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Northwest Passage

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Initiative 345:
**Removing
The Tax
Bite From
Food**

How Clean Is Your Water?

Strike Three: Boeing Goes Out

Women In Israel

Marshall And Hildt Race

Gil Scott-Heron: Politics of Funk

Northwest Passage

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in this issue

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NAME

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letters

Cruisin' with Madame Nuke

Dear Passage People:

I have been thinking idly about what a Freudian might make out of governor Ray's positive stand on oil tankers in Puget Sound.

Freudian theory would hold that Ms. Ray's life style (for lack of a better word) has probably resulted in deep suppression of her sexuality which must inevitably emerge in a sublimated, symbolic form. In that case, might not those cigar-shaped oil tankers assume a symbolic representation of some sort? Picture the image of a tanker penetrating the narrow inlet into (vaginally shaped) Puget Sound. Taking this view a bit further, one might even speculate that Ms. Ray would not only welcome "super" tankers into Puget Sound, but might also unconsciously be hoping for a "super" spill in these virginal waters...

Such theorizing cannot survive the criticism that it can neither be proven nor disproven, but does provide for some interesting speculation about otherwise incomprehensible motives.

Sincerely,
Jean Freestone

Jackson Brigade Supports

Dear NWP:

Tonight we bombed the S.L. Savidge new car dealership in support of the four month long strike by the Automotive Machinists Union, Lodge 289. Sheet metal, Teamsters, and Automotive Painters unions have also been on strike against the dealers for several months. We chose S.L. Savidge in particular because he was identified by striking workers as one of the leaders of the car dealers' attempts to break the union.

Also, on October 6, we attempted to test an incendiary bomb at Westlund Buick as punishment for Westlund's role as president of the 52 member King Count Automobile Dealers' Association. The device failed to detonate. (To verify that we placed the device: the timer was a white plastic, 60 minute kitchen timer with red numbers; and the gallon bottle of gasoline and sulphuric acid was wrapped with cheesecloth contained a potassium chlorate solution.)

It is clear that the bosses only want more profit for themselves at the expense of their workers. In this particular strike, the bosses are clearly trying to break the union in an attempt to get more profit for themselves. The best strategy against this union busting attempt is to cost the bosses more than they gain by employing scabs.

We therefore encourage all people to support this workers' struggle. We are not members of any of the striking unions, but we have talked (anonymously) with striking workers all over town. We are claiming these actions so that the workers will not be blamed for them.

AT ATTACK AGAINST ONE OF US IS AN ATTACK AGAINST ALL OF US!
THE BOSSES NEED US BUT WE DON'T NEED THE BOSSES!

Love and Struggle,
The George Jackson Brigade
October 12, 1977

NAM Praises and Criticizes

Dear NWP:

Thank you for your fine article on the New American Movement convention. It was generally accurate, three points were rather misleading:

1) At NAM'S founding convention in 1971, NAM did not think that there was a possibility of a "sudden and extensive socialist revolution sweeping the U.S." It did believe that socialism vs. capitalism would become the major political and social issue of the next decade, and NAM could quickly become the center for the struggle for socialism. Unfortunately, the struggle was longer and harder than many of its founders had expected, and NAM began sinking the roots necessary for the long struggle to fulfill that goal.

2) Frank Krasnowsky, didn't say that "NAM would be most effective in union support." Rather, that due to NAM's currently weak presence in industrial unions it is largely doing support work there at the present time. NAM is presently involved in union organizing and active union work primarily amongst clerical and service workers, and is strongly encouraging its members to find jobs where they can be more involved in rank and file union activity.

(As a new member of NAM who attended the convention, I was amazed at the amount of union activity that members were involved in. I hadn't known that such a socialist presence existed in so many locals. Things are happening in the union movement and NAM is part of it.)

3) Neither Frank nor I felt "that the mood of the convention was that NAM would eventually become a political party but that there was no hurry in achieving that goal."

We see NAM providing some of the organizational experience and political understanding that will help build the mass party that is needed to make socialism a reality. We expect NAM to be a major factor in the development of a revolutionary socialist party integrated in the mass struggle. And we are in a hurry.

The Northwest Passage is also providing an essential tool in this struggle. Keep up the good work.

Building the movement,
Kraig Peck for Seattle NAM

335 Threatens Free Speech

To the Editors,

...It is my belief that if the anti-porn initiative passes, a bookstore like "It's About Time" will have more to fear than would the First Avenue porn shop.

Businesses which sell materials dealing with "ultimate sexual acts, normal or perverted," or "masturbation" or "exhibition of the genitals" are subject to abate-ments as a "moral nuisance" and their stock and cash receipts are subject to seizure. I suggest that bookstores which sell publications as Betty Dodson's "Liberating Masturbation", "Our Bodies, Ourselves" or any favorable discussion of lesbianism or homosexuality, e.g. "Rubyfruit Jungle" will be victims of the anti-porn

crusaders. Consider how this will effect presses and bookstores dealing with women's issues or sexual politics. While many of us may not believe these publications to be obscene the Initiative provides for what the "average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find" obscene.

...If like me you do not trust "community standards" rather than your own family to determine what is or is not pornographic, consider actively opposing Initiative 335.

Sincerely,
Dan Wershow

Bouquets for Porno Piece

Dear NWP:

As I was preparing for a debate tonight against a supporter of Initiative 335, I came across your piece in "Northwest Passage". It is as good a job of journalism as I have encountered and it turned the whole direction of the remarks I will make about pornography. Very good work indeed!

Sincerely,
Malcolm Griffith

Breaking into the State Pen

Dear NWP Friends,

I am writing to follow-up the outrageous support letter written by the Intensive Security Unit Brothers (NWP 9/12/77) in my behalf. Many people responded in writing verbally, and for that I wish to express my sincerest appreciation. A position has been created for me that will enable me to work full time on justice program work for at least three months. The AFSC staff people have consistently supported me in my quest to serve as a full time staff person to this program, however the funding situation for any justice program right now is crucial; especially those programs which are working with prisoners to make systemic and personal changes inside the prisons as well as outside the prisons. The threat is obvious and hence, money for such programs does not come easy. But we're working on it.

