

bindery

Northwest Passage

Vol. 17 No.2 September 12- October 3, 1977
Bellingham and Seattle Washington
Our Ninth Year

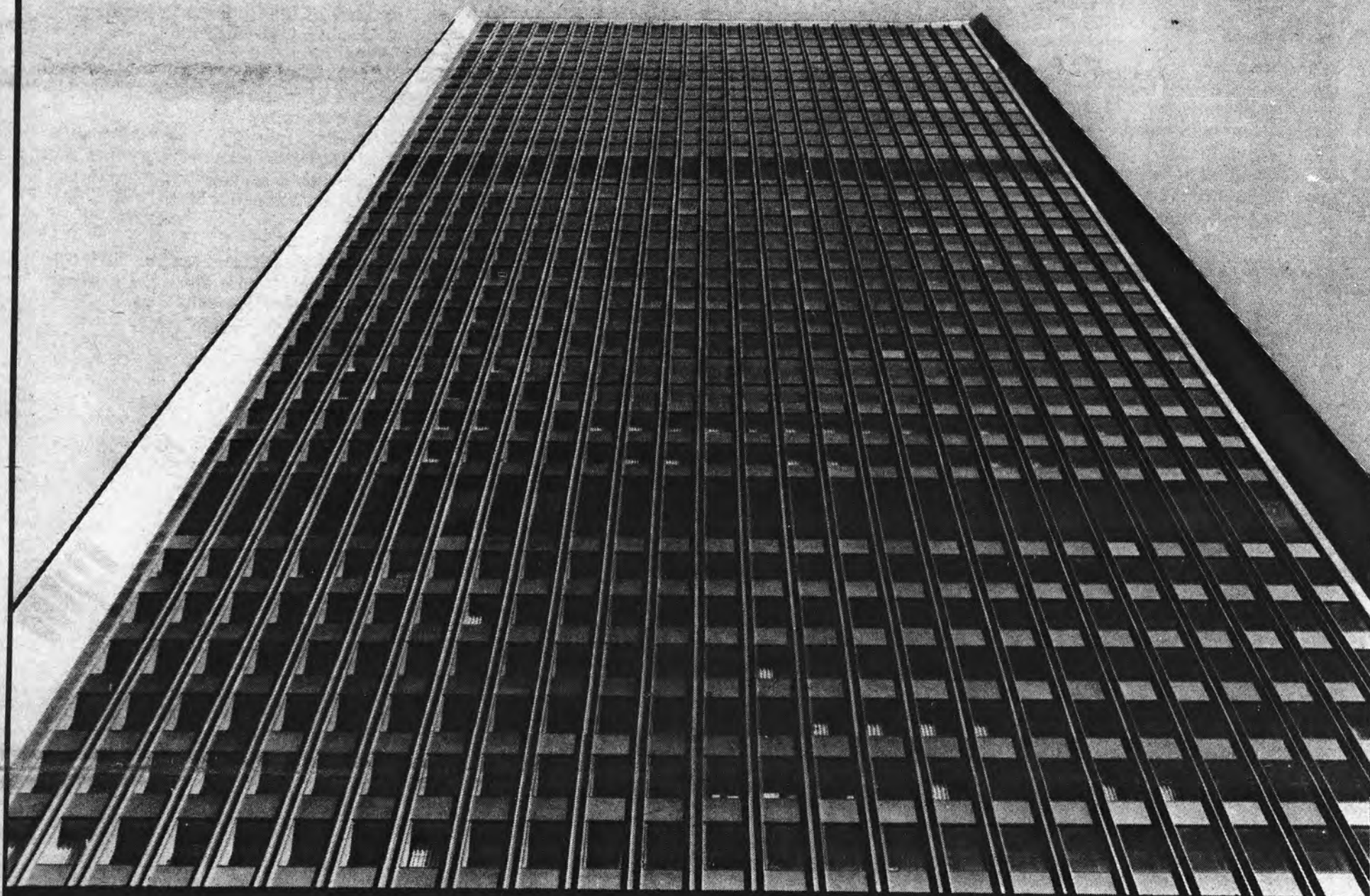
Behind Bakke: Affirmative
Action Goes to Court

Strong Women :
Talking Feminist Strategy

Unsung Heroes of R & R

7801A

Bellingham Public Library
Box 1197 copy 1
B'ham. Wa. 98225



SeaFirst From The Bottom Up

The Story of America's Largest Bank Union

Contents

Letterspage 3

Labor Organizes at Seattle 1stpages 4-5

Bakke Decision Back in Courtpage 6

Strong Women's Conferencepage 7

Carter's Welfare Programpage 8

Community Newspages 9-11

Inside Israelpages 12-13

New American Movementpage 14

Northwest Forum: What is sexual conduct?page 15

Paper Radiopages 16

Prison Breakspage 17

Simone Weilpage 19

Shakespeare in Ashlandpages 20-21

Rock and Rollpage 22

Connexionspage 23

Cover Photo by Mary Jane Gasdick

LAST CALL!

The Fourth Annual Women's Issue will be produced the weekend of October 1-3. All women interested are encouraged to submit their writings, graphics (photos and drawings), or any information they have concerning women's issues. We also welcome all women to help us get the paper out. Experienced or not, come lend a hand with typing, layout, writing, graphics, or information. Deadline for articles is Monday, September 20. Further information can be obtained from either collective office.

Collective Knowledge

Bellingham - Thursday Sept. 15 General Meeting at 1000 Harris, 4:30 pm

Seattle - Tuesday, Sept. 20 General Meeting at 1017 E. Pike at 7:30 pm
Mailing Fiesta--Sept. 13, at 5:30 pm

Editorial deadline for all submitted articles is Sunday Sept. 25 in both Seattle and Bellingham.

Offices

in Bellingham: 1000 Harris, 2nd floor of the Good Earth Building
PO Box 4105, Bellingham, Wa 98225
Call us at 734-6284

in Seattle: 1017 East Pike, Seattle, Wa 98122 323 - 0354
Office hours: 11-2pm Tuesday and Thursday
5 - 8 pm Wednesday

The Northwest Passage is an independent radical journal published in Bellingham by the Bellingham and Seattle collectives every other Monday, except in the summer months, when it is published every three weeks. Back issues are on microfilm at Alternative Press Centre, Box 7229, Baltimore, Md. 21218

All opinions expressed are those of the authors and not the NWP collectives unless specifically noted. No reprinting without the express permission of the author, except for non-profit institutions.
Second Class postage paid at Seattle, Wa. Copyright 1977

Subscribe for a Friend



Photo by prisoner of Sing Sing

Prisoners receive the Northwest Passage free of charge. We would gladly foot the costs ourselves before requiring that they pay from the little (if any) money they earn. But we have many prisoners who read us, and our costs are already high. As last resort we turn to you readers outside the walls to keep the Passage coming to those within. Help a friend and sponsor a prisoner subscription.

Rates: \$8 per year; \$15 for two years; \$125 for life (for what its worth). Add \$.75 for Canadian and \$1.25 for other foreign subs.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State or Country and Zip _____

Staff

BELLINGHAM

Judy Calhoun
David Henderson
Brian Siebel
Darol Streib
Bill Patz
Rachel da Silva
Connie Czeschin
Tom Jacobsen
Kathy Zuanich
Cathy Chronis

SEATTLE

Chas Hansen
Doug Honig
Jack Pfeifer
Bill Corr, Sr.
Wayne Lieb
Michelle Celarier
Martha Boland
Kris Fulsaa
Eric Anderson
Michael Drew
Mona Kennel
Larry Greenberg



Letters

Nuclear Fault

Dear Northwest Passage:

In your current issue you attributed a statement to Helen Day, which I feel sure she would not have made, to the effect that the Skagit Nuclear Plant was to be designed to withstand an earthquake of Magnitude 3.5. I have met Ms. Day and know that she has spent many hours doing her homework on earthquakes. She was either misquoted, misunderstood, or she made the statement when too tired to realize what she was saying—not an unusual circumstance for any activist.

The figure to which Ms. Day was actually referring was .35g, the ground acceleration for which the Skagit Plant has been redesigned. Acceleration — to put it simply — is the percent of gravity of that initial "shove", a motion which can be measured by the actual ground motion within a measured period of time. The Skagit Plant was originally designed for .3g, or 30% of force of gravity, then redesigned for 35% of the force of gravity. The latest USGS report does not suggest the next acceleration the plant should be re-redesigned to withstand. The greatest acceleration on record was 1.0 or equal to the force of gravity, at Pacoima Dam during the San Fernando quake of 1971. The Dam held together quite satisfactorily. Acceleration is always written as .—g.

Thus you can see that your writer misinterpreted .35g as M3.5— two measurements totally unrelated. Citizen activists are often considered to be ignorant of science, and I would not like to see Ms. Day (even tho' I may not always agree with her) be made to appear ignorant of something any serious student of earthquakes knows.

Sincerely,
Janet M. Cullen
State Coordinator
C.A.S.C.A.D.E.

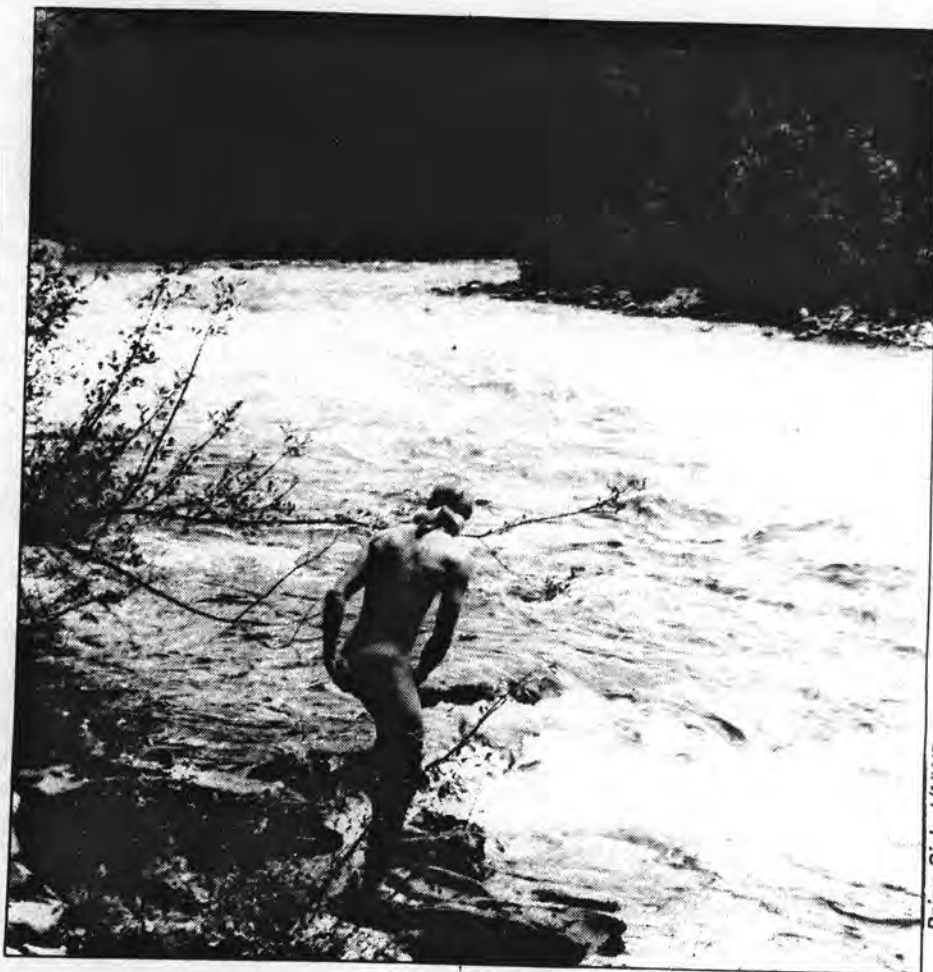
Editors Note - We stand to be corrected. Helen Day knows what she's talking about and we misinterpreted her. .35g's was the force of ground acceleration the plant was designed to withstand. The point of her statement is still valid, however. Puget Power may have a great and costly task of redesign ahead of them if they are to build a nuclear power plant that would be safe enough to withstand the force of an earthquake that USGS report suggests is possible. Thanks to Ms. Cullen for pointing out the mistake

Bike On!

Dear NWP,

Thank ya for Mike O'Brien's lucid coverage of the 1977 Bicycle Racing Championships. He managed to convey the exciting atmosphere of the races, and to portray the contrast with the big league/big crowd' favorites, marked this year by another Hydro death. The quiet spectacle of racers from 8 to 80 competing on machines known to, and owned by many of the spectators is refreshing. It's good to see this 'alternative sport' on the pages of the Passage!

Yours awheel,
Josh Lehman



Brian Siebel/NWP

Greetings from Peltier

Dear NWP,

I'm a prisoner in the governments concentration camp for poor people. I just noticed that Uncle dressed in two wasichus named Haldeman & Mitchell, Nos. 01489-163(B) and 24171-157, respectively. About the same time H.R. and the former A.G. were getting fitted out in Country Club duds at Lompoc and Montgomery my brother Leonard Peltier was being undressed into the infamous unit known as the hole.

Rumor has it that the 'officials' kicked around the idea of burying Leonard in the Control Unit but decided that to focus the attention of his supporters on this experimental behavior modification center would be counter-productive in that the Federal court is about to rule on our class action civil suit to close that sadistic monument to failure forever. Therefore, on June 27, Leonard Peltier was released to the general population here at Marion. Assigned to the paint shop he is alive and well and sends greetings to all our sisters and brothers out there in minimum-security land.

Standing Deer AKA Robert A Wilson
PO Box 1000
Marion, Illinois 62959

ERA Report

Dear NWP:

Washington feminists and supporters should not let the Ellensburg experience pass as a mere incident but rather should see it in the larger context as part of the struggle for equality that still must be fought. Many of these same blue-and-whites that invaded from Utah undoubtedly were in Idaho in February as the legislature voted to rescind the ERA just hours before the Nevada Senate was scheduled to vote on HJR 5.

The anti's are being orchestrated to work against social change, but they are not presented with free choices of issues to work on. Rather, they are led and

told where and when to be and how to vote. The Indiana ratification effort in January was successful but only after overcoming a strong letter-writing campaign organized by the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan, Christian Women, the Farm Labor Bureau, fundamentalist churches, etc. It was not an easy victory. The North Carolina defeat came from several prayer meetings organized by fundamentalist churches but ably supported by the 240,000 piece mailing by the Conservative Caucus from Virginia. The return mail inundated the Capital and crushed a couple of weak Senators. The vote failed by the slim margin of 24 to 26.

Florida was more bizarre as four senators switched from no to yes between December and March. That gave the pro's a majority. Then the anti's went to work. They got four yeses to change to nos within three weeks. Along the way four Republicans switched party affiliation to become registered Democrats. Then, just days before the Legislature opened on April 5th, the Conservative Caucus struck again with a 450,000 piece mailing statewide. The avalanche of mail had its designed effect and the ERA was defeated on April 13th by the equally slim margin of 19 to 21.

Ellensburg should serve as a positive experience to learn from to organize to protect our hard-earned rights and to fight for those not in hand or in the law. The larger federal ratification campaign needs to be supported by organized and working ratified states. I believe the federal ERA can and will be ratified before the March 22, 1979 deadline, but not without an extraordinary effort in the remaining unratified states. South Carolina has a fighting chance to ratify during the 1978 legislative session. It is the one state where Black Americans control a majority of House Districts to make a difference. ERA South Carolina needs funds to hire organizers and volunteers to travel through these districts talking to people about ERA, Human Rights, etc.

Contributions and offers of help should be sent to:

ERA South Carolina
505 Columbia Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 252-5538

Bill Harrington
Seattle N.O.W.

Save a Friend

This is an excerpt from letter by an ISU inmate at Walla Walla urging community support of Janis Lien whom the American Friends Service Committee wishes to cut from their two person Seattle Justice Department to make up for "budgetary deficiencies"

...the fact that violence didn't erupt (during the Walla Walla Strike) is a direct result of the intervention of the AFSC of Seattle. The empowerment of prisoners at the negotiating by the AFSC was, I feel, responsible for the peaceful and successful outcome of our latest struggle. We owe the people of AFSC a vote of thanks, especially the Justice Dept. that is composed of two people of extraordinary personal power and dedication, Ms. Alice Iverson and Janis Lien. But more than that, we owe them our support.

...The National Office in Pennsylvania plans to limit the Seattle Justice Dept. to one full time justice worker and rely on volunteer work to supplement the remaining person. . .

Janis Lien is going to resign in October. . . unless we make clear the necessities of a full time secretary for the Justice Dept.

Lien and Iverson have been beside the prisoners through this entire battle. Constant contact and working conjunction with prisoners has given them an insight and understanding of prisoners, prison life, and the prison struggle that is seldom found in people who have not been stigmatized by incarceration. . . For this reason alone they are priceless.

Of the two people in the Justice Dept. one is always on the move: speaking, investigating, researching. The other is in constant contact with prisoners on the inside, typing and copying the latest developments for the file and keeping prisoners informed on what is happening on the outside. This is Janis Lien's job and it is essential that she have a good understanding of the movement and the personalities involved. Without that we could not effectively coordinate with our support on the outside. The AFSC is a Quaker organization dedicated to empowering the powerless and the power is useless without communication. We inside have been crippled by poor or faulty communication for years. Now it is better than ever.

The united Friends and Families of Prisoners (UFFP) rely heavily on these two women for organization, support, advice. There is trust and respect between them. Many of the families and friends of prisoners know these women personally. . . Coming from a place of power is a totally new experience for these friends and families and they need the guidance of people they can trust completely.

