously portrays many of the problems facing lesbian mothers. However, we feel something more remains to be said, and that the whole story cannot lie in two pages.

Although "We are Lesbian Mothers" does not purport to speak for all women who are both lesbians and mothers, to the reader who is unfamiliar with a lesbian community this may not have been clear. We feel through our experiences that the lesbian communities described by the two women in the interview are not representative of all lesbian communities, in both a general sense and when speaking specifically of lesbian mothers. The interview, by virtue of its being an interview, has a narrow viewpoint defined by the experiences of Pat and Sandy. We regret that this viewpoint is also a basically negative one.

In assuming that all or most lesbians have little or no tolerance for children (especially male children) and the attendant responsibilities of raising children; and in assuming that all heterosexual men and women have, love and tolerate children, the actions of the many lesbians who are working to help lesbian mothers are slighted.

Lesbian Mothers' National Defense Fund in Seattle is one of several organizations around the country actively involved in easing the lives of women who are both lesbians and mothers. LMNDF, like other organizations of its kind, includes both mothers and non-mothers. Many members of the Seattle lesbian community are highly supportive of those women with children, of either sex, and as a community consciously try to help each other with all facets of child care.

The problems facing lesbian mothers are monumental and "We are Lesbian Mothers" speaks to the adversity and trials of these women. Yet one article, one interview, cannot begin to portray accurately the diversity of women, the approaches to parenting, and the choices of living situations within the lesbian community. We hope the Passage will feature further articles about lesbian mothers, working toward a future where the right to raise a child is a viable option for all women.

spring zoog, christine hurley, karin strand

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Don't let the number of names fool you! We are in dire need of people!

cover photos by *Freedom Socialist Staff*

Bellingham meetings are held Wednesday's at 3pm. If you can't make it give us a call and tell us your interests (733-9672). Office hours are on Tuesdays and Thursdays from noon to 3:00. Our next editorial meeting is Nov. 1, at 3:00pm. Manuscript deadline is noon the same day.

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# LETTERS

## OVERSEAS ADDITION



photo by LNS

## HELLO ED MEAD

People, Oct. 28, '76

Just recieved your Oct. 11th issue today! Needless to say, we in the control unit (a real sick stop) appreciate your good-news-paper! Keep on, Keeping on!

I have a problem that you'all could help me with, if you would.

The fucker swine here have put me on a "restricted correspondence list" and are stopping "ALL" my incoming mail and outgoing mail, so in effect I cannot communicate with anyone who writes me.

The whys and werefores, I will not go into, as its a long boring story!

However my problem is this: On Oct. 19, 1976, the sick swine here rejected a letter sent to me from Ed Mead, Box 520 (the joint) Walla Walla, WN

Now I don't know Ed Mead personally, but I know he's in the joint for a good (our) cause. So I must assume he wants to contact me for a good reason.

## THANKS . . . .

Northwest Passage Staff and Readers,

Thank you for the tremendous exposure you gave to our community in the Women's issue of the Passage that came out the end of August. We are particularly grateful to the care and sensitivity that Kate Dwyer used in her interviewing as well as her reporting. We will continue to send you news of our programs and our struggles as we survive and evolve alternatives to city living in the city.

-the Cascade Community Council

A good bro. answered his letter, explaining my mail restriction and letting Ed know he could write this bro., Carl Bowles to get any information he's looking for! But as all our letters from Marion are rejected by the state swine at Walla Walla, there is no contact.

So if you'al could print a short notice to Ed Mead, from me, telling him to write Carl Bowles if the matter is urgent!

Letters to Marion from Walla Walla do get in.

Now you'al can't answer this letter either, so I'll know if you can or can't help me when I read your next few issues of the Northwest Passage.

Do what you can and if you can't help - no sweat.

Venceremos,  
John Doe

Hello People -

I recently moved from the N.W. area Perinsylvania and was enthused when a friend turned me on to your paper. Enclosed is a money order for year's subscription.

Your paper has already been a source of strength for me in my political growth and activity. My monetary support is a mere token of my spiritual support for you and our fellow workers.

• In love and struggle,  
Jane

## AND, EL LAY

Dear Friends at the Passage,

I am writing to you to ask that you send down the N.W. Passage to me here in El Lay (I am laboring under the assumption that I still have some of my subscription left. If not bill me and I shall send the money)

Well my "bicentennial summer tour" has now terminated. I have previously been living in New Orleans where I worked as a wage slave, on river barges and in a ruling class restaurant. Da south is an interesting spot . . . the Paris of Ameriker . . . ?

Here in El Lay I am working on some journalistic accounts of my work experiences. The city has some strong leftist political undercurrents which I am beginning to discover in my ramblings in the movement book stores. There are some interesting book store/film collectives working with the *New American Movement* here, and there seems to be quite a few people participating in the struggle.

Guess that's it. Lato.  
Better Red,  
Dave Keller

Dear Folks,

I've been hoping to find a typewriter, then today I was reminded of Aerograms. I promised John (the fisherman) at least one "dispatch", so . . .

London is a real madhouse. Of course, this is just the price for being such a big city. London, former seat of Empire, is an incredibly cosmopolitan place. Foreigners are everywhere, and you hear a lot more German, Italian, French and Dutch than Americanese. Contrary to what they say, American tourists don't seem to be everywhere, at least not at this time of year. Though, of course, the Yankee influence is inescapable. Within my first hour in town I came across an Egyptian who wanted to know where the nearest Ky. Fried Chicken was (right across the street unfortunately).

Cosmopolitan also means that there are lots of Blacks and Indians around doing low-paying jobs. Immigration is a big issue here. Right-winger Enoch Powell is calling for repatriation (shades of the Ante-Bellum USA), and more moderate politics are seriously debating control of/ban on further immigration. I heard one speaker point out that foes of immigrants can't have it both ways as they are trying: either immigrants are working, in which case they're not draining the welfare budget, or they're unemployed, in which case they're not taking jobs from Britishers. Leftist posters warn of the dangers of "racialism".

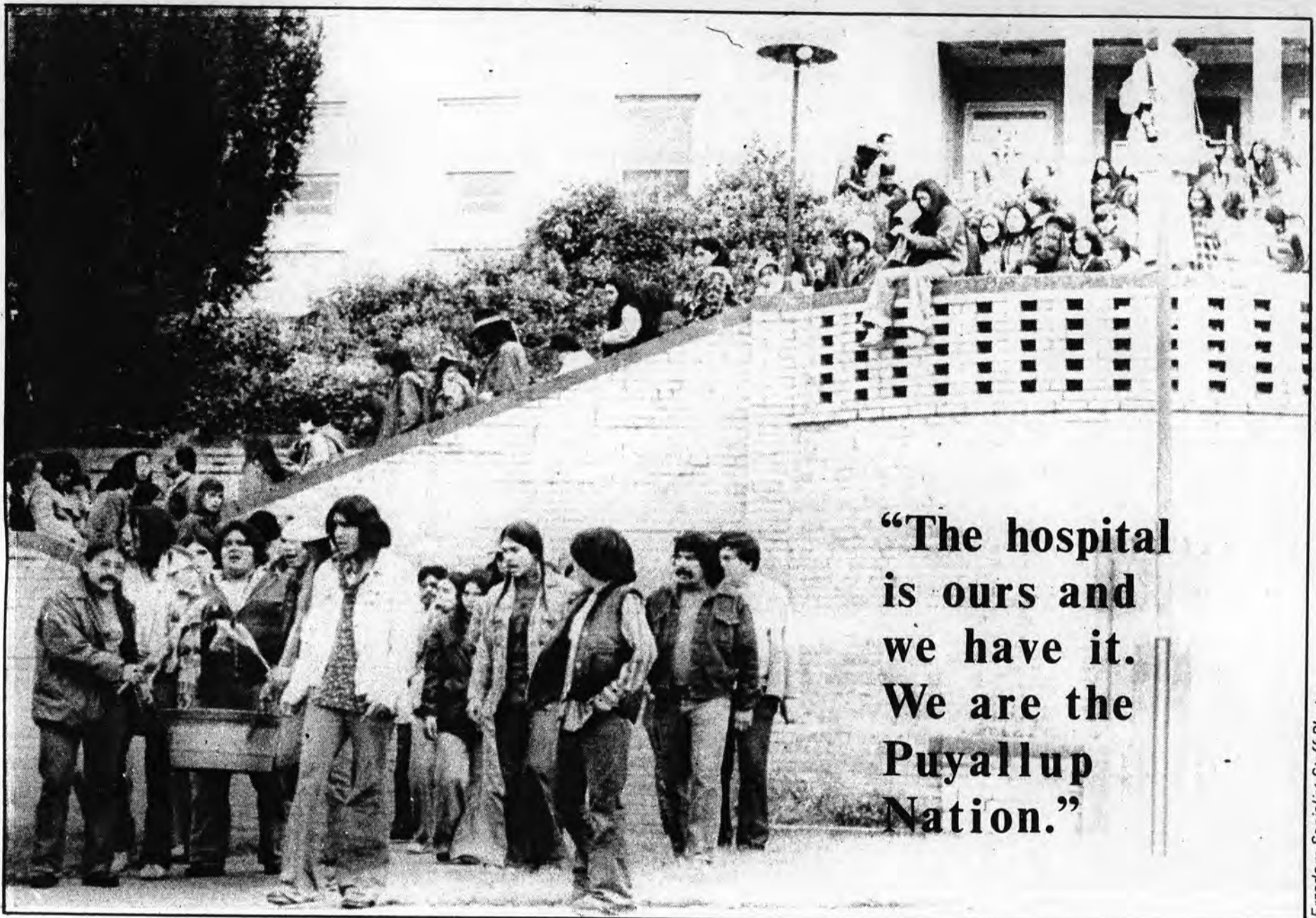
The Conservative Party (Tories) expects to ride this and other social problems back to control of the government. The economy has been sagging badly for years--inflation over 20% and the £ continually falling in value. There's a real air of crisis about the situation. Former tory leader Edward Heath recently said England is "at the end of the road", and few are disagreeing. With the £ dropping, England has to pay more and more for vital imports and has a harder time exporting things. All the "solutions" proposed by mainstream politicians are grim. The Labor Party Govt. just raised mortgage rates to a record 15% and has an agreement with unions to restrict pay raises.

The Tories blame everything on Labor Party spending on social services and demand a slash in the budget. Sounds like Demos (inflation) vs. Republicans (unemployment). The Labor Party's supposedly Marxist-oriented left wing wants strict control on imports (what about internationalism?) and nationalization of more industries.

"Comrade" was the common term of address by speakers at a Chilean Solidarity Committee Meeting I stumbled upon. The audience of 100, assembled to honor a Chilean exile (Orlanda Letelier) murdered D.C. by Chilean govt. agents, was much older than an audience would be at a comparable event in the US. This is due mainly to Britain's tradition of radical politics, uninterrupted by the McCarthy era that decimated a generation of radicals in the US.

(écrit à Paris)  
D.S. Honig, NWP Overseas  
Correspondent





**“The hospital  
is ours and  
we have it.  
We are the  
Puyallup  
Nation.”**

Freedom Socialist Staff Photo

# Indians Force Government Hand

Leaving with a clear deed to approximately 6 acres of the 30.1 disputed Cascadia acres and a commitment from the Federal government to assist the tribe in the immediate return of the entire area, the Puyallup Tribe of Indians ended their week-long occupation Saturday (10/30) of the Cascadia Juvenile Diagnostic Center. The Center known by Native Americans as the Cushman Indian Hospital was renamed the Chief Leschi Indian Medical Building.

The week long occupation began while an elders party on the fifth floor of Cascadia was drawing to a close Saturday (10/23) afternoon. Indians had come together to celebrate the opening of the Indian Medical-Dental Clinic located in a trailer behind the main building on the Cascadia land. At the Saturday party, Alex Garcia, Puyallup Alcoholism Counselor, asked a friend to sing one last song, appropriately called "I Came Here To Stay -- Run If You Want To." Earlier the Puyallup Tribal Council had passed an eviction notice/resolution of ownership (see elsewhere on this page). By 6:15 Saturday evening the eviction notice was served on Paul Miller, the shift officer in charge at the time.

Indians circulated the building notifying Cascadia staff of the takeover and obtaining all keys to the facility. According to tribal council member Maisel Bridges the operation went "smoothly" with cooperation from the staff-in-residence. "The atmosphere was calm and relaxed," she told the *NWP*. By Saturday evening the

Indians were involved in alerting the media and trying to find suitable locations for the 140 juvenile inmates of the building.

"The hospital is ours and we have it. We are the Puyallup Nation," announced Tribal Council chairwoman, Ramona Bennett.

Since 1878 the Cushman site had been the center for Indian health services on the Puyallup Reservation. Under BIA operation, health care was provided to tribal members and other Indians in the Northwest at Cushman. In 1939 the sovereign Puyallup tribe transferred the land to the U.S. for the express purpose of building a new Indian Hospital. In 1954 Cushman Hospital was closed despite multi-tribal protests as to its continued need.

Then, in 1961 the U.S. transferred the land to the State Dept. of Institutions as a gift. Council chairwoman Bennett has been trying to get the land reverted back to Indian use for the past 5 years, going to Washington D.C. and meeting state officials countless times.

"They've assured me for five long years that they were going to do something," she told the Indians in Communication radio program (KRAB). "Indian people still are suffering, still dying and still needing those services. This just can't go on. We're the most patient people on the face of the earth."

Security of the building was established Saturday night with four main check points, roving patrol cars,

and CB radio communication. Guided by Puyallup Tribal police and staff from tribal service programs, operations were set up at the main gate, the front of the building, the roof, the back gate and the perimeter of the 30 acre site. While the security was more spontaneous than Jim Horton and Scott Calloway, tribal police, would have preferred, forces were quickly mobilized and stationed. Among security people were many Wounded Knee, Menominee takeover, and fishing struggle activists. Men and women pulled 18-24 hour shifts. "You couldn't get them to go to bed", Horton stated. The cold, quiet nights brought pot shots, bomb threats and some air surveillance.

As part of the state's juvenile prison system, Cascadia housed youth for "diagnostic purposes" until a determination of their future care/confinement could be made, generally 4 weeks. Cascadia held 140 juvenile inmates at the time of the take-over. By state order, 50 of the youth were removed to Western State Hospital Saturday night, 10/23. (While the inmates remained, a limited number of Cascadia staff were allowed entry into the building.) The remaining Center inmates were removed from the building on Monday, 10/25. Ramona Bennett, angered by the media and public outcry about the disruption of the children's lives at Cascadia, declared "If we wanted to graze buffalos here, this building would be put to better use!"

Sunday, the day after the takeover, meetings began



between the Tribal Council and Milton Burdman, director of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Burdman said the state would withdraw from the facility after given legislative authority to do so and upon receiving \$1.7 million for improvements it had made. He added he would seek that money with Bennett in Washington, D.C. *only* if the Indians voluntarily vacated the building. The Indians vowed to remain "until we have the deed in our hands." The Puyallups proposed to allow the state a one-year free lease of the property to phase out the Center while the Tribe and state arranged financing the \$1.7 million. Neither of the proposals were accepted and the negotiations continued with the state's threat of a restraining order to evict the Indians and their supporters.

While Tribal Council members negotiated with Burdman, and State Assistant Attorney General Thomas Hayton worked to get an injunction against the seizure, the occupation continued. The people at the newly-renamed Chief Leschi Indian Medical Building continued to secure and patrol the 30-acre site, feed the sometimes over 200 people, organize school for the Tribe's school-aged, and participate in pipe-smoking and purification ceremonies. Indians and non-Indians, women and men, young and old, perceived what needed doing and worked cooperatively and tirelessly, sustained by the energy from the excitement of the takeover.

Indians from other tribes across the country and non-Indians from the area came to old Cushman to stand with the Puyallup occupiers. Solidarity with the takeover was demonstrated during the week by the mobilization of over 40 groups in the Seattle-Tacoma-Olympia area. Church and civic groups; groups representing lesbians, socialists, lawyers, Arab, Filipino and Mexicano peoples were organized in the event of the need for mass action. There were constant deliveries of donated food, equipment, and supplies.

"We could have stayed for a long time," said Helen Vale, one of the coordinators of the kitchen. "We were prepared for anything." Angry at the charges made at the end of the occupation by state officials that it would take \$30,000 to repaint "Indian Patrol" cars and relace food used, Helen retorted, "There was

no where near that much institution food used! Much of the food was donated."

On Wednesday, 10/27, U.S. Federal Judge Sharp declared there was a basis for federal jurisdiction and that a restraining order demanding the occupation to end would be signed Thursday 10/28 at 4:00 pm. "So there will be federal tear gas instead of state tear gas used on us," Bennett quipped when learning of the decision.

Thursday afternoon, with the mood tense, and security tight awaiting the restraining order, it was learned that Judge Sharp allowed a delay of the order until Saturday noon. Because of the tense situation and stalemate of negotiations between the Tribe and the state, federal negotiators were convinced to come to Cascadia/Cushman.

R.Dennis Ickes, Interior Department Undersecretary (and post-Wounded Knee negotiator) arrived at the Center with other federal aides Friday afternoon, 10/29 to begin negotiations. After a 7-hour meeting that continued into the night, a potential agreement was reached for the Indians to regain ownership of the facility. "If we can get a hard, solid agreement, we will leave here," said Bennett. The agreement was finalized Saturday morn, 10/30, just before the noon restraining order.

Reminiscent of past government promises to Indian people which have been consistently broken, the agreement is viewed by tribal officials not as a "victory" as much as compensation for the 15 year denial of an Indian health facility. Though they did not leave with a deed to the entire 30.1 acres, John Clinebell, Puyallup

tribal attorney, sees the agreement as a solid step toward the ultimate return of the building to the Indians. "I liked the settlement. It was all we could have gotten in the situation." Besides the deed to the approximately 6 acres of land on which the Puyallups will build a school, Ickes committed the Federal government to review the validity of the 1961 deed, and to take immediate action to return the Cushman property to the trusteeship of the U.S. for the Tribe. Simultaneous with the deed's review, the Department of HEW will continue its efforts to obtain funds to compensate the state.