Prisoners with whom I work are people of great strength who have incredible desires to bring the realities of prison existence (I hesitate to call it "life") to the people on the outside who have no connection to the inside. They know very well, that no change will come until strong outside community ties are established and that's why this program has become so essential to us all. Prisoners are struggling inside to form some collective responses to issues which affect them both inside or out. It sounds easy enough, but in fact that is a very difficult task. They must not only struggle with administrators or custody officers but also with each other as they challenge existing prisoners power structures, or heretofore "accepted" practices and behaviors such as sexism, racism or homophobia.

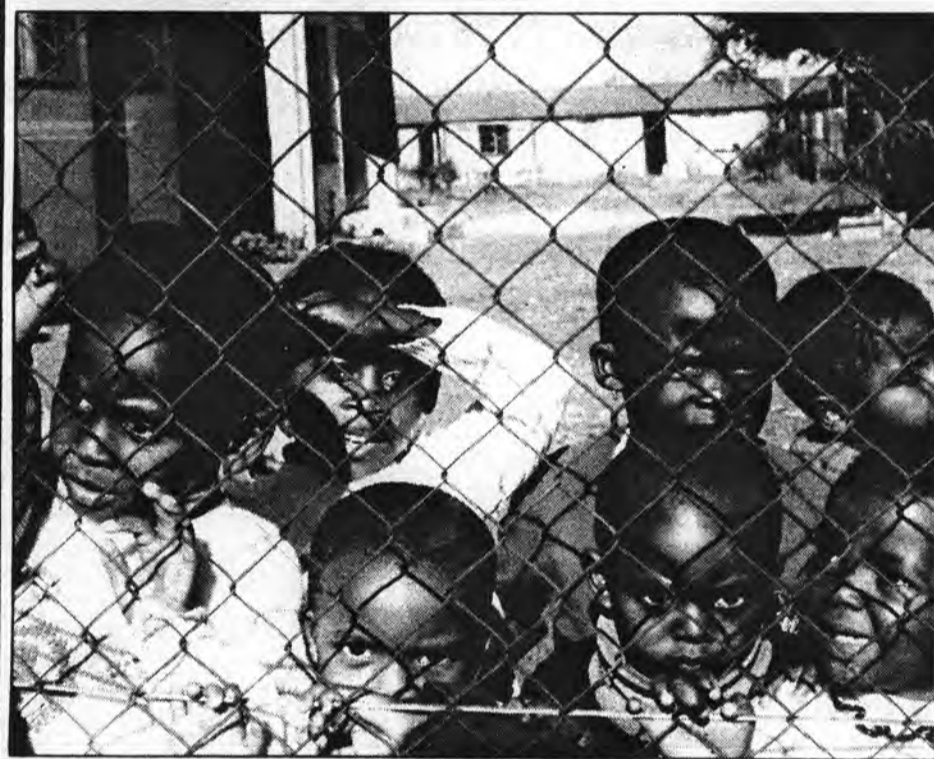
The AFSC related committees, the Resident Justice Committee at Monroe and

the Prisoners Justice Committee at Walla Walla, are studying and attempting to influence current legislation and are working on realistic solutions to the problems of overcrowding, for example. At Walla Walla there is an incredible committee, Men Against Sexism, that is working on gay prisoner concerns as well as facilitating discussion between gay and straight prisoners who are trying to raise their own consciousness levels on women and how they relate to them. It is a gross understatement to say that this is an area new to prison populations! Prisoners' input is a very valuable resource which is usually untapped. Working together as a community of people (inside/outside) we realize our potential as a viable mechanism to effect

change. It is very exciting to watch all of this grow. We need the support of many, many good people both inside and out.

So along with my thanks to prisoners and free community members who have so graciously offered their personal support to me, I would like to urge anyone who is interested to become part of this very important support network. The United Families and Friends of Prisoners is an organization being formed right now and needs people with strong hearts, minds, and energies to get on with the work. Let us hear from you if you're interested. And thanks again!

Janis Lien
AFSC Justice Program



Students at a segregated school outside Cape Town.

LNS

Seattle Times Boosts S. African Tourism

"The racial policies make you uncomfortable, but politics has not changed the natural beauty of this land." Thus Lane Smith, *Seattle Times* city editor, justifies his series of articles in the *Times* travel section encouraging tourism in South Africa.

His comments on apartheid and the situation of unrest in South Africa are few, but they still make his position clear. A discussion with Afrikaansers about apartheid was "stimulating dinner conversation after one has spent the day counting species of animals in Kruger or wine-tasting in the countryside. . . ." "The visitor will see little if any evidence of racial strife" [in the cities] "the nonwhites, under apartheid's racial separateness, live and play in segregated areas away from the normal path of tourists."

What Smith does not tell you is that most of the black population live under the poverty level—they have no place to play. Not only are the vast majority of Black South Africans banned from using the facilities enjoyed by the tourist, they are also restricted from travel in their own country by the pass system. Under the Pass Laws, all blacks over the age of 16

must carry a pass book. The book, called the "Book of Life" by Africans, contains the bearer's identity, where he or she is permitted to live and work, and tax receipts. Failure to produce a pass book or being in an area not designated in it is punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment.

The very act of travelling to South Africa gives that regime the moral support to continue laws like the pass laws, and every cent spent on tourism directly supports apartheid. Tourism generates sorely needed foreign exchange for the white minority government and develops local business and service industries. It also helps build political good will in this country through the return of American tourists who have been shown only one side of life in white South Africa.

Lane Smith's trip was financed by the South African government. It looks like they got their money's worth!

from *Southern Africa News*, Oct., 1977
(this is a new publication of the South Africa Study/Action Group of the American Friends Service Committee in Seattle. to get a copy, call 632-0500)



photo: kent kerr/inwp

Could this be your house?

Corrosion in Seattle water pipes: THINK BEFORE YOU DRINK

*There was an old lady who swallowed a spider
That wriggled and jiggled and squiggled
inside her.*

*She swallowed the spider to catch the fly,
I don't know why she swallowed the fly.
Perhaps she'll die.*

—Traditional

Greater Seattle is under attack, as are many cities throughout the country, by invisible agents. Being attacked are the pipes carrying city water, and the agents are the corrosive properties of the water. If you see rust coming out of your tap, or greenish stains in the drinking fountain, you are seeing signs of potentially poisonous metals in your water, corroded from the pipes bringing last winter's rain and snow to your home or business.