We urge you to take the time to write letters in support of Janis Lien who has helped us all and sacrificed so much in support of our cause and yours.

Write to: Ms. Asia Bennet, 814 NE 40th, Seattle, Wa 98105

The ISU Brothers

Labor Organizes at Seattle First

While many of us may question the logic of following a bearded Dexter Horton's exhortation that we "LOOK FOR IT FIRST AT SEATTLE-FIRST," there may be more than a bit of irony lodged in his message. Unknown to many people (and even a number of Sea-First workers), the 21st largest banking corporation in the United States contains within it the first largest union of bank workers in the U.S., the Firstbank Independent Employees Association (FIEA).

Since July of this year over 3,000 workers at Sea-First represented by the FIEA have been working without a contract, and the threat of strike action, economic sanction or outside affiliation increases each day that the negotiations remain stalled. Bank workers (including those at Seattle-First) remain one of the worst paid groups in industry with an average wage of \$3.94/hour (compared to the state's average wage of \$5.25/hour or the retail clerks \$6.81 average). Composed mostly of women, the FIEA is pressing for a wage and benefits package which accurately reflects the skilled work performed by bank employees, whether they are in the branches or working in 'behind-the-scenes' departments.

The bank, on the contrary, has offered a contract which not only strikes out key provisions of the 1974 contract but also has as its ultimate goal the elimination of the union as the representative of workers' interests. The bank's tactic, as revealed in its current proposal, is nothing less than breaking the momentum and hopefully the "back" of the FIEA; a perceived threat to its corporate profits especially as the bank moves into a restricted growth period following two decades of rapid expansion resulting in a Sea-First saturated state.

Contrary to its advertised image as a sophisticated, innovative and imaginative bank, Seattle-First's labor policy harkens back to the days when 'stonewalling' was in vogue as a strategy for giants trying to hold back the tide of history. There is nothing in the bank's proposals which indicate any effort at bargaining in "good faith." So regressive is the bank's proposal that the FIEA negotiating team is having difficulty responding with anything but shock and disbelief. The gulf between the union and the bank is wide on all issues, economic and non-economic. The stakes seem higher than ever before, and a history of the union and the company since 1939 will help illuminate why the situation has become so critical in 1977.

The Bank's Inspiration

Original inspiration for a union at Seattle-First came, not from the workers, but ironically enough from the bank. Fearful in 1939 that the Teamsters Union would extend their rampant organizing drives into the Teller rows of the bank, Sea-First pre-empted the militants by organizing Seattle-First Bank Employees Association (SFEA). For over thirty years the SFEA was to be a union on paper only as its limited activities resembled those of a club more than a workers' union. Its annual activity was the signing of a 'Memorandum of Understanding,' outlining the bank's policy on employee related issues over the upcoming year. These imaginary contracts were not negotiated but 'agreed upon', and their provisions were the minimum necessary to keep a stable and trained workforce on hand. Sea-First management could depend on a weak, ineffectual and company inspired association to do little that would threaten either corporate profits or corporate practices during a period when the bank needed all its resources to extend and strengthen its grip as the most powerful financial institution in the Northwest.

Recent History

In 1966 Something Happened. Bill Gates, executive secretary of the SFEA began to negotiate a contract. They were mild efforts at first. But almost single-handedly, Gates in 1966, 67 and 68 transformed Memorandums of Understanding into binding and enforceable contracts, and each year brought Sea-First workers a 4% ATB (across the board) pay increase and extended benefit packages.

Faced with an emerging union, still under the leadership of Bill Gates, Sea-First approached the 1969 contract with increased resistance. The SFEA responded to bank pressure with the first strike in Sea-First history. Selected branches, from Bellevue to Omak and Leavenworth and Bellingham, walked out, resulting in both bad public relations for the bank and also limited service to the bank's customers. Coupled with this tactic was a threat by the Teamsters to withdraw their huge pension fund from Sea-First in addition to honoring SFEA picket lines at the bank's completed 42-story headquarters, virtually stopping tenants from moving into their new offices. Under this three-pronged attack the bank yielded, and another one-year contract at 4% was negotiated.

Labor was becoming a big problem at Sea-First and to stem the tide, Chairman of the Board William Jenkins called in Stan Smuckler, ITT's Labor Relations expert, to handle further negotiations. SFEA was caught off-guard by the hard-line but sophisticated approach of Smuckler and faced with a no concessions, no gains proposal; Gates pushed through an outside affiliation vote as the only tactic that could beat Sea-First. Without full support from his other council members, Gates had chosen the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (MEBA) to link up with and after a narrow and 'messy' vote, SFEA members affiliated with MEBA.

Although MEBA now represented Sea-First workers at the table, there was a minor revolt behind the scenes. Disgruntled council members and local representatives upset over Gates' leadership and strategy mutinied from the SFEA/MEBA and formed a new union, the FIEA, hoping to lure rank and file members away from the new outside affiliate. The bank, meanwhile, was doing all it could, primarily at the branch level, to support the FIEA and the sanctity of a 'company union.' Because the SFEA was a minority union (less than 50% of workers belonged) the affiliation with MEBA was a minority union (less than 50% of workers belonged), the affiliation with MEBA could be challenged in a NLRB (National Labor Relations Board) representation election. The FIEA petitioned the NLRB for such a vote, and after months of campaigning it was held in November,



Can An Employee Association Find Happiness As The Largest Bank Union In America

1970. 2,400 employees participated, bringing the FIEA a 200 vote margin of victory in an election marked by blatant bank partisanship favoring the FIEA.

Before the vote was in, Sea-First representatives and the FIEA were already working on a contract, both eager to have a quick end to the year-long negotiations. Once the FIEA was declared victory they hastily agreed to a new three year contract with the bank, hoping that the fast settlement would bring early support to the union. Though many were pleased with the new situation, even more were convinced that the bank had the FIEA in its hip pocket. After four years of independence under Gates, there was widespread feeling that the FIEA was in fact the old company union of the thirties. Over the next year numerous reprisals were carried out against members loyal to Bill Gates and the SFEA, salting their wounds and dividing Sea-First workers amongst themselves, leaving the bank in a stronger position than ever.

From 1971-74 the FIEA grew steadily from a membership low of 12% to over 50% of Seattle-First workers. Time was healing some of the wounds left from 1970 and without the crisis of negotiations for the next three years, the FIEA developed a stronger political base in the branches and other workplaces.

The recession of 1974 called the tune for negotiations in that year. Employees had seen their contract gains from three years ago dissolve in the face of high inflation. In a tactical move, the FIEA took the bank's first 'final offer' of 5% across-the-board around to each branch in the state, where it was rejected out-of-hand by an angry membership, 30-1. After continued company intransigence, the union responded with another affiliation move, this time with the Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPIEU). Seattle-First countered by stacking the union with 300 new members sympathetic to the bank and under pressure from branch managers and supervisors. It proved just enough as the affiliation vote failed by a slim margin. But, the bank was shaken. And concerned that the union

would order another selective strike to its increasingly frustrated and militant members, it offered a substantially improved contract, albeit short of the FIEA's initial proposal. The economically strapped membership ratified it overwhelmingly and took home an 8% across-the-board and a 50% cost of living (COL) allowance.

The Current Situation

The company union of 1970 has little in common with the FIEA of 1977. Jerry Ard, the current President of the FIEA, sees the union as coming of age in 1974. "After we took the first contract around to the branches and saw the level of support against what the bank was offering, we knew we finally had a union. We may call ourselves an association at the bargaining table, but in the office and out in the branches, it's union, union, union!"

FIEA's self-confidence comes not only from its victories at the bargaining table in 74 but also from the experience gained filing hundreds of grievances and the winning of over 80% of them. "Our local reps are now experienced enough in grievances that we (union headquarters) are hardly involved any more in the procedure. They are taking a lot of responsibility and their successes are gaining a lot of respect and new members for the union. Right now our membership is about 85% in the Eastern and Southwest regions and over 70% in the Central. Except for Bellingham, we're weak from Everett on north because these branches were strong supporters of Bill Gates and they are still bitter about the election. King County, though, is our weak spot. The turnover is incredible especially at the Computer Center (80% in some departments) and some of the newer branches. It really affects organizing."

After a long period of not being taken seriously by organized labor because of its limited jurisdiction and its high percentage of women officers (there is only one man on the staff), the FIEA has finally been accepted by the representatives of big labor. "Right now we are lining up support from all the labor councils in the state just in case we need it and in fact, Jim Binder of the King County Labor Council has been at the table with us during negotiations." The Retail Clerks, Longshoremen, Boilermakers and the OPIEU are supporting us openly at our membership meetings as well," says Ard.

The Contract

FIEA is basing most of its economic demands on the example of the recent Retail Clerks settlement which gave the average clerk \$6.81/hr. compared to the average wage at Sea-First of \$3.94. The union is further inspired by recent success of SORWUC (The Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada) in winning a contract for \$875/month and a 33 hr. work week in its first negotiation. FIEA also wants a direct COL increase as well as a provision for longevity pay for those workers at the top of their pay range who would otherwise receive no increase. Non-wage demands include provisions for increased union security, utilization of job-transfer and promotion systems, adherence to discipline procedures and continued contract enforcement guarantees. Of great importance is the inclusion of past practices as part of a new contract, which would prevent contract sterilization.

According to Ard, the bank's proposal is a knee-jerk response to all the grievances of the past three years. "It's like they made a list of all the grievances we won since 74 and drew up a contract that would make it impossible to make a grievance at all." So far the union and company have only dealt with non-economic issues, with the wage package coming to the table at press time.

The union's hope is to convince management that the FIEA's proposals come from a good business orientation. It feels, quite simply, that in the long run FIEA can help, not hurt, the bank's profitability by bringing to its members the pay and benefits which will solve the bank's number one corporate problem: high turnover (estimated at about 30-35%). While this is a traditional rhetorical device often heard by unions, there is a lot of truth in it as regards Sea-First. Pay is so low that there is a good deal of raiding by competing banks on Sea-First employees. And it is well documented that branch managers and supervisors have been forced to give an abundance of Very Good and Excellent ratings on employees merit reviews as a surest method of pay raise for deserving, but increasingly disaffected employees.

- 1) 1-2 year contract effect 6-1-77
- 2) 87c/yr. across-the-board increase (from avg. \$3.94 to \$4.81/hr)
- 3) Full cost of living
- 4) Merit pool for outstanding employees
- 5) Longevity pay for workers at top of pay range (affects 11% of employees)
- 6) Full retirement at age 60 or 30 years service
- 7) Full compensation for unused sick leave on retirement/termination
- 8) Agency shop (not closed shop)—all employees paying fee for union services but having option whether to be voting member
- 9) Right to discuss union matters at the workplace
- 10) Full time workers shall be salaried
- 11) Overtime after 8 hours
- 12) Full utilization of job transfer system with preference to employees within branch
- 13) Improved discipline procedures with employee access to personnel file
- 14) Continued grievance protection
- 15) Bank supplied monthly reports to monitor contract adherence and simplify enforcement
- 16) Past practice as part of contract. (Insures victories in grievances, arbitration enforcement and unfair labor practice charges are carried over into new contract without negotiation.)



Photo by Mary Jane Gasdick

The direction negotiations will go in the next weeks is difficult to ascertain. However, there is little question that the inactivity of the past three months will continue. The bank will concede only what it has to and that will depend on its assessment of the union's strength. Sea-First revealed its bargaining strength early in the game with its hard-line regressive first proposal, no doubt hoping that the union would respond emotionally by playing one of its own cards prematurely before it could have much effect. FIEA negotiators, though stunned, did not fall for the ploy and have been extremely cautious about their next move. The union has pushed for members to wear FIEA pins at work and to post the new six page **Analysis of Contract Proposals** at the workplace and this alone will begin to stir up concerns at the branch level which will eventually wind up on the bank's side of the table.

The union has yet to launch into a media campaign primarily because it is at the level of public relations that Seattle-First is most sensitive, and the coverage of stalled talks in the P-I, Times or local television stations is guaranteed to cause movement in the negotiations. After the widespread coverage of the Mardesich conflict-of-interest case, the union is acutely aware of this soft spot in Seattle-First's tarnished image. In addition to the public support of labor across the state, the option of economic sanctions through the withdrawal of large union pension and operating funds still exists.

If negotiations remain deadlocked the union is left with its two strongest, yet risky cards: outside affiliation and/or strike. An amendment to the union constitution makes an affiliation possible by a 2/3 vote of 2/3 of the membership. And equally important is a length of membership provision which eliminates the threat of the bank 'stacking' the membership at the last moment, as was done in 1974. Because the FIEA has no strike fund, the chances of a strike being employed in a full-scale fashion are unlikely. However this cannot be said for an informational picket or selective work stoppages or in fact,

sporadic wildcats. At any point in the talks, the union may also call for binding arbitration whereupon the bank, with the strong arm of the NLRB on its shoulders, would be forced to bargain with the FIEA in good faith.

Aside from maintaining a consistently tough stance on all contract issues, the only other Sea-First strategy to surface is its Disaster Plan, in the event of a walk-out. Each branch and department has a contingency plan for placing supervisors and officers in 'routine functions' in order that 'business-as-usual' may continue. (A secret "model branch" has been built in the head office for this purpose). The fact remains that the work that can be done on paper is not so easily done in reality. And despite officers burning the midnight oil in a teller's cage trying to balance a sheet, the effort is considered by most workers to be more symbolic than real. The skills that Sea-First workers have are highly specialized and cannot be mastered quickly enough to be of great use in the event of a strike.

The negotiations are nearing a crucial stage but the outcome remains to be seen. Whichever way the talks turn there will remain one dominant fact: Seattle First National Bank is a union bank and its union is the largest of its kind in the United States. The potential that lies within the FIEA and its membership is impressive. With over 80% of its members women, the work that it does will encourage other women in unorganized sectors to organize. The example it sets will stimulate interest among bank workers at Rainier, Peoples, Pacific National and others towards representation. As promising as the future may be, the present is where the battle is being waged. In the black building that dominates the Seattle horizon, in one of the 166 branches that cover Washington and in the processing center where your checks arrive each night, a Sea-First worker is hoping that when you "Look for it first. . . at Seattle First" you're looking at the union and not the company.

Bob Rehm
Teller, Grade 8

BAKKE BACK IN COURT

"Reverse discrimination" verdict to be reversed?

Sometime in early October the United States Supreme Court will hear oral arguments on what may turn out to be the most significant civil rights case since the landmark *Brown vs. the Board of Education*.

At stake are affirmative action programs in employment and education, the programs set up to rectify long-standing inequalities in society resulting from the 300 years of discrimination in this country. The concept of affirmative action is no less than a mandate from the 14th amendment to take whatever means necessary to eliminate all vestiges of slavery in the U.S.

Nonetheless, in 1974 a 34-year-old white male named Allan Bakke filed suit against the University of California at Davis Medical School, charging that the establishment of a special admissions program which admitted economically disadvantaged minority students was "reverse discrimination." He charged that he would have been admitted if there had no such program. Bakke won his case at the Superior Court and California Supreme Court levels.

When the University of California appealed the case to the U.S. Supreme Court many legal and minority groups urged UC not to appeal the case and asked the Supreme Court not to accept it because UC's defense of the case was so weak. UC never attempted to give evidence of its own past discrimination against minorities, and offered little evidence to defend its program. UC also ignored the requests of minority groups to hire a minority co-counsel to represent the views of those directly affected by the case.

Across the country civil rights, minority and women's organizations are organizing to attempt to convince the Supreme Court to overturn the Bakke decision. There is real fear that if the highest court in the land legitimizes the concept of reverse discrimination and affirms that special admissions and affirmative action programs discriminate against white males, the basis for much of what was fought for during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s will evaporate.

The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision (NCOBD), in conjunction with the Black American Law Students Association, is sponsoring a national day of protest October 8, to focus attention on the need for affirmative action and to call upon the Supreme Court to overturn the Bakke decision.

There will be a demonstration at the federal courthouse in downtown Seattle, 5th Ave. and Madison, on October 8, beginning at 12 noon. The Northwest regional committee of the NCOBD is organizing a program for that day of protest, along with numerous community and educational groups.

The Case

First, it is a myth that Allan Bakke would have been admitted to Davis if there had not been a special admissions program. The program, critics charge, helped admit less qualified minority applicants who diminished the opportunity for more qualified whites to enter medical school. The limited number of positions in medical schools, in a country where health care is pitiful, is not mentioned.

However, it should be pointed out that Bakke was also turned down at 11 other medical schools across the country to which he also applied, including his alma mater, the University of Minnesota. The trial court stated, "Plaintiff would not have been accepted for admission... even if there had been no special program."

All evidence points to the fact, however, that Bakke was not admitted because of his age. The associate dean for student affairs, in a letter to Bakke in 1971, told him the admissions committee felt the "age of an applicant over 30 was a serious factor that must be considered." The associate dean went on to tell Bakke that an "older applicant must be unusually highly qualified" if that person is to be seriously considered for one of the limited places in the entering class.

And it is quite clear that Bakke knew his denial of admission was due to his age; age discrimination. Bakke wrote a letter to the associate dean at the medical school following notice that he was denied admission, asking him for any kind of suggestion how he could "overcome the age factor" and be allowed to study medicine.



Ned Cassidy/Common Sense/Union Wage

"Reverse Bakke," banner demands in Berkeley rally protesting decision

Nevertheless, Bakke decided, with the encouragement and assistance of the assistant to the dean of the medical school, to file suit, charging he was the victim of racial discrimination. His action fits in with the history of this country which is that minorities get blamed for the difficulties of others, even when it is known that they were not the ones responsible.

