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Northwest Passage

Vol. 16, No. 11: July 11–August 1, 1977
Bellingham and Seattle Washington
Our Ninth Year

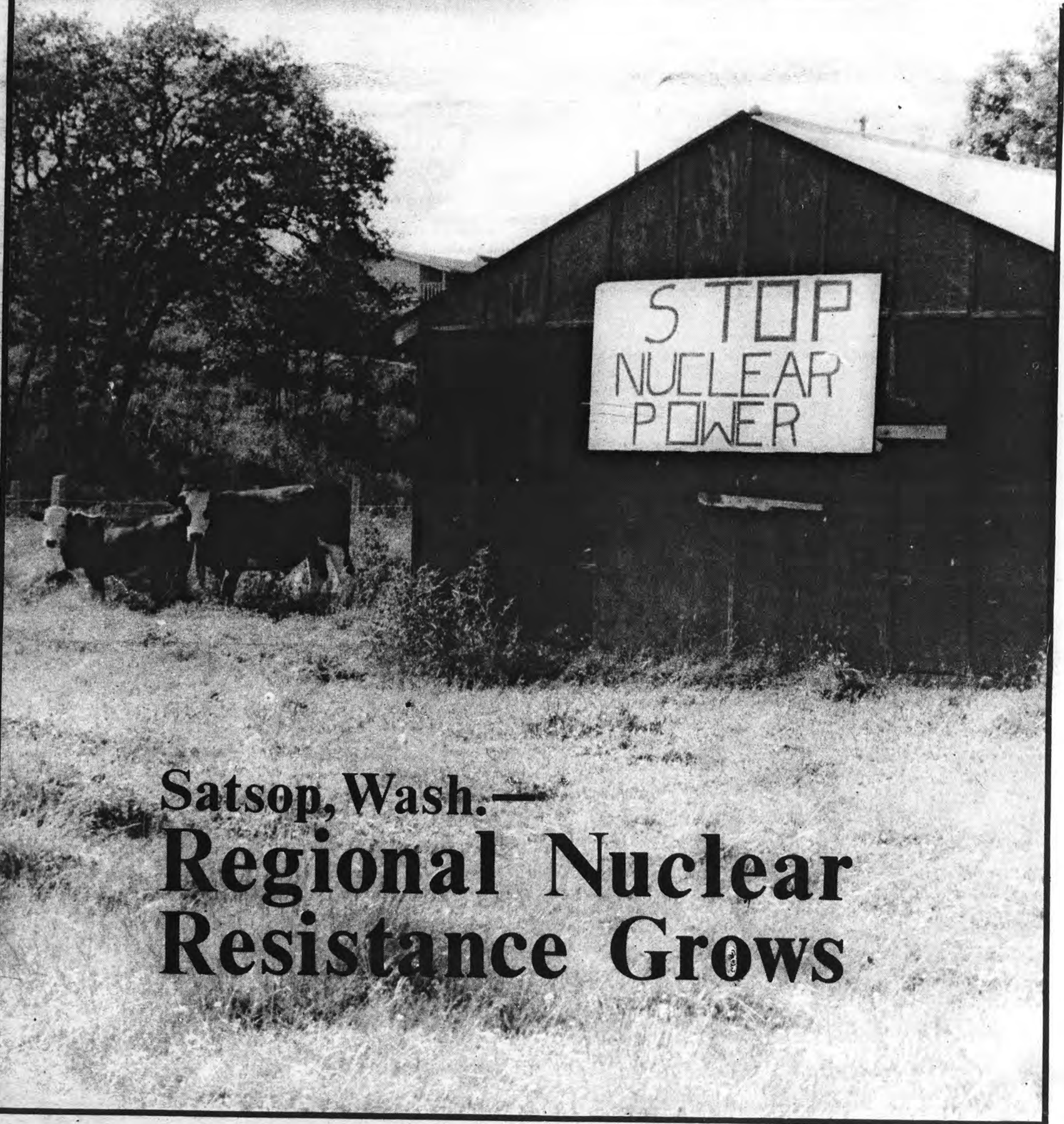
Trident Summer Begins;
Picknickers Arrested

Abortion Rights Eroded

Coalition Organizes to
Fight Gay Backlash

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Satsop, Wash.—
**Regional Nuclear
Resistance Grows**

Newsflash Newsflash

Anti-ERA Forces Overrun State Women's Conference

Busloads of Mormon women, highly organized and calling themselves the Blue and White Contingency, invaded the Washington State Women's Conference in Ellensburg the past weekend and blocked the passage of all progressive proposals.

"There were more than 2,000 extra women at the conference," said a woman who attended the conference, talking to the *NWP* by phone from Ellensburg. "We have no evidence that they were from Utah, as some people have said; but they were Mormons. And they did cause trouble."

The invaders were organized primarily around opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment. For example, a proposal by Ethnic Women of Color for, among other things, enforcement of equal employment and affirmative action, was voted down because the Mormons interpreted it as supportive of the ERA.

"These women voted as a bloc. They took directions on how to vote from men who accompanied them and gave them instructions."

Another woman said, "They all had little blue-and-white tags on, and they had men herding them around from place to place. They were violently opposed to the ERA, abortion -- well, you name it, they were opposed to it."

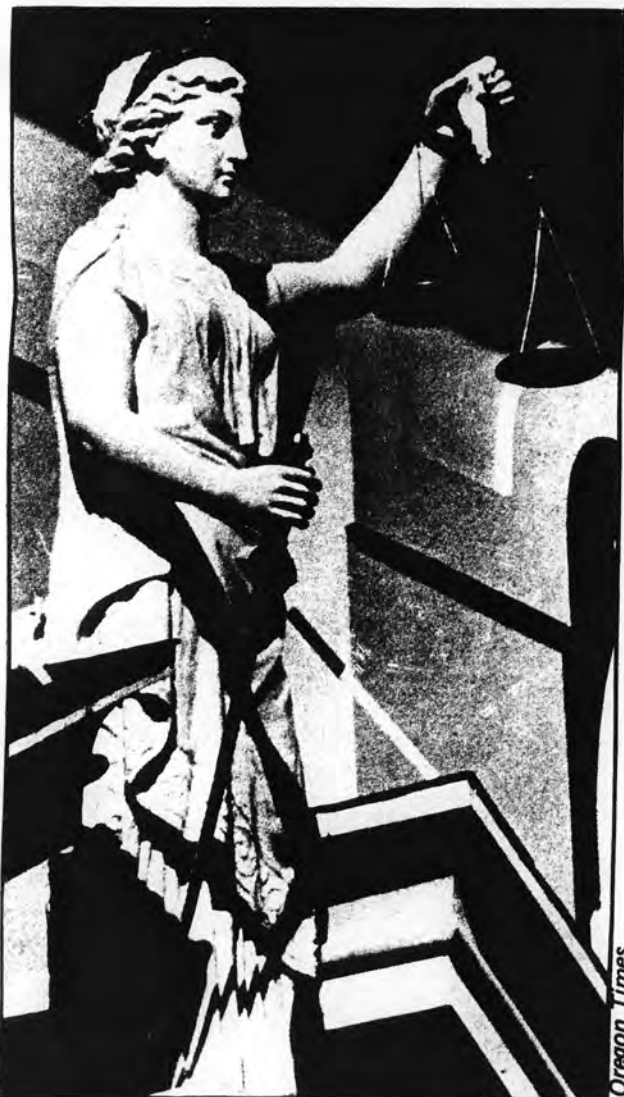
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Oregon Times

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Collective Knowledge

MEETINGS

Bellingham - Thursday, July 14, General Meeting at 1000 Harris
Seattle - Tuesday, July 19, General Meeting at 1017 East Pike at 7:30
Mailing Fiesta - First Tuesday after every issue at 5pm
Editorial Deadline for all submitted articles is Thursday, July 21,
in both Seattle and Bellingham.

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CORRECTION

Barbara Wilson's review of *Portraits of Chinese Women in Revolution* in the June 21 issue appeared in the *San Francisco Review of Books*, June, 1977.

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letters

Alaskan Land and People

Dear Friends,

It was with interest that I read the letter from Keith Anderson about preserving some of Alaska's wilderness. I would like to add to that letter.

The basis of the legislation which Keith refers to is the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA). ANCSA was passed because the oil companies wanted to get the North Slope oil out. The aboriginal claims of the Alaska Natives had to be dealt with first. Among other things, the ANCSA provided that after the State and the Natives had selected lands the Federal Government would also select 'national interest' lands which would be considered for inclusion in the National Park system, National Forest system, etc. These federally selected lands have become known as D-2 lands.

ANCSA provides that Congress must make a decision on the D-2 lands before December of 1978. (You may want to confirm this). It looks like there is a good chance that Congress will act *this session*. At this point, it looks like the recommended bill will reflect the conservationists' desires.

As a legal services worker, I represent the Native people in our area. To a large extent these peoples still rely on a subsistence economy. This means that they live off the land. Subsistence requires a vast amount of land for each person. Exploitation of natural resources by profit oriented corporation (including the Native corporations set up by ANCSA) is destructive of the subsistence culture. Preservation of the land in 'parks' tends to be protective of the subsistence way of life.

However, even if all of the land proposed for preservation is set aside, it will not help the Natives if the federal government lets the State of Alaska manage the wildlife resources. There is strong pressure from recreational hunters which cuts into the Natives' uses. The general feeling among people fighting to preserve subsistence is that Congress MUST specifically provide for the protection of subsistence on D-2 lands. This includes retention of management of renewable resources by the Feds.

So, if you have not already written to your Representative, or even if you have, please let them know about your concern for the Natives of Alaska as well as the land they live on. As you know the people and the land are inseparable. Representative John Sieberling is Chairperson of the key House Subcommittee on Alaska Lands. Lloyd Meeds is also on the main House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee which must act on the D-2 bill before it reaches the floor of the House.

Sincerely,
Toby Thaler, VISTA Attorney
Alaska Legal Services Corp.

Disappointed...

Dear NWP,

We were disappointed to find no coverage of the George Jackson Brigade's action involving some recent bank bombings in Renton.

But we really thought you should have at least printed their communicate in full. Even the straight press printed fragments. So we waited eagerly for Vol. 16 No. 10, June 21-July 11, 1977. But again no communicate. We think the NWP is a good paper. We just don't understand the editorial decisions that have caused these omissions. On today, 23rd June, we hear the brigade has issued another statement but it looks like we'll have to wait until July 12th - next issue of NWP before we can read what our brothers and sisters are trying to say to all of us. We hope the NWP won't let the community down by continuing to deny us what the Brigade is really saying, in their own words.

An Independent Collective
Seattle, Washington

Eds. Note: The Seattle Office of the NWP has been open only two months and has probably only been staffed six days out of sixty. We are, consequently, somewhat disorganized in terms of dealing with correspondence and manuscripts. However, the GJB communicate was not even sent to the office. It was sent to the home of someone not currently working for the Passage. When it was finally opened it was stuck on a bulletin board for everyone to read. It is still there. We apologize for the oversight. It would help in the future if further correspondence is to the office. Hopefully, we will be able to increase our hours and efficiency with more volunteers.

Dear Folks,

The sample copies you sent me contained some of the best writing I've ever seen in an alternative publication. I've been recommending NWP to my friends. I particularly enjoyed the cultural coverage with its radical perspective - a relief from the "counter-culturalism" of *Rolling Stone*, the *Real Paper*, etc.

Keep up the fine work.

Peace,
Duncan Harp
New York, N.Y.

\$1.83 for an 8 Hour Day

Readers of the Passage,

Once again I return to the views of iron bars and yard outs. I left this place for five months to a honor camp. At least that's what they called it. While I was out there I never experienced so many childish games in all my life since I was a kid. We go out and plant trees and really bust our ass from 8 to 4, five days a week. For what? How's \$1.83 a day sound. Besides that, when you come back from a hard days work you had to hide from the cops so you wouldn't get wrote up. I just happen to be one of those people who didn't hide. I was called to their office for a balloon of weed that was found in my locker and what happened after that was really something. I go to the office and they say you're going to jail. Here I am going to jail again. Of course, I refused and the man says you can go the hard way or the easy way. 100 people heard this. So I went the hard way. Some friends of mine tried to back me up on what was happening and 24 people got wrote up. Three of them got sent to Walla Walla and the rest had to do extra duty and stay on their beds for weekends. Now what kind of honor camp is that. I get 2 more years and 5 months loss of good time for being there. For what? \$1.83 a day.

Be Cool
Richard Adams 127701
Monroe, Wa. 98272

Walla Walla: Continued Harassment

Dear People,

As you know, we the Intensive Security Unit of the Wa. State Penitentiary are still on strike, because nothing has changed in this building and the investigation, with committees on the cases in this building were a white wash and a farce - nothing has changed in this building. Kangaroo Courts are going

full blast, and none of us who have been here for years got out. The Committees in most part were political witch hunts for politically conscious prisoners active in the strike and known as the Walla Walla Brothers.

The situation in fact has become worse, every man in this building not in isolation is just above it. We get only 5 minutes, when they feel like it, out of our cells to shower; the tier has not been cleaned in two weeks and they will not let us clean our cells - flies, maggots, ants and roachs are all over the floor and the air is foul.

Our food is served any way they wish and if you protest you are infracted and face isolation - the guards won't wash their hands, and smoke around the food, pick their noses and put their fingers in the food.

They only allow us one pencil sharpened once a day, 3 sheets of paper and 2 envelopes. We get 1 bar of soap and 1 roll of toilet paper - if you run out of the latter that's too bad. No books but what they want us to read are allowed.

Mental cases still exist in here.

We are under CONSTANT harassment for refusing to submit to sub-human treatment and the above is not all that is happening here.

This has been going on since April, 1977. We need help and call upon the community to protest this treatment and these conditions; we have done all that we possibly could and still they do this to us and refuse to obey their own rules and laugh at the law.

Many of us here have been here for up to 3 years! for our thoughts, legal work or for resisting their facism and/or being in one of many of their petty vendettas.

Our struggle has been total and long; we need help as soon as possible. If you can, if you care, protest to the Governor, call the Health Department and for details and other ways to support us call United Families & Friends of Prisoners (UFPF), 632-0500, American Friends Service Committee, Seattle.

Love & Rage
Carl
Walla Walla Brothers



SATSOP---Testing Ground

The names are similar, but they're only cousins in a growing family of protestors: Clamshell Alliance in New England, and now Crabshell in the Northwest. Add to them the Abalone Alliance of California, and you have a network of activists whose opposition to nuclear reactors will be felt more and more strongly in the coming months. It started in New Hampshire with the recent demonstration at the Seabrook nuclear reactor site. 2500 people crowded onto the site April 30th in an act of civil disobedience, and 1400 of them were arrested and jailed. It was the first act of mass anti-nuclear resistance in the United States, and many activists feel that it's only the beginning.

What happened at Seabrook was the beginning for the Crabshell Alliance. Washington citizens who had been involved with other anti-nuclear organizations like Live Without Trident, Coalition for Safe Energy (CASE), Greenpeace and Skagitonians Concerned About Nuclear Power decided that the time was ripe to organize demonstrations against the spread of nuclear power plants in the state. Washington already had the Hanford plant, but the reactors in the Skagit Valley and in Gray's Harbor County at Satsop are still in the early stages. A limited work authorization was given to the Satsop twin reactors in May, though final approval from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will not be forthcoming until mid-July.

Realizing that the east-coast Clamshell Alliance had worked for four years on a local level before they were able to organize the resistance at Seabrook, Crabshell has decided to start small. The demonstration planned for July 16 near the Satsop site will be largely educational, and there will be no civil disobedience.

Toni Mirosevich of the Seattle branch said, "Of course after Seabrook we were so inspired that we



Satsop, proposed site of twin nuclear reactors, is only twenty-five miles west of the state capitol.

"a \$3 billion project you can watch for free"

wanted to go right out and occupy the Satsop site with hundreds of people, but that's not very realistic." She added, "Our basic task in this demonstration will be to find out what our constituency is."

"The Best Show in Gray's Harbor"

At first glance the Gray's Harbor local anti-nuclear constituency is almost non-existent. On Sunday, July 3, the *Aberdeen Daily World*, the largest and most influential newspaper in Gray's Harbor, featured a full page story on the construction site at Satsop. In tones of encouragement and self-congratulation, the article noted what a good show the building of the nuclear plant would be, especially when they erected the

photo barbara wilson



visitor's platform in the fall. The story ended, *Here's a \$3 billion project you can watch for free.*

The reality of the construction site is a little more frightening. You can go up there one day a week now, and that's what we did, driving up a logging road through woods of cedar and spruce. It was sunny and everything smelled like summer and tree sap. Suddenly the forest ended. Two workers with walky-talkies were blocking the road. They took my name and license number and let us pass.

It reminded me a lot of mines in Arizona, the hills dull and eroded, the wind whipping dirt through the air. On top of the ridge where the visitor's platform will be built, you can look out and see a desolate plateau, empty but for the trucks and tractors. A hundred and fifty acres of trees have been cleared, and that's only a third of the total acreage that will be removed, says the *Daily World*.

Elsewhere in the Sunday paper, a nine-sentence paragraph announced that a demonstration is planned for the 16th, but that work on the site goes on and has even expanded to two shifts.

More Jobs?

What the Satsop plant means to most Gray's Harbor residents is more than the "Best show around." It means jobs; at least they think it means jobs, because that's what the *Daily World*, the City Council, the PUD (Public Utility Department) and now WPPSS (Washington Public Power Supply System) keep telling them.

Gray's Harbor is one of the poorer areas of the state. Its main industry is forest products (Weyerhaeuser, ITT Rayonier), followed by fisheries, tourism and agriculture. Health facilities are widely regarded as inadequate; so is the school system. If or when the plant goes up, not only will there be more jobs, but increased property taxes will fund improvements in all the cities and towns nearby: Aberdeen, Hoquiam,

Montesano, Elma and Satsop. The fact that Gray's Harbor is an economically depressed and sparsely populated area is one reason the site was chosen.

Nuclear reactor equals more jobs equals increased standard of living equals higher taxes equals local improvements. What is left out of the equation is the fact that while over a period of six to eight years, the period it will take to build the reactor, some 3600 people will be employed, when the twin reactors are operating, only three hundred people will have jobs there.

And many of the construction workers will be from other parts of the state or the country. Many will be brought in as experts. Already mobile home parks are springing up off the highway, with names like Fairview and Maplewood and Oak Acres. Already they look a bit like the ghettos of migrant workers.

In the last two months the number of food stamp applications have doubled in Elma, one of the towns closest to the reactor site. When asked why they had moved to Elma, most people replied that they had come in hopes of getting a job on the plant. The WPPSS report estimates that some 1700 new families will move into the area. So far there has been no overall plan to deal with the problems such an influx of people will create, in terms of municipal services, health facilities and schools. And long range planning will be difficult when it is known that most people will move on after the plant is finished.

Fisheries and the Water Supply

But what about the jobs that people already hold in Gray's Harbor, for instance in the fisheries industry? The nuclear reactor will not create new jobs for fishermen if it destroys their livelihood.