Water pipe corrosion has two major consequences: the expense of maintaining plumbing systems, and the threat posed to public health by corroded metal. Corrosion has been projected to cost metropolitan Seattle ten million dollars each year. It is also a source of iron, lead, zinc, tin, copper, manganese, calcium and asbestos in drinking water, some in amounts suspected of being dangerous. The City Water Department proposed adding anticorrosive chemicals to the water supply, and commissioned an engineering firm to study the problem. The issue will be discussed at a public meeting at the Water Department on October 27.

The story unfolds high in the Cascade mountains, where the city gets its water from reservoirs fed by the Tolt and Cedar Rivers. Chlorine is added twice, and fluoride once, before the water reaches the tap. Water in western Washington is more corrosive than that of most areas because it is very soft and mineral-free, well aerated, and slightly acid.

The Kennedy Report

The Water Department has kept records of the rate of complaints and repair of the system, and now admits it goofed in 1968 when it told voters that the addition of fluoride would not cause corrosion problems. In response to increasing plumbing difficulties beginning around 1970 when fluoridation was begun, the Water Department in 1975 proposed adding such chemicals as lime, silica or phosphates to reduce corrosion; it also commissioned a three-part study of the problem by Kennedy Engineers of Tacoma. The first phase of the study was completed one year ago, to inventory the seriousness of corrosion. Phase Two tests methods of corrosion control, and Phase Three will make recommendations for action. But Phase One produced some controversial results:

1) The engineers concluded that corrosion accelerated system-wide in 1970, the year that a more reactive form of chlorine, and fluoride, were introduced. The measured rate of corrosion exceeds limits proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency.

2) The corrosion is more severe once water enters buildings than in distribution mains, which are largely cement-lined. The exception is the central city which contains old, unlined pipe. North Seattle has worse problems than South because Tolt water is more corrosive.

3) Greater Seattle citizens can expect to pay ten million dollars, or ten dollars per person, each year at the present rate of corrosion. But this is likely to come in the form of replumbing a building every 20-35 years, at a cost of at least a thousand dollars each time for an average home.

4) Both chlorine and fluoride accelerate corrosion; in some cases the combination was found to triple the corrosion rate of untreated water. Hot water is more corrosive than cold.

entered into the final evaluation, such as possible savings from elimination of fluoride, and the differing costs of health care anticipated under various treatment methods. There is also danger of a spiral-effect; the city of Issaquah, for example, must add copper to the water to prevent excess growth of algae caused by addition of anticorrosive phosphates.

But the possible toll on the health of people drinking water from corroded pipes dwarfs the monetary cost. Poisonous metals such as lead, zinc, tin and cadmium exceed Federal safety standards in the water of some Seattle households. Asbestos fibers, which cause cancer when inhaled but whose effects when drunk are uncertain, are found in Seattle water from natural sources and from corrosion of asbestos-lined pipe. While the State Department of Social and Health Services, the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Water Department see no immediate health hazards, they are studying the long-term effects. Meanwhile, they advise not drinking rusty water, nor water which has



Entrance to Tolt Watershed

These findings, based on both laboratory and field measurements, are at odds with the statements of a number of authorities, among them former Dean Rovin of the University of Washington Dental School, Robert Leaver of the Department of Social and Health Services, and the American Water Works Association. The latter have stated that there is no evidence that fluoridation of water causes pipe corrosion, but evidence and reports of fluoride-linked corrosion have been available since the inception of fluoridation in the 1940's, and many cities have discontinued their fluoridation programs for that reason.

The addition of lime, silica or phosphate makes the water harder and less acid, and so less corrosive. Many cities across the country, including Boston and San Francisco, have been doing this for years with no stated ill effects, although some people and industries must use purified water. Locally, such users as the Navy and Providence Hospital have added anticorrosives to their water and consider them successful and economical. The economics of anticorrosives for Seattle are considered in the Kennedy studies, and at first glance it appears that money spent is returned manyfold in reduced corrosion. Such a program is estimated to cost less than \$600,000 per year. Other factors will be

been standing in pipes for long periods of time. They also advise, in not very comforting fashion, that much more of these substances is consumed from air and food than from water. The Kennedy report states that while anticorrosives have been used for years with few documented ill effects, no thorough medical study has ever been performed.

A Many-Fauceted Issue

The corrosion issue quickly entangles two other water-related controversies: general drinking water quality and fluoridation. A National Academy of Sciences study earlier this year reported that, while there was no cause for immediate alarm, potentially poisonous and carcinogenic substances were found in drinking water across the country; it rated lead from pipe corrosion perhaps the most hazardous. Boston's water, in fact, still contains dangerous amounts of lead despite anticorrosion measures. And while there seems to be good evidence for reduction of dental problems by very small doses of fluoride, there is also a substantial number of studies linking excess fluoride to disease, and calculating that the average person already receives unsafe exposure to fluoride from food and air.

Initially the Kennedy study did not assay for fluoride as a potential hazard. Under pressure from a member of a citizen's advisory panel, fluoride in pipe scale was assayed and found up to 3800 parts per million, whereas the safe level in drinking water, according to the Food & Drug Administration, is 2 ppm. Similar amounts have been found in pipe scale from other cities, notably 20,000 ppm in San Francisco. While most people are unlikely to drink obviously rusty water, it would seem that only a tiny fleck of rust in a glass of water could exceed safe levels.

Opponents of fluoridation have been following the corrosion issue closely, and see removal of fluoride as the safest and cheapest solution to Seattle's extreme corrosion. Whether the economic and health problems might still necessitate anticorrosive treatment if fluoride were removed would still be a relevant question. But fluoride removal at present is not being seriously considered by the government, in the wake of the failure of a repeal initiative last year. The City Council was wise not to heed the Water Department's 1975 request for immediate anticorrosive measures, but nevertheless they are unlikely to opt for less rather than more water treatment.

Seattle will probably wind up like the old lady who swallowed the fly, downing continuously more exotic remedies to compensate for the side effects of the previous remedy.