This is called discrimination.

There is the pervasive feeling among critics of special admissions that affirmative action allows less qualified minority applicants into institutions in place of other more qualified whites. That's not true. One finds, at the UC Davis medical School for example, that many special admissions students had better undergraduate grade point averages than regular admissions students. In 1973, special admissions students had grade point averages as high as 3.76 and regular students had averages as low as 1.81. In 1974, regular admittees had GPAs as low as 2.79 and special admission admittees had scores as high as 3.45.

Many studies have also shown that the Medical College Admissions Test (MCAT), one of the main criteria for admission, is culturally biased against minorities. Studies also show little relationship between MCAT scores and actual performance in medical school. A study by the Association of American Medical Colleges shows that blacks who successfully completed the first two years of medical school had lower MCAT scores than whites who flunked out.

Supporters of Bakke and opponents of affirmative action say they should not have to pay for past discrimination to correct a situation for which they are not responsible. In other words, they would be satisfied if the present inequalities continued. What they fail to recognize is that if equality of opportunity existed within this society, there would be no need for such programs. There would be, for example, the same percentage of doctors and lawyers in the various minority communities as there is in the white community. That's not the case. The ratio of white doctors to the white population is 1:700. The ratio of black doctors is 1:3,800, Native American 1:20,000, Latin 1:30,000. Those opposed to affirmative action also fail to recognize that minorities' and women's economic positions have changed little since the instigation of these programs, both in education and employment.

Such conditions did not come about under a system which provides equality of opportunity, unless one adheres to the notion that minorities and women are inherently inferior. Racism and sexism are facts of life which have left their imprint on this country, in many ways and in every sphere of life. A history of such exclusion, in many ways subtle and in ways direct, has to be corrected with corrective programs. It's that simple.

Defenders of Bakke point to the U.C. Davis program as an unfair quota system, limiting the access of whites to what would justly be theirs, based on merit. Davis did not have a racial quota. The 16 of the total 100 admissions slots were reserved for students who could demonstrate that they were "economically or educationally disadvantaged." It said nothing about race.

There were many white students who applied for admission under the special program; some reached the interview stage. But given the fact that the overwhelming percentage of applications came from California residents and given the huge percentage of economically disadvantaged minorities who make up the state's population, it is not surprising at all that minorities filled the small number of special admission slots. There were also minorities admitted under regular admissions, so the program at Davis was certainly not a quota.

The history has been that every little gain fought for and won by minority persons and women has caused a backlash of resentment from those who feel the gain was at the cost to them.

There must be a change in thinking to where people realize the entry of minorities and women into areas from which they have been traditionally excluded is a benefit to all society, if only for the reason that it allows our workplaces and our learning institutions to become integrated to reflect society the way it really should be: different kinds of people working together in all areas, free from discrimination.

Ron Chew
Jacqueline Agtuca
National Committee To Over-
Turn the Bakke Decision
Info: 682-0690

For the past several months leftist feminists in Seattle have been organizing the Strong Women's Conference to be held Sept. 17 and 18 at Seattle University, Piggot Hall. The planning committee includes women from both autonomous women's groups—such as Union W.A.G.E. and Leftist Lezzies—and mixed groups—The Seattle Tenants' Union, National Lawyers' Guild, Native American Solidarity Committee and International Socialist Organization.

The following interview is excerpted from one aired Sept. 5 on KRAB radio in Seattle, a discussion by two members of the planning committee. Judy Letheman is a member of Leftist Lezzies and Michelle Celarier is a member of Union W.A.G.E.

Strong Women:

Talking Feminist Strategy



photo: maryjane gasdick

Women and supporters march in downtown Seattle during the recent Women's Rights Rally.

It's been several years since Seattle feminists' last effort to draw together the diverse women working in the left and the women's movement. Why did you decide to try again?

J.L.—Leftist Lezzies started thinking about this last winter. We came together as a group out of the need to work with other lesbians and get support doing political work. A lot of us had come out of the tradition of working on the left and feeling that women's issues, and lesbian issues were not dealt with. Or we came out of the context of the women's movement in the strict sense of the term in that our consciousness raising groups and all women political groups were interested only in women's rights without seeking the connections to other struggles, and once again in those women's groups, lesbian rights weren't dealt with at all. As we worked together, we realized that many women in all kinds of groups feel like they're isolated, that we are operating in a political vacuum and that we can't do good concrete political work in a vacuum. We need to communicate to each other, to understand each other's struggles, to find out what each other is doing. A lot of us had participated in the Women's Union a few years ago. We felt it was time to try again and that people would jump at the chance to do it. And they have.

M.C.—The conference is geared for "women who have a feminist consciousness and see the need for revolutionary change." I think it's really important for us to realize that such people are few in number in this society and to get together and work on strategy to change that. In the wake of the recent anti-ERA, anti-abortion and anti-gay movements that are gaining so much power we have to start figuring out what it is

that people are attracted to in those movements and why they're not attracted to the left and feminism and what it is that we're not saying to people. I think we have to realize that the role of women in this society is in tremendous upheaval, to realize how scary that is, to realize its astounding implications and to find new ways of reaching women and supporting their needs.

J.L.—What I see as the major function of this conference and the workshops are getting down to grassroots, brass tacks, on how we do our political work, and organizing so that we can reach and educate people. In terms of the growing new right in America today, it's not just a matter of the left's failure to communicate, although that's obviously true. I think that we need to get together and understand that people are often responding to the new right because the people leading it have the churches, the straight political world, education—a lot of institutions—money and power at their disposal. They've got a big one-up on us and they're going to continue to flood conferences like Ellensburg because they have the organizing ability, money and clout. And we can't even get past talking rhetoric. That's where we have to start at this conference.

M.C.—There's a lot of specific issues that need to be worked on. Issues that appeal to a certain sense of morality and basic democratic rights. For example, the Bakke case which is to come before the Supreme Court this fall. (See p. 6) If he wins in the Supreme Court, which is very conservative, then that will set a precedent that will make it more difficult for minorities and women to achieve any kind of equality in this society. Of course, as many of us know, those

promises of equality have been a real sham. Women's wages are 57% of men's, which is less than it was 10 years ago. I think it's also a good issue because it appeals to the concept of democratic participation in society. There are, of course, problems with that because there is not room for everybody to have full participation in this society and keep it running in the way it has been running. If we do the right kind of educational work around this issue, it can be something that will change people's ideas about society as a whole.

J.L.—There are other issues that I feel appeal to people's democratic instincts, things like childcare.

M.C.—It's also an opportunity to learn about areas you might not even know about. An example is the situation of Asian garment workers in Seattle. The women Asian garments in this city are exploited in the most basic, inhumane ways you can imagine. Because the women don't speak English, many of them, they are seldom heard about. A lawyer, Diane Wong, who's done a lot of work on this issue is going to talk at the conference on the workshop panel, "Workplace Organizing." I think there are a lot of issues that women in this city who are feminists might not know about. It's essential to know what's going on, for instance to know that all those REI sleeping bags are made by sweatshop workers, Asian women working for minimum wages.

J.L.—The conference will also stress follow-up. Workshop reports will be written and ideas disseminated. Maybe this is a good time to say what some of the workshops are on—Affirmative Action: Myths and Realities; "How Feminists Can Defeat the New Right," "The Anarchist Roots of Feminism," "Women and Socialism," "Lesbians and the Left," "Protective Legislation," "The Role of Third World Women," "Responsibility of the Radical Media" are just a few. Then, on Sunday, there's going to be a panel discussion on "The Role of the Autonomous Women's Movement." Whether or not there should be an autonomous women's movement has been the source of some debate and discussion, so this should be an interesting one.

M.C.—I'd like to put in a plug for the cultural evening, which is scheduled for Saturday night. There's going to be music, theater, the women's drum group, poetry—even a demonstration by the Feminist Karate Union. There's also going to be an ongoing cultural workshop throughout the conference, including sing-alongs, impromptu jamming and art displays.

—martha boland

Women may pre-register at these bookstores: Different Drummer, Left Bank, Red & Black, It's About Time. Registration costs \$42, plus \$1 for the cultural event and \$1.75 for lunch. Fees are negotiable, and lunches will be catered by Seattle University—both vegetarian and meat dishes.

Registration begins at 8:30 Saturday morning, and opening speeches will begin at 9:15. For more information call 324-3702 or 622-5144. Childcare will be provided by the Men's Resource Political Study Group, and men of Prairie Fire Organizing Committee.



photo: maryjane gasdick

community news

TILTH: Alternative Agriculture Takes Root



photo Borrowed Times

"Tilth," the state of land when it's under cultivation, and the state of mind when it's receiving knowledge. Both are qualities worth upholding, and by continuing the name "Tilth," the new organization of Northwest alternative agriculture hopes to do just that.

Conceived as an umbrella organization to various farming interests, last week's conference drew Northwest residents from diverse areas, united by a common concern for the soil. Thus interests ranged from urban gardening to rural farming, and strictly organic agriculture to focusing on anti-agribusiness concerns. The land grant university system was represented by faculty and graduates researching the economic viability of small organic farms. "Back to the landers," as well as those interested in the "interface between city and country," thus working to save farmland from urban sprawl, also came to lend direction to the new organization.

The day began with a tour of Pragtree Farm, the site of the conference. Mark Musick explained the goals of the farm: "We don't talk much about self-sufficiency here; we have other goals, and self-sufficiency is a pretty barren one."

"Farming is not done by individuals; it's done by communities," he said. Therefore members of Pragtree aim more towards "working within the local farming community" and establishing ties with the neighboring farmers. Situated on 20 acres on the Stillaguamish River, Pragtree grows produce for sale in Seattle and, working with USDA grant money, is experimenting on a solar greenhouse and fish cultivation.

As the meeting got under way the

question inevitably came up "Why yet another organization?" It was agreed that an alliance at this point could be useful but only if with a minimum of structural restrictions. Through a coordinated effort each of the members could be more effective at furthering the organic and alternative agriculture movements. Through research, educa-

tion, political clout, and as a focus to draw others into the movement, a regional organization would indeed be an asset.

Additional needs and proposals were outlined such as information and resource exchange, apprenticeship programs, radio shows, sponsorship of farmers' markets and barter fairs, farm management training, speakers' bureau, an agriculture media service, working with food co-ops, night classes, and numerous other possibilities to reach people.

The name "Tilth" was voiced 3 years ago at the regional agricultural conference in Ellensburg. With the coiners of the phrase present to explain the meaning of the term, "Tilth" was adopted by the new organization as well. Since the Tilth Newsletter was already being published out of Pragtree Farm, it was recognized as the official newsletter for the organization.

The geographical extent of Tilth raised an interesting and lighthearted controversy. The Northwest was defined variously as particular watershed regions, climatic zones, political boundaries and states of mind. Finally it was decided that Tilth encompassed all of the Pacific Northwest, and whomever wanted to be part of the organization was welcome.

"We agree to support and promote a biologically sound and socially equitable agriculture" was declared the statement of purpose of the new organization. Local chapters carrying the name Tilth hopefully will be formed and will be instrumental in reaching their respective communities.

The specific structure of the organization was to be worked out the following day by a steering committee (those interested in staying). By-laws were to be drawn up, standing committees established, and incorporation was to be set in the works.

As the alternating rainy and sunny afternoon drew on and peoples' energies waned, certain achievements desired for the conference were omitted. Foremost perhaps was that many participants

failed to get together in smaller groups with others from their areas. This could have been valuable as a means of initiating local chapters and sharing additional personal input with other individuals. People who did make those connections seemed to leave better equipped to carry out the Tilth goals of local action backed by regional support and research.

As an initial meeting Tilth has made headway in coordinating scattered efforts towards a decentralized agriculture and an organically based society. Future actions by Tilth, though, and further input from those involved and affected will determine the true value of the organization.

Larry Greenberg



The beginning of the Trojan occupation that was to see 82 arrested later. LNS

PGE Attempts 18½% Rate Hike

A statewide anti-nuclear coalition has demanded total rejection of Portland General Electric Company's proposal for a 18½ per cent rate increase.

In a statement presented to a Public Utility Commission "rate forum" in Portland last month, the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance blasted the rate hike plan and urged "absolute refusal of any rate increases for PGE."

Charging that ratepayers are being asked to pay for PGE mismanagement, the Alliance denounced PGE for "investing huge amounts of money in the nuclear power" at the expense of economic and environmental considerations affecting the public.

PGE, a privately-owned utility, is main investor in the Trojan nuclear power plant, which was the scene of an anti-nuclear "occupation" in July when 82 persons were arrested for civil disobedience. A second occupation at Trojan has been announced for the day after Thanksgiving.

"PGE can't seem to keep its story straight," the Alliance said in its state-

ment at the rate forum. "It alternately blames conservation and alleged electric shortages for rate increases. While PGE throws around conservation rhetoric, its rate structures consistently push anti-conservation biases, encouraging energy gluttony."

News reports have revealed that the Bonneville Power Administration is negotiating for an energy inertia system to send electric power from the Pacific Northwest to the Southwest. BPA presently sends large amounts of electricity from the Northwest to California.

The Alliance statement at last month's rate forum attacked BPA for "failure to be honest about the electricity destined for California and the Southwest" while the utilities "contend that the Pacific Northwest faces a power shortage."

The Alliance statement also noted that in the Pacific Northwest area, "the aluminum industry presently uses over 20 per cent of electricity supplies, yet provides less than one per cent of existing jobs."

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

-cheaper rates for contracts-

**SUPPORT YOURSELF
AND US TOO!**

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

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

"Trespassing" on Trident

Four Trident nuclear submarine protesters were arrested August 24th by a Pan Am guard who told them, "You can arrest some of the people some of the time, but you can't arrest all of the people all of the time."

The guard's remarks sum up the pattern of arrests at the base in recent weeks. The four, residents of Bellingham, Wa., went to the base to leaflet employees as they entered the base for work in the morning, and again in the afternoon as they left.

who is prosecuting the Trident cases, would not comment on how trespass could be construed as "obstructing traffic" or "hazarding personal safety."

The defendants have sought to dismiss the charges on the grounds that it violates their First Amendment right to free speech, and their Fifth Amendment right to due process and equal protection under the law. "The sole motive for this prosecution was to isolate people entering or leaving the base from the ideas these defendants



They were charged with two counts of trespassing.

The same four people had been allowed to leaflet freely the previous day, Tuesday, August 23, in exactly the same location in front of the main gate of the base. The difference was that on Tuesday they were accompanied by about 130 fellow demonstrators, sixty of whom also crossed the white line at the entrance.

The same pattern of arrests also occurred earlier this month. On August 14, there were four hundred leafletters at the main gate area. They were ignored by base authorities, who had previously this summer arrested individuals and small groups for trespass when leafletting in that area. The next morning, August 15th, a group of four returning to the same area were again arrested for trespassing.

"The navy is not interested in a case of simple trespass. They [the arrestees] were hazarding their personal safety and that of the cars entering and leaving the base. They were obstructing traffic," said Commander Copeland, Trident information officer when asked about the discriminatory arrest policy.

U.S. Assistant Attorney Francis Diskin,

Leafletters Aug. 23 *Brian Siebel/NWP*

sought to communicate," they charge. Through the new arrest policy, effective leafletting has become "illegal".

59 people have been arrested this summer for trespass at the Trident base.

Their trial are upon us:

Sept. 12, 17 people from the land based July 4th "picnic".

Sept. 14, photographer arrested by the County cops.

Sept. 19, person arrested for using public pay phone within white line area; 3 people arrested August 15 while leafletting inside white line; 4 people who swam onto the base August 7.

Sept. 22, The first 2 people arrested for outside main gate (state court) July 19.

October court dates will be given in the next *Passage*.

For information on these trials or Trident contact:

Live Without Trident
Labor Temple
2800 1st Ave. N Room 256
Seattle, Wa. 98121
623-1617

Surcharged in Seattle

Almost 300 angry people voiced strong opposition to the Seattle City Light surcharge at an August 25th meeting at Franklin High School. Recognizing their status as 'stockholders' in City Light, those present voted unanimously in opposition to the surcharge, in favor of firing Gordon Vickery as Superintendent of City Light and in favor of establishing a citizens' committee to investigate the public utility.

The 'stockholders' also directed the City Council, as their "Board of Directors," to hold a public hearing on the surcharge and to bring the matter to a Council vote.

The lack of responsiveness by City Hall was a major theme running through the various presentations. Chairman Oscar Hearde noted that the Council had voted for the surcharge in spite of the strong opposition expressed by the 150 people attending a May 12 Council hearing. It was also noted that there had been no hearing on the surcharge since then even though the surcharge had come up for review last month.

All of the City Council members were asked to attend the August 25 meeting, but only Council President Sam Smith showed up, and he left early. About a dozen candidates for City Council and the Mayor did attend the meeting, however, and all indicated their opposition to the surcharge.

Hearde argued that voters should remember the insensitivity of the present Council when they go to the polls this year. He also suggested that City Light's customers should remove the surcharge through a boycott if the City Council refuses to do so through a vote. Hearde mentioned that he was not paying his surcharge and a number of people in the audience indicated that they were not paying it either. A number of other speakers also called for a boycott of the surcharge and met with enthusiastic response from the audience.

The stockholders' votes followed a number of speeches in opposition to the surcharge. Nothing that there had been droughts in the past, but never a surcharge, Kathy Stevens placed much of the blame for the surcharge on City Light. She charged that City Light was at fault for selling cheap power to outside customers without any callback provisions. She also charged that City Light's 30 year plan should have at least one year of drought taken into consideration.

