

Northwest Passage

Vol. 16, No. 9: May 30 — June 20, 1977
Bellingham & Seattle Washington
Our Ninth Year

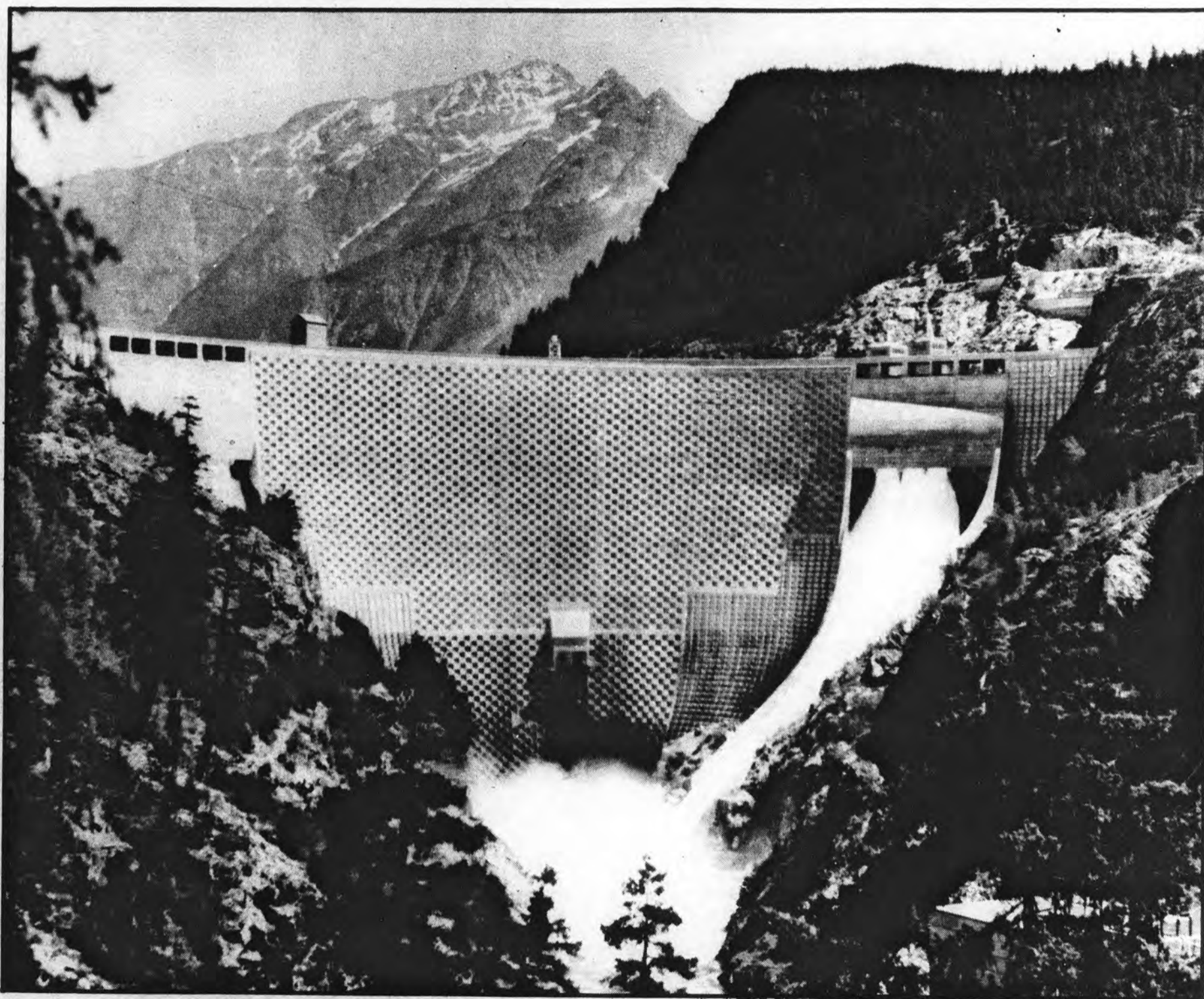
400 Years of Women's Art
--- special pictorial essay

Walla Walla Strike Ends

Trident and the Arms Race

Diary of a Burger Buddha

Northwest Power Play



The New Energy Plan to Make
Washington Safe for Nuclear Power
and Aluminum Corporations

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General Meeting Thursday - June 10 at 7:30, 1017 E. Pike st.

EDITORIAL DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS TO BOTH COLLECTIVES
IS ON THURSDAY - JUNE 10, 12 noon!

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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.

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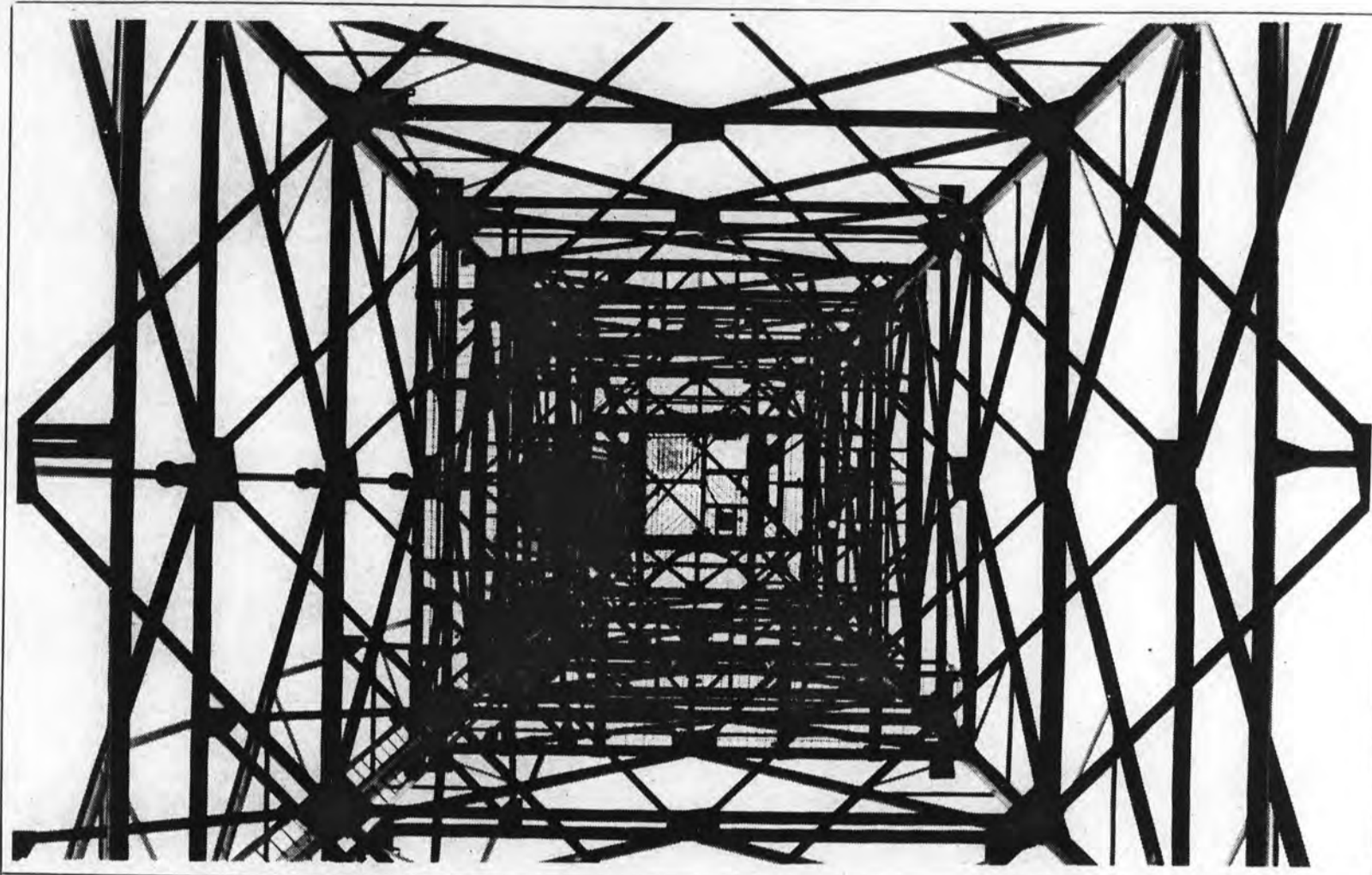
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NORTHWEST PASSAGE
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Sunday June 12 7pm
Feminist musician
Maggie Savage
will perform**



New Regional Energy Plan



by darol streib

The Giveaway to the Aluminum and Nuclear Industries

A new regional power plan that would both subsidize aluminum companies at the expense of residential electricity users and encourage the development of nuclear power plants in the Northwest is being pushed by privately-owned utilities, large corporations, and the Bonneville Power Administrator.

The plan would also substantially restrict anti-nuclear power activists' ability to fight the construction of individual nuclear power plants.

Proponents hope to rush the proposed "Pacific Northwest Electric Power Supply and Conservation Act" through Congress before its August adjournment. Under the act, public utilities' costs for future purchases of power generated by federal dams such as Grand Coulee would triple. In turn, this would enable aluminum companies to avoid paying an estimated tenfold increase in power costs.

In addition, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the federal agency which distributes the power from the Columbia River system's dams, would guarantee to purchase all power produced by new nuclear plants. One regulation in the bill would require the BPA to honor its power purchase contracts even if a new thermal (nuclear or coal) plant fails to operate. The BPA is currently prohibited from buying power from thermal plants.

"With investors all over the country shaky on the question of backing nuclear power construction, this would ensure their financing," charges Jim Blomquist, a researcher for the Sierra Club, which is fighting the plan. According to Blomquist, Puget Power, a private utility based in Bellevue, is having trouble arranging financing for its Skagit River nuclear plant near Sedro Woolley. "Puget can't get the kind of interest rates it wants. It's probably too shaky a venture for most investors. But if this goes through, the investor won't have anything to worry about. The Federal Government will just take care of it."

According to one BPA staff member, the private utilities' interest rates on nuclear power plants would be reduced by up to two percent, a savings amounting to millions of dollars, and enable them to obtain AAA bond ratings from financiers.

New Deal Legacy

The BPA was created by Congress during the Depression to distribute power generated by dams built by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The original legislation was designed specifically to give public utilities and rural electric cooperatives preference over both private utilities and industry in the use of hydroelectric power from dams in the Northwest. Historically, that electricity has been the least expensive in the United States, costing only 10-20% as much as power produced by thermal plants. Currently, 60% of residential users in Washington State get their power from publicly-owned utilities.

Until the last decade, enough federal power was left over after filling the needs of public utilities to supply both industrial customers and private utilities. However, new sources for hydroelectric power on the Columbia were gradually exhausted. As demand increased, the private utilities were cut off, forcing them to turn to the expensive thermal power. Industrial users have been given notice that their power contracts will not be renewed by BPA when they expire between 1983 and 1990. And in 1975, BPA sent public utilities "insufficiency" notices stating that it would not be able to meet the new growth of the public agencies after 1982.

Industrial customers—including the aluminum companies which use 25% of the Northwest's power—currently receive about 35% of BPA's output. Under existing law, that power would be switched to the public utilities upon the expiration of industrial power contracts. Under the new plan, though, the public utilities would retain their current share of BPA's power, but the 35% currently supplied to industry would be denied the public utilities. Instead, it would be blended in with power from privately-owned thermal plants, such as Trojan or the Sedro Woolley plant, into one rate pool. Priced at a medium rate, it would then be made accessible to the industries and private utilities.

In return for giving away the cheap power, spokesmen for the private interests are saying that public utilities will receive an assurance of continued power in

the future. Many small public utilities, fearful of future power shortages, are supporting the plan on that basis.

According to an aide to Oregon Representative Jim Weaver, an opponent of the new plan, mixing the two types of power into one rate would help to make the outrageously priced nuclear power more palatable to consumers. "Essentially they (the private utilities) need a public subsidy for this very expensive form of power."

Giveaway to Aluminum Companies

Northwest Aluminum companies, producers of 30% of the nation's aluminum, would see their power bills triple under the new plan by 1992; under existing law they would pay 10 times as much. One forecast estimates that in the next seventeen years, the new law would make public utility customers pay an extra \$3

continued on page 19

Does Your Utility Rate?

For decades, the rates of publicly-owned utilities have been beating the private utilities hands down. Areas which have a strong progressive tradition (Washington foremost among them), generally established publicly owned utilities in the Progressive Era (early 1900's) or the New Deal in the 30's, and now enjoy substantially lower electric rates.

Public utilities enjoy many advantages over their rivals in the private sector: favorable tax laws, better credit ratings, access to federally owned hydroelectric power, and—most of all—not having to pay shareholders profits. According to an attorney for public utilities in the Northwest, profits for utility shareholders in the Northwest are generally set at a rate "between ten and sixteen percent."

How do rates compare in Western Washington? According to Seattle City Light, an average homeowner living in Seattle, where the electrical system is municipally owned, pays \$20.78 a month.

In Bellingham, serviced by privately owned Puget Power, a homeowner using the same amount of electricity would pay \$36.90, nearly twice as much.



photo by Helen Carlson

Prisoners' supporters demonstrate in Olympia May 26th

Editors' note: In recent weeks the United Families and Friends of Prisoners (UFFP) has taken a very active role in getting the Walla Walla prisoners' story out to the public. Below two activists in the UFFP report on the support this organization gave to prisoners during the Walla Walla strike/lockdown. Also provided is a chronology of the Walla Walla events, especially interesting in contrast with the coverage available in the Seattle dailies. It makes clear what the dailies failed to mention: the prisoners are rebelling against the prison administration.

On May 26, the day after the official end of the lockdown at Walla Walla State Penitentiary, supporters of the prisoners gathered in Olympia in the second demonstration since the beginning of the 46-day strike. The issues were still the same. The strike and the accompanying appeals to Governor Ray and then to her investigatory McNutt Commission by both prisoners and supporters outside had brought no fulfillment of the prisoners' demands.

The organizing efforts that led to the demonstration began May 6, with a press statement by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) calling for a statewide prisoners support coalition. Within the next few weeks the United Families and Friends of Prisoners (UFFP) was formed. They called for redress of the prisoners specific grievances and for an end to shake-downs, and illegal beatings and macings in the Intensive Security Unit (ISU) and general population during the lockdown. They also asked that Governor Ray intervene to prevent further retaliation against the prisoners. UFFP leaders stated in a letter to the Governor: "We are terrified by reports of plans and even training of guards to incite a riot at the end of the strike. . . We will provide you with the names of officers who will testify in detail to this conspiracy, if we can be assured that their identities will be protected."

An interview with Walla Walla ex-convicts Ron and Terry on KRAB radio brought out above all what letters from those inside had emphasized again and again—the need for pressure from outside when no amount of pressure from inside seemed to have any effect. With regard to the power of the prisoners' Resident Council (RC) to effect change, the KRAB interviewer asked: "Is there any sort of process that the Council can use in dealing with the warden other than just making demands? Is there any kind of channel, any kind of due process that residents have in dealing with the administration?"

Terry answered, "I don't know specifically of any appeal or any way of going about it. There is such a thing as getting out to the public and getting public reaction, because the system itself as a whole is very sensitive to public input on that and they do respond to it." Terry's point was illustrated when the UFFP coalition finally took their forces to Olympia.

After enduring weeks of virtual disregard of communications to Olympia officials, and notably to Representative Hanna of the House Institutions Committee, the UFFP on May 19 called for a demonstration at the Capitol. The response was immediate. The UFFP reported that they were called Tuesday, two days before the announced action, "by the Director of General Administration. He said the Governor would *not* meet with us. We advised him that we would be there anyway. That night at home he called again, saying that Governor Ray would meet with a small number of us on Thursday if we would call off the demonstration. After consulting as many people as we could reach, including prisoners at Walla Walla and legal services, the planning committee decided to make a counter offer Wednesday morning. We told them that in order to stop a demonstration planned for Thursday, we would have to meet with the Governor on Wednesday." She agreed to meet with them that day. It was difficult even for the meeting of the UFFP planning committee and supporters Wednesday night to realize that the Governor urgently wanted the demonstration called off and why.

While Governor Ray told UFFP leaders that she was in "close touch with the situation," and that McNutt, head of the investigatory commission, "knows the situation very well," she came up with only promises—that the Intensive Security Unit conditions were the "first order of business with them," and that "the prisons were a top priority." Ray said, as Alice Iverson of the UFFP told us, that you "can't undo twelve years of abuses in four months of my administration."

Despite dissatisfaction with this meeting with the governor, the UFFP leadership said that Ray "felt that we gave her our word that there would be no demonstration" and that they "should honor" this assumption. In lieu of the cancelled action, UFFP presented their case to the House Institutions Committee Thursday at 9 am in a meeting called the night before.

The skepticism of the House Committee provoked anger and disappointment on the part of those testifying. Committee representatives spoke of "exaggera-

tion" in convicts' statements. They could see no reason why the Walla Walla administration would illegally mistreat convicts. The wife of a prisoner beaten by guards told the Committee that her husband had spoken up, with no threat of violence, in defense of a cellmate whose radio was being illegally confiscated. Her husband sustained bruises on the arms, shoulders, and neck, cuts on his face that required stitches, and loss of feeling in one hand. "Did you see him when he had those bruises," Representative Deccio asked her dubiously. Representative Struthers complained that the Committee was "not receiving factual information" and that they "would like these same questions answered by staff people from Walla Walla."

The Institutions Committee meeting broke up with a heated though restrained exchange between Chairman Hanna and Greg Della of the UFFP leadership. Indignant at the Committee's hurried adjournment of the session, Greg said, "These problems that you heard earlier are going to be dealt with. We want them to be dealt with. We're going to see that they're dealt with, but the main point—"

"I get your point," Hanna replied. "Don't start threatening—Listen, you don't announce that you're going to have a demonstration down here at 10 the next day and expect the damned legislative process to drop and hold still so you can have your needs met. Now you can ask for a hearing 5 days or more in advance and that'll do it. All right?"

"Our demonstration has been postponed for two weeks. We will be here two weeks from today. I'm giving you two weeks notice as of now," Greg concluded.

Another Committee member, already rising to leave the room, retorted with a laugh, "The legislature will be out of session by then."

"Well the people won't be out of session," a UFFP supporter called out quietly.

In spite of the promises made by the leadership to call off the demonstration, dissatisfied UFFP members spontaneously began gathering in front of the Capitol building—after leaving the legislators. The press was waiting there and remained taking films and statements throughout the action. This was the first time the prisoners' story really got out.

Regardless of the central role in the UFFP decision to postpone the demonstration and meet with Governor Ray and the House Committee instead, Alice Iverson

Strike Ends- Struggle Doesn't

Walla Walla State Pen

agreed that radio and television coverage of the action was the only successful means of bringing UFFP concerns—the continuing violations of the prisoners' rights as the lockdown ended—to the attention of the public. It turned out that both the UFFP leadership and pro-demonstration spokesmen had the opportunity to give extensive statements to the press on the Capitol steps.

What Really Happened

This information comes from Legal Services, corroborated by prisoner correspondence, except where other sources are named.

Week of April 4. During the trial of two prisoners in Walla Walla superior court, a cigarette lighter bomb goes off in the hand of a guard, blowing off four fingers. As prisoners on trial had been held in the Intensive Security Unit (ISU) at the penitentiary, shakedowns begin in the ISU. Guards, many angry about the bomb, beat some prisoners and strip and mace at least two during shakedown. ISU prisoners shout through windows to the general population to tell them what guards are doing.

April 8. The prisoners' Resident Council meets with Warden B.J. Rhay. Rhay denies beatings and macings. He allows two Council members into the ISU. They are appalled by what they see.