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Richard Strickland is an oceanographer and
free-lance writer on environmental topics.

WHO IS FIGHTING TO KEEP THE

SALES TAX

ON

FOOD?



Initiative Opponents Cover-up Corporate Involvement

by Ed Newbold

The sales tax on food. It adds 5.4% to food bills in Bellingham and Seattle, 5.1% in most other parts of the state. It is a regressive tax because it asks poor people to pay a larger share of their income than wealthy people, and it is a tax on a basic necessity of life. Since the food tax for these reasons is held in near universal contempt, one might expect people to be jumping for joy now that a grass roots organization has gone and gotten enough signatures to put the tax up for a vote this November 8th.

Jumping, perhaps, but emotions are not all joyous. What is behind the outpouring of opposition to 345?

"We're Against It, But..."

Talk to any of the more visible opponents of Initiative 345—which seeks to abolish the sales tax on food—and they'll be quick to assure you that they really don't like the tax. Peggy Maze, speaking for the Citizens' Committee Against the Consequences of Initiative 345 (Citizens Against 345) puts it this way: "We want to see the food tax eliminated, but only in the form of a total tax reform package." Maze, the former director of Neighbors in Need, goes on to say that she lobbied for years for "things like" Initiative 345 and she speaks "not just as someone who has lobbied for the poor but as someone who is poor."

Peggy Maze is worried about services that might get axed if there turns out to be a revenue shortfall after discontinuation of the food tax, which supplies some 8% of the state budget. Maze assumes that services provided by the state to the poor and needy would be cut, particularly education, mental health services and welfare. Maze concludes that Initiative 345 is a "hoax" which will hurt the people it is designed to help.

Behind the Scenes

The trouble is, Peggy Maze was neither a catalyst nor is she a major architect of the Citizens Against 345. Before Peggy arrived on the scene to become a public spokesperson for the Committee, advertising expert Richard Schrock was quietly holding meetings among various representatives of big Northwest businesses to plan an anti-initiative campaign.

Dick Schrock is the same man who two years ago orchestrated a \$300,000 campaign to defeat Initiative 314—the corporate franchise tax initiative. Big business lined up unanimously to oppose this 10% corporate profits tax.

Schrock, in his present role as "advising consultant" to Citizens Against 345, is not anxious to draw attention to himself or his traditional base of support. When asked by the *Passage*, for instance, whether the Weyerhaeuser Corporation was involving itself with the anti-345 fight, Schrock said he didn't know of any Weyerhaeuser involvement, although "a lot of businesses and

unions are involved and it wouldn't surprise me if they were."

Well, either Schrock has an uncommonly bad memory or he is engaged in his own (albeit two-bit) coverup. A news story in the *Vancouver Columbian* on October 6 spoke of a meeting at which "major state business interests were preparing a campaign against Initiative 345" and were "seeking other interests to join them." Ron Gjerde, a lobbyist for the Weyerhaeuser Corporation, was quoted: "If a broad enough group can be put together we might do something." The account went on, "He [Gjerde] and representatives of the Boeing Company were among those at the Seattle meeting Wednesday along with public relations specialist Richard Schrock." The account noted the presence of other business interests who declined to be named and mentioned that a campaign might cost \$300,000.

Business, it might be noted, could be asked to take up the revenue slack if 345 passes, through an increase in the business and occupation tax. 345 supporters also suggest that the business community just doesn't like to see the citizens taking the "initiative" in tax matters in a state that gives the biggest break of any to wealthy and corporate taxpayers. The Seattle and Tacoma Chamber of Commerce have both come out against 345.

(More than a week after my conversation with Schrock, as the *Passage* went to press, word was received of the first wave of contributions to Citizens Against 345. Of \$12,000, \$10,000 came from corporations and banks, including \$2000 each from Boeing, Safeco, Seafirst, and Weyerhaeuser, according to the Public Disclosure Commission in Olympia.)

Enter Dixy Lee Ray

Governor Ray's televised message on October 13th concerning 345 and 348 was scrupulously designed to appear impartial. Her reasons may have been strategic or legal: there exist some fine legal limits to the ways in which a governor can publicly lobby for an initiative.

However, Ray strongly opposes Initiative 345. An August 26 article from the *Yakima Herald Republic* reports that Ray lobbied against 345 and 348 in Spokane. It said she "urged the defeat of the two issues" and said a "total tax reform package... would handle the problem of the inequitable tax structure."

The objective of the TV appearance, therefore, was to do as much damage as possible to both initiatives without taking "sides." The method Ray chose—what the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* called a "fiscal horror show"—was to go into painful detail about every program that might conceivably be cut and nearly every tax that could possibly be substituted for the food tax. According to Rod Regan, of Citizens opposed to the Sales Tax on Food (COSTOF), Ray "was talking out of both sides of her mouth, trying to scare people with programs that could be cut and others with taxes that could be raised." COSTOF

received 15 minutes of equal time under the Federal Communication Commission's "Fairness Doctrine."

Scare Tactics

Talk of cuts has made many unwilling to support 345. The Washington Education Association, nervous from its experience with levies, is "gravely concerned over the potential loss of revenues to schools," although it has decided to remain neutral.

The people at COSTOF are not impressed with horror stories of budget cuts. They consider them vindictive scare tactics designed to discredit 345 by people who side with big business and benefit from regressive taxes. For the unconvinced they cite a KOMO-TV poll of the legislature that indicated 82% of the legislators felt the missing funds would be replaced. And COSTOF doesn't feel it should bear the burden of suggesting a new tax: "I want to see the governor and the legislature take the heat for whatever replacement tax they come up with. It's their job; that's what they were elected to do. Anything they put in won't be as unfair as the food tax," says Rod Regan.

Back at the Ranch

Meanwhile a small debate rages as to how much new tax revenue will be needed if 345 is passed. State representative Bud Shinpock, chairperson of the Appropriations Committee, released a report that "found" over \$120 million extra in the budget for this biennium, reducing 345's projected shortfall from \$167 million to around \$40 or 50 million. Much of the money is the result of a more "vigorous" economy that has produced higher tax returns than expected.