Questioned as to the provisions of the agreement, Clinebell said it was as "close to binding as you can get." He expected a determination of the deed's validity by the end of the week. (11/5) What was achieved by the occupation rather than a law suit? "We were able to pin down the feds; the state is on paper that there is a question with the deed; most importantly, time was saved by the occupation in contrast to lengthy lawsuits." And, according to Alex Garcia, "It made people know, the Puyallups are still around."

karin strand, nwp  
shirley hamburg, nasc

Next issue: The history of the Puyallup land base and the Cushman site, the occupation as it illustrates Indian self-determination, and the future of Indian health services and the Chief Leschi Indian Medical Building.

(from the tribal council resolution/eviction notice)

**BE IT KNOWN BY ALL PERSONS, BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, AND BY THE STATE OF WASHINGTON that the PUYALLUP TRIBAL COUNCIL, being unable to succeed through these other routes of action, HEREBY RESORTS TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND EXERCISES ITS SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP BY TAKING BACK INTO POSSESSION the property and facility known as the CUSHMAN INDIAN HOSPITAL and known by the State as the CASCADIA JUVENILE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER...**

Negotiations between Burdman, Bennett, and Suzette Mills



Freedom Socialist Staff Photo





Salvatore Allende (left) assassinated on Sept. 11, 1976 in the Chilean Coup.

Orlando Letelier assassinated on Sept. 21, 1976, in Washington, D.C., presumably by Chilean Secret Police.

# CHILE

## Banks

## Bail Out Junta

On October 21 the Pinochet government announced that they would not seek new bilateral grants of U.S. aid in 1976 or 1977. They based their short statement on "favorable economic conditions" in Chile and on the "intentional political exploitation in the U.S."

This is not the first time in 1976 that Pinochet's junta has avoided asking for financial assistance. On May 14 the International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a confidential staff report that said that the junta, after asking for massive assistance from the IMF and others in 1974 and 1975, would not appear before the Paris Club of creditor nations in the first half of 1976. The reasons were that if "even W. Germany and France might refuse to participate in another Paris Club rescheduling" of Chile's debt this would have "doomed the attempt and generated additional adverse publicity for the junta." The junta thought it better to announce they did not need that assistance. They did so.

The reason for the chances of one or more of the European members' refusing to accede to another rescheduling of Chile's massive foreign debt was bad press they had been receiving for their bankrupt economic policies and their atrocities against their own citizens. Behind this was a very active and sustained protest program by the major European unions and their political allies. The AFL-CIO was not involved.

The October 21 announcement by the junta followed by just one month the assassination of anti-Pinochet former Chilean ambassador to the U.S., Orlando Letelier. Pinochet, and his allies in the Ford administration, knew that this had generated an unusual amount of concern and outrage in the Congress. This followed the Congressional limitation on all fiscal year 1976-77 aid to Chile to \$27.5 million. There are other current efforts in the House and the Senate to stop disguised aid to the junta through U.S. programs like the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the Export-Import Bank and Food for Peace grants.

The junta knew they were in trouble in the Congress and chose to turn this into an attempted propaganda coup by announcing that they no longer needed or wanted bilateral U.S. aid.

A series of scandals linking Pinochet's secret police (DINA), anti-Castro Cuban exiles and a large international terrorist network is building up in the Caribbean. The CIA and the FBI will be involved in those scandals. One way of trying to lessen the impact, especially just before the U.S. elections, was to stop all Congressional talks of aid. These had always resulted in more documentation of Chilean torture and repression through reports of the U.N., ILO, OAS, Amnesty International and the offices of the major world labor federations.

This does not mean that Chile will cease efforts to raise money on the international money markets. A very large private loan of \$125 million was negotiated by the junta earlier this year with a consortium of U.S. banks led by the Morgan Guaranty Trust. One of the reasons for the loan was the fear by the banks that the junta was in such bad shape that defaults on all Chilean loans might be in the offing: they were trying to prop up the junta until official loans could be negotiated.

The next major effort of the junta will now be in two areas - the official multilateral banking institutions like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and, an attempt to attract an infusion of private capital in industries and export ventures that are not connected with copper. To some extent they are succeeding in the latter but the reports from Chile are exaggerated.

In the field of multilateral loans they are doing better. The IADB has been issuing packets of press releases in recent months. They list loans to many South American countries. Most are for less than \$1 million. Mixed in with these are some huge loans for Chile. One is for a \$21 million "industrial credit" program. The other was for "irrigation and agricultural development" and was made at 2% interest for 30 years with no repayment installments due for 7 1/2 years. Under the prevailing interest rates the last, for \$38 million, is much more of a grant than a loan.

Just prior to the issuance of the last two IADB loans twelve non-regional nations (most of them European) joined the bank. On the loan for \$38 million the representative of Germany, Belgium, Denmark and Britain did not approve of the loan but were outvoted.

It is also thought that new debt negotiations are now being discussed with the World Bank and the IMF.

IADB President Ortiz Mena announced in March 1976 during a trip to Santiago that the total allocated by the bank for Chile this year would be \$130 million. \$59 million has already been granted and the remaining \$71 million will, presumably, be made very late in the year or early in 1977. Opponents of the junta could try to stop this and some Congressmen, like Wisconsin's Henry Reuss, have already started. Reuss is Chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Economics. Most of the \$130 would come from concessionary loans and the U.S. has 37.3 percent of the voting power for those "soft" loans of the bank. The votes of the European and other new members could still be decisive. A very large part of the IADB's new funds will come from Europe.

It is clear that the focus of opponents of aid to the junta will now have to shift to the multilateral and private banks. This is where the anti-junta forces in the U.S. are the weakest. The private Chile solidarity groups have not understood the need for practical internationalism or have not cared for it. They have lost one of their most influential leaders in Orlando Letelier. Letelier had been an officer of the IADB for ten years. Members of the House and Senate confine their efforts to the U.S.

The new members of the bank (Austria, Britain, Belgium, Denmark, W. Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland and Yugoslavia) could hold the key to this and there is already a strong anti-junta movement in most of those countries. Especially in the trade unions. If they are alerted soon enough it could tip the balance.

Carter had already begun to use the issue of Chile against Ford just prior the junta's announcement. He is not the only prominent Democrat to speak. One group that has just issued a lengthy analysis of the junta's crimes and economic problems is the Washington Center for International Policy. Sponsors of the CIP include former officials of the Johnson administration (like Arthur Goldberg) and one aide to Senator Mondale. Some of these people could be prominent in a new Democratic government. It has caused some to wonder if the Ford forces and the junta decided to close off one source of political embarrassment by their unexpected declaration.

It is not at all clear that Carter forces would have a genuinely different policy towards Chile. Even so, it is clear that the propaganda bluff of Chile is in for some deflating. The CIP report and other analyses of Chile, including a forthcoming report of the North American Congress on Latin America, make it clear that the junta's economic policies and the advice of U.S. economists like Milton Friedman have resulted in a situation where it is certain that Chile "will remain an economic beggar at least through the 1980's."

A little more pressure on the multilateral banks and private sources could help to tip the junta over.

-rodney larson and arnold specter

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Port Townsend - A 24 year old gillnetter "went berserk" and attempted to ram a 40 foot Fisheries Patrol boat at full speed on the night of October 24. Only a well-timed shotgun blast from Patrolman Howard Oliver saved the seven Fisheries Patrol officers on board from disaster.

Fisheries patrolmen shot and seriously wounded 24 year old gillnetter Bill Carlson, a participant in an otherwise peaceful demonstration of about 40 gillnet boats near Foulweather Bluff, on the evening of October 24th. Carlson was shot for no apparent reason as he ran his boat to the scene of a Fisheries Patrol arrest of an illegally fishing gillnet boat.

So run the two versions of the tragic shooting of Bill Carlson, a young fisherman who may be paralyzed

with *The Passage* on Nov. 5th, Gruett modified the distance to "8 to 10 feet".

A boat the size of Carlson's traveling at running speed, however, could not possibly have stopped in that distance. Jay Gould, a Port Townsend gillnetter and a board member of the Puget Sound Gillnetters Association, accompanied a team of investigators from the Kitsap County Prosecutor's office which recently staged a re-enactment of the crime. Gould told *The Passage* that the investigators established that the *Alaskan Revenge* "required a minimum of one boat length (45 feet) to stop". Gould considers that a charitable estimate; "sixty feet", he said, "would be a more realistic figure".

Logic would therefore indicate that by the time Carlson came to within 18 feet of the Fisheries boat, he must have been accelerating hard in reverse for quite some time, for the *Revenge* did not come into contact with the Fisheries boat after Carlson was shot. And the boat must have slowed to no more than half speed (4-5 m.p.h.). If the shot occurred at

Gillnetters Association plans a civil suit on behalf of Carlson. The Kitsap County Prosecutor is currently debating whether to file charges against Carlson or the Fisheries officer who pulled the trigger, Howard Oliver. I am not sure I would like to see charges filed against either. Oliver's squeezing of his shotgun's trigger was basically a natural extension of Fisheries Department enforcement policies. The responsibility, I think, lies in far-away Olympia, ultimately with Dan Evans himself.

For a week prior to the shooting I had listened with skepticism as gillnetters and their wives predicted that "they're going to shoot somebody next week." (these aren't Black Panthers, or American Indian Movement members, or Anti-war students. They are conservatives, and too goddam respectable to shoot.) At the same time, though, I was reading newspaper accounts of Dan Evans describing the gillnetters as "renegades", threatening to call up the National Guard, and making allegations about gillnetters shooting at fish cops on the flimsiest evidence.



photo by jack pfeiffer

# THEY SHOOT GILLNETTERS DON'T THEY

on his left side for the remainder of his life. Paragraph two is the story as told by gillnetters who witnessed the shooting. Paragraph one is the Gospel according to the Fisheries Patrol

The Fisheries Patrol got its version out to the public first. Almost all the state's newspapers and radio and TV stations initially put out the Fisheries Patrol version unquestioned. The Seattle *P-I* even reported that Carlson was shot in "an exchange of gunfire". But one fact which the Fisheries Department publicists neglected to mention gradually emerged to throw a hitch in their story.

Immediately following the shooting, the Fisheries Patrol boat attempted to board Carlson's boat where he lay slumped amid blood and glass. They had a difficult time of it. Carlson's boat, the *Alaskan Revenge*, was making lazy circles--backwards.

The *Revenge*, it seemed, was in reverse at the time of the shooting.

A crazed boat pilot attempting to ram another boat and send it down to Davy Jones' Locker would have no apparent reason to throw his boat into reverse. Bruce Gruett, who heads up the Fisheries Patrol, thereupon set forth a new theory for the press. Carlson, he surmised, had "instinctively" thrown the *Revenge* into reverse after having been shot.

The questions of how much "instinct" remains in a man who has just had part of his head blown away notwithstanding, problems arose with the Fisheries' theory. Gruett and his officers had placed Carlson's boat within "18 feet" of the Fisheries' boat at the time of the shooting. In fact, in a telephone interview

the 8 to 10 foot distance Gruett set in *The Passage* interview, the *Alaskan Revenge* must have been at a virtual standstill.

By the time the *Passage* interviewed him, "Sherlock" Gruett had evolved still another theory. Carlson already had his engine in reverse, "with his hands on the controls". The force of the blast caused him to involuntarily accelerate the boat in reverse, saving the Fisheries boat from a watery grave. Here again, logic rears its ugly head. For would not the force of the bullet have knocked Carlson backward, and does not one push the throttle forward to accelerate? In fairness, though, Gruett's latest theory does have a precedent in the decision rendered by the Warren Commission more than a decade ago. If memory serves, the Commission's "Lone Assassin Theory" rests on the assumption that it was right and natural that John Kennedy's head flew forward even though hit by a gun fired from a point in front of him.

The gillnetters who witnessed the crime, though, have a quite different story to tell. They agree that the distance between the two boats at the time of the shooting was 10 to 12 feet. However, they disagree on the motion of the *Alaska Revenge* when the shooting occurred.

Some say the *Alaskan Revenge* had come to a complete standstill. Others say he was actually traveling backwards.

The outcome of the case remains up in the air at press time. A representative of the State Attorney General's office has stated that Carlson should be charged with "assault with a deadly weapon". The deadly weapon, of course, was the *Alaskan Revenge*. The Puget Sound

Then, too, for the last month I had seen the Fisheries Patrol escalate the violence of the "salmon war" week by week. As the illegal fishing tickets they handed out by the dozens in previous months were thrown out in the courts, they began resorting to once a week "media events". Each week they would leave Seattle, pass by illegally fishing gillnetters and run straight to Foulweather Bluff, where they knew they could expect a confrontation. One ticket would be handed out, a confrontation would occur, whereupon they would run back to Seattle. At that point, their PR people took over, handing out press releases and telling the story with deliberate distortions long before the gillnetters could make it back to Seattle to give their side.

Each week, too, the Fisheries Patrol would come out with more and bigger boats, and heavier armaments. First they called in men from the game department. The next week it was tear gas, and six 25 foot boats with six men on each. The week of the shooting, the Patrol has 36 and 40 foot boats with seven men on board armed with M-16's and shotguns. They boarded the one boat they ticketed with guns drawn, resembling the Marine Corps or a police riot squad more than Fish Cops.

The Carlson shooting will very likely be the last major incident in the salmon war this year. The season ends in two weeks, and gillnetters have agreed to stop fishing in Hood Canal, the area in which all the disturbances have occurred.

Next year, though, the runs will be no better and possibly worse, and the Indian fleet will be more numerous and better equipped. And barring the unlikely event that Dixy Lee Ray proves more responsible than her predecessor, the non-Indian gillnetters will again find the burden of over 100 years of white suppression of Indian fishing rights thrust on them.

-john brockhaus



# Employers 'Allied' Against Retail Clerks

Over 2100 retail clerks and pharmacists have been involved in a strike action against Seattle's major discount pharmacies since Oct. 18, but only about half of the union members of Local 330 (Professional, Technical and Retail Clerks), are actually on the picket lines. The other half have been "locked out" by their employers, replaced by scabs and not allowed to strike.

The union chose to strike only at one chain, Fred Meyers, "because it has the most economic clout," as employee Tootsie Holten told *the Passage*. Proclaimed the second largest discount chain in the world, the Fred Meyers on Broadway is quoted as bringing in

a hefty \$1,000,000 in profits monthly.

Fred Meyers is a part of "Allied Employers," though, and as such, its arbitrations are binding on other Allied Employers—PayLess, Pay'n'Save and Bartell's.

"Local 330 is on strike," reads a sign in the Pay'n'Save window. "Therefore, we are forced to lock these employees out." Some Pay'n'Save stores have even hired "professional picketers," to make such statements, turning the labor tables upside down, in essence, by picketing the union.

The decision to strike at only one store may be largely based on finances, although union official Lars Hennum denied that in conversations with *the Passage*. There is no strike fund for Fred Meyers employees, though the union is managing to cough up \$50 a week for single employees and \$25 for married ones. Locked out workers, on the other hand, in most cases are able to collect unemployment benefits.

Of course a barely minimum wage of \$2.42 for beginning clerks makes unemployment hardly something to write home about. And if Allied Employers gets their way, the beginning pay will actually drop to \$2.30 by the creation of a new category—"store helper."

The workers' demand for an approximate \$1/hour increase was termed "stupid, ignorant and silly" by management, according to union officials. "They're saying we're not worth over \$2.40 an hour, that we could be replaced by anyone off of First Avenue," said Tootsie Holten.

Allied Employers' Dick King explained that the pharmacists have asked for a 19 per cent increase (from approximately \$8.40 to about \$10 an hour), and the clerks had asked for a raise of 16%, which he called "ridiculous" figures. Eight percent is the usual figure offered by employers, he said.

"Everybody thinks they're entitled to more money," he quipped.

It is mostly women who are being told they're not worth more money. Of the 2100 plus union members, only 180 fall into the higher paid pharmacist bracket, which is composed mainly of men. Even among the clerks, job classifications have created higher-paid positions for the few male stock clerks, who do the same work as many women clerks.

One of the strike demands is for an end to such sexist job classifications.

"The company's answer is to cut the men's wages back to the women's, Holten told *the Passage*. "That's what they call equality." She explained that Allied Employers wants to decrease the night shift wages which would create a *de facto* wage cut for male clerks.

Seniority is another major issue in the strike/lockout. "Once you get up to \$3.70 an hour, they cut your hours in half," said Holten. During negotiations, management has offered a seniority clause which states that no one could work more than the person with the most seniority.

"That would just enforce part-time work for everyone," Holten said. Such concessions have as yet failed to appease the clerks and pharmacists, who enter their fourth week of the strike this week.

—michelle celarier

**Union W.A.G.E. [Women's Alliance to Gain Equality] will hold a bake sale to benefit the striking workers on Saturday, Nov. 20, from noon till 4 p.m. at Earth Station 7, 15th and Harrison. Donations of baked goods welcome. Call Lee at 323-4640. A wide assortment of pre-Thanksgiving treats, including natural goodies, will be sold.**

## THE PHARMACISTS AND DRUG CLERKS STRIKE

**LOCAL #330 REJECTED A FAIR CONTRACT OFFER AND HAS CALLED A STRIKE AGAINST BARTELLS, FRED MEYER, PAY'n SAVE AND PAYLESS DRUG STORES. BECAUSE FRED MEYER HAS BEEN PICKETED, WE ARE FORCED TO LOCKOUT THESE EMPLOYEES.**

**SORRY FOR THE INCONVENIENCE**

sign in window, pay n' save, seattle photo by kevin schaeffer

## Mark Cook's Mysterious Message

A note was recently shoved under Mark Cook's cell door at King County Jail. He has been kept there in "protective custody," i.e., isolation, since his alleged participation in and conviction for the George Jackson Brigade Tukwila bank robbery and subsequent jail-break by one of its arrested members earlier this year.