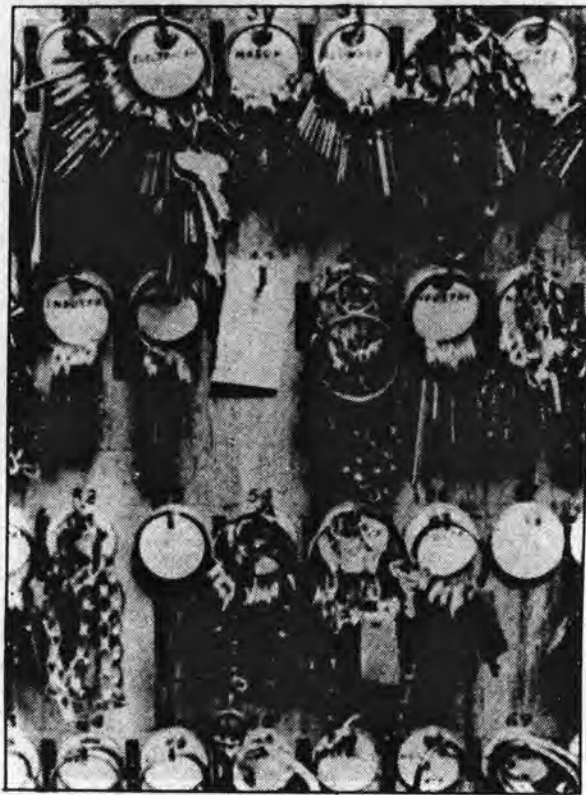
April 9. Reports from the ISU that mace again used on two prisoners. The Resident Council (RC) calls Associate Warden Harvey, who denies the use of mace. In a two-and-one-half-hour meeting, RC and heads of prisoners' clubs vote unanimously for a prison shutdown in thirty days.

April 10, Easter Sunday. Harvey and Rhay refuse over phone to come to prison on Easter to meet with RC. RC/club heads come out of a meeting at 11 a.m. and advise the general population of their unanimous vote to scrap thirty-day delay and shut the joint down. With lockdown imminent, convict kitchen-workers distribute food; the prison store and cokesack are looted for food and cigarettes. Two or three prisoners fire-bomb chapel, but prisoners help guards put out fire. Prisoners voluntarily go to cells to lock up. Contrary to press reports that the lockdown was imposed by guards, this was how the strike/lockdown began.

April 11. Rhay admits macings, but claims they were without his knowledge or authorization and were only to facilitate shakedown. RC and club heads decide to continue lockdown, to refuse meetings with the administration, and to send a letter to Governor Ray with a list of fifteen people from which a committee to investigate grievances and meet with the RC is to be chosen.

April 12. RC sends letter to Ray, and a copy to Warden Rhay, but still refuses to meet with administration and state officials. RC requests and is granted permission to meet and draw up their demands.

Next two weeks. RC receives letter from Dr. Harlan P. McNutt of the Department of Social and Health Services. He has been asked by the Governor to head a Commission to meet with them. Of Commission members McNutt, Judge Hamilton, John Bowman, Sam Kelly, and Greg Barlow, only the last two had been recommended in RC's letter to Ray. Meeting date set for April 25. In the meantime, wholesale confiscation by guards of books, letters, photographs of loved ones, legal documents, televisions, radios, furniture, bedding, and articles of personal hygiene.



April 25. Ninety pages of documented text presented to McNutt Commission by RC. McNutt says much is outside his jurisdiction and requests end to lockdown, but RC refuses until response to grievances is apparent. Another meeting set for 1 p.m. on May 2.

April 26. Guards and administrative staff becoming angry that Commission has met with RC and not with them.

May 2. McNutt Commission arrives at 2 p.m., an hour late for meeting with RC. In spite of this it meets with staff first until 2:30. Rhay and staff attend meeting with RC. Rhay acknowledges there that prisoners are locked down voluntarily. Commission members Bowman and Kelly address over-reaction of guards to lockdown, problems of over-crowding, poor medical treatment, racial discrimination, deficient ethnic and educational programs, and the necessity for an ombudsman and for prisoner amnesty after strike. McNutt will meet with Superintendent of the Department of Adult Corrections, Bradley, and give RC a definitive reply within a week.

May 7. McNutt, Rhay, and staff meet with RC. McNutt reads his recommendations for the following changes: 1. transfer of "mental patients" to Eastern State Hospital, 2. accelerated work-release opportunities, 3. a second dentist for 1600 men, 4. regular sanitary inspections, 5. relaxation of visitor searches (but with orifice searches for reasonable cause), 6. transfer of Associate Warden Harvey (supposedly coincidental), 7. improvement of parole procedures. He denies charges of racial discrimination. Questions of ISU conditions and end of lockdown he turns over to Rhay and Bradley, and says he will come back to review situation "within a month or so."

Since the beginning of the strike the guards union has been screaming that if Harvey or Rhay were removed or threatened with removal, they would all walk out. After McNutt's recommendation of Harvey's transfer, these threats increased, the guards saying that they would "not allow" the inmates to dictate to the administration who their employees were going to be. Warden Rhay also stated that he would not allow Harvey to be dismissed.

May 9. RC requests meeting with Rhay to reach terms for ending lockdown. Rhay does not discuss prisoner grievances, notably ISU conditions, but only such changes as increased security measures and prevention of violence after the strike. His personal interviews with every prisoner accused of threatening violence will begin the next day.

May 10. Four RC members will not leave cells, fearing individual personal interviews Rhay has requested.

May 11. Two members of the RC are impeached in their disciplinary hearings and referred to Rhay for placement in administrative segregation in ISU. The general population agrees with the RC that just as the administration will not allow prisoners to dictate who their bosses will be, the prisoners will not allow the administration to dictate who their representatives of the RC will be.

May 12. RC and Rhay cannot reach terms for ending strike. Shakedowns resumed with renewed force.

Prisoners occupying cells with RC members are told by guards, "That's what you get for having an RC member living with you."

Bombing of Rainier Bank and communique from George Jackson Brigade claiming responsibility and linking Rainier Bank to *Seattle Times* which has given little and poor coverage to prisoner strike. Reactions to bombing mixed, some viewing it as unfortunate but necessary means of bringing prisoners' problems to the attention of the public, some condemning it as jeopardization of prisoners who are at the mercy of Walla Walla guards.

May 19. First news of Harvey's training of guards under Lt. Dodd to initiate violence after strike is received by friends, family, and supporters of convicts. Establishment press has talked only of guards' fears; in fact, it is the prisoners who have reason to fear.

May 25. Lockdown/strike ends. For a week, according to Greg Della of the UFFP, Rhay has actually been going from cell to cell "begging the prisoners to come off the lockdown." Prisoners have been living on two tv-dinners per day for weeks; they are tired and feel they have got all they are going to get out of the administration.

Conclusion

What are the results of the strike? Have the prisoners' grievances been dealt with? The fact is that although McNutt recommended some changes on May 7, he addressed none of the illegal policies involving the ISU that led to the strike, and no members of his "investigatory" Commission ever entered the ISU.

McNutt, in the meeting of May 7, referred RC representatives back to Warden Rhay for negotiation over the ISU—back to the administration that had allowed the illegal and inhumane conditions to exist in the first place.

A recent series of articles in *The Seattle Times* gives the impression that Rhay is in stronger control than ever. *The Times'* Paul Henderson portrays him strolling down the breezeways "more like a senator than a hard-line superintendent" while "prisoners trail behind him like children wanting to be heard." Henderson describes striking prisoners as "much like naughty children in a closet."

This attitude typified the response of state officials and prison administrators, as well as the press, up until the demonstration that accompanied UFFP pressure on the Governor and the legislature. Outside the establishment press there were indications, however, of the seriousness and potential effectiveness of pressure by political activists inside, and outside, prison walls. As ex-convict Terry from Walla Walla told KRAB radio interviewers on May 13, "When there's threats of violence and there's threats of riots or something like this, and they [the Walla Walla administration] admit this themselves—that any changes that have come about in prisons *per se* has been through riots and through violence."

A concrete basis of hope for change now appears in an about-face in the tone of press statements out of Olympia on and after the day of the UFFP action. "Friends and family of prisoners at the state penitentiary at Walla Walla persuaded a legislative committee today to conduct an independent review of problems at the prison, including charges of harassment and brutality." *The Times'* article of May 26 opens soberly. After an account of the UFFP position, the article quotes Representative Hanna: "There has been a hell of a breakdown in the management network of the state's correctional system," Hanna said. "The people at the top don't know what the people at the bottom are doing. It seems there has to be a crisis to change anything."

Political organization of prisoners, and awareness of prison conditions because of it, have existed in Walla Walla and its administration for fifteen years. But it seems that actions like the strike and demonstration—what Hanna calls "a crisis"—are the only things that turn awareness into progress.

— donovan workman and mona kennell

For the UFFP, recent signs of progress are only the beginning. Interested persons may contact the organization at 632-0500 in Seattle.

Weapons...

The Trident Monster

200 people walked through downtown Seattle carrying Pacific Life Community's Trident Monster on Friday, May 13, to climax a week of "concern" about the nuclear submarine base now under construction in Bangor on the Hood Canal. The cheerful faces and hopeful protest songs contrasted strikingly with the 408 black banners draped on ropes to represent the warheads that just one of the 560 foot subs can deliver over half the world.

Earlier in the week Herbert Scoville, former CIA and Arms Control Agency expert, described the Trident submarine as unsound even in military terms, unnecessary for deterrence, and escalatory of the arms race. Most importantly, he said, it destabilizes the arms standoff. One missile launched from the sub will be capable of sending 17 warheads within close range of as many targets. Such accuracy makes it possible to use the missiles as "counterforce" weapons against Soviet military installations. The long run effect of counterforce weapons is to inject new uncertainty into the balance of terror. To meet the threat of an attack against their offensive forces, the Soviets probably will deploy new defenses and/or comparable weapons. At the worst, they may suspect the United States of preparing to strike first under some circumstances, which would make the USSR extremely jumpy in any crisis.

Another speaker, John Williams of the Pacific Life Community, pointed out that building ten submarines for the Bangor base will cost \$24 billion instead of the \$15 billion originally estimated. Throughout the week it was noted that in a peacetime economy these funds could be used for human needs. For example, the \$2 billion plus spent on one sub would pay for the operation of the Seattle School District for 17 years.

Speakers also mentioned that because the base will be a prime target for the Soviets, its location in Bangor assures that the entire Puget Sound area would be damaged and contaminated in case of war.

Members of Pacific Life Community, just one of several groups sponsoring the week, constantly emphasized that the ongoing construction of the base must be resisted. They think that the deployment of Trident can be blocked. Partly in response to PLC lobbying, strong hostility to the base has been expressed in the British Columbia legislature, and it is hoped that the assembly will pass an anti-Trident resolution. In the United States the Trident program just barely made it through the Senate a few years ago (aided by "Nuke" Jackson, to whom Washington may owe the honor of hosting the base). So far only three subs have been funded; and there is some top level opposition to Trident in Carter's administration. Now is the time, PLC members stressed, to educate people about the base and to actively obstruct its completion. They are planning a series of non-violent resistance workshops and actions for the summer.

Trident's mission

Some see the submarine as another example of the useless yet dangerous weapons generated by an arms competition that has taken on a life of its own. In a *Passage* interview, Roy Prosterman, UW law professor and participant in the first World Without War Council forum on the arms race, explained that wondrous new military technology finds its place in the US arsenal whether or not it is needed. Scientists design a quieter, deeper diving submarine equipped with long range, highly accurate missiles. Then the Pentagon justifies the sub as a surer deterrent of Soviet attack. Prosterman denied that the new features of Trident, its



photo by brian siebel

the Trident monster in Seattle

missiles' accuracy and range, or its (allegedly) superior defenses against the (supposed) menace of anti-submarine warfare, are actually necessary for protection of the United States.

Pacific Life Community people are much more pessimistic about the significance of Trident. Arms control experts like Prosterman and Scoville claim that an unarmed USA would never attack USSR-based missiles. In contrast, PLC's Williams says that just as the Soviets undoubtedly fear, the submarine is a step towards giving the United States a first strike capacity. The principal source for this argument is Robert Aldridge, now a PLC member, and formerly the engineer responsible for design of the Trident warhead. In the March 26, 1977 *Nation* he writes that the development of Trident signals that the United States is seeking the "devastating ability to launch an all-out nuclear attack which would completely disarm an opponent. . ." Aldridge adds that in this new stage in the arms race both sides will be right on the trigger in any tense situation.

In explanation of Pacific Life Community's dark view of Trident's purpose, Williams said that in addition to providing sure and high profits to the biggest corporations in the land, nuclear weapons are a means for the United States to defend its dominant position in the world order. The PLC's analysis is plausible enough. In the wake of the successful challenges of the Vietnamese and other national liberation movements to US power, it is all the more important for the United States to maintain an imposing worldwide military presence. Certainly the US economic empire still requires policing. Former Defense Secretary (now energy czar) James Schlesinger, a prominent proponent of an aggressive US nuclear posture, makes this point as well as anyone. "The oil embargo of 1973," he observed in 1975, "is only the most recent and pointed reminder that we have a keen and growing interest in distant lands--their markets and their products."

Trident could be a new element in the "flexible response" strategy intended in part to protect this "growth interest." The submarine increases US capacity to hit industrial and military sites with precision, and so it seems to make possible limited strikes in which civilian populations are not the main targets. The threat that

Arms Race

The World Without War Council recently sponsored a series of three forums in Seattle. The series was designed to bring together a "distinguished group of experts" to explore alternatives open to the United States regarding the arms race.

Despite or because of the distinguished experts, the forums were generally complacent affairs where the official assumptions of US cold war policy were left intact and unquestioned.

The second forum, however, was worth attending, largely because of the stellar performance turned in by one of the panelists, Dr. William Epstein of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Epstein is a self proclaimed pessimist who expects nuclear war by the end of the century if the arms race continues. He fears that we have become so accustomed to nuclear weapons that "we have learned to live with the bomb." And learned to live with so many of them: according to Epstein the United States can destroy every city in the USSR of over 100,000 more than 50 times. (Russia can destroy our cities 20 odd times). Epstein rejected as absurd the premise that the United States is merely engaged in maintaining a "deterrent." "One Poseidon submarine alone can destroy the Soviet Union as a political entity," and thus would assure deterrence, said Epstein.

But Epstein was at his best when confronting the idea that, like Avis, the United States is number two and should therefore try harder. This idea has again been dusted off and reissued, this time by the "Committee on the Present Danger" which has brought together such notables as Scoop Jackson, Daniel Moynihan, Saul Bellow, and John Connally.

"Russia is 5 to 15 years behind the USA in armaments," said Epstein. "For instance, we developed the Polaris sub [missile launching nuclear submarine] in 1960. The first similar Russian sub was deployed in 1967-68. We first MIRVed in 1968. [MIRVs are multiple warheads, each capable of hitting an individual

Trident might be used in this way gives the USA added leverage in its competition with the USSR for the best position in relation to a comparatively powerless world.

Worse still, Trident could also be used in a first strike designed to achieve "victory," an immobilization of enough of the USSR's forces to limit damage to the United State to an "acceptable" level. The trouble with both the flexible response and the first strike scenarios for the role of Trident is that--as even real politicians like Henry Kissinger recognize--nuclear war *cannot* be limited.

Whether, as liberal disarmament advocates say, Trident is just another crazy, functionless weapon, or, as Pacific Life Community people say, it is part of a sinister US first strike strategy, it is clear that it should be stopped. The World Without War Council proposes that the United States undertake temporary arms control initiatives, such as halting all weapons testing, which would be made permanent if the USSR reciprocated in kind. Stopping Trident would not be such a bad initiative, not only to the USSR but to the growing worldwide anti-nuclear weapons movement. Pacific Life Community, with their emphasis on direct action, communicating with people whose jobs are provided by military projects, and building international resistance to nuclear weapons, may be taking a realistic path. At least they had the best story of the week: to draw attention to the arms race, this spring PLC people in San Jose set off air raid sirens for an unscheduled fifteen minute serenade.

—john burroughs

some readings about Trident and the arms race

Robert Aldridge, "First Strike Capability," *Nation*, March 26, 1977.

William Rose, "Submarine vs. Anti-Submarine: The Billion Dollar Merry-Go-Round," *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, April 1975.

Sidney Lens, "Doomsday Strategy," *The Progressive*, February 1976.

George McGovern, "The Russians Are Coming--Again," *The Progressive*, May 1977.

Fred Kaplan, "A Strategy for Disarmament," *Working Papers*, Spring 1977.

Forum: Epstein Scores Direct Hit

target, installed on one missile.] Only last year, in 1976, did the first Russian MIRVs appear." In addition, "Russian weapons are inferior. One example is the Foxbat [MIG 25] which was once much heralded as the best fighter plane in the world. But when a defector flew one to Japan the experts looked at it and found surprising shortcomings. It had no 'lookdown radar,' and had too much heavy steel that gave it little maneuverability... it turns out it wasn't even second best."

This factor is critical especially for one who is confronted by convincing little charts that occasionally appear in *Newsweek* or *Time* showing tiny submarines and tanks and comparing the number of each deployed by the USA and the Soviet Union. Epstein had little time to elaborate on Russian weapons inferiority, but it extends across the board to weapons other than fighter planes.

Consider the mainstay of the Russian intercontinental bomber force, the Bear. It is not even a jet, but a turbo prop instead. Russia has no aircraft carriers capable of carrying jetfighters. On long journeys Russian tanks carry extra fuel in outboard gas tanks. And in submarine technology, where noise is a major criterion, Russian subs are still "relatively raucous." In fact they are loud enough to be regularly tracked by more quiet US "killer" submarines.

Also appearing along with Epstein at the second forum was Edmund Fineberg of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Fineberg displayed an amiable and evasive style that must have helped him survive as a Johnson appointee through the 1972 Nixon purge of the Arms Control Agency and on through the Ford and Carter administrations. Fineberg confined his remarks to the laudable new arms sales limitation policy of President Carter and did not show eagerness to field questions.

Third man on the panel was a Doctor Ha, professor of international affairs at Lewis and Clark College in Portland. Ha came as the right knight from Portland

photo by brian siebel
Float in the Bellingham Blossom-time Parade May 22



and jostled with anyone who took a stab at the military-industrial complex. In a classic and tiresomely familiar maneuver, Ha described the very large Russian warhead, the SS-18, as "more sophisticated than anything in the US arsenal."

As Epstein countered, the SS-18 is "bigger, yes, but not more sophisticated." Epstein went on to cite studies done by the Defense Department which indicate that a "lot of little warheads are more destructive than one big warhead with twice the total megatonnage... the Defense Department could have built huge warheads any time they wanted too, but decided that MIRVing smaller ones was more effective."

In fact, "sophistication" of warheads is all in the US camp right now, a fact that arms negotiator Paul Warnke says is "bringing the arms race to a very, very dangerous stage" for the USSR. Counterforce technology, which was only touched on at the forum, is providing the United States with soon-to-be-deployed (in

the Trident, ICBM, and Cruise systems) generation of missiles that are so accurate that they could destroy Soviet missiles in their silos. Such accuracies (600 feet radii) are not in sight for Russian missiles. *Time* magazine admits that "this breakthrough dramatically illustrates American technological superiority over the Russians."

The breakthrough also puts into a clear light the viciousness with which the United States is leading a cut-throat arms race. Since counterforce missiles would not be able to destroy missiles already launched against the USA but are useful against ICBMs sitting in their silos, counterforce is clearly an offensive, not a defensive, technology.

Certainly the world could use a little of what Epstein calls "unilateral initiative" on the part of the United States in slowing down the arms race.

-ed newbold

Iranian Fights Deportation

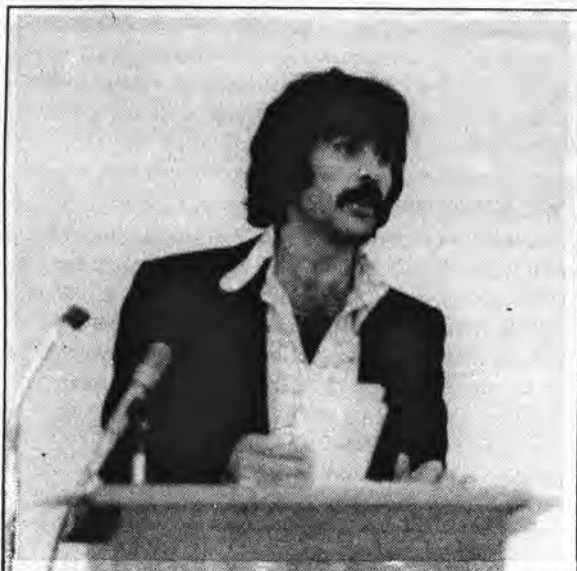
Amidst the loudest governmental campaign for human rights in decades, a US agency, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, is planning to send a 24 year old defector from the Iranian Air Force back to Iran. But the defector, Ali Shokri, of Tacoma, Wa., would rather die in this country than be deported. His struggle could result in a landmark case which may affect hundreds of other Iranian deserters in the United States.