In the event that a full \$167 million gap appears, what would replace the food tax? Most often mentioned are the 1 cent extra sales tax on non food items, or the 25% increase in the business and occupation tax, or some combination of the two. For dreamers there is the possibility that our legislature might approve a graduated corporate profits tax.

Maybe This Time

Dwight Pelz, a COSTOF staff worker, is a veteran of two previous unsuccessful initiatives attacking corporate power, 314, the corporate franchise tax, and 325, nuclear safeguards. Typically, these initiatives do well in the polls—345 has led by wide margins in the two early polls—until a huge corporate financed campaign drives them into the dirt. Why, I wondered, was Dwight willing to fight another battle in what seemed to be a rigged arena?

Well, yes there are differences... this is a more inherently popular issue... corporate contributions will be more suspect... people have learned from past failures... and this time, we are going to win!"

Old Wounds And New Profits

WHY 17,000 STRUCK BOEING

By Michelle Celarier

If they knew they had security, they wouldn't work; and, anyway, an employer in a free enterprise system has to be able to get the best for the least. If one worker is being inefficient, you have to be allowed to get rid of him. . . Management's job is to show a profit.

William Allen,
former Boeing president
quoted in *Seattle: The
Life and Times of an
American City*

With Boeing's profits presently the highest in its 67-year history, it didn't take long (20 minutes to be exact) for an overwhelming majority of its production workers, members of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), to vote 'strike' on Oct. 3. And three weeks into the strike, with no concessions from the company, workers at strike headquarters were standing strong, saying "We'll take it to the finish." In its first of three strikes 31 years ago, the union lost its union shop and demands for seniority. Those issues are still at the bargaining table, as well as increases in an inadequate pension plan and a 10% wage hike. As 24-year Boeing veteran Sarah Infelise told *the Passage*, "If we don't get a good contract this year, we never will."

It's the first time in 12 years that Boeing workers have struck; it's also the first strike since the Boeing lay-offs of 1969-72 cut a workforce of over 100,000 by 70,000 with disastrous effects on the Seattle economy and the strength of the union.

Now employment has been cut back to 54,000, 17,000 of whom are members of the striking IAM. A predominantly white male union, it includes workers in all phases of production work, with varying levels of skills and 11 pay grades, averaging \$7/hr. Four thousand machinists at Boeing plants elsewhere in the country are on strike, as well as 15,000 IAM members at three Lockheed plants in California,

another major aerospace firm.

In spite of Boeing's record profits, the company no longer maintains the stranglehold with which it once gripped Seattle. Its immense lay-offs caused unemployment to soar and created a rather dreary slogan for what was then a company city: "Will the last one to leave Seattle please turn off the lights?"

More important than Boeing's lessened impact on the economy is the fact that its workers no longer feel so strapped by the company. The stranglehold has lessened on them, too. More job security than they've had since the lay-offs and a great deal of anger over Boeing's treatment of its employees over the years is a combination which could lead to a very effective strike. Quite simply, the workers see Boeing's economic security and are demanding a share of it. It is quite different from the situation in 1970, when the local was forced into trusteeship of the International after its ranks were depleted by the Boeing depression. At that time SPEEA (Seattle Professional Engineering Employees Association), which represented the professionals who were laid off in droves, was simply that: an employee association. Since the 1974 contracts, both unions have been working together to some extent, and SPEEA for the first time in its 30-year history is supporting the striking IAM workers, both financially and morally. Its contract expires Dec. 15, and workers have authorized a strike vote. If both production workers and engineers and technicians struck, over half of Boeing's workforce would be idled. Left would be management and a predominantly female clerical workforce, as yet unorganized. For the present, SPEEA is walking the picketlines on occasion and attending IAM negotiating sessions, realizing that the machinists' contract will pave the way for theirs as well. They have been instructed not to perform any struck work.

The IAM International, the third largest in the AFL-CIO, also has given the Seattle local its support. At a pre-strike rally, President William Winpisinger (a member of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee and advocate of such things as national health insurance and a redistribution of wealth) has

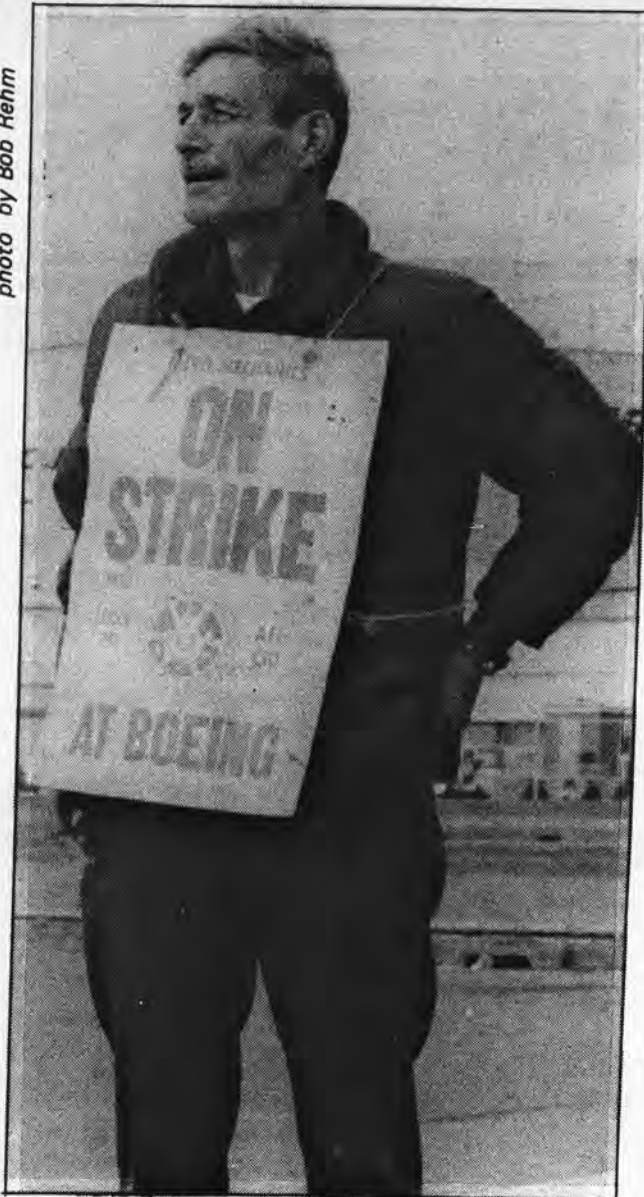
pledged "all the union's resources" to the Boeing strike. The IAM reportedly expects the Boeing contract to set the industry pace.