Since the surcharge is largely City Light's fault, Stevens claimed that

City Light, and not its customers, should pay the consequences. Yet, she noted that City Light's administrative costs continue to increase with three new directorships having been added in the last month. Stevens argued that cutbacks could be made in an administration that has grown 22% since Vickery took office.

Stevens commended residential consumers for their conservation effort but claimed that it would do little good as long as City Light does not tighten its own belt. When the surcharge came up for review in July, for example, City Light argued that it needed more money because it was losing revenue due to the conservation effort.

Tom Newgent followed with an explanation of how industry was not paying for its fair share. He noted that residents pay much less than industry on their base rates and that the disparity grows with increasing use. In the interest of conservation, residents are charged at successively higher rates as they use more. The opposite is true for industry.

Stevens and Newgent then proceeded to unroll a whole series of enlarged City Light bills. The bills were charged to the Newgents for electricity supplied to their two bedroom house between 1971 and 1977. Between those years, the Newgents' bill more than doubled for the same amount of electrical consumption—from \$43.43 to \$90.78. Hearde noted that the 1971 rates were lower than they had been in the 1920s, but that rates would continue to climb with a 10% seasonal charge this winter and a forecasted Bonneville rate increase of 75%.

A panel of community representatives then described how the rates affected different groups of people. On the panel were: Fidel Gallegos of El Centro de la Raza, Karen Barry of Community Services for the Blind, Rosella Bailey of United Elder Citizens, Pauline Todd of the Forgotten Neighborhood and Bea Smith of the ADC Mothers.

The meeting included singing of "This Little Light of Mine," "Give Us Those Old Time Light Bills," and "We Shall Overcome" led by Bea Smith.

The Light Brigade plans to continue to pressure the City Council for a public hearing into the surcharge and is seriously considering the option of organizing a boycott of the surcharge.

For more information, call Oscar Hearde at 723-1029, Tom Newgent at SP2-5132 or Kathy Stevens at 723-9628.

little bread company

A WORKER OWNED AND MANAGED ENTERPRISE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL



8050 15th Ave. N.E. Seattle, WA 98105 (206) 525-5400

page 10 NORTHWEST PASSAGE sept. 12 - oct. 1



JP Stevens Film in Town

Testimony, a film about the 13 year fight to unionize J.P. Stevens, will be shown in Seattle Sept. 29 at 7:30 p.m. at St. Joseph's Church, 19th and Aloha.

J.P. Stevens is the nation's second largest textile manufacturer, trailing only Burlington Industries. Stevens employs 44,000 workers in 85 plants, most located in North Carolina and South Carolina. The Stevens textile chain, like most of the textile industry, has concentrated production in the South since World War II to take advantage of lower wages, taxes, energy costs and the lack of unionization.

J.P. Stevens & Co. is a widely diversified manufacturer of almost every variety of textile products and is perhaps the nation's foremost sheet, towel and tablecloth maker—yet the Stevens name is not well known to consumers. Many Stevens textiles are marketed in an unfinished form to garment makers

of all kinds, industrial concerns, mail order houses and retailers. And they are marketed under a variety of brand names.

But the name J.P. Stevens & Co. is very well known to people in industrial relations. The company has engaged in a systematic pattern of anti-unionism reminiscent of the labor wars of a by-gone era in America. Stevens' practices are so infamous Boyd Leedom, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) chairman during the Eisenhower presidency, described events at Stevens as "so out of tune with a humane, civilized approach to industrial relations that it should shock even those least sensitive to honor, justice and decent treatment."

It has been 13 years since the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) first tried to help workers at J.P. Stevens & Co. to form a union. To this day not one Stevens plant has a collective bargaining agreement. To avoid a union



contract—and what it means in wages, fringe benefits and working conditions for its employees—Stevens has become the nation's No. 1 labor law violator.

The film showing in Seattle will be followed by a panel discussion and is sponsored by Union W.A.G.E., Leftist Lezzies, Texas Farmworkers Support Committee and International Socialist Organization. There will be a \$1 donation.

The Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, and the entire labor movement, has called a boycott on all discernible J.P. Stevens products. They can be found under these brand names, among others:

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES

Beauti-Blend
Beauticale
Fine Arts
Peanuts (comic strip figures)
Tastemaker
Utica & Mohawk
Designer Labels:
Yves St. Laurent
Angelo Donghia

TOWELS

Fine Arts
Tastemaker
Utica

BLANKETS

Forstmann
Utica

CARPETS

Contender
Gulistan
Merryweather
Tastemaker

TABLE LINEN

Simtex
HOSIERY
Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit

Banking on Co-ops

On July 13, the House of Representatives passed a bill by one vote, 199 to 198, which could change the entire consumer cooperative movement in this country. The legislation would establish a National Consumer Cooperative Bank which could loan up to \$5 billion over 5 years to consumer co-ops. This legislation is modeled on the Farm Credit System which was instrumental in the turnaround of American agriculture since the Depression.

Consumer cooperatives are businesses where the users of the business are the owners of the business. Instead of making a profit which goes to investors, consumer cooperatives return their net income back to the consumer share-

holders in proportion to their patronage of the cooperative. Cooperatives have been established in a wide variety of fields, like credit unions, consumer goods (e.g. food coops), health services and housing.

According to Koko Hammermeister, the Puget Consumer's Co-op key person on the issue, if this legislation had been functioning the University District community's efforts to establish a food cooperative would have been successful in Seattle by now. In addition, an agency to lend technical assistance to inexperienced co-op boards would be available through ACTION.

The overall purpose of the Cooperative Bank is to open the private capi-

tal markets to consumer cooperatives which have historically found it difficult to obtain loans from banks and insurance companies. The Bank will be initially capitalized through U.S. Treasury subscription of \$100 million of preferred stock of the bank. Borrower-cooperatives, and other eligible cooperatives, are to purchase other classes of stock, the proceeds of which together with net earnings, would retire the Treasury held stock. Eventually, the Treasury-held stock will be totally retired, and the bank will be owned completely by its consumer cooperative shareholders.

Besides consumer and cooperative groups, organized labor has also lent its strong support. I.W. Abel, head of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, called it "one of the great legislative innovations of the 1970s."

Opposition to the bank is mostly from retailers and financial organiza-

tions. They fear it would be a subsidy to tax-exempt competitors. However, the bank cannot lend at subsidized interest rates. Moreover, the bank will have to compete with other capital needs in the marketplace, without advantage. The federal government is not a guarantor of its bonds. President Carter has also come out against the legislation, despite Vice President Walter Mondale being one of the sponsors of the Senate bill last year.

Washington's congressional delegation has been supportive, but none of them have come out against the legislation. Now that the bill is in the Senate, both Jackson and Magnusen should be made aware of their constituents' concern about the bill. Hearings on the Senate bill should be scheduled within the near future.

Nicholas Licata
WashPIRG
Research Coordinator

BLACKWELL WOMEN'S HEALTH RESOURCE CENTER

- Women's Sexuality and Health Info
- Medical Referral
- Community Health Education
- Women's Health Library
- Self-health Class
- Mucous method of Fertility Awareness
- Olivia Records

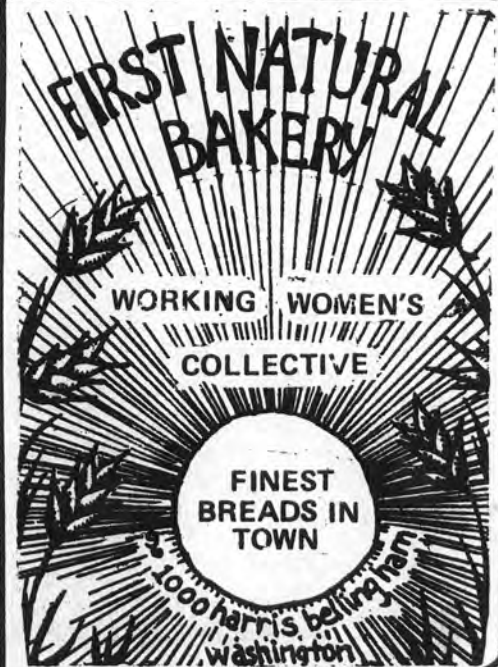


Summer Hours:
Monday 9am-7pm
Tuesday-Friday 9-5

Join us in our work.

203 West Holly Room M-12 734-8592

Things for the Spirit, Mind & Body



Inside Israel

"There is going to be an A

A Conversation with Leonard Helfgott on the Israeli Left, the prospects for peace, and the Arabs in Israel

"It is a country of people who are survivors of the holocaust or people who were uprooted from lives in Arab countries. They are very fearful people and for a good reason. The other side of that fearfulness is an aggressive attitude towards the Arabs, a suspicious attitude towards peace plans, and a desire to hold on to everything they have got."



Leonard Helfgott, a historian and socialist, has just returned from a year of teaching in Israel. He has worked on *Socialist Revolution*, a journal out of San Francisco, and reported on Israel for *In These Times*, the Independent Socialist Newspaper. He lives in Bellingham and teaches at WWU. We began our conversation acknowledging the awful difficulties of talking about the Middle East conflict, or Israel, from the outside and attempting to impose ideal solutions. Dr. Helfgott then began to talk about the left in Israel.

THE ISRAELI LEFT

"The left is small and very fragmented. There are two major sectors of the non-zionist left. One is the Communist Party, Rakach, pretty much of a hard line Moscow-oriented party and its major constituency is the Arabs. The Arabs vote communist, not necessarily because they're communist, but because the communists more than any other group articulate Arab needs in Israel." Rakach supports Arab civil and economic rights and claims to be non-Zionist rather than anti-Zionist.

"There is also a small Jewish Non-Zionist Left, a break up of the old Matzpan group, the Israeli Socialist organization. Two of these are Trotskyite groups whose constituency is primarily young Jewish urban intellectuals and they are small, . . . but vocal, and at least some of these groups . . . are more or less aligned with the Rejection Front of the PLO, not in the formal sense, but having a very similar line on a democratic, secular Palestinian state and the destruction, or reformulation of the state of Israel."

Dr. Helfgott went on to talk about a new Zionist left grouping that appeared in the recent election, Sheli, made up of dissident intellectuals and politicians from the left wing of the Labor party, formerly the Israeli governing party and from the Zionist section of the old CP. It was very much peace oriented, in favour of negotiating with the PLO and recognizing a Palestinian entity on the West Bank. But it has, he said, "No social base . . . among Israeli poor Jews." Its base was merely university intellectuals.

Sheli received about 26,000 votes in the last election / compared to 50,000 votes of Rakach and won only 2 seats. Sheli's position on peace talks seemed similar to that of the American government.

A MIDDLE EAST PEACE?

"Similar, yeah but it is hard to say", said Dr. Helfgott, "Remember from a Jewish perspective Israel is a country of survivors of the holocaust or people who were uprooted from lives in the Arab countries and they are very fearful people. For good reason. And the other side of that fearfulness is an aggressive attitude towards the Arabs, and a suspicious attitude towards peace plans and a desire to hold on to everything that they have." He doubts that there could be a peace that gave the captured territories back or established a Palestinian state without a guarantee that the peace would be kept, probably an American guarantee. "There are a half million potentially hostile Arabs in Israel and another one million two-hundred thousand in the West Bank or any potential West Bank - Gaza state so there is fear on that level."

"Another difference between Sheli and any American can plan is that most of Sheli consider themselves socialist."

Going on, he said, "The major dilemma facing the Middle East right now is that on the one hand peace is desirable and on the other hand peace can only come about with a massive increase in American imperialist influence and the severe weakening of leftist tendencies in the Arab world, among the Palestinians, in Syria and Egypt."

And peace will depend on whether the Americans can convince Israel "That security can be had with the

giving up of most of the West Bank, with the giving up of the Gaza strip and territory settlements with the Syrians and Egyptians, then maybe they can put off another war. But if America wants them to go very far, I think Israel would refuse and back themselves in to another war. I'm very pessimistic."

Dr. Helfgott believes another war would mean another Israeli military victory, thousands dead, most of them Arabs. There is also a possibility of Guerrilla war inside Israel.



Two hundred demonstrated at Israeli Prime Minister Begin's trip to New York City where he was guest of honor at a dinner in the Waldorf Astoria.

THE ARABS IN ISRAEL

"There are 500,000 Arabs in Israel that are daily identifying more and more with the PLO," said Dr. Helfgott. One reason for this is Israel's policy of land expropriation. Another is that a good percentage of Israeli Arabs are refugees themselves, who were dislocated in 1948 by the Jews and whose villages have been confiscated by the government. The land is now being worked by the Kibbutzim or Moshavim (or used to build settlement towns for Jewish immigrants privately held land that is farmed co-operatively). Arabs work for hire on land that was once theirs.

"The Arab situation is very complicated for there is a good deal of economic mobility among Israeli Arabs. There is a boom in Israel and the West Bank Arabs have pretty much (between 65-75,000 cross the green line daily to work inside Israel) taken over the laborer jobs. An anthropologist friend of mine did a survey of an Israeli Arab village where forty per cent of the men he talked to were self employed . . . and that doesn't mean they are rich but it means they own their own truck or they do sub-contracting in the building industry."

be an American imposed peace or there is going to be war."

As their aspirations rise and their income level goes up there is very little outlet. "Normal petit bourgeois aspirations go unrealized in the face of massive discrimination against Israeli Arabs in all sectors of society."

But the main issue is land expropriation. A report by a high Israeli government official, Israel Koenig advocated the Judaization of the Gallilee (ie- the removal of many of the 250,000 arabs and replacement by Jewish settlers) and the report went on to advocate active discrimination against Arabs in educational and political rights. The Government disavowed the report but Koenig is still the chief administrator for the Gallilee. Already less than ten per cent of the Arabs work their own land. Most Arabs work as hired laborers in Moshavim or Kibbutzim and as laborers in the cities. The quarter million Arabs in the Gallilee commute to work in factories, as domestics, or as subcontractors. "The image of the Arab villager working his own land is rapidly disappearing. The land is simply being expropriated."

The once nomadic Bedouins in Southern Israel are a particularly sad example. No longer traveling the area living in tents, "The Bedouins have lost an incredible amount of land . . . and the people are living a very pathetic existence." Many are fenced in and receive one fifth of the land and irrigation that an Israeli Jew is allowed. Most of them live under thatched roofs supported by poles.

A TENTATIVE CONCLUSION

Since this interview, significant changes have taken place inside the PLO, itself. Changes that seem to further the Palestinian diplomatic initiative to isolate Israeli leadership as the obstacle to a Middle East peace. Time, August 29th, reported that the Rejection Front including Habash, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, have agreed with the "larger PLO on the goal of securing an independent state on the West Bank and in Gaza." This, while Israel is taking larger steps to incorporate the West Bank by extending social services and authorizing new settlements

In America, part of the Left has taken an uncritical position in support of the Palestinians in order to counter the support of Israel in other parts of the left-liberal community and the government. Dr. Helfgott believes that the pro-Palestine position "in no way comes to terms with the contradictions in the Palestinian movement, which is not a leftist movement but which is for the most part, a petit-bourgeois nationalist movement. The exception is the Rejection Front, which, however, is fragmented and unable to build a stable social base even among Palestinians."

The increasing moderation of the PLO and its desire to get along with the Carter administration for the sake of a national homeland seems to bear this out. The American ruling class would also like to see a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. The control of oil and 17% of the non-communist world's hard currency gives the Arabs a lot of power and the U.S. wants to accommodate that. The U.S. would like nothing as much as a settlement that would allow Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria to join Israel and Iran as sub-regional powers enforcing local stability in exchange for bringing the local elites into the international elite.

But how would a settlement with a Palestinian state on the West Bank, probably linked to Jordan, demilitarized, with little sovereignty, affect the Palestinian people's move to the left? Already the leadership is willing to sacrifice their most radical positions as a bartering chip for influence, if not for peace. This

tion. The PLO is playing its next moves at the UN this fall where reportedly they will support UN resolution 242 which trades the pre-1967 war boundaries in exchange for Israel's right to exist.

We can see the various propagandists moving into high gear. Time runs an unfavorable story on Israel's Prime Minister Begin next to one encouraging the PLO for "its unheralded moves toward peace". Even the Bellingham Herald gets into the act. When I talked with Dr. Helfgott, he mentioned a group, American Jewish peace activists called Breira, which means alternative in Hebrew. Arthur Waskow on the Institute for Policy Studies, the left think tank in Washington where Orlando Letelier worked, is associated with the group. Just after that the Herald ran a brief article from an unidentified source attacking Breira as coming out of a group of new left anti-war Jews and quoting a Jewish "dove" scolding Breira for "one-eyed criticism of Israel while ignoring Arab responsibilities. . ."

Be suspicious of easy answers. As Leonard Helfgott wrote in *In These Times*.

I search for a mode of explanation that is at once pro-Arab and pro-Jew but am consistently reduced to cliches like binationalism or a secular, democratic Palestine, knowing that these are unworkable slogans far removed from the actual fears of Jews and Arabs alike.

david henderson

"The image of the Arab villager working his own land is rapidly disappearing. The land is simply being expropriated."



SWASIA

Cuban Officials Visit Lawyers Guild Convention

Three Cuban officials, the first to attend a U.S. political event since the blockade in 1961, visited Seattle in August. The occasion was the 40th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild.

Dr. Enrique Marimon Roca, Justice of the Supreme Court of Cuba and member of the National Union of Jurists, and Anna Maria Navarro Arne and Maria Yolanda Ferrer from the Cuban Federation of Women, spoke at the convention.