Undoubtedly, the note is a clue to the mystery which surrounds Cook's case, another piece in a most confusing puzzle. The question is: just what kind of a clue?

Cook told *the Passage* that the note contained two pieces of information: 1) the fact that a gun used by a man named Nat Doyle in a Bellevue bank robbery could have been the same one used in the Brigade escape attempt; and 2) a telephone number which turned out to be the unlisted number of one of the phones Cook has access to in jail.

The first piece of information quickly aroused the interest of Mark Cook, who has maintained his innocence since his March arrest two days after Brigade member John Sherman escaped from custody. Cook has been convicted on both federal and state charges stemming from the two events.

Upon investigation, it was discovered that Doyle had been killed in a shoot-out with police July 15, the day of the Bellevue robbery. The note was the first connection of Doyle to the Brigade. He is the second person who has been connected to the Brigade in some way to

have been shot and killed this summer. The other was Jerry Desmond, who was mysteriously killed in a Capitol Hill parking lot.

A number of factors about the Bellevue robbery were similar to the January Brigade robbery in Tukwila, for which Cook was convicted as the "get-away" man. The same make of car, rented from the same company, and the same type of gun were used. In addition, the make of gun was the same as that used during Sherman's escape, and which has never been found.

Doyle was black, 30 years old, with an afro and small beard and without glasses—an identification similar to the descriptions given by eye witnesses at both Brigade events. In fact, more similar than Mark Cook, who does wear glasses.

There were more coincidences, but in themselves they proved nothing—at least so far.

Perhaps even more intriguing about the note in Mark Cook's cell than the information about Nat Doyle is the phone number and the circumstances which surround it. Mark Cook told *the Passage* he assumed it was given to authenticate the information. The only persons who know those numbers are a few select police. Like other confidential information, he said they are probably known to some inmates, as well.

"My first thought was that somebody's trying to help me," said Cook. "I didn't know whether it was a police officer or an inmate. I do know some police have been

sympathetic to my case. They don't think I'm the person, and they aren't happy with the verdict," he added.

Then, on Thursday, Oct. 21, Cook began to make a call from his cell. When he picked up the phone, another person was on the other end—Wayne Stubblefield, an inmate who had worked as an agent provocateur through the Seattle Police Department during the federal trial, according to Cook.

"He told me he'd sent the note—and that was the end of the conversation," said Mark Cook, questioning "How did he know I would be on the phone at that time?"

How and why are two unanswered questions in this story. Not surprisingly, Cook fears the worst, citing other strange occurrences, such as finding his cell door open while on "deadlock." He said an Officer Grunden not only left the cell open, but also gave him an interesting book to read—*Tanya*—the story of Patty Hearst. It details the intelligence community's involvement in her case and, more generally, the prison movement. Grunden, it turns out, was an investigating officer at Tukwila.

"Maybe I'm paranoid. But I've been set up so many times by the police—They want me to lead them to other people," he explained. It was a most sensible reason for the police's sustained interest in a man who already faces the rest of his life in prison.

—michelle celarier



photograph by jack pfeifer

Jim Douglass sat in United States magistrate's court. The compact room on the ground floor of the federal courthouse in Seattle was crowded with local citizens who had been hauled into court for shooting arrows at a monolith of the age, the American defense system.

In August several hundred audacious Americans, Canadians, and Canadian-Americans marched to Gate 10, Tinian Road, Naval Torpedo Station, Bangor Annex, Keyport, Washington. It's a future Trident submarine base. At about 8:00, just as the late-evening summer sun was going down, people with wirecutters cut precious military fence in full view of U.S. marshals, Marine Corps guards, Canadian television cameras, a *Post-Intelligencer* reporter and local rednecks with telescopic lens cameras, CB radios and shotguns in their trunks.

Seventy-one people squirmed onto the edge of the property and were hauled off in buses, singing, "Wheels on the bus go round-round-round, round-round-round, round-round-round. . . wipers on the bus go swish-swish-swish, swish-swish-swish, swish-swish-swish. . ."

Three months later, eight of the 71 were before Judge John Weinberg. A young prosecutor, Jim Moore, was executing the state's wishes that these eight--Jim and Shelley Douglass of Vancouver, B.C., and six Seattleites--Tom Schmoie, John William, Jo Maynes, Michael Adams, Caroline Wildflower, Laurel Raymond--be prosecuted for the August 8 adventure.

"They were carrying the Trident Monster as the call it," said Lorin Miller, the government's first witness. Miller is a civilian who takes photographs for the Navy. On August 8 he photographed action at Gate 10.

"Would you describe the Trident Monster, please, Mr. Miller?" asked Jim Douglass. "It was a lot of bamboo poles, held together by pieces of rope, with pieces of black plastic hanging down."

"Do you know what those pieces of plastic represented, Mr. Miller?" Douglass asked.

Moore objected. "This has no relevance to whether an offense was committed at the Trident base," he said. He suggested to Douglass that he ask a different question.

Douglass calmly asked, "Mr. Miller, do you know how the Trident Monster relates to our charges against the U.S. government?" Moore was yelling, Weinberg screamed at



## INTERNATIONAL LAW

# No Defense for Fence-cutting

Douglass, "Objection sustained. Mr. Douglass, there are no charges against the U.S. government in this case; there are charges against eight people."

"I have just two more questions, Mr. Miller. Have you ever taken photographs of a nuclear explosion of the type that will be used in the Trident submarine?"

"Objection!"

"Mr. Miller, are you familiar with the Nuremberg principles?"

"Objection!"

The state followed the book, bringing witnesses to court to prove that these eight had entered the base illegally (each had previously received a letter warning them not to come back to the base), and that five of them had "damaged government property", such as cutting fences or pushing over a gate post.

To the defendants, they might as well have been accused of love for their children. "I don't mind being tried for entering the base," Adams said. "Yes, I did try to stop construction there. Yes, I did try to stop the housing of nuclear

submarines there, submarines that will kill us all. And I will continue to participate in actions that say no to death, say no. . . ." Moore was on his feet objecting, he and Weinberg trying to drown out with legal patter the power of human concern.

Adams could not be stopped. "I hold no malice for the persons who work at that base. . . we were taking the Trident Monster back to the source. . . I could have left without a citation, that's how chaotic it was. But I do not deny that I went there. I want it to go down on record, yes I was there, I demonstrated against the Trident."

The defendants attempted to get the court to recognize the applicability of international law for the case.

Douglass quoted from Article 6, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution; the Hague Convention of 1907, the Geneva Convention of 1949, and Richard A. Faulk, a Nuremberg defense attorney. "The defense must show two things," Douglass said. "First, that there was a reasonable belief that an international crime

had been committed. And second, that the defendants were seeking to terminate the criminal conduct."

Weinberg responded, "I don't think the dictates of international law have anything to do with cutting fences or trespassing on a military base after you have been ordered not to. Now," turning to Douglass, "do you wish to testify, or not?"

"On August 8 our community took the Trident Monster to the Trident base as a statement of international responsibility, and cut that fence because that fence--doing fine, no objection, no interruptions--is the same as the one that protected Auschwitz and Buchenwald..."

Moore's on his feet, Weinberg yells, "Mr. Douglass, I don't want to hear that anymore."

Douglass waited. "The specifics of this case are the first-strike policies of the U.S. and the Trident is the implementation of that". Turning to Weinberg, "Your responsibility right now cannot be absolved by what you are doing as a judge."

Weinberg had difficulty maintaining courtroom decorum. None of the defendants or gallery rose when he entered or left the room. As the trial began the judge began to call out each defendant's name to be sure they were present, but John William interrupted by yelling, "We're all here." Weinberg had no choice but to accept that, and move to another subject.

Late in the day the judge asked a woman to remove a small child who was noisy. As she picked up the child to go out, the baby screamed, "No, no no!" Power was shifting.

Toward the end of the day, the inevitable conclusion was having its impact. People were crying. John William made his closing statement, "This was the fifth time I have gone on that base. Despite the conviction that will be shortly forthcoming, I will go on that base again."

The prosecutor, Moore, concluded for the state, "The government does not question the sincerity of the defendants. We in no way want to take a political or philosophical position in this case. It is simply our duty to uphold the laws of the United States."

Weinberg handed down convictions on Thursday, Nov. 4. Sentencing will be Nov. 23 and Dec. 6. Schmoie has an additional trial for Bangor fence cutting set Nov. 22.

jack pfeifer

## Michelle Whitnack, Grand Juries & the Left

*This is an excerpt from a longer article by Jill Raymond printed in the October issue of Off Our Backs. The first part (which we have left out) gives the history of the Seattle Grand Jury investigation of the left Community. It is a familiar history to Passage readers. The second part, printed here, puts that history into a larger context. Jill Raymond's perspective as another victim of Grand Jury abuse allows her to comment from both a personal and political base.*

Apparently Michelle Whitnack was singled out to be the point at which the prosecution was going to take its stand and attempt to cash in on what it suspected to be the public's sentiment towards any issue connected

with the bombings or the GJB, if it could only connect it firmly enough. At the same time, it would try to use the political community's confusion over dealing with the politics of the GJB, of bombing and bank robbery, and of resistance to the grand jury subpoenas all combined together.

It has been to the prosecution's advantage in most of these cases that the people it was calling to offer up information were not people who would be likely to have been so connected with the original "crimes" that they would have their own personal or political interests at stake in defending those crimes. In other words, the government hopes to play on our own real difficulties with an act like the bombing of a Safeway store in which people were injured, or simply with "adventurism". The prob-

lem with that, in the most pragmatic terms, is that the system is not all that interested in bank robberies, or even in the bombing of grocery stores, difficult though that may be for the law and order factions to live with.

If whole communities were investigated every time a bank was robbed, there would be little time for anything else. The system's own actions are what stamp each of these cases as politically motivated investigations.

There are people in Seattle who asked Michelle to condemn the Brigade to palce the blame for what was happening on the weakest and perhaps least defensible element of the movement there. In fact, some based their support on the condition that she do that. She has not. One thing that means, to some, is that she is not going to help the system find scapegoats for its vio-

lence, and for all of its "please don't put mail in this box's." Another thing it means is that she is working against the dividing up, the isolating, the typing, the black and wuiting of the movement into distinct and separate camps to use each other one to discredit and invalidate the other.

It's such a common, American thing to vehemently condemn or advocate specific acts or persons without entering into a process of logical, rational evaluation of the concepts raised by the act. It is called "non-ideological politics" and is celebrated as such. What it means is that we have a society that is encouraged to react instead of to think. I believe that by refusing to be simplistic even about things we be-

continued on page 22





WHO THREATENS WHO?

## Raymond Convicted

A federal court jury deliberated one hour last Friday (11/5) before convicting Laurel Raymond of assaulting a deputy U.S. Marshal July 20th during a courtroom struggle.

Raymond was accused of interfering with Deputy Marshal M.K. Hansen when he tried to take Michelle Whitnack into custody. Whitnack was held in contempt by U.S. District Court Judge William J. Lindberg for refusing to comply with a federal grand jury subpoena regarding radical bombings in the Seattle area.

Raymond testified at the one-day jury trial before U.S. District Court Judge Morell E. Sharp that she had not grabbed Hansen as he said, but had been shoved against him as Marshals wrestled with her and other sympathizers of Whitnack.

Hansen and Chief Deputy Marshal Richard Osborn said the defendant grabbed the burly Hansen as he was handcuffing Whitnack and that she then blocked the deputy's way as he tried to remove Whitnack from the courtroom.

In the prosecutor's last words to the jury he said it was very important for them to find her guilty because her acts "threatened" the whole judicial system.

On Thursday (11/4) Laurel Raymond had been convicted in federal court by U.S. Magistrate John Weinberg of illegally entering the Trident nuclear submarine base near Bangor August 8th in an anti-Trident protest.

Raymond will be sentenced Nov. 24. The maximum penalty for assault upon a federal officer, a felony, is three years in prison and/or a \$5,000 fine.

## Vandalized

There's an old saying we're all familiar with it, about a picture being worth a thousand words. Well, to Brenda Spencer, owner-operator of Tiger's Texaco, a filling station and auto-repair at 854 Rainier Ave. S., in Seattle, the picture is worth at least that in dollar bills. Over the last two months, Brenda has lost several thousand dollars due to theft and vandalism. Windows have been broken, tools stolen, and most recently, vandals smashed windows in 5 cars parked overnight at the garage. Both Brenda and the police - who've been very cooperative according to Brenda - think that the damage is the work of one or more neighborhood juveniles. In fact, one young man who lives nearby admitted to police that he was responsible for some of the vandalism but since he was not "caught in the act" the police are powerless and the family doesn't have enough money to make it worth while to file suit for damages.

At least one of the women who works at the garage thinks that Tiger's Texaco is being singled out because it's a business owned and operated by women. Rainier Avenue South is lined on other businesses has experienced any real problems. While police patrol the area regularly, any realistic chance of catching that vandals at work depends largely on someone being at the garage all night. Since Brenda is in no position, particularly at this point, to afford a full-time night watchperson, she hopes a few women and men in the gay community will be concerned and supportive enough to volunteer some time to "babysit" the garage for a couple of weeks.

Standing in front of the station at 6 pm, closing time, backed by a "Women Working" sign "to Brenda from Jo," Brenda Spencer didn't look too "up" about the future. Asked whether the hassles and financial losses would mean the difference between closing or staying in business, a somewhat pained little smile formed. "I've got 2400 gallons of gas coming tomorrow. I'll pump that and we'll see what happens." Who says women don't have guts?

mike kenney  
seattle gay news

## Not So Happy Valley

People from Happy Valley published the first *Happy Valley News* on October 25th. The newsletter was started to keep residents informed about changes in the neighborhood. It will be published on a monthly basis.

Some of the issues that Happy Valley neighbors are working on:

**A rezone on 21st st.** between Knox and Donovan. The proposal before the planning commission is to "downzone" the area from RM to RL-2, in order to discourage continued apartment building.

**An application for funds** (up to \$7,000) to be used for a neighborhood plan for Happy Valley. This plan would help the residents, City Hall, and the developers to make more sensible decisions for future changes in the neighborhood.

**Apartments in the RL-2** are still of great concern to the people of Happy Valley. We will continue to lobby the Planning Commission (and soon the City Council) to eliminate apartments from the zone. On November 18th this issue and the Rezone issue will be heard at a Public Hearing by the Planning Commission.

The Happy Valley resident who have been actively involved in trying to save the character of the valley will solicit any support from others in the neighborhood. Extra energy is needed to overcome the frustration of slow action from City Hall. We need people to speak up and publicly share our concerns about new, poor quality developments. If you would like to help, Call Wendy Wollan 733-0826.

anna and scott wicklund

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**DEFEAT OF PROPOSITION 14 MEANS:**

# California Citizens Vote to Continue UFW Boycott

As reported last May in the NWP, the farmworker elections in California for union representation were receiving tremendous support mutually felt by farmworkers and the U.F.W. Unfortunately, funding for the Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB), provided by the California legislature under the 1975 Agricultural Labor Relations Act (ALRA), temporarily ran out last February 6th. After weeks of heated debate the legislators refunded the ALRB with approximately \$5.8 million to carry through this December; enough money to reopen the ALRB regional offices but not enough to hold hearings on elections disputes (for example, the results of the Gallo election held in late 1975 are still undetermined) nor even enough to hold new elections during the summer.

The UFW decided last April to take the issue to the people of California in the form of a proposition for the November 2nd ballot. A quickly mounted campaign gathered over 700,000 signatures in 30 days, putting Proposition 14 on the ballot. May through November 1st witnessed a massive effort by UFW supporters and organizers throughout the nation (a majority of Seattle's boycott committee spent September and October campaigning in California). The defeat demonstrated once again the power of ruling class interests (who outspent the UFW by 600% in advertisements against the proposition) as Prop. 14 was defeated by a vote of approximately 60% to 40%. The major issue raised by opponents - ie. California growers and other agribusiness - was the so-called violation of private property rights by the "access rule". This refers to the ALRA's stipulation (also included in Proposition 14) that the organizing union be allowed to speak with farmworkers for one hour before work,

one hour after work, and during lunch on growers property. This is a condition of justice because (1) nearly all farmworkers live on growers land and (2) representatives of the Teamsters are often invited on to the growers land for purposes of "organizing" (often threatening or practicing violence on UFW members or organizers and insuring the loss of jobs of workers voting for the UFW in an upcoming election). (3) About a month ago the growers tried to declare the access rule unconstitutional by bringing it to the US Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled that the access rule was a constitutional right of farmworkers. Thus the campaign's major dispute, and the arguments Californians literally bought, was Proposition 14's threat to private property.

Last week during a phone conversation with my family in L.A. they expressed their confusion to me over the private property issue. It's frustrating to imagine these very "concerned" people being confused over such obvious propaganda - mainstream ideology has so effectively blinded and stagnated the thinking of too many people! (One point agreed on by growers and Proposition 14's proponents is that defeat will open the doors to legislative destruction of the ALRA due to the people's electoral voice.)?

One battle was lost, but the struggle will continue as in the past. The main efforts in California will now be directed at organizing the elections which will resume next month and in January as winter crops reach peak harvest time - the only time union elections can be legally held. Apparently the ALRB is prepared to enforce this process, although their degree of effectiveness this round is yet to be seen. The UFW support committees in the US and Canada, including of course those of us in Bellingham and



Seattle, will concentrate on maintaining the boycott of Gallo wines (all labels with "made in Modesto" are Gallo so check carefully), non-UFW head lettuce (ask your grocer to show you the cartons the lettuce is shipped in to see if the UFW black eagle is on them), and table grapes (only one California grape grower has signed with the UFW and his farm has completed the harvest all grapes now on sale are non-UFW. Grapes grown in Washington are nearly all used for wines, jams, jelly, and grape juice so you will rarely find any locally grown table grapes).