At a speaking engagement sponsored by the Militant Forum in Seattle, Shokri spoke first of his background. Raised in a poor family in a village near Teheran, Shokri witnessed brutal assaults upon peaceful demonstrators for human rights. As an uneducated youth facing unemployment, he joined the Iranian Air Force in 1971.

An event which was to make a lasting impression on Shokri occurred when police arrested a friend of his who was discovered reading books not approved of by the government. The friend, a sergeant, was never seen or heard of again.

In January 1973, Shokri was transferred to a US Air Force base for military training. Once in the United States, he found the opportunity to educate himself freely and discuss with other Iranians, educated outside Iran, the differences between democratic and authoritarian societies. "I admired the existence of human and democratic rights in the United States, where for the first time in my life, I found myself able to freely read about Iranian society and the Shah."

It was because of his increasing interest in political issues, Shokri feels, that he came to the attention of his military superiors, who warned him not to discuss Iranian politics with his fellow soldiers or to associate with Iranian students. "I began to fear that when I returned to Iran, I would be imprisoned for the expression of my political beliefs." Shokri also became opposed to the role he would have to play as a soldier in Iranian society, enforcing repressive laws and killing those fellow citizens who dissented. "I thought by joining the military I could obtain a method of sup-



Ali Shokri at the Militant Forum

porting myself, but found I was supporting the Shah's murder regime."

In August, 1973, Shokri defected from the Iranian Air Force at Dyess Air Force Base in Texas. In hopes of attaining political asylum he went to Canada. He was mistakenly informed by the Committee to Aid American War Objectors that he was ineligible for the amnesty program recently proclaimed by the Canadian Department of Immigration and should not contact Canadian officials. Shokri lived underground in Canada for three years. In 1975 he married Michelle Brodsack, a US citizen from Tacoma. They returned to the United States seeking permanent residency, which was denied.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is publicly basing this denial on a technicality. It claims Shokri was not formally "inspected and admitted" to the United States on his return from Canada. But

Joseph Swing, District Director of INS in Seattle, stated in a letter to Senator Jackson that Shokri was permitted to come to the United States in a capacity which he no longer filled after leaving the Iranian Air Force. Thus, "the objection is based on the fact that desertion is a sensitive subject for the United States and Iran and adjustment of status for a deserter could have a negative impact on our relations with Iran." Swing also recommended that if Shokri were to leave the United States voluntarily, returning to Iran, upon coming back to the USA, he would then be eligible to reapply. To Shokri, this is an empty promise, as he fears that execution awaits him in Iran.

When contacted by the *Passage* Swing was unwilling to make any clarifying statements. In the wake of a front page PI story on Shokri, Swing claims he has been misquoted repeatedly by the press. Asked if the proceedings were related to US-Iranian relations, Swing said, "I've told you all I can."

According to Shokri, a further indication of governmental attitudes toward his plight came in a statement recently made by Cyrus Vance, that he "did not expect President Carter's concern for human rights to complicate relations with Iran." It is becoming obvious to Shokri that "the United States is only concerned with its own international interests, the life of an individual being unimportant." Holding no illusions about the government, he is taking his case to the American people, hoping they will better understand the meaning of human rights.

-chris wagner

Currently the application of Ali Shokri for permanent residency, based on his marriage to a US citizen, has been rejected. Shokri has until May 26th to leave the country voluntarily. An ad hoc Committee to Defend Ali Shokri has been formed to prevent his deportation, raise funds for his legal defense, and publicize his case. Contact CDAS, 207, P.O. Box 79, University of Washington, Seattle, 98105.

Legislature Greased for Action

The Oilport battle continues. In the three weeks since the last **Passage** update several things have happened, but the major decisions still lie ahead.

The Carter Administration:

Doug Robinson, top aide to Carter energy chief James Schlesinger, two weeks ago updated the Carter administration's position on a superport in Washington before the State House Energy Committee. He said, *states that bear the environmental cost should have an equal say with the rest of the country where an energy facility of national significance should be sited.* However, this concession to state autonomy was limited by the administration's desire for transshipment somewhere through Washington. He urged the legislators to *go forward with all deliberate speed in the permitting process.* If the state doesn't act, and the siting issue isn't cleared up in the next year, Carter may well change his mind and move to preempt.

The Governor:

Dixy has been strangely silent in the last few weeks on the transshipment issue. However, there is no indication her policy endorsing an all US pipeline beginning in a major transshipment facility located in an inner Sound port has changed.

The Legislature:

As the adjournment date is constantly put off, the legislature continues to wrestle with the oilport siting and preemption issues.

In the House: after Robinson came to urge state action, and two professors described the dangers of oil spills in the inner Sound, the House Energy Committee passed out an amended version of HB 743 on May 20 by a 10-4 vote; it had failed 9-7 April 28 and been revised since then. At present 743 limits a transshipment facility to a point on the Strait of Juan de Fuca west of Port Angeles, drops the requirement for local refineries to hook to such a facility, allows them to modify their existing docks for repair, maintenance, or to make them safer, and prohibits any pipeline from crossing the Seattle-Tacoma watershed. But with an issue as volatile as this one, specific provisions at this point are almost moot, because floor action could render the original unrecognizable. As I write this May 28, the bill is in the House Rules Committee. By the time you read it, it will probably have hit the floor. To get up to minute information consult the daily papers, or call the hot-line 1-800-562-6000.

Legislation amending the present Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council-Governor procedure is presently on hold. However, once the siting positions are made clearer, it will receive renewed attention. The Senate passed SB 2910 providing for state preemption of local zoning in major energy facility applications, and the bill sits in the House Energy Committee. HB 1179, the House version on the issue sits there too. Both versions have tended to facilitate speed in EFSEC's processing of applications. However, the final Committee version is just speculation now, due to the way individual provisions can be quickly tied together.

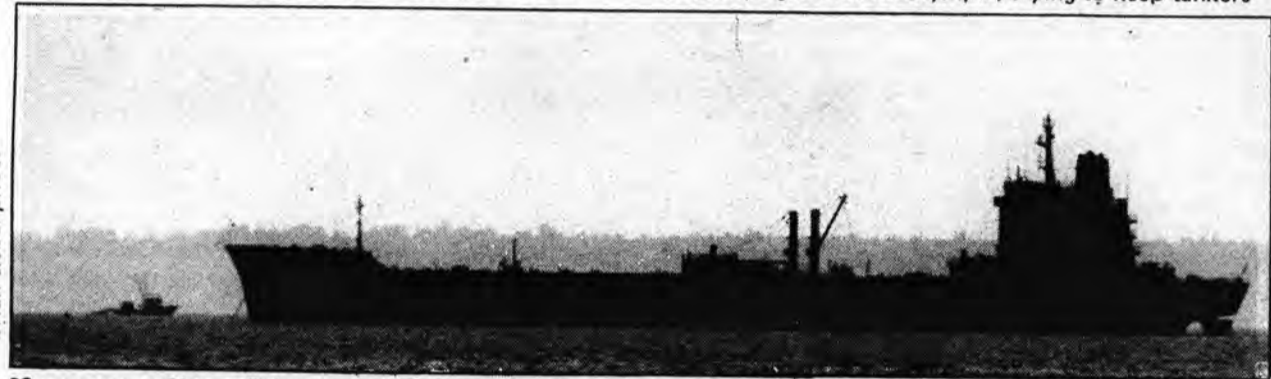
In the Senate: the situation is in limbo presently with the Senate version of the siting bills remaining in Rules while the House gets ready to move. As

mentioned above, SB2910 which addressed preemption passed 30-16 two weeks ago.

The Industry:

ARCO and Trans Mountain officially applied for their phase 1 transshipment proposal at the end of April. (ARCO owns 80% of Trans Mountain). It calls for 160,000-200,000 barrels per day (b/d) being shipped east through the existing Canadian Trans Mountain line, in a 14 day cycle yoyo plan. For 7 days 320,000-400,000b/d will move east, then the line will be emptied for 1 day, before being reversed to supply Vancouver refineries, and the cycle is repeated. A new berth will be built, and 7 new tanks, with the system capable of handling the needs of the other 3 local refineries too. Thus, 160-200,000 b/d will be transshipped, 330,000 b/d will supply Shell, Mobil, and Texaco, and ARCO for a total of 490-530,000 b/d. Cost of the plan is \$50 million.

Things to note include: 250-270 tankers total will be needed yearly to supply the plan (compared with



brian siebel photo

60 per year at Cherry Point now), but they will not come in a steady stream. Due to the hot-cold yoyo plan tankers will arrive in clusters, increasing the likelihood of accidents. Secondly, this is only phase 1 of a three phased plan which could include 950,000 b/d transshipped east, 130,000 b/d for the Vancouver refineries, 100,000 b/d for ARCO, and 230,000 b/d for the other 3 refineries, totaling 1.4 million b/d coming into Cherry Point or at least two tankers per day.

The plan is presently before EFSEC which will hold hearings on it June 23 in Bellingham (time and place will be announced so keep your eyes peeled) to determine if it is in compliance with local zoning and land use plans. **But the hearing is also used as a public forum in which interested citizens are given a chance to speak their views.** It's a time to give your input, though just showing up to listen can be important too. For further information, contact me at 733-4977

The other applicant, Northern Tier, is running into some serious difficulties. The consultant hired by EFSEC to review their applications' adequacy reported "serious deficiencies" including no firm pipeline route explained, pumping stations unplaced, no parameters for the proposed tank farm, etc. These problems are in addition to the environmental risks associated with the project.

The Organized Opposition:

Protect Our Waters, the Bellingham based group,

was accepted as official interveners in the ARCO application May 23 by EFSEC. Surprisingly, ARCO sent an attorney up from California to argue vehemently against POW being accorded party status. At one point he even suggested POW might be funded by Northern Tier, which brought laughter to the meeting. On other fronts, POW has launched a fund raising drive to finance intervention, while continuing to gather support on petitions, and new memberships. They urge you to show up June 23, and let EFSEC know how you feel. For information call Ann Rose at 734-5830.

No Oilport Inc., from Port Angeles, is working closely with the consultants reviewing Northern Tier's application, building a case to be used in the contested case hearings. EFSEC still hasn't scheduled them, due to the difficulties with the application. To support **No Oilport** call 457-0151.

The Coalition Against Oil Pollution is continuing its lobbying efforts in Olympia, trying to keep tankers

Tanker and Fishing Trawler in Bellingham Bay

out of the inner Sound. HB 743 was their proposal until it was amended to exempt local refineries from hooking up to a Juan de Fuca facility. For them, the new bill is the worst of both worlds, threatening the peninsula without reducing the present risk to the Sound. For information phone 632-6157.

In an interesting move, the **Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers local 1-590** (Mobil workers) adopted a four point resolution last month. They opposed a superport being placed anywhere in Washington state. Coupled with that, they called for allowing the existing refineries to receive crude as they do now, an all US pipeline for Alaskan crude transshipment, and endorsed the SOHIO proposal in Long Beach California.

Conclusion:

The State Legislature, if it acts, could significantly alter the transshipment picture in the next month. Intense lobbying behind the scenes is going on now, with the potential outcome extremely uncertain. On other fronts, the EFSEC process will proceed more cautiously, but the tone for them is being set now. Together, it is an important time for the public to move to protect their interests by calling legislators, attending hearings, joining one or more of the opposition groups, etc. Don't let your chance go by.

—brian siebel

ARCO Spells Profits

ARCO not only wants to build a superport in Washington at the expense of the public, they want to increase their profits at the expense of the own commission distributors. They are discarding distributors nationwide in order to boost their profit on flowthrough from 11% to 36%, according to Ted Harmer, formerly ARCO's Whatcom Co. distributor. Harmer's 35 year contract was cut off last year. He is part of Agents Alliance, a group of 50-60 distributors in the same bind.

Harmer was needed originally by ARCO in 1945 to building a marketing network in the local area. It included service stations outlets, and contracts for home heating oil, industrial lubri-

cants, etc. A local person could compete where the big company was awkward.

Now that the systems are set up, ARCO no longer needs him. With the forced shortage of gas, and the resulting federal allocations policy, ARCO can distribute directly from Seattle, as dealers will be clamoring for their allotment.

ARCO sued Harmer for "cross-billing" in an attempt to justify their action. During the 1973 gas shortage when allocations went into effect, Harmer had apparently juggled his gas supplies between stations to keep them in business, while they were only entitled to their 1972 sales level. ARCO claimed he sold gas cheaply to one station and reported to them selling it to another for more, pocketing the difference. But the difference was only \$630. The judge ruled Harmer's action wasn't in the spirit of the allocations policy, but

hardly enough to warrant terminating his contract.



brian siebel photo

Harmer countersued, claiming emotional and financial hardship. In cutting him off, ARCO put on the squeeze: forced him to post a \$35,000 security bond to receive his shipments, stopped payment on four months' commissions, disallowed credit to his service outlets, and evicted him from his bulk plant. He had to let two employees go in the crunch. Having asked for \$1 million, he received \$132,000 May 18.

Although they denied the reports of a nationwide purge, ARCO's intention was betrayed by their own lawyer when he asked Harmer during the trial if it was "logical business practice [to help a friend], as he should have simply wanted higher profit." Their savings per year without Harmer run \$60-80,000. Enough to pay him off in two years, and go right on steamrolling people.

brian siebel

community news

Janitors Strike

At present, approximately 700 Seattle maintenance workers are either on strike or locked out of their jobs.

The strike is against certain members of the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA). The members of BOMA own 70 or so of the largest office buildings and business complexes in Seattle, such as the Rainier Bank Tower, the Bank of California building, Safeco building, First-Bank Tower, etc.

To keep their buildings clean, the BOMA members either hire their own maintenance workers, or they hire a maintenance company which, in turn, hires maintenance workers. Either way, all of these workers are unionized through Local 6 of the Service Employees International Union (SEIU). But SEIU has one contract, the BOMA contract, with BOMA members who hire their own workers; and another contract, the industrial contract, with the various maintenance services, who are allied in the Maintenance Cleaning Contractors Association.

The BOMA contract expired on May 1st. By May 11, negotiations on the new contract had ground to a halt over the issue of grievance procedures. BOMA proposed eight pages worth of new grievance procedures which essentially removed the right of the workers and the union to file grievances. Furthermore, BOMA refused to negotiate their new proposals.

So on May 11, SEIU workers voted to strike the buildings where they worked directly for BOMA members, and 125 workers thus left their jobs and set up picket lines. Two days later, May 13, the maintenance companies locked out 550 of their own workers from BOMA buildings which

these companies service. The industrial contract between SEIU and the maintenance companies now claim that they were the co-employers of the 550 locked-out workers, and that these workers had been covered by the now expired BOMA contract, not the industrial contract.

SEIU claimed that this interpretation of the contracts was false and immediately sought a restraining order against the lock-out as a violation of the industrial contract. But Federal Court Judge Morell Sharp declared that there was evidence for both views and refused to issue the order until a "full hearing" could be held. To date, he has not scheduled such a hearing.

If the legalities of the lock-out are hard to understand, at least the motives behind it are crystal clear. BOMA and the maintenance companies are trying to inflict a brutal new grievance procedure on 700 maintenance workers. And that is what the SEIU is fighting, both for the 125 original strikers and for the 550 locked-out workers.

Either way, the SEIU is relying on its picket lines. These lines are being respected by the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO. Also, tenants of the BOMA buildings have been supporting the maintenance workers. Many maintenance workers have been in their buildings for over a decade, and are known and trusted by the tenants. Furthermore, BOMA and the maintenance companies have not been able to find enough scabs to completely restore services. So it's not surprising that tenants have been withholding rent and signing petitions in favor of the maintenance workers.

This pressure was doubtless a factor in BOMA's decision to return to negotiations on May 24. So far, neither SEIU or BOMA is saying anything about what is going on in them.

john fay

Bucking the System

On May 19, 1977, the tenants of the Buckingham Apartments at 2703 E. Union, Seattle, won a partial court victory and at the same time showed other tenants it is possible to organize against slumlords. After a week of testimony and a visit to the apartment building by Judge Steere a compromise settlement was proposed by the Judge and agreed upon by the tenants. The compromise agreement consisted of no back rent payments (no rent was paid for four months) and no payments for damages if the tenants are out of the building by June 5, 1977. Judge Steere urged the compromise settlement, stating that if he had to make a court ruling it would be strictly a legal decision and would not take into account the important political issues surrounding the case.

This statement left the tenants little choice but to accept the compromise, for the rent strike had been waged as a political battle and not as a court case. An attorney was called in only after the tenants received court notices; record keeping had not been thorough always; and early in the strike a decision made not

to hold money in escrow. Thus the landlords, with their familiarity with the courts, and with the money to spend on extensive legal preparation, had the upper hand in the courtroom. The tenants were contending that it was their right to withhold rent because people have a basic right to decent housing and the building was not even in compliance with minimum city standards. In offering the compromise the Judge was acknowledging this position and making a big step from the landlords' contention that the tenants were destroying the building and that they, the landlords, were doing all they could to maintain it.

The members of the Buckingham Tenants Union, the Seattle Tenants Union, and the Political Science Teaching Collective learned an important lesson from this experience - next time the political-legal distinctions will be understood better. That is, if the tenants are not interested in running a legally defensible rent strike, massive community pressure must be generated to force decisions by landlords and courts that benefit tenants. There certainly was community pressure to keep the rent strike strong for four months, but some of this emphasis was lost when everyone became entangled in legal preparation. Legal and political pressure must remain strong throughout the court proceedings.

The eviction of the tenants will be detrimental to the unity and organization of the Buckingham Tenants Union. However, the end of the court case has not meant the end of the tenants' struggle. The tenants are spreading the word that it is possible to stand up to a land lord and that we don't have to accept whatever we're given.

sharon feigon
seattle tenants union



Soup and Salad Restaurant in the Pike Place Market is now open for lunch from 11:30-4:30. But due to the upcoming relocation of the business, these hours are likely to change, along with other more fundamental changes in the working environment of the restaurant.

Until 1973, Soup and Salad was a member of Ploughshare, the original action by the Cooperating Community to establish an economic base for the Movement in Seattle. Located for six years at the base

of Flower Row in the Main Market, collectively run Soup and Salad has sustained itself, supported ten adults and children, and has been able to hold benefits for the community at large. As of last July Soup and Salad, along with other merchants, was moved across the street to the Sanitary Market while the old building was being rehabilitated. The "worst time of the year" to move says Judy Johnson of the collective, "everyone's business went down."

The Main Market building is more or less ready to be resettled, and Soup and Salad has signed a contract with the Market Preservation and Development Authority (PDA). Now the Soup and Salad collective is faced with refurbishing this new but bare space, including wiring, plumbing and other leasehold improvements. The contract allows three months to get the work done, and an estimated \$40,000 will be needed for construction costs. Attempts

at obtaining bank loans and Small Business Administration loans have proven fruitless, as the collective lacks sufficient collateral, ironically because of the temporary nature of its present location.

An appeal to the community for funds however is proving fruitful. From lunch-time musicians to anonymous donors, Soup and Salad has managed to collect and borrow about half of what they'll need to fix up their new space. Although these funds increase their chances for a bank loan, the collective "would like to raise the money in our own community rather than going to a bank for a loan."

The effects this kind of expenditure will have on Soup and Salad are viewed as a "setback" for the collective. To help pay back loans, the restaurant will likely start serving dinners as well as the usual lunch fare. This probably will mean a greater amount of responsibility being placed on each person, as well as an increase in the

number of workers: Soup and Salad worker Steve Cancler foresees a larger, more unwieldy collective "spending more time being a business." He views this as conflicting with the politically based commitment to maintaining a high quality working environment.

Although Pike Market renovation is seen as "inevitable" by Judy and Steve, they feel that the PDA has made decisions, especially architecturally, without checking with the merchants. "Communication lines have been very poor," Steve comments. For example, the PDA has made no provisions for a gas line into the new location, a provision which did exist before the renovation. The PDA was expecting the restaurant to rely on electricity alone.

Soup and Salad is still in need of loans from the community. If you would like to help or get more information call them at 623-5700 or drop by at 1521 1st Ave.

-larry greenberg



ALL THE NEWS THAT
WON'T COME OUT ELSEWHERE

for Subscription Information

Call 322-2000

Women's Conference on Feminism, Revolutionary Change

Seattle—

A "Strong Women's Conference" of Seattle women working for social change is being planned for June 25 and 26, to be held at a place to be announced.

