

35¢

# Northwest Passage

Vol. 16, No. 6: March 28 - April 10, 1977  
Bellingham & Seattle, Washington  
Our Ninth Year

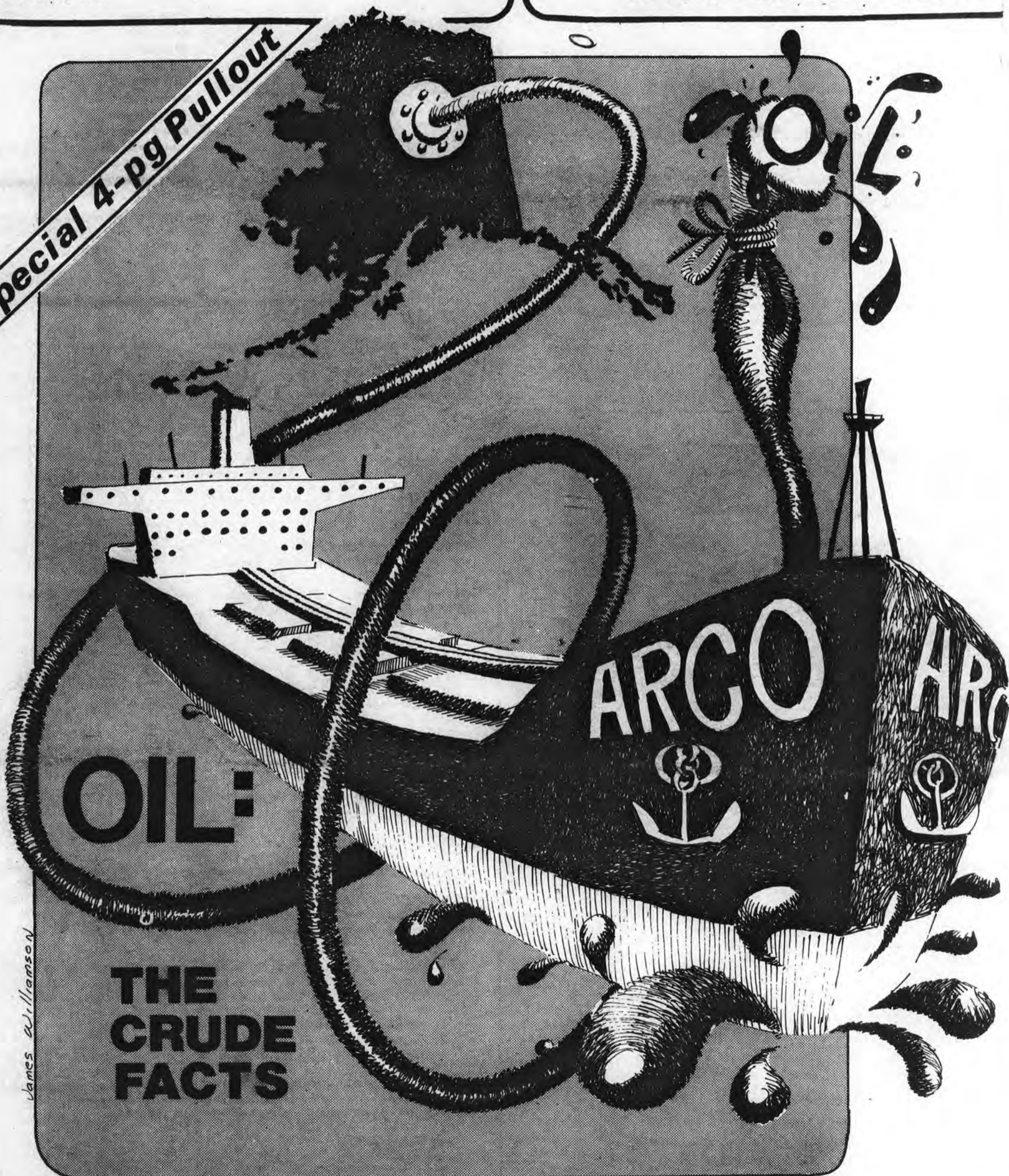
Theatre of the Unemployed  
Getting Burned by  
MicroWave Ovens

Dr. Farrell's Miraculous  
Men's Liberation Show

7801A

Bellingham Public Library  
Box 1197 copy 2  
B'ham, Wa. 98225

Special 4-pg Pullout



James Williamson



\*\*\* HAPPY BIRTHDAY \*\*\*

This issue marks the anniversary of our eighth year of production.



## Contents

Letters	p. 3
Northwest Forum	p. 4
The Microwave Story	p. 5
Warren Farrell	p. 6, 7
Community News	p. 8-10
OIL: The Crude Facts	p. 11-14
Food For Thought	p. 15
AIM, Trudell and Wounded Knee	p. 17
Stokely Carmichael	p. 17
Paper Radio	p. 18, 19
Views Reviews	p. 20, 21
Gimel Beth	p. 22, 23



IRT

## RISE UP AND SUBSCRIBE

Name .....  
Street .....  
City, State, Zip .....

Rates: \$8/year, \$15/2 years. Add .75 for Canadian and \$1.25 for other foreign subscriptions. Free to prisoners.  
Mail subscriptions to: PO Box 4105, Bellingham, WA. 98225

## Staff

### BELLINGHAM

judy calhoun  
david henderson  
martha boland  
brian siebel  
connie czeschin  
daryll jefferson  
steve fosler  
connie williams  
eileen kirkpatrick  
bill patz  
richard greene  
martin

cover by jim williamson

### SEATTLE

john brockhaus  
wayne lieb  
barbara wilson  
spring zoog  
christine hurley  
brad beck  
doug honig  
jack pfeifer  
ed newbold  
bill corr, sr.  
chas hansen  
diane pasta  
chris wagner  
kate dwyer  
susan bucknell  
larry greenberg  
marty markowitz

## Meetings & Notes

### BELLINGHAM

Collective Meetings--General meeting every Wednesday at 4:30 pm, 1000 Harris, second floor.

Editorial Meeting--editorial deadline for next issue is March 14, 12 noon. Meeting starts at 4:30, all interested people welcome.

\*Hot-line: Got any tips, leads, or suggestions for news articles? Call 734-6284. Office hours are Tuesdays and Thursdays from noon til 3:00.

### SEATTLE

Regular Seattle meeting will be held March 29th at 1017 E. Pike, Apt. H 7:30 pm.

News Editor for upcoming issue--Larry Greenberg, 542-7382. Call with events and items which need to be covered.

Arts and Entertainment Contact Person--Barbara Wilson, 322-2322. Call with events of note.

The *Northwest Passage* is an independent radical journal published in Bellingham by the Bellingham and Seattle collectives every other Monday, except in the summer months, when it is published every three weeks.

All opinions expressed are those of the author and do not represent the *NWP* collectives. No reprinting without express permission except for nonprofit organizations. Second-class postage paid at Bellingham, Wa. 98225. Copyright 1977.

Our offices are located at:  
1000 Harris, Bellingham, Wa. (New Phone: 734-6284)  
1406 E. Thomas, Seattle, Wa. (323-3673)

**AUTHORS!** We accept unsolicited manuscripts. If you wish rejected manuscripts returned, include a self-addressed stamped envelope, but please don't send us your only copy as we cannot be responsible for lost material.

Mailing address:  
Box 4105  
Bellingham, Wa. 98225



LETTERSLET  
ERSLETTERS  
LETTERSLET

## Community Land Trust for Olympia

Dear NWP,

A wee bit o' news from the faces of Olympia: Plans are afoot here to build a land trust community collective centering on a house not far from the Evergreen State College. Called Baranduin, the house is a shell into which our dreams are being built out of wood and metal. It's a good place and as time goes on we hope to invite groups to visit and work with us on projects pertaining to alternative energy systems, and to an emerging cultural scene of wine, song and the people. Being a community land trust is one of our goals, so all energy is welcome.

Another house in town has already incorporated as a trust and with 9 live-in members and a supporting bunch of folks 'round town, what they are doing is quite exciting also.

At school, the curriculum is turning in directions which, depending on who works with them, could really be far out. At the same time, however, a conspiracy is underway in the legislature to do away with Evergreen as an alternative institution. The alternatives to an alternative.. Thus far suggested by Senator Rasmussen (who also proposes a canal be built from Eld Inlet to Gray's Harbor)... is a graduate school for the UW or a collection of State office buildings. We of The Evergreen Community, which is also, an elusive entity, do not concur with this idea being a good one. If any of your readers have good words to say for Evergreen as Alternative, please say them now to your representatives in Olympia!

Writing in support of House Memorial No. 5, on another track, will help keep our Sound free from the dangers posed by supertankers... it asks President Carter to put the transshipment corridor to midwest elsewhere. No easy answer on this issue is known to us yet, but I feel preservation of the Puget Sound is a worthy place to put energy.

In other news, tomorrow will mark the first day of operation for the region's newest food co-op. Fourteen Ounces OkeeDokee Co-op. It's located at State Street and Columbia, right across from The Senior Citizens center and down the street from the Rainbow Deli. The Lower Puget Sound Co-operating Communities will work out of this storefront location from now on.

In view of all this moderate weather, March this year is a good time to start yer gardens. Peas, spinach and strawberries all thrive on this kind of weather as will various other plants. A dance and prayer for a good garden year.

Love,

Jeff Stewart



## “Conspiracies” and other entanglements

Dear People,

An update in brief on the situation here is:

They have seized the **Torch-Sanity Now** and other papers carrying our struggle here, and are using them against us at hearings. We have filed 9 criminal complaints in Federal Court and approximately a dozen suits on Segregation and the 3rd floor mental health unit.

We just won in part on the 3rd floor, we got everything but the removal of Dr. Hunter. Two more 3rd floor suits are pending.

We have an Executive Petition to Gov. Ray nation-wide.

The latest attack by B.J. Rhay the Superintendent is to create a conspiracy that involves all of us here in Segregation and the defunct George Jackson Brigade.

According to him, all of us belong to the brigade and we are conspiring to bomb him and others here in this prison, and then we are to seize the prison and with assistance from the GJB we are to escape, and lie low in town, once things cool off we plan to seize the Hanford Atomic Plant, and use the Atomic materials there to obtain an airplane and buy our way into another country!

This came from the FBI, from the CIA, but he would offer no proof and was given 30 days to do so. The man is mentally ill, but this is not the first time he and others here have used a

“conspiracy” to save their acts. The first one came in 1949 under similar conditions: a new governor, etc. was in and Smith needed to show his worth so he invented with B.J. Rhay's help the “Blow-Gun” Conspiracy, but it didn't save him and B.J. Rhay took his place. That involved some inmates using an air compressor for a dart gun to kill rats. Smith called it a weapon to use in a mass escape.

Many “conspiracies” have come and gone, gotten away since then - but this one is the best and B.J. intends to spring it on the public anyday now we are sure.

It is absolutely ridiculous, and no such conspiracy or organization exists here or outside that we know of, but without public attention and support these clowns may just try to get away with it.

If they succeed in terrorizing the Community into giving them the power they need - this whole prison is in trouble, and it will vibrate back to the community in many forms besides taxes.

Please support us - Defend the Walla Walla Brothers! We are in heavy struggle on many levels, especially on the levels where we may recognize ourselves and eliminate our own class to be one with the people. The Community must become involved in the penal system to help us all and themselves.

In struggle,  
Carl Harp  
Walla Walla

## NWP Esteem

### Booster

Dear NWP,

Here is my money for a subscription to NWP. I've been reading it regularly since a friend of mine at work saw a copy and liked it so much she subscribed immediately. But I figure it's time to get my own. Please tell your co-workers I really appreciate the high quality of every issue.

Adrienne  
Vancouver

## Back to Eden

Dear Passage,

Let me extend warm appreciation to Eden Alexander and the staff for beginning a new column on nutrition. The Passage provides us with articles to inspire people to struggle for more control over their lives, the freedom of the land and the less fortunate. This political work, of the highest order, requires that we be healthy and enduring. Working on radical issues requires a tremendous amount of energy, clear thinking, and a strong positive center that will not be easily discouraged or overwhelmed. Urban activists are exposed to more chaos, negativism, and pollution than anyone, and it is particularly important for them to choose their food thoughtfully and eat well.

Many people, I've observed, burn out and drop out after only 2 or maybe 3 years of political activism. They reach fatalistic, defeatist, and existential positions which leave them without hope. They abandon their work and sometimes become very reactionary. Why does this happen? I think it is the food. Many people, who ate whole natural foods when they first became active and idealistic, find themselves more and more pressured for their time and as their commitments increase and soon they are on the fast food and junkfood syndrome. Spirit and vitality deteriorate from there.

Consciousness about food, however, is having a revival in alternative communities. People want to talk about these things again and are looking for guidelines. Thank you for making space in the paper for this subject.

Chris Laing  
Cheney, Wa.

## Commentary

I think the discussion on Stalin is very important, & I always say I like Khrushchev better, Khrushchev was a fat jolly fun-lover farmer who liked people & was not homicidal like Stalin, though he was at Volgograd in the War against Fascism.

Khrushchev under Stalin; any mental patient under the whims of a Psychiatrist knows what the knock on the door is like, a call to the front lines. Neither is pleasant.

We'll always remember, & be against Stalin & for Khrushchev, & love retards and fellow humans.

Cyril Kolocotronis



# NORTHWEST FORUM...

With this issue, the Northwest Passage inaugurates a new feature - Forum. It's designed to promote discussion of controversial issues by giving individuals (or groups) a chance to express their viewpoints. While the Passage staff retains final say on what is published, the views expressed are solely those of their authors. The first Forum deals with School Desegregation.

Desegregation presents thorny questions for liberals and radicals alike. Should desegregation be supported as a means of fighting racism? Does integration conflict with the rights of minority communities to control their schools? Do racial quotas make for quality education for both white and minority students?

To help clarify these issues, various segments of the Seattle community are being invited to offer their thoughts. This Forum features articles from Asian American and Mexican American viewpoints. In future issues, we hope to present articles from students, the Black community, and others.

## ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION



Youth with Sin Fronteras, newspaper of CASA-HGT

CASA-HGT

### Quality vs. Quantity

In response to HEW's pressure and the possibility of a lawsuit, Seattle's School District has developed a "Magnet Program" concept designed to desegregate schools on a voluntary basis. The Magnet Program is meant to attract students to various schools, outside their communities, with new approaches to education.

Schools targeted for this program include six high schools, five junior highs, one middle school and twenty elementary schools concentrated in the Central and Southeast areas of Seattle. These areas have been traditionally saturated by a majority of the poor and third world families.

The intent of the new school design, at a cost of 7.5 million dollars, is to establish "racial quotas" at each school to effect a desired balance in the desegregation program.

Unfortunately, the question of racial balance still takes real precedence over the question of quality education. The conception that quality education can still be instituted solely if students are re-distributed quantitatively (i.e. a quota of so many National Minorities in each school) is purely idealistic.

As parents and members of the community, we must address ourselves to some very basic issues.

First, we see a design which will perpetuate the dual structure of unequal educational opportunity. We will find some non-magnet program schools with "sub-standard" programs and magnet targeted schools with "above-standard" programs.

Secondly, many students will be forced not only to go outside of their community but to schools not of their preference because racial quotas may already be filled in particular areas. This again denies students

access to the type of quality education they may both need and desire.

Thirdly, can we insure a standardized method of education which will meet the basic needs of all students if each and every program carries an individual and unrelated concept?

And fourthly, the question has been raised as to "what degree will Magnet Programs be elitist?" In particular, we would question the programs being set up in four schools for the "Gifted and Advanced", as well as the Fundamentalist" concept (with emphasis on Authority and Competition) to be established in two others.

Parents have complained that the Fundamentalist concept sounds like a concentration camp while others have complained that the schools targeted for the Gifted and Advanced will automatically eliminate their children's participation, the majority of whom are Mexican and black, because of prior sub-standard education. Students have expressed fears that the schools have become part of the daily activity of their communities, culturally and academically, and this will cease to exist under such a program.

As we look at the recent history of the 60's, the movement for school desegregation was based on the fact that because of racism, third world children were forced to go to schools with inadequate educational attention. The movement sought equal education.

During that period, desegregation was seen as one step towards resolving the contradiction. However, more than a decade later it is being implemented as a sole solution and the cry for quality education is still being heard.

Our children should no longer have to carry the burden of substandard education and cultural deprivation.

In the particular case of the Mexican and Spanish speaking community, the bi-lingual and bi-cultural programs we fought for must have assurance of being not only maintained but further developed.

The racism which still exists in the school systems is responsible for sending our children home daily, suspended from school, for "tardiness" or "indifferent attitudes". Attitudes which are developed as defense mechanisms against institutions which crush cultural pride, neglect native languages and distort a people's history.

There still exist too many inept teachers with apathetic attitudes who dismiss learning difficulties and simply "process" our children.

We cannot see a mere change in the form of the school structure, through a voluntary desegregation with Magnet programs, as a solution to the inequity of education which lacks quality.

We maintain that all children must be assured of: (1) adequate education with qualified instructors; (2) the right to know their true history; and (3) to have the viable means to maintain that history through their culture.

Without emphasis on education which meets our children's real needs, we will never resolve the real crisis of the schools, that being educational ignorance.

- Jana Adkins for CASA-HGT

(The author is a member of CASA-HGT, an organization of Mexican workers with activists in the Seattle community)

### What Happens to Asians?

From an Asian American vantage point, it has been rather difficult for me to witness the evolution of a plan which would be, perhaps, most devastating to the Asian American students of our city. On the one hand, with the district's plan, Asian students would be severely limited as to the number of educational options available to them. On the other hand, with a court-ordered plan, they would have absolutely no options and be totally disseminated throughout the school system.

Under the Magnet Plan, Asians from other schools will not be able to attend schools which already have a sizable Asian student population. If the magnet programs placed in these schools happen to be academically oriented/advanced placement programs, Asians from other schools will not be able to benefit from the plan. This would be especially unfortunate because there is still a great need for Asians in medical, legal, and administrative fields, and our students would not be receiving the kind of education necessary for success in college programs of this type.

Also, if a court-ordered busing plan was imposed on Seattle, the loss of programs for which many Asians have fought long and hard would be imminent. Would there continue to be Chinese Lion Dance clubs, bi-lingual student groups, Asian Student Coalitions, or Asian Studies Programs? Would all students be assimilated to the point where there would be a standard product out of our schools all alike and definitely uninteresting?

Bi-lingual education, which is starting to make some progress in schools with sizable limited-English or non-English speaking student populations, is now a reality. Would a massive plan really take into consideration their special needs?

Of great concern to many parents in the Seattle Asian community is the loss of identity and cultural pride which may occur if a desegregation plan dilutes the students because we have less students and therefore would not be present in each school in sufficient numbers to feel comfortable.

How do I respond to the comment that the nation is not 60% Asian or 60% black? Granted, the nation is not, but other parts of the world are and it is forever shrinking. To be able to feel comfortable with all people is a healthy and desirable goal. We all want that for our children and for the children who will be interacting with them. If it can be shown that a totally desegregated school will do that, then I'm all for it. How-

ever, at this time, I do not see any evidence that this would occur. In fact, in reading some of the comments made by white students in West Seattle and the North End, I wonder if the opposite would occur...

All of us - black, white, Chicano, Native American, and Asian - feel a loss of self-determination over this issue. This would be especially true if the federal courts took over or if a federally mandated administrative review of school district assignment policies were to occur...

The best I feel that Seattle School District could do would be to reach compliance only as far as it is necessary without risking a court-ordered desegregation plan. If the district's purely voluntary plan does not succeed in reaching its goal of recruiting an additional 1,000 students this year, a mandatory back-up plan will have to be implemented.

arlene oki

(Arlene is chairperson for the Committee for Southeast Seattle Schools and vice-chairperson for the District-wide Advisory Committee on Desegregation. A longer version of this article appeared in March's Asian Family Affair. Excerpts are reprinted here with the author's permission.)





# The Microwave Story

## Health Effects of Microwaves are Ignored as the Stakes Grow Higher for Business and the Military

We were posing as a married couple with two children. We said that we wanted to buy a microwave oven but that we were worried by rumors that they weren't safe, that our children might be hurt by the radiation "if it leaks or something..." The Sears saleswoman was reassuring. "They took all those models off the market a long time ago." We wanted to ask, "Did they take the exposed people off the market too?" but kept quiet and looked impressed.

She showed us the many features: defrost, warm-up, roast, stew, bake. There were settings for hamburger, potatoes, stuffed turkey, vegetables, soup. The microwave oven came with a recipe book, and a five year guarantee. There was one on sale for \$259.95.

When my 'husband' and I pretended to hesitate, the saleswoman grew eloquent. "It's impossible to be modern housewife without a microwave," she declared.

"Microwaves," I mused aloud. "What are microwaves... exactly? You remember, Steve, the thing in the paper, a year or so ago, the Russians beaming microwaves at the Embassy in Moscow? Are those the same kind of microwaves?"

The sales woman made ready to move on to a more promising-looking couple, "No," she answered briskly. "They're not the same thing. Not at all."

### WHAT ARE MICROWAVES?

Microwaves occupy a place in the electromagnetic spectrum between, on the one end, gamma rays with extremely high frequencies emitted by radioactive substances like uranium and radium, and on the other end, long wave, low frequency radio waves. Due to

their property of reflecting metal and going through glass, paper and some plastic, microwaves have been profitably utilized since the Second World War. The military has made most use of microwaves in its surveillance and weapons' guidance systems, but microwave radiation has also proliferated in the home and in the factory. Since the war, the number of transmitting devices authorized by the Federal Communications Commission has climbed to two million. These devices include radio-telephone-television relay stations, motorist aid call boxes on the freeways, and CB transmitters. Police radar operates on microwaves, as do many burglar alarm systems.