The Chehalis River and its tributaries are the spawning grounds for several species of salmon (Chinook, Coho and Chum) and for sea run rainbow trout (Steelhead and Cutthroat). The WPPSS's original plan was

nd

for Anti-Nuclear Alliance

to withdraw a million gallons of water per day from the Chehalis for cooling purposes. The Washington Fisheries Department, worried that low flow rates in the river would cause higher concentrations of radioactive contaminants per unit volume, made WPPSS promise that whenever the flow rate fell below a certain point, the reactors would shut down. WPPSS agreed but is now suing the state in an attempt to nullify the agreement. With the recent weather changes and the drought, WPPSS has probably decided that the Chehalis flow rates would drop too frequently, meaning a loss of profits when the plants were shut down. The most recent WPPSS plan is to dig deep wells and to withdraw twenty million gallons of ground water a day to cool the reactors. This supply would be supplemented by water from the Wynoochee Dam. But no one, least of all WPPSS, is completely sure how removing so much ground water would affect the rivers and their fish and plankton populations either.

The Fisheries Department has good reason to worry. Last year at Hanford during a "design evaluation experiment" on one of the new reactors, at least a million silver salmon died when their spawning ground went temporarily dry. Nuclear reactors in other parts of the country have destroyed valuable river biota in much the same way.

Although the Steelheaders Association has passed a resolution opposing nuclear power, none of the other fishing organizations have followed suit.

WPPSS or Whoops

WPPSS is not a public agency, though its name makes it sound like one. It is partially public and partially private (one source estimates that the private sector owns 20% of one reactor and 50% of the other). Together with the PUD it has been instrumental in forming public opinion and local energy policies. The PUD commissioners are elected but a number of them are also serving on the WPPSS staff. That the same kind of thinking seems to go on in both agencies is not surprising. For instance several years ago the PUD con-

vinced the sawmills and pulpmills to stop burning wood waste and generating their own energy, by promising to supply electricity at a fraction of the cost. And the big selling point for building the Wynoochee Dam was that it would supply all of Gray's Harbor with electrical energy. When the dam was finally built however, it had no electrical generating equipment. Hydro energy was out and nuclear energy was in. Gray's Harbor would get all its energy now from the Satsop reactors, the PUD and WPPSS promised. Ironically, due to the water shortage, WPPSS is now planning a pipeline from the dam to bring water to cool the reactors.

Another recent WPPSS innovation has been the decision to search for coal and nuclear plant sites in advance and to have them "pre-qualified" by the state site evaluation council. Said Richard Romanelli, a "supply system information officer" brought from Hanford, "If we could get through all this hearing business in advance, we would save a lot of time. Then when you actually saw the need for the plant you could go in and start building." One of the next sites planned is in the Wynoochee Valley. At least twelve other sites are being considered.

"Back when the battle for PUD was fought, it must have seemed like such an advance over the private utilities. It was power for the people," said Mike Maki, a Hoquiam resident who has fought the plant from its inception. "I guess it's one step forward, two steps back."

Local Opposition

Emery Stoy is a seventy year old man who has been fighting nukes in Gray's Harbor for the past five years. He was chairman of CASE and instigator of the local fight for 325, the nuclear safeguard proposition which failed at the polls last November. Almost single-handedly he has put leaflets and flyers out denouncing the Satsop reactors, and has sent hundreds of letters to legislators. He is a mine of information about different forms of energy, and about the politics of the PUD and WPPSS.



Satsop site

He talks about the "traveling show of nuke experts" WPPSS put on for the residents of Hoquiam four years ago. "They wouldn't let the people speak. If you had a question, you had to write it down and they chose the questions they wanted to answer."

Stoy has followed all the NRC hearings on the Satsop plant, continually discouraged at how little public input is allowed. "I know there's opposition," he says. At a 1975 hearing he presented a petition with three thousand names urging the PUD not to invest in nuclear power. His eyes light up with the memory. "I kept unrolling and unrolling this long, long piece of paper, and they couldn't believe it."

But the petition wasn't enough to stop the reactor and neither were surveys. "The Chamber of Commerce did a survey of how people felt about the Satsop plant in 1976," he recalls. "And the Ocean Shores residents, you know that rich suburb on the coast, said they liked the idea fine. Trouble was, the Chamber didn't bother to include the residents of Satsop in their survey, like we did in ours."

Since 325 was defeated (42% voted for it in Gray's Harbor), Stoy has had less to do. Until the formation of the Statewide Crabshell Alliance, in fact, Satsop opponents were in something of a slump. They had no money to advertise the way PUD and WPPSS could.

"The media is the biggest thing" says Maki. "The Daily World is the only paper most people read." He recounts an editorial a year or so ago which stated that enough had been said about the nuclear power issue, and that it was time to start building. "Since then there's been hardly any coverage."

Accidents and Inefficiency

The Crabshell Alliance is basing its opposition to Satsop on several issues. Some are general arguments and some are specific to the Gray's Harbor area.

In general they cite operational safety and the disposal of radioactive wastes as the greatest drawbacks to nuclear reactors. There are already seventy-five million gallons of high-level radioactive waste stored throughout the country, and a good deal of it is at Hanford. There alone 422,000 gallons of waste have escaped from Hanford's storage tanks. But the fact of nuclear power's inefficiency is also something opponents bring up more and more often today.

Even experts are now recognizing that nuclear power will not make the U.S. energy self-sufficient. Most of the country's uranium sources are already tied up in exports to other nations. In order to sell their

continued on page 6



Downtown Satsop

photo barbara wilson

EPA approves nuke

Seabrook Gets Go-Ahead

SEABROOK, N.H., June 24 --

The recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) decision to approve the Seabrook nuclear power station—viewed by some as symbolic of the Carter Administration's determination to push nuclear power—may be provoking the kind of angry mass political movement that characterized the Vietnam War era.

Some anti-nuclear groups are even calling the nuclear power issue "the new Vietnam."

EPA Administrator Douglas Costle's ruling ended nearly a year of construction delays, characterized by controversial litigations, administrative rulings and protest occupations and demonstrations that resulted in more than 1400 arrests.

To proponents of nuclear power, the green light was greeted with enthusiasm. "Few things in life have given me as much pleasure," said New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson, an ardent supporter of the plan.

"This is certainly good news," added Norm Cullerot, a spokesman for New Hampshire's Public Service Company, the utility building the plant.

The company must still await final Nuclear Regulatory Commission approval, which was pending the EPA decision, and must also hurdle a number of federal suits and other licensing hassles.

But none of these is considered a serious stumbling block, and all sides of the nuclear controversy view the EPA decision as the long-awaited clarification of the Administration's policy on nuclear power.

Nuclear opponents, who interpreted the ruling as a major setback, reacted with emotions ranging from consternation to rage.

Donna Warnock, a member of the anti-nuclear Clamshell Alliance, which organized the protests at Seabrook, interrupted Costle's Washington press conference to hand him two dead fish.

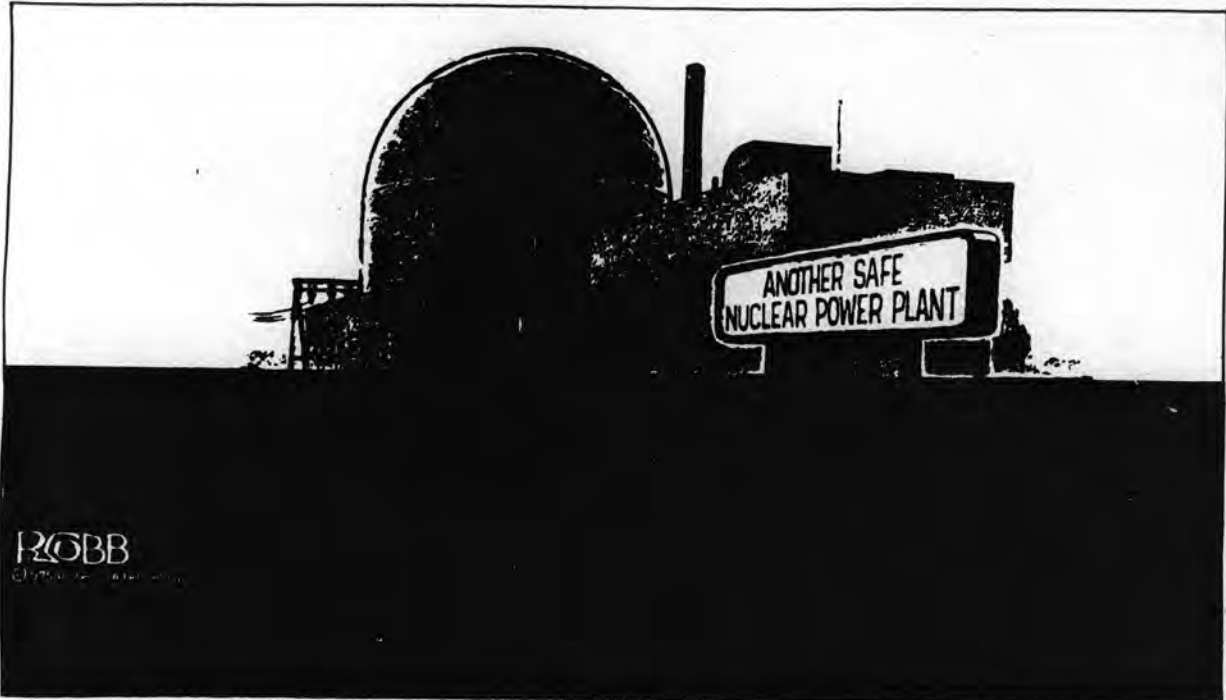
"These symbolize what this cooling system will do," she told the startled administrator.

(The Alliance had attacked the Seabrook plant on the grounds that its cooling system would pump 1.2 billion gallons of heated water into the ocean each day, harming coastal marine life.)

Said Lorna Saltzman of Friends of the Earth, "This is a betrayal by Jimmy Carter. A lot of us supported Carter on the basis of his pledge that nuclear power would be used as a last resort. Now we see them going full speed ahead, determined to ignore the anti-nuclear movement."

"It was an outrageous decision," added Richard Pollack of Ralph Nader's Washington, D.C.-based Critical Mass. "The Seabrook decision indicates a complete reversal of everything Carter said during the campaign. The indications are clear that Carter is moving on nuclear power construction even more vigorously than Ford."

The harshest words were expressed by the Clamshell Alliance and its sibling groups around the coun-



try. At a demonstration at the Seabrook site following the EPA announcement, Alliance spokesperson Kate Walker read a public statement characterizing Carter as "the Lyndon Johnson of the environment."

"That the Carter Administration would allow this construction to go ahead is a declaration of war against the natural environment and those who are dedicated to protecting it." She added that the ruling "will bring on a period of domestic turmoil over the nuclear issue similar in scope and depth to what surrounded the Vietnam War."

The analogy to the anti-war movement of the 60s and early 70s strikes some as exaggerated, given the many recent setbacks suffered by the anti-nuclear forces, as well as their relative lack of national grassroots organizational strength.

"But remember," says an anti-nuclear activist in California's new Abalone Alliance, "the anti-war movement wasn't very well organized in the mid-sixties, either. Right now, the anti-nuclear movement is at about the 1967 stage of the anti-war movement. It has a long way to go."

Since the first of the year militant anti-nuclear groups have popped up all across the country — even in the traditionally conservative Midwest and South.

In Iowa, Missouri and Kansas a broad coalition calling itself the Great Plains Alliance was formed. In the South is the Oyster Shell Alliance, in California the Abalone Alliance and in the Pacific Northwest, the Crabshell Alliance. Along the East Coast is the Eastern Federation of Nuclear Opponents.

"We are not a mature organization in terms of

scope and structure," admits Steve Freedkin of the Iowa City-based Great Plains Alliance. "But the process and the momentum is there. We're still building."

Only a few months old, Freedkin's group is distributing a regular newsletter and organizing teach-ins and workshops with the several hundred groups associated with it.

Freedkin sees important differences between the anti-war movement and the anti-nuclear movement. "Unlike the anti war groups," he says, "we are going all out to encourage non-violent protest. And the political base is broader. The Alliance is supported not just by student radicals, but by women's clubs, farmer organizations and even the United Auto Workers."

California's Abalone Alliance will probably capture the next major national attention when it stages a Seabrook-style occupation of the Diablo Canyon Station at San Luis Obispo August 7.

In New Hampshire, the Clamshellers promise to continue fighting the Seabrook plant. "This decision by Carter makes another occupation here almost inevitable," predicted spokesperson Rennie Cushing.

If the Vietnam analogy holds up, as the anti-nuclear forces believe, then the EPA's go-ahead on the Seabrook plant may prove, in hindsight, to be a turning point — a kind of Tonkin Gulf Resolution — of a new era of political activism.

harvey wasserman
pacific news service

SATSOP continued

reactors to countries like Brazil, G.E. and Westinghouse had to guarantee enough uranium to supply the plants for 30 or 40 years, their estimated operating lives. As of now, the laws prevent the U.S. from importing uranium, and if they are changed, the formation of uranium cartels will keep the price sky-high. Uranium may be enriched, but the cost of the coal-powered plants to transform it into usable fuel remain prohibitive. The Satsop reactors, like many others in the works, are thus being built without any certain supply of fuel to generate them.

Ralph Davis, President of Puget Sound Power and Light Co. has estimated that the cost of power from the Skagit nuke will cost at least 16 mills per KW (a mill

is 1/100 of a cent). The cost of electricity from the Gray's Harbor dams is presently about 2½ mills. By the time the Satsop reactors are finally finished in six to eight years, the cost of power will no doubt be higher. Few nuclear reactors are able to operate at maximum efficiency; leakages and mal-functions continue to produce shutdowns. And if there should be a major accident? Better not to think about it. . . .

The residents of Gray's Harbor are being sold down one of their many rivers by their own publicly owned utility department in conjunction with private interests. They are being sold by high-powered advertising on the promise of a few hundred temporary jobs and the vague hope of a "better life-style." But they are the ones who will pay the price of increased energy bills, and probable damage to agriculture and fishing. They are the ones who will be first hit in the event of a catas-

trophe.

Barry Commoner has stated that, "Seabrook is the signal of a new and extremely important political confrontation. The environmental problems with nuclear power have forced the utilities to pay an economic price that has become unrealizable. What Seabrook represents is that they are now going to have to pay a political price."

Satsop may not be another Seabrook. But the demonstration on July 16 will be a chance for the anti-nuclear coalition Crabshell to find out the degree of support it has in Gray's Harbor, and to begin organizing on a local level. At least it will be the best show in Gray's Harbor on Saturday. And it really is free.

barbara wilson



Trident's Non-Violent Nemesis

"We hope and dream that bases like this one will be turned into picnic grounds for the human family"--
Grant Abbott, Seattle

On July 4th, thirty-seven people occupied the Trident nuclear submarine base in Bangor, Wa., in that spirit, while 200 people supported them by celebrating outside the main gate. The trans-national group of occupiers split into two groups: nine people came by water in small row boats; twenty-eight people including eight children crossed the fence and walked along the water towards the others. All twenty-nine adults were arrested, and the eight children released.

The Bangor base is being built to house the Trident subs, which are under construction on the east coast. Each 560 ft. long sub would house twenty-four missiles capable of delivering 408 nuclear warheads over half the world. Trident D-5 missiles, under development, have a range of up to 6000 miles, and can hit within 100 feet of their targets from that distance. This incredible accuracy is what gives Trident a first-strike capacity, because it can destroy Soviet missiles in their hardened silos. Trident is the most destructive weapon yet conceived by man--and the most costly. Each sub is now estimated at \$2 billion. But this does not include the cost of "support facilities" like Bangor, nor the inevitable cost of escalation of all military projects.

The action's theme was a "celebration of the human family" with each of the groups intending to have a picnic on the base.

The nine people from the water launched themselves in four tiny craft to a waiting contingent of beach guards. Two navy helicopters buzzed overhead; a patrol boat warned them of their imminent arrest. They rowed in undaunted. Upon beaching they were collected, handcuffed, and taken to a waiting bus without the chance to have their picnic. They did, however, offer food to the guards as an act of friendship.

On land, twenty-eight people climbed the fence quickly and easily, walking along the waterfront for 1½ miles before being stopped. "You'd better have your picnic now, cause you're not going any further",

said a Pan Am security guard. (Pan American Airways contracts for the security on the Bangor base.) The group stopped peacefully, eating lunches they had brought along, singing until the bus came. The guards, stolid in their stance, could not help smiling at the offerings of food from the group. "I guess I should pass" answered one guard barely able to control a friendly smirk.

"We need to make a radical distinction, therefore, in all our actions, between the Trident system and the people working on it--to support and affirm the second (the human community), in the very act of resisting the first (a death system)"--from *A Vision of Bangor Summer*.

The people were frisked for weapons and bussed to the processing center. In leaving, the head Pan Am guard even asked one of them if he could have his pencil as a souvenir.

But the mood changed quickly as Federal Marshalls got on the bus and said they were all going to jail--with the children put in juvenile homes. Only the Pan Am guards looked shocked. The base occupiers were now "criminals".

Processing was a long job, with every effort made to separate the protestors. First, the children were released. Then adults were individually questioned, written up, fingerprinted, photographed, etc., before being shipped--handcuffed and divided--off to the Tacoma jail that evening.

Out front the arrival of each child released was greeted with cheers. Two hundred people had staged a vigil at the main gate for two hours in the chilly rain. They sang and hung messages of protest on the fence. A group of children delivered individual messages to the guards. The guards there too, stood dutifully in riot stance, while some faces responded warmly to the protestors. The crowd dispersed when they found out the prisoners would not be released or moved for several hours.

The twenty-nine arrested were charged with trespassing on government property (maximum penalty

is six months or \$500 or both) and brought before a judge the next morning in groups of six. July 15 was set for them to plead guilty or not guilty, with the trial date to be set then. All were released on personal recognizance save one, who decided to wait in the Tacoma jail.

This was the initial action in a series of activities dubbed "Bangor Summer". As such, it was simply a "stepping stone" in a larger process. Pacific Life Community and Greenpeace hope to create a crisis on the base through persistent demonstrations. "The way to stop Trident is to weaken and reverse the coercive process building it," they write. Non-violence is their method.