A Saturday night cultural event is planned, place to be announced.

"The conference is a forum for women in Seattle to get together, share information, have political debate and discussion, find out what issues we can unite on, set political priorities and plan strategy for our work in Seattle," according to planning committee members.

The theme is Women Working and planners say it is for "women who have a feminist consciousness and who are working for revolutionary change."

The two-day event will begin with a presentation on the history of the women's movement and an overview of women working in the home, community and labor force in Seattle. Two days of workshops will be complimented by a Saturday evening cultural event and a concluding plenary session Sunday afternoon.

The workshops are divided into three areas: 1) an analysis of various forms of violence against women inherent in our system (i.e. rape, forced sterilization, women in prison) and a look at the work being done to combat these forms of violence, (in households, in unions, in the health field, etc.); 2) an analysis of the economic role of women and of how we can integrate our political work into our jobs (i.e. organizing the unorganized); 3) a discussion of the autonomous women's movement and of visions of revolutionary change in the U.S. Workshops

will focus on the non-white women and the left, international solidarity, and working class feminism.

The conference is named in honor of Anna Louise Strong, who came to Seattle in 1916 during one of the most active periods of radicalism in the state's history. It was during her journalistic coverage of the murder trial of the Wobblies stemming from the events of the "Everett Massacre" that Strong became sympathetic to the ideals of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW or Wobblies) and socialism.

By the time of the Seattle General Strike in 1919, Strong had become the editorial voice of the *Union Record*, a paper supported by the anti-capitalist unions of the General Strike era which reached a circulation of 100,000 at its peak. It was Strong who wrote at the beginning of the strike, "Who will feed the people? Labor will feed the people." in one of her stirring, almost evangelical editorials. The Seattle General Strike stood alone in the country in its militancy, however, and soon thereafter, the labor movement began to suffer. After the war the shipyards closed down, the job market shrank, and numerous Wobblies and Socialists were jailed under sedition and criminal anarchy statutes.

Like many other socialist Americans of this period, Strong was drawn to the example of the Soviet Union, still in its infancy. She moved there in 1921. She returned to the U.S. and moved to China in 1958, where she lived until she died in 1970, at the age of 84.



Pre-registration is \$1 and tickets can be purchased at Red & Black, Left Bank, and It's About Time Bookstores. Food will be an additional cost. Admission to the cultural event will be \$2 for non-conference participants, \$1 for conference participants. (Women only.) For more info, call Mary-Jane Shirakava at 622-5144.



Eric Sevareid, Look Out!

Seattle—

"I really think people can come in off the street without experience and become part of a radio show," observes Jim Lobe. And the International News Show which Jim founded on KRAB radio stands as proof to his belief that we don't need to depend on trained "experts" to feed us the news.

The news show can trace its origins to the waning months of the Viet Nam War. Lobe became outraged by headlined charges in the Seattle press that it was the North Vietnamese, not the Saigon forces, who were undermining the Paris peace accords. His telephone protests fell on deaf ears at both the *Times* and the *P-I*.

So Jim decided to do something on his own. He began clipping news articles on foreign affairs, soon accumulating extensive personal files. After a while, he realized it didn't make sense to keep all this information to himself. He did a couple of "Sunday Mag" shows on KZAM but sought a better vehicle to present international news. Greg Harrop was already producing a show on African news at KRAB in Seattle, so it seemed the logical place for Lobe to go.

The International News show debuted on KRAB in September of 1976 and has been going strong ever since. The show has moved from a late-evening slot to a half-hour broadcast every week night at 7 P.M. Three nights a week it is followed by separate half-hour shows of news from Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Currently six "regulars" produce the nightly news, with sometime aid from others. All are volunteers except John Smith, who receives the grand sum of \$50 per week in his role as KRAB's News Director. Though Smith coordinates the broadcasts, all decisions about

what stories to feature are made collectively.

The News group draws on three main sources for stories: the British Broadcasting Corporation, Internews (a Berkeley-based news service), and Lobe's ever-growing newspaper files. Lobe feels it's important to use sources that most Americans trust, even if he disagrees with their editorial policy. As he explains, "You can get a tremendous amount of information to support a radical thesis from Establishment sources."

The show aims to promote increased awareness of international events by average citizens. "It's a myth that foreign policy can only be understood by elites," says Lobe. The News group provides a "pro-Third World" slant on events, a perspective usually slighted by Northwest media. Smith points out that Third World countries, especially producers of key raw materials, are gaining new power with which they can influence what goes on in the U.S. The News group does not support everything that Third World nations do but, rather, takes seriously the various positions expressed by Third World peoples.

If you want to be up on the latest word from Dar es Salaam to Uttar Pradesh (or wherever), you can find KRAB at 107.7 on the FM dial. Though based in Seattle, KRAB reaches audiences (on a good day) from northern Oregon to Vancouver, B.C. It's a non-profit station operating on donations from its listeners. Volunteers are always welcome, especially for the International News show. Anyone interested can contact Jim at the station at 325-5110. Eric Sevareid, look out!

—doug honig

Owls Fly Higher

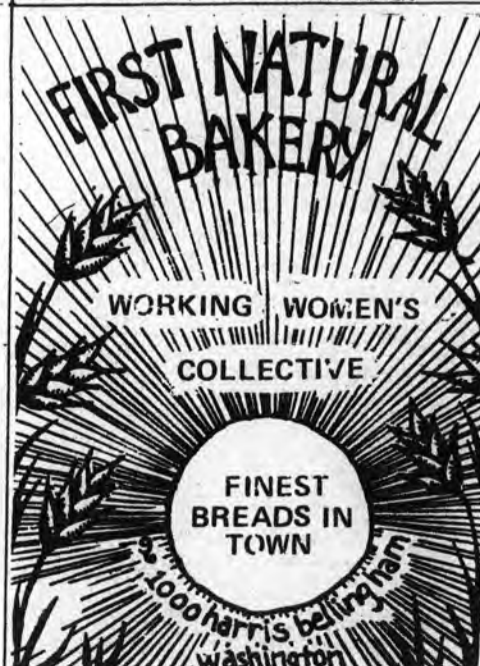
The School of the Streets is a strange alma mater. First come the tests; the lessons come later.
—an OWL Party slogan

The OWL Party is no fly-by-night outfit. Having received as many as 40,000 votes in last November's elections, the OWLs now consider themselves Washington's "Government-in-Exile." They are preparing for future campaigns in the state and are pondering offers to start chapters of the party elsewhere.

Their brand of politics remains lighthearted. They're in the business primarily for laughs and return any contributions they receive. Party founder Red Kelly disclaims any fears of actually winning an election. "We'd moonlight it," he explains, "We'd hire the best talent to run things, make some speeches, ride an oil tanker."

Red was on hand to deliver the featured address at the Washington Alternative Learning Association conference (held May 6-7 in Olympia).

—doug honig



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Homophobia at EvCC

Members of the Gay Alliance of Everett Community College, represented by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Dorian Group have filed a lawsuit against Everett Community College alleging that the Gay Alliance is being denied official status on campus, use of campus facilities and all rights and privileges accorded other student organizations. The plaintiffs have asked Federal District Court Judge Donald Voorhees to enjoin the college administration from continuing to refuse to grant recognition to the organization.

Judge Voorhees convened a hearing on Friday May 27 at 3:30 p.m. at the Federal Court House on the request of ACLU attorney Robert Gibbs for a preliminary injunction allowing the Gay Alliance to sponsor meetings on campus. (*Judge Voorhees' ruling is not in as we go to press - editors*) The plaintiffs seek to void an order by EvCC President Norman Clark directing the Dean of Students to see to it that the Gay Alliance is "accorded none of the rights and privileges of a recognized student organization."

ACLU and the Dorian Group contend that the college's actions are in direct violation of the first amendment rights of heterosexual and gay students who wish to join the Gay Alliance. Attorney Gibbs said "the Bill of Rights does not permit the withholding of official recognition of a controversial student group merely because of the whim or disapproval of campus officials."

EvCC President Clark called the request by the Gay Alliance for recognition an act of "political coercion: we non-homosexuals are to be forced to live in the conspicuous presence of a deviant behavior which for hundreds of years has been an occasion for fear and an inspiration for violence." Clark said the Gay Alliance charter was "inconsistent with the mission of the college and with the purpose of public education."

Formal recognition as a campus organization would allow the Gay Alliance rooms for meetings, use of college mimeo facilities, bulletin boards, supplies and listing in the student handbook.

thanks to the ACLU



Ross Dam

Seattle City Light photo

The State Department of Ecology reversed its long-standing opposition to raising Seattle City Light's Ross Dam. In a brief filed Friday, May 28 with the Federal Power Commission, the agency reevaluated Seattle's need for electrical power and reassessed the dam's environmental impact.

Governor Ray said that she was in full support of the DOE. The need for electricity "coupled with the low cost of power from High Ross Dam far outweighs the minor environmental losses," she said.

The proposal would raise Ross Lake

122 ft., flooding virgin timber in Big Beaver Valley. 5,000 acres of Skagit Valley in British would also be flooded. John Bigg's, former director of the DOE, represented the state's position in 1973: the state's opposition is a full and final one for the reason that our examination indicates that substantial and serious environmental disruptions of an irrevocable kind would result from the project."

Both ROSS (Run Out Skagit Spoilers) and the North Cascades Conservation Council are opposed to the plan, and were highly critical of the latest development.

-Darol Streib

Labor's Plan Backfires

With a new Democrat for governor and a majority of Democrats in the House and Senate, labor officials in Washington state were feeling pretty confident before the legislative session this spring that their labor bills would pass without much trouble. To their dismay however, it has not been a winning season for labor.

Several bills covering protective legislation, minors and overtime have been buried in committees and are not expected to be moved out in this season. In addition to stalling these bills, in mid-May the legislature passed one of the most anti-labor measures imaginable.

The bill covers jobless pay. By its terms, workers who quit or are fired for misconduct are denied benefits indefinitely unless they find a new job and stay with it a minimum of five weeks. Lawmakers are saying to workers - don't quit your job and don't get fired, because if you do - tough luck.

Many people, especially women, who have to quit because of family, health or personal problems will now be forced onto welfare rolls. Those who are stuck in boring, dead-end jobs are facing double jeopardy: they can't quit and they're scared to speak out for fear of getting fired. It's no wonder the Association of Washington Business lobbied so hard for passage of the bill.

While the new bill increases maximum unemployment compensation benefits, the new levels are not enough to cover the cost of inflation. Maximum benefits are increased from 50 to 55 percent of the state average weekly wage, but this does not meet levels in other states.

Twenty-two Democrats voted with the Republicans to approve this setback for the labor movement. In fact, a Democrat, August Mardesich, was the prime mover in attaching the conservative revisions to the bill. This year labor heavily endorsed these Democrats in the elections. But their idea of "getting the right people in the legislature" has backfired and now they are screaming bloody murder.

-gretchen engle

SPEDY Jobs

The Summer Youth Work Experience Program (SPEDY) is offering jobs again this summer to people, ages 16-21. If you live in one of the six county areas, (Whatcom, Skagit, Island, San Juan, Clallam & Jefferson), are young and economically disadvantaged, you could qualify for one of the 234 full-time jobs.

The Program's objectives are to offer training and job experience for youths. Placements will be made with public agencies or non-profit organizations. Job possibilities range from computer assistants to custodial grounds and trail crews.

The pay will be \$2.50 an hour for up to 40 hours per week. It could be a good chance to get an established work record and an opportunity for vocational and educational training.

The sooner you apply the better the selection of jobs. Contact Dave Gorrie, area supervisor for Whatcom County - 671-1660 or 398-1828 (county).

Mothers Keep Benefits

U.S. Supreme Court decisions notwithstanding, it appears that the absence of maternity benefits in employers' sick pay plans is still sex discrimination in Washington state.

At a meeting May 19, the Washington State Human Rights Commission unanimously approved a resolution which considers the lack of maternity benefits in violation of state law.

While the U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled that pregnancy does not have to be covered in sick pay plans and that the absence of such does not constitute discrimination, Washington's commissioners apparently don't feel bound by it.

"I don't think we have to change our feelings because of something that the Supreme Court has done," stated commission member Ken Webster. He added that the resolution is a specific interpretation of state laws already on the books and a reaffirmation of a resolution adopted a few years ago.

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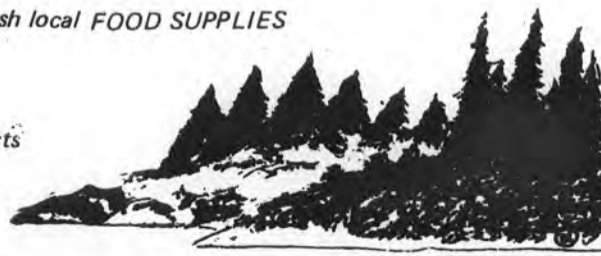
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Fresh picked daily: organic beef greens, leaf lettuce, swiss chard
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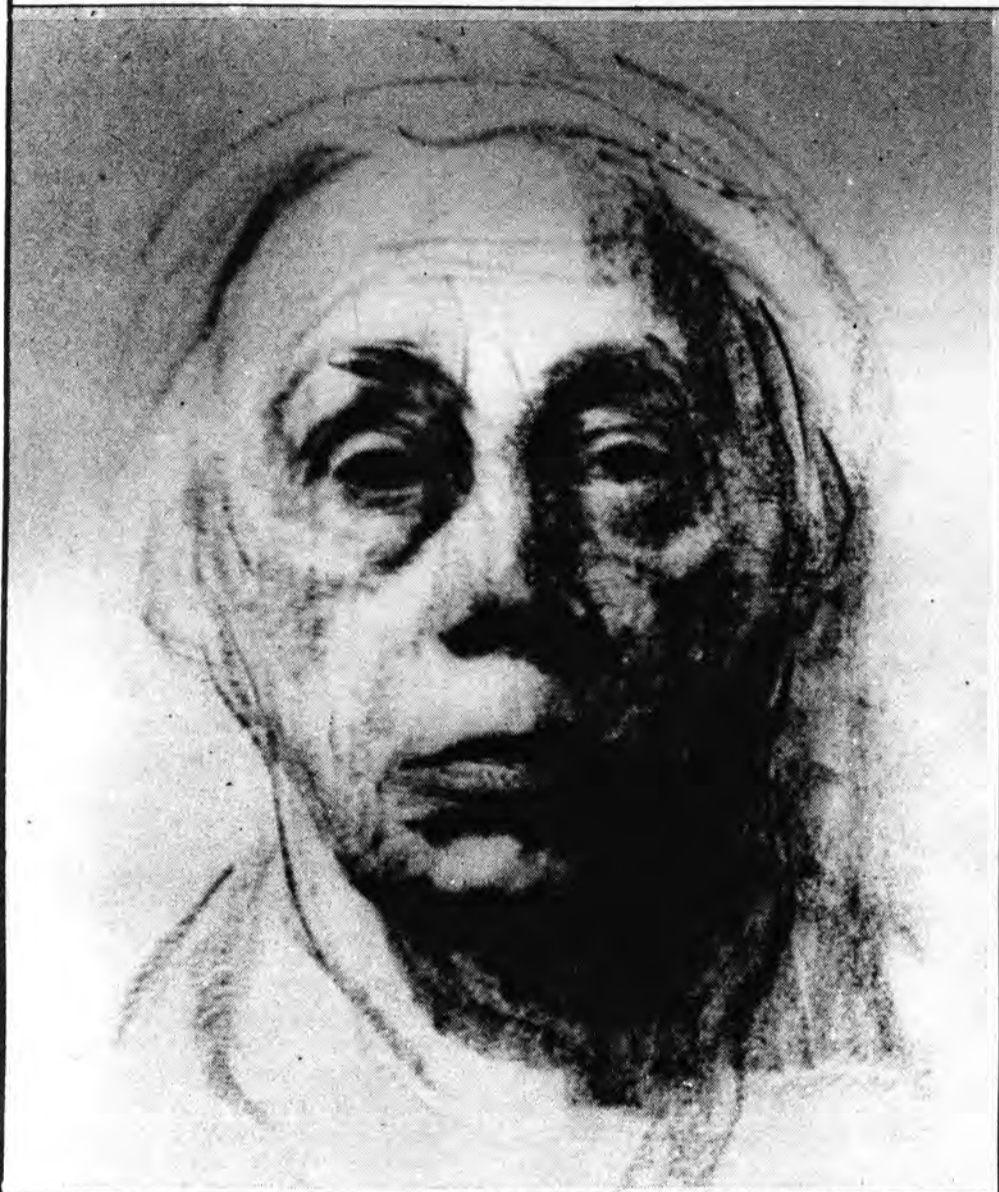
Take Grandview exit east off I-5 1/4 mile, then South 1/4 mile,

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names you never heard in school

400 YEARS OF



Kathe Kollwitz, German Self-Portrait, 1934

Women Artists: 1550-1950
L.A. County Museum of Art
Alfred A. Knopf, 1976
paperback \$8.95

Thinking of vacationing in Austin, Texas this June? Or in Pittsburgh during July or August? If so, be sure to take in the history-making exhibition — "400 Years of Women's Art." Over 150 paintings produced by women have been assembled by Anne Sutherland Harris and Linda Nochlin for this traveling show. They range from Renaissance portraits to surrealist landscapes and include representative samples from all the famous women artists — Bonheur, Cassatt, Kollwitz, O'Keefe — and many more from women artists most people have never heard of.

If however, you're not going any further than Green Lake this summer, take heart. Knopf, in collaboration with the L.A. County Museum of Art (where the exhibit first opened), has produced a massive, attractively designed catalogue of the show, complete with color plates, detailed biographies of the artists, and an historical introduction. The price of **Women Artists: 1550-1950** is steep, but it's the kind of book you can keep around for a long time, for browsing and for reference. Be sure and have it there as evidence in case any one ever says to you again — "But there have never really been any great women artists . . ."

The exhibit itself contains only paintings, but in the introduction to the catalogue one of the curators, Anne Sutherland Harris, discusses other forms of women's art which predate the Renaissance and its emphasis on oils. In the Middle Ages women of the upper classes were prominent as makers of tapestries and embroidered vestments, while nuns became known for the manuscript illumination. Most of what is known about these women artists comes from medieval historical references, for few of the works themselves were ever signed. It was not until the Italian Renaissance (and the gradual realization, perhaps, that women could be more engaging companions if their literary and artistic talents were encouraged) that a woman artist produced a substantial number of works, to become internationally recognized and financially successful.

Sofonisba Anguissola (1532/35-1625) owes her success perhaps to the fact that she was one of six daughters born to a nobleman who encouraged the arts. Her talent was recognized from an early age and she was invited to Madrid, to be court painter to Philip II. Most of her works are self-portraits. It is said that she painted more self-portraits than any artist between Durer and Rembrandt. This fact is most likely explained by her anomalous existence as a woman artist; people wanted to see what such a

rare bird looked like. It is also due to her lack of anatomical training; for unlike Michelangelo, Sofonisba was barred from studying the nude.

Portraits and still-lives were to become the staple of women painters for the next three hundred years. So was court patronage, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries. The most spectacularly popular artists of that time, Rosalba Carriera, Angelica Kauffman and Elizabeth Vigée-Lebrun were usually allied in some way with the courts of various European countries. Harris surmises that women who were good at social relations tended to be more sought after than solitary or aggressive women. Harris also notes the high proportion of child prodigies in the history of women's art, and hypothesizes that "Only women who demonstrated extraordinary potential as artists received any encouragement. Women who were late developers or who were less remarkably gifted as children simply never became artists." She adds that it was "good business to promote women artists while they were young and attractive."

In the 19th century the twin institutions of the Academy as a place to study and of the Salon as a place to show became generally accepted in both England and France. Women artists had a difficult time either studying or showing, however, and during some periods were forbidden to do either. Women were not allowed to draw from the male nude in France until 1877 and not until much later in Victorian England. Even women who had surmounted the formidable barrier of sex to win prizes for their



Marie Guillemine Benoist, French Portrait of a Negress, 1800

work still faced society's disapproval.