The guild, composed of lawyers, law students and legal workers, was founded in 1937 as a multi-racial and progressive alternative to the American Bar Association, which did not admit blacks to membership at that time. In the 30s and 40s, the Guild drafted and defended a variety of New Deal legislation, which was under attack by the Supreme Court, and provided legal support for the labor movement.

During the Cold War days of the 50s the Guild defended victims of the anti-communist witchhunts and worked against the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, alien deportations, and other repressive measure.

In 1962 the 25th anniversary convention of the Guild created the Committee to Aid Southern Lawyers, and the Guild became involved in the civil rights movement. In the late 60s and early 70s Guild lawyers defended anti-war activists. Recently, the Guild has moved from a primary emphasis on defense and criminal work and is developing programs aimed at the deepening economic crisis.

There are now more than 5,000 members of the Guild in 68 chapters across the country.

Arthur Kinoy, professor of law at Rutgers Law School, delivered the keynote address to this year's convention. He highlighted attacks on affirmative action programs for minorities and women as a major focus for Guild work and a major threat to the progressive gains of the 60s.

The convention adopted a variety of resolutions among which were:

- a resolution supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and expressing support for the NOW boycott of non-ratifying states (the convention turned down Atlanta as the site for their next national meeting because Georgia has not ratified the ERA);
- a compromise resolution on the Middle East that recognized the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people, the PLO as their present representative, the right of the state of Israel to exist, and called for a return to 1967 boundaries.

- a mandate that the next national meeting would focus on attacks on abortion rights and the rights of rank and file workers.

In Seattle, the Lawyers Guild has been active in the Coalition on Government Spying. It is also beginning a project to counsel people with unemployment grievances. For more information, call 622-5144.

(Thanks to David Kairys and *In These Times* for most of this information.)

NAM at the Heart of the Country

During 1971 America seethed with unrest. Twelve thousand anti-war demonstrators were arrested in Washington D.C.; Nixon had enacted wage and price controls to halt accelerating inflation, and an unpopular, deadly war raged on in Indochina. At this time a broad coalition of leftists decided a broad based socialist movement was needed to mobilize and organize an alternative to the capitalist system that had allowed this country to fall into decay. The resultant organization was the New American Movement (NAM). The founders had hoped for a rapid growth and possibly a sudden and extensive socialist revolution sweeping the United States. This was not to happen. But over the last five years NAM has experienced a steady growth in size as well as political vision.

When NAM held its fifth national convention in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, this year it came together with the knowledge that it had grown from an original two hundred to a present six hundred members. Those 600 range in experience from the newly politicized to old leftists who were involved in the labor and Communist Party battles of the 1920s and 30s. Other members include such notable socialist feminist theorists as Stanley Aronowitz and Barbara Ehrenreich and filmmaker Julia Reichart (*Union Maids*).

NAM is comprised of forty local chapters, including one in Seattle which sent two delegates to the Cedar Rapids convention. Although the organization requires that one half of the delegation be women, in Seattle no women were able to go because of job priorities. However, Krasnowsky commented that over half the membership in Seattle is women, as well as over half the national leadership. In a discussion with the *Northwest Passage* Frank Krasnowsky and Kraig Peck talked about the politics of NAM, in general, and the conference specifically.

Feminism is an integral part of NAM's socialism. They don't merely believe that after the revolution sexism will disappear. Rather NAM deals with feminist issues now. One indication of this is in NAM's working class politics. When NAM talks of working in the working class' interest, they are not thinking in traditional Marxist terms of just industrial workers, although they too are important to NAM's organizing activities. A major focus of their organizing is in the clerical workforce, and NAM points out that clerical services are one of the most rapidly unionizing sectors of the work force today. Still, there is a long way to go in this part of the "pink collar ghetto," that is service work performed by mostly women workers.

Other low paid white collar workers were represented at the convention; many work as hospital workers, social workers and students. While professionals (lawyers, doctors, professors) were represented, NAM's blue collar constituency was lacking at Cedar Rapids. But, according to Peck, the industrial workers' interests were always kept in mind when NAM talked of organizing. Krasnowsky, a Seattle steelworker of 25 years standing, as well as a socialist with over two decades of experience in leftist politics, said that he thought NAM would be most effective in union support. Examples he gave were helping in Ed Sadlowsky's unsuccessful campaign for the presidency of the Steelworkers' Union, and joining the J.P. Stevens and Coors boycotts and other strike support work.

Although the Cedar Rapids convention was predominantly white, much support was given for third world peoples' and American minorities' affairs. Krasnowsky talked of the need for greater outreach into the ethnic communities but believed that support groups are presently the most feasible means of helping to combat racism and minority



Photos by Jane Meinel

Above: Julia Reichart of the Dayton chapter of NAM addresses a chapter caucus on the convention floor. Below: Stanley Aronowitz at a session on socialism and art.

economic exploitation. Some of the resolutions that came out of the convention display NAM's concern about racism. Proposals were passed supporting a Supreme Court decision on the Bakke case in favor of affirmative action, a resolution demanding that the economic and civil rights of immigrant labor and "illegal" aliens be guaranteed and a call to place pressure on Congress to repeal Section 14(B) of the Taft-Hartley law, the infamous "right to work" law used in the South and the Southwest as a union busting tool. This law specifically affects millions of black and chicano workers.

Other resolutions passed at Cedar Rapids covered a wide range of topics. Among them were:

NAM opposition to the death penalty—one stated reason for the opposition was the capitalists' use of the death penalty as a facile solution to a problem they have helped to create.

Support for gay/lesbian rights—NAM feels these rights are essential to a truly democratic socialist society.

A commitment to work on utility rate issues, anti-nuclear movements and the advocacy of public control of private utilities.

These and other resolutions were not couched in strict or sectarian terms, yet they were clear and affirmative in their language.

The sharpest controversy in the convention was the direction NAM should take in the national political area. Peck and Krasnowsky both felt that the mood of

the convention was that NAM would eventually become a political party but that there was no hurry in achieving this goal.

The idea of supporting other groups or parties was not to be resolved at the 1977 NAM gathering. No agreement was reached as to whether they should work within the Democratic party. Or even whether they should work with the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC), a caucus of socialists working within the Democratic Party and in many labor and trade unions. One electoral candidate, Kenneth Cockrel—an independent socialist candidate for Detroit's Common Council—was given a consensual endorsement by the convention membership.

Peck and Krasnowsky came back from Cedar Rapids with good feelings about NAM's future nationwide and in Seattle. As a relative newcomer on the left scene, Peck said his attendance allowed him to learn from a variety of political experiences and ideas. Krasnowsky concurred with Peck and ended by giving his praise to the singers, musicians and poets that helped to raise peoples' consciousnesses and spirits at Cedar Rapids this year.

The Northwest regional organization of NAM consists of chapters in Seattle, Ashland, Eugene and Portland. Oregon NAM chapters have been active in the Trojan anti-nuclear demonstrations. Seattle NAM is working with a coalition of women's groups and with Crabshell, the anti-nuclear power coalition. For more information about NAM in Seattle call 632-7880 or 323-4640.

Chas Hansen

Northwest Forum is an occasional column designed to promote discussion of controversial issues by giving individuals or groups a chance to express their viewpoints.

This forum deals with state prostitution laws and in particular their enforcement on a local level.

"I wrote this article to deal with my personal rage at the injustice of the prostitution laws and the inequity of their enforcement," says the author, who was employed at the massage studio mentioned in the article.

I. Political Outrage

Until July of 1976 Washington law defined a prostitute as a "woman who submits herself to indiscriminate sexual intercourse with men, with or without a fee." It is unbelievable that such a sexist and discriminatory law could exist as late as 1976. It's a clue to the mentality of our state legislature. In July of 76 the law was changed to read: "Prostitution (98. A88. 0300). A person is guilty of prostitution if such a person engages or offers to engage in sexual conduct for a fee." Traditionally the term prostitute included only the female but changing social mores in our society have wrought an alteration in this traditional view. The legislature was unsure whether male or homosexual prostitution was proscribed under the prior Washington law. The few cases reported provided no answer. Since merely proscribing sexual intercourse would not necessarily cover homosexual prostitution, the legislature chose to broaden the definition from sexual intercourse to "sexual conduct" thus making homosexual gratification for a fee illegal. Unfortunately the legislature, by broadening the definition to include homosexual conduct, failed to put any limitation on the definition of sexual conduct. When the legislature included homosexual conduct, it may have by its vague term included much other conduct.

What does "conduct" mean? The dictionary says behavior, deportment, bearing, personal bearing, comportment, carriage, port, demeanor, attitude, posture. The legislature could have made a more precise definition of "sexual conduct." Where is the line between sexual and nonsexual conduct? Is the young lady in the bathing suit competition of a beauty pageant vying for the prize money engaging in sexual conduct for a fee? Can a gynecological exam be construed as sexual conduct for a fee? Is the operator of a kissing booth at a charity fair where a customer pays a fee in exchange for a kiss a prostitute engaging in sexual conduct with another person in return for a fee? Or does whether she's guilty of prostitution or not depend upon the effect of a kiss on the customer?

Surely such an ordinance is unconstitutionally vague and overbroad. To enforce the ordinance is to allow too much discretion to be placed in the hands of the enforcement branch of the government: the police and the prosecutors. When a sexist bias is written into the law by the legislature it is naive to think that male prosecutors will not stretch their power over women to an abusive extent.



What Is "Sexual Conduct"

cations of "sexual conduct.")

The prosecutor demanded that the case be appealed to the Superior Court of the City of Bellingham. If the motion to dismiss is denied the women may stand trial before a twelve-man jury. So far it has cost the women themselves approximately \$4,000 in legal fees. James Glover did get a job with the police department in Everson. The prosecutor did get his name in the paper numerous times.

III.

It's maudlin and it's been said before by the legally vulnerable "It's not fair!" When a woman is arrested, arraigned, fingerprinted and booked on a charge of prostitution her innocence becomes irrelevant. An ex-con or murderer who's served his time has a better chance of finding a job than a woman who's been arrested for prostitution. How can one have faith in our justice system faced with such inequities? The legislature has given themselves the power to usurp a woman's basic human rights. The prostitution laws exist to what end? To protect a man from

"the women were cited for prostitution for saying to James Glover "would you like a massage?"

It has been estimated that to arrest a woman and charge her with prostitution costs at least \$510 and as much as \$638. Court costs range from \$800 to \$1,000 for each. Jail time, at \$14 a day for each inmate, according to figures from the sheriff's office, costs between \$420 and \$840, since jail sentences may range between thirty and sixty days. That is a total of at least \$1,730 per arrest and perhaps as much as \$2,478. These figures were computed in regards to women who had been arrested independently and pleaded guilty to the charge. It is often easier for a woman to plead guilty, even if innocent, than face the emotional and economical duress of a trial. A six month undercover operation into a massage studio, netting only one witness and five arrested women—all pleading innocent—would cost much more with extensive preliminary hearings and jury trials. It is an astronomical waste of time and money to amend what's called a "victimless crime."

II. Social Outrage

Women are the victims of the prostitution laws. All women. A male informant can relentlessly proposition a woman for years. He can lie. The woman can still be arrested, tried, and smeared in the press. A modern day tar and feathering ensues. It happened just that way in Bel-

lingham. James Glover, a student at Western, wanted to be a police officer. He had tried once and had been refused. He had tried once and had been refused. He'd also been a customer at Skandia massage for three years. Last spring he found a way to get a job as a policeman. Two detectives waited at the Cabin tavern after sending Glover into the massage studio with marked money. When he came back minus some of the state's money, they didn't go check the studio premise to see if the money was there. "What happened? And then? And then?" It reads like boys telling stories in a locker room. Glover was the center of their attention and he couldn't disappoint them. Three months later four women were arrested. It was said to be the intention of the prosecutor to stage a big raid and have the women spend the night in jail before arraignment the next day. The women found a lawyer to save them from that harassment. The local newspaper played up the story with splashy headlines but made insinuating mistakes in reporting. After four preliminary hearings in the District Court the judge dismissed the case on the unconstitutionality of the law.

Appealing to the State Supreme Court would test the law as to its constitutionality and the vagueness of the term "sexual conduct." (The women were cited for prostitution for saying to James Glover "Would you like a massage?" The prosecutor said that statement had impli-

being solicited by a female? It is an irony that nearly every female has been at some time and under the most public and humiliating circumstances subjected to the obscene invitations of males. There is no law against it or no law applied or enforced. It is a further irony that our legal ethic prosecutes a woman accused but condones the heterosexual male soliciting and proccuring. Everyone ought to be arrested for prostitution. It's an invaluable experience of our legislative system that cannot be learned by studying political science or law. Being charged with prostitution makes one strong-dealing with internalized rage, suicidal thoughts, and all that self-pity. If men were blessed with the experience the laws would surely change.

Male prosecutors do not have any real authority over a woman's body. Only God and the woman herself have that authority and responsibility. When are women going to have full legal control over their own bodies? Do male courts have the God-given and constitutional right to legislate awoman'ssexuality? The law concerning prostitution is the only one in the penal code geared to legislating the behavior of two people involved in a mutual circumstance and yet only one, the female partner, is subject to arrest. This is the justice the legislature has bestowed on women.

Kathy Zuanich

paper radio

Workers Strike: Plastic Company Strikes Back

In the small hours of Monday, July 11, picket Carol Frye was shot in the back and seriously injured at the Essex Corporation plant in Elwood, Indiana. At this point, Indiana's governor Bowen sent in 60 State Troopers. Among themselves, the women speculate that Mrs. Frye may have been shot deliberately to bring in the State Troopers who get the scabs into the plant.

Strong, courageous women are the backbone of a bitter four month old strike. Eighty-five percent of the local membership (UAW 1663) are women. They earn \$2.76 an hour, working under atrocious conditions, making plastic parts for the Big Three automakers. They have no pension plan. Their sick pay is a wrtched \$35. a week and often they do not recieve it until they have been back on the job four weeks or more. Maternity "benefits" call for \$600. deductible.

Elwood has a number of labor heroines, all well worth listening to. They would probably choose to have Georgia Ellis speak for them. Mrs. Ellis is a 95 pound grandmother and "president of the Poetry Society." Like many of the women, her hands are scarred by hot plastics in the plant. She has a fiery spirit, and has done daily duty in the strike bus, despite constant harrassment and telephoned death threats.

At present there is surface calm at Elwood. An injunction limits the number of pickets to five, the troopers are still on the scene, and Essex is bringing in more scab labor. But the women have a strong determination to fight on--until they get the justice they're striking for.

UNION WAGE



Electrician Busted for Turn On

SCABS REPLACE STRIKERS

The strike began in April, with Essex offering a pay raise of 62 cents over 3 years and no increase in benefits. In June, Essex placed ads in local newspapers: "Immediate openings...new employees are being hired for permanent job opening in place of striking employees." As the scabs came in, fights broke out at the plant gates. Women stood in front of trucks; they heaved rocks over the fence. Scores were arrested, and often husbands stepped in to take their palces on the picket line.

At the same time, shooting began from inside the plant. The old bus which serves as strike quarters has a bullet shattered window and bullets are embedded in nearby trailers. A woman on night picket duty said, "They were shooting at us from the roof, and shooting flares down on us like it was Vietnam." Police say strikers returned the gunfire. The company barricaded the scabs in the plant and hired a fleet of helicopters to fly in food and supplies.

The horror of alcoholism is not new to Jim Smith, 30, father of two, a welder by trade. It would haunt and shape much that would befall him.

At age three he would be offered beer by his alcoholic father and what first was innocently accepted would, in later years, blacken his easy-going nature. Belligerent and defensive, he would grow a stranger to himself. He would begin to feel himself drawn and bound by a force stronger than he.

During his teen-age years, experimentation with alcohol would prove a pleasurable pastime, a ticket to peer acceptance. But by the time he had reached middle 20's, pleasure would skid into despair. And anyone who tried to help him would reap his wrath.

His two little girls would live in fear of him, he as much of a stranger to them as he was to his father. His wife, Donna, would live with disappointment watching him return with an armful of beer when she asked him to buy milk for the girls. Quarrels would erupt between husband and wife, father and children, and mother and children.

Then, on Mothers Day two years ago, a showdown would riddle the family. He would swear off liquor. Later, he would acknowledge the help of his minister and mother-in-law in pulling the family back together.

He would acknowledge these things and something more: marijuana.

It was needed, he would say, to quell the shakes and nastiness of quitting booze "cold turkey".

But last October, Snohomish County sheriffs deputies knocked on the door of his Silver Lake residence, flashed a search warrant, poked about the place for several hours and confiscated a substance they said was marijuana. And Smith was charged with felony possession.

In the interim, he and his Seattle attorney, Tim Ford, have prepared for a Snohomish County Superior Court trial. But the defense Ford said, will not contest the underlying facts of the case.

Instead, they will focus on a constitutional question. On what they believe is a constitutional guarantee of privacy.

Ford asks: "Does the government have the right to police what people do in the

privacy of their own homes, activity that does not harm society?"

They will contend that the maximum prison term of five years for a conviction of possession of a pound or more of marijuana constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment."

And they will ask why marijuana users don't recieve the same protection under the law as alcohol users do when it might well be argued that the former is less dangerous than the latter.

EVERETT HERALD

ED'S BICYCLE SHOP

BICYCLES FROM AROUND THE WORLD 217 PROSPECT 733-8823

SUNRISE LOGGING

Seasoned Spruce & Lodge Pole Pine house logs
Custom Cut: Round, two, or three-sided
An aesthetically pleasing and inexpensive building material.