Many people are confused over whether or not the boycott is still going on. The boycott will continue until elections have been held and contracts signed on all farms which vote for UFW representation. The ALRA grants the right to election upon proper petition to the ALRB, but the law does not guarantee that contracts ever be signed. Thus the

economic pressure applied to agribusiness via the boycott must continue until the "ink is dry on the contracts". People often question the effectiveness of boycotting. Obviously no exact measurement is possible, but various results can be clearly seen. For example, Bellingham was honored a couple of years ago with a visit by a Gallo representative who stepped up Gallo promotional efforts in the area and tried diligently to convince the boycott committee to lay off. He was unsuccessful. On a larger scale the boycott has been instrumental in reminding the public of the tediousness and patience of struggle and the importance of our role in the struggle of the farmworkers to gain humane working conditions and control over their own lives.

One recent success, aided by a boycott which was better publicized in California than the Northwest, was at Dole. Last Labor Day farmworkers at Dole signed a contract stipulating \$3.30 hour minimum, toilet facilities, pesticide protection, a good health and pension plan, a hiring hall, and vacation, holiday, and overtime pay.

One last clarification on the boycott needs to be made regarding Diamond walnuts, Sunsweet, and Sunmaid raisins. The boycott on these products was organized because all three corporations pressured the state legislators to cut off funding of the ALRB. The boycott is now off and has been since they changed their position and were willing to accept refunding. It should be noted that this occurred only after Proposition 14 made the ballot and the funding provided last spring seemed less harmful to the growers than the proposed legislation.

The boycott committee here in the Northwest strongly urge you to continue to boycott Gallo wines, head lettuce, and grapes and reminders to your friends to do the same equally encouraged. The energies of boycott committees throughout the Northwest will now focus on fund raising for the upcoming California elections and leafletting to keep the public informed on the status of the boycott. Anyone wishing further information or to actively work with a boycott committee is welcomed to contact any of the following:

Seattle  
Boycott House--325-1315  
Dale VanPelt, NW Regional Director  
--937-9805 Bellingham  
Steve Ex or David Light--734-9193  
Lyell Fox--734-9972

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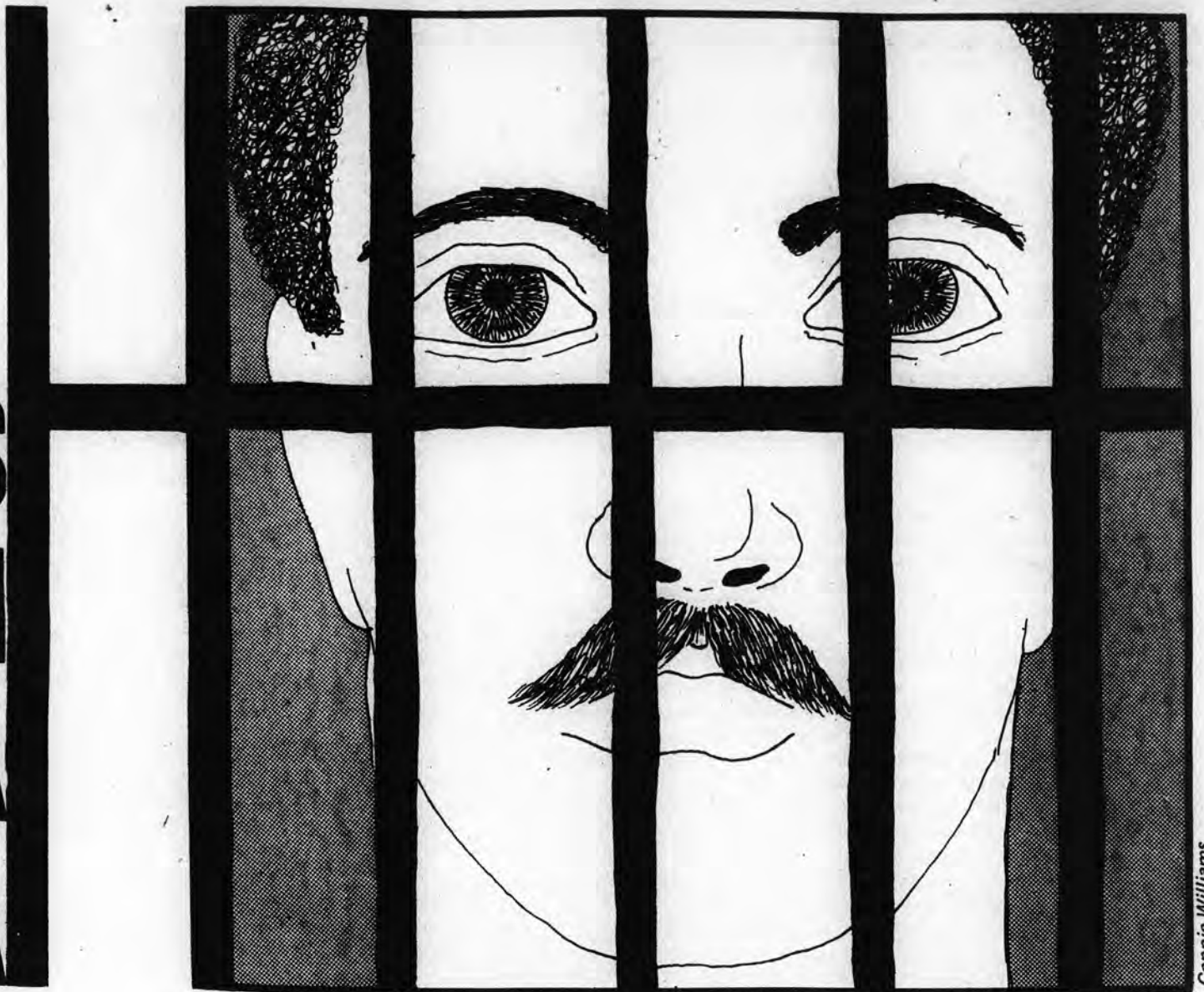
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# LETTERS FROM WALLA WALLA



Connie Williams

## Soap chips in the pudding, purex in the coffee

The Intensive Security Unit (I.S.U.) is a prison within a prison at the Washington State Penitentiary. Late last year the food for I.S.U. prisoners was being prepared under the direct supervision of guards by prisoners in protective custody. The first signs of trouble came with the discovery of soap chips in the pudding being served I.S.U. prisoners. When prisoners complained they were told that the guards would be instructed to be more careful of their supervision of the food. The next serious problem grew out of finding purex in the coffee. Again protests were made and again no changes were made in the food preparation procedures. Finally, after half the tier had been fed, a prisoner removed the lid from the salt shaker in order to determine why he was having trouble getting the salt out. He found that the salt was wet with urine.

The urine in the salt shaker incident touched off a bitter struggle. It started off as a hunger strike and escalated to the point where prisoners were throwing shit and piss on their captors. Some prisoners are still suffering from the lingering effects of beatings inflicted during the course of this struggle. I.S.U. prisoners won their demand to supervise the preparation of their food; they replaced P.C. kitchen workers with themselves. When the food cart came over from the main dining room, it was received by I.S.U. kitchen workers.

In July of this year the I.S.U. prisoners initiated another hunger strike. This time they struck over the administration's failure to follow the law when it came to protecting the rights of prisoners during disciplinary proceedings. This strike was also bitterly fought and resulted in more prisoners sustaining serious injuries from beatings. After eight days of conflict the strike collapsed. The demands were never met.

On October 21st guards found some home-brew in the I.S.U.'s kitchen. Instead of firing the existing kitchen crew and replacing it with another, the ad-

ministration decided to do away with prisoners in the kitchen altogether. If implemented, this decision would have guards preparing the food for I.S.U. prisoners. These are the same guards who permitted and/or participated in the prior abuses. Moreover, because it once became necessary to take a guard hostage in an attempt to stop the beating of a fellow prisoner, and because prisoners have otherwise demonstrated a willingness to defend themselves, some guards have an intense dislike for many I.S.U. prisoners. While it is not common, prisoners have witnessed a guard tampering with the tray he was preparing for a prisoner he did not like. Their fear that the same will happen to their food is not unreasonable.

While I.S.U. prisoners feel the decision to remove all prisoners from the kitchen is an over-reaction to their finding some home-brew, their authority to do so is not seriously contested. All I.S.U. prisoners are asking for is that one of their number be present when the food is being prepared from the food cart. Given the circumstances that presently exist, the demand is not unreasonable.

There are eighty prisoners in the Intensive Security Unit. They have just finished the third day of a hunger strike. So far, with the exception of a mental case, solidarity and participation are one-hundred percent. Their immediate demand is for some form of prisoner supervision of food preparation. Their long range demands deal with the continuing problem of fairness at disciplinary proceedings and indefinite confinement in the I.S.U. These demands are:

1. That the governor order the Department of Corrections to discontinue the illegal practice of segregating prisoners in the Intensive Security Unit, without first providing them with the due process safeguards guaranteed by the Constitution and Washington's Administrative Code.
2. That the governor order the Department of Corrections to immediately discontinue the illegal practice of abusing the so called "threat" provision of Washington's Administra-

tive Code, and that all prisoners being held under this provision be released from the I.S.U. unless the warden can demonstrate a clear and present danger to the security and order of the institution.

We do not expect this debilitating tactic to achieve implementation of long range goals. Rather it is our hope to demonstrate the depth of our determination to force the administration to follow the law when it comes to protecting the rights of prisoners. Since we cannot accomplish anything without the active support of people on the outside, this demonstration of our solidarity and willingness to fight is directed to freedom loving folks out there in minimum custody.

Walla Walla prisoners are increasingly under attack. Indefinite terms in the hole, the re-introduction of strip cells, and arbitrary termination of visiting rights are just a few of the signs that reaction is consolidating itself in the prison bureaucracy. Our attempts to reverse this trend by ourselves and in the courts, have not been successful. We will need a militant support network on the outside to apply the amount of pressure necessary in order to bring about even modest changes.

We urge progressive people to write letters to the governor demanding that the Warden of Walla Walla follow the law. We ask folks to duplicate, distribute and sign the petition being circulated by *Morning Due* (a men's anti-sexist magazine published in Seattle). We would like people to study the politics of crime and the class role of prisons in U.S. society. Lastly, we ask that you work toward building for demonstrations in Olympia.

We salute the working class.  
love and struggle,  
The Walla Walla Brothers

"Institutional Security" an  
excuse for harassment

Prisoners in the Intensive Security Unit at Walla Walla have just been informed of yet another escalation in the level of repression. This latest attack

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comes in the form of a memorandum, issued by "mad dog" Harvey, which states that any protest or resistance on the part of prisoners will be met by immediate placement in the long outlawed strip cells.

Strip cells are a concrete box with a solid steel door. The only furnishing is a hole in the floor which serves as a toilet. According to theory, the prisoner is stripped and thrown into the box for an indefinite period. What actually happens is that the prisoner is stripped, beaten bloody (the prisoner always "attacks" the ten-man goon squad), and left in the box for an indefinite period.

The courts have repeatedly ruled the use of strip cells to be cruel and unusual punishment. But the institution would still use them to bury men who resist "treatment" or protest illegal conditions. The strip cells are out of sight from other prisoners so guards' accounts of beatings cannot be disputed by anyone other than the victim. There is a man on B tier who is still recovering from the stomping and gassing he received in a strip cell. This prisoner was left bleeding for more than twenty-four hours before he was finally given medical attention, which required hospitalization.

Up until now, the use of strip cells has been associated with some form of organized protest, like the food strike several months back. Now, however, this criminal technique of control is to be used as a matter of out-front policy. And we as prisoners are powerless to stop it.

I.S.U. prisoners filed a writ in the local Superior Court four months ago in an attempt to end this abuse of the law. But the court is in the warden's pocket, fearful to act, and the suit has been ignored. Trying to reason with the administration is an exercise in futility. The Director of Corrections, Harold Bradley, turns a deaf ear to our pleas for a measure of sanity.

We need help as soon as possible if we are to be protected from physical harm and abuse. Stop the use of strip cells. Write letters of protest, and demonstrate your support.

love and struggle,  
the Walla Walla Brothers

### Strip Cells "Cruel and Unusual Punishment"

Washington's Administrative Code provides the lawful process that must be followed prior to the imposition of disciplinary sanctions against this state's prisoners. The code sets out detailed procedures aimed at preventing the sort of arbitrary punishment that existed prior to its enactment. It provided for notice of the alleged infraction, a prompt hearing at which evidence of wrongdoing must be firmly established, and a definite range of punishments adjusted to the seriousness of the violation.

The W.A.C.s also contained a special provision that would enable the prison administration to isolate certain prisoners in the event of an institutional emergency. Thus, if a prisoner was found by the warden to be a "threat to the security and orderly operation of the institution," and if evidence supported this finding, the prisoner could be confined indefinitely in the Intensive Security Unit.

We are not complaining about the existence of a "threat" provision in the W.A.C.s. There are circumstances where such a provision would be essential to control a clear and present danger of serious disorder. What we do object to, however, is the criminal abuse of this provision by the prison's warden. Just as Nixon masked his criminal abuse of power behind the slogan of "national security," the warden of the Washington State Penitentiary rationalized his criminal abuse of power behind the slogan of "national security," the

State Penitentiary rationalized his criminal disregard for the law in the rhetoric of "institutional security."

The Intensive Security Unit is filled to near capacity. Most of those held are charged under the threat provision. Here is an example of how it works: Manuel Rosalez, a 22 year old "resident" who had a steady work record and finished his G.E.D. in prison, was found in possession of two Darvocet (a compound slightly stronger than aspirin). Rosalez was brought before the disciplinary committee, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a definite term in segregation. All of this was in accordance with the W.A.C.s and Rosalez had no complaint. But once his time was up, he was brought before a Special Classification Committee for

an Administrative Segregation Hearing. The written report of the hearing states that "it is the feeling of the administration that subject is a threat to the security of the institution." Of course no evidence of how Rosalez might constitute a threat is given to support this "feeling" of theirs. Thus, the administration is able to punish him far beyond the limits provided for the initial infraction, and they are able to do it on the basis of their claim to a mere feeling.

The W.A.C.s state that a threat finding must be founded on concrete evidence, not feelings, and that the committee state the reasons for the finding in writing. This is not done. The administration circumvents the law in order to punish prisoners far in excess of what the W.A.C.s would permit. Then, using the power of indefinite confinement in a 6x8 foot cage, they force prisoners to sign contracts which enable them to lock the prisoner in isolation at whim.

Would those charged with the responsibility of teaching others respect for the law so readily ignore its dictates when it came to protecting the human rights of prisoners? Not without good reason, you say. After all, the warden must maintain order. Here is another example:

Carl Harp, a 27 year old prisoner who has not had a major infraction in the 3 years of his confinement, interfered with the duties of an officer and was shortly thereafter found to be a "threat." This was 4 months ago, and although he has tried to sign contracts, he remains in the hole.

The administration had issued a memorandum saying that any prisoner caught wearing obscene T-shirts would have such clothing confiscated. The memo left the determination of what constituted an obscenity to the discretion of the guards. Carl thought the memo might be in violation of the guarantee of free expression by the First Amendment. Accordingly, he placed a notice on the prisoner bulletin board which advised anyone who lost clothing to contact legal services with the idea in mind of filing a law suit. For this, for having the nerve to question the absolute power of his captors, he was charged with interfering with the duties of an officer. When the lawful limit of his segregation was up, he was found to be a threat to the security and order of the institution.

Harold Bradley, the Director of the Division of Corrections, as usual, routinely denied Carl's appeal. . . His habeas corpus petition lies gathering dust in the local Superior Court. His criminal complaint, filed in federal court for a violation of his civil rights, is laugh-

ed at and otherwise ignored.

Mark La Rue, a 21 year old parole violator, entered Walla Walla prison last spring and went straight to the hole. He has been there ever since because the administration suspects he was associated with someone who possessed radical beliefs while in the county jail. This unsubstantiated suspicion is enough to justify a finding of threat.

Others are locked up for the mere possession of certain beliefs -- not for any expression of a political belief, but for simply being thought to have a radical outlook. Ed Mead is an example of one who is not even said to have violated a rule, yet he is found to be a threat because his politics are different than the administration's concept of "right."

Sean MacBride, winner of the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize, and presently the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, believes, "there are degrees of injustice can be remedied, people will resort to that mechanism. It's where that mechanism breaks down, where it doesn't act, where it becomes subjective rather than objective, that people resort to violence." (skeptical no. II, p.55)

MacBride of course is not a wild-eyed radical. Yet if he had been a prisoner at Walla Walla he probably would have participated in the December 30th 1974 takeover. Did you know that 3/4 of the prisoners' demands were aimed at getting the administration to follow the law? That they were rights and should not have had to be demanded at all? Did you know that violence was resorted to only after all other means failed? Yes, it is true.

Things have grown worse since the incident in Dec. of '74. We have learned a good deal since then too. We have learned that we cannot beat them at their own game-- and violence is their main game. We now understand that without support from the outside community we will not be able to overcome our powerlessness, the struggle for justice will fail, and the level of repression will continue to increase.