Other present day uses for microwaves are based on their thermal capacity to heat tissue. In the factory, microwaves have been used to dry all manner of things besides food-yarn, paints, ceramics, paper, leather, tobacco. They are presently being tested for agricultural uses, in order to kill weeds and insects. And microwave oven sales are continually climbing to make them among the most popular appliances. Almost one million were sold in 1976 alone.

### "an electron smog"

This proliferation of devices has created an environment unparalleled in human history. One writer has said that we are living in an "electron smog". Some urban areas are estimated to have a radio background created by microwaves and other high-frequency radio waves of one hundred to two hundred million times as great as the natural radio-frequency background provided by the sun.

Most people have come to take microwaves for granted however. Unlike x-rays and nuclear radiation, microwave radiation causes no immediately visible effects. Several decades ago, when the guidelines for x-ray regulation were being set, the electromagnetic spectrum was divided into two parts, ionizing and non-ionizing. Scientists defined x-rays as ionizing because they could create electrically charged molecules capable of damaging cells by interfering with the process of cell division. Microwaves, on the other hand, were defined as non-ionizing. Their only effect was said to be thermal; their only damage to humans was said to be the possibility of overheating tissue.

A few researchers in the 1940's grew interested in the thermal effects of microwaves. They knew that the body compensates for a general rise in temperature through perspiration, and for localized heat through an increase in blood flow. Tissue with poor circulation, like the eyes and testes, can not compensate for increased temperatures as muscle tissue does. Experiments were performed on test animals, irradiating their eyes to a point where they formed thermal cataracts, but such experiments were generally found to be nonapplicable to humans. People, after all, were not strapped in place to have their eyes irradiated.

In 1955 the Mayo clinic held a conference with representatives from the medical profession, the armed forces, various academic institutions and industry. One doctor presented evidence that men working around radar experienced "buzzing vibrations, pulsations around the head, and complained of "fatigue, headache

and aching eyeballs". Lab tests performed on these men showed a significant change in white blood cell count. These studies were dismissed as inconsequential however, and the conference moved to suggest a safe standard rate of microwave emission based on the theoretical calculations of Dr. Herbert Schwann. He proposed an emission level of 10 milliwatts per square centimeter.

### Subjectivity & Soviet Standards

By 1959 the 10mw/cm<sup>2</sup> standard had been adopted by the Army the Navy, the Air Force, Bell Telephone and General Electric. At the same time, Soviet standards for safe levels of occupational exposure were being set at 10 microwatts—one-thousandth of the U.S. standards. While the experiments in the U.S. were almost all being carried out under the auspices of the military, and dealt only with the thermal aspects of microwaves, the Soviets had undertaken many large-scale, long-term clinical investigations of workers exposed to microwave effects on the nervous system. They had not dismissed workers' complaints of headaches, eyeaches and nausea as "subjective" or "irrelevant". In the course of their investigations, the Soviets had found that workers exposed to microwaves had suffered "emotional instability, irritability, partial loss of memory, bradycardia (slowing of the heart rate) and changes in blood pressure." In addition they had evidence that microwaves were ionizing in that irradiation produced changes in the white cell count, sterility, and a high number of female births.

### Project Pandora

As was to be expected during the Cold War years, such research was treated skeptically in the U.S., where researchers employed a methodology based on quantitative work with animals—experiments which could be repeated and varified. These American scientists were not informed when the CIA discovered in 1962 that the Russians were beaming low-intensity microwave radiation at the American Embassy in Moscow from across the street. If they had been informed, they might have begun to take Soviet literature on the effects of microwaves on the nervous system more seriously. But the knowledge was classified under the code name Project Pandora; there were no measures taken to halt the radiation until 1967, and the Embassy personnel were never informed that the radiation might pose a hazard to their health.

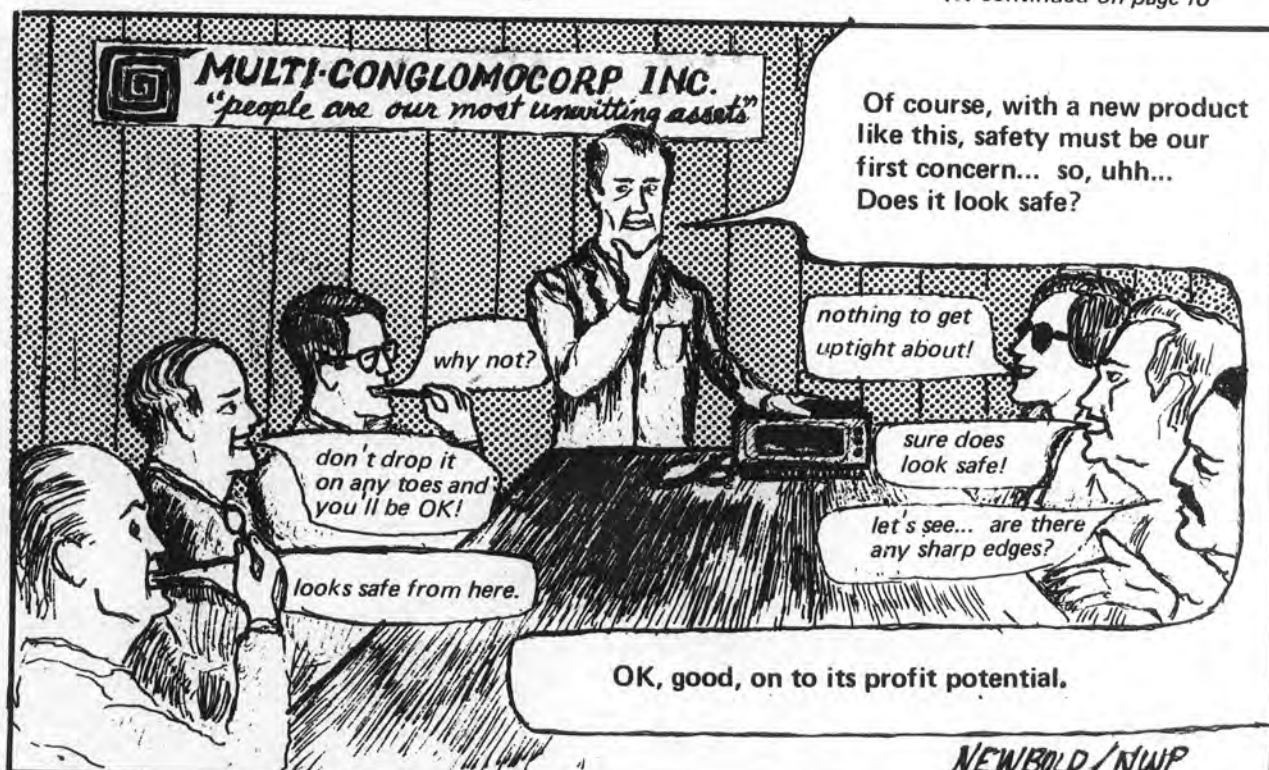
The military had a large stake in the current U.S. standard of 10mw/cm<sup>2</sup> and weren't about to broadcast their concern; officials were disturbed enough however to approach an ophthalmologist who has long been concerned with the possibility of microwave cataracts. The CIA asked Dr. Milton Zaret in 1964 about the possible behavioral effects of microwaves.

In later years he recalled, "They asked me whether microwaves could be used to facilitate brainwashing or to break down prisoners under interrogation."

### Microwaves & Cataracts

Dr. Zaret had found a high incidence of cataracts of a special kind during his research. In 1968 Zaret's

... continued on page 16





## Warren Farrell:



Bill Patz / NHP

The Male Beauty Contest

# Selling Men's Liberation

"... changing men is connected to women's real liberation as a result of the ability of men to prevent women from seeking a whole range of alternatives unless women play the game by men's rules. . . . (Men) control the hiring and firing, have the upper hand in choosing a woman, a career, the time and place of sexual relations. . . . they make laws concerning abortion, divorce property settlements, child custody, birth control, the definition of normal and legal sexual relations, marriage, annulment, . . . sterilization and medical care. In essence they control a woman's freedom in relation to society and make laws regarding even her most personal possession, her body. Men control this system so completely that women who enter it find it easier to adopt the masculine values and admit other women on the same terms. Both men and corporations forfeit any of the human qualities women might otherwise have integrated into the masculine value system.

Warren Farrell, "The Liberated Man"

How do you get a group of people to "liberate" themselves from a system of power and privilege, accorded them only by their sex? The advertisements for Warren Farrell's best-selling book, *The Liberated Man, Beyond Masculinity* are the key. "For every man who has ever thought, 'a job, a wife and kids - there must be something more.'" Warren Farrell was recently on tour through the Northwest with his *The Liberated Man* program which he claims can change lives in six hours. How? You tap in to the widespread feeling of emptiness in men's lives. Look at mainstream male art from T.S. Eliot, "We are the hollowed men, We are the stuffed men" to the corporate ennui of Joseph Heller's *Something Happened*, the bleakest of visions. Farrell offers women's and men's liberation as a way out, to a life free from ulcers and the pressures to compete and perform in the economic, social, and sexual arenas.

Warren Farrell a casual 32 year old New Yorker, has developed an experiential program based on sex role reversals to demonstrate the confines of the trad-

itional roles of men and women. In his presentation he stresses the immense burden the male role places on the person who happens to be a man.

Warren Farrell was supposed to present his program in Bellingham on Tuesday March 8, International Women's Day, but under considerable pressure from community feminist groups Farrell delayed his presentation to the next day.

### EVERYBODY LOVES A CONFRONTATION, SOMETIMES

That Tuesday night Warren Farrell and Ti-Grace Atkinson, noted feminist theorist and spokesperson from the feminist groups, spoke to the audience of over 250 that had come expecting to hear *The Liberated Man*. Farrell said that he agreed to the women's request for delay and though it caused him much personal inconvenience he would deliver his program tomorrow. Farrell said that the day was "for strong female role models" and told the audience about the International Women's Day program at the YWCA. Ti-Grace Atkinson fielded objections from the group and invited everyone interested down to the YW. The people, of course, reacted in utter disbelief. How could this man refuse to speak to us? We are being oppressed! Ms. Atkinson said that having a man as the only speaker on the only day out of 365 set aside for women was comparable to having a white person as the featured speaker on Martin Luther King Day, a white person speaking no doubt on how to get rid of white guilt.

After the talk's cancellation, people deluged Ti-Grace with objections and Warren led a small group discussion about the day's events and people's anger. Many men and women had felt manipulated by what they saw as a small group of angry, radical, and inconsiderate women.

That afternoon, during a hastily called meeting, Farrell had tried to work out a compromise program thinking the conflict was one of time between his program and the Y's. That wasn't the point though, the point was the integrity of International Women's Day, which Farrell had only heard of that weekend in L.A.. He said he felt good politically about the decision but

worried about his commitment to his audience. Ti-Grace stated that being a political person meant making these hard choices. She respected that. Still, in the evening, Farrell told how he made his decision "of my own free will and as a pawn."

When the bizarre irony of a talk on male liberation as the only A.S. program on International Women's day was noticed, many women called the Program Commission to complain but the Commission took no action until threatened by rumours of an organized group with plans of disruption.

The campus reaction to the cancellation was hostile. Cancellation was seen as an attack on the democratic rights of the audience. It is sometimes the duty of the radical to be rude, but the campus didn't seem receptive to that at all. "You can challenge only when we agree to be challenged and manipulated, as Dr. Farrell does, they seemed to be saying.

That evening alienated the "radical" women from the majority of the campus. Women were saying, "I consider myself a feminist and I chose to come to Dr. Farrell's presentation. What right do you have to decide what feminism means." The controversial evening meant that over 80 more people showed up the next night for Farrell's program.

### THE BURDEN OF BEING MALE

*FIRST, there are the out and out hucksters. Watch out for the men who peddle soothing messages assuring the males in their audience that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain from the women's movement. These men have built careers complete with lucrative lecture fees, book advance, foundation grants, magazine articles, media appearances out of hawking the delights of moving "beyond masculinity."* Women's Resource Catalog, p 221

Farrell's theme is indeed that women's liberation will benefit men because the present socially conditioned male role is so destructive. It is focused on competition, aggressiveness, manipulation, and power. Men are taught to love their families by working hard,



by achieving upward mobility. Farrell told the story of a man who was playing the game of success, so he could be in the position to freely choose what he wanted to do - which he thought was to be a socially concerned lawyer. So he played the game in college, it was so easy, then into law school, then he became a worker for a good law firm, then he became a junior partner (all with the sense of proving he could make it in the toughest world before he'd feel free to do as he chose), finally he got the senior partnership and was so happy until his wife said, "I'd thought you'd have more time for us." He discovers "I've spent 45 years of my life working as hard as I can to become someone I don't want to be."

Farrell stressed the pathology of present sexual roles

yourself but also meant that you, if you knew macho was out and didn't drive a big car or strive for success, didn't have to deal in the same way with the role playing. Warren Farrell was trying to address a very traditional audience. He is playing to the middle. But afterwards we did take the topics back home to our lives.

"One of Farrell's points is that individuals need group support to make real personal change, which is the reason he pushes C-R groups. I find even within a circle of friends who are consciously feminist this kind of support comes and goes," says my friend, who also felt Farrell made a terrible mistake in not talking about people's fear of homosexuality. Farrell in an interview with the NWP said he dealt with it experientially by having a blindfolded man caressed. The man finds out

through his middle-class bias. In his book he looks at the ideas of job sharing, and men don't have to be the sole breadwinner without realizing that already it takes 1.5 people working to support an average family. In *The Liberated Man*, the economic arguments are the most galling. Some examples from 21 examples of how "women's liberation is men's liberation."

no. 8 *In poverty home, if both parents work, the additional money gives the man and his family the basic freedom to keep food on the table and the option of holding the family together.* no. 7 *When his living friend has economic self sufficiency the man has greater leeway to choose an interesting low paying career rather than an unfulfilling high-paying position.*

This examples means that a professor wouldn't enter

## "... Farrell views the changes society needs to become de-sexist completely through his middle-class bias."

that make every man into "a mini-rapist and every woman into a mini-masochist". Men are supposed to conquer while women are supposed to resist until the proper time or to the right man. Farrell told how the expectations of male sexuality, the burden of the performance principle and goal-oriented sexuality; was destructive of the possible sensual interaction between partners. "And we have the gall to call this process love."

Women's liberation can help free men from these roles, Farrell said. He urged paternity as well as maternity leaves, work-sharing between couples, child-care centers at places of employment, a complete sharing of household tasks, male birth control, but most importantly, sensuality awareness for men and men learning to listen instead of only hearing arguments they are busy thinking up responses to. By ceasing to have to be the sole breadwinner, men will have time to develop their sensual and emotive sides, so that they can have more human interaction with

each other, with women, and with children.

One of Farrell's objectives is the creation of on going male and female consciousness raising groups to carry on after his initial impetus. To this end he circulated signup sheets as he fielded questions.

Then came the sex role reversal games which are the strongest part of his program and supply the needed "gimmick." The first experiment is the simulated "role-reversal date" when for a ten minutes the women choose a "boy" for a date using the traditional criteria that males use (as sexual objects) while the boys can either say yes or no and must try to have a date with the women with the highest professional status. After accepting the simulated date, the boys can't talk for the first five minutes and the women try to score. This illustrates Farrell belief that society makes sex objects out of women and success objects out of men.

The other reversal is a male beauty contest, where women are the judges and all the men parade across the floor before them. Farrell encourages cat-calling, whistling at the boys who promenade in bare chests, and through a process of elimination by the women, the most attractive boys are selected. Judging from the judge's enthusiasm, this process releases vast amounts of energy.

One friend commented about the beauty contest, "It gave men the experience of being looked at as sexual objects in competition with all the other men in the line up. We were ogled and ridiculed. In this hapless position I identified strongly with the other men, while simultaneously I wanted to be selected. . . . It was apparent few of us were going to be winners. . . . The game encourages the women to pick only the most virile, cute and sexy. It wasn't all that new, men always compete through looks and charms, but it set things out in the open, and humiliated those who couldn't measure up, much in the way women have been. Men usually can compete in other areas besides "beauty". The contest cut these supports away."

The role playing however was to some people outdated or stereotyped to the point of being comical. This did allow some distance between the roles and

he can't tell a woman's caress from a man's. But to talk openly about homosexuality would bring up too many audience reactions. He sticks to sprinkling among the talk of men and women relating an occasional reference to "the alternative" kind of relationship.

"Farrell's message then is hardly different from the status quo, 'it might be O.K. to be gay, but not in public and not around me'. . . . What is men's liberation all about? A cardinal principle is that men learn to be more human, emotional and less competitive. That they learn to be open to one another and get support from other men instead of making so many emotional demands of women. This leads inevitably with people's needs to deal with homosexuality. From Farrell's speech you'd think men would open up to each other like flowers blooming in spring. However in men's groups I've been in, it was always at the juncture of the personal need to relate more intimately with men, that the groups floundered, folded, or had people drop out. Men seem to relate much more easily around the problems of relating to women than relating to other men."

### IS MALE LIBERATION, LIBERATION?

*"To be sure, the new body image promotes sales and plastic beauty may not be the real thing, but they stimulate aesthetic-sensuous needs, which in their development, must be incompatible with the body as instrument of alienated labor. . . . Is the socialization of the body as sexual object perhaps one of the last decisive steps towards the completion of the exchange society: the completion which is the beginning of the end."*

*marcuse, nature and revolution  
counter revolution and revolt*

Farrell like Marcuse, sees himself as a radical, a radical bent on tearing down the performance principle and patriarchal society. They both believe that society has to move to adopt more feminine values. Farrell's de-emphasize of genital sexuality and stress on sensuality and such child-like play as "sucking each other's toes" relates to Marcuse's ideal of polymorphous perversity, non-genitally organized sexuality the arousal of the whole body.

In an interview Farrell said "I'm to the left of 99% of the American people. . . . This year Jimmy Carter got to run as a liberal." Farrell criticized the left for its back-biting and worry that people were going to sell out, when there was so much work to be done in reaching ordinary people. This means playing media-games. Farrell is good at that and enjoys it. He thinks radicals should have fun. Since all institution in our society are so problem ridden, they create full-time jobs for radicals just in opposing them the way the Catholic Church has created need for the psychiatrists and the psychiatrists create need for anti-psychiatrists.

But Farrell's thought is relatively undeveloped except in sex roles. Farrell seems to see all the problems in the world reducible to male values. Macho as the cause of war. This ignores a very wide range of information. In a similar way, Farrell views the changes society needs to become de-sexist completely

admission if he enjoyed teaching and his living partner had a good job. Farrell believes that the change of life-style will mean the socialization of most household jobs which will "benefit all classes of society." From fashion designers to dishwashers. Farrell doesn't see that the most boring and unfulfilling jobs are the low paying positions that will be created by the change to a service economy. And those jobs will be done by poor people, minorities, women, and young people in the most ill-paid segment of the economy. And that the services might be shoddier than today. Freedom from cooking means usually eating at McDonald's or Kentucky Fried Chicken.

We can see Farrell's presentation as a response to changes in our society. Male liberation can be part of a new ideology to replace the 'protestant ethic' which isn't needed when there are plenty of people to do everything and it's more important that you consume. It is wise to have an ideology based on pleasure instead of achievement when it isn't possible for people to become what they had trained or aspired to. There are too many professionals of all sorts: too many teachers, too many dockworkers. Male liberation then links with the ideas of the hippies and the human potential movements all of which answer the question: there must be more to life?" from an individual basis. Farrell's argument: Women's liberation can let men get out of the game and enjoy life more, relate to people better, and have better sex. And how else can you appeal to mass social change if not through the self interest of those who would change?

If Farrell's ideas were to become society's what would happen? First, there would be no executives in those "boring alienating jobs" and no workers on the assembly line. But people got to make their grits. Farrell doesn't challenge the root of the system, that is how production is organized. As long as people exist in hierarchical structures of work which they as a group have little control over, then "sex role liberation" simply means making everyone into replaceable cogs, "the ultimate commodization of people where pleasure is what you pursue when you are not at work with anything you can find. The ideas of Farrell and the Human Potential Movement bring this conflict out. It was when hip ideals swept the country that absenteeism increased in Detroit. Why the fuck should a young auto worker come in on Mondays when he makes enough money and would rather get high? Live for today. It's fine that people like Farrell come talking about liberation, telling men they don't have to be lawyers if they don't want to and women that they can be lawyers if they want to. But more fundamental in Farrell is a vision of people as warm, sensuous and open to both sexes; a vision that in these seemingly non-politicized times people can and will work on. That vision to be effective must begin to challenge and take back from the boss and the patriarch our most basic and human characteristic, not our ability to communicate, make love and groom each other (which we share with the animals) but our ability to create our lives, our world.

d. henderson  
bill patz



# community news

## Flo Kennedy on "Pathology of Oppression"

Seattle—

Flo Kennedy, a feminist lawyer who has become a college lecture-circuit celebrity, was in Seattle March 9th speaking on the "Pathology of Oppression". Before an audience of about 400 at the University of Washington, she addressed the issues of women's and black oppression with her usual sharp and direct humor.