"We've been talking strike ever since the last contract," says Jerry Shreve, vice president of the local and a 20-year employee of Boeing. Workers were initially dissatisfied with that contract, he says, although they did get a substantial wage increase, the first in six years. In 1974, Seattle's workers voted strike, but lost out in a close vote with a smaller plant in Wichita swinging the balance to a 'no strike' vote. Nor was the International offering its support, as it is today. The wait seems to have been well timed. Although employment at Boeing was stable then, it is now actually beginning to grow. Just last week, Boeing reported that a new contract for Navy hydrofoils will employ an additional 1450 workers by 1979.

Though no one expects Boeing's employment to reach the heights it maintained during the military expansion of the 60s, with Vietnam and the space program propping it, the company itself is sitting pretty. The second largest defense contractor in the nation, it accrued \$1.3 billion in orders for the Department of Defense in 1976, with the Air Force its largest single contractor.

The Boeing Company originated in 1916. But it took World War II to develop its potential and the ensuing cold war to maintain its position in the military-industrial complex. It has designed space systems for NASA, the Minuteman ICBM (Inter-Continental Missile), B-52 bombers and was in the preliminary stages of designing avionics for the B-1 bomber before that was canceled this summer. (Boeing still has hopes for the Cruise Missile contract.) Although the B-1 cancellation deprived the company of a potential \$20-30 billion, it still made \$200 million more in 1976 than ever before, reaching at that time a record of \$3,919 million in sales. One reason is that despite its large government contracts, Boeing is not nearly as reliant on its military ties. Sales to the government now are only one third of its business. Boeing officials say that it is increased foreign jet aircraft sales which are responsible for

photo by Bob Rehm



Charles Rice is a mechanic at Boeing

its recent spurt of growth. In 1976 exports amounted to 48% of its total sales.

Boeing has its fingers in a number of other pies as well: a \$10 million grant from NASA to build windmills for electricity, research on solar energy satellites, agribusiness in eastern Oregon and undisclosed plans for recently purchased land on the eastern side of Lake Washington.

Unlike Lockheed, Boeing has managed to keep its face clean with respect to foreign business. A wise investment, it ranks number 47 on the Fortune 500. The company has only two major scandals in its history. In 1934, an airmail fraud scheme precipitated its divesture from United Airlines and in the 1950s its excess profits caused an investigation and hearings by the Federal Renegotiation Board to determine if it was fleecing the government. It was.

Along with its business success, the company has had a consistently arrogant attitude towards its workers, "insulting" them, as they say, with such meagre contract proposals. The present company offer amounted to a wage increase of approximately 3% (from 5 cents in the lowest grade to 43 cents in the highest grade), a \$3 per month pension increase in an industry where 60% of the workforce will retire in 8 years, and no improvement on union security or Boeing's rather complicated and company-ruled seniority/promotion/transfer system.

With only three strikes in its history, the IAM workers at Boeing have consistently fought the company over these last two issues. The first time was in 1948, when the Taft-Hartley amendment to the Wagner Act and the Teamsters' activity at Boeing broke the power of a 140-day strike. The union, by then a member of the AFL, was established in 1934 and won a union shop contract in 1937. A drive for CIO affiliation was quelled in 1940, when 50 members were found guilty of subversion and fined \$1,000—an early purge of Communists and proponents of industrial unionism within the union. Nonetheless, the union's strength grew during the war. But the first strike, in 1948, came at a bad time. The war was over and reconversion was in-

complete. The cold war stimulation of aerospace production was still around the corner, so seniority became THE issue, as supervisors began "bumping" older workers when lay-offs occurred, a situation which exists to this day.

The anti-union legislation of Taft-Hartley was passed in 1947, and the IAM became one of the first unions to serve as a test case for its union-busting properties. Although the IAM contract in Seattle had expired a year before the workers finally demanded a strike over the protest of union officials, Boeing head William Allen appealed to the NLRB to invoke the 60-day "cooling off" clause of Taft-Hartley to declare the strike illegal. The NLRB initially ruled in the company's favor, then the union's. At the same time, Dave Beck's Teamsters tried to organize behind picketlines, on the pretense of the strike's illegality. It took all the strength of the union to settle its internal differences and challenge the court and the Teamsters' raiding attempts to maintain itself as the bargaining agent. In the process, they lost both the union shop and strict seniority plan—and they still don't have them.

By the next strike in 1965, Boeing was at its peak in employment from U.S. military build-up, and Sarah Infelise recalls: "We were under a horrible oppression on the job." At issue then was what was called "performance analysis," Boeing's 3-month "report card" for its employees. The PA gave the company authority to upgrade or downgrade positions at whim, resulting in "advancements only to their friends and family," Infelise recalls. Boeing promised to get rid of performance analysis by 1966 and reinstate full seniority. Instead, they have replaced it with a "manpower control systems," in which the company still retains the right to upgrade, downgrade and destroy seniority. "What happens is that people go overseas, get promoted, then come back and bump off older workers," say union officials. In essence, it's the same thing they got away with in 1948. And although it is not viewed as the most crucial issue this year, it has been a consistent abuse by the company—one which particularly hurts in an industry where job security has never existed.

Boeing negotiator Pete Bush states the company's position on the issue bluntly: Our position is simple; we want to be able to manage the company.

IAM District vice president Shreve, who recalls being "next in line to go" during the massive lay-offs, calls the company downgrading system "disgusting." They could do it again at any time," he says, making the observation that in terms of employment, "aerospace is a declining industry."

The spectre of lay-offs may hover over the workers, but one issue which has become of major importance in negotiations this year is the pension plans. A large percentage of Boeing's present workers are those who have lasted through the lay-offs, who have many years of seniority. In five years, 20% of the workforce is expected to retire; in 8 years, it is expected to be 60%.