Route 2 Box 89 Twisp, WN 98856
(509) 997-4982

Middle Earth Waterbeds

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

1317 Railroad Avenue, Bellingham, WN 733-9109

FOR SALE:



8 foot Cab over Camper Chassis mount or put on a flat bed. Custom built to sleep three people. Fresh and gray water tanks-sink-wood ship stove. Complete enough to live in. \$400.

A.C. Harrington. Route 1 Box 192, Vashon, WN. 98070. Phone: 567-4666

Geodesic Domes by UNIEARTH

kits, plans

Also a book \$2.50 "A Basic Guide To Building Geodesic Domes"

818 Deep Creek Road Chehalis Wa. 98532

(206) 748-8543 or 676-1257

PRISON BREAKS

PLEA FROM OHIO WOMEN

To The People, The Media, The Community

We are writing you for help because we do not want another Attica or even another Kent State massacre. We are not writing for ourselves but for all the sisters and brothers in these concentration camps.

It is not bad enough to be beat, maced, caged up, stomped and threatened about civil action suits we have filed; we are also kept in segregation, with our mail read, books held up and censored; and even the covers of our papers torn off. As of May 20 we can have 50 stamped envelopes. Any over that will be considered contraband. We can receive only ten at a time from each person on our visiting list. We are allowed to buy only 10 stamped envelopes from the commissary.

Our medical care is bad. Food is bad. And we get slave pay. Commissary prices are very high. Last May the warden changed the rules so we can get money only from persons on an approved mailing list. What about inmates who write hundreds of letters a week, like we do?

When we speak out we are held like animals in solitary confinement and kept away from the other inmates. Please help us by publishing this letter. We give our full consent to have our names and address published.

Shirley Keller 10020
Cyndi Freeman 10871
Nadene Weaver 12061
Ohio Reformatory for Women
1479 Collins Avenue
Marysville, Ohio 43040

UNSUPPORTED PETERSBURG STRIKE

Prisoners from Petersburg Federal Corrections Institute, Virginia write that conditions within the control complex there and particularly the Disciplinary Segregation section are inhuman beyond conception. Prisoners have been beaten by guards; they are allowed no personal hygiene items.

From June 20th to July 3th this year several inmates conducted a hunger strike and neglected showers as well. They unfortunately got little support or public press. On July 15 they re-united and with support from the National Prison Project and A.C.L.U. along with Radical newspapers, again demanded their rights be restored.

The Institutional Disciplinary Committee of the prison administration has responded by locking up prisoners on the flimsiest charges or information. The prisoners there need outside support and request you address letters to the WARDEN, Petersburg F.C.I., Box 1000, Petersburg, Va. 23803 as well as send a copy to Robert Hogan - prisoner no. 40489 - 133 (same address).

CALL FOR NATIONAL PRISONERS ORGANIZATION

August 21 marked the 6th anniversary of the death of black prison leader and comrade George Jackson, who was slain by custody officers inside San Quentin Prison in California. Prisoners and prisoner support groups in several cities across the country staged demonstrations and speeches in commemoration. The Passage recently received a copy of a statement written by prisoners inside San Quentin Prison that was read at the demonstration to commemorate his life.

The statement highlights a call to establish a "National Prisoners' Organization" of a revolutionary nature with a cadre organization and mass movement. They quote George Jackson in pointing out the promise the prison movement has for "cutting across the ideological, racial, and cultural barriers that have blocked natural coalitions of left wing forces in the past.



GEORGE JACKSON

born September 23, 1941
assassinated August 21, 1971

The statement identifies the emergence of the prison movement with the actions of and support given the Soledad Brothers, Ruchell Magee, and Angela Davis at their trials and the outrage at George Jackson's assassination. Then "the courageous insurrection at Attica which led to the brutal massacre of 43 human beings. . . Since then the prison movement has gained in strength. . . to where there is "organization and resistance in nearly every state prison."

The San Quentin prisoners point out the great need for organization and support that still needs to come. An example they give is of prisoners Allen and Graham who are now on death row there, fighting to get a retrial. They were framed for killing a prison guard, and while able to have their trial moved from Stockton to San Francisco where they thought they'd have more support, they hardly got any public backing at all. Just one of many cases of prisoners who need support going without it.

A national prisoners' organization will facilitate more support, and they call for it to be based on the following points. First, leadership should develop from the inside-out. Prisoners themselves must become the leaders and directors of their own movement towards liberation. Secondly, the primary base of outside support would be material support in response to goals and objectives set by prisoners. Thirdly, the form that this would take would be: a) provide legal support, advice and service, establish outside law collectives to relate to individual prisons; b) actively support prisoners' struggle for civil and human rights, right to organize, fight repression and racism inside prisons on a national level, and demand minimum wage, unionization, and union bargaining powers for prisoners' labor; and c) to actively support politically and materially individual prisoners.

--bill patz

(More discussion and information on a National Prisoners Association can be obtained by writing the Prisoners Justice Committee c/o AFSC, 814 NE 40th, Seattle, Wa 98105)

WALLA WALLA PRISONERS GAIN RIGHTS

It is well known that through their courage, individual, and collective insistence on their legal and human rights, the prisoners of Washington State Penitentiary have been the major influence in the administrative shake-up in Walla Walla and DSHS. Assoc. Warden Harvey has been transferred to Shelton and Warden BJ Rhay was replaced by Douglas Vinzant. While Vinzant's record in Massachusetts prisons is cause for concern, compromise and conciliation are the tactics he has found expedient in dealing with well-organized prisoners and community supporters. The United Friends & Families of Prisoners (UFFP), operating out of the American Friends Service Committee, has joined the organization inside to form the Prisoners Justice Committee—with

Vinzant's blessings. But Assoc. Supt. Cummins' commentary on the first PJC meeting Aug 19th is revealing: "Anything that helps this institution run smoother makes our job easier."

Prisoner organization has made clear focus on ten crucial grievances possible. Concentration on these crucial demands has brought an end to the use of contracts by which in return for release from the Intensive Security Unit, a prisoner signs away his right: to a disciplinary hearing before being returned to segregation, to any possibility of release from Seg for the remainder of his minimum term, to political activity (even conversation), and to freedom from the conditions of the contract for as long as the administration sees fit. Compliance with WAC regulations in hearings has increased significantly, and visitation "privileges" for ISU prisoners has improved to bring them up to par with general population. Cleaning and repainting of the ISU is another of the demands now being partly met.

Less encouraging are administrative concessions to ISU demands for yard - out, access to the law library, and removal of certain prisoners who have remained for months, in many cases more than a year, on Administrative Segregation status without review of/or adequate justification for this status. Though to their credit the number of men in ISU has dropped from 92 to 29 in late August.

The ISU still has its only yard-out in "a cage of chain-link material" that "is similar in size and shape to a dog run at an animal shelter." This, in fact, is an improvement in yard-out conditions forced on Vinzant by court order. The PJC is considering pushing for ISU exercise periods in the big yard while population is locked down, a proposal apparently made by Vinzant.

Increasing access to law books & typewriters both for segregation and general population is a current project of the PJC legal committee. They plan to create "an informal school," partly to "reduce the present litigation backlog on Legal Services."

With condition's generally improving, attention has turned also to specific individuals. One such, Officer James Hartford, is a defendant in a Second Degree Assault suit filed by prisoner Steve Dawson and the long-termers in ISU. Hartford is the officer whose fingers were blown off by a lighter-bomb near the beginning of the April lock-down. Unlike Sgts. Donald Gilliland and Dwayne Harris, both removed from ISU for harassment and corporal punishment of prisoners, Hartford has cause for a more categorical vendetta against the WW population. Hartford is accused of smashing Dawson's head against a concrete wall.

The Prisoners Justice Committee meets weekly and about once a month with the AFSC and UFFP. Standing sub-committees are the Legal, Discrimination, Lifers 7½, Grievance, Private Visits, Men Against Sexism, Community Service and Development, and Cultural Affairs Committees. Of particular interest are the less predictable kinds of projects included here. Ed Mead, co-ordinator of Men Against Sexism, made a statement of his Committee's position at the first PJC meeting in August. John McCoy of the Walla Walla Union Bulletin summarized his remarks saying that prisoners taking responsibility "for treatment in our own hands... means reducing sexist attitudes and sexual harassment within the institution.... It's all right to be weak and prisoners should protect their weak." McCoy continues, quoting Mead, "This is a sexist swamp in here," he said, noting how women are commonly referred to as "skunks" and "bitches".

Another of PJC projects is the publication of a book for children whose fathers are in prison. The first draft has been completed.

In line with the AFSC's program of helping to "empower" the powerless in prisons was Ed Mead's description of the PJC's overall aim: "The Committee wants to see prisoners gain more control over their lives so they can work toward the solutions of their own problems. It's up to us to control our environment. No matter how hard they try the guards can't do it."

--mona kennel

This is part of a more complete article on WSP appearing simultaneously in WSR Review --the paper of the inmates at Monroe Reformatory--Copies can be gotten from WSR Review, Box 777, Monroe, WA 98272)

TO THE SONOFABITCH WHO REFUSED ME DINNER
BECAUSE I REFUSED HIS BODY

LA CREPERIE

You're sitting in a cafe, drinking bitter tea. Below on the street people and machines rub each other through the day. Listen to their heavy breathing, purring like cats and like a cat, his eyes focus on desire.

He knows the woman chopping vegetables. They talk of chopping wood for their houses. She's standing, he's sitting but taut. The words speaking

would would

He senses the muscles, balance, weight. How the shoulders pump the soft scissors of her thighs.

Like a beast now in this fake French cafe he has no words. His eyes dart and hold in the clefts. He has grown fur. Like a man you stare out of his eyes.

david henderson

1.

My Bridal cookbook said it was all in the adjectives, the crispy chicken, the piping biscuits garnished with golden butter. Misinformed, tunneling through the walls of his stomach, to find that rumoured heard I drowned in his gastric juices and thrown ashore, I stuck to his ribs like a barnacle.

2.

When you invited me to share food, I smelled charcoal and garlic, the damp odors of lettuce and chilled burgundy. But I left, dry and hungry. You wanted an easy melt, but caramelizing sugar is a slow process. It dissolves nicely, but too much heat burns it mahogany and hard. Unsalvageable. You must try again with more sugar, another skillet.

3.

Behind a chocolate desk, my analyst stretches his banana hands across. His hair is peanut butter and his knees are jelly. His nose quivers like an oyster on the halfshell. I want to bite it off and squish it in my mouth.

kathleene west



ROBERT MOTHERWELL "Untitled"

Simone Weil: Saint or Socialist?

Simone Weil: A Life
By Simone Petrement
Pantheon Books: \$15 (hardcover)

When Simone Weil led strikes of the unemployed in Germany in the 1930s, she was called the "red virgin" by her enemies. In this recently released biography of the French philosopher and activist, author and friend Simone Petrement calls her a "saint." But the fascinating fact of Weil's life as Marxist/leftist and Christian/mystic was that she was both and neither: a heretic in the truest critical tradition. Some will no doubt dismiss her as a self-induced martyr. (She died at the age of 34 from tuberculosis and malnutrition during World War II in a sanatorium in London, where she refused to eat anything unavailable in occupied France.) But after reading this account of her life and thought, it seems more appropriate to say that Simone Weil recognized the contradictions in life all too well and was tormented by the desire to overcome them.

The conversion from politics to religion (and vice versa) is not an uncommon one, and the light Weil's life sheds on this phenomenon is invaluable, especially for those involved in establishing a more humane and well-rounded left political vision. For the true believer, the change can be, and often is, a mere swapping of dogmas. But Simone Weil was never so simplistic. Her insistence upon justice and morality, coupled with brilliant foresight, led her to distrust both Communist and Christian orthodoxy. Writing in the shadow of totalitarianism, she found the idea of force abhorrent. To her, the "final form" of oppression was not capitalism, but "managerial and function." She envisioned a violent authoritarian state, with its industrial and technological apparatus squeezing the very breath out of the individuals it controlled.

As a devoted friend of Weil's, Simone Petrement has not written a par-

ticularly critical biography. Rather, she has let Simone Weil speak for herself through her writings and letters, placing her ideas in the context of the historical period in which she lived and participated feverishly. Weil's work with the trade unions, her voluminous writings for pre-WWII left publications of Europe, her sabbatical from teaching philosophy to work in factories and her participation in the Spanish Civil War are all remarkable involvements for such a short life. In reading Petrement's biography, Simone Weil's life becomes both history and philosophy—and the inextricable tension between the two.

By 1938, when Weil experienced her first "vision" of Christ, her conversion was practically complete. She was disillusioned with the European trade union movement, a constant critic of Stalinist Russia and appalled by the violence of the Spanish Civil War. A turning point for her personally, though, seemed to occur during year of factory work, 1934-35.

Simone Weil was from a bourgeois scholarly Jewish family (though not raised in the Judaic tradition), and her decision to work in factories included a real desire to bring her abstractions of social thought down to reality. Her identification with Christian humility can also be found in her overwhelming desire to work with her hands as did "common" persons. But what she discovered on the assembly line was more disheartening than she could intellectually cope with. Having written on the subject of Taylorism (the scientific management of labor by dividing work into menial tasks), she recognized it was as degrading as poverty and said it should be outlawed. This was quite a heretical position, given the fact that Lenin had found Taylorism useful in the industrialization of Russia.

What shocked Weil most, however, was the fact that people were deaden-

Simone Weil
1909 - 1943



"Christianity is the religion of slaves, and I among them."

ed, not agitated, by such work. The lack of *fraternite* further distressed her. These recognitions belied her philosophic training in the voluntarist, humanist tradition—the ability of people to control their destinies—and set the stage for her encumbrance of the political passivity of spiritual life.

Plagued by severe headaches and physically unable to do the manual labor as well, Simone Weil wrote during her year of factory work, almost as a presentiment of her future: "Christianity is the religion of slaves, and I among them."

Simone Weil would later write that Christianity offered a "poetry" to life which the "vulgar materialism" or "mechanical Marxism" espoused by the socialist revolutionary movement of her times did not. She criticized the unions for not dealing with the workers' degradation and referred to the revolution as a "lie," in reference to Russia and its failure to live up to her expectations. At times her criticisms and skepticisms were immeasurably astute; at other times, they seemed inept and impractical. Sometimes they were a bit of both, for example her remarks that the teachers' unions should be more concerned with academic freedom than pay raises, which

But her philosophic positions are ones to be taken seriously, especially in historical context. Fascism (which called itself 'socialist') was gaining hold in a country where economic conditions couldn't have been riper for socialism, and Soviet socialism was developing the same bureaucratic structure which existed in capitalist countries.

In many ways a precursor of the new left, Simone Weil wanted to restructure life, not merely class relations. She refused to dogmatize Marx, insisting there could be no revisionism of Marxism, because it was not a thing but a process everchanging, constantly in revision. She saw the Marxist method as key, and something which was being perverted by Stalinism and the trade union movement:

The materialist method consists above all in examining every human event by taking into account the ends pursued much less than the consequences necessarily implied by the effect of the means employed.

When Simone Weil withdrew from the political area, she began studying various philosophies and religions—Sanskrit, the *Bhagavada Gita*, Christian gospels and numerous heretical sects which emphasized the intellect, asceticism and a strict dualism of good and evil. She did finally request baptism in the Catholic Church but quite frankly could not suspend her critical abilities enough to gain confirmation.

Perhaps her asceticism was an inevitable outgrowth of her desire for perfection. Simone Weil took the responsibility of personal love so seriously that she felt it too ominous a task for herself. In a letter to a former student, she wrote:

I will add that love seems to me to involve an even more terrifying risk than that of blindly pledging one's own existence; I mean the risk, if one is the object of a profound love, of becoming the arbiter of another human existence.

Combining the responsibility for others with the individual freedom she valued so highly was as pervasive a problem for Weil in the 1930s as it is today, both in the political and personal realm. Especially given her sex: Simone Weil wanted to be a philosopher and therefore tried to minimize her womanhood. In describing the type of woman necessary for a military plan of hers (she renounced pacificism, finally, after France was occupied), she in essence described herself: one who "possesses both tenderness and this cold determination (one who is) unbalanced." If Simone Weil herself was "unbalanced," as her critics have said, it was precisely because she rode the edge of impossibility, never failing to criticize and question in her search for a vision of humanity which extended beyond the limits of contemporary doctrines.

Michelle Celarier



WORKERS ORGANIZE!

The Retail Clerks Union Local no. 240 in Bellingham is unequivocally committed to helping all exploited workers gain decent wages, benefits and working conditions. We offer an open and progressive union that provides all workers the opportunity for total participation in the collective bargaining process from the first organizing meeting through contract negotiations and ratification, onto the everyday functions of the Local Union. If you are not presently covered by a union contract and suffer from those Low Down Dirty Low Wage and No Benefit Blues give us a call or stop by our office. We will show you all the steps necessary to organize yourselves into a strong collective bargaining force. The time has come for all workers to receive a fair and just return for their labor and we can definitely help. All inquiries will be held completely confidential.

Retail Clerks Union Local no. 240
203 W. Holly St. Room 8
Bellingham, WA. 734-2350

Everyone is talking about the weather.

We're not.



"The Floodgates of Anarchy" — Stuart Christie and Albert Meltzer

"On Socialist Democracy" — Roy A. Medvedev

"The State, Its Historic Role" — Peter Kropotkin

"Anarchism and Anarcho-Syndicalism" — Rudolf Bocker

LEFT BANK
BOOK COLLECTIVE

92 Pike Place — 622-0195

Will Success Spoil Shakespeare In Ashland?