At present we have only one demand, if you can call it that, and this is to force the prison administration to discontinue its criminal practice of abusing the threat provision of Washington's Administrative Code. We ask that the threat provision not be used

continued page 22

### No medical aid for the beaten

October 25, 1976

Dear friends,

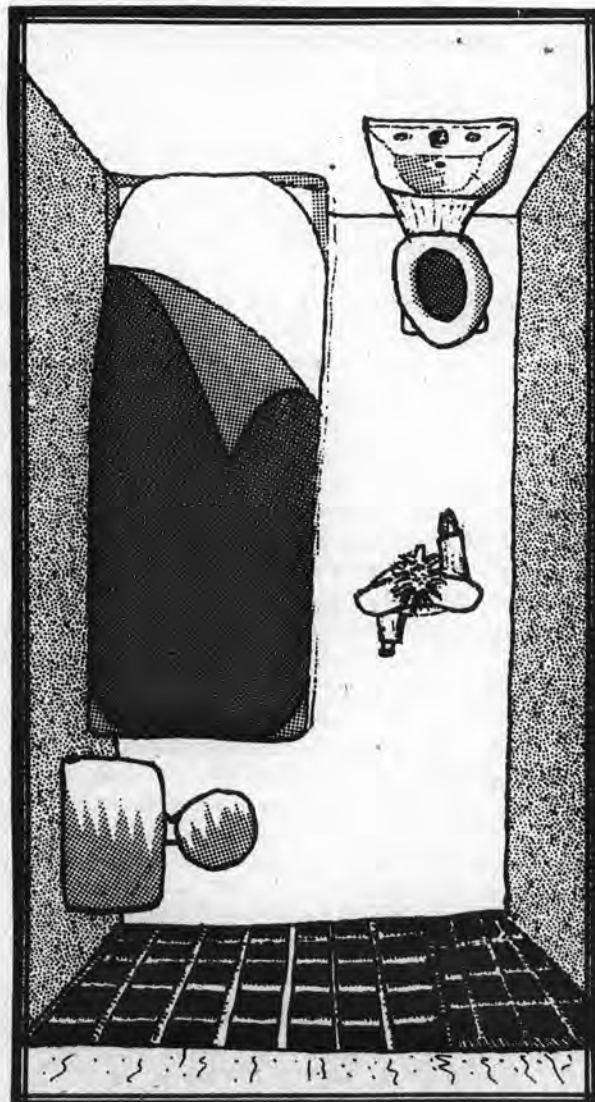
The hunger strike continues. After four days of not eating our unity remains high. Only one out of the eighty prisoners in the Intensive Security Unit is eating. Tonight, in an attempt to break our determination to supervise the preparation of our food, the guards have been placing suspected leaders in isolation boxes. Bobby Clark was one of the prisoners removed from this tier.

Bobby was later removed from an isolation cell by a ten man goon squad and placed in the outlawed strip cells. From there he was assaulted with a high pressure water hose and then beaten by the pigs. As of this writing we have not been able to get him any medical attention. The last time a prisoner "attacked" the goon squad (this was Jimbo), he was left for over twenty-four hours before being hospitalized. Bobby presently lays in a strip cell, without medical attention.

In perfect love and perfect hate,  
Edward A. Mead 251397  
Box 520  
Walla Walla, Wa. 99362

At left:

Prisoners in the Intensive Security Unit are confined 23 hours a day in a 6x8 foot cage. Food is shoved through a slot in the door; they eat the same place they shit. The filth is unbelievable. Prisoners are held indefinitely, without recreational facilities, religious or educational opportunities. Clean clothing is issued rarely and prisoners are not permitted to have such necessary items as tooth-paste. Many are being held for participating in the struggle for justice, some are charged with infractions of thought.



graphic by walla walla brothers





photos by dan lamont

## Russell Means Aiming at America

"I've been set up before, and I'll tell you one thing - I don't enjoy being shot," stated Russell Means, American Indian Movement activist, in his recent Bellingham speech. Means was referring to an unprovoked assault he suffered the night before while visiting a friend and watching TV in Bellingham's Fairhaven district. In his speech Means accused the Bellingham Police of setting him up by releasing his assailant on bail a half hour before his speech and by leaking the story of his assailant to the *Bellingham Herald*. Means said that the police, Campus Security, and a S.W.A.T., guarded Means, and John Thompson, fellow AIM activist and co-speaker, as they spoke to the Western Washington State College audience.

The program, sponsored by the Native American Student Union, drew over 200 people, both students and community people, whites and Indians, to the hastily arranged speeches on Friday, the 29th of October.

John Thompson, a Wounded Knee veteran, opened the evening with a discussion of AIM's various on going projects. Much of the organizational energy, as in all groups the government perceives as threats, has gone to legal defense. The Wounded Knee Legal Defense Offense Committee was set up when no law firm in South Dakota would represent the 553 people arrested at Wounded Knee. Later another 183 Indians were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. Thus, the legal defense entails a tremendous expense even though all the lawyers, such as William Kunstler, are serving without charge.

Fund raising was one of the major purposes of Thompson's and Mean's speeches.

Another project, the AIM Survival School, has for the first time no public funding for its 68 students in grades 1 thru 12. Indian education was a sore point in both speeches. Thompson cited telling a six-year-old Indian that George Washington is the father of their country as an example of cultural chauvanism that destroys the child's self concept. The many pressures and institutional racism in South Dakota schools lead over 60 to 80% of Indian children to drop out of school.

The Aim Survival School had been funded by both federal and local school monies and has a program that focuses both on the heritage of Native People and what a person needs to know to survive in this society. They have no fight with the three R's. Many of the students were recommended by the juvenile court system or the school district. But this year the local district brought in its own "Indian" consultant and designed its own programs that will filter Indian students back into the mainstream schools after two years. The school district then cut the AIM school off from all supplies and from the hot lunch program. They need all kinds of school supplies. Thompson told of a 14 year old busted for shoplifting. She was stealing pencils!

Thirdly, AIM is working with prisoners in South Dakota where Indians make up 40% of the penitentiary population. AIM works on prisoner appeals, helps prisoners' loved ones to travel the three hundred miles across state to the prison. It is hard for poor people to use their rights of visitation because of the expense of travel. Donated money will help insure a visit at least once a month.

The last major program of AIM is not in South Dakota but in New York City where the International Indian Treaty Office communicates with the UN and foreign governments. Thompson dismissed recent attempts at red-baiting by Sen. Eastland (D. Miss.) and his Senate Internal Security Committee while stressing the need for the "red people" to communicate with the other peoples of the world. "You got to understand . . . We always knew there were four colors of mankind and communists are as foreign as the whites . . ." The International Office will help prevent the isolation of Indian people so that the whites can no longer steal the land, so the coal companies and conglomerates can no longer steal the natural resources.

The work of AIM is hidden, Thompson stated, by media coverage stressing militancy and sensationalism. The Indians suffer a tremendous ack of political power through the ballot box. Their only way to power is through influence and court deci-

sions. AIM representatives are travelling around the colleges raising money and getting the information out. AIM welcomes white support through the Native American Solidarity Committee. Thompson ended his speech pledging, "They cannot erase a people . . . our ways . . . our beliefs . . . We are proud." But now, instead of organizing in the community, "We have to leave town. People are setting us up for the kill."

Thompson expressed dismay at the Indian's position. Dismay and rage. Sometimes it seems, he said, "We have to prostitute ourselves, beg . . . The richest people in the country (in terms of natural resources), but we don't have control of our lives. We are the wards of the government." He pointed out that the Secretary of the Interior has to approve all sales, purchases, and leases of Reservation land.

Means, after discussing the previous night's attack, congratulated the Indians in Washington State for the direction their struggle has given other Indians in moving toward their sovereign treaty rights. "They were talking about treaty rights in 1962 before Vietnam . . ."

Means then went on to the main topic of the evening: Colonialism in America. Means came back to the point again and again. "What is colonialism, except to stamp out, to manipulate a people. The main thrust is to divide and conquer with education and the dollar."

Means' own refusal to be manipulated, to turn the other cheek, has lead him to 12 trials since Wounded Knee. He's been charged with every felony except rape and kidnapping. "Puzzled by why the white man keeps throwing his laws at me," Means has come to pity the whites. And "My religion, the Lakota way, says you have to understand your pity through sacrifice and prayer ceremonies . . . But the gall, to pity whites."

To understand the Indian, Means stated, you must understand the Indian's world-view. The sun is the giver of life. The moon is a grandmother who looks over the women and purifies them once a month. The stars are the little things. On mother earth live the 4 legged and 2 legged people, the people who crawl and swim. The Indian's personification of all living things shows their great respect for the life force, the great mystery.

Regardless of what anthropologist say about Indian wars, "It was not an honor to kill. We had respect for our brother's vision."

Ever since Columbus, "a honky who didn't know he was half a world off course," the Indian has fought for liberation. Means chided an educational system that praises Columbus and pictures the Indians as people in the way. That is the colonization of consciousness.

Comparing the racism in South Dakota to South Africa, Means pointed out that the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (The Howard Wheeler Act) served as an exact model for the "Bantu Development Act", the basis for the apartheid policy.

Although under Article Six of the Constitution Indian nations have a higher sovereign status than states, when Indians try to exercise their rights they are called militant savages. Drawing an analogy to the Vichy French, the puppet government of France under Nazi occupation, Means denounced most tribal governments as collaborators willing to sell out. "Welcome to Nazi America."

But why do whites concentrate their fears on the Indians instead of the other minorities? "It is a spiritual answer," says Means. "They are afraid of the unknown." But it also has a material side. Though there are more Chicanos in East L.A. than Indians in America, the Indians are more of a threat because they control a large amount of land and resources.

# 'The poor whites...'

continued on page 22



## The Mistrial of Susan Saxe

BOSTON (LNS)--After five days of deliberation, the jury in the Boston trial of Susan Saxe announced October 13 that they were deadlocked and could deliberate no further. The judge then declared a mistrial.

Susan Saxe was on trial for armed robbery and murder in connection with a bank robbery in Brighton, Massachusetts on September 23, 1970 in which a Boston policeman was killed. Under Massachusetts law, each participant in a felony can be held responsible for a killing that occurs in the course of it, even if the defendant did not pull the trigger or was not in the vicinity when the killing took place.

The state has to prove less than in a murder case, where the law requires that malice and forethought have to be proven for the first degree murder charge.

The hung jury verdict is a total victory neither side in the case, but certainly it is an embarrassment for assistant D.A. John Gaffney, the prosecution attorney, who had confidently predicted an "open and shut murder case."

Defense attorneys Nancy Gertner and Tom Shapiro expressed some disappointment at the decision and the prospect of a re-trial, saying that they had "wanted an acquittal" but regarded the verdict as "something of a victory."

### Innocent Until Proven Guilty?

In the months just prior to the trial, a survey was conducted of Suffolk County residents that residents, from whom Susan's jury was to be selected. It found that 91% of the people surveyed recognized the name Susan Saxe; 76% of those people felt she was "probably guilty."

Boston Police Commissioner Edmund McNamara first set the tone for public hysteria around Susan Saxe by commenting that a radical student movement was behind the robbery and other killings and crimes. The government's intention seemed obviously to label those involved as revolutionary cop-killers.

At the time of the robbery, Brandeis University in Boston became the site of a National Strike Information Center (N.S.I.C.) whose purpose was to coordinate, digest, and summarize nationwide student strike activities against the war in Vietnam. Activities continued through the summer, but long before fall it was obvious that the initial momentum had died. In the fall, most students elected to return to classes.

On September 23, 1970, the Brighton branch of the State Street Bank was robbed and Officer Shroeder was killed. Five persons were eventually charged in the crime: Robert Valeri and William Gilday of Northeastern University and Stanley

### I Argue My Case

Gentlemen of the Jury:  
I have had the time and opportunity to appear before you in the guise (disguise) of every woman: to you, sir, I was the dumb hand that wiped your table, to you, sir, a flimsy black skirt on legs, to you, some hard down-on-me woman who might (or might not) yet be downed again. To him, an ass, To him, a breast, a leg to him. To that one, just another working bitch. To each, another history, to each another (partial) lie.

We women are liars, you say.  
(It is written.)  
But you have made us so.  
We are too much caught up in cycles, you say.  
But your gods cannot prevent that.  
So we act out our cycles, one or many,  
in the rythm of what has to be (because we say so) our common destiny.  
And so, before you are taken in by one of our perfect circles, remember also that we are in perfect motion.  
And when you, (and you will,) run counter to the flow of revolution, the wheel of women will continue to turn, and grind you so fine.

Susan Saxe

Bond, Susan Saxe and Kathy Power of Brandeis University. The men, all ex-prisoners, were apprehended within three weeks, but Saxe and Power disappeared. Officer Shroeder had nine children and the press coverage of his death was sensationalistic.

Brandeis University became steeped in paranoia. FBI agents questioned students about what had been happening during the summer. Mysterious 30-year old freshmen registered late for classes and moved into the dormitories. The room of a student friend of Kathy Power was illegally searched, as was a faculty office.

Kathy Power and Susan Saxe were put on the FBI's Ten Most Wanted List. Power is still underground. Saxe was arrested in Philadelphia on March 27, 1975, bringing FBI harassment of the feminist and lesbian community there. She pled guilty on conspiracy charges for a Massachusetts robbery and break-in, receiving a stiff maximum 10 year sentence on the condition that she would never be prosecuted for refusing to inform on people she had known between 1970 and the time of her capture.

The sentence was for a bank robbery and break-in at the National Guard Armory in Newburyport, Mass. In the Armory robbery, Guard contingency plans for control of the civilian population during martial law were seized, but Saxe was never charged with the theft of those papers. "I think the government doesn't want to admit those papers existed," Saxe said.

In all, over 400 prospective jurors were called to the stand during the selection process. The judge established a precedent in this case by granting the defense twice the number of pre-emptory challenges (eliminating a prospective juror without giving a reason) as the prosecution. But the fairness of the process was still hampered by the Massachusetts rule by which the judge, rather than the attorneys, questions prospective jurors. The answers to these yes and no questions are generally not as revealing as questions asked by the attorneys themselves.

The government's case rests primarily on the testimony of two alleged co-conspirators of Saxe's, Valeri and Fleisher,

who say that Saxe was in the bank at the time of the robbery. Saxe has denied being anywhere in the area. Valeri received a very light sentence for his part in the robbery/murder and has since made four attempts to escape from prison without receiving any punishment.

Michael Fleisher, the state's other star witness, is currently working as a social worker. He waived the fifth amendment (as he did in Gilday's trial) and testified to participation in the robbery.

Fleisher has never been brought to trial. He admitted on the stand that he had made a deal with the government that he would not be prosecuted after Gilday's trial.

Other witnesses, a bank guard and bank customers, have used vague characteristics when identifying the woman who was in the bank. They say she was dressed in a purple or maybe a dark dress, was cool as a cucumber, and had "outstanding" lips. Has anyone seen a purple cucumber with lips? None of these later witnesses have been able to make a positive identification of Saxe from photographs.

### Saxe Active in Prison

Since she's been in jail for the Newburyport conviction, Saxe has consistently spoken out about the treatment and conditions of women prisoners. In a recent WBCN (Boston) interview she described being locked up in isolation in county jail overrun with mice; bright lights trained on her face all night; being constantly awakened so as to keep her off balance, groggy and incapacitated; and food druggings.

"I want to stress," she said, "that while some of these conditions were specifically for me, most were conditions which all the women were subjected to."

Saxe says that standing up for basic human rights (for instance insisting on sleep) earns prisoners the label of "troublemaker." But she quotes political prisoner Assata Shakur, "I'm more afraid of what will happen if I don't fight back than of what will happen to me if I do."

Saxe plans to continue political work inside prison and to continue writing poetry--"One of the best weapons I have."

compiled from

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## Worker Controlled Feminist Union in B.C.

The Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada (SORWUC) is a small independent union with a largely female membership, organizing the clerical and retail work force in West Coast Canada. SORWUC represents about 150 workers in a dozen small private and government offices in the Vancouver area. The union was started in 1972 by activists in the Working Women's Association, a group which helped organize boycotts, educational campaigns and picketings in support of women's labor struggles. The women found that after organizing into existing U.S.-based unions, they still had no control over contract negotiations or grievances. Business agents, who are generally themselves the bosses of secretaries, often accept the sexist argument that women shouldn't really be in the work force; that women are just working for "pin money" and so don't really need a living wage.

Organized as a grass roots-controlled union, the workers themselves take responsibility for negotiations, grievances, and the other business of the union. Fulltime paid officials are elected from among the members and must return to the job after one year in office. Opposition to a permanent full-time officialdom, combined with the insistence that mem-



bers of a bargaining unit take the responsibility for negotiating their own contracts is giving workers the confidence to deal more as equals with employers. Office procedures, communication, and organization of meetings are already common skills among women. From that basic knowledge it is not far to becoming a skilled negotiator with an adequate knowledge of contract language and labor law.

—compiled from *Open Road*

### Indian suit shakes Maine politics

The state of Maine is all but begging local Native Americans to drop their land claims.

Maine Gov. James B. Longley met with the governors of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indian nations Oct. 14, and asked them to drop their suit for \$300 million and the return of their ancestral lands, which cover some 60% of the state.

As a result of the suit, the state has been unable to sell over \$30 million in bonds for schools and hospitals. Should the Indians win their suit, the state would lose a large chunk of its tax revenues since Indian lands are tax-exempt. Without those taxes the bonds couldn't be paid off.

The suit, part of a growing attempt by Native Americans to recapture stolen lands, was never taken seriously by the state until recently. It charges that Indian lands sold in 1794 were taken illegally because the sale was not approved by the federal government.

According to a still-standing 1790 law, the Indian Nonintercourse Act, "Any title to Indian land obtained without federal approval is null and void."

The disputed land was later sold to conglomerates such as the International Paper and Power Company which dominates the state's political and economic life.

The Indians, whose land claims cover some 100 municipalities including the state's third largest city, Bangor, say they don't want to uproot families. They have offered to accept timberlands owned by the paper companies in exchange for land occupied by people. The 12 million acres the Indians claim is valued at about \$25 billion.

## Natives Sue for 1/2 of Maine

Thomas Tureen, the Indian attorney who filed the suit won an order from Federal District Judge Edward Gignoux that the Justice Dept. join with the Indians in their suit against Maine. The order also prevents the statute of limitations from running out while the suit is pending and sets Nov. 15 as the deadline for the government's decision on prosecuting the state. Last week, U.S. Attorney Peter Mills asked for additional time to study the case.