"Who wants to work all their lives and retire to poverty?" asks Shreve.

"They've got millions of dollars in that retirement plan," adds Infelise, "and they won't let us negotiate for it." The IAM wants to increase medical benefits for retirees, as well. Of particular concern is the fact that the retirement plan of the company's offers substantial increases for executives and little for its workers.

Another long-standing irritation is the absence of a union shop. Although new members must either join the union or pay dues for a specified amount of time (a gain won in the last contract), they may later write a letter of resignation, continuing to benefit from the IAM-negotiated agreements. "They're just freeloaders," comments one picket captain, Philip Tarli. The workers realize the absence of a union shop lessens their bargaining strength and have even voted for a union shop, though the company refused to recognize it by invoking Taft-Hartley again.

The main counter to this problem, at the present, is the support the IAM is getting from the 15,000 member SPEEA. An independent union of scientists, technicians and engineers, what formerly was a company union has shed its placity. According to SPEEA official Dan Mahoney, "The leadership is more activist now, and we define ourselves as a union rather than an association."

"Over the years the two of us have developed a better relationship," says IAM spokesperson Pat Ziska. "While they're professionals, they haven't been treated as such and so have grown more militant." SPEEA member Ira Rushwald told *the Passage*: "SPEEA's just an extension of Boeing and feels what's good for the company is good for its workers." Similar to the IAM in this respect, neither have criticized the company's defense ties, though lots of workers do "hate the company." Especially among the professionals, this indicates a shift in ideology.

"People have begun to realize: 'I'm a worker here. When times are good, they keep me, and that's it,'" comments Rushwald. In the past professionals at Boeing moved up into management, "but now they're getting pushed further and further into the working class," he says. Because of the extreme complexity of the work done, even the "professional" work is specialized, creating a division of labor which makes even an engineer's work boring and repetitious.

Like other white collar workers joining the union movement, they can see that collective bargaining means more than individualized professionalism when it comes to wages and benefits. This is especially true for the technical people, such as draftsmen, whose wages are comparable to those of the production workers.

Aside from SPEEA, the IAM can point to areas of community support: the Longshoremen have helped strikers find temporary jobs; the United Auto Workers have pledged financial support. Those on strike have found banks, loan companies and local merchants to be sympathetic, though times are still rough for younger workers with large families. Others say they are ready for a vacation and recently have accumulated enough overtime to see them through a fairly long strike. Strike benefits of \$40/week will be an additional help.

At the same time, the resources of the company to resist the strike are far from puny. However, production has been slowed, if not halted entirely. And Boeing is threatening, so the rumors go on the picketline, to shut down operations till the first of the year if the strike doesn't end soon. In the latest issue of the company newspaper circulated to employees, management still maintained that its aircraft deliveries have not been affected. Their contracts consider strikes "excusable delays." Such delays can last a year before the contract is broken, but how long it will take to anger those foreign countries waiting for their 747s is another matter. At present, Boeing has a backlog of 250 commercial jets and was producing at the rate of 15 per month before the strike began.

As former Boeing president William Allen has said, the company's interest is profit. In the past that has meant laying off over half its workforce and moving into other areas besides defense work. It has also meant going to great lengths to break strikes and the power of its unions. Obviously Boeing does not need as many workers as it once did to maintain its profits, which could be the result of more capital-intensive endeavors. But it still needs workers: production workers, technical workers, office workers. What remains to be seen, and what seems to be changing, is the extent of its dictation over their lives.

(Michelle Celarier is on the staff of the Northwest Passage and a member of Union WAGE—Women's Alliance to Gain Equality.)

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Thanks to Bob Rehm for research assistance.

WOMEN IN ISRAEL:



bill patz/nwp

Kathy Anderson talks with the author about Women in Israel.

Feminism Faces the Desert

David Henderson

What image do we have of women in Israel? We remember the famous poster of Golda Meir asking, "But can she type?", pictures of women soldiers and women and men working in the kibbutzes, making the desert bloom. It appears that the role of women must be radically different from women in our society. Sexual equality was one of Israel's founding principles. And because of that, even most Israelis see no need of a woman's movement. After spending a year in Israel, Katherine Anderson, coordinator of Women Studies at W.W.U., says, "The facts would argue against that."

Israel is a curious mixture of aspects of a social democratic, militaristic, and theocratic society. It is not a secular state but, instead a Jewish state. The religious parties, needed in any governing coalition, "Still maintain a great deal of control over institutions relating to the family and social welfare. There is no such thing as civil marriage. It is impossible for a Jew to marry a Christian or to marry a Moslem, and even a Christian and Moslem can't be married. The Rabbinical courts and various religious institutions still govern divorce and child custody."

Katherine adds, "There is a kind of machismo that is a little hard to describe. It is rooted in the Middle East. The Moslem religion and the Jewish religion operate very strongly against equality between the sexes and they are rigidly institutionalized, and added to that the military . . . little boys practicing with guns. Much more than here, the soldier is an ideal occupation. You are constantly seeing people in military uniforms, seeing people carrying guns and that has been Israel's key to survival." Men are forced to serve in the military, Orthodox Jewish women can be exempted. Married women don't serve, though married men do. And if a woman serves in the army it is for two and a half years, whereas men, after serving, are on call till they are fifty-five and are mobilized for four to five weeks a year.

BUT CAN SHE TYPE?

Most people do not work in the country, but instead live in apartments in the city. Most women work only half days, for though daycare is readily available, much more than here, the neighborhood daycare centers are only open from 8 am until 1 pm. Most stores are open from 8 am until 1 pm and from 4 pm until 7. "This means," said Kathy, "virtually that whatever women are doing they have to be back home at one. Women I knew at the university might have time to teach or take classes but they didn't

have the kind of freedom to browse in the library or sit down and talk." The school day for children is much shorter than ours and then the Israeli mother must make sure the children do their three hours of homework.

Women are confined to certain sectors of the economy and earn 25% to 40% less than men for doing the same work, reported MS magazine in its October issue. Kathy cited the example of typists being paid the equivalent of a dollar an hour while typing rates were a dollar fifty a page. A woman working as a social worker, a very typical profession for women, could expect to make a hundred and fifty dollars a month. For a daily babysitter, Kathy paid fifty dollars a month. "It is a very difficult place unless a woman has a special position, for a woman to support herself."