The Oregon Shakespeare Festival has suggested a solution to its growing financial deficit. "One Festival weakness" they write in this year's program guide, "has been the inability to find widespread corporate support. More and more businesses and corporations are responding generously to the arts. We need to find ways of becoming acquainted with these companies."

This objective, seriously pursued, could threaten the work of forty years in which the Festival, held in Ashland annually, has revived an interest and appreciation of Shakespeare in the Northwest. Fully two-thirds of Shakespeare's plays, including the four presented this year, have political themes which, honestly presented, are not likely to appeal to businessmen.

The destruction of the quality of Ashland's plays would be both an artistic and financial tragedy. Although an amateur theatre, festival performances have bettered professional productions where the star system and bad cutting often destroy the tempo and meaning of Shakespeare's plays. Ashland's unique Elizabethan theatre not only revives the flavor of the original productions, but provides a scope not realizable on a scenographic stage.

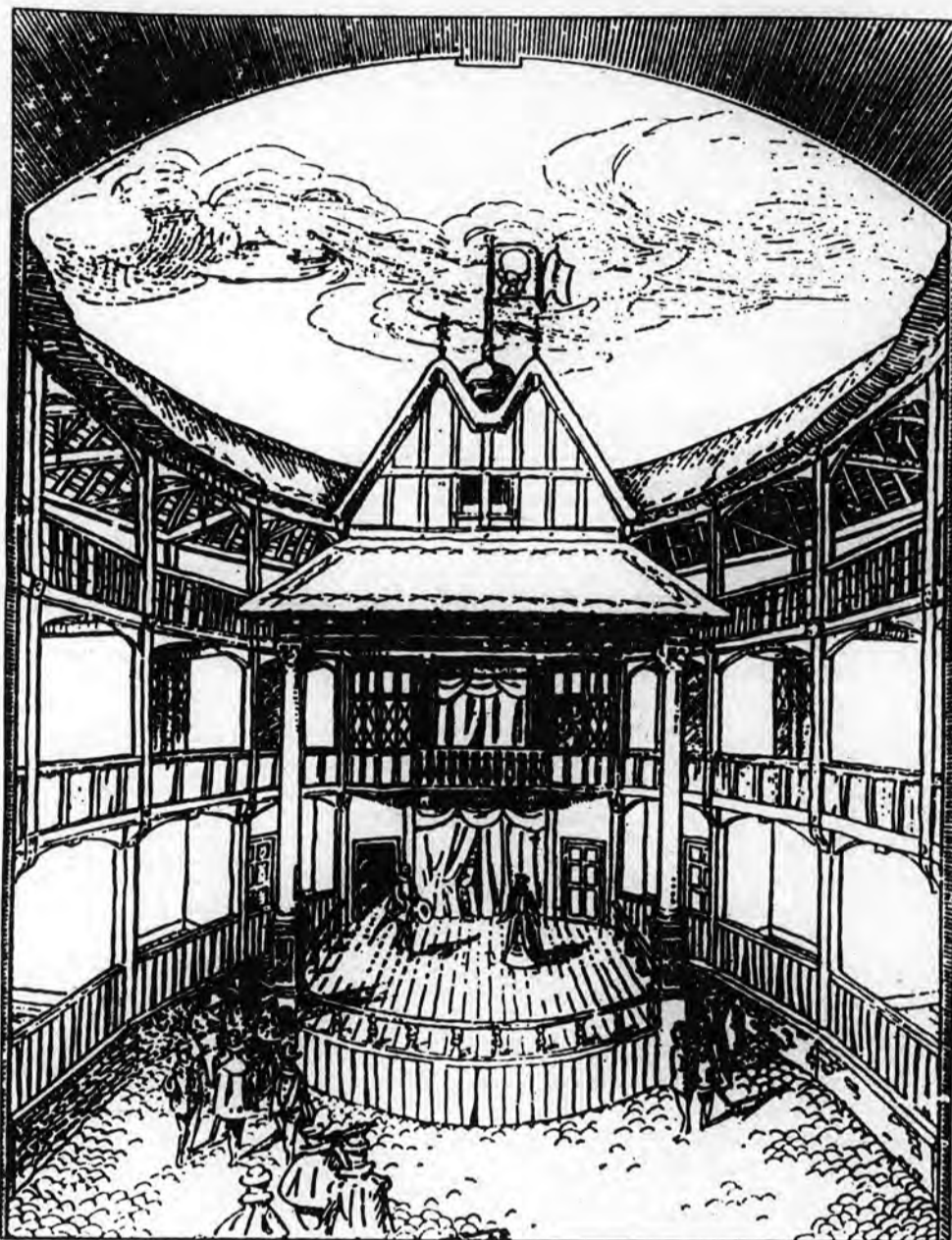
The Festival's success has been spurred by a growing interest in the theatre and increased tourism. Attendance, revenues and resources have skyrocketed, and the theatre's current budget is \$1,404,530. Two new theatres have been added, and tickets are sold out months in advance.

"The Festival began in 1935 with three performances of two plays," the Program notes tell us. "This year 371 performances of nine productions hold the stages of three theatres for an estimated audience of 230,000. In attendance, the Festival is the fifth largest not-for-profit theatre in the country and is among the top seven in number of productions and number of performances."

As amateur football, the term "not-for-profit" is a euphemism for unpaid persons—in this case, the cast, stage hands and volunteer boosters—making money for everybody else.

This includes the few equity players and the growing professional staff. But that's small potatoes. Advertising is big business and the two new theatres were not made by volunteers, nor are materials supplied free. Equipment, props, offices, brochures, etc., are not donated. Over half the budget goes to Administration, Operation and Maintenance, and Public Information (a not-for-profit term for advertising). With theatres, real estate, and related assets, the Festival itself is part of the business community.

Anticipated revenues of \$1,152,790 from ticket-related income, indicates per-



haps 10 million dollars in business from audiences: lodging, food, etc. No small plum for a city of less than 15,000. Its indirect effect on tourism is many times that amount. Restaurants, antique shops, boutiques, and other tourist related businesses have increased, and motels are filled daily. Real estate has shot up in value, and crowds spill over to nearby Medford, Jacksonville and cities in between.

In short, "not-for-profit" Shakespeare, is highly profitable in southern Oregon.

Will the corporations help the festival?

Nevertheless, the Festival itself is in the red \$171,140 this year and estimates a \$250,000 deficit next year. Getting the corporations to bail them out raises some serious artistic problems as this year's productions of *The Merchant of Venice* and *Measure for Measure* indicated.

The Merchant of Venice revolves entirely around loaning money at interest—usury—as an immoral and socially degenerative act; and except that usury is no longer exclusively identified with the Jew, the theme is entirely modern. Shylock's demand for a "pound-of-flesh" for non-payment of a loan is a current cliché, as there is hardly an individual who is not burdened with loan and credit debt. The entire city of New York is today under

down the usury theme with a bit of sophistry in the program notes. He also underplays the anti-semitism and the attack on usury in the production itself. Nevertheless, the play survived. *The Merchant of Venice* is cohesive and superbly written and most of Shakespeare's meaning came through. Corporate execs would have little to please them.

Measure for Measure was something else again.

There is no other reasonable explanation for Jerry Turner's disgusting production of this morality play, than that the director, who is also Producing Director of the Festival, was hell-bent on demonstrating how Shakespeare could serve corporate interests. Without changing the lines or plot, he turned the play into a red-baiting fiasco.

Measure for Measure is often referred to as one of Shakespeare's "sick" comedies—the comedy designation meaning only that everything turns out all right in the end—questionable in itself. The play has always been difficult to follow and hard to understand. Reams of Doctors' theses have been written to explain how "profound" the play is and what it is all about. But a play that has to be proved by scholarship has something wrong with it.

The play does make sense as a morality play: The Duke of Vienna—variously considered symbolic of Christ or King James—attempts to end vice in the city, determine the honesty of his aides and sound out the sentiment of the people by pretending to leave the city and turning its government over to his blue-nosed deputy Angelo. The Duke observes the odious developments that follow, disguised as a Friar, and returns to expose the depravity of his deputy and to spotlight the flagrant sexual immorality prevalent in the city. He forces each individual to publicly face the judgment of his or her own conscience, and, temporarily—maybe—brings morality to Vienna.

Shakespeare reworked

At least that's what it's supposed to mean, but it is a hard pill for modern audiences to swallow. Few today will accept marriage as the punishment and solution to sexual vice, and the methods of the Duke are easily subject to reprobation. He tolerates a merciless law, a seeming execution, the attempted rape of a nun, and the corruption of the highest state office to gain his ends. But then, who blames Jehovah for killing the first born?

If one does not accept—or, at least, imagine—the moral prerogatives of the Duke, the play is turned inside out. He becomes a manipulative prig, whose own

receptorship to the banks to insure payment on loans. They have forced the closure of hospitals and mental institutions, welfare and child care payments have been slashed, jobs lost, wages cut. It is far more than a pound of flesh they are exacting.

The play is firmly set in the commercial city of Venice, whose laws, practices, and morality condone and maintain usury. Commerce and anti-semitism shape the Venetian youth, underlines their uselessness and cupidity, justifies the robbery and betrayal of Shylock by his daughter and creates the contrasting dignities and villainies of Shylock, the usurer, and Antonio, the merchant. The one intelligent gentile, Portia, is motivated as much by anti-semitism and racism as she is by love.

Even the Duke of Venice is helpless before mercantile laws; and it is not by changing the law, but finding a loophole in it which substitutes a new evil for the old, that the murder of Antonio is prevented. Some 250 years before Marx wrote the Manifesto, Shakespeare poignantly demonstrates that "The bourgeoisie, wherever it has got the upper hand, has left no other bond between men than naked self interest, than callous 'cash payment.'"

Director Michael Addison tries not to step on corporate toes and plays

morality is exemplified by his attempt to accomplish legally the rape of the nun for which his deputy has been castigated. This is apparently Turner's interpretation. But done straight, it turns a Christian morality play into a denunciation of church, God and state—not exactly a theme designed to earn corporate support.

Turner's solution to the problem is to change the Duke into a dabbler in psychoanalysis, and the villain Angelo into a spartacist! Voila! The villain is changed from God to socialism!

The souvenir program explains: "Shortly before the Great European War a popular movement of militant socialists. . . the Spartacus Party, exerted great influence among German speaking people. . . Vienna was ruled by one Vincent Hauptman, an introspective and scholarly man who had been educated by Jesuits and. . . medical men specializing in psychotherapy. . . During one of his tours, the city actually was governed by a deputy, Angelo Liebknecht. . . the second cousin of the German Spartacist, Karl Liebknecht."

The analogy is sheer nonsense! The Spartacists differed from the German Social Democrats mainly by their greater reliance on the working masses, their opposition to all forms of bureaucratism, and their refusal to make compromising deals with the capitalist class and its government. Liebknecht laid down his life in opposition to World War I and in support of the fight for socialism. Turner's portrayal of them as a totalitarian police force working hand in glove with prison officials, Jesuits, a manipulative government apparatus, etc., reveals the director's ignorance of both socialism and the Spartacists. But whoever required that red-baiting be intelligent?

It is nevertheless unlikely that this distortion will win the Festival corporate support, or any support. The production recalled Coleridge's description of *Measure for Measure*: the play was painful, the comedy disgusting and the tragedy merely horrible. The actors moved through it like Zombies, as it was impossible to make the characterizations conform to the lines. Turner's modern touch of having Angelo grab at Isabella's crotch didn't improve things, and he managed to destroy, by ugly caricature, the two decent humans in the play: the prisoner,



Bernadine, who with drunken dignity defies the machinations of the state and clergy, and the executioner who resents the pimp's help as an insult to his profession.

If the comedy was sick before, it died in Ashland.

The Festival, however, survives. The company this year displayed its greatest assets in the production of *Anthony and Cleopatra*, where the Elizabethan Theatre solved the age old problem of how to get sixteen scenes in one act without destroying the tempo of the play. This allows a minimum of cutting and restores the power and beauty of this often misplayed tragedy.

Apparently this theme of human beings trying to preserve love, beauty and individuality in the face of the glory of war and empire is not yet a taboo subject. But be careful. In exchange for a little corporate help, Octavius Caesar might become Jimmy Carter, Anthony a Vietnam war deserter, and Cleopatra a Vietnamese prostitute working for the Communist Party.

Francis Mayfield

Cuba:

Living the Revolution

Four Men: Living the Revolution
Oscar Lewis, Ruth M. Lewis, Susan M. Rigdon
University of Illinois Press, 1977.

Confidence is high in the Caribbean; Cuba is developing. Certain problems caused by the poverty of Batista's Cuba have abated. After the 1959 revolution, the fatalism of two of the four former slum-dwellers interviewed in this book was gradually replaced by belief in the future. Nicolas Salazar and Gabriel Capote were no longer concerned only for the moment, but became willing to work for a distant goal, spending innumerable hours in volunteer labor to build socialist Cuba.

Before the revolution, under Batista's dictatorship, what was Cuba like? The phrase "Batista's Cuba" sounds sinister; the reality was worse. How did the backward socioeconomic conditions during Batista's regime distort the lives of Capote, Salazar and the other interviewees?

Four years before the revolution, Capote was working ten hours a day, seven days a week. His wage? Seventy-five cents per day. Salazar's father lost his job as a laborer in 1948 and was forced to beg for a living; ten-year-old Nicolas was taken out into the streets to beg too. In the early fifties the boy shined shoes, but in 1954 he became unemployed and was forced to scavenge for his food. Salazar entered a period of relative prosperity in the mid-fifties, when he began selling empty bottles, but these earnings had to be supplemented by the income of his wife, a prostitute.

Alfredo Barrera, born in 1932, was one of eight surviving children. Alfredo's father was an alcoholic; the boy's home a barrio. Alfredo dropped out of elementary school and then hustled for a living. His cousin was killed by Batista's police in 1956.

Given the backgrounds of Barrera and Capote, it is not difficult to understand the persistence of such characteristics of the old society as petty criminality, authoritarianism and abandonment in their behavior. Barrera remains involved in the black market. Capote dominates his wife. He moves in with another woman shortly after the oral histories are taped, in 1970.

Additional troubles include sexism and racism. Each male interviewee is prejudiced against women. Racism individuals remain; institutional racism has disappeared. Capote admits his racism and acknowledges that discrimination is outlawed, but he believes it is too late for him to change.

Unresponsive bureaucracy is another obstacle. Officials frustrate Capote's attempts to obtain adequate housing. He lives with his wife and four children in a tiny furnished room without kitchen facilities, at the time of the interviews. He appeals to housing functionaries for suitable quarters, but receives only excuses.

Four Men belongs on the desk of anyone studying the effects of economic transformation on individuals and families.

Ronald Richardson

AGENBITE Books



2300 24th E. Seattle, WA
325 - 2714



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

THE PICTURE SHOW

Starts Wednesday, September 14th:

Come early, stay late, enjoy

THE KING AND HIS LOYAL SHORT SUBJECTS
BAMBI MEETS GODZILLA THANK YOU, MASK MAN (Lenny Bruce)

KING OF HEARTS

This wacky, crazy, beautiful film has awakened, become a giant, and turned the movie world upside down.
There is one reason for this phenomenon: people love the King.

7:00 and 9:20 pm

Next:

"ANNIE HALL"

A nervous romance.

Call for exact play dates

WOODY ALLEN
DIANE KEATON

1209 - 11th IN OLD FAIRHAVEN 676-1226

NORTHWEST PASSAGE sept. 12 - oct. 1 page 21

Unsung Heroes of Rock & Roll

There will be no banner headlines in the Times when Joe Turner dies, no 16-page photoessay in the P-I. And the death of Hank Ballard won't garner a cover story in Newsweek. Yet without such people there could not have been the phenomenon we know as rock and roll.

For Elvis Presley did not create a new style of music single-handedly. Though with all the hype surrounding the King's death, it's hard to keep his role in proper perspective. Elvis was a musical pioneer, an idol who popularized an emerging style and paved the way for countless other performers. His raw energy, his sensual voice, the hint of rebellion in his whole manner all combined to focus the nation's eye on rock and roll.

But if you want to get at the roots of rock and roll, you'll have to dig deeper than Elvis Presley. Back to men whose funerals won't get front-page treatment. And back to some women, too. Did you know that Elvis' "Hound Dog" was a toned-down version of a song by Big Mama Thornton?

Legend has it Sam Phillips, owner of Sun Records (Elvis' first label), once said that he could make a million if he could find a white man who could sing black. True or not, the story points up what early rock and roll was all about—getting white people to accept black music.

The America of the mid-Fifties, at the birth of rock and roll, was a segregated nation. Jim Crow still rode high in the South, with the civil rights movement yet in its infancy. The music industry reflected the racial divisions of society as a whole. Radio stations programming for white audiences kept black music off the air, regarding it as wild and tasteless. The only blacks who could reach the mass white audience—the "pop music" audience—were those who could sound white like Nat "King" Cole.

The record charts rated popular black music under a special category, Rhythm and Blues (R & B), a more polite name for what had previously been termed "race music." Rhythm and Blues was music by and for blacks that became popular after World War II. It included diverse styles of music, drawing from blues, jazz, and gospel influences. R & B songs ranged from the sweet ballads of Jesse Belvin and Johnny Ace to the mellow "doo-wop" harmonies of groups like the Orioles and the Ravens to the raunchy, rocking numbers of Hank Ballard & the Midnighters.

The common element of R & B tunes, contrasted with pop music, was a greater emotional intensity and a more honest approach to sex. Pop singers of the early Fifties managed to keep a certain distance between their feelings and their singing. As usual, love was the main topic, but it came across romanticized, non-physical. Exceptions there were like Johnny Ray, who would break down crying on stage. But more typical was the saccharine-sweet quality of a Patti Page when she whined "How Much Is That Doggie in the Window?"