The U.S. government joined Maine in an unsuccessful lawsuit to have the state excluded from the effects of the act because Massachusetts, not Maine, originally bought the land in 1794. The lands became part of Maine when it separated from Massachusetts in 1820.

Last December, Tureen won an order from Federal District Court Judge Edward Gignoux that the Justice Dept. join with the Indians in their suit against Maine. The order also prevents the statute of limitations from running out while the suit is pending and sets Nov. 15 as the deadline for the government's decision on prosecuting the state. Last week, U.S. Attorney Peter Mills asked for additional time to study the case.

Maine State Attorney General Joseph Brennan, who says "I've got a responsibility to the rest of the citizens of Maine who aren't Indians," never listened to Indian complaints before the lawsuit. Now he says he has to take the Indians seriously because even though the suit "has no merit," it has great "economic impact."



## Chicano Activist Faces Deportation

L.A. - The racist and political repression of Mexican workers here is being highlighted by the current court battle of Jose Jacques Medina.

A Mexican labor organizer seeking asylum in the U.S., Medina is charged by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) with being an undocumented worker. INS is attempting to deport Medina to Mexico, where he will face certain prosecution on a number of political charges.

Medina came to the U.S. in 1973 and has since continued his political work as a member of the Center for Autonomous Social Action (CASA). A revolutionary lawyer in Mexico, Medina has also been

an instructor at the People's College of Law here.

After maintaining illegal surveillance of Medina for a year, the FBI arrested him without a warrant March 29. He was later released on \$5,000 bail, although bail generally ranges from \$500 to \$20,000 in deportation cases.

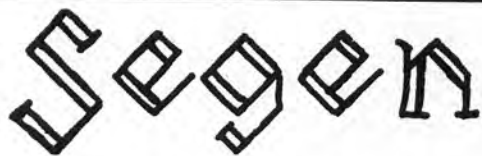
Medina has been continually denied the right to speak and to obtain free legal counsel throughout the course of the hearings which began last May. All defense motions for release of government information gathered through surveillance of Medina and other CASA members have been arbitrarily denied. His lawyers, who have volunteered their time,

have been repeatedly insulted by the judge.

Medina is fighting deportation on the grounds he would face jail and possible death if he is returned to Mexico. He has produced a variety of documents proving he is a wanted man in Mexico, but INS has so far not accepted Medina's defense.

"My defense," says Medina, "is based on the history of a people which continues to fight for its freedom, its dignity and happiness, those who raise the banners of proletarian democracy and incorporate into the demands of all workers."

by mike silverberg  
guardian bureau



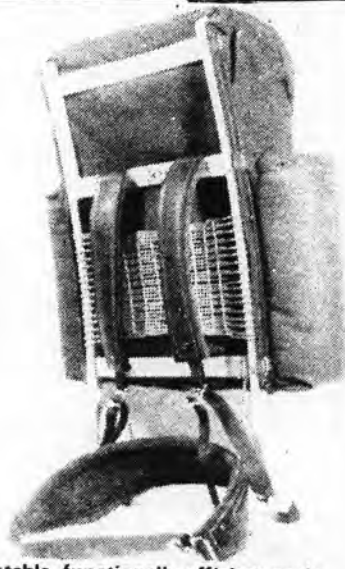
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The Transkei is the first of nine Bantustans or "homelands" earmarked by South Africa for independence. As such, it is the government's model of all that a "homeland" should be. Among other things, the ideal homeland should be totally dependent on the white South African economy, provide an essential pool of black migrant labor, help to quiet international criticism of apartheid, and create dissension and diversion within the black nationalist movement at home.

While South African propaganda attempts to portray the 13% of the land "reserved" for Africans as their natural tribal homelands, there is no historical or geographical basis to the borders of these territories.

There are no major cities in the Bantustans, no usable ports or harbors, no sizable railway network, no major industries and almost none of South Africa's mines and mineral wealth. What



LNS

## Transkei: S. Africa's Myth of Independence

mineral deposits are within the "homelands" are owned and controlled by whites. Agriculture is the main economic activity, but the land and harvests are poor and do not begin to compare to that produced on white farms.

On this rejected, uninhabitable land live some seven million Africans, according to the 1974 census. (Ten million more are reported as living in townships on the outskirts of "white areas," their comings and goings under strict passbook control. The homelands were over-populated and unable to support the existing population in the 1920's, and over the last 50 years, the situation has only worsened. The South African white population of 4.2 million, on the other hand, controls 87% of the country.

The "homelands" are not places that Africans choose to return to. An estimated two million people were forcibly removed from white areas to the Bantustans between 1960 and 1970, and there are plans for the removal of some four million more in the next few years. People are also continually moved around within the Bantustans, as "consolidation" programs tidy up borders between "white" and "black" areas.

Unable to survive on the land, Africans are then ripe to be the migratory labor that mines white South Africa's minerals, greases its factories, cleans its houses

and cares for its children. These laborers, often separated from their families on the homelands for months at a time, live in wretched, overcrowded barracks or squatter houses in the black townships, or near the mines and factories where they work.

South African government officials still play key roles in the administration of the "homeland" and are expected to continue to do so after "independence," reports William Minter in the October issue of Southern Africa magazine. A small army is being trained and commanded by white officers, sent by the central government. The legislative body, now with more South African-appointed representatives than elected ones is destined for a slight electoral edge in membership after independence. But there is doubt that this will affect policy at all.

"By defining African political existence in tribal terms and establishing political and administrative structures based in the Bantustans, the South African government has consciously promoted division within the African ranks, as separate Bantustans compete for land or government monies," says Minter.

It is no coincidence that significant steps in South Africa's Bantustan policy have followed internal upheaval in the country. Following African resistance in

the 1950's for instance, came the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959; Transkei "Self-Government" in 1963 followed international pressure after the Sharpeville Massacre and the banning of the African nationalist organizations. Similarly, the escalation of the southern African struggle in the mid-seventies has stimulated South Africa to accelerate Transkei "independence," and focus on the Bantustan leadership.

African opposition to the Bantustan aspect of apartheid "has been considerable," says the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, "at times even developing into armed resistance. Although this resistance has been crushed, worn down or overridden, it continues."

Popular Black uprising throughout South Africa this spring and summer occurred in the Bantustan areas as well as the black townships. One homeland Parliament building was burned down, student actions closed many Bantu universities and Chief Matanzima's car was burned.

To date, the homeland independence scheme hasn't done the international promo job it was designed to do and it is doubtful whether any western government, even the United States, will recognize the new "republic." But it is probable that the regime's initial emphasis will be on the powerful international economic in-

terests like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Economic community who might feel Bantustan independence legitimate enough a guise to provide needed loans and other monetary investments. The South African government is also luring business concerns to the homeland areas with advertisements of labor even cheaper than the rest of the country.

Ins

## Ellison Gets Life

Ella Ellison is the first woman in 20 years to be sentenced to natural life in Massachusetts. She is Black, the mother

of four, and she is innocent. Like many others in the country's prisons, poor people without influential friends are the overwhelming majority.

Ella Ellison is in prison in Framington, Mass. serving five natural life sentences without possibility of parole. She remains in prison even though the witness who identified her as the driver of a getaway car in an armed-robbery murder case has recanted the testimony. She remains in prison even though the witnesses identified her only after five months of harassment and plea bargaining—promise of lesser sentences. She remains in prison even though the District Attorney's criteria for rejecting certain Black jurors was racist and his appeals to the jury were racist including statements about "animals who give the race a bad name," and "going to the jungle" for witnesses (who were also Black). She remains in prison even though the trial was conducted in the atmosphere of hysteria surrounding the death of the second of two police brothers killed in five years. The emotion surrounding the case was so high before the trial that even though she was eligible she was not released on bail.

Widespread publicity and evidence of public support is necessary if Ella Ellison is to be free.

For further information contact Ella Ellison Support Committee, 1151 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass. 02138 (617) 491-1575.

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## Blacklisted Comedy

All of a sudden the anti-left hysteria of the 1950s, AKA McCarthyism, has become a marketable property. Not on the scale of the shark craze, or sado-masochistic pornography, but in many respects similar to both. The other night on TV I watched Edward R. Murrow deliver what was supposed to be a memorable attack against IT. Narrator Burgess Meredith, who also does United Air Line commercials, failed to mention that this courageous stance came at a time when Sen. Joe McCarthy's influence was on the wane. On the same show Hubert Humphrey spoke about what a great guy Morrow was. But if you'd asked Hubert at the time he would've said that he despised "the Communists" just as much as Joe McCarthy, maybe even more. Hubert's quarrel, and Morrow's, was with McCarthy's methods, not his aims.

Happily, not all of the shows currently capitalizing on McCarthyism are as bad as that strained tribute to Murrow, the patron saint of broadcast journalism (before whom Walter Cronkite and David Brinkley genuflect nightly). One film now making the rounds is actually worse; more on that later. First, there's "The Front," a new film that makes use of the talents of half-a-dozen people who were blacklisted by Hollywood in the '50s.

"The Front" gives us a clear idea of what it was like in those days. Writers and performers and technicians who'd been involved in the radical ferment of the 1930's - who'd marched in May Day parades, or signed petitions for Loyalist Spain, or even just attended a Paul Robeson concert - found themselves stigmatized. Out of work and unemployable. Others who wanted to keep their jobs were invited to spy and fink on their former friends. High muck-amucks in the Entertainment industry grovelled before red-hunting Congressional committees and "patriotic" sponsors. Americanism was on the march, and the thrust of that crusade was to purge the industry and the nation - of "impure" and "subversive" elements.

So far it doesn't sound much like a Woody Allen movie, does it? Yet Woody plays a role in it that is cunningly suited to his comic talents. He is a front-man for several black-listed left-wing writers. He puts his name on their scripts, sells the scripts to television, takes 10% off the top and passes on the rest to the real authors. The joke is on the network, which has been striving with ass-licking intensity to "purify" itself of radicals. It is also a Woody Allen kind of joke, because we know that Howard Prince, "the writer," is really a part-time cashier and bookmaker (the usual Woody Allen *schlemiel*) whose efforts to pass himself off as a writer are truly hilarious. For example, in one studio scene his producer and editor are arguing over what

part of "his" script to cut. They ask him for his view and he fumbles and mumbles along the lines of "Well, it all depends... we're dealing with a lot of facets here ... it's hard to say." When pressed to be more specific, he points to the editor to indicate agreement with her. In this scene he gets off the hook; they give him till the next morning to come up with the changes. But in a later scene he is roped into making changes at the studio and gets caught frantically phoning one of his writer friends, which leads him to the equally desperate and hilarious pretense of being "in command." It makes for vintage Woody Allen.

His style of humor is integrated with the heavy unfunny subject matter in other ingenious ways as well. His editor falls in love with him because of the great "sensitivity to women" in the scripts that bear his name. Toward the end, when he fesses up to her that he never wrote those scripts, she flips out. But he wins back her love and respect by taking a stand against the human sharks of the House Un-American Activities Committee. It happens like this: blacklisted comedian Hecky Brown (Zero Mostel) is promised work if he'll spy on Howard Prince. Hecky digs up a notebook listing the three leftist writers Prince is fronting for. Prince is then subpoenaed to appear before a special subcommittee of HUAC, meeting in New York. But the network works out a deal with HUAC in which Prince will be cleared of "suspicion" in exchange for being a "friendly witness." i.e., someone who bows before the Committee, thus legitimizing its authority and purpose further in the eyes of the public. But Howard Prince, *schlemiel*, has as "the front" seen a few things that shake him out of his apolitical torpor. The suicide of Hecky Brown (the best scene in the film) followed by a funeral in which an FBI agent takes photos of the mourners is the capper. At his appearance before the HUAC pack Prince first tries evasion and obfuscation and then-- "nailed" by the interrogating counsel --gets up and tells the authorities to go fuck themselves.

It's a wish-fulfillment ending, and director Martin Ritt ("The Spy Who Came in from the Cold") --who was himself a blacklist victim--knows it. Opening and closing credits carry the voice of Sinatra singing "Fairy Tales Can Come True." At the very end, though, before the screen goes blank you hear the music that accompanied the suicide scene. I think Ritt and screenwriter Walter Bernstein can be forgiven their one trespass against realism, expressing as it does their enormous desire to lay to rest the nightmare of McCarthyism in their lives. The fact that other people experience this



Zero Mostel and Woody Allen: Billed as Woody's first serious role. It isn't

nightmare today in new forms is no fault of theirs. "The Front" is a proud achievement, both as an historical statement and as a film. It takes a lot of skill to build a piece of social criticism around a Woody Allen character, and they've done it. They also get terrific performances out of Andrea Marcovicci as the editor, Herschel Bernardi as producer Phil Sussman (read: David Susskind), Michael Murphy as a writer, and Zero Mostel as Hecky. Remak Ramsey is also memorable as cold-blooded yet fanatical Francis Hennessey, "adviser on Americanism" to the industry.

"The Front," unsurprisingly, has been getting slaughtered at the box office, maybe because the publicity campaign does *not* try to palm it off as a Woody Allen comedy. I suggest you see it soon before it gets consigned to the Saturday Midnight circuit. In Seattle it's playing at the King and Aurora Theaters, among others; in Vancouver, B.C. it's at the Odeum.

A second film that touches on McCarthyism, far more superficially, is "Marathon Man." Here the title character is a graduate student in history whose scholar-father had his career ruined by the purge of the universities in this same period. The son is writing a thesis on tyranny in America, and he plans to include a chapter on McCarthyism. The idea behind the film--and the novel--is very simple and trite: ivory-tower academic finds out for himself what tyranny is really like.

A very cute idea, as I'm sure you can see, sure to sit well with all the dumb slobs who like a false stereotype of student life. These same steel-brained viewers--among whom can be counted numerous critics--are sure to have hokey tastes when it comes to tyranny as well. Not wanting to disappoint, the film--faithfully following William Goldman's bestselling novel--serves up a baroque clutch of assassins with Fu-Manchu mustaches ingratiating or voluptuous double-crossers, and fiendish Nazis from the pampas who practice dental torture. The smuggling of diamonds fits in there too, along with stopwatches, fathers, History,

and Tyranny, although the relation of each part to the whole is--like a pretender's claim--at least as murky as the relationships between the various human puppets. (It would be an act of blind generosity to call them characters). Settings are also a feature, as the hard-hitting gore zips torridly from the glittering Opera House in Paris to the misty banks of the Amazon to the streets of New York--which, as everyone must know by now, are MEAN.

The truly odd thing about this wormy excrement is that it was directed by a very fine director, John Schlesinger, who has made such films as "Darling," "Midnight Cowboy," and "The Day of the Locust." To compound the irony, the film features such top-notch actors as Dustin Hoffman, Laurence Olivier, and William Devane. But try as they might, these mighty talents can only sink deeper and deeper into the mire--a lucrative cess-pool of the sort set up at the end of "The Magic Christian," only with no bottom to its greedy banality.

I used to be a graduate student in history, and I could see right away that William Goldman knows nothing about graduate students or about history. His sole function as a novelist is to provide ESCAPE through ENTERTAINMENT. A bliss pill for the American public--fast-acting and guaranteed to chase all your troubles away. A Gerald Ford Commercial. I learned about tyranny in America when political leaders used Big Lie techniques to conceal genocide in Asia and then turned the same techniques, along with riot police and informers and grand juries, against those of us here at home who dared to question their killings and lies. I recall no Nazis from Argentina, no smuggled diamonds, no daredevil heroics with snub-nosed revolvers. Strangely enough, I can't recall anything that would support the notion that The Good Guys Always Win Out In The End.

I do remember some of my fellow-radicals from those university days. We all wanted to be teachers, but none of us is teaching. The campuses are quiet. Nostalgic sitcoms and cop-shows ride the airwaves. McCarthyism has undergone reform: most people can't see it now.

-burns raushenbush



# Grey Gardens - life among the ruins

"It's very difficult to keep a line between past and present," says Little Edie Beale near the beginning of this documentary. Little Edie and her mother, Edith Bouvier Beale made the newspapers a few years ago when county health officials threatened to evict them from their twenty-eight room mansion in East Hampton, Long Island. What made the Beales' squalid living conditions so sensational was their former social position and especially their relationship to Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onassis.

Jackie eventually paid for the necessary repairs on the house of her eccentric first cousin and aunt to forestall more publicity, but the estate remains dilapidated and almost overgrown by trees and bushes. Raccoons (which Edie feeds with loaves of WonderBread) have chewed a large hole in the attic, dust cakes the sills, and tattered momentos line the walls. The two women live primarily in a room with twin beds piled with papers, records, cats and bits of food.

How to describe these women? It is summer and their shoulders and legs are often bare. Flesh droops in every frame. Women of 79 and 56 are not commonly supposed to accept their bodies, much less flaunt them, but neither mother nor daughter is embarrassed at being filmed in swimsuit or strapless dress. Balding Edie wears elegant turbans made of towels and brooches clipped to the folds, while her mother becomes coquettish when she puts on a hat. One could say that the Beales aren't self-conscious; one could also say that they're supremely aware of their effect. They are both performers who know the value of a scene.

"I liked singing better than anything I've ever done," says Mrs. Beale and warbles "Tea for Two," while the camera focuses on her exquisite youthful portrait in a corner of the room. And Edie asserts that she only cares about three things: the Catholic Church, swimming, and dancing. She grows bemused. "I always chose what

he wanted me to," she says of her father's decision that she attend Farmington College. The camera close-ups photographs of her as a young girl, tall, slender, and poised, modeling a bathing suit. But the young girl didn't want to get married, though she dated Kennedys and Gettys. She wanted to be a dancer.