Harris quotes a letter from one such prize-winning artist, Marie Guillemine Benoist (1768-1826) to her husband after he took a post in Napoleon's government and forbade her to continue painting: "Don't be angry with me if at first my heart bled at the course I was forced to take—and ultimately to satisfy a prejudice of society to which one must, after all, submit. But so much study, so many efforts, a life of hard work, and after that long time of testing — successes: and then to see them almost an object of humiliation — I could not bear that idea. All right, don't let's talk about it anymore; I am reasonable . . . my self-respect was wounded too brusquely. Let's not talk about it anymore or the wound will open up once more."



Paula Modersohn-Becker, German—Old Peasant Woman Praying, ca.1905

WOMEN'S ART

By the turn of the century, Paris was assuming its position at the forefront of the art world, and women flocked there from all over Europe and America to study. The American Mary Cassatt was one. She very soon began to show in the Salon des Independents along with Degas and Manet, discovering that one could bypass the Academies and Salons and still be successful. Well-known for her pastel portraits of mothers and children, she was also an innovative print maker who experimented with Japanese forms.

A score of other women were working in Paris during the early part of the twentieth century—Marie Laurencin, Natalii Goncharova, Suzanne Valladin, Sonia Delaunay, Sophie Taeuber-Arp—none of whom were quite as well known as the men they were married to, or modeled for. Suzanne Valladin was perhaps the most financially successful, though hers has never become the household name of her lover, Utrillo.

Several of these women supported themselves by artistic means other than painting. Nochlin makes the interesting point that women artists of that period found it easy to slip back

and forth between the decorative arts and "high" art. Decoration had formerly been looked down on as women's work; women like Delaunay and Vanessa Bell in England helped to form the new aesthetic of abstract design.

In summing up the artists represented by the exhibit, Nochlin concedes that what binds them together is no one style or a special imagery, but the fact of their long neglect. She notes that women have always painted a great many flowers and portraits of women and children, but she sees the choice of subject tied more to economic and societal restraints than to an inherent difference between men and women artists. In asking the question, Is there a female imagery?, Nochlin contrasts the work of two German artists of the same period, Paula Modersohn-Becker and Kathe Kollwitz. Both artists painted a great number of mothers and both sought to capture peasants rather than burghers in their paintings. But where Modersohn-Becker's peasant women seem to exemplify a sort of rooted passivity and acceptance of the life cycle, Kollwitz's



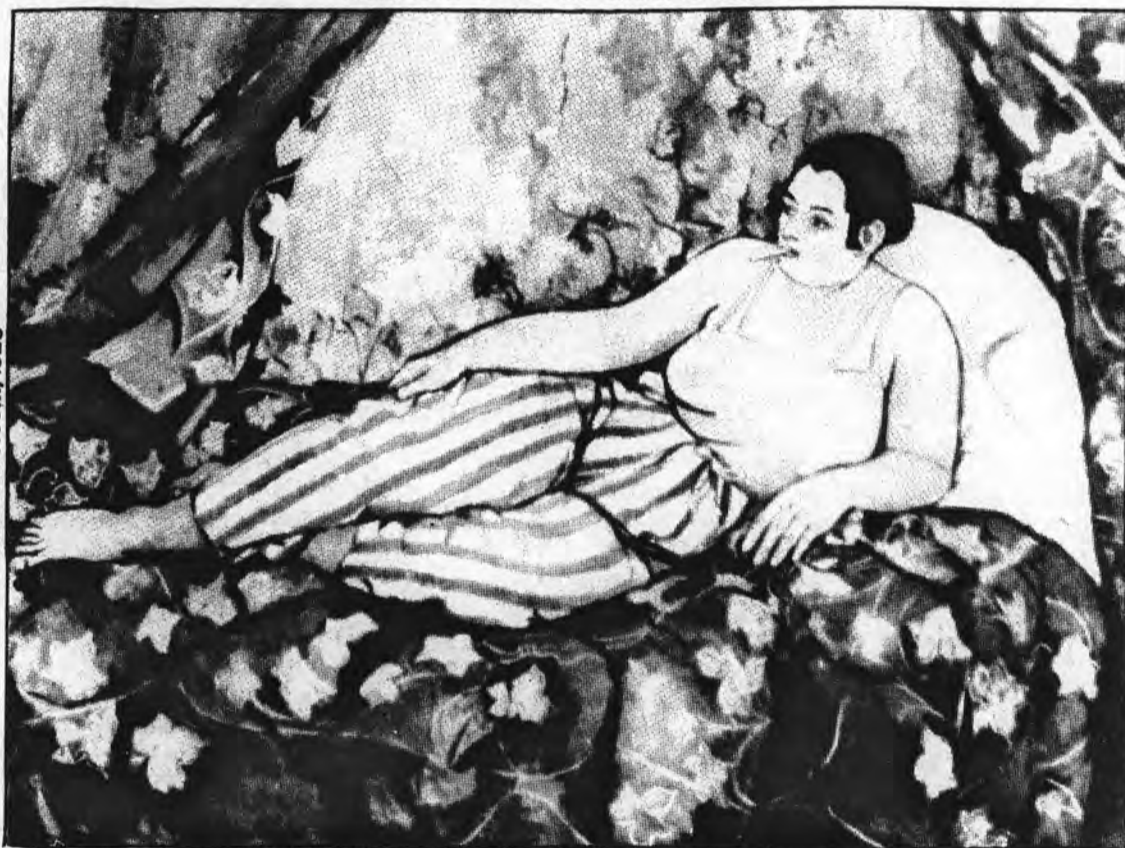
Sofonisba Anguissola, Italian Self Portrait 1567

is there a female imagery ?

peasants fight back against the society which has condemned them to poverty; they are fierce, strong, active women, even when they hold children. Thus the madonna imagery yields two different interpretations.

The debate over female imagery is not one which will be resolved for a long time. But it won't be until we've become familiar with the history of women in art that we can properly debate the question at all. This beautiful catalogue goes a long way towards providing us with a social and historical perspective on the little known or ignored women artists of the past four hundred years.

—barbara wilson



The Blue Room, 1923

The Women Artists Group

During a recent panel "Gender in Art" sponsored by the Women Artists Group of Seattle, critic Dolores Tarzan noted that while 70% of today's art students are female and only 30% male, 98% of the artists currently showing in New York galleries are male.

Murmurs of surprise, resentment and anger greeted this statement, but almost everyone in the primarily female audience acknowledged the emotional truth of the statistic; as women artists they had been subject to discrimination on many levels. The Women Artists Group was formed partially to counter the effects of

that discrimination. It has evolved into an "educational/support organization" for both local and national women artists.

A little more than a year and a half old, WAG already counts 250 women (25% are scattered across the nation) among its members—musicians, concept and visual artists, writers, dancers, potters and community women interested in the arts. The range of activities and events has increased along with the number of members. WAG now has two informal meetings a week (monday noon at the B & O Espresso and tuesday evening at the Comet Tavern), monthly mem-

bership meetings, and an ongoing Artist in Process group that meets twice a month to "explore the personal processes of art". For women interested in writing there is a group called Wordwomen which also meets twice monthly, and a "make-your-own-book group" known as the Tale That WAGed the Dog.

WAG's most important function, perhaps, is a monthly newsletter which regularly lists concerts, openings, panels and gatherings, besides publishing interviews with artists, reviews and personal experiences. Editor Judy Kleinberg would like to see the newsletter evolve into a literary and artis-

tic journal someday. It's not a far-fetched idea, considering the energy and the enthusiasm of the membership. Other projects in the works include a Visiting Women Artists Series, and a Women Artists Group Show.

If you are interested in becoming a member and receiving the newsletter, please send your name and address and \$5.00 to The Women Artists Group of the Northwest, P.O. Box 9462, Seattle, Wa. 98109.

—bw



Who Owns Washington's Media ?

It is the final episode of the long-running and popular TV program, "The Mary Tyler Moore Show", actor Edward Asner, who plays Mary's boss in the newsroom of the show's Minneapolis television station, walks into the newsroom and somberly announces, "They fired us".

The "they" Asner was referring to was a large multi-national corporation that bought out the station and fired everyone on the station's news staff save the bumbling anchorman, Ted Knight.

An unrealistic but convenient way to end a TV series? Far from it. The Moore Show's finale, as well as the Academy Award-winning film **Network**, offered a rare but accurate glimpse into a fast accelerating economic reality — concentration of ownership of the nation's media. Distant as it is from the nation's financial centers, Washington's media ownership closely conforms to the national pattern. The common image of the independent, crusading newspaper publisher dies hard in this country, particularly with the press' success with Watergate. But a look at the latest figures on press ownership shows it to be outmoded: today's publisher is generally a middle-level management figure in a large corporation.

A free press is generally considered a necessity in America. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart voiced this basic American value in the Pentagon Papers decision, saying that "without an informed and free press there cannot be an enlightened people." And without an enlightened people there cannot be true democracy.

Sounds good, but is it an accurate description? Does the press simply inform, or does it play a more subtle role in American democracy?

As sociologist Morris Janowitz sees it, "The influence of mass media . . . is not in dramatic conversion of public opinion, but rather in setting the limits within which public debate on controversial issues takes place."

Who are the people setting these limits? Who decides what information the public will be enlightened with? The English socialist George Orwell remarked of England, "Technically there is great freedom (of the press), but the fact that most of the press is owned by a few people operates in much the same way as a state censorship." The same might well be said of the United States.

Control of American media is becoming more centralized, Big

national chains are snapping up smaller chains as well as independent papers. **Business Week** observed recently that "today, nearly 60% of the country's dailies are owned by chains. That compares with 50% five years ago."

SAME STORY IN WASHINGTON

A survey of Washington State media ownership reveals that chains, both in-state and out-of-state, are becoming an increasing force in newspapers and television.

On an average day in the state, one million newspapers are circulated. 570,000 of them are published by out-of-state, chain-controlled newspapers. Throw in the papers owned by in-state chains and the figure rises to 750,000 — three-fourths of the newspaper circulation, state-wide.

In television, the trend is much the same. All but one of Washington's 14 stations are owned by groups controlling two or more stations — and even that one is owned by someone with a minority interest in two other TV stations. Out-of-state owned stations control 37% of the viewing market.

Washington papers owned primarily by outside chains range all the way from the number one ranked **Seattle Times** (65% owned by the Knight-Ridder chain) — down to Moses Lake's tiny **Columbia Basin Herald**, owned by the Scripps family. Ten of Washington's 21 dailies are owned by national chains.

Six of Washington's TV stations are out-of-state owned, including its third and fourth largest. But two in-state chains (each of which also owns a station in Portland, Oregon) own its first, second and fifth largest stations, accounting for nearly half of the state's average daily TV circulation.

The table on this page lists Washington daily newspapers and who owns them. Below is a brief description of Washington's major national and in-state media owners.

OUT-OF-STATE OWNERS

KNIGHT-RIDDER is now the second-largest newspaper chain in America in circulation. Owner of 33 dailies, its 1975 sales of \$593.3 million ranked it number 295 on **Fortune's** list of top corporations.

Ridder Publications bought a large interest in the **Seattle Times** before 1940; presently Knight-Ridder owns 49.5% of the **Times's** voting stock and 65% of its non-voting stock. Chief

among the other owners is the Blethen family of Seattle. The **Seattle Times** has annual revenues of about \$34 million.

HEARST CORP. is a family owned business that holds the sixth-largest newspaper chain (as of 1974) in the U.S. It also owns TV and radio stations, a large stable of magazines, and, according to **Forbes**, "a vast land, timber and mining empire".

Hearst Corp. as a whole has revenues above \$350 million, making it the 51st largest closely-held company in the country.

The Hearst newspaper chain was started by William Randolph Hearst, Sr., whose father struck it rich in the Comstock Lode and Anaconda copper, and gave him \$8.5 million to help him get his start in journalism in the 1880's and '90's. He bought the **Seattle Post-Intelligencer** in 1922, when his news empire was near its peak.

GANNETT is presently the fourth-largest chain in the country. Gannett owns a total of 73 dailies in 28 states, as well as two radio stations, a TV station, and the Louis Harris polling

organization. The chain had 1975 revenues of \$355.4 million, ranking it number 435 on **Fortune's** list. Gannett owns the daily papers in Olympia and Bellingham.

The **COWLES** family owns the two daily newspapers and one TV-radio station in Spokane.

FISHER COMPANIES is the Fisher family's \$60 million a year holding company, with interest in grain milling, candy, television, and radio. Its broadcasting subsidiary owns Seattle's **KOMO** radio station as well as **KOMO TV** in Seattle and **KATU-TV** in Portland. The Fisher family moved into Seattle in the early 1900's, led by O. David Fisher son of a Missouri lumberman and later a partner and director of **Weyerhaeuser Co.** and part owner of **Seattle-First National Bank**. The family still retains small interests in these firms.

—john brockhaus

Ed. Note: The information for this article was obtained from **The Northwest Bulletin**, an excellent source of power-structure research information out of Eugene.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWSPAPER OWNERSHIP

Name (ranked by circ.)	Weekday Circulation	Ownership (*out-of-state)
Seattle Times	218,845	Seattle Times (50.5%) *Knight-Ridder (49.5%)
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	182,557	*Hearst
Tacoma News-Tribune	94,780	Baker
Spokane Daily Chronicle	74,439	Cowles
Spokane Spokesman-Review	62,774	Cowles
Everett Herald	50,410	Best
Yakima Herald-Republic	37,146	*Harte-Hanks
Vancouver Columbian	34,427	Campbell
Pasco Tri-City Herald	31,123	Lee/Philip
Bremerton Sun	28,887	*John P. Scripps
Wenatchee World	26,447	Woods
Olympia Daily Olympian	25,261	*Gannett
Longview News	25,074	McClelland
Bellingham Herald	22,198	*Gannett
Aberdeen World	17,881	*Donrey
Walla Walla Union-Bulletin	15,458	Seattle Times (50.5%) *Knight-Ridder (49.5%)
Mt. Vernon Skagit Valley Herald	14,637	*Scripps League
Centralia Chronicle	14,268	Lafromboise/Britten
Port Angeles News	11,981	McClelland
Moses Lake		
Columbia Basin Herald	6,318	*Scripps League
Ellensburg Record	5,331	McGiffin
Total Weekday Circulation	1,000,242	
Total — Out-of-State Chains	569,188	(56.9% of Total)
Total — Washington Chains	174,268	(17.4% of Total)
Total — Top 10 Newspapers	815,388	(81.5% of Total)
Total — Out-of-State Chains in Top 10	487,435	(57.3% of Top 10)
Total — Washington Chains in Top 10	137,213	(16.8% of Top 10)

James & Grace Lee Boggs in Seattle

What do you do if you seek a revolution and don't have a revolutionary class to look to? The workers have been absorbed into the system, the black elite has been bought off, the students were just a flash in the pan. If you're James and Grace Lee Boggs you talk about change beginning on a very small, community level. Elaine Brown of the Black Panther Party has said that Chairman Mao didn't have to contend with people who watched five hours of TV a day. The Boggs' reiterate this point — *We live in the most technologically advanced and humanly backwards society on Earth.* — during their recent visit to the University of Washington on the 16th and 17th of May.

The Boggs, authors of *EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY* (Monthly Review Press, 1974) and Detroit activists delivered a paper on "Class Consciousness and Revolution" and gave a talk "Beyond Malcolm X" during Malcolm X week.

James and Grace Lee Boggs present an interesting contrast of personal styles. James Boggs, a black man who worked on Chrysler's assembly line for 25 years, gets down when he talks, while Grace Lee, Chinese-American, more elegant and cool, speaks with a diction which befits a Bryn Mar graduate in philosophy. But both agree that now the class struggle has to be first within ourselves to rid us of our bourgeois desire for more and more material goods and to develop a philosophy that values people first and seeks to transform society.

James Boggs views the potential American Revolution as unique in history. In third world countries "... revolutionary consciousness is linked very closely to the struggle to achieve the basic material necessities of life" but in the U.S. where even "... people on welfare have a standard of living better than the middle classes of the rest of the world" revolution can't be linked to economic self interest. Still, most radicals and Marxists believe "... all you have to do in order to develop revolutionary consciousness in the working calss is to point out to the workers the oppressive conditions on the job and agitate them to struggle for higher wages and shorter hours ...". Bogg's believes that the more people struggle for economic self-interest in our society the more "individualistic and non-politicized they become."

Rather than see themselves as victims, they should "... take responsibility as citizens for the politics of this society and not just blame everything that happens on the capitalists and politicians." This means "jamming workers and blacks and all Americans up against the fact that as human beings, our consciousness is not just determined by our being, or our past or present status of servitude. ... Rather it is our failure to explore and realize our potentialities which is at the root of our deep sense of dissatisfaction."

In "Beyond Malcolm X", the Boggs' criticized the idea that Black Americans were third world people or an oppressed nationality that could solve its problems by separating from America. Black people were an integral part of building the nation. The Boggs' see the Black movement as needed and raising the most important questions of power in the society, but it failed to see, and understandably so, that it had "... a political responsibility of reorganizing the entire nation for the benefit of everybody. If a movement does not do this, then the movement will ... degenerate into opportunism or escapism — as the Black movement has done."

Revolutionaries must be groups of people who struggle not to raise the consciousness of oppressed groups for their self-interest, but to change their consciousness "to a commitment ... to change things from the way they are to the way they should be." Revolutionaries should be model workers and virtuous people. The descriptions sound like the conception of a Cuban "cadre" or the "Maoist" person. The change of attitude this requires can only be achieved in groups where people have a commitment to change each other.

An example of what the Boggs' see as a possible revolutionary practice is their solution to crime which they see as a major cause of the destruction of humanness in the ghetto. The system can't solve crime, because it relies on criminals to give employment to police, judges, and social workers. They see the need to solve the problem on a community level. First, you must set up standards of human behavior based on trust, discipline, respect, courage, dependability, and accountability to the community. Then we must project to the community a vision of a new society which will have no need of crime (the social root of crime), and then we must engage in active programs to rid ourselves of the corrupt values of the present system.

Thus the group would put out a slogan "Value People More Than Things" and organize communities not to buy stolen goods. The small group



the Boggs' belong to, the Advocators in Detroit, is critical of anyone who "takes a liberal or sympathetic attitude to anyone of any race who rips off, steals, mugs, vandalizes, pimps or rapes any women of any race, or who pushes drugs or sells hot goods in any community". (From "Crime Among Our People" — Advocators pamphlet.)

The Boggs' urging of community organization around human needs attracts them to ecology and supporting such projects as community clinics to give people more control over their health care. The Boggs didn't present new ideas to the audience but they did seem to try to live up to the ideals they set themselves and were humbly aware of the enormity of the tasks. This and their sense that people can change things — we aren't just determined by our being — made many friends respond to them enthusiastically.

After the talks, the Boggs' sold pamphlets on education, energy, women, health, crime and politics. Written in easy to understand and unpretentious format, the pamphlets stressed what you can do as part of a group as well as the need for massive social change to better human relationships for us all. The title of one, "Change Yourself to Change the World."

For more information write:
The Advocators
Box 07249, Gratiot Station
Detroit, Michigan 48207

—david henderson

Concerned About DNA Research?

Last week the Seattle P-I reprinted a N.Y. Times article on recent developments in recombinant DNA research, headlining the ability to clone insulin in bacteria as "A Triumph for DNA". That same evening a group calling itself Citizens Concerned about DNA Research held its first open meeting.

The group was first formed out of a concern that in spite of assurances to the contrary, the U.W. Recombinant DNA Committee was not receptive enough to input from laypeople. Unlike the Committee which is composed primarily of scientists and bureaucrats, Citizens Concerned is open to those with no scientific background. Members include David Westman of the Seattle chapter of Science for the People, Prof. Philip Bereano of the Social Management of Technology (also a member of the U.W. Committee), and Bryant Milliman, publisher of the Seattle Sun. One woman lab technician said she joined the group to get support; none of the people in her lab share her fears about cloning experiments.

In spite of some adverse publicity, the recombinant method of splicing together genes from two different organisms is fast becoming a popular technique now that the self-imposed two year moratorium on such research is over. The latest breakthrough, as the P-I reported, has been the cloning of the gene which produces insulin in rats at the University of California at San Francisco. The insulin gene is first isolated and then inserted into the bacteria E.coli. As the bacteria multiplies, so does the gene. If the same technique can be applied to the cloning of human insulin, pharmaceutical companies will soon have a cheaper and faster way of producing insulin, and scientists will be well on the road to understanding and possibly eliminating diabetes.