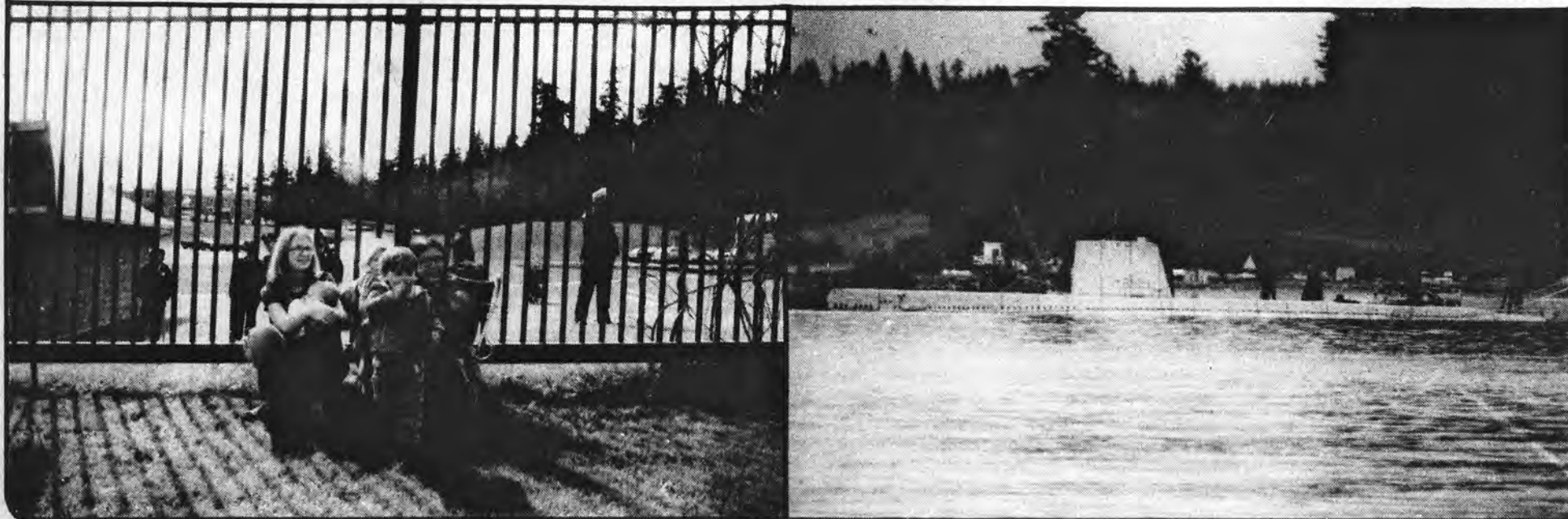
—brian siebel

If you are interested in becoming involved, the following is a list of activities and contacts.

- July 13-20 Second non-violent training session, Bangor Summer Base Camp
- July 21-28 Third non-violent training session, Bangor Summer Base Camp
- July 11-21 Touring Childrens' Theatre in Bangor Area
- July 30-- Aug 1 Trident to Life Cultural Festival, Vancouver, B.C.
- Aug 1-9 Hiroshima-Nagasaki Days training session, Bangor Summer Base Camp
- Aug 6-9 Hiroshima-Nagasaki Days actions at Trident Base. Fast and silent vigil.
- Aug 11-14 Annual War Resisters League Conference, Lacey, Wa. Non-violent training at conference. To register, write: War Resisters League, 331 17th Ave. East, Seattle Wa. 98112
- Aug 14 Large group action at Trident base.

For questions or training sessions contact:
Trisha Marymoon, 616 24th Ave. East,
Seattle, Wa., (206) 325-3392.

(All photos by brian siebel/NWP)



From Cherry Point to Long Beach

Superports Still Afloat

The frenzy of the spring is over and we have reached a summer limbo, but don't be lulled into a deep sleep because the oil transshipment plans are very much alive in Washington State. We are still faced with four industry sponsored plans for the West Coast. They are: Kitimat, B.C. - Kitimat Oil Coalition; Long Beach, Calif. - SOHIO (BP); Port Angeles, Wash. - Northern Tier; Cherry Point, Wash. - ARCO, Trans Mountain.



The Panel: eight ARCO-Trans Mountain executives oversee their plan before EFSEC

Where Do They Stand?

On the first of June, the Kitimat group asked the National Energy Board of Canada to set aside their application for transshipment, saying they would like to throw their weight behind the Cherry Point site. David Anderson, ex-head of the B.C. Liberal party, thinks the withdrawal may be just a ploy to take the public heat off the plan. He responded, "we were loaded for bear and the bear has now gone to ground." Although officially dead until it is resubmitted, the plan is being scrutinized now by a Canadian board of inquiry - so its processing continues.

Sohio's Long Beach transshipment, on the other hand, nears approval. The question hinges on Sohio's ability to remove more air pollutants from the L.A. basin than their project will create by cutting back other industries' discharges. The California Air Resources Board is committed to stopping the spread of air pollutants in the area, and their resultant impact on human health. Final details and negotiations are being worked through now.

Northern Tier's application has been labeled "seriously deficient" by independent consultants assigned to review the plans' adequacy. The deficiencies include:

Lack of alternative descriptions for terminal, tank farm location and pipeline routing; lack of adequate inventory information on which to base a comparative analysis of impacts; lack of sufficient information to determine the geographic area that will be affected by the proposed facilities; lack of specific measures to be taken to reduce or prevent adverse impacts.

Northern Tier has been granted a six-month extension to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS), in which they hope to answer the deficiency charges. Standard Oil of Indiana has bought into the EIS for \$500,000.

ARCO proceeded through their first stage of hearings with much fanfare. A June 23 meeting in Ferndale in which they formally presented their plan to the public and the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC), drew 500 people obviously opposed to the plan. 30-40 speakers hit the plan's impact on fishing, property, tourism, air pollution, etc. (and there were those who spoke for the plan).

The *Northwest Passage*, in expressing its opposition to transshipment through Washington, questioned ARCO's long range intentions. The present application

calls for 160-200,000 barrels per day (b/d) transshipped east in a 14-day yoyo cycle. This capacity would be upped to 530,000 b/d if arrangements could be made with Canada to get sweet crude to the Vancouver refineries through Cherry Point. This increased capacity is made possible when the line is run only one-way. Will this alleviate the West Coast Alaskan surplus?

ARCO claims it will by assuming in their applica-

tion the North Slope production doesn't increase above 1.2 million b/d. But they and all other major North Slope producers have testified to Senator Jackson Alaskan production will grow to 2 million b/d by 1980, not 1.2 million. This 800,000 b/d "oversight" means a long term West Coast surplus greater than ARCO's 530,000 b/d plan could handle.

Interestingly, in 1973 they convinced Congress Alaskan oil was needed only on the West Coast. In 1974, after they had gotten the O.K. on the pipeline, ARCO projected a short term deficit of crude supply growing to a 1981 surplus of 850,000 b/d. Today there isn't even a short term deficit, but an immediate surplus of 400-500,000 b/d.

Thus, in the long term, they have a bigger plan up their sleeve. Quoting from their application, "exchange agreements appear likely in the future (with the Vancouver refineries) . . . and would permit the system to be permanently reversed and upgraded for flow rates up to 950,000 b/d toward Edmonton." "Upgraded" means a new pier with up to two new berths at Cherry Point, a 14 million barrel tank farm, and 600 miles of brand new pipeline between ARCO's dock and Edmonton, Alta. It means 950,000 b/d to Edmonton, 130,000 b/d to Vancouver, and 330,000 b/d locally for 1.4 million b/d total. It means at least 730 tankers per year.

They also claim their plan will relieve refineries in the northern tier of states. But neither 200,000 nor 500,000 b/d can supply them and solve the Alaskan surplus, because northern tier refiners need sweet crude to operate, while Alaskan oil is sour. So if they ship Alaskan oil to reduce the surplus the oil will bypass northern tier states. To supply Montana, etc., they would need to import Indonesian crude, which doesn't shorten the surplus. On the grounds of "getting enough oil to go around", ARCO could pressure to expand once they established themselves as a transshipment point.

The main point, though, is - ARCO has nowhere obligated itself to the type of oil it intends to transport of the destination of that oil. We could be assured the most profitable combination, not the most socially acceptable would be chosen if they succeeded.

If long term plentiful supplies of crude could be secured through increased off-loading capacity, the Cherry Point area could explode with development in the early 1980's. Standard Oil of California owns enough land to build a petrochemical plant; ARCO

has open land the size of their present refinery; Puget Power considered their Cherry Point property for a nuke, but switched to Bacus Hill; Glacier Park Co., a Burlington Northern subsidiary and partner in the Northern Tier application also has a big chunk of land.

At the public meeting, Rep. King Lysen received the first and loudest applause when he said it just wasn't possible or feasible to put an oilport at Cherry Point. He pointed out the State Legislative stance: if Washington is to become a transshipment center, then the port will have to be located at or west of Port Angeles. This position, embodied in HB743 which passed both houses by wide margins, reaffirms the Coastal Zone Management Plan, (CZMP), which is the basis for federal shoreline impact permits. Both he and Sen. Ted Bottiger wrote to the Commerce Dept. to head off Dixy's attempt to amend the plan in the name of Washington State.

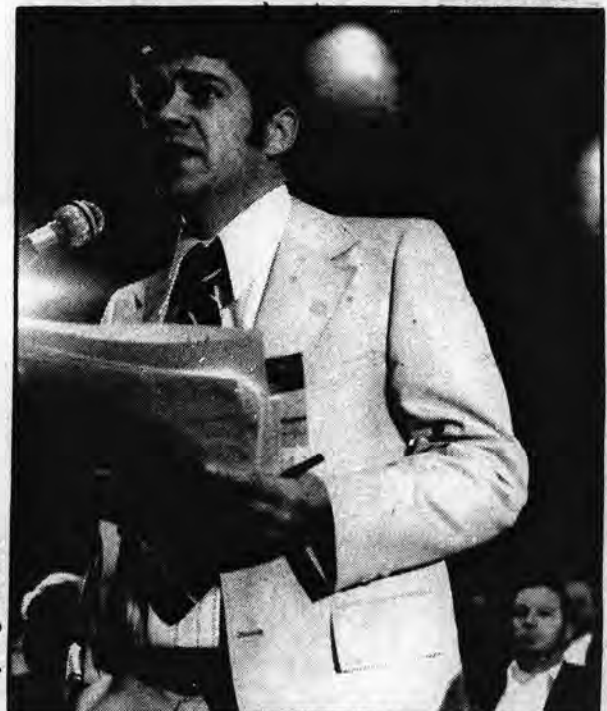
Dixy vetoed HB743 on July 7, as she wants a superport sited by EFSEC, which she controls. (Her support for Cherry Point has never been clouded.) But the legislatures' stance has been made clear nevertheless, and makes amending the CZMP difficult.

The CZMP is already making waves legally. The Coalition Against Oil Pollution (CAOP) received a court order July 1 for the State Department of Ecology (DOE) to inform the Corps of Engineers of ARCO's non-compliance with the CZMP. The DOE must act within six months of an application or the plan is assumed to comply. They have dragged their feet.

The June 24 hearing on the ARCO application's consistency and compliance with local zoning and land use before EFSEC resulted in EFSEC voting 10-2 that the plan did comply. The opposing argument was: the plan isn't consistent or in compliance because ARCO has never filed for a County Major Development Permit, nor had their application reviewed locally. No decision can be made because there is insufficient information; they must be assumed not in compliance until they have filed and proven otherwise. Chet Lackey, spokesman for the County Commissioners, testified that was the view of the commissioners. CAOP has decided to file suit charging EFSEC's ruling was "arbitrary and capricious" and "clearly erroneous."

The point for the next few months is to keep aware. The two Washington port sponsors are drawing up environmental impact statements preparing for contested case hearings before EFSEC sometime in the fall. Neither are dead and will take considerable vigilance to stop. The Long Beach proposal, even if approved, won't take the pressure off Washington because there is more than enough oil - from Alaska, Indonesia, etc., for industry to pump through two pipelines. And that proposition is enough to keep anybody alert.

-brian siebel



Rep. King Lysen speaking before EFSEC.

ABORTION: Still a Right If You Can Afford It

In January, 1973, the Supreme Court upheld, as every woman's right, the option to seek a safe, legal abortion. Since that time, abortion opponents, in an effort to restrict or overturn the ruling, have introduced a number of state and national legislative measures, many as riders to seemingly non-abortion-related bills. As a result, abortion may soon become a right guaranteed only to those who can afford to buy it.

The erosion of abortion rights continued the past few weeks as decisions by the Supreme Court and the House of Representatives paved the way toward prohibiting the use of Medicaid funds for abortions.

On June 20, the Supreme Court decided that states are not required to provide funding for abortions termed "not medically necessary." Leaving it to the discretion of each state, the court ruled that public hospitals have no legal obligations to provide abortion services to indigent women. The new decision negates victories won in a long series of federal court cases since 1973, to force an already reluctant 4 out of 5 public hospitals to provide those services.

On June 17, the House of Representatives passed the Hyde Amendment, which specifies that federal funds may not be used for abortion under any circumstances, ... even when the life of the mother is in danger. Proposed by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), the bill was originally passed as an amendment to the Labor-HEW Appropriations Bill in 1976, but never enforced due to a New York Federal Court injunction.

Four days later, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted to ban Medicaid funds for abortion, with the exceptions of cases of "serious genetic diseases, rape, incest, or danger to the mother's life." While the entire Congress has not yet arrived at a compromise version, whatever is decided upon is certain to entail drastic cutbacks in abortion services available to low-income women.

Presently 47 states permit Medicaid reimbursement for abortions. While states have the option to continue funding, differences between state and federal laws would lead to administrative chaos and increased litigation. Already states are acting to stop paying for poor women's abortions, with Connecticut and Michigan in the lead.

It is obvious that the issue is not of the federal funds themselves, but of a woman's right to control her own reproductive functions and future. The Hyde Amendment discriminates not only in denying poor women their right to choose abortion, while it is available to richer women, but further it provides prenatal and delivery care while denying abortion services. For those concerned with financial figures, the cost to the taxpayer of denying this right, according to an official impact study on the Amendment, is "much greater (\$565 million/yr. for prenatal delivery care) than allowing these women to make their own choice (federally funded abortions presently cost \$40-50 million/yr.)." As stated by Judge Dooling of the Second District Court, "There was evidence from the Department of HEW before the Congress that no economy would be affected by the enactment of the amendment."

Perhaps another reason for the anti-abortion legislation is that many in Congress and government are not willing to spend money on social programs. Carter has already publicly stated that he does not support the use of federal money for abortions. Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) asked of his colleagues who supported the amendment under the guise of the "right to life" of a person from the moment of conception, "Where have your voices been on votes for day-care centers, on the questions of capital punishment ... hunger ... and on the question of increasing

appropriations for family planning to avoid the necessity of abortion?"

Two pro-choice groups, The National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) and the Association for the Study of Abortion (ASA), feel that an impetus toward the decisions of last week has been the continual harassment of congresspeople, state legislators and local health departments by anti-abortion forces, who have redoubled their efforts since the 1973 decisions. While according to a *CBS-New York Times* poll in February, 1976, 67% of Americans favored a woman's right to choose abortion, complacency among the pro-choice constituency since the 1973 decision, has become widespread. Koryne

ON JUNE 17, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PASSED THE HYDE AMENDMENT, WHICH SPECIFIES THAT FEDERAL FUNDS MAY NOT BE USED FOR ABORTION UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, ... EVEN IF THE LIFE OF THE MOTHER IS IN DANGER.

Horbal of NARAL's national board says, "Feminists, by not coming to grips with their own positions on abortions, have not made it clear to liberal congressmen and state legislators that abortion is a non-negotiable issue." Karen Mulhauser, executive director of NARAL, notes that "Congressional mail is running 1,000 to 1 against abortion."

Well-organized, politically effective and well-financed (The National Committee for a Human Life Amendment and other anti-abortion organizations have the political and financial backing of an estimated \$5 million/year from the Catholic Church), anti-abortion groups have been very visible in their efforts. Arguing that abortion is murder from the moment of

conception, some anti groups, such as "Birthright," term such contraceptives as the pill and the IUD "silent aborters" and refer no clients seeking help to any service or agency offering contraceptive or sterilization services. Along this line, some are urging that federal funds for family planning be cut off.

Presently eight states have passed resolutions calling on Congress to convene a constitutional convention for the purpose of considering an anti-abortion amendment to the constitution. This strategy, recently adopted by several national Right-to-Life organizations and never used in the 200-year history of the U.S., would require 2/3 of the states to call and 3/4 to ratify.

Some pro-choice organizations fear that pressure to call a convention could cause Congress to act on one of the 40 versions of an amendment already introduced to overturn the Supreme Court ruling.

Locally in Washington state, where state funds for Medicaid abortions pay only 10% and federal funds 90%, the outlook for poor women in need of abortions is dim. Deejah Peterson of the Washington chapter of NARAL anticipates "all federal and state monies cut from abortions within two years." "We are almost back to pre-1973 days of the coat hanger and lysol. All the fights we had won are about to be lost."

--chris wagner

Contact:
National Abortion Rights Action League
P. O. Box 15549
Seattle 98115
or D. Peterson 363-4604



Florence Prisoners Strike for 69 Days

A strike lasting about 69 days, that echoes events of the recent Walla Walla strike, ended recently at Arizona State Penitentiary in Florence, Arizona, when prisoners were literally starved into returning to work.

A hunger strike began by a number of prisoners on February 21 spread into a general work stoppage on February 29. The peaceful, voluntary demonstration showed impressive solidarity and cut across racial lines. Out of 1400 total population, 1300 refused to go to work. The demands of the strikers focused on firing of Wardens Cardwell and Moran.

The administration responded with threats and harassment, but refused to negotiate with the prisoners. They stopped "services" like mail pick-up, hot water and showers. Once a day guards would pass out two sandwiches and a carton of milk to each prisoner, claiming that this was the required two meals a day. Often the food was spoiled and inedible.

On April 19, guards shot and then beat a prisoner who had tried to escape. Inmates retaliated by taking over two of the main dormitories of the prison and thoroughly wrecking them. A few days later after prisoners had been moved back into the dorms, they again took over and attacked the building called Dorm I. When inmates in other parts of the prison learned of this on the evening TV news, the insurrection spread.

At this point strike leaders promised to end the strike and cease further destruction of buildings if they were allowed to meet with representatives of correctional officials, media people, legislators and representatives from prison-support groups. Warden Cardwell refused and instead suspended all remaining "privileges." Arizona legislators responded by approving \$13,000,000 for new cell blocks.

By May 8, the refusal of the administration to negotiate, violence from the guards, lack of outside support, hunger and exhaustion had taken their toll. Prisoners began returning to work after Cardwell promised to let prisoners "earn" their original jobs back after serving a month on the gang.

The American Civil Liberties Union has brought a suit against the prison on behalf of the prisoners. Sympathizers in the Arizona State Legislature have promised an investigation.

—Join Hands
(Gay Prisoners' News)

"Access to courts" ruled legal

In an important decision the Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 that states must protect prisoners' rights to access to the courts by providing them with law libraries or assistance from persons with law training. The majority decision maintained that "the fundamental right of access to the courts requires prison authorities to assist inmates in the preparation and filing of meaningful legal papers."

The decision comes about 36 years after the Supreme Court decided that everyone, including prisoners, has a constitutional right to full access to the courts.

North Carolina, for instance, has one law library for 13,000 inmates in 77 separate prisons in 67 counties. It was a suit brought by three North Carolina prisoners that led to the April 27 decision.

Washington officially has one law library in each of 4 maximum security prisons. Access to and assistance with legal work is another question, and among its 4 minimum security prisons there are no libraries. Funding, if any, for the many county and city jails is done locally. Other than the questionable service of a court appointed attorney or with luck a public defender, prisoners may well serve several years of their sentences with little or no legal aid.

info from Join Hands, WIN, and Wash. Depart. of Corrections

The Jailhouse Lawyer

Daily, prisoners of various state institutions, county jails, mental hospitals, etc., are having rights violated. Many don't know where to turn or many have lost desire to fight back anymore. They continue to be abused and kicked while they are down.