What stopped her? "You could have had the best lessons," says Mrs. Beale reprovingly. Edie keeps shaking her head. "There was only nightclub work...my father was alive...I never had a chance...my mother wasn't well..." When she was thirty, her mother called her back from New York. "I thought it was time you came back," Mrs. Beale nods complacently. Still, Edie hasn't quite forsaken her dreams. Dressed in red, with a matching towel-turban, she struts and marches to a military tune, swinging her arms and turning wildly, beautiful with her face flushed and her eyes lit up. On another occasion the camera catches her swimming. She is at home in the water and her strokes are strong and purposeful.

While her mother's fantasy is that she had a lovely marriage ("I had my cake, loved it, masticated and chewed it") in spite of the fact that her husband left her, Edie dreams of finding a man to organize her life. She reads aloud from an astrology book the qualities of the Libra man, whose hallmark is order. Yet one senses that neither she nor her mother could accept another's order imposed on their seemingly chaotic life. "I don't have a clock, I never know what time it is," complains Edie. Or is she boasting? There is something grotesquely attractive about these women, so near through birth and money to the seats of power, who live their own rhythms, curling up on beds and eating out of cans like the cats who surround them.

"You don't see me as I see myself," Edie confides to the filmmakers. "I see myself as a young girl." She laughs. "And I'm Mother's Little Daughter." This is one thing that makes the film so fascinating.



Little Edie and Big Edie in Grey Gardens

The absence of self-pity which exists alongside an obsession with the melodrama of the past. At one point mother and daughter argue about what song to play. Mrs. Beale demands that Edie take the record off. "Why? Because I'm your mother, remember me?" As if Edie or any of the audience could ever forget the fact. Physical resemblance is great (and they both look uncannily like Jackie sometimes), but even more alike are the gestures, the intonations, the values that the women share. They are a parody of upper-class manners at the same time that they give a remarkably good picture of the balance of power between a mother and a daughter. The women have hurt each other and have held each other back, but they have nourished their inner lives in a way that certainly wouldn't have been possible in a male-dominated environment.

Which brings us to the question -- were the Beales exploited by the two men who made this documentary, the Maysles

brothers? "David! Al! Where have you been all my life?" exclaims Edie rapturously. The effect is one of collaboration for the most part. One even sometimes suspects that the Beales hired the filmmakers for their own purposes. It is also true that the Maysles list two women as editors and one as associate producer. Nevertheless, the documentary form leaves one open to doubt and a faint sadness. The Beales have seen their filthy, cobwebbed home, the haunting photographs of the past, all the details of their subtle and intimate relationship exposed on the screen, and their lives will never be the same again. They have the fame they both longed for, the Maysles have made them stars. But I wonder if they sometimes wish, as I do, that they were famous because of what they had accomplished, not because of what they hadn't.

At the Moore Egyptian Theatre, Seattle

—barbara wilson

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**NOVEMBER**

B- Bellingham  
S- Seattle

**8 MONDAY**

B- Radio KUGS, 89.3, Womansound, 4-5 p.m.  
B- Mondays, 6:30 p.m., and Wednesdays, 9:30 and 10:30 a.m.--stories, songs, games and creative dramatics and puppets. For 3-5 year-olds. Bellingham Public Library. Register in advance, 676-6864.

**9 TUESDAY**

B- Activities for 3-5 year olds (see Monday, 8) at Fairhaven Public Library, 6:30 p.m., call 676-6877.  
B- Daniel Ellsberg, speaking on Vietnam and Watergate: Secret Links and Unlearned Lessons. Arntzen Auditorium, WWSC, 7:30 p.m.  
S- Blues film, including Doc Watson, Furry



Lewis, and Manse Lipscomb. Seattle Folk Society, 5257 Univ. Way N.E.

B- Academy Award-winning documentary film, "Hearts and Minds", will be shown, 3 p.m. and 4:30 p.m., at WWSC L-3. Free.

**10 WEDNESDAY**

S- Assoc. Students UW Women's Commission Orientation for women students. Information/fair with all women's organizations on and off campus. 11:30-3:30, Room 200 A,B, and C of UW Hub. At 7:30 p.m. Cultural presentation of dance and music. Hub Aud. Info call 543-1817.  
B- Film: "The Third Man", Fairhaven Aud., 6:30 and 9 and 11. 50¢.

B- Daniel Ellsberg speaking: V.U. Lounge WWSC 2:30 p.m.

**11 THURSDAY**

S- Carl Bernstein, co-author of "All the President's Men," to speak. 7th Avenue Theater. Call theater for time and price.  
B- "Unconventional Occupations." Mikell Delaney speaking in a N.O.W. forum series, 7:30-9 p.m., YWCA. Call 734-4820.

S- Seattle Film Society presents two examples of the "German New Wave." Win Wenders, "Alice in the Cities," 130 Kane Hall, UW, 8 p.m., \$2.50, \$2.00 students. Another film next Thursday.

B- Two-day Advocacy Training Workshop by the WASH. office on Aging and the Elderly Citizens Coalition to develop understanding of political and legislative processes that effect programs for older people. Leopold Hotel, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., both Thursday and Friday. To preregister, call 733-4030. Travel expenses reimbursed.

B- Film, "Just Before Nightfall," 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m., \$1, WWSC, room L-4.

**12 FRIDAY**

S- Betty Kaplowitz and Ferron, at Women's Coffee Coven. Betty is a San Francisco performer returning to Coven for the third time by popular request--exuberant style and warm wit. Ferron is a perceptive, sardonic lesbian/feminist singer from Vancouver, B.C., who received acclaim when she performed at Coven and the Century Tavern in August. Russian Hall, 704 19th E. 8:30 p.m. \$2 One week notice for childcare 324-2818.

S- Celebrate Angolan Independence. Guest speaker Loide Santos, sent as a representative by the MPLA. Music and dance, with the Ogandes Drum and Dance Ensemble. Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 19th and Madison, Donation \$2.

**13 SATURDAY**

S- "Emily Likes the TV"--a dance theatre piece written and directed by Christopher Knowles and Cindy Lubar. and/or, 1525 10th Ave. 8:30 p.m. \$2 reservations, 324-5880.

S- "Toad of Toadhall", children's play from "Wind in the Willows". 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Picolly Theatre, Seattle Center. Also November 20, 27, and at 1:30 and 3 p.m. on November 14, 21, 28.

S- Women's Coffee Coven Audition. 12-3 p.m. Piano available. Women performers and back-up musicians, actors, dancers, comedians, or whatever, all welcome. Russian Hall, 704 19th E.

S- "The Cow" (1971)--a full-length Iranian film by Mehrjui about a simple farmer, his struggle to scratch out a meagre existence, and the devastating effect the loss of his valuable cow has. It combines both primitive and modern aspects in Eastern life. (This film we have heard is good, but suspect it gener-

ally ignores the more contemporary political situation in Iran-NWP) 8 p.m. St. Mark's Cathedral. 1229 - 10th Ave. E., 329-3119.

B- Jane Voss Concert and Workshop-Fairhaven Women's Center. 1:00 p.m. Free.

**14 SUNDAY**

S- "Emily Likes the TV". See Saturday.  
B- Films: "Menses" and "We're Alive". Benefit for Blackwell Women's Health Resource Center. Two good, new women's films. See ad for details. 4:00 p.m. at The Picture Show, 1209 11th. \$1.

S- Jane Voss Concert. Songs of the Carter family, Jimmie Rodgers, and herself. Seattle Folklore Society. 5257 Univ. Way NE. \$1.75. under 18/over 65 75¢.

B- Film: "Robin and Marion". Music auditorium, WWSC.

S- PASSAGE BENEFIT --Century Tavern, 8:00 p.m., music by Sawaba. (Afro-Latin). \$1.50 in advance, \$2 at the door.

**15 MONDAY**

B- Films: "Menses" and "We're Alive" at Fairhaven Aud. WWSC. 8:00 p.m. \$1 (See Sunday 14 and ad.)

B- Radio KUGS, 89.3, Womansound, 4-5 pm

S- Irwin Silber, editor of the "Guardian" will speak on China's foreign policy. U.W. Hub, room to be posted. \$1.

S- Morning Munch at Morningtown. 11:30-1 p.m. Eat to benefit the Women Artists Group and rap about putting out a new publication, "The Tale that Wagged the Dog". 4110 Roosevelt Way N.E.

**16 TUESDAY**

S- "Video Installations" and exhibit at and/or, 1025 10th Ave., through Sun. 21.

B- Women's Center WWSC presents: "Non-traditional Workshops for Women in Leadership, Management, Manual Labor". V.U. Room 224, 1-3 p.m.

S- United Workers Union - Independent will hold its November membership meeting. 5:30 p.m. at Ethnic Cultural Center, 3931 Brooklyn Ave. N.E. Childcare provided and non-members welcomed.

**BLACKWELL  
♀'s HEALTH  
RESOURCE CENTER  
BENEFIT FILMS  
\$1 at the door**

**WE'RE ALIVE.** From a video workshop taught by filmmakers from UCLA to inmates of the California Institution for women, came a powerful video tape by the women and for the filmmakers, a whole new awareness of the prison, the prisoners and why they are there. The video tapes were transferred to 16mm film and spliced together with color footage to make a moving visual story.

**MENSES** is my personal reaction to the Walt Disney type of so-called educational films shown to pre-pubescent girls in the closed-off walls of a hushed and secret auditorium. In those films it was lace and daisies and muted whispers. . . to say it was secret and precious and distinguishing. The lie! The lie of the screen. The lie of Modess, Inc. propaganda

**NOV.14** Sunday, 4 pm THE PICTURE SHOW 1209 11th In old Fairhaven  
**NOV.15** Monday, 8 pm Fairhaven college auditorium Sponsored by womanspace



## 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 p.m. when the new issue arrives from the printer. Help get the paper out to our subscribers. It's fun! 1000 Harris, second floor. The alternate Mondays at 3 is our collective editorial meeting.  
 (B) City Council meets on first and third Mondays (except 5-Monday months, then it's second and fourth), City Hall, 8 p.m.  
 (B) Whatcom County Commissioners each Monday and Thursday, 8:30 am til 4:30 pm, County Courthouse.  
 (B) NOW meets fourth Monday of the month, YWCA  
 (S) Seattle City Council, weekly at 2 pm, 1101 Municipal Bldg. (live on KRAB, 107.7 FM)  
 (S) Weekly NWP staff meetings, open to the public, 7:30 p.m., call 329-1695 for location.

### TUESDAYS

(S) Lesbian Health Collective, 7 p.m., Fremont Women's Clinic  
 (B) Third Tuesday of the month, Whatcom County Planning Commission, courthouse

### WEDNESDAYS

(B) NWP meetings, 3 p.m., 1000 Harris.  
 (B) 2nd Wednesday of the month, Mt. Baker Beekeeper Assoc. meets 7:30 p.m. in the public library.  
 (S) Children's Circle, co-op daycare located above the Phinney Street food co-op. Call 632-8095 for info.  
 (B) Food Co-op weekly meeting at noon at the store, 1000 Harris, everyone welcome.  
 (B) City Land Use Commission, 3rd Wed. of the month, 8 pm, City Hall.

### THURSDAYS

(S) Radical Women meeting, weekly 7:30 pm, 3815 5th Ave. N.E.  
 (B) Free dental clinic, 6-9 p.m., B'ham Technical School, 3028 Lindbergh Ave.  
 (B) County commissioners - see Monday.

### FRIDAYS

(B) Table tennis, 6-11 p.m., 8 tables at Bloedel Donovan Park's gym (Lake Whatcom), free for first-nighters.

## 17 WEDNESDAY

S- Rare "Shinto Arts" Exhibit opens at Seattle Art Museum, Volunteer Park. Practices and expressions of Shinto art are an extension of the physical beauty of the islands of Japan and a reverence for it. Through January.

B- KVOS-TV. Every Wed. morning 6:30 a.m. is Environmental News by Huxley students.

B- "The Blue Flame Syncopators"--1920's blues and ragtime put on by Whatcom Co. Home made Music Society. Plus Larry Hanks nationally known traditional folk singer. 7:30 at the Roeder Home, 2600 Sunset Dr. \$1.50.

S- PASSAGE GENERAL MEETING- 7:30 p.m. St. Joseph's Social Hall, E. Aloha off 19th E. (Capitol Hill take 13 and 10 trolleys). For info call 329-1685.

## 18 THURSDAY

B- "Non-sexist Alternatives for Men". YWCA Forum Series-Open Discussion. 7:30-9 p.m., 1026 N. Forest, 734-4820.

B- Children's Films. 3-5's. 10 a.m. at the B'ham Public Library. Info 676-6864.

S- Film: "The Bitter Tears of Petra Von Kant" by Rainier Werner Fassbinder (See Thurs. 11) 130 Kane Hall, 8 p.m., \$2.50, \$2 students.

B- Andy Warhol's "Dracula", WWSC, L-4, 6:30, 9 p.m. \$1.

## 19 FRIDAY

S- Opening of Andy Warhol Portraits Exhibit at Modern Art Pavilion. Show includes portraits of such notables as Mick Jagger, Elvis, Chairman Mao, Jimmy Carter, and Russell Means. 447-4710. Through January.

S- Andy Warhol Film Fest. 6-12 p.m. Kane Hall, Room 120, UW to be continued Nov. 21

S- Cassa Culver in concert with Susan Abod. Cassa is a talented feminist musician who appeared at the Third National Women's Music Festival and soon to release an album on Olivia Records. 8 p.m. Russian Hall, 704 19th E. \$3. One week notice for childcare 324-2818.

## 20 SATURDAY

S- Film: "Union Maids", recently released, about three remarkable women union organizers in the 1930's, will be shown at a benefit for the Coalition for Protective Labor Legislation. It highlights some early activity of the CIO, the first sit-down strike, and the Chicago stockyards organizing drive. 7 p.m. Snohomish Co. Labor Temple, 2812 Lombard Ave. \$3. 543-6613 or 632-7468.

## 21 SUNDAY

S- Andy Warhol Film Fest, 3-12 p.m., Kane Hall, UW.

B- Film: "Three Days of the Condor", Music Aud., WWSC, 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. \$1.

## B'HAM MUSIC

### Pete's

Wed 10 - Last Chance - jazz  
 Fri & Sat 12, 13 - Chain Reaction - 7 piece funk soul  
 Wed 17 - Twin Howler Trio - jazz

### Moma Sunday's

Fridays 8:00 p.m.  
 Nov 12 - Jane Voss and The Blue Flame Syncopators, with Molly Mason, Suzie Rothfield, Eric Thompson, Hoyle Osborn - high quality old jazz, blues, folk and swing  
 Nov 19 - Larry Hanks and Cliff Perry - fine folk

### Hacienda

Nov 8 - 13 - Solitaire- music like the LA Express, dance and boogie  
 Nov 17 - 22 - Blue Flame Syncopators - blues, ragtime, swing  
 Nov 26 - 27 - Morca Flaminco Dance Ensemble Cover \$1.50. No cover on Wed., Mon and Tues \$1.

### The Fairhaven

Nov 10 - Blue Flame Syncopators

### Fast Eddie's

Nov 8 - 12 (lunchtime 12-2) Kim Powers, harpsicord  
 Thursday nights - open mike  
 Monday nights - poetry readings  
 Nov 17 - Fast Eddie's Anniversary Party - Gypsy Gyppos, no cover.

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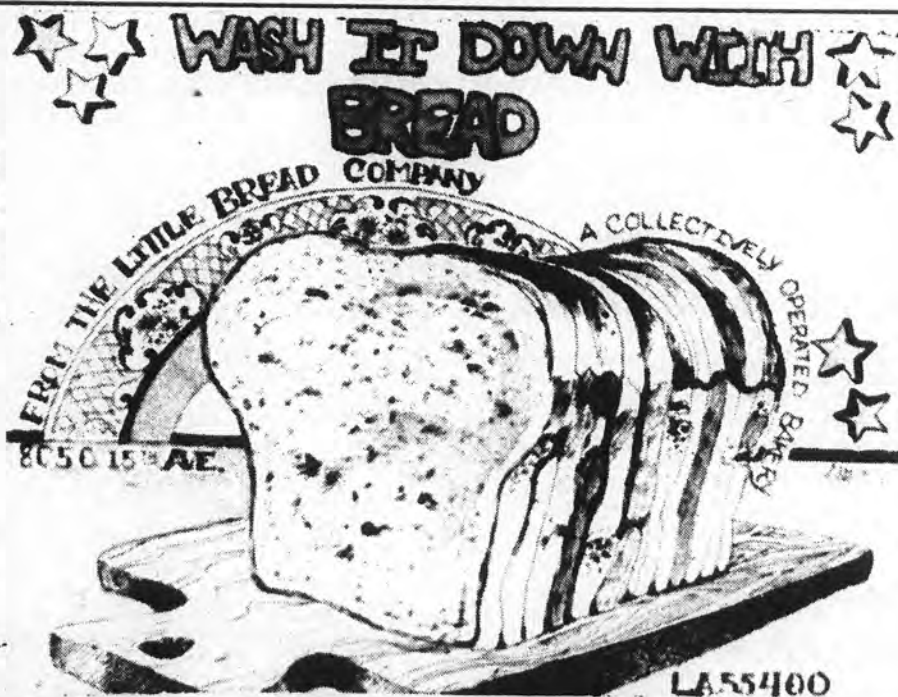
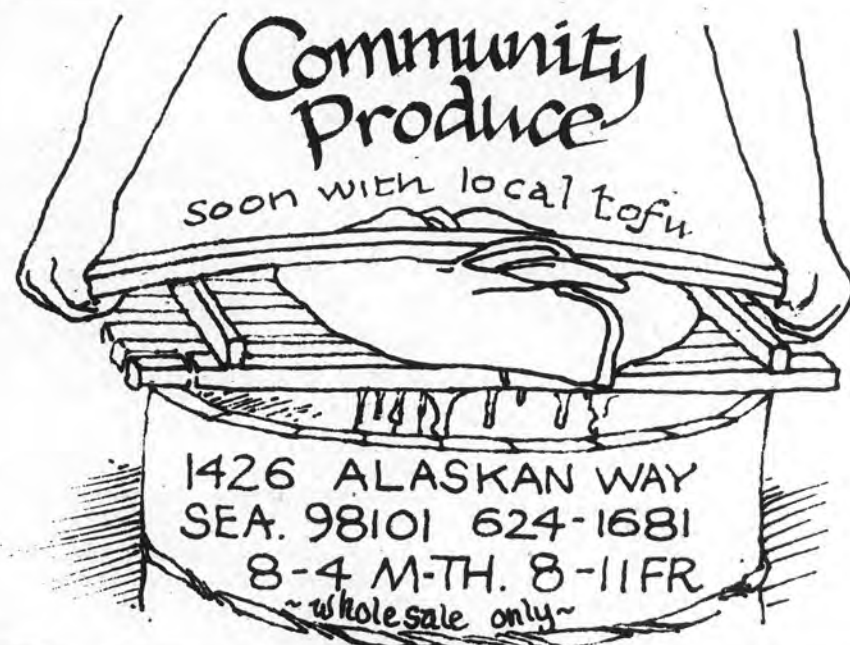
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# AIM

Continued from page 14



"We don't want Cleveland Back."