Describing Time's recent article on Idi Amin as "sarcastic, racist bullshit", Kennedy said she was tired of such "high moralistic statements" portraying Amin as a crazed murderer, while little criticism is levelled against figures such as South Africa's Vorster, responsible for the deaths of 600 youths in Soweto. "To condemn the horrors of Amin's regime is fine as long as the United States government, spreading "Pentagonorrhea" throughout the world ... with the responsibility for a death toll exceeded only by Hitler," is not so self-righteously ignored.

About the feminist movement Kennedy feels that feminists are not putting their ideals into action enough. "Workshops, seminars, and all day affairs are nice, but..." The only effective type of action to take, Kennedy recommended, "is to tie the oppression of a group to the oppressor's wallet." Along this line,

Kennedy called for every woman who is presently "whining" about the ERA to require a boycott of the products and businesses of the states which haven't yet ratified it: tobacco—North Carolina, Coca Cola—Georgia; Sears, State Farm, Wrigley's—Illinois. Kennedy explained this as taking the "testicular approach", effective against American business as "they can't afford to find out if you could actually win, because the pressure is in such a sensitive area."

Kennedy's view is that white feminists do not identify closely enough with the non-white community and few appreciate the effect of racism on the feminist movement. "White women should speak out against the racism of their sisters, even when feminist issues are not involved." From her experience Kennedy finds it "easier to make a black man understand sexism than a white woman understand racism."

Specifically, Kennedy criticized U of W women for not speaking out against the DeFunis case as a new "form of racism," (UW student DeFunis filed a suit against the school charging that law school entrance qualifications were reversely discriminatory). "The question is not whether there were less qualified black applicants than DeFunis", but rather of how to "re-



Ti-Grace Atkinson with Flo in Everett

eileen kirkpatrick

dress the imbalance of the years" in which black people have been deprived of an education. "The idea of reverse racism is

bullshit," Kennedy said, "it cannot exist until black people gain the same control over resources as white people".

Kennedy also criticized feminist groups for factional divisions. "The issues which divide feminist organizations are the results of people trying to dictate who are the 'enemies' ". "We don't all have to cuddle up in one hole," Kennedy said, "but the point to keep in mind is who the real enemy is—the major institutions who control us all."

When asked why the media hadn't given her much exposure, she responded, "I get as much exposure as any middle-aged black woman, who is constantly on their ass." But Kennedy doesn't desire more self-exposure. "I would rather see more coverage of the new feminists who are taking specific, effective action against the system and to see more publicity of misbehavior on a general level."

chris wagner

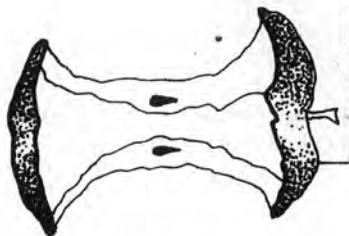
**COMMUNITY FOOD CO-OP**

Mark-up  
15% for members  
30% for non-members



1000 Harris Street  
Bellingham, Washington

Organic and Inorganic  
Whole Grains, Cereals, Flours  
Cheese and Yogurt  
Dried Fruit, Juices, Produce



**FIRST NATURAL BAKERY**

**WORKING WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE**

**FINEST BREADS IN TOWN**

1000 Harris Bellingham Washington

**CO-OP TRUCKING**

reasonable rates call ... 733-6585

**SEATTLE GAY NEWS**

ALL THE NEWS THAT WON'T COME OUT ELSEWHERE

for Subscription Information Call 322-2000



# No Taxi Drivers at DNA Hearings

Seattle—

Some forty people, mostly scientists and students, turned up March 16 for the second open meeting of the recently appointed recombinant DNA committee at the U of W. The committee was chosen to consider individual proposals for experiments which would involve a controversial gene-splicing technique. As you recall, scientists themselves are split on the issue of how safe it is to join the DNA of different organisms together to create new and possibly dangerous organisms.

From the start, there was a division of opinion on how open the open hearing was, how representative the committee. Of the nine members present, six were male, three female. All were university or government employees, and all were white. Although two men on the committee itself, Dr. Ben Hall and Dr. Philip Bereano, suggested the addition of laypeople (Bereano, a professor of Social Management of Technology, was specific; he wanted taxi drivers

and waitresses), others seemed to feel that there already were too many people.

Another early source of dispute was whether these hearings should question the right of the university to do these experiments at all. Dr. Grayston, university vice-president for Health Affairs, sought to dismiss the idea by remarking that these questions had already been debated and decided by other groups across the nation, and that this committee shouldn't attempt to "reinvent the wheel".

Several others, however, among them a Unitarian minister in the audience, felt that the implications of recombinant research were so profound that questions would continually have to be asked. In this context Dr. Bereano stated that this research was the public's business and that the committee would have to prove accountability.

The committee's first task has been to set down criteria for recommending projects to be done at the Uni-

versity. In general the criteria follow the National Institute of Health (NIH) guidelines closely. The committee will also ask prospective investigators about the social risk vs the social benefit of their research proposals, whether there are alternative ways of accomplishing the same result, and why the recombinant method has been chosen. Dr. Bereano interjected that assessing the social risk vs the social benefit "presumes a certain ethical framework", a point which no one cared to take up.

There are almost certain to be continuing conflicts on the committee between those who believe that the meetings should never have been declared open in the first place (they are not legally required to be open), and others who feel that the issues raised by DNA research should be held in a public forum. Such conflict is a good, healthy sign. Now if there had been some taxi-drivers...

—barabara wilson

## The Myth of Assimilation

"The theory that Asian Americans are assimilated is politically-motivated and racist," said Ling-Chi Wang, assistant professor and coordinator of Asian American Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

Wang, speaking on "The Model Minority Syndrome and Public Policy," the last in a series of symposiums on mental health sponsored by the University of Washington Ethnic Studies program, said assimilationist theories for Asians are "just another repressive instrument to divide Asians from other minorities."

"The height of the Black civil rights movement in the '60's coincided with the appearance of the 'model minority' theory of Asians," he went on to say. He cited articles in *Newsweek* and *Time* magazine, scholarly journals, and mass media, which portrays Asians as economically successful. Blacks, on the other hand, were portrayed as riotous and lazy.

There is no material basis for such a theory, he maintained, citing statistics which point to segmentation of Asians into all lower levels of technical fields.

"Asian Americans have an obligation to expose scholars and the government who apply the term to Asians," he said.

America's true attitude toward Asians, he said, was reflected in the incarceration of Japanese Americans into concentration camps during World War 11.

He cited four metropolitan areas, which contain 48 percent of the United States Asian population. Wang noted a present concentration of Asians in five industries—garment, hotel, banking, restaurant and insurance—and all in lower positions and at lower income levels than whites. "There is no correlation between education and jobs (for Asians) as a race," he said.

Asked what other strategies should be taken by Asians if education is not a means for advancement, Wang said, "change the economic structure."

—doug chin and elaine ko,  
international examiner, community  
newspaper of seattle's International District

## The Latest on Gay Rights

In January, the Washington Supreme Court upheld the firing of Tacoma teacher Jim Gaylord on the grounds that he was homosexual. Gaylord is now filing a petition for a rehearing with the state Supreme Court and plans to take his case to the Federal courts if necessary.

Gay rights activists are currently focusing their energies on the State Legislature, where committee hearings are scheduled this week to debate bills extending housing and employment protection to gays. Both the House and Senate are considering legislation to add the words "sexual orientation" to the Washington State Law Against Discrimination. Dorian Group lobbyist Jamie Koon has lined up an impressive list of supporters for House Bill 689, including Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman, the Washington Council of Churches, the Washington Federation of Tea-

chers, and the American Civil Liberties Union. While admitting that the bill faces an uphill fight, Koon believes the legislation stands a decent chance of passage if it can get out of the Social and Health Services Committee and onto the floor of the House.

Nationally, however, the picture is not as bright. Anti-gay forces led by Anita Bryant are taking their case directly to the people. Bryant's "Save Our Children" organization in Dade County, Florida has already collected six times the signatures necessary to force a referendum on Miami's recently-enacted gay rights ordinance. Buoyed by this success, Save Our Children plans to organize chapters all over the country to oppose gay civil rights legislation, including a Federal Gay Rights bill introduced into the U.S. Congress.

It is in the courts, though, where the anti-gay backlash is being felt the hardest. The conservative majority on the U.S. Supreme Court signaled the attack last year when it upheld Virginia's criminal sodomy law (which can be used to harass gays). As a result, one state - Arkansas - is attempting to reinstitute its sodomy laws which had been stricken with the enactment of a revised criminal code. And now the Gaylord case adds a precedent for school districts to fire homosexuals for being "immoral."

People supporting the gay rights bill are encouraged to inform their legislators by calling on the toll-free Legislative Hotline (1-800-562-6000). Donations to help pass HB689 may be sent to Dorian Legislative Fund, 314 Norton Bldg., Seattle 98104.

hal nelson

## The Chimney Sweep

Wood Heating Stoves  
&  
Fireplace Shoppe

...featuring

MORSO  
JOTUL  
FRANKLINS  
FIRE VIEW  
PARLORS.....

1105 11th St., Bellingham, WA  
Phone: 676-8585



Bellingham  
676-3855

ON THE AIR 'TIL ONE

WEDNESDAY  
Wednesday Jazz  
jazz all day 4 pm till 1 am

KUGS News  
5 pm weekdays

Home-Grown Hour  
Thursday 11 - 12 pm

Educational Programs  
4 - 5 pm weekdays

Alan Watts lectures  
Sunday 10 - 10:30 pm



BLACKWELL  
Q's HEALTH  
RESOURCE  
CENTER

—Women's Sexuality  
and health info.  
—Medical referral  
—Community health  
education  
—Women's health  
library  
—Self-health class  
—Mucus method of  
fertility awareness

We've expanded our hours again  
and are open some evenings.  
Call between 11-2 Monday-  
Thursday for new times. All  
women welcome to use our  
resources and to join us in our  
work.

203 West Holly room M-12 734-8592

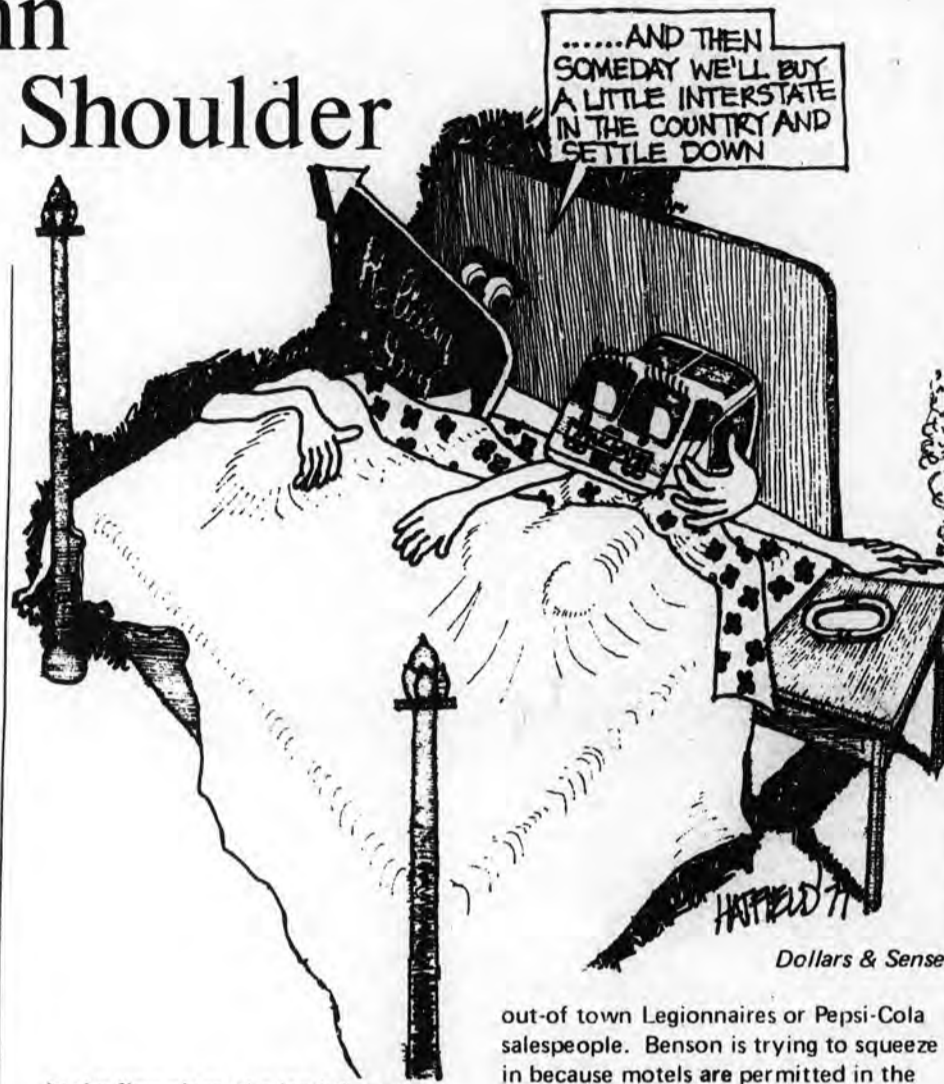


# Holiday Inn Gets Cold Shoulder

Bellingham

You must have noticed by now the three or four dispirited tractors squatting in the mud over by Fred Meyer's. There is an already vandalized sign there explaining the situation with a cheerleader's hearty falseness: Holiday Inn, Coming Soon. Yes indeed, Bellingham is truly blessed by such an event some will say, seeing only the money flowing into the municipal coffers, and the possibility of the unemployment rate dropping a few points. There are those who are not so impressed with the other things that a Holiday Inn would bring which is why tractors are not moving, and why Holiday will not be "coming soon", if at all.

The project began last October (although I suppose it has always been in the back of somebody's mind) when the Benson Development Corp. and the Benson Construction Co. announced design and construction plans for the 6.3 acre tract of mud. Holiday Inn has agreed to franchise the complex (although that is all they seem to be doing), which calls for 130 or so rooms, plus a convention hall with a capacity of a thousand people, and a small shopping area (I would guess of the usual polyethylene texture and flavour). They have estimated the cost at something over \$4 million, and hope that 150 workers will be needed for the construction and another 75 just to maintain it when completed. With Bellingham's unemployment rate around 8%, the jobs will be welcome, but the rest of it needs some clarification.



In the first place, the land they plan to build on is zoned "neighborhood business", which says that the business planned must serve the needs of the community "within a half-mile" of the site. A complex as envisioned by the Benson Co. can hardly be said to serve such needs since it is built conveniently right next to the Lakeway interchange, and a convention center can only appeal to

out-of town Legionnaires or Pepsi-Cola salespeople. Benson is trying to squeeze in because motels are permitted in the zone (although hotels are specifically excluded). It is easy to see that Benson is trying to plunk down a hotel with a big parking lot. Call it a "motor lodge". When the plans came up before City Planner, Paul Rushing, he in effect vetoed it, by saying the Benson Co. must change the zoning before building their "motor lodge". This is a very time-consuming and arduous process, one that Benson

would like to avoid. They appealed to the Board of Adjustment, which has authority over Rushing's decisions. The Board overturned his ruling and said Benson could go ahead (it is interesting to note that one of the Board of Adjustment's members runs one of the billboard companies around town, the ones on which other "coming soon" greetings are written).

You might be asking yourself at this point, what Fred Meyer's is doing there, since it can hardly be called a "neighborhood business" either. It is possible that nobody cared enough at the time to challenge them.

Now, however, with Holiday Inn's invasion, somebody does care, and they have challenged the Board's ruling. They are the York Neighborhood Association, which represents all those interested residents within the boundaries of Whatcom Creek, the freeway, and Abbot St. to Maple St. They are represented by Ed Simmers who, besides being a resident of the area, is also an attorney with Northwest Legal Services. It is good that they have a professional to help them, because the issues get more and more complicated the higher it goes into the courts. In short, however, what Simmers and the Association did was to appeal the Board's decision to Whatcom Superior Court, where Judge Jack Kurtz agreed to at least hear the appeal and ordered transcripts to be drawn up. (Transcripts are merely documentations of what has occurred in the case, but they take up to two weeks to prepare.) Kurtz also ordered all work stopped on the site. The Benson people complained that they had already spent \$200,000 preparing the site. They should have made sure first that what they were preparing for was legal.

# Neighborhood Rezoning

Bellingham

For the first time in years...politics interests me enough to get involved. The people of Bellingham have an opportunity, a rare one, to effect change in their own neighborhood by neighborhood campaign to find out how we feel about urban sprawl, open ditches, population density, ways to improve the environment we live in. There is a scheduled meeting to be held in each neighborhood of the city where members of the Planning Dept. will meet with the people to discuss problems and watch slides of various neighborhoods noting good and bad points. The people present are then asked to do 'inventories' of their own neighborhoods, thus providing feed-back to the Department. The Department in turn as it gathers information will be working on a comprehensive plan, a 10 year projection for development and land use in the city of Bellingham, which will eventually be taken to the City Council...this process may take up to two years to complete.

There have been meetings held recently in the Happy Valley neighborhood and these have coincided with rezoning efforts on the part of developers and land owners in our area. For a number of years the loudest voices heard by the city when matters of development

have been raised, were those of the developers. More recently, however there have been efforts to counter the 'wheels of progress' and to gain voice in determining what happens in our neighborhoods. Speculators and developers, anxious to turn a profit, rarely ask the locals what their concerns are when it comes to building next door. So greedy for profits, they come in with zoning proposals to allow duplexes and trailer parks in suburban zoned areas.

Thursday, March 17th the City Planning Commission scheduled a preliminary hearing on the land east of 24th St. and south of the Valley Pkwy., to offer the developer a chance to receive input from local residents and landowners. The purpose of the preliminary hearing, in this case, is to set a precedent for further developments in Happy Valley.

Among proposals at the hearing offered by local people were; a green belt along the Parkway with landscaping, a pond to facilitate drainage; cluster unit housing under the provisions of DCD, Developmental Contract District, which would not change the present suburban zoning, but would allow smaller lot size (a minimum of 6,000 Sq. Ft.) per unit to be clustered together, with the remaining land to be owned in com-

mon by the people, available for open space, a safe crossing for children, possibly a viaduct walkway; and road improvement along 24th Street.

Following these proposals, Mr. Jepson, head of a local engineering firm representing Donald Hansey's land interests responded by 'passing the buck' attacking the City for not being concerned about open space, he continued to justify his plans which would include rezoning and would ultimately fill in our open space with duplexes, and he appeared ignorant of major drainage problems in the area. No victory can be counted while speculators and developers continue to propose zoning changes, and build regardless of the community.

In the past two years Happy Valley has seen over 400 additional units apartments, duplexes, triplexes, and some single family housing. During this time over 15 acres of land have been taken for new construction, parking space and additional roadways.

In point of fact the Planning Commission has recommended changes in the current proposals, suggesting a cluster housing concept which would provide open space and a green belt. We are beginning to be heard, our voice is being recognized but not without constant vigilance.

ana phillips

What is impressive about the Association is the diversity of viewpoints it represents, and the degree of diffidence with which they have already accomplished so much. Simmers emphasized that the Association is not merely a Stop Holiday Inn project, but that their concern comes from a desire to keep their neighborhood safe from the increasing traffic congestion on Lakeway Drive. There are already school busses bringing children a mere three blocks to school because the traffic is so bad. They are also interested in seeing that businesses should be built in the areas that are zoned for them. The central business district, for instance, is the most logical place for something like a Holiday Inn. Besides the fact that it would make it legal, the thought of the route back and forth downtown congealed with a thousand pepsi-cola salesmen makes one shudder.

Excessive delay of the project may fold it up entirely. The Holiday Inn people back in Memphis seem to have a curious hands-off attitude, and are letting Benson Co. do most of the work. If they sense too much opposition, and bad publicity, they may pull out entirely. This to be hoped anyway and it will be interesting to see if they manage to grace our municipal spirit with one of their ripoff joints.

—richard greene  
(with thanks to jim lafley)



# Will Alaskan Crude Mean a Superport on the Sound?



Oceanographic Commission of Wash.

**Editor's note:** The fate of Alaskan oil is crucial to the future of Puget Sound. So the Passage is presenting a special, in-depth study of tanker port proposals. The information for it was gathered from four major studies, 10 personal interviews, newspapers, pamphlets, and trips to Olympia, Seattle, and Vancouver B. C.

The article has two aims: to provide readers with information needed to understand a complex issue; and to present additional, detailed information to aid people wanting to get involved in the battles over pipelines and ports.

For easier reading, we've marked the sections containing extra facts—you may skip them the first time through without losing the kernel of the story. The article is laid out as a 4-page pull-out so it may be saved for future reference.

We have a crisis at hand, one that has far-reaching implications for the inland waters of Washington State. That crisis is the threat of oil. The Alaskan oil is going to start flowing soon, and yet the final decision as to what to do with it has not been made yet. Thus it is tremendously important that we mobilize our input now, or the decisions will be left to others.

**The Emergency** - The Alaskan pipeline will be completed by mid-July, and the Prudhoe Bay oil will start flowing south to the port of Valdez. By the beginning of next year it will have reached a rough equilibrium output of 1.2 million barrels per day. But the line has a capacity of 2 million barrels per day (b/d) if the companies involved can drill enough wells in the field. (Sohio 33.34%, British Petroleum 15.84%, ARCO 21%, Exxon 20%, Mobil 5%, Union 1.66%, Phillips 1.66%, Amerada Hess 1.5% - Field reserves estimated at 10 billion barrels).