For those who fight back through various legal service organizations, which for the most part are over-worked and understaffed, much too much time is taken getting civil and other suits into court. The state courts 80% of the time deny suits for rights deprivation.

For a few years there has been a manual out entitled "Jailhouse Lawyers' Manual" put out by the Prison Law Collective at 558 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif. This manual told how to avoid state courts and file directly into federal court—called a "1983 Civil Suit". Unfortunately these manuals are no longer



from Phantasies of a Prisoner, by Lowell Naeve a WWII draft-resister

PRISON BREAKS

put out but there are some still around which are worth their weight in gold.

There is a new one out now written by Jimmie Potts, formerly of Leavenworth, one of the best "Jailhouse Lawyers" in the country. He now works for the National Prison Project with the ACLU in Washington, D.C. It's called "Prisoner's Self-Help Litigation Manual". It is free to prisoners, \$5 to anyone else.

It tells how to file, where to file, and gives samples of all forms needed to file a "1983 civil suit." I suggest it to all prisoners—so you can get "the man" off your back and make more institution officials aware that you do have constitutionally protected rights!

The "law" has been used against us for years, but the law can work for us if we make ourselves aware of what's available. I'm not saying that Legal Aid organizations can't or won't help you—it's just hard to have them get you any action from the state courts! They can be of great assistance in helping you prepare a "1983" suit.

It still takes a few months to be heard, but you do not have to go through all the hassles and set backs of state court that discourages many prisoners.

It has much more effect also when the U.S. Marshall serves your summons and complaint on your "guardian." County Court clerks never did scare prison administrators but ah, the little bald-headed man with thick glasses from the F.B.I. — they pay attention to him!

A "1983 Suit" cannot only get prison officials to stop doing something you don't like, or get them to let you do something you want, it can also make you very solvent.

Contact the nearest ACLU or write the ACLU in Washington, D.C. who will send you Jimmie Potts Self Help Manual. It well could be the best 13 cents investment you ever made!

Ray Sperber, No. 624018
Box 520
Walla Walla, Wa.

Kutas & Eaglin — More grand jury casualties

In December of 1974, five Oregon political activists were arrested amidst public hysteria for allegedly harboring an escapee and murderer, Carl Bowles. The government, embarrassed by the escape, killing and resulting publicity, sought scapegoats. A witch-hunt and trial that ensued resulted in convictions of two of the people, Eva Kutas and Ray Eaglin. Eva has been serving a two year sentence at Pleasanton, Ca. F.C.I. and Ray remains out on bail pending an appeal. A support committee has recently been stepping up efforts to publicize their case.

The case began in May of 1974 when Hoyt Cupp, Warden of the Oregon State Penitentiary, allowed Carl Bowles an unsupervised conjugal visit with his niece/girlfriend, Joan Coberly. The fact that Bowles escaped while on this social pass, that he was serving time for murder and kidnapping convictions, that he was at large for more than a month, and that he killed an elderly Eugene couple during his flight fueled dramatic

publicity. This proved highly embarrassing for prison and law enforcement officials. Much of the public anger over the escape focused on prison Warden Hoyt Cupp.

The escape and its aftermath left prison personnel and law enforcement officials with a lot to explain. Clearly, somebody had to take a fall. Of the six persons who were charged by the Federal Grand Jury with conspiracy, harboring an escapee and misprison (concealment) of a felony, five were political activists. Four of those indicted were active in the Eugene Coalition's Anti-Imperialism activities and its support of prisoners' rights, community cooperatives and the Third World struggles.

Eva Kutas had become a target because of her successful work as the house manager for the Women's Transitional Living Center, a halfway house for female prisoners. The Center, through contracts with local, state, and federal correction authorities became a sentencing alternative to jail and included women who were diverted before trial as well as women who had violated their parole. Eva, living and working virtually 24 hours a day at the Center, provided individual and referral counseling to the women as well as administered the running of the house itself. The rules of the house were made by the staff and the women together, and the women served on the Board of Directors of the Center. Eva spoke out extensively about the need for further and more far reaching alternatives to the corrections system at high schools, social clubs, business associations, conferences, and on radio and T.V.

Ray Eaglin, a black political activist, has long been involved in the left movement. The state repeatedly arrested and tried him, with little or no success, for "offenses" arising out of his anti-war activities, the Black Panther Breakfast Program, and Wounded Knee support work.

The government's case against the defendants was based primarily on the testimony of Joan Coberly, Bowles' niece/girlfriend, who was with Bowles throughout all but two days of his flight. Coberly gave at least four different versions of what happened. In an early statement to police she described the alleged aiders as being four white men. Those finally tried were a white man, a Black man, a Japanese man and two white women.

The government granted Joan Coberly immunity from all federal prosecution (including perjury and possession of drugs) and she received favorable testimony from the U.S. prosecutor at her sentencing for conviction of hindering prosecution. Under questioning from defense attorneys at trial, she admitted that she had lied to the Grand Jury and later cooperated with the government out of self-interest.

The trial was held in May of 1975. No evidence at the trial other than Joan Coberly's perjured testimony linked the defendants with a conspiracy. In fact, five people, including two State Division of Corrections staff people, one university instructor and two people from the half-way house where Eva worked testified with documentation that Eva was at a meeting with other Corrections people and at a university class on the alleged mornings. Judge Otto Skopil acquitted two of the defendants, Maltzman and Lui-Kwan, due to lack of evidence. The jury convicted Eva and Ray, each on two counts of conspiracy and harboring. A month after the verdict, Eva Kutas was sentenced to two years and Ray Eaglin to four years.

Some of the worst abuses have been institutionalized in the form of Grand Jury "investigation." Since the law permits the U.S. Attorney to "lead" a witness at a Grand Jury proceeding, i.e. ask questions containing all the facts desired in the answer, permitting the witness merely to agree, the U.S. Attorney used Joan Coberly's frequent Grand Jury appearances gradually to solidify her testimony against the defendants on the key points. The Kutas-Eaglin case is a clear example of how the government, if persistent enough, can build a case out of the thinnest of air. As Judge Skopil explained, the sentences were neither for the purposes of isolating the defendants from society, nor rehabilitation of the defendants, but for the purpose of deterring lawlessness.

The Committee to Free Eva Kutas and Ray Eaglin asks that you write:

Judge Otto Skopil, Federal Courthouse, Portland, Oregon 97202demanding that: 1. All charges be dropped. 2. The case be reopened and defendants be given a new trial. 3. Eva be released immediately from jail.

They request you send copies of your letters to the defense committee at: 436 36th Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif. 95062. They can provide you with more explicit information about the case.

Also, Eva Kutas welcomes correspondence. Her prisoner number is *3070 and address: Box 1000, Pleasanton, Ca. 94566

Information from the Committee to Free Eva Kutas and Ray Eaglin.

community news

Cannery Workers Fight Racism

Cannery workers fighting racial discrimination in the Alaska salmon industry won an important legal battle this spring when Federal Judge Gus Solomon ruled that the New England Fish Company (NEFCO) was guilty of discriminating against Filipino and other minority workers. That decision was the result of four years of litigation coordinated by the Alaska Cannery Workers Association (ACWA), an organization created specifically to oppose discrimination within the canneries.

However, with one case settled and two more in the process, the workers have come up against a familiar problem: retaliation by the companies against individuals involved in the legal cases.

Silme Domingo, one of the plaintiffs in the NEFCO suit, said the canneries have blocked the dispatch of at least ten persons to Alaska. "All these individuals are experienced, competent workers. And the companies have admitted it's directly in relation to the lawsuits" she said.

On June 29 the ACWA filed a com-

plaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), asking that it intervene against the canneries. "Such retaliation is in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which explicitly says an employer can not retaliate against plaintiffs in lawsuits against them," explained Domingo.

Another plaintiff, Gene Viernes, has been dispatched two times by officials of Local 37 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), but he has been twice rejected by the Red Salmon Packing Company and Wards Cove Packing Company, defendants in an upcoming lawsuit.

While Viernes says he was told that the company didn't want him because of the "Trouble you cause", Red Salmon Packing Co. has "no comment" on the matter.

The company's attorney, Doug Fryer, claims Viernes was "fired four years ago for insubordination" and says they have refused to rehire him "despite threats of bringing in the EEOC and a temporary court injunction". Although he was not familiar with the hiring practices of

the company, he said "they skipped Viernes (on the Union roster) because they didn't want him." He denied that the company was "retaliating" against the plaintiffs.

The ACWA says that the recent court decision and future ones will affect thousands of Asian and Native American cannery workers in Alaska, ending a century of cheap immigrant labor. The Chinese were the first Asians in the salmon canneries, followed by the Japanese after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. By the late 1920's, however, the Filipinos had become the main source of labor for the salmon industry--the Japanese had been excluded by an act passed in 1924.

Damages have not yet been awarded stemming from the April 28 New England Fish Company suit, but the plaintiffs are demanding such things as back wages (lost due to the lack of hiring and promotion of minority workers), housing and food, an end to harassment and "blacklisting" of activists, and training programs to get minorities into more skilled jobs.

-michelle celarier

Easy Does It?

What does a Teamster bureaucrat do when he finds himself voted out of a job? He just puts his organizing talents to work for the employers.

William H. Simmons, former secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local No. 174 in Seattle (7000+), has started a consulting business for employers called EASY. EASY stands for Employer Association Serving You and is designed to handle contract negotiations and "difficulties arising from Union organizing activities."

Simmons' sordid background reveals his excellent qualifications for the new enterprise. He was a Seattle Municipal Court judge until he was disbarred for soliciting sexual favors from women in exchange for dropping charges on traffic violations. He then tried his luck at boxing, bartending, non-union and driving cabs (again non-union). He had reached the bottom, working for the Seattle/King County road crew, when he was discovered by George Cavano, then secretary-treasurer of No. 174 and a known embezzler of union funds. Cavano hired Simmons as the union lawyer and upon retiring appointed him as the new secretary-treasurer.

While in office Simmons continually sold out members in contract negotiations, neglected members' grievances and made two unsuccessful attempts to raise the dues.

In addition to negotiations EASY includes consulting on "the counseling of recalcitrant employees and drafting and serving warning, suspension and discharge letters." Simmons goes on to say "Employers not having the inclination, experience or time to negotiate or administer contracts or discipline employees or process grievances, should not have to assume these responsibilities and frustrations". His slogan is "EASY Does It."

Simmons, always a humble man, shows his concern for employers in the final sentence of his "EASY Does It" brochure -- "No employer is too small."

-gretchen engle

Timmons Faces Parole

The Parole Board has set August 31 of this year as the date on which Gloria Faye Timmons will be released from the Purdy Treatment Center for Women. Gloria has not, however, been informed as to how long she must serve parole.

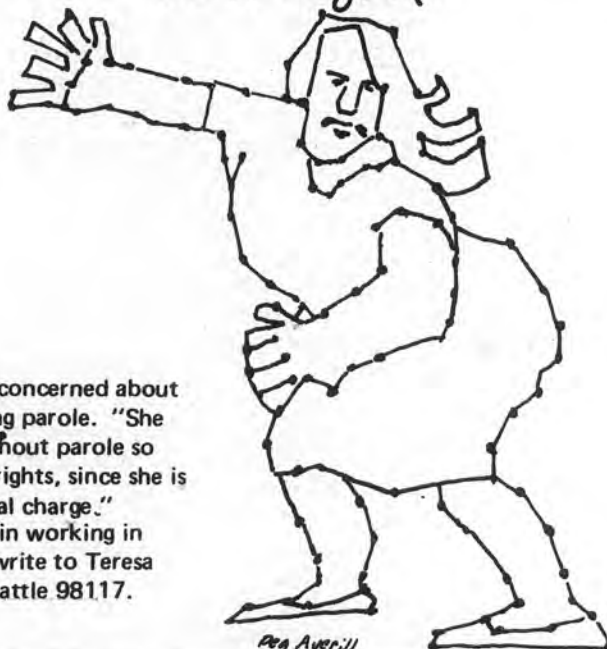
Gloria Timmons is the Seattle woman (see NWP May 9-30) who in 1973 killed her husband as he approached her threateningly with a screw driver in a bar. She had been twice hospitalized and often attacked by her husband in the two years previous to his death. Her four-year sentence was regarded by her supporters as a legal "Catch 22" for battered women: submit and get battered, or resist and land in jail.

Teresa Williams, who has been active

in Gloria's defense, is concerned about the possibility of a long parole. "She should be released without parole so that she has full legal rights, since she is innocent of the original charge."

Anyone interested in working in behalf of Gloria may write to Teresa at 1010 N.W. 67th, Seattle 98117.

SELF DEFENSE
is a right.



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photo by Doug Barnes (Westlake Mall)

2,500 march in Seattle

The month of June saw the greatest number of marchers in the streets of this country since the heights of the protests against the Vietnam War. 200,000 people demonstrated in San Francisco, 25,000 in New York, 8,000 in Los Angeles, 5,000 in Chicago. Demonstrations were held in San Diego, Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans, Boston and several other American cities. These demonstrations were called to defend the human and civil rights of gay people. The size and strength of these demonstrations were an angry response to an outbreak of anti-gay bigotry which has occurred this year—a reactionary campaign personified in Florida by Anita Bryant's successful effort to repeal a gay rights ordinance in Dade County and in Seattle by Lloyd Cooney, President and General Manager of KIRO, Inc., who is attempting a similar effort here.

In Seattle a march and rally, Gay Pride March '77, was held Saturday, June 25, organized by the Washington Coalition for Sexual Minority Rights. The Coalition is made up of organizations and individuals committed to working for full human and civil rights for sexual minority people (gay women and men, bisexuals, transsexuals and transvestites). The Coalition was formed in March of this year, and already it has pushed for a gay civil rights bill in the Washington State Legislature, organized two demonstrations against the anti-gay editorials of KIRO, and coordinated the Gay Pride March. In announcing the march, the Coalition asked for support from straight and gay organizations around the state, and it gained over 60 endorsements.

The last week in June has been celebrated as Gay Pride Week in gay communities around the country for several years. The week commemorates the anniversary of a riot begun by patrons of the Stonewall, a gay bar in New York City, when it was routinely raided by police in 1969. This event, while not the first effort gay people had made to assert their rights, symbolized an escalation of the struggle to a new level of activism and openness. In recent years Gay Pride Week had taken on primarily a festive air of celebration. This year, which has shown the emergence of a backlash against the small gains gay people have made in the past decade, the parades and rallies have taken on a more serious and political tone than before.

As the crowd slowly grew at Occidental Square the morning of the march a lone man harangued people with quotations from the Old Testament. But he quieted as more and more people streamed into the square. Seven or eight people filling Gay Pride March balloons sold them as fast as they could inflate them. Banners were unfurled: "Union of Sexual Minorities", "The Dorian Group", "Cascade Dykes Demand Equal Rights", "Socialist Workers Party", "Save Our Children From Sexual Bigotry."

The parade proceeded up First Avenue toward the Pike Place Market, where it turned east to Westlake Mall. "Say It Loud, Gay and Proud!", "Gay, Straight,

Black, White; Same Struggle, Same Fight," chanted the marchers. Except for some kids in a truck who threw oranges at the marchers, people on the sidewalks watched quietly. A middle-aged woman carrying a Frederick and Nelson shopping bag wore a bewildered expression on her face as TV news reporters stopped her for her comments. Climbing the hill toward the Market, the marchers could look back and admire their numbers—2,500 people!

When the marchers reached Westlake Mall, they crowded into the narrow plaza. People listened as speakers talked about the significance of this year's march. Speaking at the rally were Jerry Reese, who represented the Imperial Court of Seattle, a gay social organization; Joan Kurtz, who spoke for the Coalition; Jim Gaylord, a Tacoma teacher who was dismissed from his job because he is gay; Madelyn Scott from Radical Women; and Melody Jones, a black singer active in several gay organizations.

Joan Kurtz focused on the political meaning of the march in her statement: "The successful campaign to repeal gay rights in Florida was an assault on civil liberties. What right does the majority have to deny the rights of any minority? . . . The question is not one of our morality, but whether we have a right to jobs, housing, our children -- to our very survival. Bryant wants us back in the closet. But we will not retreat. We will survive with pride and dignity."

One of the most important themes of the march and rally was the idea that the struggle for gay rights cannot be separated from the struggles of other oppressed people. The advances in recent years gained by women, racial minorities and gay people are all under attack. Those leading the campaigns in Florida and Seattle against gay rights are the same people who are working against the Equal Rights Amendment, against bussing, and for the repeal of treaties between Native American people and the US government.

Joan Kurtz reminded the crowd that gay people "are the tip of the human rights iceberg, the domino most under attack. Up to now, minorities have gained civil rights in a piecemeal fashion, isolated from one another. Now we are all in danger, with major setbacks and increased opposition to the rights of women and all minorities. To be effective, we must work together. We must recognize our differences, and face the prejudice within ourselves. We must work with a new philosophy of active unity."

Meetings of the Washington Coalition for Sexual Minority Rights are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. They are held at the Metropolitan Community Church, 128 16th Ave. East, Seattle. Anyone concerned with human and civil rights for sexual minorities is invited to attend.

steve werner

Gay civil rights

The strength of Seattle's Gay Pride march this June 25 and the unity of the 2,500 demonstrators was largely a response to the widespread attacks going on in this country against lesbians and gay men. In the past year these attacks reached alarming proportions on June 7 when voters in Dade County, Fla., under the leadership of Anita Bryant, overwhelmingly passed a referendum to repeal gay-rights legislation. Bryant, swelled by Dade County's enthusiastic response to her own homophobia, has anointed herself God's preacher on the evils of homosexuality and the need to return to a solid nuclear family. Bryant and her growing national forces have taken to the streets in their anti-gay fervor, developing allies in other places.

A group in California, for example, is calling for capital punishment for all homosexuals, and anti-gay organizations have already formed in Portland and Seattle. In Seattle, KIRO-TV's Lloyd Cooney did a series of editorials recently, condemning homosexuality and urging Seattle voters to repeal an ordinance here which guarantees housing and employment rights to gay people.

Last week in Seattle, Concerned Christians Together, a coalition of evangelical churches, sponsored a demonstration in front of the Public Safety Building (an interesting choice of sites) against homosexuality. Rev. Stephen Burger, one of the speakers, said the rally was called to protest Mayor Wes Uhlman's proclamation of Gay Pride Week and the city's ordinances that prohibit employment and housing discrimination against gays. Said Burger, "It is wrong to tell me to hire someone or rent to a person involved in immoral behavior."

During the early 70's much work was done in the Women's and Gay Liberation movements to gain basic civil rights for lesbians and gay men. Some progressive legal reforms, such as repeals of sodomy laws, city ordinances prohibiting job/housing discrimination, and decisions forbidding the legislation

U. S. 'New Right'

The gay rights campaign and the forces behind a burgeoning New Right political crusade appear to be on a collision course that could profoundly reshape the nature and intensity of American political debate.