Many scientists still have reservations about the ethical implications of the technique however, while the majority of the population is simply uneducated about the risks, benefits, and far-ranging changes such research promises. Cloning insulin may be faster and cheaper, but it also opens the door to tampering with the human genetic structure. Eliminating diabetes may benefit humanity, but what about scientists who would eliminate anti-social or aggressive traits, like the so-called XYY gene, which some claim is peculiar to the male criminal.

One of the first actions of the Citizens Concerned group was to ask the U.W. Recombinant DNA Committee

to hold its meetings in the evening so that more people outside the university could attend. The Committee complied with this request. About 60 people attended the open hearing on May 10th which was held to consider three proposals for cloning projects at the university. The proposals included projects to clone E. coli in yeast coli, yeast in E.coli, and numerous plant material in E. coli.

For the first time in the university's history, scientists were asked to present their proposals in layperson's language and to distribute copies so that everyone had a chance to consider them. In spite of some good intentions however, the language remained a barrier. One person who had been at the meeting said that "it was hard to admit that you didn't understand what they were saying."

All three proposals were passed by a two-thirds majority in the Committee. Philip Bereano was one who voted against two of them. To the Citizens Concerned group he outlined his reasons for rejecting the proposals. He felt that not only was there little or no social analysis of the possible risks and benefits of the experiments, but that in one case especially, certain facts were misrepresented to the public. That project involves cloning tumorous material from plants, and is being done under the auspices of the American Cancer Society. "When they spoke of the benefits of such research," said Bereano, "they stressed the analogies between plants and animals. But when they spoke of the risks, they stressed the differences."

Another proposal will be up for consideration on Thursday, June 2nd, in the Health Sciences Complex, room T639.

Citizens Concerned about DNA Research is an ongoing group whose primary functions will be to discuss the ethical implications of DNA research and to plan a strategy for making the public more aware of this issue. Right now they are putting pressure on the university to hold a public forum on recombinant DNA. Although researcher Ben Hall has joked that "1984 might be a very appropriate time for a forum," the Citizens Concerned group is hoping that it will happen by next autumn.

—barbara wilson

If you are interested in joining the group or have questions regarding it, please call Barbara Wilson, at 322-2322.

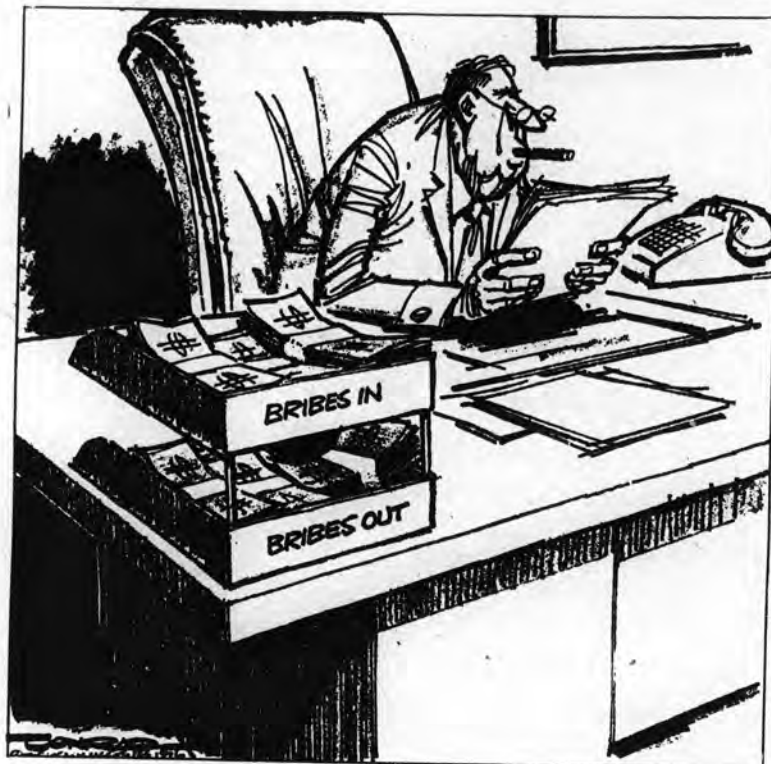
18 Bodies in Boeing's Closet

Seattle's aerospace giant is hiding a potentially explosive list of names of 18 foreign sales agents who received part of the \$70 million Boeing paid in commissions and possibly bribes between 1971 and 1975.

The \$70 million was dealt out by Boeing to insure the sale of commercial jets to foreign countries. The money often went to sales agents who were either located in key positions in foreign governments or who had considerable influence in government circles.

Recent press accounts have suggested that at least some of the money may have been given with CIA knowledge, or that Boeing may have been serving as a CIA conduit.

The Boeing Company has repeatedly denied that the money was given for the purpose of bribing foreign officials. Company spokesmen have claimed that Boeing has not violated the laws of any country in which the payments were made. However, in at least two countries where the names of individuals who received payments from Boeing have been made public, resignations or arrests have taken place.



face as a result of investigative reporting by Bob Woodward of the **Washington Post**.

Whether or not all of the \$70 million actually were Boeing funds or instead CIA money that was being "laundered" to serve political purposes is uncertain. However, the speedy intervention of the State Department in Boeing's court proceedings indicates that more was at stake than jet airplanes. It is known that Lockheed, in making bribes to Japanese public officials, was promoting US interests, with the specific intent of keeping conservative liberal-democrats in power.

Although Boeing's agents names are still under seal in Federal Appeals Court, information has leaked out providing some inkling of the sensitivity of the illegal payments made by Boeing. A couple of examples:

*Jose Antonio Pigna, a vice president of Venezuela's state-controlled airlines, was arrested earlier this year for taking a \$500,000 payment from the Boeing Company in connection with the sale of a 737 jetliner for the use of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

*A Boeing agent in the Middle East has been revealed to be Kamal Adham, a relative by marriage to the royal family of Saudi Arabia and a friendly contact for the CIA. Adham also runs the Saudi internal security service.

So far ten countries in which Boeing has made payments to agents have been identified. They are: Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Libya, Sudan, and Kuwait.

Boeing is the largest seller of commercial jets in the non-communist world, manufacturing more than 50% of all jets sold. In recent years more than 2/3 of Boeing commercial jet sales have been made overseas and these accounted for more than 70% of Boeing's revenue.

—Northwest Bulletin

Student Takeover Protests

Stanford's Ties to South Africa

Nearly 300 protestors staging an anti-apartheid sit-in were arrested May 9 at Stanford University.

The demonstrators were demanding an end to the university's extensive financial involvement in South Africa.

At its height, some 600 people participated in the sit-in at the Old Union administration building. Organized by the Stanford Committee for Responsible Investment Policies (SCRIP) and endorsed by over 15 campus groups, it was the largest protest action at Stanford in five years.

The sit-in began at 1 pm, following a noon campus rally. Riot-helmeted police moved in at 6:50 pm and began forcibly removing people, while 700 protest supporters maintained a vigil outside. By 4:30 am the next morning, the building was cleared and 294 people had been arrested.

Some 235 of the demonstrators declined the "privilege" of signing citations which charged them with "trespassing" and "failure to disperse." They were held overnight in a Milpitas, Calif., jail, where they were formally booked. "People just showed incredible solidarity", SCRIP organizer Laura Carlsen told the Guardian. "We know the trustees heard this one."

The next day, 1200 attended a rally in support of those arrested and demanded that they not be suspended from the university. Then, several hundred from

the crowd occupied the Old Union building again—holding workshops to discuss future strategy. The students voted after five hours to leave the building rather than face another mass arrest.

"We came out because we have work to do," Carlsen told the press. "We are looking for more than media coverage or holding a demonstration." SCRIP plans to expand its organization and escalate its agitation among the students, especially inside the dormitories.

Stanford has over \$120 million invested in 33 companies in South Africa. An immediate demand of the protest was that the university vote in favor of a resolution which will be introduced at the May 12 Ford Motor Company stockholders meeting calling for complete withdrawal from South Africa. Stanford holds 93,350 shares of the giant auto monopoly.

The university plans to abstain in this vote, as it has in similar resolutions which have come before other corporations. It has instead written letters to these companies, asking them to take "all reasonable means to combat racial discrimination."

"We say that's worthless," comments Carlsen. "By their presence there, they support apartheid. The abstentions are meaningless and on the side of the racists."

SCRIP says it will be organizing more demonstrations and keeping the pressure on the university.

—The Guardian

As a result of a recent court action in which the State Dept. intervened on Boeing's behalf, the corporation can keep the identities of its foreign consultants secret for the time being. However, information is emerging which indicates American corporations, like Boeing, may be serving as conduits for payments made in behalf of American political interests.

A recent article in the **Wall Street Journal** revealed that there are "strong indications" that the CIA "knew about and probably encouraged the flow of under-the-table cash to certain political figures abroad."

It is possible that at least some of the money which went overseas was not for commercial bribery, but was intended to buy intelligence data, or to provide "incentive" for pro-American politicians.

What appears to have been uncovered is another link in the CIA net of payments to friendly foreign leaders which recently blew up in Jimmy Carter's



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Resisting Nuclear Power in New Hampshire

Peg Averill was among the 1414 nuclear power protestors arrested in Seabrook, New Hampshire on May 1st, just 24 hours after they had occupied the power plant construction site. In an interview with *Liberation News Service*, she indicated that the occupation was "very successful in terms of organization. I don't think there's ever been an attempt to have as well organized an infrastructure that related in a democratic way and allowed real participation by large numbers of people."

The April 30th occupation was one in a long series of actions over the last seven years to stop construction of the twin 1,150 megawatt reactors. Seabrook is one of several small towns on New Hampshire's 17 mile coastline, and many residents couldn't believe their ears when the Public Service Co. (PSC) of New Hampshire first proposed the idea. Forty miles from Boston, and two miles from popular beaches that attract some 100,000 vacationers in the summertime, the plant would be placed on top of one of the most important seawater estuaries on the Atlantic Coast.

Opposition to the nuke hatched almost immediately "around kitchen tables" and in 1969, the Concerned Citizens of Seabrook sprang to life. Despite promises of tax benefits, jobs, and business by the PSC, Seabrook residents voted against the plant in March of 1976. (Seven other towns in the immediate area have also voted no on the nuke since then.)

But Governor Thompson of New Hampshire found the nuclear power issue more important than ideological consistency. Blaming the plant defeat on "outsiders", Thompson encouraged the PSC to ignore the referendum, which it did. Since then, legal battles have opened and closed the site for construction several times.

But the battle against the nuke has not been restricted to the courts. On April 10th, 1976, 300 people rallied on the site, which was shortly thereafter bulldozed and closed to the public. On August 1, 600 nuclear opponents demonstrated at the site, while 18 New Hampshire activists entered the site and were arrested after refusing to leave. This was the first action organized by the Clamshell Alliance, an umbrella group of anti-nuclear organizers throughout the Northeast.



Seabrook Sketch Peg Averill, LNS

Four days later, the PSC and Gov. Thompson arrived for the official groundbreaking ceremonies, but dozens of Seabrook residents, many of them elderly, sat in chairs in the middle of the ground through which the official procession was to travel. On August 22, some 1500 people went to a rally at the site and 180 were arrested.

The resort season in New Hampshire began early this year. On April 29 people began drifting into the area surrounding the coastal town of Seabrook, swelling to a crowd of over 2500 within 24 hours. On Sat., May 30, the crowd marched onto the Seabrook nuke construction site.

Perhaps embarrassed to be hosting one of the largest demonstrations since the end of the Indochina War, perhaps angered that his state which has remained largely untouched by the activism of the 60's, was the center of worldwide attention in the "quiet" 70's, Gov. Thompson attempted to prove that he would not be cowed by a few thousand demonstrators. Calling the occupation "one of the most well-planned acts of criminal activity," he personally oversaw the arrests and legal proceedings.

Gov. Thompson apparently had hoped for major violence at Seabrook. Before the demonstration he publicly said that the protestors intended to seize the nuclear power plant and blow themselves

up. But the state police refused to crack heads (keeping their poise in the inflammatory atmosphere the governor tried to create). When it became apparent to Thompson that his ploy for violence had failed he attempted to forestall the arrests in the hope that construction workers coming to work on the plant would attack the protestors. He was also thwarted in this maneuver.

The demonstrators were arraigned at the Portsmouth armory and some spent up to 17 hours on buses and trucks without food, water, or toilet facilities, before appearing before the judges. One person later housed at the Manchester armory contracted German measles, and subsequently all women who said they were pregnant, about 50, were released by order of the state's public health officials.

The costs of feeding the detainees, operating the armories where they are housed, and paying the Guardsmen's salaries add up to over \$50,000 per day. The governor issued a public request for funds on May 6, acknowledging that New Hampshire could not afford to pay for detaining Seabrook occupiers. Calling on labor unions, corporations, and individual citizens for contributions, the Gov. said, "Our battle of today can become theirs of tomorrow," arguing that other states "contemplating or producing the benefits of nuclear power" might be "invaded by a mob." New Hampshire has no income or sales tax, and even with Thompson's frugality, the state is in fiscal trouble this year.

The outcome of the Seabrook occupation is still in the balance; court cases will decide the fate of not only the demonstrators but of the power plant itself. If the courts decide that the nuclear plant is not environmentally hazardous, the Clamshell Alliance promises more and larger protests. The size and impact of the Seabrook event give impetus to those who would protest construction of nuclear plants elsewhere. Even more important, pro-nuke forces have a vehement warning now: they will have not only to break ground for a power plant, but will have to break the spirit and will of the people.

—Compiled from LNS, Portland Scribe, In These Times, Win

SHORTS

WORKERS OF THE WORLD CONSUME

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Corporate interests have hardly had a reputation for encouraging revolutionary thought, but the Pepsi Cola Company has come up with a concept that the business world should find quite palatable.

In Brazil, the multi-national Pepsi Corporation has changed its outdated "Pepsi Generation" slogan to "Pepsi Revolution" in an effort to reach more young people.

A spokesperson for Pepsi explained the simple ideology of the Pepsi Revolution: "In Brazil... the present generation didn't receive any political or social education. So we provide them with a mechanism for protest. It is protest through consumption."

NAME THAT INCOME GROUP

Remember when Washington called poor people disadvantaged, deprived, or underprivileged? All that is changing in the new, candid administration: the Agriculture Department now refers to limited-resource families.

—Dollars and Sense

RAPED MAN AWARDED \$50,000

A man who was raped in the Fairfax County jail in Alexandria, Virginia has been awarded \$50,000 in damages by a federal court. He had sued the sheriff, James D. Swinson, for violating his Constitutional right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment by not protecting him from assault by other inmates.

The contrast between this treatment and that handed out to women is stark to say the least. No one questioned whether he had dressed seductively, secretly asked for or enjoyed it, or in any other way contributed to his status as victim. Apparently rape is "cruel and unusual punishment" only when applied to men.

—Off Our Backs

URGENT: DESTROY BEFORE READING

Each year, hundreds of millions of pieces of paper are mailed to the IRS. The IRS promotes the idea that every spring its computers mercilessly match these documents against each other to catch cheaters.

However, most of them are destroyed before anybody ever looks at them. This year the IRS will shred, pulverize and burn about 250 million unexamined documents. In fact, the IRS is buying 11 new pulverizers, at \$80,000 each.

—Dollars and Sense

CHOKED WORDS

In fact a nuclear power plant is infinitely safer than eating, because 300 people choke to death on food every year. —Dixy Lee Ray, governor of Washington and former head of the Atomic Energy Commission. —Big Mama Rag

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Diary of a Burger Buddha

I'm walking home from work, see. And it's 2 a.m. on Sunday morning and I'm going down an alley off Broadway in my Converse and red down parka with little goose feathers coming out the rips. And I'm carrying a paper bag filled with hamburgers. A warm, white No. 8 bag filled with dead cow wrapped in tin foil.

The goddamn grease, grit and bloody scum scraped off the top of this goddamn country. Neatly wrapped in shiny paper and thrown out when the Drive-In closes. And it's nothing, man. It's nothing compared to everything else.

And I'm padding along breathing out protective auras in case the cars pulling over to curbs around me are more menacing than just drunken careenings. I'm thinking about how they scheduled me late Monday so I'll miss my massage class. Thinking of how Carol's telling me about her tarot reading when the Night Manager comes up to say "Have you Bon Ami'd the shake counter?" so we'll stop.

Thinking of the succession of stoned munchy orders. Dull, absent faces. I felt like saying, "You won't even remember this order tomorrow. I'm a figment of your dying brain cells, supplying grease and sugar to form complete toxins in your body." Thinking of Terry smoking numbers on his breaks and then going back to the grill, spewing out the sarcastic comments that are the staple of employee interaction at the Drive-In. Stoned on both sides of the window in a reality too painful to feel fully. 'Cause if you really feel it, how can you not crack? Yet how can you stay whole without feeling it?

And me, I'm walking home fast, thinking about standing on the street corner and handing out assortments of hamburgers to folks on Broadway at 2 A.M. from my No. 8. But I take them home and leave them on the kitchen counter with a note saying "Blessings from the Burger Buddha." And I stomp upstairs with my abdomen in spasms (thank god, I can still feel my guts) and start writing and slow down and am overwhelmed and dismayed and my mind films over with a sugar coating from the chocolate shake I had on my break. And I'm staring into space again. It's like my spaced head is boycotting my churning gut. You guys are in the belly of a monster. And yeah, I'm there, too.

Holden Caulfield, 1977? No, it's me, working for the past three months at a local drive-in restaurant chain. How did a nice, upper middle class intellectual vegetarian like me end up in a burger joint? After two months of job hunting, a major reason was to pay the rent. However, I've found other redeeming qualities about working a job such as this.

A big one is humor. The only sane reaction to the contrast between my image of myself and my role at the Drive-In, between people's real needs and feelings and what is expected of them in this job, is humor.

The outright oppression of fast food work is in many ways easier to take than the subtle controls of more prestigious jobs, if only because of its blatancy. I find myself in the role of rebel and clown in the dramas going on there; roles I enjoy playing but refrained from in past oppressive situations such as public school. I'm forced to deal with internalized injunctions to be a "good girl" I never knew I had until work-incited anger challenged them.

I find this job sharpens my gut-level awareness of the intricacies of worker exploitation in America while fostering control of a righteous (leftous?) wrath that can descend on me all too easily, resulting in crippling frustration. And the physical exertions of the job offer a relief from prim office work. They provide an outlet for bad feelings generated on the job.

Sometimes I get what I call "organo-ed out." The bean sprouts-Kellogg's-transcendental meditation "lifestyle" of myself and most of those around me comes to form constricting insulation that makes me claustrophobic. Cut off from huge segments of the city's population. Cut off also from the past.

It seems white Anglo-Saxons have been stripped somewhere along the line of their culture and left limping along with Patty Duke and Pepsi Cola. Working at the Drive-In is an opportunity, however pathetic, to get in touch with that culture which helped spawn who we are today. Alex Haley would be proud.

There is a certain glee, also, in recounting tales of Musak, managerial abuse, and ground beef to horrified listeners. The satisfactions of martyrdom. But it takes real strength to maintain a job like this and even more courage to retain one's dignity while doing it. It's quite a challenge.



Working at the Drive-In has broken up some stereotypes I'd had. For instance, most of the employees are lively and intelligent. The sharing and banter are sometimes the only thing that saves me from despair. ("Do you want cream in your coffee?" "Isn't that in the 'Hard Rain' album?")

Sometimes I look up from filling catsup cups and gaze around the floor at the people I've spent one third of my life with these last three months, coping together in the same bizarre environment and a great feeling of love flows through me.

There is a compulsive preoccupation with time prevailing the Drive-In. Sorting ten dozen buns is supposed to take six minutes, aided by spastic contortion of electric organ playing a diluted "Disco Lady" on the Musak tape. A person selling during lunchtime should handle at least 30 customers per half hour. One employee, trying to discuss his job frustrations with the assistant manager, was told, "Why don't you try setting little goals for yourself? Try to do everything just a little bit faster."

Need I describe the tedious examples of sexism, ageism, and racism that go on in hiring, uniforms, and task assignment? I really don't feel like it. Just let me say that rather than being bothered by customers, as most employees seem to be, I'm bothered by managers. There are several different ones, with varying attitudes and degrees of authoritarianism. All are characterized by a holding back; restraint motivated, I suppose, by a fear of showing some part of themselves that could level the hierarchy on which their power rests.