The West Coast can neither consume nor refine that much oil over and above their present supply. The Alaska oil is high in sulphur, or "heavy" and so needs refineries with larger piping than is common on the West Coast. They use lighter Indonesian, Canadian, or Californian oil and will continue to do so without sufficient incentive to do an overhaul job. However, even if enough of them converted to handle West Coast needs there will still be a consumption surplus of 600,000 b/d by early next year. That's a lot of oil and it's going to go someplace.

Canada has decided to phase out all its oil exports

to the U.S. by 1981. This move has already cut off the flow to the four major Washington refineries and will slowly squeeze refineries in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and the midwest. Tankers have filled the gap in Washington, but the others will need some sort of pipeline.

Put simply, we have a surplus on the West Coast, a growing deficit in the Midwest, and no easy or environmentally safe way for the surplus to fill the deficit. Thus there is overwhelming pressure building to establish new deepwater ports capable of handling lots and lots of oil. It's coming from very different people for very different reasons and it's powerful!

There are four major port and pipeline plans, each with its own special interests and pressures. (New ones are a daily occurrence). The Proposals: (1 Port Angeles - Northern Tier (2 Cherry Point - ARCO, Trans Mountain (3 Kitimat, B.C. - Kitimat Oil Pipeline Ltd. (4 Long Beach, California - SOHIO' -

Before I go into these proposals individually, though, you might need some initial background.

First, there are 4 major refineries on Washington's inland waters.

Company	Refining Capacity	Location	Ala. oil?	Pier Depth	Plans
ARCO	100,000 b/d	Cherry Pt.	Yes	65'	See proposal 2
Mobil	71,000 b/d	Ferndale	convt	42'	Modify dock; dredge to accept 125,000 DWT tankers; overhaul piping for Alaskan oil
Shell	50,000 b/d	Anacortes	No	44'	Possible construction of "sea island" offloading facility in 70' of water to handle large tankers
	91,000 b/d				
Texaco	78,000 b/d	Anacortes	No	44'	May dredge 9' to allow 90,000 DWT Plans for monobuoy (SPM) offshore to handle 125,000 DWT tankers
US Oil and Rfng.	21,000 b/d	Tacoma	No	44'	

Second, some notes about tankers. They are usually listed in terms of deadweight tons (DWT). One DWT holds approximately 7.2 barrels (1 barrel is 42 gallons) or 300 gallons. For example, the maximum size tanker permitted in the Sound now is 125,000 DWT. It holds about 900,000 barrels, or 38,000,000 gallons in 13 separate tanks with about 3 million gallons per tank. 38 million gallons could coat the entire inland waters from Olympia to Alaska, and this is one tanker. Also, these mammoth ships are notoriously unwieldy. Our sample 125,000 DWT tanker is about 900 feet long, 150

feet wide, and has a draft of about 52 feet. It's speed is 15-17 knots on the high seas, and it needs to go at least 6-7 knots just to be able to steer. Finally, its minimum (crash) stopping distance is one mile, but this means losing steering control. Controlled stopping takes much more distance.

## Proposal No. 1 - The Port Angeles Alternative

Basically, this proposal calls for a large tanker offloading facility to be built in Port Angeles harbor, and a 1570 mile pipeline from there to Clearbrook, Minnesota. There are two variations to this proposal. Northern Tier Pipeline Co. would build the port and a 42 inch pipeline between Port Angeles and the Cascades (North Bend, distance = 183 miles) with a capacity of 1.3 million b/d. East of this it will switch to a 40 inch line with an 800,000 b/d capacity. This system, built into the Port Angeles proposal, would allow for but not necessitate a branch line being built from North Bend to the four major Washington refineries. Total cost is \$846 million.

In more complete terms, the proposal calls for the following: (for light reading skip to Proposal No. 2)

Vessel Callings Per Year	800,000 b/d	1,300,000 b/d
Tanker-Size		
120,000DWT	340	553
300,000DWT	136	221

Something between these numbers is likely.

The crude supply for it would consist of 50% Alaskan oil, and 50% imported oil, probably from Indonesia.

There would be two, and eventually three, 1,600 foot pier-berths built adjacent to Ediz Hook, capable of handling tankers up to 300,000 DWT. From the offloading berths, a 5 mile submarine pipeline would cross Port Angeles harbor to a shoreline booster pumping station and then on to the main facility--tank farm, initial pipeline pumping station, and a control center, located on 300 acres adjacent to Green Point (about 5 miles east of Port Angeles). The tank farm holds a 10 day's pipeline capacity. Initially 12-500,000 barrel tanks would be built, with the area cleared for eventual expansion to a possible 26-500,000 barrel tanks.

For the most part, the pipeline will follow existing pipe or power lines, railroads, or open fields. However there are several fragile areas through which it passes. The area beneath Olympia in which it crosses several important estuaries; Stampede Pass in Snoqualmie National Forest which is a primitive area and serves as the watershed for Seattle and Tacoma; six major river crossings ranging from 575 feet to 5700 feet, including the Columbia, Clark Fork, Yellowstone, and the Missouri three times.

What kind of pressure is converging on this proposal? Northern Tier Pipeline Co. is sponsoring the idea,

and they've already submitted their application. They are a Montana based consortium of seven interests: Butler Associates of Tulsa, Curran Oil Co. of Great Falls (Mr. Curran is Chairman of Northern Tier), Glacier Park Co., a subsidiary of Burlington Northern, MAPCO of Tulsa, Patrick J. McDonough, a Billings oil producer, Milwaukee Land Co., a subsidiary of Milwaukee Road, and West Coast Crude Oil Co. of Denver.

They argue (often with other oil brokers) that theirs is the least cost per barrel and most environmentally sound way to move oil to their northern tier refineries



and the Midwest. There are several interests that agree. The Coalition Against Oil Pollution (CAOP- an organization with support from 35,000 people) feels that it is a realistic alternative, and is infinitely safer than inner Sound expansion, provided that the local refineries are required to hook up to the pipeline. The Kitimat Oil Coalition, (a Canadian based coalition of 13 organizations) also feels that it is a better alternative than either Kitimat or Cherry Point. A group of seven British Columbia ministers expressed their priorities in a meeting with the Washington Department of Ecology as first, Port Angeles, second Kitimat, third, Cherry Point. The report didn't say if they liked any of the proposals, however.

There are 21 State Representatives co-sponsoring House Joint Memorial No. 7, addressed to Jimmy Carter and the Congress, in which they "encourage the construction of a single oil transfer facility at or west of Port Angeles." There are 27 Representative co-sponsors of House Bill 743 which restricts future crude shipments to an oilport at or west of Port Angeles, if one is built. (Both of these are still in the House Energy and Utilities Committee). The Montana State Legislature recently passed a resolution urging Washington State to "encourage and permit" a plan like Northern Tier's.

There are opponents to this proposal, too. The people of Port Angeles emphatically and overwhelmingly do not want the port. They have formed a coalition, calling themselves No Oilport Inc. Arco does not want that facility, first because they want to build their own alternative, and secondly because they would probably be forced into tying up to the pipeline to supply their Cherry Point refinery, and that means increased costs. They are backed by Mobil, Shell, and Texaco. They testified before the House Energy and Utilities Committee that it would mean an additional 55-60 cents per barrel to be hooked into Port Angeles. This, they claim, would weaken their competitive stance and allow out-of-state refiners to tanker in produce and undersell them locally. The other most vocal opponent is Dixy Lee Ray. She wants the ARCO proposal built and is throwing her weight behind that.

What are the legal and legislative issues? Any significant energy facility development has to apply for certification from the State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC), which is composed of 15 members; the gathered heads of 14 major state agencies, (many of whom are Dixy's appointees)-and a representative from the county affected (if plural, one representative is chosen for all). They reviewed Northern Tier's application on March 1 and found the port and pipeline consistent with local zoning but not the storage facility. They went ahead, though, and hired consultants to evaluate the issues, scheduling hearings to begin the first of May. At the conclusion of the hearings they will submit a recommendation to the gov Governor, who then has the power to approve or reject the application.

If Northern Tier obtains approval from EFSEC and the Governor, it must also obtain federal permits from the Corps of Engineers, etc. as well as permits from the other states through which the pipeline passes.

### Proposal No.2 - The Cherry Point Alternative

There are 3 options under this alternative: all 3 entail expanding present Cherry Point facilities to accommodate crude oil transport to the Midwest via existing or 'to be built' pipelines, located mostly in Canada.

Option A calls for 160,000 b/d put through by the reversal of Trans Mountain Pipeline Co.'s existing 24 inch line between Edmonton, Alberta and Cherry Point. A yoyo plan, in which oil moves alternately east from Edmonton to Vancouver, then west from Cherry Point to Edmonton, would be utilized. It means a new pier at Cherry Point, an expanded tank farm, and new pumping stations along the existing line. If the State tanker size limitation (maximum 125,000 DWT) remains in effect (its constitutionality is being contested by ARCO in the Supreme Court), ARCO will require 80-90 tankers per year to supply the pipeline. The cost-\$125 million.

Option B expands the midwest flow to 350,000 b/d by abandoning the yoyo plan when an alternative means is found for supplying the Vancouver refineries with crude oil. Beyond Option A it requires only expanded tank farm facilities and pumping at a cost of \$25 million. Cherry Point would need 170 tankers yearly to feed the line. However, Vancouver refineries receive 125,000 b/d from the Alberta oil fields by pipeline, which is the least environmentally hazardous alternative. Under Option B, Vancouver would get their oil by tanker, adding 100-120 tanker arrivals per year, traveling in the Fraser River which is the biggest salmon estuary in the region.

Option C pipes 950,000 b/d to the Midwest and 125,000 b/d to Vancouver. It is accomplished by adding a pier capable, as the other 2, of handling 250,000 DWT tankers (if the limit is voided); greatly expanded tank farm facilities; and the construction of a new 600 mile 30 inch pipeline alongside the present line. Under this plan, Vancouver could be supplied by pipeline, using the existing line and cutoff station located near Sumas, Washington. The entire operation, if you include the 100,000 b/d needed to supply the Cherry Point refinery would require approximately 540 tanker arrivals per year. The cost - \$400 million over and above the \$150 million combined cost of A and B.

All three mean using the existing Trans Provincial pipeline east from Edmonton, which has branches to divert oil back into the Midwest.

In detail: (light readers, skip to Proposal No. 3) there are two more options which are unofficial, but interesting to note. First, after C there would be nothing stopping ARCO from pushing to establish a common use facility for the other three refineries on the grounds that one site is safer than 4. This would involve another pier and more tankage, no doubt, but not a pipeline, because all the refineries are connected already. Second, Standard Oil of California has an option to purchase land in the Cherry Point area. If a superfacility were allowed there, it might be more attractive for them to apply to build their own refinery. In other words, once ARCO gets its foot in the door, there may be no stopping the proliferation of facilities

at Cherry Point.

What are the pressures involved? Arco and Trans Mountain Pipeline Co. are sponsoring the proposals. If it goes through, ARCO will buy out Trans Mountain Oil Pipeline Co., the American subsidiary which owns the pipe between Anacortes and Sumas.

Dixy Lee Ray has continuously pledged her full support for their plan. She has a lot of power over the final choice, too. The Bellingham Herald, in its editorial of March 6th, endorsed Option A (this was before B and C were officially announced) under the pretense that it is the most economical and efficient way to move the oil. However, there are very few vocal proponents of the plan, and the list of opponents is lengthy.

CAOP is lobbying hard in the legislature to stop all inner Sound crude tanker traffic, and an expansion proposal for that same region alarms them. The local legislators, Mary Kay Becker, Art Moreau, Barney Goltz, and Jerry Vrooman all oppose the plan. There are the 27 co-sponsors of H.B. 743 and 21 co-sponsors of H.J.M. No.7 that stand against it. The Seattle P-I editorialized on March 6th, "it seems to us the time has come for the state to say no to ARCO or any other company planning to tanker large amounts of oil into the Sound for shipment to the Midwest. The costs are too high, the benefits nil". The Seattle Times toes the line when it states, "In view of Gov. Dixy Lee Ray's strong and undisguised support of increased tanker traffic, the Legislature has an especially heavy responsibility to see that the State's interests are not bypassed". (Editorial of March 2nd).

Northern Tier opposes the plan because they would lose out as a company if they don't get their plan.

On the national level, Scoop Jackson has written, "the establishment of a single oil-transfer facility outside the Sound may make eminently good sense" (addressed to U. S. Senate, 12/5/75). Warrn Magnuson has more strongly stated, "I believe transshipment would be a tragic mistake for this region". (Senate Subcommittee on Marine Transportation, 11/18/75).

Internationally, several B.C. Ministers have opposed this plan. Five out of 13 organizations in the Kitimat Oil Coalition have agreed to commit boats to a tanker blockade. They are also pushing for Ottawa and the International Joint Commission to take a stand against Cherry Point, as a spill there will effect Canadian Beaches and fishing too.

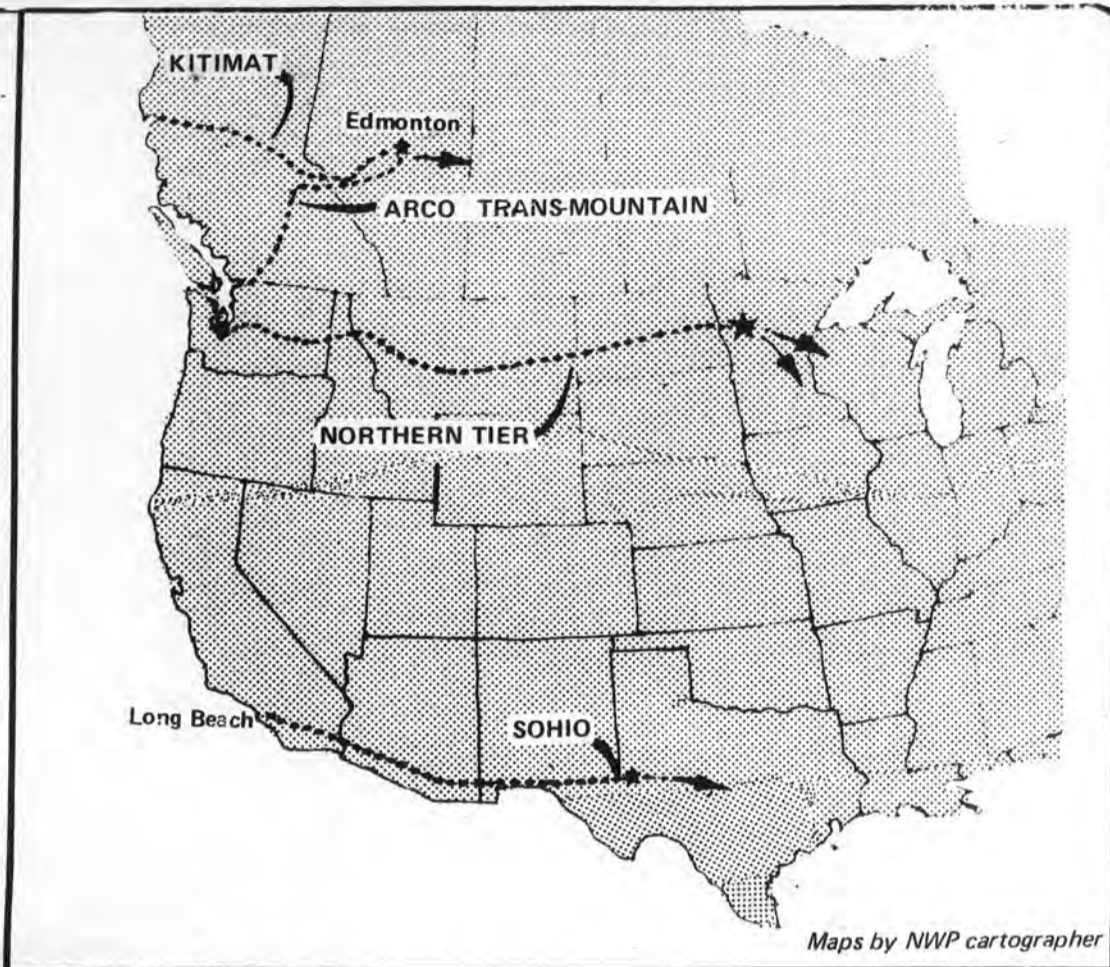
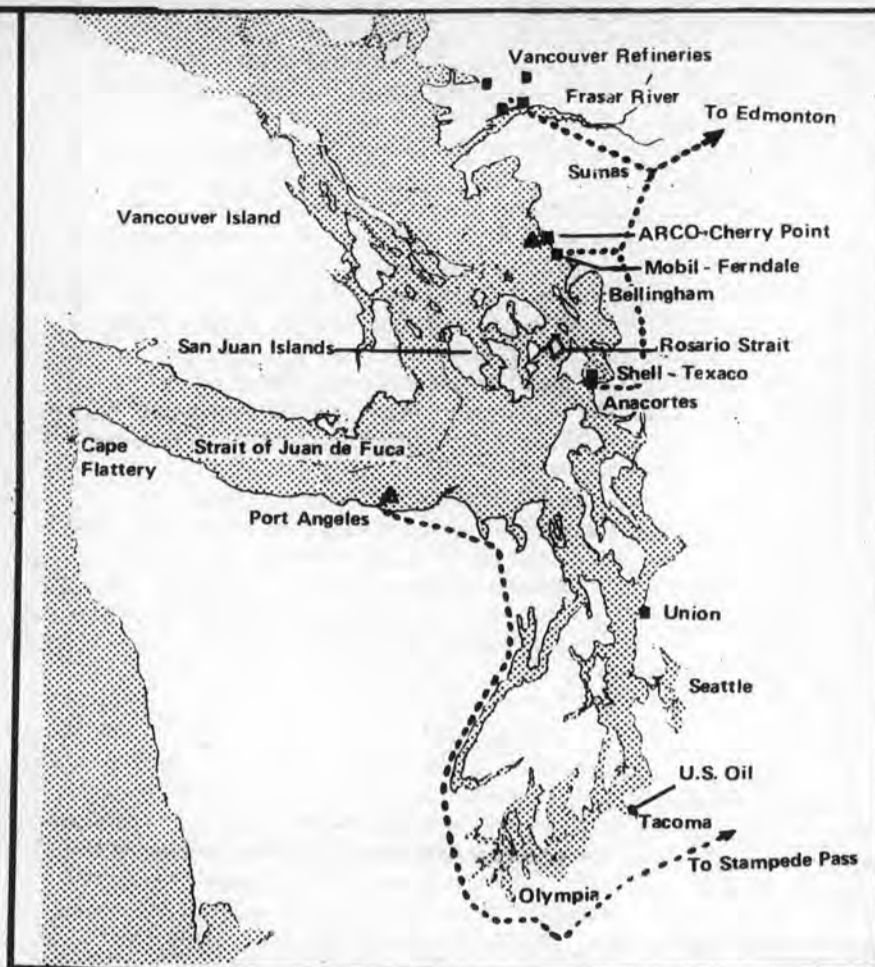
Lenally, ARCO has several hurdles to overcome. First, they expect to submit their application to EFSEC by mid-April; the same procedure applies as in the Northern Tier application.

They have to secure Canadian permits for use of their existing pipelines, and for the possible construction of the 30" parallel line in Canada.

They have to obtain Corps of Engineers and other Federal permits. There is a snag here, its called the Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP). In 1972, Congress passed an Act calling for the individual states to draw up comprehensive shoreline plans and submit them to the Feds, who upon acceptance would

Proposal	Capacity	Completion Date	Tankers Per Year	Legal and Legislative Pts.	Facilities Needed	Evaluation
No.1 Port Angeles, Wash. (a) Alone  (b) with local refineries	600,000 b/d initial. 800,000 b/d capacity.  600,000 b/d init. 1,300,000 b/d cap	18-24 mo.  24 mo.	225-250  350-375	EFSEC-Governor; HJM 5, 6, 7 HB743, SB 2910 Federal Permits. Permits from Ida, Mont., ND, Minn.	2-3 1600 ft. berths, 5 mile submarine pipeline, 300 acre main facility. 1570 mile 40-42" pipeline, 6 intermediate pumping stations in Washington & main one.	Alone, threatens Olympic Peninsula, Cascades, Straits, Vancouver Is. without reducing present inner Sound threat. Combined threats offset by no inner Sound crude tanker traffic.
No. 2 Cherry Point, Wash. Option A Option B Option C	160,000 b/d east 350,000 b/d east 125,000 b/d Van 950,000 b/d east 125,000 b/d Van	1 year 1 year 2 years	80-90 170 CP 100 van. 540	EFSEC-Governor, HJM 5, 6, 7 HB 743, SB 2910 Federal Permits CZMP Canadian permits	New pier, expanded tankage, pumping stations. Expanded tankage, shipping oil to Vancouver New pier, more tanks, 600 mile 30" ppln. w/pumping stations.	Increases threat to Sound without solving Alaska surplus. Same as A but worse. Greatest chance of ruining Puget Sound, w/ fewest potential benefits. Worst plan.
No. 3 Kitimat B.C.	300,000 b/d initially 800,000 b/d Maximum	2 years	170-200	Possible: NEB hearings Environmental Canada hearings. Int. Joint Comm. approval/B.C Energy Comm. hearings	New berths, tank farms, pumping stations. 780 mile, 30" ppln. from Kitimat to Edmonton.	Greatest potential for environmental damage. Puts U.S. problem on Canadians, who receive no benefits from operation.
No. 4 Long Beach, Calif.	500,000 b/d initially. 1,000,000 with new line	1 year	100 SPM 200 in harbor	Local and State permits Federal permits EPA air emissions jurisdiction.	SPM's or berths, tank farms, pumping stations. 125 mile 30" ppln. connecting with reversal of 795 mi. natural gas line.	Potential for fewest oil spills with SPM's. But added air pollution worsens bad situation.