Spearheaded by such groups as the Conservative Caucus (TCC), the Committee for Survival of a Free Congress (CSFC) and the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), the so-called New Right has successfully exploited some of the hottest political issues of recent times in an effort to forge a new national conservative alliance.

"We're going after people on the basis of their buttons," says TCC Director Howard Philipps. Such hot buttons have included gun control, capital punishment, socialized medicine, arms limitations, the Panama Canal, abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment.

But one of the hottest buttons in recent months -- and for the foreseeable future -- is gay rights legislation. Presented as a threat to the traditional American family, the anti-gay campaign may have a broader and more natural appeal than any other conservative issue.

Even before Anita Bryant unleashed her anti-gay campaign last winter in Miami, the New Right groups were finding considerable success in building what Phillipps calls "America's common-sense grass roots conservatives."

They claimed credit for the defeat of ERA legislation in both Florida and Indiana earlier this year and for initiatives in several states to limit abortion on demand.

They also took credit for the increasing number of conservatives in Congress. The CSFC now lists 121 representatives in its camp and boasts of electing Utah Republican Orrin G. Hatch to the Senate.

The gay rights issue has not only added impetus to the New Right organizing strategy, but has prompted some national gay leaders to take their case directly to the people whom the New Right is counting on for support.

When Anita Bryant's Save Our Children (SOC)

Civil rights 'are not negotiable'

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of private conduct, were made, reflecting a legal backdrop of liberalism and a desire by many not to be seen as bigoted.

But recently the backdrop has been torn down, aided by the courts themselves. The U. S. Supreme Court last year upheld a Virginia law that denied gays the right to privacy and allowed states the right to enforce sodomy laws against gays only. In Washington, the state supreme court recently upheld the firing of a gay teacher in Tacoma solely on the basis of his homosexuality. They said their decision was a moral one, and as such superseded any other laws. Lesbian mothers all over the country continue to fight hostile courts to keep their children. Last year in Pierce County a lesbian lost custody of her children explicitly because of her lesbianism, and similar decisions are being made in many other states. Also, a recent ruling by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons bans gay literature from federal prisons "because of a concern with the safety of the inmates." Prison officials contend these publications encourage rape and killings within the prison. But since prison officials have never before been concerned with the safety of inmates, it seems more likely that they are afraid of the strength of the gay population within.

But the Dade County vote last month and the support generated around the country indicates a change in tactics that has serious implications. Since when has the majority had the right to vote on the civil rights of a minority? Supposedly all citizens of the U.S. are entitled to certain civil rights, guaranteed by the Constitution. These rights are not negotiable. They were not meant to be subject to a general vote to see who gets them and who does not. But that's exactly what happened last month in Dade County.

As our economic crisis worsens, people must battle the system to survive and maintain a decent standard of living. In these hard times, without being able to rely on a protection of our civil rights, we face even greater threats to home and job security.

'New Right' attacks gay rights

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campaign was launched last winter, TCC's Phillips says, "we had talked about helping them go national." At that time SOC decided to work alone.

But Phillips admits his organization remains "in frequent contact" with key people in SOC and is prepared to help in any way possible, now that a national campaign is gearing up.

"What's most frightening to us is that gay rights are the new emotional issue to be exploited by the power-strivers of the New Right," says Robert McQueen, editor of the national gay newsmagazine *The Advocate*.

"Miami taught us that the organization and propaganda tactics of the far right are highly effective. The New Right represents a growing threat to human rights and individual freedom," he says.

Assemblywoman Elaine Noble of Massachusetts, a lesbian, agrees. "The anti-ERA people, the Anita Bryant people, the pro-gun people, the right-to-lifers -- they are all the same. . . Like with the Jews in Nazi Germany, they pick on the people who look like easy pickings." Noble believes that unless gays can develop some political "muscle," history could repeat.

Richard Viguerie, chief fund-raiser and direct-mail specialist for such New Right groups as the TCC, CSFC and the NCPAC, agrees that gays and other "left" minorities have some reason to be concerned.

"Conservatives," he says, "are not going to be the patsies they have been in the past."

In less than two years, Viguerie has raised nearly \$4 million for conservative groups and is planning a major drive to elect conservatives to Congress in 1978.

"America's conservative majority" will wrest Congressional control and federal monies away from supporters of "the women's lib movement, welfare rights groups and gay groups," says TCC's Phillips.

Phillips' objective is for "conservatives to achieve dominance over the policies of Congress by 1980."

In developing a strategy for fighting back, many

gays are particularly concerned with the inroads the New Right is making with the growing population of Christian fundamentalists who are quick to support anyone defending God, patriotism and family.

"We're dealing with a special kind of opponent," explains Howard Wallace, coordinator of San Francisco's radical Gay Action coalition. "This born-again phenomenon on the right -- as reflected by Anita Bryant -- always has existed in American life. It used to be that sophisticated political people brushed it aside. But now we have one in the White House. He may be a different kind of born-againer, but look at his own church's racial policy towards blacks."

Like a number of other gay groups, Gay Action is attempting to link up with women, ethnic minorities and other "progressive movements" in order to, as Wallace puts it, "pound in the point every chance we get that everyone is threatened by what's happening to gay people."

"(President) Carter's being in office," he says, "lends a tremendous credence and respect to Anita Bryant's style of attack. He appeals to his staff members not to 'live in sin' and to work to preserve their families. There are so many scares around sexuality, let alone homosexuality."

The anti-gay crusade has successfully framed the issue in terms of the sanctity of the traditional family and the alleged threat by gays to its future.

In her victory speech, Anita Bryant termed gay civil rights legislation an "attempt to legitimize a lifestyle that is both perverse and dangerous to the sanctity of the family."

Similarly, Bruce Nestande, a California Republican Assemblyman, has successfully pushed a bill through the state legislature restricting the right of marriage to heterosexuals. His argument: "Either the family means something or it doesn't. The family means -- at bottom line -- procreation. It would be the termination of civilization if everyone went that direction (gay)."



photo by Doug Barnes (First Avenue)

Lesbians and gays, seen as immoral and repulsive, become scapegoats of people who are duped into fighting each other instead of the system. Many other minorities are suffering this same fate, as affirmative-action policies are struck down under the vicious "reverse discrimination" arguments. (Reverse discrimination means that it is discriminatory to white men to give preference to a woman or minority and likewise discriminatory to owners and employers to restrict whom they can hire or rent to -- Bakke decision.)

The coalition fighting the anti-gay forces here in Seattle is operating on several different political assumptions. One group was highly vocal at the Lloyd Cooney picket at KIRO, initiating chants like "Gay is OK" and "It doesn't matter who you sleep with, you're still a human being." This group is determined to show straight people that they are not a threat and claims civil rights as the major issue. Among this group are gay employers, gay landlords and other upwardly-mobile gays (mostly men) who feel they have a real stake in the ultimate success of the system.

But for most of us, the issue is not just civil rights. We know we'll never really get our rights because being gay is not OK under capitalism. Anita Bryant and Lloyd Cooney are not being totally off the wall in their fears about the future of the United States and the male-dominated nuclear family. Lesbians and gay men are a threat to them because our lifestyle changes their perception of a nuclear family and women's place in that family. But gay people are not the only threats to this structure. Many women, old people, children and others who have been powerless or excluded within the dominant culture's nuclear family are also speaking out.

Anita Bryant may be obnoxious, but she is not our main enemy. In many ways she has served her function of stirring up an initial uproar, but is now becoming an embarrassment to her former allies. The fanaticism of the anti-gay forces is no longer fashionable nor necessary.

Our economic system can no longer support the liberalism of the 60's. There are not enough jobs available for minority workers to be successfully absorbed. The Dade County vote denying employment rights to gays and the Bakke decision are proof positive that the liberal "civil rights" charade of the 60's is rapidly coming to an end.

chris beahler, karin strano

In the past, gay leaders have attempted to ignore such claims as unfounded and irrational. But, now, some gays are preparing to address the family issue head-on.

"While these arguments are not appropriate for the legal questions involved in our fight, we've become persuaded that these family arguments are the core of the issue in the minds of many Americans," says Gold of the NGTF.

To help change the public image of gays, the NGTF is launching a nationwide campaign, labeled "We Are Your Children." The campaign will include public dialogues between gays and heterosexual citizens to be held at churches and civil meetings in towns throughout the country.

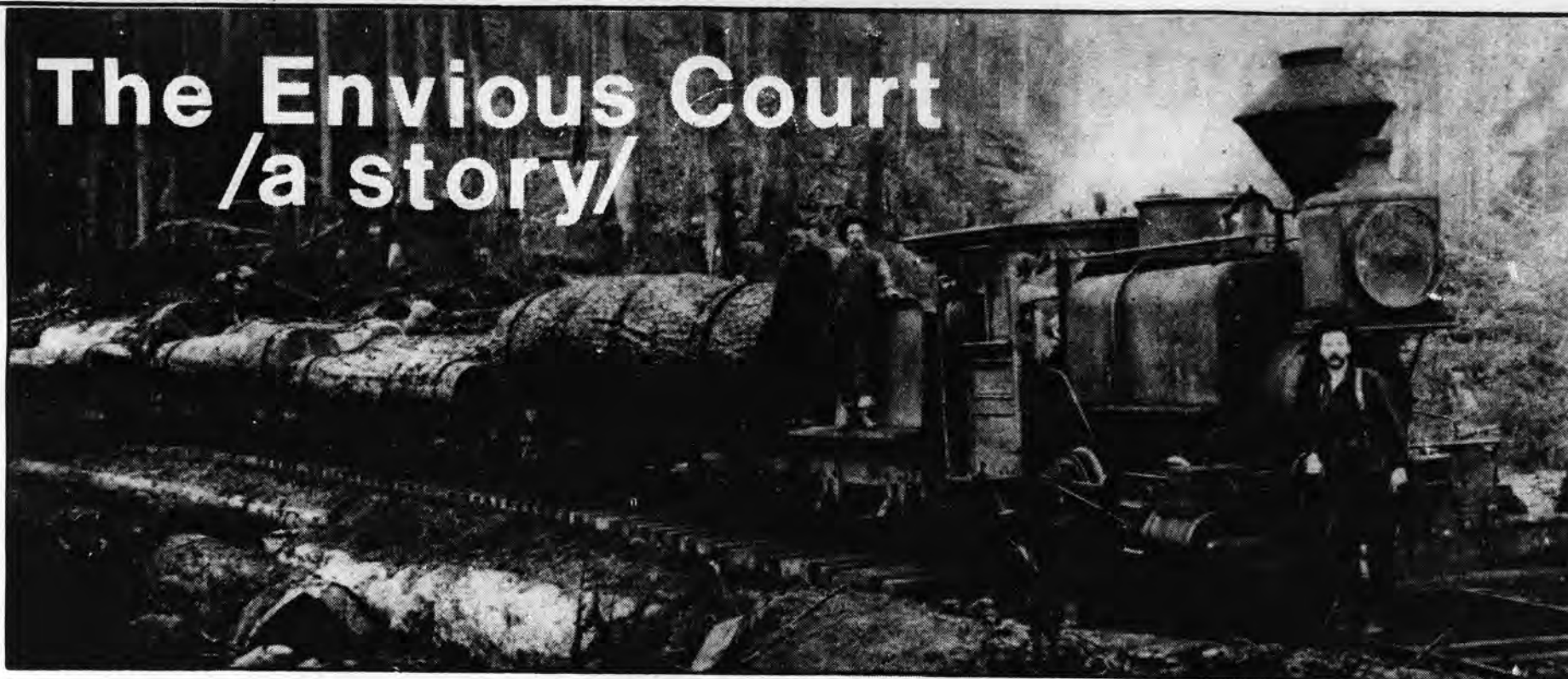
How will gays deal with the question of family sanctity? "Clearly we're saying that the concept of the family needs to be broadened, not just for gays but for everyone," Gold says. "The fact that marriages are disintegrating rapidly has nothing to do with us."

While noting that there is an "awful lot of ingrained hysteria to overcome," Gold, like many other gay leaders, credits Anita Bryant with "giving us a chance to talk to the rest of the American people. We'll at least be able to show them that we're not freaks with six heads."

Sasha Gregory-Lewis, an editor of *The Advocate* and reporter of a series on the New Right, agrees and points out that the biggest mistake all "liberal movements, including gay and women's liberation," have made in the past is to "ignore and write off a very large American constituency -- the constituency that is being mined by the New Right. If we lose our agenda," she says, "we will lose it because we have never talked with the majority of America's people."

bill sievert
pacific news service

The Envious Court /a story/



"Are not these woods more free from peril than the envious court?"
William Shakespeare

The hills rose along the south rim of the valley like two breasts. Between their forested slopes the logging railroad ran from the banks of the Chehalis River to the wild timber country beyond. Herman Schmidt paused to watch the fog roll in and shroud the hills. Before him lay the valley. He walked past farmhouses and plowed fields on his way to town. From his belt hung a fine steel blade and a blanket. A hat rode low on his forehead. In the two years after the great war, Herman had traveled light. He moved from Germany to a Chicago factory to the west coast forests. While in Chicago he joined the Industrial Workers of the World and learned English well. Now he wanted to work in the woods.

Schmidt arrived in Montesano early in the morning. The clerk in the Company office told him to take the noon train up to the camp. Herman wandered around town looking in windows and buying some food. He stopped at a kiosk on the corner to look at newspapers and books.

"Are you a new Company employee?" the man behind the counter asked him.

"Yes," said Schmidt, "I just got here an hour ago."

"If you go to the woods green, you won't last two days," the man said. He leaned across the counter, speaking forcefully. "The company doesn't care about your life, the conditions are horrible. They kill a man a day up there out of sheer negligence. Do you know why they don't hire married men? A bachelor leaves no human debris when they kill him, no widows and orphans. We must band together to protect ourselves from exploitation."

The man spoke a language Schmidt understood. "I have seen this before," he said. "Do these loggers have a union?"

The man smiled. "I'm an organizer for the I.W.W. Join us and we can work together for an end to exploitation."

Schmidt triumphantly produced his red card, showing that he already belonged to the union. That card was the only protection he had against the Company. The man told Schmidt of the strikes and violence of recent years and attempts by the Company to establish rival unions. They shook hands in parting and Schmidt returned to the Company office.

After an hour's delay, Schmidt boarded the train and headed up to camp. The train took him south over the river, then up into the hills following a creek canyon. The track threaded its way through steep canyons and stump-covered hills. Newly sprouted ferns stood in stark contrast to red earth and blackened stumps. Several hours travel brought Schmidt to the camp. He put his clothes in one of the bunkhouses while the sun set.

Everything in the camp was portable. All the buildings were designed to fit on a railroad car. When the camp needed to be moved, each building was loaded on the train and moved to the new location. The steam engine donkeys were mounted on wooden skids and propelled themselves by pulling in a line attached to a stump, dragging the donkey along.

The men returned from the woods at dusk. Schmidt reported to the foreman to receive his job assignment.

"I heard you belong to the union, Schmidt." The foreman was chewing tobacco.

"That's right," he said.

"Well, we can't use you. We don't want any Wobs around here sabotaging the operation." He spit.

"When does the next train leave for town?" Schmidt wasn't going to argue.

"Who said anything about riding the train?" the foreman asked. He ground his fist into his palm. "You're not riding back, you can walk. Now get going, Kraut."

With that, Schmidt left and began the three-day walk down the railroad grade. After an hour, the stars shone bright and still he walked on, carrying the sack on his left shoulder. When he reached the top of a creek canyon, he noticed some smoke rising above the trees near the stream. Schmidt made his way down the steep slope and entered a grove of cascara trees. He came upon a small cabin built against a hillside. An old man opened the door and greeted him.

"What brings you here, stranger?"

Schmidt told his story while the man fixed a meal. The man served stew and told Schmidt about his timber claim and the cascara bark he sold for a living. The old man preferred a solitary life. "I'm sort of the last of the pioneers," he said. "Not many people live up here anymore."

Schmidt thanked the man for the meal and then decided to move on for a few more hours. He had just reached the tracks again when he heard the speeder behind him. He continued walking, preparing to step out of the way when it passed him. The speeder rounded a bend and slowed to a stop. A lantern appeared and a voice asked him if he wanted a ride. Several men leaped from the speeder and overpowered him as he struggled to escape. They bound his hands behind his back and pulled his hat down over his face. He stumbled along as the men pushed and pulled him down the slope. He fell into thickets of nettles and devil's club, the sound of running water telling him they were near the creek.

They came to a stop; Schmidt could not see anything. He struggled silently as they put a rope over his head, kicking out at the darkness. He continued to struggle as they strung him up. "This is what we do to Wobs," someone said. The men laughed.

The old man rose early, washed his face in the creek and began to gather bark. He made his way downstream to the lower thicket. Hanging from a tree was the body; hat pulled over the face, the arms still bound in back. It hung far out on a limb, turning slowly in the breeze. The old man traced the footprints out to the railroad. Seven sets of prints going in and six coming out. Beside the railroad he found a flour sack. The old man picked it up and headed for town.

The Sheriff called it suicide. He saw no connection with the Company because Schmidt died on private land. No one really noticed except for an old man and a radical in a street corner kiosk. The two of them buried the body in the grove near the running water.

A few years later when a young German immigrant asked about the death of Herman Schmidt, the Sheriff said he committed suicide. Herman Schmidt's brother refused to believe that. The Sheriff said, "If you value your life, don't be noseey."

Over the years the people in town talked about Schmidt occasionally. The word got out that the night he died six men took a speeder down the tracks and the next morning the foreman was short thirty feet of rope.

Robert Joseph Foss

Robert Joseph Foss just graduated from Mount Ranier High School.

paper radio

Marlene Eagle



graphic by yvonne wanrow

by Yvonne Wanrow

Marlene Roan Eagle is Oglala Sioux and lives in Waubay, South Dakota, with her two sons, Joseph (4 months old) and Orlando, Jr. (1½ years). Her sole source of income is ADC. She needs our help. I urge those of you who believe in the truth -- self-defense is not a crime -- to show your concern for a sister in need.

Marlene Roan Eagle goes to trial July 26, 1977, in Waubay. The charge: 1st-degree murder. She is innocent.

Last New Year's Day (5 a.m.), Marlene was defending herself against a brutal attack by her drunken husband who was beating her with a broken broom handle. He backed her into their kitchen with his blows, and, to protect herself and her unborn child (she was seven months pregnant), she grabbed anything she could to ward him off. "I knew he was going to hurt me and I was worried about my child inside me. I closed my eyes and when I opened them, his chest was bleeding and there was a knife in my hands," she said. Orlando Roan Eagle, Sr., the assailant, was pronounced dead on arrival at the local hospital. Even his family admits that he had a long history of extremely violent behavior when he drank to excess, often causing the family to flee. Marlene said that she was hospitalized twice due to severe beatings, one of those times she spent 30 days in the hospital and was pregnant with her first child.

The prosecution has offered Marlene

Roan Eagle a 'deal' and that is, if she pleads 'guilty' to second-degree manslaughter, she will get two years' probation. The defense has until July 1, 1977, to decide.