I try to figure out what managers think about the outfit they're putting stakes in. I've come to the conclusion they don't think much. They really seem to think the food is all right. "We don't use preservatives in any of our ingredients except the buns and relish." — Store Manager.

As far as overall outlook goes, the most I can glean is this from the general Manager:

You know, I had a good friend here a few years back when Herfy's was supposed to be the up and coming think - bought up by Cambell's Soup - big stuff. Well, he left us to do great things with Herfy's in California. Things sort of fell through, and he's ended up overpaid in a pizza place in Encina. A dead end. Now I'm not saying anything specific, but with our firm economic base in the community, there's no telling what we might be able to do.

Managers and gross lack of control over work space is pretty much taken for granted by Drive-In employees. I'm disturbed by what I see is a proclivity for fascism among some of us, and frightened by the way management manipulates it. Unquestioning obedience and a need for approval, however grudging, from authority.

I'm also struck by the ill health of Drive-In employees. Since I believe physical sickness is almost always rooted in emotions, it's significant to me that among the youthful staff who have worked here more than four months, two women have pneumonia, one a calcium deficiency, two men have high blood pressure, and one a testicular tumor.

Sometimes I feel like a social worker when selling at the window, watching people's pain pass by and all the time saying, "Can I help you?" Besides businesspeople in a hurry, a significant portion of the clientele consists of folks who depend on inexpensive and prepared food in order to eat. Some of these elderly or unstable customers become "regulars." Employees inject some personal, caring contact into their jobs by going to great lengths to prepare orders well and quickly for them.

The parade of the public past the window is both fascinating and troubling. Troubling because of the picture one gets of dietary habits in our country. Because of the way adults treat their children. ("Shut up while I order!") Because of the speed and shallowness of living that gives rise to fast food chains in the first place.

As a middle class intellectual, I've experienced a lot of prejudice toward me at the job. People tend to either bang on the window, point, and laugh, or are carefully tactful and think I'm saving up money to go to Europe or something. They assume it is only temporary for someone like me. Yet, as I walk home after work, filled with the exhilaration and misery of the fading day, I know I assume it, too.

—apple scruffs

New Energy Plan

(continued from page 3)

billion to help build the new nuclear and coal-fired power plants needed primarily by the private utilities and industrial customers of BPA.

The aluminum companies are threatening to play their ultimate trump card if the Act is not passed: leave the region altogether. The private utilities are faced with the prospect of seeing the disparity between their rates to consumers and those of the public utilities soar even higher. They threaten that if the Act fails, they will join with the aluminum companies and other interests in a legal challenge to the Bonneville Project Act which gives public utilities preference on public power.

Blow to Democratic Planning

Opponents also see the act as a threat to democratic participation in the energy planning process. One provision of the act would create a special agency, called the "Pacific Northwest Electric Planning and Conservation Organization" (PNEPCO), to be composed of the Northwest's public and private utilities. PNEPCO would be in charge of energy planning for the region. According to the Sierra Club's Blomquist, "This organization would decide to build a plant and recommend its construction to the BPA. The BPA Administrator would then have final say. Given the present circumstance, with Hodel, a veto would be highly unlikely." Don Hodel, the current BPA Administrator, is a Nixon appointee who has aroused environmentalists' ire by his policies in the past.

Blomquist added that "the legislation would do nothing for the people throughout the Northwest who de-

sire to participate in the region's energy decision-making process. Energy 1990, for example, would never have happened." Energy 1990 was a Seattle citizens' energy planning group which successfully blocked Seattle City Light's participation in a nuclear power project several years ago.

The provision will force anti-nuclear groups to fight the whole BPA network in order to block a nuclear plants construction, rather than just a single utility. And as BPA Administrator Hodel, an enthusiastic backer of the plan, put it, "This way there will be a much better chance that state siting councils won't stop us with the question: 'Is this plant really necessary?'"

Hodel, long regarded by critics as an ally of the region's industries and private utilities, has told the public utilities that they have no choice but to accept the plan. Referring to the threatened lawsuit over the BPA preference clause, he told the annual convention of the Northwest Public Power Association recently that "without such a program the Northwest will be plunged into a chaotic struggle over low-cost power."

Hodel also said that public utilities can't expect the federal government to help them maintain preferential treatment. "The aluminum industry has repeatedly shown up in war as a strategic industry," said Hodel. "I doubt that any administration would curtail 30 percent of the nation's aluminum to assure low cost residential and rural power."

In spite of pressures from Hodel and the region's

private interests, significant opposition to the plan has arisen among the 115 public utilities. Three of the largest—Seattle, Snohomish County, and Eugene—as well as the attorney for the Public Power Council, Norman Stoll, oppose it.

However, the public utilities have no long-term energy plan of their own. The smaller districts, which would have difficulty financing future power plants on their own and are therefore afraid of being left with shortages in the coming years, generally tend to favor it. Attorney Stoll, though, has stated that public utilities may well be able to guard against shortfalls under better financial terms if they "proceed under existing law".

Stoll, describing the plan's advantages to public utilities as "nebulous", warned public power officials that they "will have a lot of explaining to do when the public ... really begins to understand the ramifications of the program, particularly its immediate impact on public agency costs."

The public utilities have not endorsed the plan, having agreed only that the plan be passed along to Congress. One of the key figures in the bill's success or failure will be Congressman Lloyd Meeds, whose district includes Skagit, Snohomish and Whatcom Counties. Meeds chairs the House Interior Subcommittee on Water and Power, which must act on the bill. Meeds has said, "I don't know that I'm all in favor of it. I have some serious questions."

In the 1930's, original BPA Administrator J.D. Ross asked, "Does anyone really believe that the control of electricity... should be turned over to private interests for exploitation?" In the 1940's, the BPA hired radical folksinger Woody Guthrie to sing in films about its power projects.

Today, Don Hodel is singing the aluminum companies' song.

—John Brockhaus

Letters

Save Alaska

Dear Passage,

For those of us who know and love Alaska's wilderness, or for those who hope to some day in the future, we'll soon get the best chance we'll ever have to see that some of it stays the way it is.

June 20 is the date of the congressional hearings in Seattle on the Alaska National Interest Lands. These lands are the one third of Alaska that's left after the state, the natives and others got their share to do with what they will. There is now a bill before the House, HR-39, and the Senate, S-500, that would save for present and future generations 115 million acres of the primest wilderness left in the world. If ever you have thought you'd like to help America break out of its exploitative, land-raping ways of the past and let something beautiful just be, now is the time, while there's still some land worth saving. Never before has there been an opportunity to set aside so much land at one time and say to developers "hands off, this is for everyone to enjoy." HR-39 and S-500 offer the first and last opportunity to preserve whole eco-systems intact, to be left that way for those who will come to them to answer questions we haven't yet learned to ask.

Congress has a deadline of December of next year to decide what to do with these lands. They'll be in Seattle to listen to us on June 20. With a sympathetic administration on our side, the outlook is hopeful for those who prefer clear, unspoiled vistas to internal combustion engines. Nearly 400 people turned out in Chicago to

speaking out for wilderness. Word has it Seattle is shaping up to be a battleground between developers and the rest of us. We need support. It'll be a rush! It doesn't matter if you're an "expert" or if you've even been there. All that matters is your concern. If you'd like to join us, write:

Hon. John Seiberling
1324 Longworth Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

and ask permission to testify. That's all you need to say.

Keith Anderson

This is Progress

Dear NWP,

Fitting to see the Bellingham Herald supporting the publicity campaign aimed at achieving public acceptance of our own version of the paranoia inspired TV series depicting macho, over-armed brown shirts massacring such likelies as terrorists and subversives. Fitting somewhere else maybe, but frightening to find our own local police department swept up in fantasy that is best kept on the aisles of any local toy store -- somewhere between G.I. Joe and the Bionic Man.

"No shots were fired. . ." This time? Is this going to compensate for the time in the not too distant future when one of our pre-adolescent boys in blue overreact with the automatic weapon they're trying to justify and destroy some suspect who could be just as dead from the bullet of any service revolver?

Well Bellingham--this is growth and progress for you. Are you really ready to pay the price?

It's time the citizens of this city and this land call for a halt to spending that only reinforces the negative approach to the problems afflicting

our society.

Michael H. Waite
Bellingham

Political Entree

Dear NWP,

Much appreciated your theme issue on "The Politics of Food". As an anti-profit business whose main interest is dealing with food and hunger, we found the writing sharp, analysis keen, and understanding broad.

One thing we found lacking from the issue, which has often been our own lack: a checklist of things that people can do to begin to address the problems so well raised in your articles. So we've compiled a "menu for action" which we hope you will share with your readers.

With Peace in the struggle,
Dave Albert for the
Fatted Sprout
Movement for a New Society
906 South 49th St.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19143

Readers -- here are a couple of items from their pamphlet "What You Can Do About World Hunger -- a 'Menu' for Action from the Fatted Sprout".

POLITICAL ENTREES

††Support the United Farmworkers and other food worker struggles.

††Boycott:

—Delmonte Sardines (caught with the use of cruel "contract" labor in Namibia);

the rubber tree
Our Full Line of
Contraceptives
by Mail: Call/
Write:
4426 BURKE N • 633-4750

—All Nestles products (Nestles is causing massive malnutrition and starvation in third world nations by unscrupulous promotion of "infant formula").

††Help monitor government-sponsored food "aid" services in your neighborhood - school lunch programs, "meals on wheels", senior assistance referral agencies, etc.

††Lobby to cut off aid and loans to repressive governments.

††Write letters to the local press about the "right to food".

††Only support political candidates who show awareness and concern about domestic hunger.

††Refuse to pay taxes which go toward military expenditures or for aid to repressive governments. This is money which could be used to feed hungry people. Or show your concern by symbolically withholding \$1. of your total tax bill.

††Take part in nonviolent demonstrations and direct actions to raise public consciousness about food and hunger issues.

CONSCIOUSNESS-RAISING DESSERT

††"Specialty of the House" - Recognize that food problems both here and abroad will not be solved overnight or by your personal action alone. But you and your commitment are important! Tell people why you are doing what you are doing, and how you can make a difference.

Co-op Books

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phonograph
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Internal Struggle

Class Warfare
D.M. Fraser
Pulp Press
Box 48806
Station Bentall
Vancouver, B.C.

D.M. Fraser's collection of short stories, **Class Warfare**, has a red, yellow and black front cover. It is illustrated with a black figure, possibly dead, holding an automatic pistol. I could imagine **Class Warfare's** potential reader slipping through the front door of a dank, little bookshop on a Vancouver sidestreet. The book would be found lying askew on a top shelf underneath a poster showing masses of people in armed uprising. At the counter a dark eyed character peering out the door, glancing quickly over each shoulder and making sure the book's cover was out of sight.

Class Warfare is not simply a collection of stories showing solidarity with insurgents or with violent political action. Although some of the writing does deal with revolutionary subjects, Fraser does not just shout "right on!" He has some questions he wishes to present. Two central questions asked in his book are: how does the intellectual step out of the role of critical spectator of society and actively enter the battle field of change? what happens when the intellectual does enter the struggle and finds the realities of revolution in conflict with lofty, abstract ideals?

The conflict between intellect and action starts with opening quotations. One is by the Reverend Sidney Smith in which the reader is warned against writing which offers trite imbecility in the guise of style or morality. The second is a call by Joseph Mazzini for insurrection against oppressors.

The book is divided into three parts, 'intricate Designs of the Bourgeoisie,' 'Class Warfare,' and 'Lonesome Town.' 'Intricate Designs' is made up of seven short prose pieces. These range from narrations filled verse (Fraser returns again and again to song in his stories to provide comment, mood reinforcement, humor) to narrations on the contemplative life. One story, 'The Sweetness of Life,' decries the end of bourgeois leisure and its aesthetics. Another, 'Marie Tyrell,' is written as a multi-voiced portrait of a woman terrorist sentenced to death for an unknown crime. 'The Sweetness of Life' has a tone that seems to mock the staid intellectualism of its participants. Yet it still displays a longing to sit back and live the quiet, thoughtful life. Marie Tyrell, whose life

is filled with violence and the need to overthrow authority, still dreams of entering New Jerusalem with her lover, but she may only dream it, for she is to die shortly.

In the title section 'Class Warfare' the conflict between the need for active participation in social change and the intellectual's desire for detachment is sharpened.

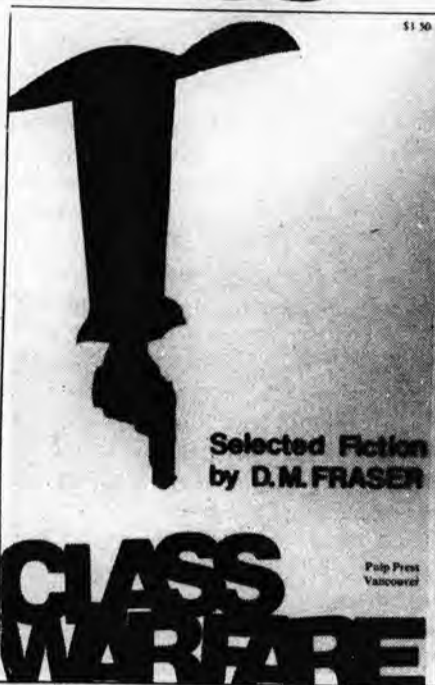
We would have slept forever, if it had been possible: but it was not possible. The noise of gunfire woke us. The siren in the street, the crack of truncheon on skull, the groaning of muscle and crashing of blood, in all the unrewarded labours of the world, woke us. The shouts of the dying penetrated into that sleep, dragged us half-blind and staggering out of the lovely dreams, the sheltered nest we thought were ours by right, into this wakefulness, this cold and unforgiving daylight. There was no choice.

There may be no choice. But what happens in North America, where there is no mass support for a general armed uprising; where governmental violence can only be returned in isolated insurgent activity? What happens to the people who rage against oppression, but who must rage alone in a basically bourgeois society?

'Class Warfare' is written as a series of undated journal entries by a literary member of an urban guerilla collective. The collective has just abducted a wealthy young man whom they wish to exchange for a number of demands. On one level the story is the history of this abduction and its eventual conclusion, but another, more sinister current runs through 'Class Warfare.'

The life long friend and possible lover of the narrator has been executed by the collective. The first hint of this execution is presented in a straightforward, unemotional style: "At present, there are five of us active in the collective; until recently, there were six but it became expedient to eliminate the sixth. That was Alex. Our history has been a succession of such adjustments, revisions of the scenario, improvisation."

In later passages the emotions surrounding Alex's execution come more and more to the forefront of the story. It is revealed that although Alex was charged with being an informant; his real crime was the same as the narrator's is in writing his journals. "It is probably unwise to be writing this, producing evidence which, if discovered, can only



incriminate us. That was the mistake Alex made, one of his mistakes: he allowed himself to become conspicuous, a "personality." His name was widely known, and his face and his mannerisms, his style. In our work, visibility is counter productive, individual recognition a hindrance."

Alex is apparently the only member of the poor class in the collective. He, after the group goes underground, is seen as a dangerous "cyst" to be removed. Alex cannot deny his personality, and the other members of the collective have erased theirs. They are without backgrounds. Throughout the story there is a sense of isolation. Not because the group does not get support from other guerilla groups, it does. But because the members have been cut away from their own histories, their own selves. They are members of a group who deny their past and war against their parents.

The final section is titled 'Lonesome Town.' Its central character, Jamie, may or may not be the narrator of 'Class Warfare.' He is the activist who seems to have retreated back into the role of critical observer. He and his lover attempt to sabotage a chemical factory and are told by the factory's guards to go away and "stay out of trouble." He writes trivial essays for tiny marxist publications.

Jamie decides to go to Lonesome Town. It is apparently a resort area.

He feels that he will find himself there. Ironically, at the very same time he knows that he will find nothing there. He ends up getting drunk and going into a long monologue about the central vision of his life.

I was on the train, it was snowing outside. It was in the afternoon, I'd been sleeping, I'd just woken up. The sky was exactly the color of the snow, so there was no horizon, no visible distinction between land and sky; everything I could see through the window was one solid, impenetrable, featureless mass of white, I couldn't help thinking: there's nothing out there. *Nothing.* It was as though the entire world of objects, beyond the train had finally disappeared.

He goes on to say how he would fill the nothingness with objects of his own choosing. The spectator, the fictionist whose imagination can create any existence but who makes no impact on things as they are.

It seems Fraser in his book is asking for an overthrow of an oppressive, decaying society. He uses quotations at the beginning of the book and at the start of 'Class Warfare' that urge violence against inhumane regimes. The story, 'Marie Tyrell' is very sympathetic towards its main character even though she has been convicted of a capital crime and has perhaps killed someone in cold blood. In 'Class Warfare' the collective is at time portrayed as being revoltingly cold. Yet by the end of the story the reader comes away with a certain respect for a group of people who must make life and death decisions in a state of war. But the book **CLASS WARFARE** ends on a hopeless note with 'Lonesome Town'. Its protagonist is willing to grab on to anything for hope. There is nothing to grab on to.

It could be argued that there are routes available to North American dissidents other than armed action or simply giving up. But Fraser seems to want to explore those who seeth with the need to tear down the status quo; those whose scream for justice and are met, only with silence.

—Chas Hanson

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ends Monday, June 6, 7:00 and 9:25 pm, Sunday matinee at 4:00

starts Wednesday, June 8. Call for showtimes

For our Second Anniversary, week we've picked the funniest comedy in a long time, plus a great locally made short subject called "Birth of a Salesman"

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VIEWS/REVIEWS

1st Annual NW Women's



My calendar had stars drawn over the dates of May 6, 7, and 8, clearly marking an important weekend, and as I arrived at the Evergreen State College campus, the long awaited event was finally materializing.

The event I had anticipated was about to begin . . . the first annual Pacific Northwest Women's Music Festival. Not knowing what to expect, but prepared for enjoyment, I headed for the check-in desk stationed at the library. Five smiling and enthusiastic women greeted me and presented me with a schedule for the festivities, acquainted me with the campus and pointed me in the direction of my weekend residence.

Anxious for the first concert, I hurried back to the library lobby (which served as the concert hall) and was one of nearly 400 women who filled the place to capacity. Within minutes the excitement calmed and audience attention was drawn to the small stage with dimmed lights.

The first performance, 76-year-old Malvina Reynolds from California, accompanied by her own guitar playing, enlightened the audience with songs of the environment and light feminist lyrics. Referring to herself as "premature revolutionary", Malvina is a woman of many accomplishments, she is her own musician-lyricist, businesswoman, publicity outfit and publishing company. Producer of many albums and songbooks, she operates out of her own home in Berkeley.

Attention was quickly drawn to the

stage as Naomi Littlebear and the Ursa Minor Choir set up their array of instruments. A capturing sort of music filled the air as Naomi, a skilled guitarist, sang with genuine quality about her people, Los Chicanos; their struggles and oppression, and other oppressed peoples.

I could feel the sincerity and strength with which Naomi sang and her vocals revealed the feelings of her soul. The Ursa Minor Choir, a recently organized group of women with varying backgrounds and cultures, added to the performance with superb vocals and excellent accompaniment of flute, piano, congas and saxophone. The spirit in which Naomi sang of her political beliefs and strong morality was enhanced by the unity of the group.

As the final applause was given I sensed an energy which had been created and the audience seemed to be applauding not only the performers, but the fact that a space had finally been created for Northwest women to unite in an environment of music.

Saturday morning women could select from a variety of workshops diverse enough to suit many tastes and interests. A chance for exchange, listening or just mingling added character to what might have resulted in a series of didactic sessions. Local and nationally known feminist talents, performers and non-performers led the workshops which ranged from instrumental styles to political activism. The workshops were planned as an es-

Music Fest in Olympia

sential part of the festival but it appeared that the concerts had drawing precedence.

The sunshine and trimmed green lawns couldn't keep many people from attending the indoor open mike session. I was delighted by the high caliber of the several performances of mostly guitar/vocals and piano. The audience was given a glimpse at the up and coming talent and the performers were afforded the opportunity to appear publicly.

Next on the agenda, a concert, featuring Maggie Savage and Jude Fogelquist followed by Teresa Trull and Mary Watkins. Maggie and Jude both from Bellevue, recently began playing together throughout the Northwest. Maggie, the vocalist of the duo, was backed by Jude's fine guitar playing. Their wide arrangement of women's feminist folk music was warmly applauded by the eager audience.