Maps by NWP cartographer

then enter them into the comprehensive national CZMP. Washington State was the first to complete theirs and it was signed June 14, 1976. At the last minute Governor Dan Evans inserted an amendment "the State of Washington, as a matter of overriding policy, positively supports the concept of a single, major crude petroleum receiving and transfer facility at or west of Port Angeles." This has been accepted on the Federal level.

The argument is that neither state nor federal permits could be issued for the ARCO plan due to the CZMP. However, it remains to be tested in court, where the real determination will be made. It is at least a stalling ploy available to the opponents of ARCO.

In addition, if HB 743 passed and was signed by the Governor (unlikely), ARCO would be precluded from expanding its facilities. HJM 5, 6, and 7 would just urge that national policy to oppose an ARCO-type plan.

If all else fails, there is always the blockade idea, or a possible initiative to the people.

#### Proposal No.3

The plan is to build a large port in Kitimat, B.C., capable of handling tankers of unlimited size (world's largest is 520,000 DWT), and a pipeline from there to Edmonton, where it connects with the Trans Provincial line to carry oil to the U.S. Midwest. The 300,000 b/d initial capacity would eventually expand to 800,000 b/d.

More completely (and you may skip to Proposal Number 4 and come back) a couple new piers, an 8 million barrel tank farm, and its necessary support facilities would be built there. The pipeline would go up the Skeena River using the Canadian National railway 30 inch, 780 mile right of way. Working its way down to Prince George, it would then begin to follow the Fraser River. Then breaking east through Jasper National Park to Edmonton. It is difficult to estimate the number of tankers needed yearly. Assuming an average of 200,000 DWT, it would require 170-200 per year at top capacity. Cost- \$418 million.

The sponsor is Kitimat Pipeline Ltd., a consortium of seven companies (railroads, refiners, and pipeline companies) from the U.S. and Canada. The support for them is cloudy. Jimmy Carter met with Prime Minister Trudeau about the oil and gas issue early this month, and emerged with rhetoric of "improved relations". The Senate Commerce Committee, chaired by Warren Magnuson, has called it the "best solution". It would appear then that on both the Canadian and U.S. national levels, there is support.

There are several opponents. The Kitimat Oil Coalition was formed over just this issue, and they represent 35,000 people. They are committed to the point of blockading tankers should the proposal go through. The B.C. Premier has stated he doesn't think it will benefit Canadians. Several other Ministers have called

for an inquiry. David Anderson, head of the B.C. Liberals, opposes it, and there is a strong B.C. lobby against it.

On the legal side, the Kitimat Oil Coalition is pushing for Environment Canada hearings on the seaward side, National Energy Board (NEB) hearings on the landward side (to begin the end of April), International Joint Committee, and B. C. Energy Commission hearings. They hope for staggered hearings, so they have time to prepare a case. Apparently, if the B. C. Legislature stands firmly against it, they can throw up enough roadblocks to stop the proposal, despite national pressure.

#### Proposal No.4

The proposal is to build a new port facility in Long Beach, and 125 miles of 30 inch pipeline connected with the reversal of a 795 mile natural gas line, bringing the oil into Midland Texas at the rate of 500,000 b/d. From there the oil would pass through existing lines either to the Midwest or to Gulf Coast refiners. More thoroughly (skip to **Minor Alternatives**), it would require the usual facilities associated with a port-pipeline operation. However, there is the possibility of using a single point mooring (SPM) system off the coast for unloading tankers, instead of crowding the busy Long Beach Harbor. To use this system, a tanker will maneuver in close, throw lines to buoys, and drop anchor. It then hooks up to the underwater unloading terminal which carries the oil by pipeline to the shore. This would allow tankers of virtually unlimited size to transport the oil, whereas Long Beach Harbor is only deep enough to permit 120-140,000 DWT tankers.

In the harbor, 190-200 tankers would be needed yearly with SPMs, only 100. The cost of this plan - \$500 million.

There is the added possibility, if the demand were there, of reversing a second natural gas line, with construction of 125 miles additional pipe to double the capacity to 1 million barrels per day. This of course would double everything else too.

Sohio is sponsoring this proposal, (note, once North Slope oil output reaches 600,000 b/d on the Sohio-British Petroleum (BP) half of the field, BP will own 54% of Sohio's common stock), planning to lease the gas line from El Paso Natural Gas Co. They need this line badly, because they have neither refining nor marketing on the West Coast; and yet, with BP, they own half the Alaskan crude.

Opponents of the plan include the people of Long Beach and the state of California. For them, it will only make worse an already atrocious air pollution problem, and destroy an progress towards cleaning it up.

Legally Sohio has to get by local opposition to obtain permits, as well as needing permits on the federal level. The EPA has claimed jurisdiction over the air pollution threat, holding the right to stop the plan

by not issuing air emissions permits if federal regulations are not met.

#### Minor Alternatives-

There are two other minor, temporary proposals intended to alleviate the immediate crisis. One is to ship the oil in large tankers to the Panama Canal, "lighter" it there into 60,000 DWT tankers that can fit through the Canal, and reload it into large tankers on the east side, which will carry it into the Gulf or to the east coast. This plan can handle up to 500,000 b/d immediately, but is too expensive to consider in the long run.

The other option is to ship Alaskan oil to Japan in return for a like amount of mid-east crude shipped to our east coast. This is presently illegal, but can be circumvented at the discretion of the President, subject to Congressional veto. It, too would be at best a stop-gap measure due to the international repercussions involved.

So now you have the logistics of each proposal, but how do you decide which one is the "best"? There are several important issues involved which must be weighed before coming to that decision.

First of all, maybe you don't like any of the ideas? However, now it is clear: we are at the mercy of private enterprise for our alternatives. The companies involved have had other alternatives, but at this point are no longer considering them. Washington State considered sponsoring a proposal, but decided any venture would be too risky. So we are entirely in a reactive stance, which unfortunately is the weakest possible position.

The most volatile issue is the environment. It usually forms the foundation for all arguments centering on oil, its extraction, transportation, refinement, and eventual consumption. However, it invariably ends with someone attempting to impose his/her values onto another, and that's where it gets into trouble. While a personal issue, it can be supported by more objective arguments.

It is clear though, Puget Sound is beautiful.

The State Department of Ecology has, for the last 3 years, coordinated a research project entitled **Baseline Study Project of North Puget Sound**; a program designed to determine the biological and economic resources of Puget Sound and the possible impact of oil on those resources. They have established a very concrete dollar value of our fishing, tourist trade, and waterfront property.

They completed an input-output analysis which "reflects all economic activity directly or indirectly generated within the state by the presence of a fishery and tourist industry". It shows the way money "multiplies". For example, Joe catches 5 salmon and sells them for \$75. He then spends that money on his house, his boat, his car, etc. Thus, house financiers, boatsellers, hired hands, etc. all receive money from Joe, and spend it in turn. So after that \$75 dollars has changed hands



times, it is supporting \$200 worth of business. And it all started with 5 salmon.

With that in mind, reflect on these tables taken from the "Economic Analysis" of the **Baseline Study Project** for fishing and tourism.

Annual Contribution of the Puget Sound Fishery to Washington State Economic Activity (millions of 1973 dollars)

State Output	169.99
Agriculture/Extractive	48.70
Manufacturing	68.68
Construction	
Transportation services	
Communications/utilities	52.61
Trades	
Finance, insurance, real estate	
Services	
Wages and salaries	40.60
Business income	16.95
State and local business taxes	3.69
Employment (number of jobs)	6051

Annual Contribution of the Puget Sound Tourist Industry to Washington State Economic Activity (Millions of 1973 dollars)

State Output	149.82
Agriculture/Extractive	13.55
Manufacturing	21.77
Construction	
Transportation	
Communications/utilities	114.50
Trades	
Finance, insurance, real estate	
Services	
Wages and salaries	52.63
Business income	19.42
State and local business taxes	4.31
Employment (number of jobs)	7920

The annual total for fishing--\$401.22 million; for tourism--\$386.00 million.

Then we have the premium value of the shorefront property dependent on clean water (residential and recreational). This is an estimate of the present value of that shoreline, minus its value for its best alternative use (e.g. farming or forestry). For the North Puget Sound region, that premium is \$1.551 billion.

There are other important, but less tangible, considerations. They include the value clean water and air have for sports fisherpeople and hunters, scubadivers, birdwatchers, boat enthusiasts and finally the simple value we all get from walking along the beach, looking out our windows, just breathing the fresh air that all bodies of water produce. These factors are important in assessing the fate of Puget Sound, but they are difficult to put a price on; and any attempt to reduce them to a dollar value degrades them.

Compare all this now to the value of building an oil transfer facility. The Port Angeles alternative will be used as a model because the figures for it are the most concrete.

In an intensive 18 month period Northern Tier will pour \$846 million into constructing the entire project. More than half that money will go towards the cost of the materials (steel pipe cost alone is \$332 million) which will be bought out-of-state, and maybe out-of-country (the Alaskan pipe was made in Japan). In Washington, \$67 million will be spread over a 16 month average labor force of 1600, only half of whom will be made up of local workers. For the most part, the jobs will need skilled workers, who are least likely to be unemployed anyway--the Alaska workforce transposed to Washington.

Once the 18-month boom in construction is over and oil starts flowing--the bottom drops out and we are left with a company that needs only 119 people total spread over 5 states to keep the operation going, and that includes everybody from the President down to the dock hands! They'll spend \$33million per year on it, overall, but at least 60% will be for the Utilities, and only \$1.2 million on salaries in this state (including management).

Northern Tier is Montana based, while only one backer--Burlington Northern--has any other interest in Washington. Thus, the profits will flit away.

For the other 3 proposals, the picture is the same: large initial capital spending and job boom, followed by long-term low-cost operation, "with benefits to the local region that just get down to the vanishing point since the number of jobs, and the economic benefits associated with such a transfer operation are so minute as to be totally insignificant"--James Crutchfield, UW Professor of Economics, and head of **Baseline "Economic Analysis"** subreport.

The point in comparing these two values is: the oil threatens fishing, tourism, and the shoreline, but the converse isn't true. There are two major variables here. First, what are the relative environmental threats of each alternative? Second, what does that mean in

terms of dollar losses?

There are 4 major sources of pollution involved. Tanker "casualties" (groundings, collisions, etc.), oil transfer operations, pipelines, and air pollution.

The most hazardous ports are Cherry Point and Kitimat. To Cherry Point the tankers travel 134 miles from Cape Flattery. Most of those passages are pretty wide, but during the fishing season they can become very crowded for something as unmaneuverable as a large tanker. They also have to pass through Rosario Strait in the San Juans; it has only one 1/2 mile wide lane, with hazards on either side. The Oceanographic Commission of Washington (OCW), in a \$400,000 study, projected an average of 25-25 tanker casualties over 20 years, if the Cherry Point proposal were adopted. Of these, 7 to 8 would result in spills. These are unstable averages, though, the actual number of casualties could vary considerably. Most tanker spills are small, but there is a 10% chance of any given spill exceeding a million gallons. A million gallons in the middle of the San Juans could destroy 800 miles of beach.

Most spills are from transfers (unloading from ship to shore). The OCW study estimated 228 spills from that source over 20 years. These are small, but a two barrel (84 gallons) spill at Cherry Point in high winds coated several beaches and took over a week to clean up.



As Compensation for this terrible accident, We're offering you a chance to become our company's mascot.

Pipeline accidents are rare and unpredictable, but they do happen. To date there have been two in Washington. One spilled 15,000 gallons when a backhoe broke a line. It was immediately reported, and most of the oil was recovered. In the other, 479,000 gallons spilled due to a large pressure surge, caused by human error or faulty valves. The Cherry Point pipe was the culprit in the Washington spills.

Finally, air pollution is a fact. It comes from storage tanks, ships' engines, transfers, etc. It's often overlooked, but is a definite problem. Wherever an oilport goes, the air will be less breathable.

Kitimat is 70 miles up a narrow fjord called the Douglas Channel. At its widest it spans two miles, but frequently is much narrower. Further, it is plagued with chronic fog. With tankers up to 1500 feet, and 3 miles minimum stopping distance plying these waters, accidents aren't possible, they're certain.

Kitimat lies at the outlet of the Skeena River, the second largest estuary in British Columbia; the pipeline parallels both it and the Fraser over much of its journey. These combined factors make this the most dangerous plan.

Port Angeles is less bad. Located on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, the tankers have no narrow channels to ply. However, this doesn't mean no spills. The OCW report projected 6 to 7 casualties over 20 years, with 2 to 3 of them resulting in spills. Along the Strait, there is a lot of inaccessible shoreline (making clean-up difficult), and any spill would be likely to infect Canadian shores too.

For dockside transfers, OCW showed the same 228 spills for Port Angeles as for Cherry Point. In addition, they projected 40 spills associated with the 5 mile submarine pipeline. Northern Tier plans a system of floating booms to encircle the ship while unloading. Also, the harbor is enclosed on three sides. Both will

help clean-up operations. But oil clean-up is at best an inept operation. Even the best techniques, under the best circumstances do not get all the oil.

With the Port Angeles pipeline, if it were to leak or burst in the Cascades...

The air pollution there will affect the pristine Olympics.

Long Beach has the potential to be the least damaging. If they install offshore unloading buoys, the risk of casualties is reduced, because the tankers have the space they need to maneuver. The transfer spills will remain high, though, without a decent way to contain them or clean them up. The pipeline traverses less unspoiled land than either Kitimat or Port Angeles. Air pollution is a major problem, as any new sources defeat chances of clean-up and threaten to put the area "over the hill."

What are the potential dollar losses? This is the biggest uncertainty, and the thing most argued about. First, it is a fact: oil kills. The "chronic" pollution (transfers, air) may be the most biologically damaging in the long run, even greater than the mammoth 1 shot spills. But it is the million gallon spill, occurring at the peak fishing and tourist seasons, which has the potential for catastrophic economic effects. It can stink up coastal resorts, ruin fishing nets, coat pleasure craft, and generally foul up everything for several weeks. Historically,

tourists have stayed home, fish catches have dropped, and people are afraid to eat the fish that are left. If such a spill were only to cut 1% off that year's fishing and tourism and devalue our shorelines 1% the cost to people of the state would be \$23 million.

The conclusion is simple: "we have little to gain from oil on Puget Sound and much that may threaten a far more lasting, soundly-based kind of growth that rests on the unique combination of urban living, rural living, access to wilderness and outdoor recreation that are the hallmark of the Puget Sound region"--James Crutchfield

So what do we do? Do we advocate shoving it onto someone else? It should be clear the economics of the situation benefit no-one. Wherever the oilport lands, be it on the small population of Port Angeles, the Canadians of Kitimat, or the people of Long Beach, those people are going to end up with more than their share of the burden. The problem is that's our problem, individually and en masse. As consumers, we underwrite the whole exploitive, environmentally destructive operation. Because there is no environmentally pure way to extract, transport, and eventually consume oil--consumption is directly connected with environmental degradation.

Shall we not learn from life its laws, dynamics, balances?

Learn to base our needs not on death, destruction, waste, but on renewal?

In wisdom and in gentleness learn to walk again, with Eden's angels?

Learn at last to shape a civilization in harmony with the earth?

--from This is the American Earth

Realistically, these questions have no answers. There isn't an ethically justifiable alternative. But the possibilities for disaster are clear, and fighting those now is what we are left with...

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

You can write your state legislators or federal congress-people, or Dixy, or Jimmy.

You can call the toll-free Olympia hot line 1-800-562-6000 to follow status of legislation, send messages to people, get names, addresses, and telephone numbers.

You can attend and speak at the EFSEC hearing on Northern Tier's Port Angeles plan in May, in Port Angeles. Or attend possible upcoming Efec hearings on Arco's Cherry Point plan.

You can join No Oilport Inc., CAOP, a wildlife organization, or one of the groups in the Kitimat Oil Coalition.

Or you can inform a friend by passing this article on!

brian siebel



# COFFEE: A LEGAL BUZZ



## Food for Thought

*Coffee has been making the headlines repeatedly lately. The following article is an exploration of how coffee affects the human body, with an historical perspective of its use.*

As the story goes, coffee was first discovered in 850 A.D. by a young Arabian goatherd named Kaldi, who noticed his animals cavorting after eating red berries from a shrub, and tried them himself. An abbot at a nearby monastery heard of this wakeful-inducing substance and concocted a drink from the berries to keep himself awake during long prayerful vigils.

The ability of coffee to banish drowsiness and sharpen the mind roused suspicions as to its effect on human health and well-being. Soon after its discovery, the Mohammedans labeled coffee an intoxicant prohibited by the

Koran, and severe penalties were threatened to those addicted to its use.

The introduction of coffee to Egypt in the 19th Century caused much excitement and outrage, similar to that caused by marijuana in the U.S. today. The sale of coffee was prohibited; wherever stocks of coffee were found, they were burned. Such efforts at repression resulted only in interesting more people in the brew. Its popularity quickly spread across Europe and by 1689, coffeehouses were the rage in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Eighteenth Century doctors proclaimed that the use of coffee by women would cause sterility and they insisted that it would induce a decay in health, cause fever, and stunt growth. Even as late as 1902 some doctors claimed that coffee drinkers would often turn to other narcotics such as opium and alcohol after being introduced to coffee.

Such claims seem ludicrous in light of the legitimacy of coffee today. It is America's Number 1 drink; millions simply cannot begin a day without it.

### NUTRITIVE VALUE

Coffee beans contain a substance which is a precursor of the B-Vitamin, niacin, that is changed into niacin during the roasting process. The amount of the vitamin in a cup of coffee is quite small, approximately 1 mg. Other than this, coffee has no nutritive value.

### CAFFEINE

What is behind the popularity of coffee? Aside from its taste and fragrant aroma, coffee contains a stimulant, caffeine. Caffeine is a naturally-occurring plant product which can also be found in tea leaves, kola nuts (used in cola soft drinks), cocoa nuts, ilex plants (from which the potent maté drink is made), and the cassia, or Christmas berry tree.

A single cup of roasted and ground brewed coffee contains approximately 80-100 mg of caffeine. Instant coffee has somewhat less due to its processing. So-called de-caffeinated coffee contains 2-5 mg per cup, while a cup of leaf tea runs 30-70 mg and cocoa has 40 mg per cup of drink. Four standard chocolate bars containing cocoa, or two bottles of cola "pop", would be equivalent to a single cup of coffee in caffeine content. It is ironical that many parents will forbid coffee to their children, yet will allow them to guzzle caffeinated cola drinks. All cola drinks are caffeinated, but need not say so on the label, thanks to strong lobbying pressure by soda pop manufacturers. The effects of caffeine on the body are not unlike those produced by the use of cocaine or amphetamines.

Caffeine stimulates all parts of the cerebral cortex of the brain, creating a more rapid, clearer flow of thought and allaying drowsiness and fatigue. On two or three cups of coffee (160-240 mg caffeine) one is capable of greater sustained intellectual effort and more perfect association of ideas. A recent study indicates that introverts may be adversely affected by time, pressure and caffeine in taking exams, while extroverts scored better with caffeine. Motor skills are also enhanced by caffeine consumption. A typist will work faster and with less errors. There is a keener appreciation of sensory stimuli and reaction time to them is diminished. Truck drivers, for instance, show increased performance and better reaction time in responding to brakes or lowering high beams. However, it is not helpful to drunken drivers, and only produces a wide-awake drunk. So much for the black coffee "cure".

Caffeine in modest doses also affects

heart rate and rhythm, blood vessel diameter, blood-pressure, and urine volume. Opinions still vary as to whether coffee is truly physiologically addicting, even though some tolerance to its effects and withdrawal symptoms, such as headaches, irritability, restlessness and nervousness definitely occur.

Caffeine can be a potent poison in large amounts. A fatal dose for humans is estimated at 10 grams, or 70-100 cups of coffee. This amount, almost inconceivable to the normal coffee fiend, produces convulsions and respiratory failure. Even smaller amounts such as 10-15 cups may cause a person to develop "caffinism", the symptoms of which include insomnia, slight fever, irritability, weight loss and a host of other discomforts.

### HEART DISEASE

For a time, heart specialists suspected that caffeine might promote heart disease because it raised the fat and cholesterol levels in laboratory animals. High blood fat levels are associated with heart disease. Numerous studies were undertaken; a study at Boston University Medical Center in 1973 indicated that the risk of heart disease was twice as high for heavy coffee drinkers as for non-drinker. Subsequent studies, however, refute this relationship. It is generally felt that coffee by itself is not a cause of heart disease. It is a well-known fact, though, that many heavy coffee drinkers are also heavy cigarette smokers and so may be prone to heart disease.

### MUTAGENICITY

Caffeine belongs to a class of chemicals called purines, some of which make up chromosomes and genes. This arouses suspicion as to whether caffeine may induce mutations or possibly even be carcinogenic. Studies so far have not shown caffeine to cause mutations or cancer in humans but it did cause birth defects in rats, and should be avoided by pregnant women.