Marlene Roan Eagle's attorney is Christopher D. Stanley (535 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio (216) 771-0811), member of the National Lawyer's Guild and active in the Native American struggles. In order to insure a good defense, especially if an attorney has to commute, an adequate amount of money is needed. Right now, this is what is needed the most. Please send whatever you can to the above address, to help Marlene. She is only 20 years old, her little sons need her and we cannot sit by and let the state of South Dakota put her in prison. It is a mother's duty to protect her children, and that includes her unborn, which is self.

Since I don't have any money to contribute toward Marlene's defense, I have done an ink sketch (8½" x 11") of her and her older child. Copies of this picture are available for \$2 by writing to me (write "Roan Eagle" on the envelope, please). I will forward the money to Marlene's counsel.

Yvonne Wanrow
Box 49
Inchelium, WA 99138 USA

SF's I Hotel: We Won't Go

Resisting evictions and fighting for decent living conditions has been the recent work of tenants in Seattle and across the country. The nine year struggle of the residents of the International Hotel in San Francisco entered a new phase on June 12. Five days earlier Supreme Court Judge Ira Brown ordered the forcible eviction of all occupants in the hotel within 30 days. Although the prominent media view is that the conflict is almost over, over 2000 people rallied at the hotel to show their determination to resist any possible eviction. It was an impressive display of strength and organization.

The International Hotel block is the borderline between Maniltown, Chinatown, and the rapidly expanding financial district. A HongKong-based firm, the Four Seas Investment Corp. purchased the I Hotel in 1974 and planned to demolish the building and build a highrise office building on the site. The primarily poor, elderly, Asian tenants represented by the I Hotel Tenants Association (IHTA) and their supporters have successfully prevented all eviction attempts. On January 16 of this year, 5000 people formed a human barricade around the entire block on which the I Hotel stands. Old and young of all nationalities from churches and community organizations stopped an impending eviction. The city sheriff backed down--not for the first time--in the face of mass organization.

At that time Judge Brown submitted to public pressure and ordered a temporary stay of eviction. The tenants then

went on the offensive demanding that city hall be responsive to people's housing needs. Strategy at that time involved pressuring the city Housing Authority to use its power of Eminent Domain to buy back the hotel from Four Seas. It was the recent court ruling denying the Housing Authority power of Eminent Domain over the property that led to the latest eviction orders.

In the action on June 12, the IHTA called for mass support to show the city its commitment to saving the hotel. The Asian, other Third World and white supporters, elderly tenants from neighboring hotels, union members and gay activists encircled the entire I Hotel block. A human barricade of eight or nine people abreast was formed in front of the hotel to rehearse a non-violent resistance to an attempted eviction.

The IHTA is prepared to do the real thing if necessary. With the aid of a phone tree, 1000's can be contacted if a removal of tenants is attempted. Attempts are still being made to proceed through legal channels, but people are determined to protect the rights of the I Hotel residents and demand the government deal with housing in terms of people's needs as opposed to corporate profit. Teri Lee, a member of the Tenants Association Media Committee, told us, "We are committed to use any non-violent means possible. We are putting pressure on city and sheriff not to carry out the eviction. If all official channels are gone we will appeal to the people of San Francisco."

—karin strand, sharon carson



BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

1968: Milton Meyer Co. buys the I Hotel and receives demolition permit to destroy the hotel in order to build a multi-level parking lot. Tenants receive eviction notices. The United Filipino Association helps organize and represent the tenants who refuse to leave.

1969-1974: A series of attempts to force tenants out. Hotel is condemned. Tenants refuse to leave. Community rallies to restore the building and bring it up to code. Restoration is successful and negotiations to buy begin--but Milton Meyer Co. cuts off negotiations to buy and sells out to Four Seas Corporation. Four Seas delivers eviction notice to tenants. Mass support accelerates--threatened eviction does not happen.

1976: Judge Brown orders eviction. Execution of eviction again delayed because of large and vocal public support of tenants. After much effort and pressure, the city finally allocates funds to buy the hotel on the condition that tenants eventually buy the hotel. Four Seas refuses to sell.

1977: Massive resistance to eviction continues and no eviction occurs. Four Seas challenges the city's attempt to declare eminent domain and take possession of the hotel "in the public interest". Judge Brown orders a temporary stay of eviction in response to public pressure. The court rules against the Housing Authority use of eminent domain to buy the hotel for the tenants. . . result is the issue of latest eviction order.

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Shorts

An Ohio radio station refused to hire a woman newscaster. When she complained to the station manager he told her he didn't hire female newscasters because "news coming from a woman sounds like gossip".

Socialist Worker

"Son's of bitches succeed and nice guys always fail in small business." Financial Management Associates of Phoenix--not Karl Marx--says it, and they are willing to sell you a book "put together by small businessmen who turned floundering businesses into great successes by becoming SOB's." A flier for the book received by Community Produce, a collective organic food distributor, says the book will show you "how to screw your employees . . . keep them smiling on low paying jobs they are afraid to walk away from."

The United Steelworkers of America spent more than \$100,000 on newspaper ads in 65 steelmill towns, congratulating itself on the new contract it negotiated. The ads described the contract as "unprecedented," "impressive," and "dramatic." Union leaders call the ads an effort to improve communication with members.

Dollars and Sense

A group of American mountain climbers recruited by the C.I.A. and the Army scaled the highest mountain in India 11 years ago to monitor Chinese nuclear bomb tests.

The team of climbers, including some from the Pacific Northwest, established a radiation monitoring station atop the 25,600 foot Nanda Devi in the Himalayan Mountains.

"The story has never been published; it's been classified all these years," said Willi Unsoeld, a philosophy instructor at Evergreen State College and a widely known mountain climber. Unsoeld said that he had not participated in the expedition.

The Oregonian

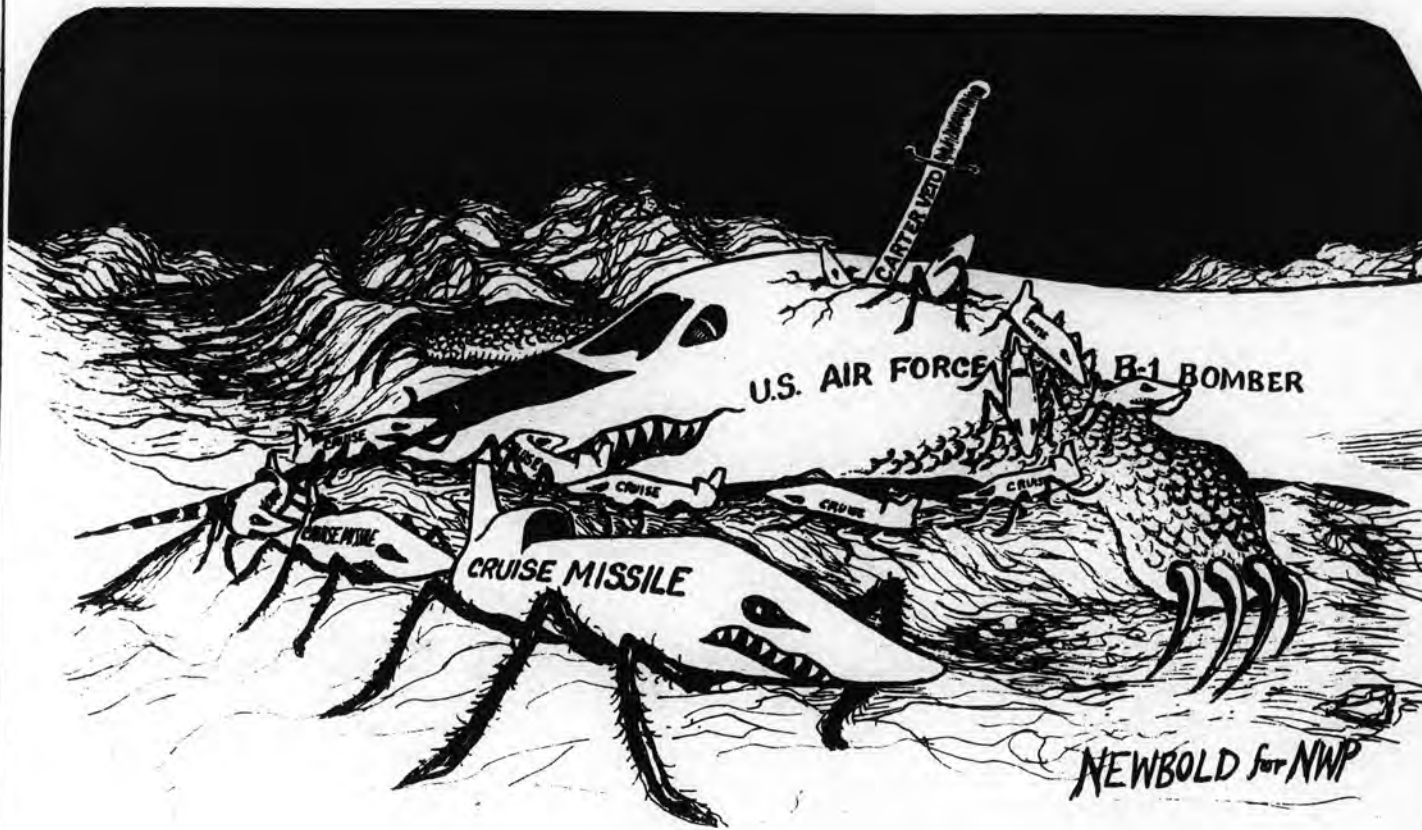
Claiming that Post Cereals is turning children into "sugar junkies" by selling candy as breakfast food, a parent-consumer coalition is seeking \$1 billion from General Foods Corp.

The Superior Court suit, filed Thursday, said the firm and its cereal division "are engaged in one of the most sophisticated damaging and cleverly calculated anti-children schemes ever perpetrated by a major corporation in America."

The suit said five Post cereals contain about 40 per cent sugar each. The cereals are Cocoa Pebbles, Fruity Pebbles, Honeycomb, Super Sugar Crisps and Alpha-Bits.

A General Foods spokesman said that the company had not received official notice of the suit, but it did not agree with the charges. "We just don't agree with them. We think we're right and they're wrong," the spokesman said.

Eugene Register-Guard



Greenlight for Cruise Missile B-1 Bomber Downed

Pentagon insiders, who thought they had the B-1 in their pockets, were caught by surprise on June 25 when President Carter announced his opposition to production of the B-1 bomber. Carter had been expected to strike the politically "easy" compromise of advocating limited deployment of the bomber.

Barring a concerted rescue attempt by Congress, this decision lays to rest what would have been the most expensive weapons system the world has ever known, one that would have cost well over \$50 billion during its first 10 years. Critics had argued that the money could be better spent serving people's needs.

The B-1 was also attacked on ethical grounds as an agent of "overkill" and as a possible weapon to be used, a la Vietnam, against liberation movements fighting repressive U.S. client states in the Third World.

But what probably struck the death knell for the B-1 were two strictly

military weaknesses: A lack of cost-effectiveness -- it was suggested that a \$40,000 Russian surface-to-air missile could easily knock out a \$102 million B-1 -- and vulnerability to possible improvements in Russian air defenses -- as the NY Times states, "analysts expect improvements in radar and electronic countermeasures that will increase the problems and hazards of manned bombing."

Consolation prize for the military-industrial complex was a Carter recommendation that "we should begin deployment of cruise missiles using air-launch platforms." The cruise missile is a tiny (12 feet long) missile that can be air-launched from any large airplane. It can then travel 1,500 miles to within 100 feet of its target, flying at treetop height to avoid detection by radar.

The same aspects of the cruise that make it a cost-efficient wonderweapon for Pentagon generals, however, make it

just one more spark plug for potential world conflagration. Its small size and mobility make it impossible to locate or count, thus adding to existing suspicions and adding roadblocks to an enforceable SALT agreement. Its incredible accuracy raises the specter of "counterforce." (Counterforce weapons are weapons with enough accuracy to destroy enemy warheads before they are launched, and thus are tailor-made for an aggressive first-strike.)

Adding the cruise missile to an equation that includes a wide U.S. superiority in anti-submarine warfare and a new generation of accurate missiles that can destroy Russian silos, and you have the ingredients for a U.S. first strike, or at least for a very, very nervous, and therefore trigger-happy, Soviet Union.

Cruising may be an American pastime, but this time it could result in more "fries" than we bargained for.

ed newbold / NWP

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NICH Launches Chile Boycott

The economic "shock treatment" administered to the Chilean people is having an effect that can be felt in our own grocery stores. Since mid-March Chilean grapes have been arriving in Seattle area supermarkets such as QFC, Safeway, Tradewell and the Pike Place Market. More Chilean products, including wine, apples, pears, nectarines and vegetables are expected to arrive soon. Several political parties and the national trade union confederation in Chile, all outlawed by the junta, are urging people around the world to refuse to buy Chilean products.

The President of the Chilean Trade Association, Joseph Palma, reports that Chilean fruit sales in the US have risen from 8 million in 1974 to 21 million dollars in 1976. "The increase is an effect of the economic policies of the new government," he says.

Palma does not go into detail about how these policies have achieved the giant sales increase. Food production in Chile has actually declined. Wages have

been frozen and price controls lifted. One result is an astounding inflation rate of 180 - 240% per year. Unemployment stands at 18 to 25% by the government's own estimates. Produce, once cheap and plentiful, is now delicacy for most Chileans. It is sold internally for prices similar to those on the international market. The Catholic Church estimates that 52% of the people in Chile's capitol, Santiago, are malnourished, at the same time that profits from international sales of food skyrocket.

Why Boycott?

The boycott serves several purposes. It helps to economically weaken the Chilean military junta by decreasing revenues from foreign market sales. Boycotting demonstrates to the Chilean people that they have the support of other nations and peoples in their struggle for

human rights and economic and political self-determination.

A boycott does not have a negative impact on workers themselves. The profits from foreign sales are consumed largely by private corporations and the government. The governments here is used to finance its increasing appetite for military hardware. Military expenses, which accounted for 5% of government spending during Allende's years, now makes up 30% to 40% of the budget. Private sector profits are largely repatriated.

NICH (Non-intervention in Chile) is one of the Seattle groups that is urging the boycott of all Chilean products.

Consumers are urged to inform store and restaurant managers of their dissatisfaction with the sale of Chilean produce. For more information, or to help with the boycott, write NICH - PO Box 12077, Seattle, WA.

-by seattle nich

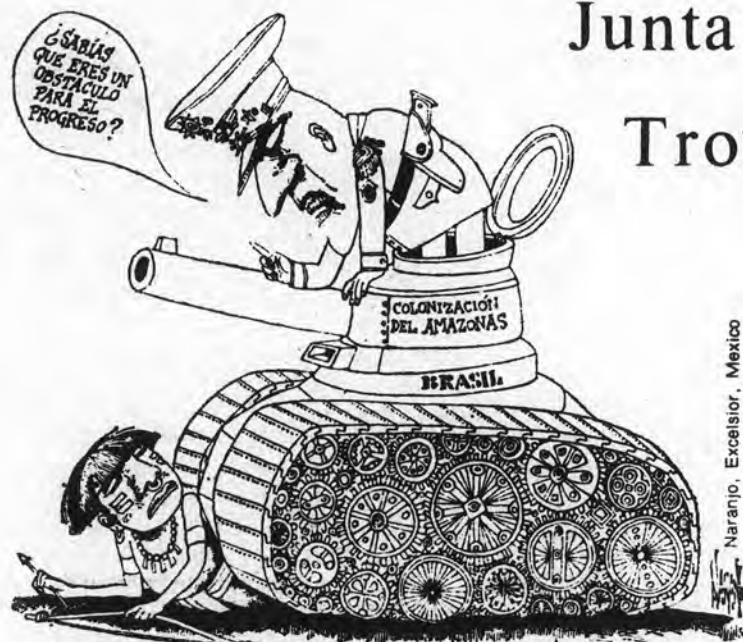
Cut It Out

The latest federal figures show that seven in every 1,000 women have had hysterectomies performed on them. In 1976, 725,000 hysterectomies were performed, a jump of a staggering 25% from 1975. A spokesperson for the American Medical Association stated that only a "tiny percent" of those operations were unnecessary. Hysterectomies have passed tonsillectomies to become the nation's most commonly performed major operation.

Findings have shown that the rate of hysterectomies is far higher among patients of surgeons who collect individual fees (including Medicaid) than among patients of surgeons in pre-paid health plans. Hysterectomies have been shown to be performed for such reasons (excuses) as: contraception and to prevent future cancer of the womb. Dr. James Sammons, Vice-President of the AMA stated at the hearing that "Hysterectomies were justifiable as a means of sterilizations where the woman has acute 'pregnophobia' where she is acutely fearful of being pregnant and no other method will reassure her".

--Off Our Backs

Brazilian Military Junta in Trouble



'Are you aware you are an obstacle to progress,' reads this comment on Brazil's policy toward native peoples.

Brazil's rightist military government, which has inflicted 18 years of Latin America's most brutal tyranny on the region's largest population, has been plunged into its deepest crisis ever by various forces:

*Thousands of students took to the streets in early May for their first major political demonstration since 1968, culminating in a May 19 general student strike.

*Some 110 colonels recently published a manifesto calling for a "return to democracy" and denouncing "the existence of a Big Brother—the system—trying to convince us that war is peace, freedom is slavery, truth is falsehood and ignorance is power."

*The official opposition party has ceased rubber-stamping government activities and has gone so far as to describe President Gen. Ernesto Geisel as everything from an "uncrowned monarch" to a "Nazi fuhrer" to a "political schizophrenic."

*Divisions within the ruling party have led 100 Congresspeople to launch

a new party, the Social Democratic Party, which deprives the military government of its congressional majority.

The implications of such a crisis are widespread for Latin America and for U.S. imperialism. Resource-rich Brazil is key in the U.S. global strategy. As Latin America's largest and most populated country, its 115 million people form half of Latin America's total population. In 1964 the United States supported the military overthrow of the progressive Joao Goulart regime. Within the next decade, the rest of the southern cone — Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Bolivia—were also consumed by military dictatorships.

But now the originator of this military model of "development" is seriously threatened. Externally, Brazil's debt stands at \$27 billion, the world's highest. Half of Brazil's estimated \$12 billion in export earnings in 1977 will go for debt service. Inflation runs at 55% annually.

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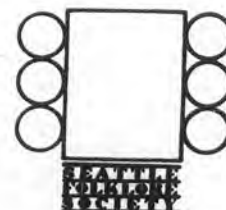
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People Walk So Whales May Swim

Anyone expecting a casual, festive atmosphere at the Seattle Walk for the Whales on June 25th was in for a surprise. Wondering what motivates people to go on a 10-km fund-raising trek on a Saturday morning, I was not prepared for the serious determination of most walkers. Their commitment certainly offset the unexpectedly low turnout. Perhaps the 10 and 11 year olds from Allen Elementary Free School were most surprising. After completing the walk, they performed a "whale dance" which deeply moved the Seward Park audience. Campbell Plowden, Greenpeace co-coordinator of the Walk, is among those who view the dance as the most positive statement of the day.