Energy reached a high when Teresa and Mary from the Olivia Recording Collective in Los Angeles delivered the climax of the concert with lesbian-feminist tunes. Teresa, originally from North Carolina, incorporated messages of women's oppression, the struggle and need to unite into her lyrics along with gentle love songs. She recently released an album entitled "The Ways A Woman Can Be". Mary captivated the audience with

photos by terri arnold

her grand style on the piano, including jazz, classical, pop, soul and symphony compositions.

The concerts were impressive to me because of the way such a combination of talent blended, giving the audiences much of what they wanted.

Sunday was loosely structured, winding up the workshops with a final afternoon concert and dance. It was difficult for me to conceive of concluding this tremendous experience.

Ginny Bales, who had traveled from Connecticut for the festival offered a pleasant variation of vocal levels that drew the crowd closer to the stage. Her mellow songs raised political and social consciousness in the minds of listeners.

A great and delightful ending to the festival was produced in an innovative blending of guitar, piano, bass, trumpet, saxophone, percussion and drums for a lively jazz-rock dance by the seven-piece women's band - Baba Yaga from Portland.

I left Evergreen with a tremendous amount of gratitude for such competent organizers, hoping their just reward was in the true enjoyment and success of the festival. I'll mark my calendar again next year!

-t. arnold & s.s.



Food for Thought

Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), carageenan, guar gum, isopropyl citrate, benzoate of soda, EDTA.... These appetizing names are only a few of the many additives which dismay the conscientious grocery shopper.

For people not satisfied with merely reading the labels on food packages, *Eater's Digest*, by Michael Jacobson (Doubleday & Co. Inc., Garden city, 1972, \$2.50) is an excellent reference for sifting through these unfamiliar chemicals.

Eater's Digest is a well written guide to common food additives. Jacobson investigates each additive individually describing the history of each, tests performed to ascertain safety, its use and the amount allowed to be added to foods.

Take for example, EDTA. EDTA acts as an antioxidant by preventing rancidity of oils in such products as mayonaisse, salad dressings and margerines. EDTA also inhibits metal-catalysed browning of canned fruits and vegetables and protects vitamin C in fruit drinks from being destroyed.

Long before its usefulness as a food additive was recognized, EDTA was used for medical purposes. Physicians treat acute metal ions in the blood and the resulting complex is excreted in the urine.

It is this property for which it is often added to foods. EDTA binds with the trace metal elements which may be deposited in a food by metal rollers blenders, used in processing or the metal container the food is stored in. EDTA is also found in beer. It binds with trace amounts of iron and suppresses heavy foaming.

EDTA is used medically not only for its metal binding property but also to prevent blood clotting during transfusions. It binds with calcium which is essential for the formation of a clot. Several studies have been undertaken which indicate that 0.5% EDTA (well over the concentration added to foods which ranges from 0.0025-0.05%) did not affect bones or teeth, both of which require calcium.

EDTA does not seem to be an especially harmful additive. For others, such as the "Butylated brothers" (otherwise known as BHA and BHT), the picture may not be as rosy. These two, says Jacobson, "... have not been adequately tested, accumulate in body fat, and are actually superfluous in many of the foods in which they are used. . . Until their safety is established, they should be barred from food; safe alternatives are available. Meanwhile, purchase your food carefully and reduce your consumption of these antioxidants."

Eater's Digest is an informative, easy to read book on food additives. I highly recommend it to anyone curious about what is in the food they eat, the laws that govern what goes on the label and identity standards for common foods.

eden alexander

GIMEL BETH

FILMS

The Seattle Film Society presents a double bill of films directed by one of the American cinema's major figures, Josef von Sternberg. Heading the bill will be *Blonde Venus* (1932), the fifth of the seven films Sternberg made starring Marlene Dietrich. Herbert Marshall co-stars as Dietrich's husband, and Cary Grant is the wealthy play-boy she's attracted to.

Also playing will be Sternberg's first talkie, *Thunderbolt* (1929), a gangster movie with the soul of a romantic melodrama, starring George Bancroft, Fay Wray, and Richard Arlen.

The program begins at 8 p.m. Saturday, June 4, in Bloedel Auditorium, St. Mark's Cathedral, 1229 10th Ave. East, Seattle. Admission is \$1 for Film Society members, \$2 for others.

The Second Seattle International Film Festival

- 6/1 7:00 *California Riech*--USA--Dir. Walter Parks and Keith Critchlow
9:30 *Story of Sin*--Poland--Dir. Walerian Borowczyk
6/2 7:00 *A Bigger Splash*--Great Britain and USA--dir. Jack Hazan
9:30 *Let Joy Reign Supreme*--France--Dir. Bertrand Tavernier
6/3 7:00 *Circus in a Circus*--Czech. and Russian--Dir. Oldrich Lipsky
9:30 *Sneak Preview I*
6/4 7:00 *The Clockmaker*--France--Dir. Bertrand Tavernier
9:30 *Aguirre, The Wrath of God*--Dir. Werner-Hertzog
6/5 7:00 *A Woman of Paris*--USA--Dir Charles Chaplin
9:30 *People of the Wind*--Iran--
6/6 7:00 *The Old Gun*
9:30 *Saragossa Manuscript*
6/7 7:00 *Let Joy Reign Supreme*
9:30 *Incredible Sarah*
6/8 7:00 *F for Fake*
9:30 *The Clockmaker*
6/9 7:00 *Lancelot du Lac*
9:30 *Circus in a Circus*
6/10 7:00 *The story of Sin*
9:30 *Moment to Moment*
6/11 7:00 *Max Havelaar*--Netherlands
6/12 7:00 *Under Milkwood*
9:30 *Aguirre, The Wrath of God*
6/13 7:00 *Mother Kuster's Trip to Heaven*
9:30 *California Reich*
6/14 7:00 SNEAK PREVIEW no. 2
9:30 *Allegro non troppo*--Italy

MIDNIGHTS
Friday and Saturday
What makes a film rated X?

- 6/3 12:00 *Exhibition*--France
6/4 12:00 *Multiple Maniacs*--USA
6/10 12:00 *Eraserhead*--USA
6/11 12:00 *Turkish Delight*--Holland



AFTERNOONS

A salute to the American Film Theater
Saturday and Sunday at 2:00 pm

- 6/4 *The Home Coming*, Cast: Michael Jayston, Cyril Cusak
6/5 *The Iceman Cometh*, Cast: Robert Ryan and Jeff Bridges
6/11 *Butley*, Cast includes Alan Bates
6/12 *The Maids*, Cast includes Glenda Jackson and Susannah York

NOTES

UW SOCIAL THEORY PROGRAM

Next fall the University of Washington will be offering an undergraduate concentration in social theory. Students will have the opportunity to study Marx and other political thinkers while specializing in fields like political economy, social philosophy, or literature and society. Some of the courses offered in connection with the program are: introduction to social theory; history of anthropological theory, comparative economic systems; environmental politics; philosophy of history; American political thought; literature of the holocaust; studies in the ideology of fascism. A master's degree is not offered, but graduate students can enter the program as special non-departmental Ph.D. candidates.

Things are happening at the Bellingham Food Coop these days that will make it increasingly a better place to shop. If you've been in lately you may have noticed an increase in the items we stock, fewer items out of stock, an increased produce department, and a larger book selection. In the makings is a floor plan that will make the store more pleasant by providing larger aisle space, more room to display products clearly, a new fruit display, and much, much, more that will basically provide for a cleaner more functional store.

We are now having monthly evening community meetings at which we discuss policy oriented topics. At the May 25th evening meeting we discussed the possibility of raising the pay for the five paid positions at the coop and improving the working conditions for those people. It was decided to devote the entire evening meeting of June 2nd to this topic. So please come if this interests you or if you'd just like to come meet some coop people.

EVENTS AND WORKSHOPS

"We're Gonna Roll the Union On... a Practical Conference for Rank and File and Working Women" is the theme of a two day conference scheduled for the weekend of June 18-19, at the Southwest Community Center in Seattle. Rank and file women will learn about and discuss ways of fighting in their unions for their rights and needs as women and minorities. Along with other unionists and working women, public library employees will discuss their special organizing issues. Childcare will be provided. Registration and other conference information is available by contacting Joanne Ward at 325-9841 or Kay Sandvig at 525-5829.

A Power Workshop for Women will be held in Port Townsend. Consciousness raising, assertiveness training, relaxation, fair fighting, energy release, and choice making are the topics to be covered. Registration \$10. You can register by calling these Port Townsend women: Virginia Walker 525-9821 or Mo Parker 783-8096. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. June 4.

Gay Pride Week this year will be ushered in with a mass demonstration and rally in downtown Seattle. Scheduled for June 25th, beginning at noon, in Occidental Park, the event is sponsored by the Washington Coalition for Sexual Minority Rights. The coalition has planned the march to stimulate community awareness of the need for the gay rights bill now in the state legislature and for social and civil equality for gays and other sexual minority people in Washington.

A Women's Sexuality Retreat is scheduled to take place July 2 to 4 at Sappha Survival School near Tonasket, Washington. Sponsored by the Seattle Institute For Sex Therapy, Education and Research (SISTER), the retreat will consist of three days of workshops, sharing, cooking, dancing, music-making and working in a festive celebration of women's sexuality. A staff of eight women, each specially trained and well versed in some aspect of sexuality, will facilitate the more than a dozen workshops which participants may attend. The sessions will cover such topics as Bisexuality, Abortion, Lesbianism, Sex and Children, Fantasy, Sexual Enrichment, Heterosexuality and Massage. Although the retreat is scheduled for July 2 to 4, Friday evening through Monday, women who are able may stay for an optional extension over July 5 and 6. Child care will be provided at Sappha. For more information, call SISTER, E22-8588.

Also coming up this month at SISTER is a group for women who want to learn to have orgasms through self-stimulation. This pre-orgasmic group will begin June 13 and meet twice a week in the daytime for five weeks. Orgasms With Partners, a group for heterosexual women who want to learn to have orgasms with partners, will begin June 29 and will meet for ten weeks on Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

Men's Resource Center open rap group will begin again on June 6 at Earth Station 7 at 402 15th, 7:30 to 9:30. This is the place for new men to get involved, as well as for the regular members to share their resources.

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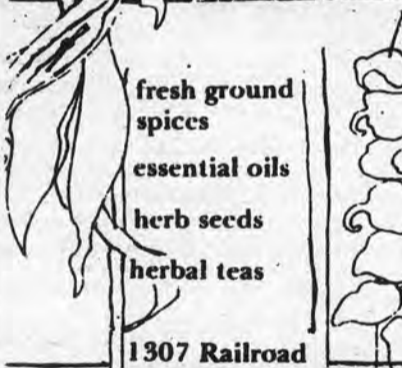
Willow Creek Ramblers. Bluegrass and country music with mandolin, banjo, guitar and bass fiddle, and tight 3-part harmonies from the area's oldest active bluegrass band. June 18 at the Seattle Folklore Society Clubhouse, 5257 University Way, Seattle. 8 p.m. \$2.50/\$2.00.

Twin Sisters Fiddle Concert. Barbara Lamb twin fiddling with Vivian Williams of Tall Timber, accompanied by assorted friends and members of Tall Timber. June 4 at the Seattle Folklore Society Clubhouse \$2.50/\$2.00.

Theresa Dell at the Women's Coffee Coven. Fine lyrics, strong guitar, sardonic humor. June 17, 8:30 p.m. at Russian Hall 704 19th E., Seattle. Call 324-2818 for information and childcare.

A benefit for the Shelter for Battered Women will be held at the Central Tavern in Pioneer Square on June 5 from 8 pm to Midnight. Beer will be offered at Happy Hour prices. Come and dance to the popular country rock band, Gopher Broke. There will be a cover charge for the Shelter which will entitle patrons to a variety of door prizes. Leah the Clairvoyant will be on hand to predict the future or reveal your biorhythms. Hope to see you there!

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VAUDEVILLE



The First Annual Vaudeville Arts Festival in LaConner, Washington announces its opening Memorial Day Weekend. Professional contemporary West Coast Vaudeville groups will be appearing in three complete and different shows throughout the summer. Opening the season will be the Alligator Revue with Reverend Chumleigh. Show includes song and dance, escapes, bed of nails, juggling, melodrama, and Brodie, the world's only dog with a Ph.D. First show is the Saturday matinee May 28. Shows will run every Friday at 7 p.m. and Saturday, Sunday (and Monday on 3-day weekends) at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. through Labor Day Weekend. Advance admission: Adults \$3, Children \$2. Group discounts available. For ticket reservations and information call 466-3923 or write the Alligator Palace, Box 40, LaConner, Wash. 98257.

EXTRA

Re. Don Bonker (D), Dr. Giovanni Costigan and Ryenuacan (a Latin American music group), among others, will address themselves to the condition of world human rights, Thursday June 9, at 7:30 on the UW campus in Bloedel Hall. The Human Rights forum is presented by the Ad Hoc Coalition on Human Rights formed this month.

NATURAL FOODS



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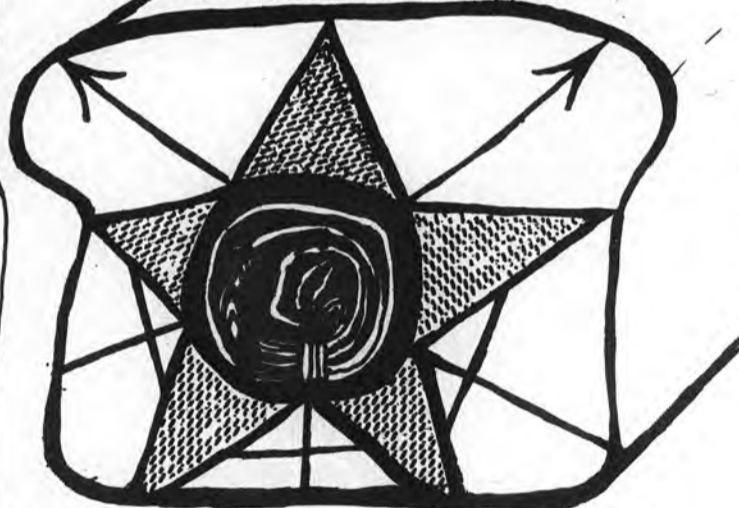
Capitol Hill Co-op

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HOURLY TREATMENTS BY APPOINTMENT

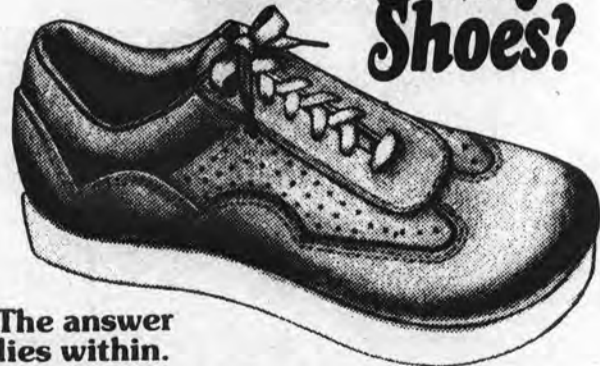
MASSAGE	\$12.00
MASSAGE WITH SAUNA	\$14.00
SAUNA FOR ONE	\$3.00
FOR TWO	\$5.00
FOR THREE OR MORE	\$2.00 per person

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CONNEXIONS

HOUSING

Person wanted to share house at 9 mile Mt. Baker Highway. Prefer non-cigarette smoking woman, child ok, no dogs. Large kitchen and shop space. Like boating in the San Juan Islands? Call Christopher 592-2708, 3405 Mt. Baker Highway, Bellingham.

Would like to hear people interested in community living, and good old country living. I have plans of starting a small farm community in northern California. Contact Charles Searle 045293 B45T, P. O. 99, Clermont, Fla.

NOTES TO FOLKS

Wet Paint! Where can I send your bill? NWP

Jonny Lazar, Please call Ma at (201) 837-6345, collect. Love.

Cyril Kolocotronis, we lost your address & we cannot find the issue with your letter - please write & tell us which volume & no. or just send your address & we'll return your dollar. Our apologies. (Write c/o Judy Calhoun). NWP

Am looking for Temma, goes by the name of Anna, Michael or Billy Jo might know her. I have word from Eugene for her. If anybody sees her, ask her please to contact Bob Riley, Orcas Island, General Delivery, 98245

To Bill Corr and Wayne Lieb: Thank you for your years of incredible effort that have gone into Seattle distribution. Your contribution to the Passage is much appreciated by some of us Seattle readers who otherwise could not buy the paper very easily. Thanks, Betty Wilson.

Chris & Karen - send me your address & phone and times of availability. KP - thanks for the TVG - love Connie

hello dearest brothers & sisters - happily weaving and learning to speak spanish. Enjoying the different ways of life. living in a \$15 a month adobe house near the lake (lago de Atitlan) in a small pueblo. My heart is heavy and light at same time. People here are incredibly beautiful & soulful. Benjamin & I will be in states for gathering in new Mexico. any ride for rachel will be appreciated. i miss news of the world. love to you all.

AVAILABLE

The Coyote Mills, Shake Mill, 2883 Mt. Baker Hwy, 592-4131, has an overabundance of Cedar Kindling to give away free.

Are you working at a home-based-type "cottage" craft enterprise? If so, and particularly if you emphasize creativity as much as marketability for your craft-product, I will consider laboring at and training into your handicraft. My areas of past experience are: mechanical drawing, blacksmithing, woods, sheetmetal and accrual bookkeeping. Will consider beginning a new in craft-trades which I feel strongly enough motivated towards. The wage or piecework rate I would accept should meet my rather basic sustenance needs, at least. Could relocate from my Bellingham home to Seattle, if necessary.

Call or write: Marty Markowitz, 2104 McKenzie St., Bellingham 98225. 734-4937.

WANTED

"Through the Looking Glass, a women's and children's prison newsletter, is looking for places of distribution in Bellingham (bookstores, clinics, drop-in centers, etc.). If interested, please contact us at P.O. Box 22061, Seattle, 98122.

The Northwest Passage will be looking for a bookkeeper to join the Bellingham collective starting August 1. Experience would be helpful. Low pay, but benefits of worker control, collective meetings, and good times. Inquire during office hours or by mail. 1000 Harris St.

Quiet person needs living space in Bellingham for summer. Prefer sharing House with others. Inexpensive. Contact Gene at the Community Food Co-op, 1000 Harris.



LNS

PRISONERS TO WRITE

Charles M. Pullin, No. 07956
U.S. Penitentiary/McNeil
Box 1000
Steilacoom, Wa. 98388

Michael "Doc" Stanley, B-80625-3150

Ross Achord, N-43194, Cedar Hall

Alfred Hernandez B-3058, Elm Hall

James Batteast, B-24908-2056

Robert Holts, B-78010, 2026-West Dorm

Gil Abston, B-64424, B

Write all the above at: Box 600
Chino, Ca. 91710

John H. Wynn, No. 139-387
P.O. Box 57
Marion, Ohio 43302

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Bellingham Community Food Coop is now having community evening meetings once a month at Celebration Cookery. Our next one is June 22, 7:30 and the evening's topic will be collective salaries and working conditions.

June 3rd from 6-8 p.m. there will be a Live Foods Dinner as a benefit for the establishment of a holistic health education center in Bellingham. Held at the YWCA, tickets are \$3.50 at the door or \$3.00 in advance at Wonderland Tea or the New Health Food Store.

TEENAGE WOMEN, before you volunteer for the military, be sure you know what happens to women who are tricked into enlisting. Read Women: The Recruiter's Last Resort, 75cents and 25 cents postage, from RECON, 702 Stanley Street, Ypsilanti, MI 48197.

Seattle-Episcopalians interested in formation of an Integrity Chapter within the Diocese of Olympia are invited to express their interest by writing to Integrity - Seattle, c/o The Dorian Group, 826 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wa. 98104. Inquiries will be treated with strict confidence. Integrity is a nationwide organization of gay Episcopalians and their friends.

Many off-campus and evening classes and programs will be offered this summer through the Center for Continuing Education at WWSC. Persons wishing to obtain schedules of these classes may do so by contacting the Center, WWSC, Edens Hall 231, B'ham, or by calling 676-3220. Off-campus classes begin June 13 and pre-registration is advised.

Commune Members: 'ABC Casting' of Seattle is looking for country-based communes to be used in a film which will be shot in Skagit & Whatcom Co. this summer. Members would be paid for their participation. If interested contact Gretchen, 734-4404 or 734-7817.



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