### MIGRAINES

Some headaches, particularly migraine types, are caused by the distension of blood vessels in the brain. Caffeine constricts such vessels and may provide relief. Caffeine is an active ingredient in many aspirins.

In conclusion, it seems that there is no substantial proof that coffee, by itself, can precipitate any fatal diseases. It is a stimulant drug, albeit a socially-accepted one. Moderation seems to be the key to its safe consumption.

—eden alexander

## The Governor's Gardener

**From the Loving Earth** by Pat Straub. E.P. Dutton & Co. \$5.95. 171 pages. Bibliography. Index. Paperback.

Pat Straub is a waste-not gardener who made a scarecrow from the effigy which protesters onchanged in place of her husband, Oregon governor Bob Straub.

An admitted Scottish soul, Mrs. Straub mulches with Sunday newspapers, dusts pests with flour, and fertilizes with scrapings from the hen house. Crop failures she dumps on the compost heap. Twenty-seven years of respect for nature's bounty have paid off for her and she shares expertise with amateur but serious gardeners in **From the Loving Earth**.

The family lives in Goshen in the Willamette Valley on 125-year-old farm whose chemically treated soil Mrs. Straub has revived. At least, the earthworms have revived. At least, the lamette Valley on 125-year-old farm whose chemically treated soil Mrs. Straub has revived. At least, the earthworms have returned. In her opinion poison-sprayed produce is like Snow White's tainted apple. She relies on organic control. For instance, yellow jackets

deal death to army worms. A border of wormwood keeps animals out of a garden and makes the gardener feel like a Salem (Ore.) sorceress.

She introduces the novice to "every-person's vegetables," simple-to-raise fare ranging from asparagus to Jerusalem artichokes. In winter, when market prices rise, a thrifty gardener, following her advice, can count on cold weather crops such as kale, squash, broccoli and, with luck, cherry tomatoes.

Earlier harvests can be preserved like summer memories, says Mrs. Straub, adding less whimsically that home-preserved food is free from the artificial additives of commercial products. This chapter on storing surplus is scant but it does touch on two especially interesting methods: root-cellarling (even an unheated storage room will serve) and drying (a homemade frame in the sun will do the job).

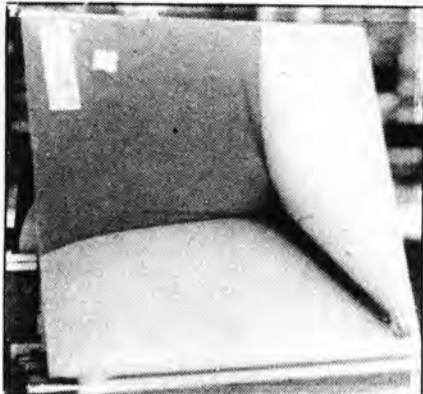
A recipe section includes dishes by Straub neighbors (and constituents) and suggests ways to dispose of such homely good-for-you's as comfrey, parsnips and fava beans. Mrs. Straub, of course, fries potatoes in their vitamin-rich skins.

pat henry



## The Beat Goes On... Rock's Women Victims

The album on the left is from the rock group "Montrose". It presents a women's crotch and the title asks us to "Jump on It". The album cover at right is from the group "Cold Blood". They have used a woman portrayed as a freshly beaten sex



object to help them sell their music. Unfortunately, these are not isolated examples. One rock album portrays a naked woman with her head shaved and her arms chained. Gracing another cover is a naked woman covered with honey, with a



group of men laughing in the background.

A women's organization based in Los Angeles is taking action against what it describes as a trend to portray women as victims on rock album covers and rock music promotion. The group, Women Against Violence Against Women (WAVAW), has launched a boycott against one major offender—Warner Brothers, which manufactures the labels Warner, Electra, Atlantic, Atco, Asylum, Nonesuch and Reprise. Leaflet campaigns in California have resulted in the removal of offensive albums from department store shelves, and other actions have led to a Los Angeles City Council Resolution in support of WAVAW.

According to the newsweekly *In These Times*, WAVAW has been successful in a drive against billboards promoting the Rolling Stones record

"Black and Blue". The billboard showed a bruised and bound woman saying "I'm black and blue from the Rolling Stones and I love it".

A check on rock albums in Seattle stores turned up the records pictured as well as scores of albums which stopped short of sexual violence but nevertheless portrayed women, or parts thereof, as sex objects. One cover had two woman's legs projecting out of an icecream cone, and a Pink Floyd album had a picture of a woman's breasts titled "A Nice Pair."

No actions are planned by the National Organization of Women to bring the boycott to Washington, but in Seattle NOW President Wanda Fullner told the *Passage* that they are in agreement with the positions of the boycott, which is co-sponsored in California by NOW and WAVAW.

—ed newbold

## Microwaves continued..

contract was not renewed by the Army "shortly after I reported posterior capsular changes in seven civilian employees. Of course the military people were anxious about my findings for a number of reasons. First of all, if I turned out to be correct, and if it became widely recognized and accepted that microwaves could cause a specific and recognizable type of cataract, the armed forces were liable to incur some huge medical-legal problems, especially with civilian employees who had been exposed to radar. Second, and even more important, an enormous part of the nation's weapons-development program for the next decade, including the anti-ballistic missile systems, was predicated on the assumption that the ten-milliwatt level was safe. If this standard turned out to be unsafe and had to be lowered, the cost of relocating radar and missile sites and of redesigning equipment would amount to billions of dollars."

### Microwave Ovens

In the same year, 1968, after a series of hearings on ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, Congress passed the Radiation Control of Health and Safety Act.

One of the immediate concerns of the new bureau under HEW was to determine safe standards for microwave ovens. Up until that time, emissions had been voluntarily limited to 10mw/cm<sup>2</sup>. Considering that the largest manufacturers of home microwave ovens were (and still are) the same manufacturers of radar and military equipment, the standard was logical. HEW set new standards applicable after October, 1971. Microwave emissions were reduced to 1mw/cm<sup>2</sup>, to be measured at 5cm (about two inches) from the oven's surface. There was a provision for older ovens; an emission level of 5mw/cm<sup>2</sup> was allowed after purchase, to account for the leakage caused by age.

In spite of this rather sharp reduction in the "safe" standards, 'Consumer Report' did not recommend microwave ovens in 1973. Through testing a variety of ovens on the market, the Consumers' Union had found that many models leaked after minimal usage, and that it was fairly easy to jam the doors with paper towels or other materials.

In conjunction with the findings of the Consumer's Union, another Senate hearing was held in 1973, with inconclusive results. Dr. Zaret was the only one to testify as to the dangers of microwave radiation "The dangers cannot be overstated because most non-ionizing radiational injuries occur covertly, usually do not become manifest until after latent periods of years, and when they become manifest, the effects are seldom recognized."

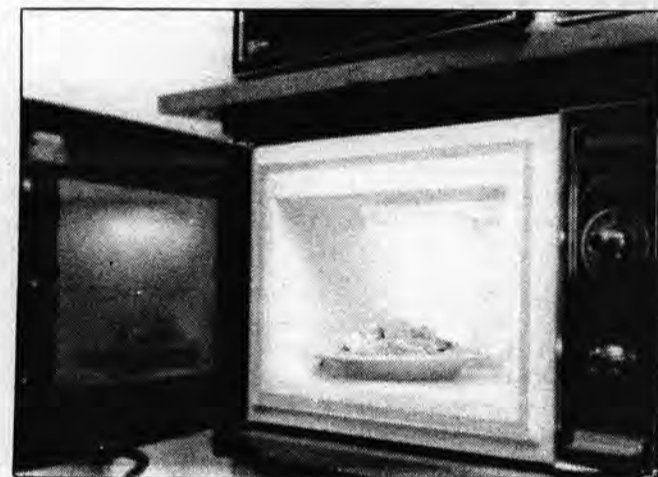
### The American Embassy in Moscow

Several years were to pass however, before microwaves became a public issue in this country. It wasn't until February of 1976, when news that the Russians were again irradiating the Embassy in Moscow, that the question of the biological and behavioral effects of microwaves was raised. At first newspapers gave the impression that the Soviets were beaming microwaves in order to activate eavesdropping devices which had been concealed in walls and doors of the Embassy. Later in February, the New York Times reported that the Russians were instead trying to jam American listening devices which were installed on the roof. In the same article, almost as an aside, the Times mentioned that Ambassador Stoessel had been suffering nausea and bleeding in the eyes. Employees at the Embassy, upset at not being informed of the possible physical effects of microwave radiation sent a telegram to Kissinger. Metal shields were installed over the windows but the employees remained anxious. Tests were carried out on personnel at the same time that the government was assuring them that there was no correlation between microwaves and disease.

In 1971 Jack Anderson had at last broken the story of Soviet radiation of the Embassy in the early sixties. In July 1976 another reporter added some horrifying details to the cover-up. Under the cover of Project Pandora, a major investigation had gone on in 67-68 to test chromosomal irregularities in Embassy employees. This research had been done without the employees' knowledge that there was anything suspect about the results.

Paul Brodeur, in a lengthy New Yorker article from which most of this information was taken, makes the point that "What the government has done all along, of course, is to extend the presumption of innocence to low-intensity microwave radiation even as it was supposed to be encouraging an intensive investigation of biological effects of such radiation." The military's stake in microwave radiation coupled with the booming industry in microwave ovens and devices have worked to obscure and ignore what has been obvious to scientists and workers in Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia for several decades, that microwaves are just as dangerous in their own way as other forms of radiation.

This is not to say that the American public is totally guiltless. In 1973 and again in 1976, 'Consumer Report' published detailed articles on the possible dangers of microwave ovens. They offered evidence as to why the ovens were not the time-savers they appeared, and actually used more energy in the long-run than conventional ovens. Yet Americans are so enamored of gadgets and so easily convinced that luxury items are necessities that they continue to buy ovens at the rate of a million a year.



### Will It Take 60 Years?

In 1896 Edison invented fluoroscopy, an astounding technique which enabled physicians to look at the insides of their patients for as long as they needed to diagnose a problem. Within six months it was discovered that x-ray radiation caused reddening and blistering of the skin, and lesions after prolonged use. Cumulative effects engendered skin cancer and leukemia. Yet it took sixty-odd years for limits to be set on x-ray radiation. Microwaves have been around for a considerably shorter amount of time, and already they have changed our lives in immeasurable ways. There exists a large body of evidence that microwaves have biological effects on the body, effects not as obvious as skin lesions, but real just the same. That no long-range worker/consumer studies have been undertaken is due in part, as Brodeur maintains, to the pressures from the military-industrial complex. It is also due to a scientific methodology which emphasizes quantitative animal studies and discounts subjective human complaints. It is due, not least, to a consumer mentality which tends to embrace technology without questioning the consequences.

The saleswoman at Sears was probably just as ignorant as her customers about the biological effects of microwaves. She was selling on commission and I felt a little guilty taking up her time. I'm sure she made up for it later though. She was a good sales woman. And Sears was having a sale. \$259.95. Get yours today.

—barbara wilson

Sources: *New Yorker*, Dec 13, 20, '76  
two part article: 'Microwaves',  
Paul Brodeur

*Consumer Report* Ap, '73; Ju, '76  
*Village Voice*, Feb 21, '77  
Alexander Bockburn



# AIM'S Trudell on the Last Wounded Knee Trial

John Trudell, American Indian Movement (AIM) spokesman, returned to Seattle during the week of March 14 to rally support for the defense of Leonard Peltier. Peltier, a Turtle Mountain Chippewa, is the last of four defendants accused of involvement in the deaths of two FBI agents on June 25, 1975. His defense has been consistently based upon the political conditions that existed prior to (and since) 1972 on the Pine Ridge Reservation, and the need for Native Americans to develop a strong defense against US armed repression. The case has also provided an opportunity for American Indian activists to document the close collaboration between Ottawa and Washington in the form of FBI political harassment.

As the most recent victim of FBI persecution, the charge against Peltier is one of aiding and abetting a murder for which there were no witnesses. Trudell described the trial as a vindictive retaliation against AIM as a whole. Peltier is the current scapegoat of an enraged FBI whose credibility was damaged by the previous acquittals of Dino Butler and Bob Robideau, and the testimony that emerged during their trials. Both Peltier's extradition from Canada and his trial have brought forth documentary evidence, publicity, time, money, and energy commitments which show the prosecution urgently wants a conviction.

During Trudell's public appearances, several important distinctions emerged as recurrent themes. The first concerned the difference between power and force: power unlike physical force is a creative and generative element within every human being. This power can be rediscovered only through a refusal to accept the artificial images perpetrated by the media, and the decision to stay in touch with a natural human spirit. This spirit has come to be ignored within the value system created by capitalism based on greed, exploitation, materialism, and consumerism. Trudell stressed that this ideology is a major form of intimidation since it is an attack on the human spirit. Consumerism means that "our naturalness is not good enough", that we have "voluntarily traded the chains of slavery for the psychology of slavery."



At Wounded Knee

Trudell asked that each person seriously interested in freeing Peltier and in the American Indian movement be willing to re-establish communication with his or her own natural spirit. Doing so would enable people to more fully participate in the struggle for political and spiritual liberation—a struggle "not based on the hate of our oppressors, but on the love of our people".

Another comparison Trudell made was between "human rights that are granted by the Creator" and "civil rights" legislated by the US government in order to replace the human rights that are denied. For Trudell, it is this attempt to reclaim human rights that the struggle to free Leonard Peltier represents. Peltier is being tried for his refusal to see liberation as anything less than a total dismantling of the entire American value system. Trudell further distinguished this concept of "liberation" from that of "revolution" which has come to mean the taking of power within an existing value system. He also differentiated "laws" under which people are treated equally and justly, from "rules"

which have come to replace laws in this society, and are never followed by those who create and enforce them. Trudell urged the writing of a new constitution that would be a treaty between a people and its government based on genuine equality.

Trudell emphasized that Indians and whites alike share the common enemy of a police state controlled by corporations. Observing that we continue to support the government's political harassment and brutality with our taxes, Trudell called for a massive boycott of the income tax. It is time, he said, for the anti-war activists of the past to mobilize against a government that continues to wage a war against the people of this country: the FBI must be made to answer for its crimes.

During his week in Washington, Trudell was able to capture the close attention of his audiences, and gain a great deal of support for Peltier's defense. His visit was followed by a demonstration on March 14, the day of Peltier's jury selection, in front of the new Federal Office Building. From 75 to 100 people were there. The Leonard Peltier Defense Group is urging that letters be sent to both Paul Benson, US District Court Judge, US Courthouse, Fargo, North Dakota, 58102, and Vice-President Walter Mondale, The White House, Washington D. C. Letters should demand that charges against Peltier be dropped because of the outcome of his co-defendant's trials—charges were dropped due to lack of evidence; and because the FBI's illegal harassment of AIM is now established by organizations such as the Minnesota Citizens Review Commission. Letters should also urge that the COINTELPRO (international police) files on members of AIM be made public. Press and media should be pressured daily into actively seeking and publicizing information about the trial. Contributions for the defense fund may be sent to the Leonard Peltier Defense Group, El Centro de la Raza, 6020 Beacon South, Seattle, Washington.

—kristine upton

## Stokely Carmichael: Working for a Socialist Africa



Stokely Carmichael in 1967

It should be taken as given, says Stokely Carmichael, that the world capitalist system is unjust, irrational, and barbaric, and that revolution is the only solution. What everyone must do now, he argues, is organize for socialism. For United States blacks in particular, he claims that this must mean an affirmation of African nationality and a commitment to the creation of a unified socialist Africa as the primary objective for the present.

A 60's chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, a member of the original Black Panther Party and co-author of *Black Power* (1967), Stokely Carmichael spoke March 8 to a crowd of 150 people, mostly black, at Garfield High School in Seattle. The event was sponsored by the University of Washington Black Student Union.

Carmichael, who was both charming and forceful, continually engaged the audience in dialogue to make his points. "Should you fight some of the time or all of the time?" he asked one young black man. Response: "some of the time." Carmichael: "how about this, then are you oppressed some of the time or all of the time?" Response: "all of the time." Carmichael: "then fight all of the time!"

Carmichael began with a discussion of how to understand politics. He argued that since "truth is outside—not inside—of us," a scientific analysis of societies is possible. This analysis, he said, must be acted on, because "practice is the only test for truth." Carmichael then defined and characterized capitalism and socialism

in a general way. This set the stage for the last, and most controversial, part of the talk—a description of Pan Africanism as a nationalism leading into socialism.

Carmichael associated Marcus Garvey, W.E.B. DuBois, Malcolm X, and Kwame Nkrumah with Pan-Africanism, and pointed out that the movement is not new, that it dates back to before the Russian Revolution. Its task, he emphasized, must be "the total unification of Africa under scientific socialism." For blacks worldwide, Carmichael maintained, this is the most important step toward liberation. "Only a fool," he said, would tamper with a child of a free and strong Africa."

The claim that U.S. blacks must see themselves as African in nationality received a mixed reaction. Several members of the audience objected that since in the course of 400 years blacks have done much to build this society, the United States is their land as much as it is the whites'. Carmichael stated, however, that it is "only an unconscious man or woman, who having been kidnapped (into slavery) seeks to become part of this country without having first transformed it."

Carmichael closed with a call for hard work. He told black students at the University of Washington that they must not betray the "blood of the people" spilt in the 60's which got them into school. Join any organization, he said, from the NAACP to his choice, the All African People's Revolutionary Party, but do join and work. "Only the people properly organized can free the people."

—john burroughs





The herbicide TCDD (Dioxin) would be used to kill brush in clearcuts like this before tree planters come in to plant. Even though dioxin will no longer be used by the Forest Service, thousands of acres will still be sprayed by private companies (ie. Scott, Weyhauser, Simpson etc.)

## A Danger To The Living

In a surprise decision Tuesday March 8, in Portland, Judge Otto Skopil ruled that toxic herbicides may not be used in the Siuslaw National Forest in Southern Oregon. The Regional Forester, Ted Schlafer expanded on this to include all national forests in Oregon and Washington. The Forest Service and timber interests will have to thoroughly examine alternatives to the herbicides which are used to control brush in re-forestation efforts. The EPA and other groups are continuing research into the hazard of the chemicals. The decision is the result of extensive work by the Citizens Against Toxic Sprays, the Oregon Environmental Council, and the Hodads (an alternative reforestation group).

These environmentalists used the preliminary research findings by Harvard University research team that dioxin (the herbicide in question) accumulates in the food chain, building up in the wildlife and beef cattle that feed in the sprayed areas. The research team, headed by Dr. Mathew Meselson, chairman of the Harvard Bio-Chemistry dept., found discernable levels of TCDD (dioxin) in one local woman of the six they tested. In San Angelo, Tex., where phenoxy herbicides are used to control mesquite, they found

dioxin traces in the milk of five mothers out of eight tested. The problem in testing for dioxin is that its toxicity is such that it may be dangerous at levels too low for detection. And studies by Dr. J James Allen at the U of Wisconsin--again preliminary--indicate that the effects of dioxin are indeed cumulative.

Immediate effects of dioxin poisoning include severe acne and discoloration of urine, psychological effects, and damage to the body's immune system, according to Dr. O'Keefe, member of the Harvard team. The latter effect is observed primarily among young people. Dioxin has also been shown to cause birth defects in lab animals. And the herbicide first attracted controversy as a component of the infamous "agent Orange" used to defoliate the jungles of Vietnam and is said to have caused an epidemic of birth defects in the process.

The Siuslaw National Forest previous plans this spring to spray about 9,000 acres has been halted, not to mention all the rest of Oregon and Washington. Thank you Oregon environmentalists,

Judy Calhoun  
info. from the Scribe/Willamette Valley Observer

## Small Farms More Efficient

A large part of American agriculture should turn back the clock to a time when farming was less dependent on petroleum-based energy so as to end food price inflation and help solve other social and economic problems, a study sponsored by several leading foundations proposed today.

"In the coming era of intensified food inflation, resource shortages and pollution, the United States can no longer afford a narrowly based policy geared to supporting agribusiness at the expense of family farmers, the 228-page study titled "Toward a National Food Policy."

The study is one of several being produced by the Exploratory Project for Economic Alternatives, a Washington-based study group headed by Gar Alperovitz, a prominent though unconventional economist who was recently proposed for the Council of Economic Advisers but was ruled out by President Carter.

The proposal on food policy is part of the project's general effort to stimulate new thought on a wide variety of social and economic ills. But because parts of the proposed solution are anathema to large segments of agriculture, it is likely to generate continuing controversy.

For example, a key part of the proposal was price controls on food, with the resulting income loss to farmers offset by Government subsidies. Food reserves and export controls would also be imposed, to dampen price pressures while stimulating food production on underdeveloped land.

Among today's farmers, any mention of price or export controls is likely to generate anger. Farm subsidies, on the other hand, were a target of consumer advocates in the 1960's.

The study also recommended limitations on the farm subsidies designed to favor family-size farms and to promote the breakup of the large farms that now dominate agricultural production.

Other parts of the proposal called for preservation of existing farmlands and development of new farms near population centers, greater diversification of crops and more emphasis on organic plant nutrients and less on chemical fertilizers. These measures would reduce consumption of both natural gas, which is a raw material for chemical fertilizers, and gasoline now used to transport food over long distances.