The Indians weren't granted their full civil rights until Means' case against Dennis Wilson, former head of the Pine Ridge Reservation, went to the Supreme Court in 1974. Means spared the audience the statistics of the Indians' immiseration because "In two days you'll forget." Means told of a history professor at MIT writing on colonialism around the world using the Pine Ridge Reservation as the chief example of "successful colonialism."

The degradation of the environment illustrates the difference in the Indian and White view of life. When Means told a gnarled and calloused elder that a river in Cleveland caught on fire, the old man just shook his head and muttered, "The poor whites. Imagine, this old man pitying his oppressor." The respect Indians have for nature, the great mystery, Means found expressed in a story his grandmother told him.

### WHY THE LEAVES TURN COLOR

*The great mystery was making the Universe. The great mystery made mother earth, made the two legged creatures and made all living things, made trees. But when the great mystery saw mother earth shivering from the cold in winter, it asked the trees to shed their leaves to blanket mother earth. "Trees, feed your mother." But the trees thought about it and got angry. Wait a minute, why are we the only one who have to sacrifice. The great mystery thought about and conceded the point. "To compensate, I will make you the most beautiful things in all creation." And that is why leaves turn color in the fall.*

And that is the story Mean's grandmother told him before he was six years old.

Believing that the Native People of the Western Hemisphere have much to offer the human family, Means pointed out that they are the only race excluded from

the U.N. "But we are the most beautiful people in the Western Hemisphere." Means added, "We do not rape our mother earth."

Clyde Bellecourt of the Chippewa Nation stated, "We are the landlords of this country and the rent is overdue and it is the first of the month and we have come to collect." But activist Indians have never disturbed the cities. The disruption have always occurred "only in our country, the wasted hinterlands."

The same white colonial attitudes shown in the treatment of Native Americans are shown by Kissinger going over to South Africa to arrange "an orderly transfer of power" in Zimbabwe. He just assumes the Black people will go along when the white folks agree. But the Africans don't see it that way. They are through making concessions. "The people on the front lines," Means says, "will take power militarily."

Concluding his discussion of the Indian situation, Means stated, "We understand revolution. Everything that is sacred and holy is round. But we are not asinine enough to believe that we can take on the U.S. We don't want Cleveland back." What AIM presently seeks are the existing rights guaranteed by the constitution. AIM seeks self-determination for Native Americans. Means quoted Chief Seattle to end his talk with a reference to America's decline as well as the Indians'

"Tribe follows tribe, and nation follows nation, like the waves of the sea. It is the order of nature, and regret is useless. Your time of decay may be distant but it will surely come, for even the White Man whose God walked and talked with him as friend with friend, can not be exempt from the common destiny. We may be brothers after all. We will see."

david henderson

## Whitnack, Grand Juries, & Jail

continued from page 10

lieve absolutely like that bombing of a grocery store with people in it is one quivocably bad—we help to counter the anti-thought impetus that surrounds us. Anyway, if Michelle is forced to take a position towards the GJB other than the one she actually holds, then the right to free association and freedom of speech is aborted, even more drastically than by being sent before a Grand Jury.

### Contemptuous

The last day that Michelle appeared in response to her subpoena, she was taken before Federal Judge Linberg for what was supposed to have been a preliminary hearing. Judge Linberg, according to accounts of people there and the Seattle papers, told the courtroom that he had seen enough of these cases and he was holding her in contempt then and there. Her lawyer, John Zeigler, quickly rose and said, "Your Honor, I think we've forgotten the matter of the contempt hearing." Judge Linberg ignored this fact in a rather astounding fashion and repeated his order that she be taken to jail.

Laurie, sitting in the courtroom at that moment, jumped out of her seat and said, "We've got to show some resistance to this," and was set upon by U.S. Marshals, pulled into a courthouse elevator, along with Michelle, where they were both beaten up. After a trip to the hospital, and with her arm in a sling, Laurie was taken to jail, charged with assault on a federal officer (which carries a three-year prison term, and for which she was convicted November 5) and released on recognizance.

After that I went to Seattle to visit, wanting to meet Michelle, find out what had taken place there in more detail, and thinking that it might be the last time that I'm with Laurie out "in the free

**"Jails, on the other hand, are not usually institutions at all, so there is no game plan because there is no game or goal... Jailers are obligated to feed you and keep you in relative repair because their job is to eventually deliver you over to other of the criminal justice system that deal more explicitly with your head. And that is all."**

world," as it is called, for a couple of years.

Since that time Michelle has been agitating against the completely inadequate health care provided there and has subsequently been shipped out to the Tacoma jail, an even smaller, dirtier, and more horrendous place than the Seattle "Public Safety" Building.

### Carrot sticks

Most people are not aware of the difference between jails and prisons, but some of them are large and raise the issue of another insidious aspect of the "civil contempt" charge. Prisons are built to hold people who are serving sentences longer than three months. They are designed to slowly grate away at a person's sense of identity, control, and self-respect. Prisons accomplish this through the elaborate carrot and stick game plan that is established in the institution. First they make people utterly dependant on the prison; then they make them hate themselves and teach them to hate each other. The applied psychology of corrections work is more individualistic and anti-social than Adam Smith's "Unseen hand." The only thing that is left to turn to is the system itself.

Jails, on the other hand, are not usually institutions at all, so there is no game plan because there is no game or goal.

There is no nothing, and if a person has to try and live in one for very long, that is precisely the problem. Jailers are obligated to feed you and keep you in relative repair because their job is to eventually deliver you over to other parts of the criminal justice system that deal more explicitly with your head. And that is all. It is a very strange mental experience to try and exist in a closet for very long.

Michelle's lawyer will try to have her transferred to a state or federal prison to wait through the next 14 months. Probably the judge will keep her right where she is. Contempt prisoners, who are neither charged, convicted, or serving sentences (technically) do not have the right to demand that they pull their time in a prison as opposed to a county jail. People who take action around Michelle's case should not neglect the particular situation in which she is being held. It can be used to illustrate the extent to which she has been targeted and help expose the facts about small jails, as prisoners and prison support groups all over the country the country have been trying to do.

Sometimes people express the opinion that the movement cannot afford to get bogged down in defense work, that it drains too much money and energy, and most of all drains too much spirit away. I don't believe that. In the first place, it is not as though we have a choice: we did not lock up Michelle, we did not attack Attica, we did not charge Susan and Assata with murder. But Beyond that, to feel that way is to forget that the very clearest, most significant weapons about the government's unwillingness to apply the judicial principles it advocates are those it teaches us itself. Of course, radical change only happens if some people are willing to try to articulate alternate perspectives on justice itself. That is what I think defense work is.

jill raymond

## Walla Walla

continued from page 13

unless there is a clear and present danger of serious disruption, and that the coercive practice circumventing the W.A.C.s through the use of contracts be abolished.

We also suggest that the victims of these illegal practices be released from the Intensive Security Unit, including those who participated in the '74 uprising.

Power concedes nothing, without demand. Our demand cannot be felt without your support. We ask folks to attend Mark's Habeas hearing late this month. We ask folks to initiate a letter-writing campaign to Bradley, and to organize a petition drive to the governor. Lastly, we ask you to correspond with us so we can learn who each other is.

love and struggle,  
the walla walla brothers  
9/13/76

## Left Bank Book Collective

CHINA: THE QUALITY OF LIFE  
BURCHETT & ALLEY

WOMAN ON THE EDGE OF TIME  
by MARGE PIERCY

WOMAN HATING by ANDREA DWORKIN

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POETRY ANTHOLOGY

CRAZY SALAD  
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(B) Bellingham  
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John (Jack) Rudman 87111-132  
Box 1000  
Steilacoom, Wash., 98388

Chris G. Galloway  
PO Drawer 1072  
Mail No. 654  
Arcadia, Fla. 33821

Royal Hilesheiw  
PO Drawer 1072  
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Arcadia, Fla. 33821.

Ronald C. Cole No. 101210, P.O. Box 316,  
Fort Madison, Iowa 52627

Carl Harris No. 145-104, P.O. Box 787,  
AKA Pete Germany, Lucasville, Ohio 45648

Terry Roberts No. 239930, P.O. Box 520,  
Walla Walla, Washington 99362

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Sun Maid Boycott is over.

Irwin Silber, Editor of the Guardian, will speak on China's foreign policy. Nov 15, UW HUB; room will be posted. \$1 admission. (S)

Men with radical thoughts and/or activities with childcare: contact Fred or Bill 733-1810, 409, Donovan (B).

Bellingham's Gay Radical Center is alive and well. But where??? (B).

Anyone interested in getting involved with Celebration Cookery come to a meeting, Monday, Nov 8; 7:30 pm. 1900 J St. (B).

Blackwell Women's Health Resource Center is in need of volunteers. We hope to have a full schedule soon. Please call us if you can help. 724-8592 (B).



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Companeros: if you are interested in applying for the 10th Venceremos Brigade, to spend five weeks working and touring in Cuba, the deadline for applications is Dec 1st. Anyone who is actively involved in social change and who is supportive of the Cuban Revolution is eligible. Traveling expenses are \$300 per person, but no one will be turned down for lack of money. Call: 325-0368 in Seattle for more info and an application (S).

## WANTED

I am buying a house in January and would like to establish a cooperative household. I'm interested in making things, gardening, bicycling and music. I'd like to meet people with similar interests who might stay and put some effort into having a good home. We will have lots of work space, a good shop, and a good house to live in. Ken Rasmussen, 676-1367 (evenings); 734-1955 (days) (B).

Who knows a dentist who minimizes use of X-Rays? Margeret, c/o Capitol Hill Co-op (S).

We need a source of organic fryers and roasters; Lib. 325-2129 (S).

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Three-fourths of leather shop. Includes: antique industrial treadle sewing machine, steel rotating chair, five position electric buffer, assorted hand tools, 45 hand stamps, mucho dyes, leather scraps, leather accessories, etc. \$500 or pick-up truck. Contact "Jimmy" 768% So 120 St., Tacoma, WA 98444.

Crabs: fresh or cooked. 733-8077.

Truck and Labor for rent; local hauling. 733-8077.

## THE PICTURE SHOW

THE FOLLOWING ARE OUR FALL OFFERINGS. WE HOPE YOU ENJOY THEM AS MUCH AS WE ENJOYED CHOOSING THEM

our FALL FESTIVAL is made up of fine new films that are just too good to miss!

NOVEMBER 3-5  
Wed - Fri



HESTER STREET is a delightful little gem in a 1900's setting in old New York. Hester Street is where our young immigrant couple settles, we share their agonies, traumas, and embarrassments in their quest to become Americanized. Carol Kane stars in this lighthearted look at our history.

Ingmar Bergman's

NOVEMBER 6-9  
Sat - Tues

Ingmar Bergman's MAGIC FLUTE is a beautifully filmed opera of Mozart's fantasy about a musical quest for the daughter of the night in the mystical realm of Sarastro. Bergman calls The Magic Flute 'Childish magic and exalted mystery'. We call it a great way to see a fine opera.



NOVEMBER 10-12  
Wed - Fri

"The Passenger" THE PASSENGER is the latest from Michelangelo Antonioni (Blow Up, Zabriskie Point). This intense film is shot on various locations in Spain, England, Germany and Algeria. This year's Academy Award winner, Jack Nicholson, co-stars with Maria Schneider (Last Tango in Paris) in a probing study of the human condition.

NOVEMBER 13-16  
Sat - Tues

INSERTS stars one of today's best young actors Richard Dreyfuss (Jaws, American Graffiti) in the story of the 'BOY WONDER', a great Hollywood director of the silent era who could not cope with talkies when they came out. He was then forced to make porno films to which he added his expertise and style. Although this film is in no sense pornographic it does carry an X rating. The film earns the X for its nudity and coarse humor and language, much as in 'Last Tango in Paris'.



NOVEMBER 17-19  
Wed - Fri

The LOST HONOR OF KATHARINA BLUM The LOST HONOR OF KATHARINA BLUM is a new West German film adapted from a novel by Pulitzer Prize winner, based on his own experiences during a 1971 witch-hunt by newspaper. This incisive thriller is about an innocent young woman who is literally torn apart by forces too large and well established for her to fight. Many have compared this film's impact to that of 'Z'. This film was the runaway success of a recent Seattle Festival, and is one film you won't soon forget.

NOVEMBER 20-23  
Sat - Tues

Glenda Jackson stars in this intense drama of interpersonal relationships. Critics have hailed the depth, humor and sensitivity of Glenda Jackson as Hedda Gabler. Now this magnificent interpretation of Ibsen's most enigmatic heroine is captured in HEDDA a vivid new film adaptation of the Royal Shakespeare Company production.



Call for showtimes 676-1226

1209 - 11th

IN OLD FAIRHAVEN

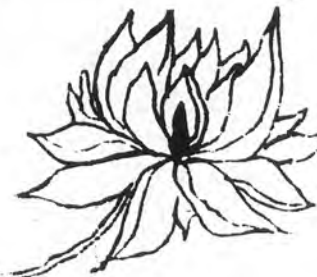


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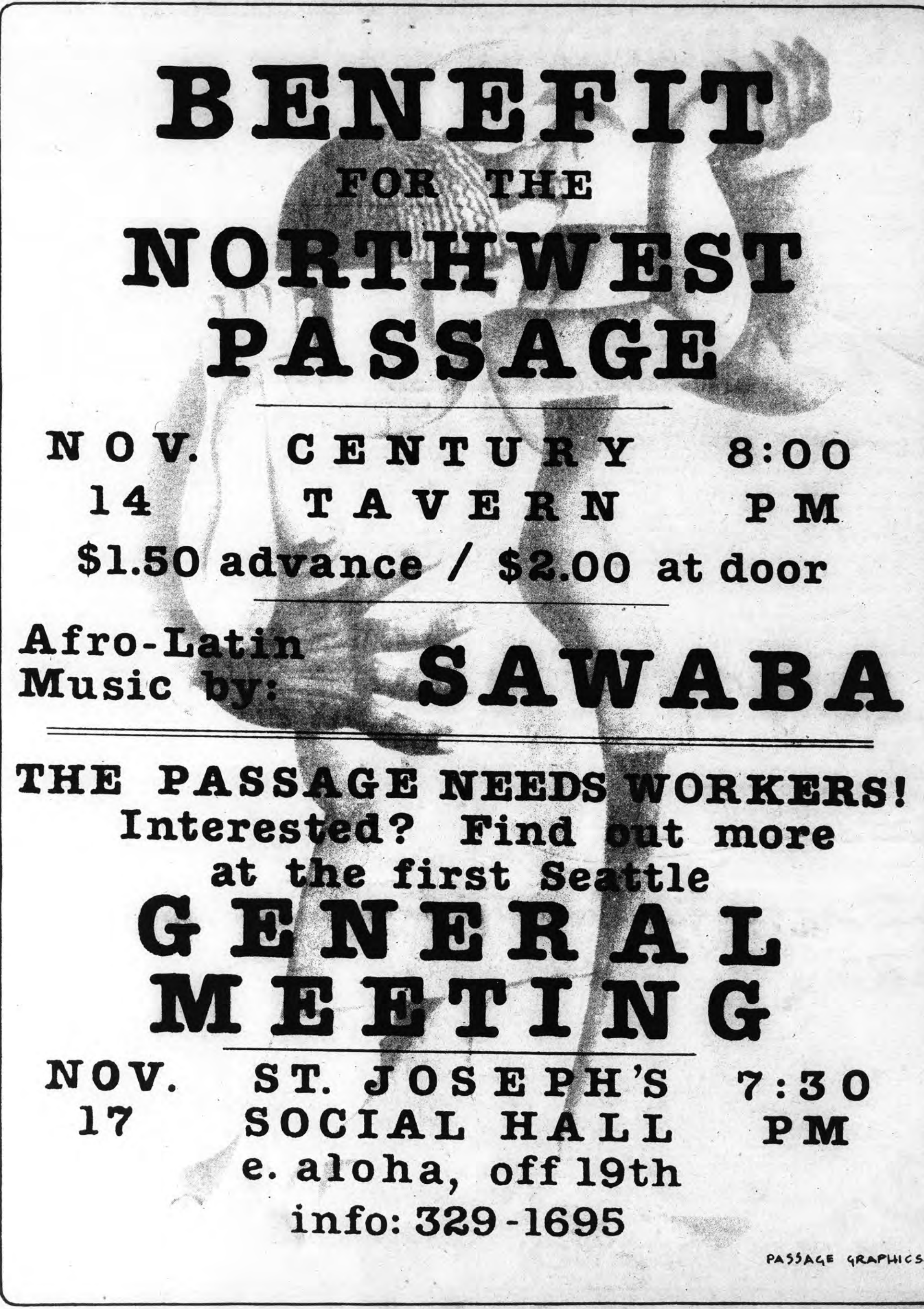
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