The first of 300 walkers to set out from Madrona to Seward Park is Wayne Willis, 16, of Chief Sealth High, who jogs past checkpoint no. 2 at 8:15 a.m.. A worker on an Arabian horse-breeding farm, Wayne is here to "help keep Greenpeace ships in working order and help keep the whales from extinction." When asked, "How many people do you think will walk today?" Wayne concludes, "At least one."

The next walkers hesitate to comment, and immediately hail Erich Hoffman, 15, of West Seattle High. It became obvious why they consider him their spokesperson. Erich has "presence" and comes on like a media expert as he tells about the Environmental Crisis Committee (ECC) his class has formed. The students have sponsored their own Earth Week, and folded thousands of walker packets for Greenpeace. Erich earnestly emphasizes how important it is to "make an impact on the International Whaling Commission by writing letters and making the politicians more aware of the whales' plight." Later in the afternoon, Erich works as a checkpoint person with other Greenpeace volunteers at one of the six refreshment, or "spouting," stations along the route.

Revised Whale Quotas

The Seattle Walk for the Whales was one of many international events scheduled to coincide with the week-long meeting of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) opening on June 20th in Canberra, Australia. This year was no exception to the usual heated debates among the 16 member nations. The commission released the 1978 quotas one day before the local walkathon. Although the overall quotas for next year were reduced by 36%, U.S. delegates pressed for a 10 year moratorium on all whaling, not simply lower kill rates. The 1978 North Atlantic catch quotas remain nearly the same as last year. The greatest change is reflected in the North Pacific sperm whale quota, reduced from 7,200 to 763. The male sperm whale will now be totally protected in North Pacific waters, since the allowable catch of 763 refers only to females. The quota for the Southern Hemisphere on the other hand, will allow a sperm whale catch of 5,908, a small increase over last year's quota of 4,791. Claiming that the new quotas will make whaling uneconomical, both Japan and Russia will undoubtedly file protest during the 90-day period allowed.

In view of the IWC members allowing up to 18,000 whales to be killed next year, Campbell Plowden, co-coordinator for the Walk, holds that "the governments are not going to act fast enough" to save the whales from extinction. Plowden comments on the effectiveness of peaceful confrontation by Greenpeace: "If we can cut into the whalers' profit margin even for a couple of weeks, they'll go home."

Recent international pressure is partly responsible for the reduced size of the Russian and Japanese whaling fleets. Equally relevant is the drastic reduction in the number of whales available to hunt. In the 1930s there were 41 factory fleets; today, Russia and Japan each have only two. Japan, however, continues to create a major problem by importing whale meat from South Korea, Peru, and Somalia - all non-IWC regulated countries which kill many fully protected species having zero catch quotas. This year the IWC adopted a resolution encouraging an international boycott of whale products from non-IWC nations. Japan is also reportedly negotiating with Tonga and Sri Lanka to establish whaling stations there.

Prior to the IWC meeting, Dr. William Aron, head of the U.S. delegation, claimed that the number and weight of whales killed during the last four years is

nearly half of what it was previously. Nevertheless, most conservationists fear that in this race with time, the IWC will respond too slowly to avert widespread extinction of those whales not already fully protected. Of the ten existing species, the blue, humpback, right, bowhead and gray are fully protected. Of these, the right and bowhead have never recuperated from over-hunting, while the fate of the blue and humpback is uncertain.

The U.S. stand on the Alaskan bowhead issue, inconsistent with this country's strong support of conservation, embarrassed U.S. delegates this year. Ironically, although there is an international ban on killing bowheads, the U.S. permits Eskimos to kill an unlimited number in the name of preserving the traditional hunt. A yield of 22 bowheads during the first half of 1977 by Alaskan Eskimos may seem negligible, but only an estimated 1-2,000 bowheads exist today worldwide. U.S. Commerce Department observers wish Alaskan Eskimos would quit using grenade launchers which injure more whales than they kill. Those injured whales which later die are not included in official kill figures.

Craig Van Note, in his article "Japan, Soviet Union under Whaling Gun" in the September, 1976 *Audubon*, expresses the current dilemma with chilling clarity: "There is little doubt that the whaling industry is dying. Species after species has been driven to commercial extinction, demonstrating that the economics of whaling are the economics of extinction."

New Greenpeace Vessel

"The whales can only be saved if everyone does something," claims Ann Woodburn, who flew over from Honolulu to attend the Walk for the Whales. A Greenpeace Hawaii director, she has spent seven months raising funds for this year's anti-whaling effort. During a break in the entertainment at the Seward Park amphitheatre, Ms. Woodburn pleaded with the crowd for donations of life saving and fire fighting equipment for the *Island Transport*, recently renamed the *Ohana Kai*. Greenpeace purchased the ex-Navy submarine chaser which is currently dry-docked in Honolulu. The *Ohana Kai* will locate the Japanese fleet while last year's Greenpeace vessel, the *James Bay*, monitors the Russian fleet off the West Coast. "If we can't save the whales, there's no hope for this planet. It's just an example of what's happening all over with other species."

Many walkers' first encounter with Greenpeace was the 1975 film documenting the organization's first campaign of non-violent harassment of the Russian whaling



photo: kent kerr/nwp

fleet in the North Pacific. A woman in her 20s who works in a film lab is among many walkers who trace their original interest in the conservation of whales to the awareness created by this film. Claiming that most of her pledges came from sponsors at work who also saw the film, she adds, "This is the most political I've felt in a long time." The film shows Greenpeace expedition members in small inflatables positioning themselves between the Russian harpoon boat and the whales. Most viewers are deeply impressed by the crewmembers' willingness to risk their lives during these maneuvers. Greenpeace estimates that 1,300 whales were saved during last year's peaceful confrontation with the Russian fleet.

Craig Annis, 11, of the Allen Elementary free school chats enthusiastically about recent field trips to the Seattle and Vancouver aquariums as well as a tour of the *James Bay*, the 152-foot ex-Navy minesweeper used last year. Throughout the day many young walkers mention studying whales in their science classes and talking to Greenpeace volunteers after seeing the film. The members of Craig's class, however, go considerably further in expressing their concern for the threatened cetaceans. In mid-May the "Mind in the Waters/Cousteau Class" joined Greenpeace-Seattle in requesting Mayor Uhlman to designate June 25th as "Save the Whales Day." They also perform a "whale dance" during which "the dancers actually become the whales," Craig explains excitedly. Kristin Ferrel, 10, names the dance's 3 parts: the playful beginning, the kill, and the lament. Her serious intensity is amazing; she even looks sad as she says "lament."

Instructor Gary Burdge sets the scene by telling the audience a whale is killed somewhere in the world every 14 minutes. As the dance progresses, the distinction between spectators/humans and performers/whales becomes increasingly blurred. The audience's empathy is aroused during the lament. Instructor Debbie Green regards the dance as "a chance to do something positive to change people's opinions about whales. The kids wanted to show the whales' power and intelligence."

While the participants in "Plight of the Whales" probably do not think of themselves as 'conservationists', these absorbed 10 and 11 year olds epitomize the hope that exists for all of us - whales and humans. Deliberate and self-contained, they convey their empathy for the whales without resorting to rhetoric. The dance, like the walkathon itself, is an affirmation of people's concern.

janine tabor

Hosteling...

London. I've come every night to a Wimpy's burger joint to read because the light in my hotel room is so dim. Tonight my waitress, also an American, inquires where I'm staying. "A hotel!" she gasps, "Are you nuts? Try a hostel. I've got just the right one for you..."

Good advice. The place is nothing fancy, but very friendly. A real melting pot. An Argentinian, a Portuguese, an Egyptian, and two of us Americans all in the same room. The lighting still drives me to Wimpy's, but I'm paying a lot less. So I can't complain when I discover the waitress doubles as caretaker of the place she sent me to.

So you want to visit a city where you don't know anybody, and the thought of staying at a Holiday Inn makes you cringe. Or you want to sleep out under the stars, but gathering clouds remind how badly you got drenched last time.

Try a hostel!

"Hostel" comes from an old word meaning inn or place of overnight lodging. Some 4500 hostels exist worldwide to provide simple accommodations at minimal cost. The term "youth" in the names of hostels is traditional; most have no age limit. A year's pass for a family costs only \$12.00.

Though dotting the European countryside, hostels are not well-known in the States. Americans are surprised to learn we have over 150 hostels in the U.S. But people may soon hear a lot more about hostels.

On June 1 the largest hostel in the nation opened in Seattle. SeaHaven, located at the foot of Capital Hill, boasts 110 bedrooms plus an adjoining restaurant (Brother Juniper's Inn). Though it's more comfortable and more spacious than the average hostel, fees remain classic: \$3/night for a single, \$6/night for a double. Guests are also expected to contribute a half-hour's work (sweeping, mopping, polishing, etc.) toward daily maintenance.

SeaHaven is run by the Holy Order of MANS, a religious order founded 10 years ago in San Francisco. But the hostel has no religious overtones, unless you count "The Prior's Delight" and "The Happy Hermit" — both divine-tasting sandwiches — served at the inn.

Hosteling has obvious benefits. It guarantees the traveler a shower, meal, and (hopefully) warm, clean

place to sleep. The low fees are designed to put extensive travel within everyone's reach.

Josh Lehman, president of the Western Washington Council of Youth Hostels, stresses the personal side of hosteling. "It's a more cooperative way to travel, a non-corporate approach," he points out. "People in hostels tend to be more adventurous. It's a chance to meet people from all over the world, to form a network of friends."

Lehman notes that a spirited hosteling movement existed in Washington back in the 1930's. There were 15 or so hostels here, often rustic storage areas or barns donated by farmers. But World War II disrupted hosteling activities, and there are only 7 hostels in the state now. But interest in hosteling is on the upswing as hiking and cycling become increasingly popular. As the price of gasoline escalates, people may become less enamored of dragging along expensive campers.

Reverend Damian Bakewell, president of SeaHaven, envisions a far-ranging network of hostels. His ideal is for it to become possible to hike or bike across the entire state, staying overnight at hostels all along the way. Rev. Damian is currently eyeing 135 possible sites for hostels.



... a Friendly Way to Travel

Help may be forthcoming from the state. The Legislature recently passed a Hostel Enabling Act (SB2460) empowering the state and local governments to sponsor youth hostels. Two existing hostels are in state parks, and Rev. Damian hopes for more help in the way of facilities and supplies. He's also looking for people who want to help organize hostels and hosteling clubs in their local areas. If you're interested, you can contact him c/o SeaHaven, 1431 Minor Avenue in Seattle.

I've been in the hostel a few days now - a real veteran. Tonight in an Italian restaurant I meet an Israeli looking for a place to stay. He's bemoaning the fact

that a Londoner has let him down ("Ai, Doug, I thought that for a fellow Jew he'd have room.") and complaining about the prospect of shelling out for a hotel. "I have just the place for you," I tell him.

Later that night I'm trying to fall asleep. "Doug, are you sure this place is all right?" I hear from the bunk above. "Is it clean? Won't they steal things?" "It's fine. Don't worry - go to sleep." "Oy, why am I here? Are you sure..."

doug honig

WASHINGTON'S HOSTELS

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385-1288

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VIEWS/REVIEWS

A Matter of Life and Death

LIFE AFTER LIFE
by Raymond A. Moody, Jr.

THE SUMMER OF THE GREAT-GRANDMOTHER
by Madeleine L'Engle

As my parents approach old age, and as my father, in particular, begins a struggle with cancer, I find myself increasingly forced to confront that aspect of "life" which all of us will eventually face: the deaths of those close to us and eventually our own deaths. I have never felt that I feared what might come after my own death, yet, being a possessive, "thing"-oriented person, I have always feared loss - loss of people, loss of beloved objects. Somehow, between this fear and the fear of death, there is a connection. "So far as my personal object in life goes", wrote Freya Stark (quoted by Anthony Campbell, in *Seven States of Consciousness*).

I should wish to attain two things: First, the confidence of more time, not to be confined within the narrow limits of one life; secondly, the sense of death as a new and wonderful adventure. If these two can attain to a real sense of certainty . . . It will mean the absolute liberation from fear, which is a form of slavery.
(Beyond Euphrates, London, 1951)

Is all fear at the most basic level the fear of death? Insofar as death is our ultimate horror, our ultimate loss, perhaps. But death itself may be far less of a horror than the manner of dying; our fear of death itself, then, is fear of the unknown, and of inescapable finality.

Life After Life presents us with alternatives to this view of death: evidence which suggests that death is neither the end of everything or essentially unknowable; that we could all perhaps come to approach the end of our lives as "a new and wonderful adventure", as a transition to another level of experience. For this reason, simply reading the book gave me a tremendous sense of release.

Life After Life is a compendium of documented experiences of persons who have "died", in the clinical sense, but who have subsequently been revived. Moody, whose field is philosophy of medicine, began compiling reports of such experiences some years ago out of curiosity about the similarities between a few cases he had heard of. As his originally informal research became more structured, more and more people brought him word of related experiences; *Life After Life* is based on approximately 150 cases.

The similarities among various reports were so consistent that Moody could isolate fifteen separate elements which recur over and over in the narratives. The book begins with a theoretical "complete" experience which embodies all of the elements in the order in which they typically occur - in short, a "preliminary, general idea of what a person who is dying may experience". The chapters which follow go into greater detail about each element, discuss certain parallels in ancient or esoteric literatures of various cultures, and finally, raise questions and offer some tentative explanations.

It is the experience of dying itself which probably excites the greatest interest in the reader. In brief, the dying person finds her or himself moving out of the body and then observing it from a distance, as though a spectator (this apparently also occurs in many cases of extreme shock, danger, or injury); gradually, they become aware of their new form or "body". Then they encounter others who have died earlier, and also a loving spirit (for want of a better word) whom many termed "a being of light", who acts as a guide or emissary. This being helps the dying person to evaluate her or his life by means of a series of rapid visual memories ("My whole life flashed before my eyes", just like the old saying). However, these people found that the time for their deaths had not yet come; for various reasons it was necessary, although by this time often distressing, for them to return to life. Although their experiences had profound meaning for them, most found it hard to tell others about what had occurred once they had "returned". This is scarcely surprising considering the skepticism with

which "non-rational" phenomena are viewed in our society; moreover, the experiences themselves were, like dreams, apparently impossible to convey accurately in words.

The elements of most significance to me were those relating to the "evaluation" of life and the meaning attributed to it by the "being-of light". The being exudes love and total, even humorous, acceptance (one account even describes it as "a fun person to be with!"); the dying individuals are led to think about their lives, but not judgementally. Two things are seemingly stressed as important in life: learning to love other people and acquiring knowledge.

What death is about, then, is life, and what life is about is what one wise man has termed "a culturing of the heart", and of the mind. It was only coincidental that the next book I chanced upon also revolved around this theme, but on a more personal level.



brian siebel/NWP

The Summer of the Great-Grandmother is Madeleine L'Engle's memoir of her mother, centering on their final summer together as the older woman sinks into increasing senility, but flashing back into a past vivid with assorted memories, and shot through with L'Engle's own feelings and insights about parenting, confronting age and death in ourselves and those we love, and other universals.

Readers may recognize L'Engle as the author of the excellent children's novel *A Wrinkle in Time*, (and many other books); for those to whom her work is familiar, it is interesting to see the connections between her "real" life and the plotted worlds of her imagination. The central concern of the book, however, is the search for *ousia*, Greek for the essence of being, the realness of things - authenticity - a search precipitated by the grow-

ing un-reality of the mother as she loses her mind and memory to arteriosclerosis. L'Engle emphasizes both her sense of the importance of acknowledging death and agony as part of life (particularly in this desensitized and deodorized country where old people are generally "put out of the way"), and the extreme difficulty of doing just that - of having to play "mother" for the mother whose daughter you are, of being patient and loving when she no longer recognizes you and is cross, fretful and mistrusting, and trying to resolve the guilt which inevitably surrounds even the best intentions, guilt because one cannot be perfect.

L'Engle recognizes that our desire for perfectionism, in ourselves and others, is imprisoning, that we must be able to accept irrationality and paradox in order to be free. But she also sees that freedom can be diminished by things outside ourselves: by other people, by pain, and in this case by illness. It is her freely chosen responsibility to take on the care of her mother, but what choice does her mother have

against the disease?

Freedom from fear of death cannot perhaps make easier the descent through illness and old age, at least for those who no longer have full control over their own minds, but it can resolve, at least in part, our doubts about *ousia*, and the futile fury at meaninglessness which led L'Engle as a teenager to cry "It's crazy. If you die and then you're just nothing, there isn't any point to anything. Why do we live at all if we die and stop being? . . . Nobody's ready to be stopped. We don't have time to be ready to be stopped. . . ." If we can learn to see death as another embarkation point, then in one sense we have all the time in the world. And we have more energy to dedicate towards making this life freer and richer for all who live it, if we instill into that new-found fearlessness an attempt at a "culturing of the heart".

carola burroughs

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-Pauline Kael, The New Yorker

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Timothy Leary



photo: charles necke

in outer space

What happens to used cultural superstars? They can turn into finks, writers for the *National Review* (Timothy Leary wrote an article denouncing Bob Dylan for William Buckley's magazine), and they can tread the lecture circuit.

Timothy Leary is pacing the stage as the keynote speaker at the Association for Humanistic Psychology's (AHP) Northwest Regional Conference. A humanistic psychologist is defined in the negative, "neither behaviorist nor Freudian" and believes people can change. (Why, most people change clothes every day.) Timothy Leary is pacing the stage in white dungarees and a sloppy white shirt. His shock of white hair makes him look like a peroxidized Moe of the Three Stooges. Dr. Leary is speaking on the future of Humanistic Psychology. He believes in it because it teaches you to do better and to feel better. He is happy now in the Carter era because, "It's legal to smile again." Dr. Leary says that women and men who ten years ago were out in the streets dissenting are now working in the White House. "Why Jody and Bo used to be running rock concerts

in Atlanta." The successful heads of the Sixties, I guess, are now just successful.

Leary speaks in nervous anecdotes, milking the audience for laughs, like a warm-up act for a Las Vegas singer. His act is centered on the notion of consciousness and evolution, self-induced evolution. Leary has been talking about these ideas since jail. Change is important to him. He believes that in the Sixties Americans were able, through drugs and such, to experience change directly, "in their nervous system."

Leary pauses to identify himself among the political prisoners of the Nixon-Agnew regime, but goes on to say, "I'm not bitter. Society is set up to oppose and slow down change, to keep people serenely and productively stupid." Leary identifies with the outcast, frontiersman, and mutant. He illustrates the point by talking about animals. "The challenger to the old bull of the herd is thrown out to the fringes, to the frontier."

Dr. Leary goes on to talk about the drug movement of the Sixties in the context of induced evolution. He jokes about the amoeba who started doing calcium

and growing a shell, or the fish who were worried because their children started sniffing air. And then we learn that civilization has travelled from east to west and now California is the most civilized, the most intelligent place to live. Dr. Leary is a national chauvinist and severely puts down Europe. The only solution for someone in a 'backward' place is to move, and the only help we should consider giving Europe is veterinary medicine. For they are still fighting old battles like the Irish Catholics and Protestants, and the Greeks and the Turks. Just like foxes, says Dr. Timothy Leary.