A mixture of livestock and crop production on the farms, resulting in greater use of manure and other organic materials to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers, would be coupled with increased reliance on forage for beef production, saving on the energy consumption required to grow grain.

The study also proposed increased anti-trust action to promote competition and reduce concentrations of power in the food-processing industry.

The principal author of the study, Joe Belden, as well as Mr. Alperovitz and his co-director, Jeff Faux, said they do not pretend that their proposal offers a total solution to food needs, nor do they offer it as a plan that could be put into effect immediately.

—new york times

## we ought to read your mail

Gen. George S. Brown, in a top-secret lecture to high-ranking military and government personnel, labeled Congress as meddling and irresponsible in its dealings with defense and foreign aid.

The quotes by Brown, the often outspoken chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, came to light in an article by syndicated cartoonist and writer Ranan S. Lurie, which appeared in the Sunday editions of the Chicago Sun-Times and was syndicated in other papers. They were confirmed by Thomas B. Ross, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs.

Brown, was also quoted as saying that "if any citizen of this country is so concerned about his mail being read or is concerned about his presence in a meeting being noted, I'd say we ought to read his mail and we ought to know what the hell he has done."

Brown has set off controversies in the

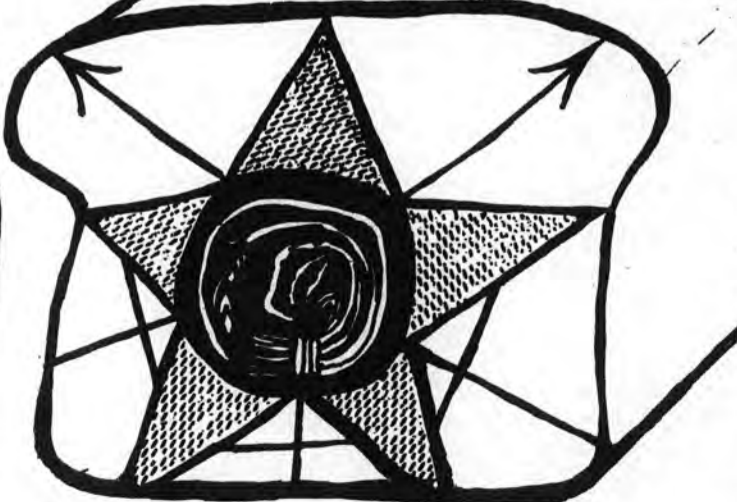
past with his remarks, among them that Jews had inordinate influence on the nation's foreign policies. In an interview last year, he called Israel a burden to the United States and called Great Britain pathetic, with a military consisting only of "generals and admirals and bands." A number of congressmen and senators have called for his removal.

The article said Brown's latest remarks came in a speech on May 21, '76, at Ft. McNair in Washington to the National War College and Industrial College of the Armed Forces - about 220 colonels and 70 top-ranking civilians from the Defense and State dept. The general was quoted as saying that Congress "seems very much to me like the man who is kibitzing a chess game and occasionally reaches in and moves a piece and thereby screws it all up."

ap/bellingham herald  
3/28/77

## little bread company

A WORKER OWNED AND MANAGED ENTERPRISE  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



8050 15th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98105 206-525-5400



# Navy Focuses on Hawaiian Target

One of the islands of Hawaii, Kahoolawe, is becoming the focus of a "tug of war" between native Hawaiians and the U.S. Navy. As you may have guessed, the Navy is providing most of the "tug" and all of the "war". The Navy uses Kahoolawe for live target practice for naval artillery. Many Hawaiians want the bombing to stop.

Kahoolawe is the eighth largest of the islands, and at 45 square miles is the largest that is presently uninhabited. Just seven miles from Maui and in its rain shadow, the island receives less than 20 inches of rain a year. Within memory of living Hawaiians, Kahoolawe was green with drought-resistant grass. Intensive grazing by sheep and cattle that reached a peak in the '20's and '30's, however, left the island denuded and desolate.

During World War II, the Navy took over the island. This was done without even the slightest consultation with the Hawaiian people, since Hawaii was (conveniently) under martial law during World War II. Since then the Navy has used Kahoolawe as a barren expanse of red dusty clay littered with shell casings and shrapnel and inhabited by wild goats.

An organization composed largely of native Hawaiians, the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, is waging a determined campaign of civil disobedience to force the Navy to give the island back to the state. More than a dozen Ohana activists have landed on the island to occupy it in protest (some bombing has continued nonetheless). One activist, Walter Ritte, spent 30 days on the island before giving himself up to authorities who have charged him and others with trespassing.

The protest seems to be hitting a responsive chord in Hawaii. The state House of Representatives unanimously approved a resolution to stop the Navy's bombing. A joint state/Navy team sent to the island has found numerous historical and archeological sites.

Nevertheless, the Navy remains intransigent, claiming that "kahoolawe is an important key to military readiness in the Pacific." Indeed, it is hard to find target islands. . . Culebra, in Puerto Rico, had to be abandoned after a massive resistance struggle by its inhabitants, who had suffered the loss of a child to target practice and complained of shrapnel hitting the streets of the island's municipality. (People just don't appreciate being bombed these days.)



ed newbold/NWP

Recently two Ohana members were lost at sea between Maui and Kahoolawe. The men, George Helm, President of the Ohana, and Kimo Mitchell were attempting to reach Kahoolawe on a surfboard when a storm blew up. Their surfboard was discovered 13 miles from

Kahoolawe. How this loss will affect the ohana remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, Ohana supporters are asking people to write Jimmy Carter asking him to rescind executive order 10436, which puts the island under military jurisdiction.

ed newbold

## How To Quell Summer Riots

A federal advisory group sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has predicted a new wave of protests will sweep the nation similar to the campus and urban uprisings of the 1960s.

The Task Force on Disorder and Terrorism, funded by a \$262,000 LEAA grant, suggested emergency plans which would entail:

- Temporary citywide curfews;
- Temporary suspension of legal activities;
- Court injunctions blocking "potentially violent demonstrations;" and
- The use of military force as a last resort.

The chairman of the Task Force happened to be Jerry Wilson, who is now with American University. In 1975 a federal judge awarded 12 million dollars in damages to 1,200 demonstrators who were unlawfully arrested by Wilson's police during a 1971 May Day rally.

Another judge also found that Washington police, under the direction of Wilson, violated civil rights and used unnecessary force during every major anti-war demonstration in the capital from 1969 to 1975.

The 661-page report prepared by the

Task Force admitted that poverty and the absence of equal economic opportunities for the Black and poor was the cause of the rebellions of the 1960's and stated that America has done little to deal with those dehumanizing conditions.

Since then, the report said, "Unemployment has risen markedly and job opportunities for the disadvantaged have dwindled."

Other repressive measures recommended by the study included:

- The gathering of intelligence on groups considered to be likely "terrorists";
- Granting emergency powers to allow governors to impose curfews, require citizens to carry identification papers, and the barring of "certain conduct which although not prohibited by law, is considered inflammatory and likely to provoke disorders."

black panther party, 3/12/77

### Kill lice without a doctor's prescription.

At the first sign of head or crab lice (intense itching, reddish bite marks, whitish eggs attached to hairs), get A-200 Pyrinate® No. 1 lice medicine. Shampoo as directed. A-200 works quickly to kill lice and eggs. Inexpensive. Liquid or gel form. No prescription needed.

A-200 Pyrinate®  
At all drug counters.



Everyone is talking about the weather.  
We're not.



- "The Floodgates of Anarchy" — Stuart Christie and Albert Meltzer
- "On Socialist Democracy" — Roy A. Medvedev
- "The State, Its Historic Role" — Peter Kropotkin
- "Anarchism and Anarcho-Syndicalism" — Rudolf Rocker

LEFT BANK BOOK COLLECTIVE

92 Pike Place — 622-0195

### W's Self Help In Spanish

A Spanish language edition of "Our Bodies Ourselves," by the Boston Women's Health Collective, will soon be available. The book will include updated material as well as new content directly related to the experiences of Chicana and Puerto Rican women.

The Health Collective reports that discounts will be available to groups with limited funds. For more information, write to Box 192, West Somerville, MA. 02114

### The Mouse That Roared

"If the (Zimbabwe) war is 'internationalized' do you see non-africans getting involved, such as the Cuban?"

A time correspondent put this question to Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who replied in the magazine's March 14 issue as follows:

"Cuba, Cuba, Cuba! The question is always Cuba, not the military might of the West behind South Africa. . . Why is the U.S. so worried about tiny Cuba? Or is Cuba being used as a cover-up to arm South Africa? I tell your brother, if South Africa uses its army to prevent Rhodesia from becoming free, then we have the right to ask for support from anywhere else—and from much bigger powers than Cuba."

guardian

### Report In

"We are looking for the names of young people who have been improperly administered drugs while at a juvenile institution and who are willing to talk about their experiences," writes the National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The project is hoping to file lawsuits in a series of states to halt what they say is becoming a widespread practice in some areas. The group is also looking for "the names of institutions where drugs are being improperly administered, and the names of correctional staff who are willing to share with us their knowledge of institutional drug abuse."

Information can be sent to: National Prison Project, ACLU, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036. '02 331-0500

— STUFF FOR —  
WEAVING • BATIK  
SPINNING • MACRAME  
RUGS • EMBROIDERY  
10-4 TUE → SAT  
1300 BAY ST. - 733-7498



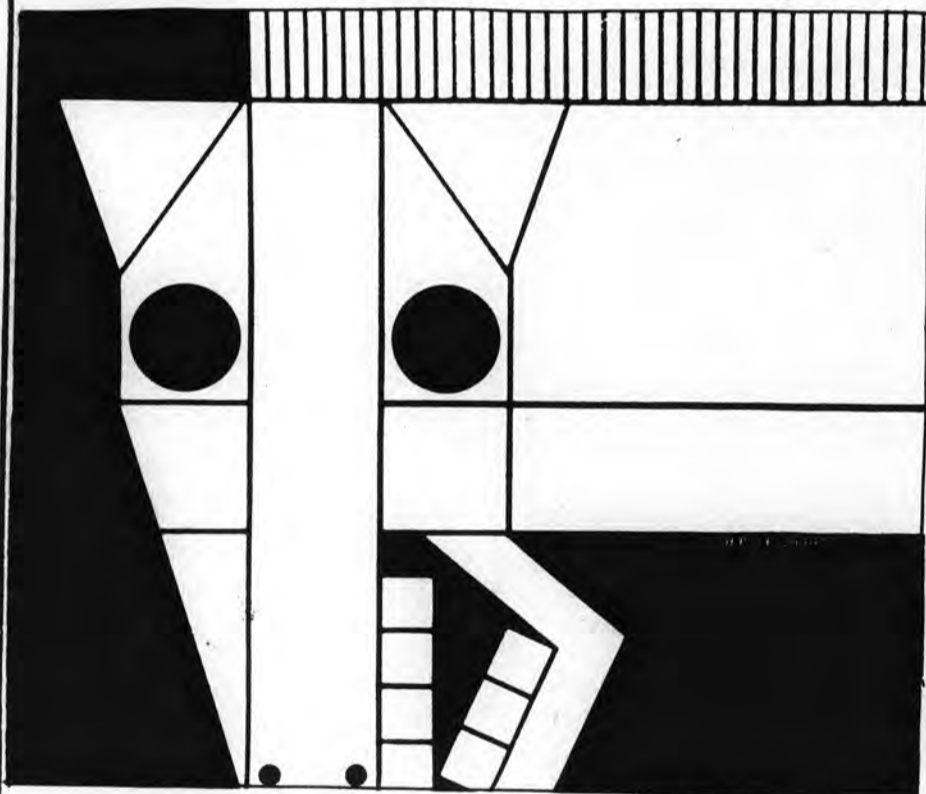
## Equus' Image of Passion

Which is a more democratic art form, theater or film? To make a film requires large amounts of money for equipment, salaries and distribution, yet a film has the potential to reach millions of viewers, who will pay relatively little for the entertainment. A play, on the other hand, can be produced for almost nothing, all that's needed is an actor and a script. Amateur and street theater is often produced this way; unfortunately, these companies are usually unable to support their members. Professional companies, however, must pay their actors equity or union wages. They need not be dependent on Hollywood, yet in a capitalist economy professional theater is dependent on the box-office, i.e. ticket prices so high that the productions are only accessible to the well-off.

These sorts of thoughts ran through my mind as I sat in the audience of the Seattle Repertory, waiting for the curtain to rise on 'Equus'. Although Seattle

however, which deals with the ideas that 'Equus' does. Nor have I seen a film which reaches through the barrier of the screen to involve the audience as 'Equus' does. Even Liv Ullmann at her most believable is only a two dimensional image, whom we see as Bergman wills us to. I can't quite imagine a movie being made of this play--the subject matter is too bizarre, the characters are too intense, the ending is too strong. It is neither pictorial nor panoramic; it needs no elaborate scene changes, no visual cues beyond the stylized horses' heads. It takes place on the barest of stages, two or three benches are the only props, unless one counts the sixty or so people from the audience seated on bleacher seats behind the playing area, acting, no doubt, as a kind of mute Greek chorus to this tragedy.

'Equus' needs no set; Peter Shaffer's language creates one around the characters. From the British institutional psychiatrist



is one of the top theater cities in the country. (Others being New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis), theater here remains the province of the professional middle class. The average age of the people around me was probably thirty-seven; all appeared well-dressed and well-satisfied, chatting with friends. They had had their dinners, and now they were going to watch a famous play about a boy who had blinded six horses and about the psychiatrist who sought to cure him.

Over two hours later I dragged out of the theater, still in tears, still moved. Angry, too; angry that the run was limited and that the regular subscribers had usurped almost all the seats; angry that many of my friends, who would surely have been as moved as I, would not come to the play because the seats were too expensive, and because my friends are accustomed to go to films for entertainment.

I haven't seen a film for a long while,

Martin Dysart who conjures up the Mediterranean world he would have liked to have been born in, when the gods were real and people believed in them, to his patient, teenager Alan Strang, who has all his life loved and worshipped horses above everything else, the dialogue pulses with an almost tactile reality. Horses' sweat, their whinnys and pawings, their beautiful all-seeing eyes, especially their eyes, are the imaginary backdrop to 'Equus'. At times, when the boy begins to act out his passion and his crime for the doctor, six actors take up wire horses' heads and fasten tall hooves on their feet. They perform the parts of the horses like a dance, bowing and prancing; as they perform, we begin to understand Alan's worship for animals so strong and sexual, we begin to understand too his terror of the godlike beasts watching him, judging him.

There is a line somewhere in the Bible, which, loosely recalled, reads "When I



## Keetje Tippel

I am satisfied with modern cinema right now when it is an engrossing story, not acutely sexist, and presents a palatable economic and social backdrop for its characters. These are not high expectations.

*Keetje Tippel*, a Dutch film made last year, definitely was worth spending a few dollars and hours at the non-chain Moore Egyptian Theater, downtown Seattle.

In spite of a surprise ending which converted a sharp tale into lukewarm history, *Cathy the Streetwalker* (English translation) was for the most part a direct, believable depiction of urban European poverty in the late 19th century.

Cinematically, some scenes seem overdone, so credibility goes for some viewers. But I personally became involved in the people's lives and concerned about their problems, which means the director (Paul Verhoeven) was doing some things well.

Historically and politically, the story (written by Gerard Soeteeman, adapted from the life of a famous author, Nell Doff) does not pull many punches, but

It is short on explanation.

For example, Keetje has her face ground into a tabletop by a woman whose shop has been denied credit by the bank. Keetje, innocently spying for the young banker she is living with, doesn't see the connection between bank power and human oppression. This powerful action, however, merely frightens and angers her--and also us, because only if you already are settled about the role of banks will this scene be worthwhile.

Therefore the film may be most satisfying to persons already of the socialist bent, of which there are millions in Europe but not in the United States (no letters, please). An owner of the Egyptian said Seattle was the first city in the U.S. where the film was having a successful run, including New York where it played only briefly.

"We changed the whole promotion of the film," he said. "The distributor had an advertising campaign describing the film as a sex movie. We changed it to be a movie with social concern."

—jack pfeifer

was as a child I spake as a child, I played as a child; when I became as a man I put away childish things." In one sense 'Equus' focuses on the maturing process at its most destructive. We all lost something as we grow older, most of us accept the loss; we've seen brilliant children who will not let go of their imaginary playmates become neurotic in adulthood. But in a larger sense 'Equus' presents psychiatric treatment as unable to deal with the complexities of the human soul. "Passion, you see," says Dysart at the end, "can be destroyed by a doctor. It cannot be created."

This play is not for those who believe in Primal Scream therapies and transactional analysis. This play is for those of us who are sometimes afraid, knowing how much we have sacrificed to become adults. After praising 'Equus' so highly, I can only repeat, I'm sorry more people won't get to see it.

barbara wilson



RED AND BLACK BOOKS COLLECTIVE  
4736 University Way N.E. Seattle, Wa



Dorothy has just been convinced by Payda Price, diligent worker for Pacific Northwest Bell, to take their grievances to the Utilities Commission in Olympia. With glee in their hearts they sing "Go Off To The Commission":

(Sung to the tune of "I'm Off to See the Wizard" from *The Wizard of Oz*.)

*Travel down Interstate Five  
It's not too far of a drive.  
Travel, travel, travel, travel,  
It takes an hour to arrive.*

*"I don't talk good."  
"And I'd let off steam."  
You should go 'coz you have a good  
scheme.*

*Travel, travel, travel, travel  
Travel down Interstate Five.*

*Go off to the Commission: Commission  
of Utilities*

*We hear they've set the telephone rates  
from phony testimonies.*

*If ever, oh, ever the truth we need,  
We need it to stop Bell Telephone's  
greed*

*Indeed, indeed, Indeed, indeed, indeed,  
We couldn't succeed, so with you we  
plead.*

*Go off to the Commission: Commission  
of Utilities.*

Theater of the Unemployed, the one political theater group in Washington, opened its latest production, a musical parody of our favorite phone company. Pa Bell, last week in Olympia. Performances are scheduled between now and the middle of April in Seattle, Bellingham and again in Olympia, their home base.

The "company" is prolific—15 plays performed in two years, most of those written by the members. No one is paid for any of the work—writing, meeting rehearsing, performing. Most members either actually are unemployed or are in the steady position of scrounging for income.

"I think this is our 11th original play," said Don Martin, a co-director along with Debe Edden of *Dial M for Monopoly*. "We have done plays on many topics, ranging from sex roles (*Ellen's Box, Women in Work*) to corporate agriculture (*That's Agri-Biz*) to CETA (*Ode to CETA*).

"Last year we did one on Evergreen State College. It was about student dissatisfaction. The students there were dissatis-

## THE THEATRE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

!!!!!!WORLD PREMIERE!!!!!!

presents



- OLYMPIA** Wednesday March 30 8 p.m. \$1.50 (.75 seniors, kids)  
The Evergreen State Col., 2nd floor library lobby
- SEATTLE** Friday April 1 8 p.m. \$2 (\$1 seniors, kids)  
University of Wash. HUB Auditorium (co-sponsor: SDX)
- BELLINGHAM** Saturday April 9 8 p.m. \$2 (\$1 seniors, kids)  
Fairhaven College Auditorium
- OLYMPIA** Saturday April 16 8 p.m. \$1.50 (.75 seniors, kids)  
Olympia Community Center (on East Fourth)

\*collective authorship by Cathy Burnstead, Grace Cox, Debe Edden, Greg Falxa, Don Martin, Tina Nehrling, Tina Peterson and Doug Swaim. criticism, inquires, and FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS go to

Theater of the Unemployed  
1103 W. 6th Ave.  
Olympia, Wash.

fied, but they didn't know exactly why. Our play must have focused pretty well on some of the reasons, because it aroused a big controversy. The college stopped all classes for a few days to talk about it."

The latest was written collectively by eight people. It is a musical with nine songs from *The Wizard of Oz* new lyrics

more appropriate to the phone company:

*What city, your number please  
It's really a daily grind  
Our take home pay don't justify  
The directory assistance line.*

"It took us four months from the time of the original idea to finish the writing," Martin said. "We did a lot of homework:

we read brochures the phone company puts out, interviewed employees; we studied all aspects of the corporation including its links with ITT and how they vertically monopolize production by producing their own equipment, then buy it from themselves in order to sell it to others.

"We don't have much professional training or theater skill," Martin said, "but we're building that up. We're not a troupe—the casts change all the time—but this way it is easy for people in the community to become involved.

"The conception was to involve unemployed people in communicating issues."

The T.U. always has a discussion after each performance. "We talk about the issues that we raised, and we get criticism from the audience about the presentation.

"It's been the most interesting part of the performance. It's one thing to tell people (you hear it once, and that's all), but if you talk to them about it you get more of people's experiences and how it relates to them."

The budget for this play, mostly for props, travel, promotion and script reproduction, was \$800. "Our only money comes from admissions and donations. We seldom break even. People in the production wind up paying for it."

Don said he had never directed a play

before. "There are so many things you need to be constantly aware of. I am just totally worn out." Martin also works a full day at an Olympia printing collective.

*Dial M* will be performed in Olympia, Seattle and Bellingham. "It will probably be successful here in Olympia, Seattle, successful here in Olympia because people know us.

"It will be interesting to see what will happen in Bellingham. We've never done anything there before. We don't know what kind of audience we will have.

"We've done plays in Seattle where there were only 8 people in the audience, and that's hard on the actors."