R & B songs were often much more explicit. Who could mistake what Hank Ballard was talking about in "Work With Me, Annie" when he warned, "Please don't cheat, give me all my meat." Or



The Del Vikings, first integrated rock & roll group.

Etta James in "Dance With Me, Henry" when she urged, "Roll with me, Henry, let's roll it while the rollin' is on." Indeed, the term "rock and roll" itself comes from descriptions of lovemaking in R & B and blues. (If you have any doubts on this score, just listen to B.B. King's "Rock Me, Baby.")

What rock and roll did was to incorporate black influences into a new musical style that could be acceptable to white audiences. Usually that meant toning down the emotional and sensual force of Rhythm & Blues in order to create a sound that white stations would play. Bill Haley & the Comets, considered the first successful rock and roll group, made it big in 1954 with their version of "Shake, Rattle, and Roll," originally done by bluesman Joe Turner. Haley stressed the song's beat and watered down the sex. He omit-

A standard practice of the mid-Fifties was for white artists to cover (i.e., copy) recordings by black singers. Typically the cover version far outsold the original, leaving the black artist neither money nor recognition for his or her labor. The classic master of the cover was Pat Boone, who made a mint off songs like "Tutti Frutti" (Little Richard), "Ain't That a Shame" (Fats Domino), and "I Almost Lost My Mind" (Ivory Joe Hunter). With his white bucks and clean-cut looks, he could make rock and roll look respectable in a way Elvis never could.

As the rock and roll era progressed, most white teenagers lost touch with the roots of their music. And the music itself got farther from its roots. Production was increasingly taken over by major companies from the small "Independents" who had sparked the music's rise. The earlier

his nose!) If more people could hear the original version of "Louie, Louie" by R & B singer Richard Berry, those endless arguments about what the Kingsmen were really saying would be over. (Sorry folks, it's just a plaintive lovesong.)

Many useful resources are around. A literature analyzing popular music has sprung up in recent years. Especially good on rock and roll's roots are Charlie Gillett's *The Sound of the City* and Greil Marcus' *Mystery Train*. Among collections of oldies, Atlantic Records' "The History of Rhythm & Blues" (Vol. 1-3) stands out. Locally, Gregg Whitcomb plays R & B and early rock and roll on KRAB on Sunday nights at 8:00 p.m. And Kim Harris even teaches a class on the history of rock and roll at Bellevue Community College.

As Hank Ballard put it—though not about music history—"Let's get it while the getting is good."

Doug Honig

"... men whose funerals won't get front-page treatment."

ted Turner's opening line ("Get out of that bed!") and deleted one verse completely.

Rock and roll was in its glory during 1955-1958. Exciting, creative performers like Fats Domino, Little Richard, and Buddy Holly enjoyed great success. Blues-based artists like Chuck Berry and gospel-rooted singers like Sam Cooke found that they could make big money by pitching their style toward white listeners. Elvis provided the link for white country & western singers to reach a mass audience, with the resulting new style known as "rockabilly." A few R & B singers like Lloyd Price were able to alter their style enough to become rock and roll stars, but most remained in relative obscurity.

raw, unpolished sound gave way to smoother sounding, packaged schlock by the Four Seasons et al. Bobby Vinton's drippy rendition of "Blue Velvet" (1963) bore little resemblance to the original melodic love song by the Clovers (1956). As one music historian describes rock and roll's decline, "The industry killed off the music but kept the name."

Unfortunately, many people's notion of rock and roll comes from music done after its heyday. So, why not skip some of the tributes to Elvis and explore more into the origins of today's music. You'll learn of many delights—Billy Ward & the Dominoes, Wynonie Harris, Laverne Baker. (Not to mention the legendary Harmonica Frank, who can play a mouth organ with

Tony's

The Finest
Fresh Roasted Coffee
Traditional & Herbal Teas
Coffee & Tea Accessories
Spices & Cheeses
We Do Mail Orders
Espresso Bar

(733-6319)

1101 Harris Avenue
in Old Fairhaven
Bellingham, WA 98225

Connexions

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sunday, October 2nd, the Community Food Coop is sponsoring a potluck dinner at Celebration Cookery for all of us who use the Coop. It will be an evening of sharing fun and food between friends and strangers. After dinner there will be shown an excellent slide show about agriculture and land use in our country. We will be gathering for dinner at 6p.m. in the big room behind Celebration Cookery, 314 N. Commercial, Bellingham.

The Fifth Annual North American Conference on Human Rights and Psychiatric Oppression is being held at Griffith Park Boys' Camp in Los Angeles. Present and former psychiatric inmates and our allies will exchange ideas, share news and mutual support, and discuss future directions for the Movement. For information contact the L. A. Network Against Psychiatric Assault at (213) 664-0571.

Support is needed for Serguei Paradjanov, an Armenian filmmaker currently held in a prison camp in the Ukraine. Paradjanov was arrested by Soviet authorities in 1973, charged with homosexuality, and sentenced to five years in jail. French friends have collected 5,000 signatures on a protest petition and sent them to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Seattle supporters feel that any strong protest from the US could help free him sooner. To help, contact Philippe Boucher, 1405 NE 66th, #4, Seattle, WA 98115.

A support group is a unique human environment for sharing feelings of isolation, pain, joy, and affection. The communication is open, honest, and confidential. Bellingham's YWCA is sponsoring a support group for widowers of all ages. It meets the 3rd Friday of each month. There are also several weekly support groups at the Y for single parents.

KRAB is sponsoring a new series entitled 'Toward a Grassroots Foreign Policy'. It will run weekly for seven months. Each week's program is divided into three parts. On Monday nights the International News staff will produce a half-hour background report on the weekly topic. On Tuesdays there will be a debate among local experts, with community members welcome to participate. The debates will be taped and broadcast Friday afternoons. The series begins the week of Sept. 26 with the question 'What have we learned from the Vietnam War?' The Tuesday debate will take place at 8pm at the Capital Hill United Methodist Church, 16th East and E. John.

NOTES TO FOLKS

FIRST NATURAL BAKERY: I feel so bad for not responding earlier but I moved in June and only just now heard of your note to me. I did pay you \$6 for your delicious cake in May (I have the cancelled check even) and you made the cake in my pan.

Sincerely, Janet Reitz

BUDGET TAPES AND RECORDS

(everyday low prices)



NOW FEATURING WOMEN'S MUSIC: Chris Williamson, Holly Near, Valrejean, and other assorted Olivia records.

208 W. Magnolia Bellingham, WA
676-9573
FREE PARKING IN THE PARKADE

WANTS & NEEDS

There is still time to get into the Northwest Artisans Catalog. The deadline for applications has been extended. This is your chance to create your own job, market your skills, sell your wares to over 10,000 people. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Artisan Catalog, Box A, Acme, WA. 98220.

Northwest Artisans Network: a co-operative information exchange magazine for artisans. Area contact person is Kit Moulton, 2376-D Walker Valley Road, Mt Vernon, WA 98273

WANTS & NEEDS

CARROT JUICE LIVES AGAIN! We need quart and pint bottles for carrot juice business starting around the first week of September. If you have bottles to get rid of call Terrie at 676-9918 or Peggy at 733-1810. We'll take them all!! THANK YOU! Terrie.

FREE CEDAR KINDLING in alley behind 2119 I Street. Also two free sinks. Bellingham.

FOR SALE: Two French Alpine does. Call 733-6585 if interested.

PRISONER CORRESPONDENCE

PRISONERS AND FRIENDS: We're sorry but we just don't have space to run all the 'personals' ads we receive from prisoners. As you may know, the names we print each issue are new, and we get letters from each of these men and women requesting subscriptions, contacts, letters, and other resources from the outside. Folks, please write. Here are their names:

PRISONERS

Duane Dundas 10136
P.O. Box 1000
Steilacoom, WA 98388

Larry Tumbling
P.O. Box 1000
Steilacoom, WA 98388

Charles Blockman 244312
P.O. Box 520
Wall Walla, WA 99362

Richard D. Seibel 18977-148
P.O. Box 1000
Steilacoom, WA 98388

David G. Brooks 134643
P.O. Box 45699
Lucasville, Ohio 45699

Charles Farmer 145831
P.O. Box 511
Columbus, Ohio. 43216

SERVICES

FREE-LANCE PHOTOGRAPHY in natural settings (no studio work). I am an amateur with six years of diverse experience and currently studying advanced photojournalism at the University of Washington. My rates are negotiable and depend on the assignment arranged. Call Eric Anderson in Seattle. 525-2018.

ROVING EYE SEEKS SUBJECTS!!!! I have experience with individual and group portraits, alternative weddings, journalism, product display, duplication of two and three dimensional artwork and I would like to work for you at reasonable rates. Call Michael at 323-9328. (Seattle)

YAKIMA INDIAN SPEAKS

"The dominant society insists the North American Indians, namely the Northwest Indians, are losing their identity and their culture. How would an Anglo-American judge our people superficially without the benefit of personal contact upon whom they pass judgement? It takes more than a psychology degree and knowledge of one or two Indian contacts to qualify a classroom teacher to inform his students that the American Indians have lost their culture, language, and identity.

Indian People, stand up and show are Indian by means of our way of life instead of the interpretations put forth by the White government, we can be proud and uphold our dignity independently. Consequently, when we deal with the White Government we can truly say we are a sovereign people."

Virginia B. Martin
Instructor of Yakima Culture
Central Washington University

NATURAL FOODS



"Good Food Begins Here"

1104 19th Ave. East 329-8440

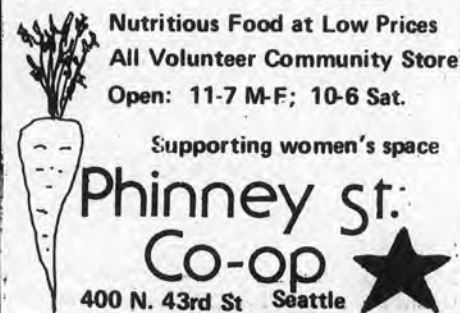
10til pm, Mon thru Sat.



Capitol Hill Co-op

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

12th and Denny

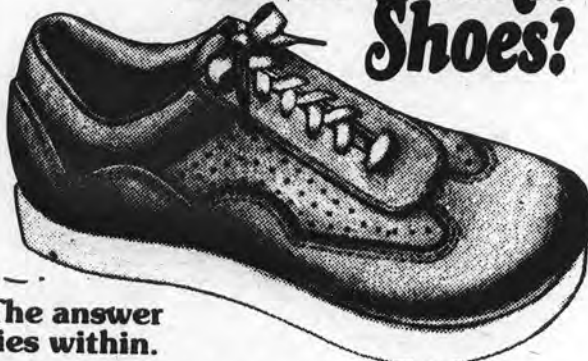


Nutritious Food at Low Prices
All Volunteer Community Store
Open: 11-7 M-F; 10-6 Sat.

Supporting women's space

Phinney St.
Co-op
400 N. 43rd St Seattle

What's so special about Shakti Shoes?



The answer lies within.

Inside each Shakti Shoe is a contoured cork footbed that is light, yielding, flexible, and healthful. Right from your first step, the Shakti footbed feels so good on your feet you'll never want to take your Shakti Shoes off. The Shakti contoured footbed. You can't see it from the outside, but it's beautiful.

3507 N. E. 45th phone: 523-2321



(B) = Bellingham
(S) = Seattle

GIMEL BETH

BENEFITS

(S) **Chilean Pena Benefit** sponsored by the Committee of Chilean Refugees and Non-Intervention in Chile. Featuring Chilean folksinger Rayan Aucan and Patricio Contreras, plus Chilean food and drink. On Friday, Sept. 23 at 8 p.m. at Carpenters Center, 2nd & Wall. \$3 donation.

(S) The Washington branch of the National Organization to Reform Marijuana Laws is sponsoring a **benefit showing of Pardon Mon Affaire**, a new comedy film, on Thursday, Oct 6 at 7 p.m. at the Guild 45th Theater. The benefit is to raise money for the legal costs of Jim Smith. Smith is facing a possible 5-year prison term due to a marijuana arrest. He plans to go to the State Supreme Court, if necessary, to establish a citizen's right to grow and use marijuana in the privacy of her/his own home.

(S) **Spaghetti Feed Fundraiser** for the National Committee to Overturn the Bakke Decision. Sat., Sept. 24 from 2 - 8 p.m. at Empire Way Community Center, 5511 Empire Way South. Adults \$1.50, children under 12 \$.50.

(S) **Equal Disco for All** is the theme for the third annual dance benefitting the Union of Sexual Minorities. The recorded program will draw upon a wide variety of musical tastes: rock, soul, swing, jazz, oldies and even a little disco. The dance will begin at 8:30 p.m. on Friday Sept. 30 at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th N.E. (across from Ivar's Salmon House on Lake Union.) There is a \$2 donation. Beer and wine will be available.

For childcare arrangements or further information, call 329-9387.

FILMS

(S) **Testimony**, a film about the 13-year fight to unionize Southern textile workers at J. P. Stevens, will be shown Friday Sept. 30 at 7:30 p.m. at St. Joseph's Church, 19th & Aloha. Sponsored by Union WAGE and friends.

(S) Highlights from the **5th Northwest Film and Video Festival** held this August in Portland. Friday, Sept. 23 at 8 p.m. at and/or Gallery, 1525 10th Ave.

Photo by Bill Patz/NWP



Longtime feminist, political, and traditional folksinger, Peggy Seeger, touched the hearts of many at a Seattle Folklore Society sponsored concert recently.

(S) The Seattle Film Society presents a double bill of 'lost' classics. **The Old Dark House** is a 1932 horror tale about people stranded in a big house on a stormy night. **She** is based on a novel about a lost tribe, an ageless goddess-queen, and a flame of eternal life. Two shows, at 6 and 9 p.m., on Sat. Sept. 17 at St Mark's Cathedral, 1229 10th E.

EVENTS

(S) **Community Forum** to discuss citizen action in response to proposed changes in the welfare system. On Thurs., Sept 15 at 7 p.m. at CAMP, 722 18th Ave. Sponsored by Stand Up, a new welfare rights organization. For more information, call 464-5941.

(B) Community Food Co-op's **potluck dinner** Sunday, Oct. 2 at 6 p.m. at Celebration Cookery, 314 N. Commercial.

(S) Rita Mae Brown will be at the Women's Coffee Coven from 8 to 10 p.m., Weds., Sept. 28.

(S) **Strong Women's Conference** for women who work in the job market, the community, and the home, who have a feminist consciousness and see the need for revolutionary change. Sat., Sept. 17 from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., and Sun., Sept. 18 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Workshops each day with a cultural event Saturday night. At Seattle University's Piggot Hall. Sponsored by several groups. Call 324-3702 or 622-5144 for more information.

(S) The Anti-Martial Law Coalition presents a **People's Trial of Marcos** to present information on human rights violations by the government of the Philippines. Speaking will be attorney John Caughlin, who just returned from the Manila Human Rights Conference. Sat., Sept. 17, 7:30 p.m. at the Langston Hughes Center, 17th S. and Yesler.

(S) **'Eat Art'** is the first Women's Artist Group show. The multi-media event centers on women's experiences dealing with food. Opening Sept. 30, from 8 - 10 p.m. at NN Gallery at 1st & Wall, and running through Oct. 13.

CLASSES

(B) **Introduction to Vegetarian Cooking**, a 3-evening class, begins Oct. 5 at 6 p.m. at Celebration Cookery, 314 N. Commercial. The class will cover bread baking, whole grain cooking and tofu making, plus information on nutrition. Cost is \$6.

(S) Exchange is a new school for **teaching and learning in the arts**. It operates in partnership with and/or Gallery through the guidance of a core group composed primarily of artists, in a variety of fields. Exchange encourages activity in and among all art forms, exploration of new techniques and concepts, collaboration and the sharing of ideas and attitudes. It offers classes and workshops in the visual arts, spoken arts, music, performance, dance and combinations of these as they relate to each other. The scope and duration of these activities vary considerably and descriptions of available programs are published monthly. The phone number for the exchange is 324-7299.

(B) **The Women's Trade Center** at 1020 N. Forest is a new program concerned with promoting employment opportunities for women in non-traditional jobs. The Center is open 9 - 5 daily and 7 - 10 p.m. Wednesdays. It is sponsoring a series of classes to assist women in getting jobs, beginning Sept 21. For information call Joan Carlyle at 676-0375.

(B) Registration for Fall classes in a wide variety of **arts and crafts** to be held at the Roeder Home, 2600 Sunset Drive. Register Sept. 19 - 23 for classes beginning Sept. 26. Sponsored by Whatcom County Park and Recreation Board. Call 733-6897 for more info.

(Y) Classes on **Yakima Indian Language and Yakima Indian Heritage and Culture**. To be held at Eisenhower High School, this fall in Yakima. Sponsored by Central Washington State College's Office of Continuing Education. Call (509) 963-3408 for information.

Support Greenpeace



A



B



C



D

General Whale Pewter Jewelry

- A. Sperm Whale Pendant \$5.00 or pin \$4.00
- B. Right Whale Pendant \$6.00
- C. Sperm Whale Pendant \$5.00
- D. Blue Whale Pendant \$5.00

Dept. NP 4534 1/2 University Way NE Seattle, WA 98105

smoothies-soups-sandwiches

Worker Owned and Managed



Hwy 20, milepost 106, Marblemount, - 11am-9pm 7 days a week