But even America is too constraining to him, even though the "Wester you are, the Freer you are." And he looks up, towards space. But it is funny that the audience has so much sympathy for his rap.

By now, Dr. Leary is sitting down. He finishes his vast historical pageant of the amoeba turning into the Californian and returns to psychology, which has the advantage of being a subject he has studied.

Dr. Leary believes in pleasure, which doesn't give him much sympathy for an old fuddy-duddy like Freud, who didn't have sense enough to move west. Leary likes Humanistic Psychology because it allows that people can change, as opposed to the typical Freudian notion that after five years of therapy you realize why you can't change. Leary believes with Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow, the saints of the AHP, that human nature is basically good, and believes with what he sees as typically 'American' confidence. "If you can out and out tinker with your car, you can tinker with your minds. Shifting gears?" (a pun of a popular Humanistic Psychology book). And that is what Leary believes drug use was among middle class America, a way to explore and change oneself. Leary sees Humanistic Psychology, drugs, and Dr. Spock all linked together in a new pleasure-oriented individualism, a resurrection of the body. Hedonism as the highest social value. Leary can even accept the commercialization of this. "Rolling papers are a half-billion dollar industry."

So society is going his way. "We won the civil war of the Sixties." And he reads us the percentages of how many law and science students turn on. But Leary, still the outcast and mutant saint, dreams escape, especially because society is going his way. His goal for the future is crystallized in the acronym S.M.I.L.E. (Space Migration, Intelligence Increase, and Life Extension.), and his method is H.O.M.E. (High Orbital Mini Earth).

At this point his assistant shows a slide show on H.O.M.E., one of the many possible futures in space. The satellite city is modeled on Haight Ashbury of the Sixties, as a retirement home for Grace Slick and a vacation resort for tired earthlings. The money is generated through tourism, manufacture using asteroid material, and the generation of solar power. Dr. Leary regards all elements of S.M.I.L.E. as dependent on the first point, Space Migration. One has to get away from the over-taxed home planet. There is some sense to this. Since Leary accepts pleasure as a first principle and realizes that you can't be happy if other people aren't happy, what he desires isn't possible without unlimited resources and he finds those in space. This is where the once humanist psychologist and technician meet.

What Dr. Leary and others see in space was once seen in nuclear energy. Instead of trying to rationally re-distribute wealth and power in the society, one wants to expand constantly so no one will have to be poor. Leary presents to us a vision of people living 500 years in space in our lifetime. The technical solutions will be ready as soon as we have the resolve, he states.

But nobody cares much about space anymore. NASA's budget is way down so the enthusiasts have formed a society, the **L5 Society** which publishes a magazine **SPACE SETTLEMENT** and pushes space industrialization, satellite solar power, and space habitats. Also **Stewart Brand** (of *Whole Earth Catalog* fame) has a lot of discussion of space habitats in **CO-EVOLUTION QUARTERLY**, trying to give the ideas some public weight. And their selling point is unlimited and fairly cheap and clean energy. Beam solar power, much easier to collect in space, down to earth on microwaves or lasers. The problem is that nobody really knows what effect this would have on the atmosphere. Some people believe it could disrupt all communication on earth, while others studying the problem see no problem.

Cheap energy might sell space. Or maybe STAR WARS will. The cost of the solar satellite program is only estimated to be that of the Apollo program plus inflation. Now isn't that a small price for unlimited and safe energy? And isn't it a huge waste for another technological boondoggle. Either way the aerospace corporations would make money.

Leary sees space as free from government control, with small communities of like-minded people hanging out. But with the tremendous costs and possible gains how likely would that be? Those who push space have a hard enough time trying to convince people disillusioned with governmental and technical wizardry of the need, and then, the feasibility of "space settlement". I don't think Leary's ideals of personal growth and freedom are strong selling points.

The whole of Leary's talk reflected our most basic myths, like a western novel. The frontiersman who has to move on until he reaches his H.O.M.E. in the sky where your possible future will be self-contained and vacuum-sealed in geo-synchronous orbit. Stainless steel or titanium wrapped joy overlooking the blue seas of earth.

david henderson

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Health

HEALTH

The Prepared Childbirth Assn. (B'ham) presents A free public film showing of "A Family in Birth" and "The Parenting Experience", Wednesday, July 20 at 7:30 pm, Garden St. Methodist Church.

Also, one evening class for couples in early pregnancy. Wednesday, July 20, at 7:30 pm, 2620 Victor St.

And, a six-week Lamaze class. For info, call Cherie at 676-9646 or Shelli at 733-2593.

The Mountain Grove community is sponsoring Holistic Health Workshops in July and August. For Schedules write Box 22-Barton Road, Glendale, OR 97442.

SISTER is holding a workshop on "Beyond the Missionary Position", increasing options in sexual encounters. Saturday, July 16 at the SISTER office, 100-NE 56th in Seattle, 522-8588 for info.

FILMS

Film/Video Director of the Whitney Museum, John Hanhardt, will show tapes and talk about films and video. Monday, July 18 at 8:30 pm at and/or, 1525 10th Ave. in Seattle.

The Seven Gables Theatre's festival on the Glory of French Cinema continues with "The Best Way", starting July 15 in Seattle.

Protect Our Waters Benefit-Wed., July 13th at the Picture Show. "The Late Show" with Lily Tomlin and Art Carney. 7 & 9:15 pm. \$2.50 proceeds go to stop the ARCO super port proposal. 1209 - 11th St., B'ham.

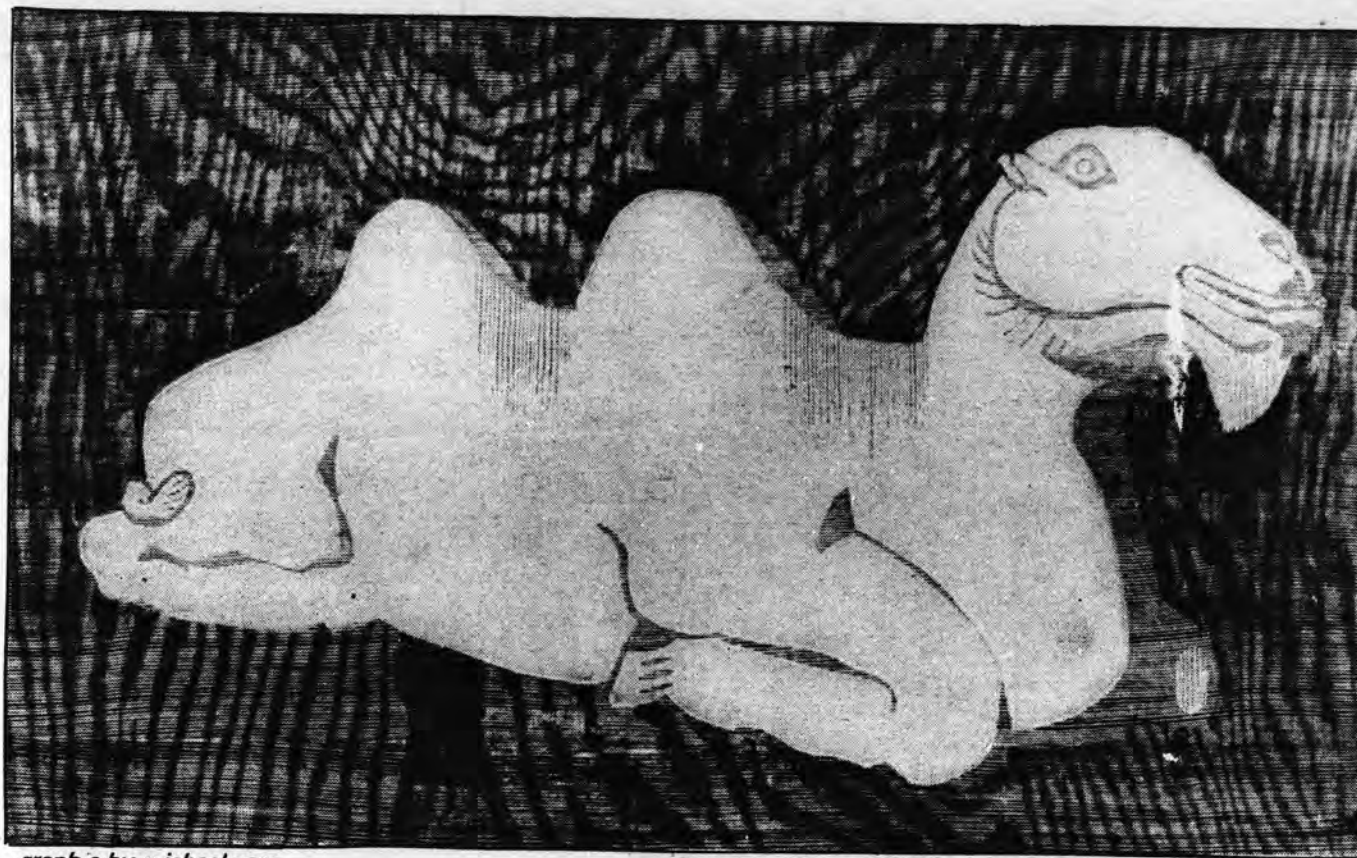
MUSIC

Seattle Folklore Society presents weekend concerts at 9 pm at the Clubhouse, 5257 University Way Ave NE, Seattle.

Roeder Home: Music circle, every Wed. at 7 pm, through the summer. Get together and share some tunes with local musicians. Bring instruments. 2600 Sunset Dr., B'ham.

The Uptown Lowdown Band-a free concert on Sunday, July 17 at 2 pm in Volunteer Park, Seattle.

Richard Scholtz, dulcimer and autoharp concert, 7 pm, Samish Park, Lake Samish, July 15.



graphic by michael corr

GIMEL BETH

NOTES AND EVENTS

SATSOP ANTI-NUKE GATHERING—July 16 Coordinated by the **CRABSHELL ALLIANCE** A day of workshops, speeches, music and entertainment. Speakers and workshops will address the topics of: the problem with nuclear power, jobs and economics, health and safety, alternatives, and the background of SATSOP opposition. At 3 pm there will be a march to the WPPSS office to set off a string of helium filled and tagged balloons. Rally starts at 11 am. Take I-5 to Olympia, follow Rt. 12 towards Aberdeen to Elma, follow the CRABS. (See back page for details.)



Poetry reading by Sibyl James on Friday, July 15 at 8 pm, Women's Cultural Center, Univ. YWCA, 4224 University Way Ave. NE, Seattle.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY FAIR—July 16th in Acme, Wa. (Whatcom Co.)—on display wind generator, solar hot water heater, solar cell collector—music all day, plus a presentation on preventive medicine and volleyball. Noon til 10 pm, 5506 Doren Rd., just off Hwy. 9 at Ranch Tavern.

BANGOR SUMMER— Training sessions in non-violent action focused at fighting Trident construction (see p. 7 for details).

Benefit picnic for and/or of Seattle on Sunday, July 17 at Norm's Resort. Tickets \$5 must be purchased in advance. Reservations at 324-5880.

The Seattle City Council holds a discussion on the use of deadly force by police on Tuesday, August 2 at 2 pm.

Forums

There will be a forum on Tenants' Rights held on Wednesday, July 13, 7:30 pm in the Bloodell Auditorium of St. Mark's Cathedral, located at 1245 10th Ave. East, Seattle. This is the first activity of a new city wide tenants' rights coalition, formed in response to the recent State Supreme Court decision, which severely restricts tenants' rights.

Radical Women, a socialist feminist organization, presents Part I of a three part Summer Series on the Foundations of Socialist Feminism at 8 pm at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave. NE. The topic of Part I is "The Economics of Gay Oppression, Capitalism and Homosexuality". Dinner is served at 7 pm. Child care is provided by calling in advance. For info call 632-1815.



WordWomen Workshop, a workshop for women who write. Bring copies of your own writing. Sunday, July 24 at 6:30 pm. Upstairs at Univ. YWCA, 4224 Univ. Ave Way NE, Seattle. Call 632-4747 or 634-0508.

Forum on the Bakke Decision—UW Ethnic Cultural Center Theatre, 3941 Brooklyn NE. 7:15 pm. Program includes review of this reverse discrimination case and cultural events. For info call Jamie 329-9442 or Jaquelyn at 723-8700 (day), 325-8258 (eve). July 15th

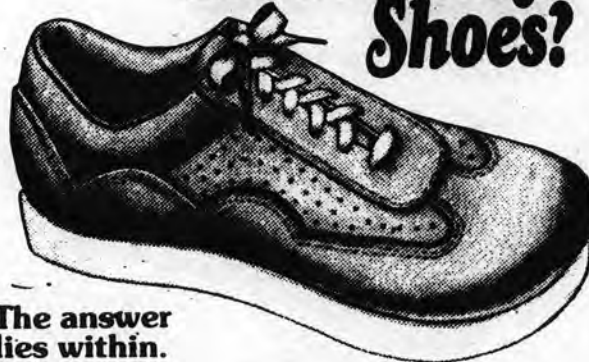
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Connexions

NOTES TO FOLKS

Janet Reitz: Please come to the 1st Natural Bakery. We need our pan and we have an invoice for you.

The 1st Natural Bakery has bread pans for sale. They are outside our door. Take what you want and leave a donation.

Has anyone seen the waiting list for the Good Earth Building?? Please return to the Land Trust Office, Gail. (B'ham)

Marcy Fenton: Your notebook with Food Conference notes, et al., is in the NWP office next to the Blackboard. (B'ham)

C B in Madtown: Write!

PEOPLE WANTED

Experienced grant writer needed who is interested in women's health. Contact Blackwell Women's Health Center. 734-8592. (B'ham)

Community Produce, worker self-managed feminist produce wholesale collective on Seattle waterfront is looking for a new produce team member. Warehousing and purchasing work. Experience not necessary. Washington driver's license required. 6 mo. to 1 year commitment desired. \$2.35/hr. contact Apple, 624-1681.

Friendly communal house seeks female housemate. Large house near Ravenna Park in Seattle's U District. Diverse ages and interests. Our dinners are festive occasions. \$74/mo plus utilities. Call 525-7190. No smokers please.

Head Teacher needed. Must be certificated (secondary). Teacher/counselor needed. Responsibilities: develop and coordinate learning program at private, non-profit secondary school, maintaining positive atmosphere for personal and social growth. Work with Board of Directors to maintain funding support and good community relations. Advocate and encourage critical analysis, cooperation and personal and social responsibility among staff, students, parents and community. \$400/mo. starting Aug. 15th. Contact: Randy Johnson or Sego Jackson at Thurston County Off Campus School, P.O. Box 662, (3874 Martin Way), Olympia, Wa 98507. Phone: 206-456-6664.

Looking for female or male to do some repairs and painting on my house. Will pay. Call Joan at 733-1596 or 734-4820. (B'ham)

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Land--we have 80 acres of mountain land in NE Washington with forest, field, meadow creek and incredible views and bordering on the Colville National Forest. Considering selling (2) 20 acres or 40 acres to persons with similar values. Looking for people respectful of the forest, land, plants and animals around us. We are vegetarians, spiritually eclectic, politically socialist, growth-oriented pragmatists. Write Linda or Michael, Box 5, Malo, Wa., 99150.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDCENTRIC is the magazine for people interested in change in education. Special double issue coming later in July. \$5 for a year's subscription. Write to: Edcentric, P.O. Box 10085, Eugene, OR 97401.

The B'ham Community Food Coop's weekly meeting has been changed from Wednesdays 9-11, to Tuesdays, 9-11.

Welcome Woods Day Camp again offers summer recreation and food program free to low income children. Monday through Friday, 10:30 to 5 at Lake Padden. Session 1, 6 yr. olds, July 11-15; Session 2, 7 yr. olds, July 18-22; Session 3, 8-10 yr. olds, July 25-Aug 5; Session 4, 11-14 yr. olds, Aug. 8-12. \$1 bus fee per week. Register at the Whatcom Co. Opportunity Council, 314 E. Holly St., B'ham, Wa. (734-5121) or at the Dept. of Social and Health Services (676-2219, Lew Maudsley).

Summer session Meditation classes are being offered to the public in a six-week course every Tuesday, 10-11 am. Starting July 12 at WWSC, VU Room 008. Open to both students and non-students. To pre-register call 734-9034. Taught by Ananda Marga instructor. Free.

James Sacamano, MD, an instructor appointed the Venerable Chogyam Trungpa Rinpoche, will be presenting a public lecture and two-day seminar entitled "Working with the World: Awakening the Heart of Compassion". The Lecture will be given on Fri., July 22, at 8pm at the Unitarian Fellowship, on the corner of Gladstone and Franklin. \$2 donation. The seminar will consist of intensive practice of sitting meditation, talks, and group discussion. Info call 676-0315. (B'ham)

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Declaration of Resistance to Nuclear Power

June 1977

We are committed to an immediate halt to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants in Washington, the Pacific Northwest, the nation, and throughout the world. Nuclear power is dangerous to all persons and all life, and a grave error for our society. We must, as a people, turn instead to the alternatives of energy conservation, and safe, clean, renewable sources of energy.

To achieve these goals, we join together from throughout Washington and the Pacific Northwest to form the Crabshell Alliance, to oppose nuclear power through non-violent direct action and education. We oppose the proposed construction of nuclear plants at Satsop and the Skagit Valley, in Washington, and the proposed Pebble Springs Plant, in Oregon. We call for the immediate cessation of operation of the Trojan Plant in Oregon, and the N-Reactor at Hanford, Washington. Furthermore, we oppose plans to designate the federal Hanford Atomic Reservation as the nation's major nuclear wastes depository.

NUCLEAR POWER IS:

An extremely dangerous technology, which provides a limited amount of electricity, while producing lethal radioactive wastes which must be perfectly contained for thousands of years. There is no proven technology for permanent waste disposal, nor are there adequate safeguards against a potentially catastrophic accident at a nuclear plant site.

An economic fiasco, which ties up huge quantities of sorely-needed capital in giant, inefficient plants which provide few jobs.

An economic commitment promoted by pri-

vate interests seeking to maximize profits, with little regard for public well-being, or the workable solutions to the nation's long-range energy needs.

THE ALTERNATIVE IS:

A complete halt to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants, while safer and more economical energy policies are developed.

A vigorous implementation of the simple energy conservation techniques which would save more energy than nuclear power can create.

Full scale pursuit of alternative energy technologies utilizing renewable energy resources.

Guaranteed re-training and employment for all workers whose work opportunities are curtailed by the demise of nuclear power.

WE PLEDGE TO:

Initiate and sustain a non-violent, direct action campaign to stop construction and force dismantling of all nuclear power plants in the Pacific Northwest, and to promote the energy options which stand as alternatives to nuclear power.

Respect all persons we encounter, to respond to opposition or hostility with openness, love and creative reconciliation.

We have full confidence that when the true dangers and expense of nuclear energy are made known to the American people, our nation will reject this tragic experiment which has already caused so much loss of economic and material resources, health, environmental quality, and control over our own lives.

CRABSHELL ALLIANCE

Join us July 16, 11 am, at Satsop

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OLYMPIA— Crab Louie 357-6442

SEATTLE— Sandy Crab 324-0177

VANCOUVER, B.C.— Walrus 736-0321

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