--jack pfeifer

BUY THIS AD SPACE  
FOR EIGHT DOLLARS  
AND HELP SUPPORT  
THE NORTHWEST'S  
INDEPENDENT RADICAL  
JOURNAL. TWICE THIS  
SPACE IS ONLY \$15.50

—cheaper rates for contracts—

SUPPORT YOURSELF AN  
AND US' TOO!

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE  
1000 Harris Ave.,  
Bellingham WN. 98225

office hours: 12-3 Tues. & Thurs.  
phone: 734-6284 (office)  
or 676-9590 (B'ham adds)  
or 322-2322 (Seattle ads)

## THE PICTURE SHOW

A RALPH BAKSHI FILM  
**WIZARDS**



This bizarre animated science fiction fantasy is Bakshi's latest effort. It deals with wizards, elves, fairy's and mutants in a Tolkienesque for world supremacy.

NEXT: a beautiful, romantic drama

**Elvira Madigan**

call for show times and play dates.

1209-11th IN OLD FAIRHAVEN 676-1226

GOOD 3<sup>rd</sup> TIMES  
CINEMA

Now open 6 nights  
Closed Wed.

March 24-29

A film by  
Luis Buñuel

**"THE DISCREET  
CHARM  
OF THE  
BOURGEOISIE"**

Color PG

—plus—

**HARRY & TONTO**

20th Century Fox Presents A FILM BY PAUL MAZURSKY

Next: March 31-April 5

"Play It Again, Sam" starring  
Woody Allen  
phone: 733-9303

616 FAIRHAVEN BURLINGTON





It is rare that reknown Jazz acts come to Bellingham. When they do, the Mt. Baker theater, and Western Washington State College are the main show places. Neither of these places offers the intimacy and communication that Jazz is known for. Jazz' true and traditional medium is the nightclub. And that is why Ted Curson and his quartet are appearing April 3, at Dos Padres Hacienda.

Ted Curson has spent 11 years in Europe, playing in clubs and Jazz festivals. He has recorded over 7 albums, his latest entitled Jubilant Power. He has played many years with Charles Mingus and his band, which at various times had people such as Roland Kirk, Yusef Lateef, Roland Hanna, Jaki Byard.

Ted will be playing trumpet, flugelhorn, piccolo trumpet and will be joined by David Friesen, bass, Ted Sheen, drums and Jim McNeely, piano. Tickets are \$4.50, two show s 7-9 p.m. and 10-12 a.m., Sunday April 3. Dos Padres Hacienda, 1217 Cornwall Ave., Bellingham. call (206) 734-8068.

Key  
(S) Seattle  
(B) Bellingham  
(V) Vancouver

## MARCH - APRIL

### 29 TUESDAY

(B) A special meeting of the Bellingham Housing Authority will be held at 3.

(S) Men's Resource Center Open meeting and Dinner. 6-10 pm at 116 1/2 East Edger (325-7271) (Mike Ramey's house- just off Eastlake toward Lake Union, Behind Daly's Drive-In). Discussion will be future of Men's Resource Center.

(B) Chic Corea and Return To Forever will play at Western's Carver Gym at 8 pm. Cost \$4.50.

(B) Art Showing at the Garden St. Methodist Church, Mar. 28 thru April 3. Drawings by Mary Froderberg, Painting-Collage by Kurt Hollstein, Pottery by Don Salisbury. Time: 9 am-9pm. presented by the Artist's Co-op.

(B) Lunctime must at "Fast Eddie's" by Pat Stone. 12:00-2pm, March 27-31.

(S) John Danz Lecturer Professor Leonard Schapiro discusses "Recurrent Themes in Russian Political Thought". Lecture One is "Russia's Separate Destiny" at 8 pm at 130 Kane Hall, U. of W. no charge

### 30 WEDNESDAY

(V) Dollar Brand, a Black South African jazz pianist will perform a series of concerts at The New Vancouver Jazz Society Auditorium, 2611 W. 4th (at Trafalgar). Dates are March 30-Apr. 2. Time: 9pm. Cost: \$5.00

(S) A Women's Sexuality Organization, "Sister", presents a class, "The Creation of Eve(il)" which explores Patriarchy and Judeo-Christian role in the Suppression of femal sexuality. There is a focus on the persecution of witches. 6-9 p.m. at 100 N.E. 56th.

### 31 THURSDAY

(S) Michael Mathers has a showing of his photographs at the Seattle Art Museum's Modern Art Pavillion (Seattle Center) from March 31 thru May 8th. The photographs depict people in unusual jobs, from "Palm Reader" to "Marine Recruiter".

(B) South Fork Bluegrass Band will perform at FastEddies. Evening, \$1.00 cover.

### 1 FRIDAY

(S) Teach-in on Uganda and Idi Amin (Everything You've Wanted to Know about Idi Amin and Uganda and You Were Never Told!). 12:30 pm at the HUB, room 309A. U.of W. sponsored by Uganda Solidarity Committee). Later, at 7:30 pm, there will be a meeting on Uganda and Idi Amin at the Langston Hughes Center (17th S. and Yesler)

(S) Accoustic: Guitarist John Fahey will perform at Meany Hall, (U of W) at 8pm. Admission for UofW Students is \$2.50 and all others \$6.00.

(B) Mostly Sisters will play swing and old time tunes at Fast Eddie's in the evening for free.

### 2 SATURDAY

(S) Red and Black Books Collective will hold a book selling benefit for the Native American Solidarity Committee. Red and Black is located at 4736 University Way.

### 3 SUNDAY

(TV) Channel 9 will show "Workers Lib", 7:30 pm. This program challenges those who say the nature of work in this country is boring, servile, and meaningless. Richard Goodwin provides critical commentary.

### 4 MONDAY

(B) Poetry Readings at Fast Eddie's at 9pm. And, during lunchtime (12-2), entertainment will be provided by Jimmy Nelson (April 4-8).

### 6 WEDNESDAY

(S) April 6-9, the Central Tavern in Pioneer Square will present Wet Paint and The Painter Sisters

(TV) 11pm. Channel 9 will air "Anyone For Tennyson", which will feature the poetic imagination of the three Bronte Sisters- Anne, Emily, and Charlotte.

### 8 FRIDAY

(B) Kenneth Warfel will read selections from his newest book of poems "The Sunnyside Vinegar Works" (Bittersweet Press). The reading will take place at the Whatcom Museum of History and Art at 8pm. Copies of his new book will be available at the reading.

### 9 SATURDAY

(S) The 1977 American Old Time Music Festival will be featuring such folk notables as Mike Seeger, Alice Gerard, and The Ola Belle Reed String Band. This festival is a benefit for KRAB FM. It will happen at the Museum of History and Industry, 2161 E. Hamlin and there will be shows at 7:00 and 9:30 pm. Admission prices are: General \$5? KRAB and Seattle Folklore Society members \$4, and under 12 and over 65 \$2.50.

(S) (TV) Channel 9 will show the "Crooked Beak of Heaven" at 6:00 pm. This program explores the contemporary lives of the Northwest's Kwakiutl Tribe as set against their cultural traditions.

## ED'S BICYCLE SHOP



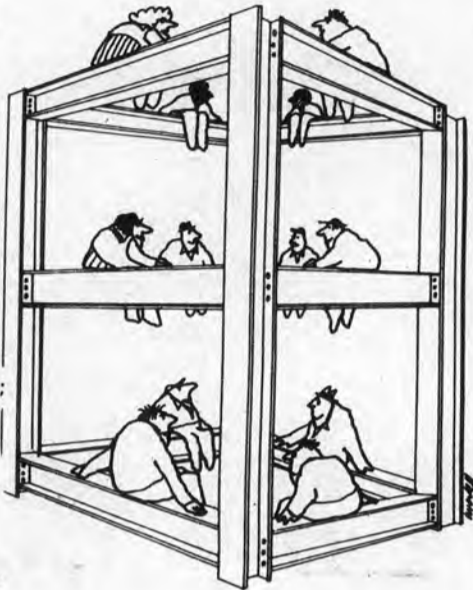
BICYCLES FROM AROUND THE WORLD  
733-8823 217 PROSPECT



## special event

A weekend symposium on "Individual Freedom and the Government" will be held in Bellingham starting April 15. The main emphasis will be on the courts and legal system, with the special theme of "William O. Douglas—the Humanist as Lawyer". The guest speaker list is stacked with reputable liberal and conservative figures, Cathleen Douglas (Justice Douglas' wife) giving the keynote address on Saturday. Highlights among 3 days of speeches, workshops, and cultural performances are: Anita Miller, director of the California Institute for the Study of Equality on "Sex Discrimination in the Courts"; Lino Graglia, Texas law professor and conservative opponent of mandatory busing and author of "Disaster by Decree" speaking on busing and the courts; a seminar on civil rights led by Thomas Emerson, leading authority on the First Amendment, and local boy Slade Gorton; a seminar on prison reform; and one on the implications for rape victims of legal interpretations of "consent and credibility". A cantata for William O. Douglas by Earl Robinson, composer of folk, labor, and protest music, will be performed. Odetta, like Robinson an associate of Woodie Guthrie, Pete Seeger and Paul Robeson, will perform. The

symposium, except for meals, is free. For further information contact Bob Keller or Lyn Masland, Douglas Symposium, Fairhaven College, Bellingham 98225.



## 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 8-Monday months, then it's second and fourth), City Hall, 8 p.m.
- (B) Whatcom County Commissioners each Monday and Thursday, 8:30 am till 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 329-6885 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 Bookkeeper Assoc. meets 7:30 p.m. in the public library.
- (B) Children's Circle, co-op daycare located above the Phinney Street food co-op. Call 632-9085 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.

## BUDGET TAPES & RECORDS

(everyday low prices)



now featuring  
Women's Music—  
Chris Williamson,  
Holly Near, Valrelean, and  
other assorted Olivia records.

208 W. Magnolia  
Bellingham, WN. 676-9573  
free parking in the parkade

8 pt. TypoGraphics communicates feeling as w  
8 pt. italic. TypoGraphics communicates feelin  
10 pt. TypoGraphics communicates fe  
10 pt.  
10 pt.  
12 pt.  
12 pt.  
16 p  
16 p  
20 j  
20  
20  
24  
24

## typesetting

- variety of styles and sizes
- paste up and camera work
- lowest prices in seattle

typographics  
6039 28th ave. n.e.  
seattle, wa. 524-0839

## Middle Earth Waterbeds



COMPLETE WATERBEDS,  
including heater, pedestal,  
mattress, linen & frame.....  
\$164.95 and up

1002 Monroe Street  
Fountain District  
733-9109

# NATURAL FOODS

SERVING LUNCH → WE MOVED!  
FROM 11:30 TO NOW IN  
4:00 EVERY DAY THE SANI-  
BUT SUNDAY TARY MARKET  
UP -  
STAIRS



NATURAL  
HOMESTYLE  
COOKING FRESH DAILY

## Sunlight Cafe

a new natural foods restaurant now open for lunch and dinner.

serving good tasting natural foods, homemade breads, and super desserts

on 65th NE between Roosevelt & 12th

Nutritious Food at Low Prices  
All Volunteer Community Store  
Open: 11-7 M-F; 10-6 Sat.



Supporting women's space

Phinney St.

Co-op

400 N. 43rd St Seattle

## Capitol Hill Co-op

A membership owned and operated institution, largely devoted to supplying food, with emphasis on cost, purity, and nutrition

12th and Denny

## ACADIA HEALTH CENTER

—touch heals—

SWEDISH MASSAGE  
SHIATSU (a Japanese technique using finger pressure on acupuncture meridian points)  
POLARITY THERAPY  
ZONE THERAPY (foot and hand reflexology)  
—sauna and steam cabinet—

### HOUR LONG TREATMENTS BY APPOINTMENT

MASSAGE	\$12.00
MASSAGE WITH SAUNA	\$14.00
SAUNA FOR ONE	\$3.00
FOR TWO	\$5.00
FOR THREE OR MORE	\$2.00 per person

MEMBERSHIP IN ACADIA (\$12.00 a year) entitles members to discounts: Massage \$10.00 sauna \$1.50, half-hour treatments \$5.00.

632-8331 1220 N.45th., Seattle



## Wonderland Teas



fresh ground spices  
essential oils  
herb seeds  
herbal teas

1307 Railroad  
Bellingham, WN 733-0517

## CRABS?

Kill them fast without a doctor's prescription.

At first sign of crab lice (intense itching, reddish bite marks, whitish eggs attached to hairs), get A-200 Pyrinate, the No. 1 medicine for crab lice. It stops the itching as it kills crabs and their eggs. Easy to use, just shampoo as directed. Get inexpensive A-200 Pyrinate without a prescription. Liquid or gel.



A-200 Pyrinate®  
At all drug counters.



Connexions are free to people except for sales ads, which are 5 cents per word for non-profit causes and 12 cents per word for business. We will not accept sexist or exploitive ads. Send Connexions to Northwest Passage, Box 4105, Bellingham, WA 98225.

**SALES**

For your astological needs... charts, transits, progressions, comparison charts, etc. Albert & Myrna 734-8742 or 734-5814 Bellingham

Illness forces sale of A.G.S. registered pure-bred Saanen dairy goat herd. 5 adult does, bred, \$150 ea. 3 first fresheners, bred back, \$125 ea. Also: 16 ewes with lambs, \$65 ea. 8 ewe lambs, \$40 ea. L.C. Sabin, Fern Ridge Farm, 311 Harp Rd., Oakville, WA 98568.

Small redwood tenatzles—Wooden marimba boxes. With adjustable keys. Sounds beautiful. \$30. call 324-0177 (Seattle).

**HOUSING**

Single father & six year old boy have Whatcom Co. house to share. Two rooms open-- \$125 for both. 5130 Everson Goshen Rd. Come by eyes, no phone.

The Poplar House has a room available for a nonsmoking individual. Rent is \$60 a month. If interested come by and visit us at 2104 McKenzie 734-4937 Bellingham.

**NOTES TO FOLKS**

Adrienne M.: Write to me at home and I promise not to print it! Love, Connie.

Dear NiF, Don't catch a cold riding motorcycles! c/c

DOUG HONIG: The maxims of Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman notwithstanding,—we still trust you, old-timer.

Love and appreciation,  
NWP

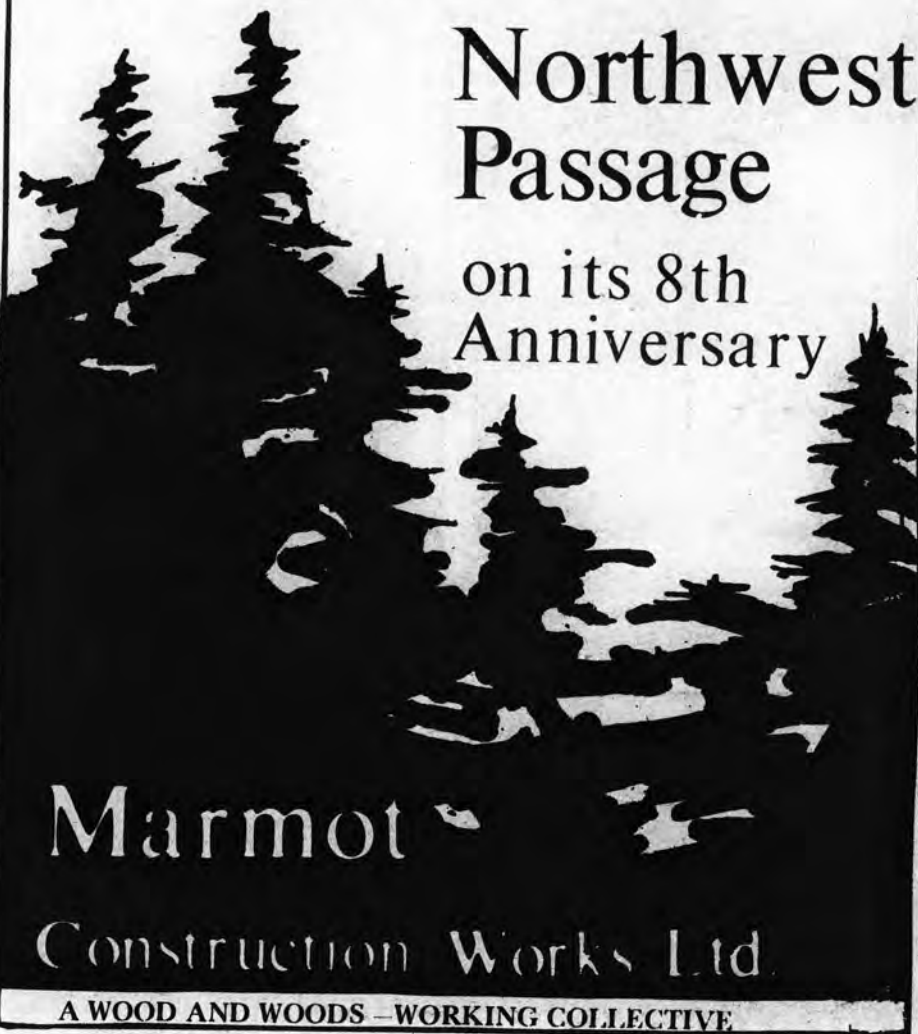
BRADLEY BECK: Parting will be such sweet sorrow; well, maybe not so sweet. We'll miss you. P.S. We need a new bureau chief in Aberdoo. P.P.S. See you at your testimonial dinner.

Mary Jane and Aaron—A Rocky Mountain "hi" to you both.—John Seattle.

There will be a Womyn's Land Project Meeting April 2 at 10:00, 206 12th Ave. N.E. Seattle. Also we will be spending a weekend on Vashon Island to discuss in more detail what our visions are for future womyn's land. April 23-24. Call Patty at 324-6292, Amy 632-0530 or Rose at 523-2055 for more details.

# Connexions

Congratulations to the



Northwest Passage  
on its 8th  
Anniversary

Northwest Passage Crisis Line- call us for our latest crisis.

Sad air today? Call G.P., 733-4410.

Congratulations to Celebration Cookery. Your friends at the NWP

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

Rape Relief of Whatcom County is accepting applications for the Advocate Training in mid-April. This a volunteer position and those interested may pick up an application at the YWCA or call 734-4820. All applications must be returned to Rape Relief by April 1.

Job opening: for bookkeeper with schooling and experience, interested in worker self-management, willing to work full-time at \$2.35 an hour plus benefits. Start position in May, full-time in June. Call Community Produce, Linda, Marv, and Mary at 624-1681.

**MISSING PERSONS**

JOHN FAY: Where are you, lad? NWP

DUNCAN, you old Columbian: Stop by and see us sometime. The boys at 1406 E. Thomas.

CYNTHIA GENSER: We'd like to get in touch with you. Seattle NWP (323-3673).

**WANTED**

Leaf (10 months old) and I need a place to live starting in May. We can live either by ourselves or in a collective household. Prefer Fairhaven area. Any tips appreciated. Peggy 734-6804

Non-sexist home seeks woman who is willing to share political and cultural interests within a collective setting. 324-0177 (Seattle)

I need an aggressive adult male dog to protect my livestock from the trepidations of roaming neighborhood dogs. He must be intelligent, well-trained and not a wanderer. Will pay cash for a purebred or an attractive crossbreed (collie-shepherd for instance). Virginia, 398-1478, evenings.

Keep Marmots whistling. Ride needed south to Eugene or Roseburg. Prefer leaving Mar. 30,31. 1-3 people with packs. Call Maria, 734-2824 or Elise 734-6804.

Does anybody know any Little Feat songs to teach me? None are published. Richard 676-1242. Especially 'Long Distance Love'.

We are a collective of five persons interested in bottom fishing and developing alternative ways of feeding lots of mouths from the sea. We have one small boat and have energy to restore and use another work boat that might be rotting away someplace. Also looking for old outboards and parts and unneeded bottom gear. If you have any of these you care to donate or barter for fish, please contact Jon Wizard, 920 E. Pike St. '24' Seattle WA 98122 or leave message at 329-3644.

Home wanted: Two women looking for a warm, supportive household to join in Seattle or for others who want to set up a home in April. We are 25 years old, feminists, politically oriented, nonsmokers (tobacco), into healthy foods (mostly vegetable), fun loving outdoor enthusiasts, employed. Yes— we're dreamers— we'd like to find a house that is in a quiet area, spacious, sunny, inexpensive, with a yard and garden space. We prefer living with women but would consider men as housemates. Call Liz at 322-7838(days) 623-2230 (evenings).

Whatever happened to the people trying to establish an alternative mental health house in Bellingham? I'd like to correspond with those in the "radical psychology" biz. Sheila Batey, NE 445 Kamiaken 'D' Pullman, WA 99163.

**PRISONER'S CORRESPONDENCE**

Jim Ruzicka 36944 at 2605 State St. Salem, OR 97310.

Walter Sterling PO Box 520 Walla Walla WA 99362.

Perry Allan Stebelton PO Box 520, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

from Bellingham...  
*Wet Paint*  
  
**Central Tavern**  
april 6-9  
in Seattle...  
*pioneer square*

WASHINGTON FARMERS GROW  
**BARLEY, not RICE**  
eat barley + support local agriculture

DOWN WITH  
THE  
PATRIARCHY!  
AWAY WITH ALL SEXIST PIGS  
\*\*\*\*\*  
MEN'S ----- WOMEN'S  
CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING  
GROUPS  
STARTING SOON IN EVERETT  
for Information  
Call (206) 259-5403  
evenings