There has been little done to aid women as equal members of society, or to help battered wives, or women to gain greater control over their health care. Kathy Anderson witnessed a stage in the movement to change this. "We saw the birth, growth, and death of the Women's Party. And because our neighbor was a central figure in it, it happened on our doorstep."

THE WOMEN'S PARTY

"The Women's Party was not specifically a feminist party. It was to create a platform that defined women's issues that could be handled on a legislative level. Things like the length of the school day, health care, civil rights of rape victims, and legalized abortions..." It formed after the failure of an attempt by women to run a combined list with Sheli, a Zionist peace-oriented-left grouping in the last Knesset elections. The women offered to trade their money and ability to campaign in exchange for a commitment to women's issues and second or third position on a combined list. (Israeli parties run lists for elections. If a party gets x number of votes, the first person is elected, 2x the second and so on.) But Sheli decided to run an Arab in the fifth position and a woman, Ruth Dayan, Dayan's wife, in the sixth. Ruth was not committed to the women's issues and Sheli wasn't open to the combined list, so after "serious overtures to a group of left political leaders, the women formed their own party."

The financing came mostly from Marcia Feedman, an independent socialist, Kathy's neighbor, a Knesset member who decided not to run for re-election. Instead, she gave the money members are given to defend their seats in the Women's Party.

The Women's Party itself proved not open to coalition when after they had selected their list, in a democratic way, an Arab woman who had a great deal of power was interested in joining the Women's Party.

The Arab felt she could personally pull in ten thousand votes, but to do this she needed second place on the list. No one was willing to step down or move over, though. A suggestion was made for a new election of the list but since the Party was made up of mostly Zionist women, she would do too poorly to have even the slightest chance of being elected. Being second on the list might have allowed the first woman on the list to be elected but it was impossible to arrange. Some of the Left women who helped form the party and sought to use it as a vehicle to bring Jewish and Arab women together were sorely disappointed.

The Women's Party ended up with 6,000 votes, about a third of what was needed to win one seat. Sheli got 25,000 votes.

Kathy was particularly interested in the campaign as she is doing her doctorate on the first Woman's campaign for the U.S. Senate. One thing women did in the campaign was to introduce a conversational style in politics by holding meetings in homes rather than conducting mass rallies. This is the typical style of Israeli politics and it lends itself to "women talking politically with other women in a way they are comfortable with..." Kathy believes.

HARD LABOR

In these sessions they found that one thing "women were really eager to talk about was their childbirth experiences, which were almost universally bad. The good thing about standard medical practice is that women aren't over medicated, but the bad thing is that women are not systematically trained to deal with the natural course of labor nor are the staff trained to provide the relaxed cooperative type of environment that is so essential.... The typical description of a delivery is to be herded into a room with lots of other women who are in various stages of labor, most of them screaming their heads off." Most of the women talked about being delivered by forceps or manipulated in ways that made them feel like animals. Hearing these reports, reinforced the Women's Party's drive to address the specific causes of women.

Kathy felt the society pressured women to reproduce. The first image that struck her in Israel was the number of pregnant women. The national health care system has difficult provisions for gynecological care, birth control and abortion. Only private doctors can issue IUD's, at a cost of thirty dollars. Much higher than here while salaries are much lower. Kathy believes there is a population need both for the military and to strengthen the number of Jews and this need is reflected in both the birth control and abortion policy. The more extreme feminists ended up fighting a new abortion law passed last year because "it essentially left the decision to three doctors and the experience was that even if a positive decision was handed down, it was often too late for the abortion to take place."

She found the attitude summed up in a story different women had told her. When they went in for their pregnancy tests, the nurse in announcing a positive result commented, "Another soldier for Israel."

The Women's Party campaigned in poorer neighborhoods such as a suburb of Haifa that is populated primarily by Sephardic Jews who are mainly working class. When the women from the Women's Party went in the morning when the husbands were gone, the wives were very open, "Yes, where have you been? I want to talk, I'm with you." But when they came back in the afternoon when the husbands were home, the wives couldn't talk to anybody. The women found that 80% of the wives were systematically beaten by their husbands, even the rabbis', professors', and businessmen's wives. When the children were around, they were afraid the children would tell the father that they had been speaking to women from the Women's Party.

Now some of the women after disbanding the Women's Party, have returned to the neighborhood to organize a support network for these women.

No Superport in Cherry Point, But..

Brian Siebel

The Cherry Point transshipment plan sponsored by ARCO is officially dead. The fatal blow was struck in a quiet legislative coup by Senator Warren Magnuson and the rest of the Washington Congressional delegation October 4th. Together they tacked on an amendment to the Marine Mammals Protection Act prohibiting expansion of oil facilities on any navigable Washington waters east of Port Angeles and passed it in less than 24 hours, without debate, public hearings, or a recorded vote - slick, sly, and subtle.

The move came right in the middle of a series of three hearings held by the Ecological Commission on a proposed change in the Coastal Zone management Act. Dixy sought to delete the policy instated by former Governor Evans that: "The State of Washington as a matter of overriding policy, positively supports the concept of a single major crude oil petroleum receiving and transfer facility at or west of Port Angeles." Dixy has long wanted to put a superport at Cherry Point.

In Bellingham, the proposed change drew only three supporters of a Cherry Point port (the heads of ARCO and Mobil refineries and the Whatcom Co. Development Council) out of forty who testified. Two others preferred to delete the state--because it "supports" a Port Angeles superport, but they were opposed to transshipment through Washington, period. Similiar testimony was voiced in Seattle the next night. In Port Angeles, the people stood adamantly against an oilport there.

What now? The battle is only in its first round. Magnuson's amendment killed only one of the proposed superports. But there are two others, no less damaging, which are being pursued with renewed vigor: Port Angeles Northern Tier Pipeline Company; Kitimat, B.C. --Kitimat Pipeline Company.

Northern Tier's plans for Port Angeles are 2-3 new berths built adjacent to Ediz Hook (one mile from downtown--very visible and very smelly) accomodating 300,000 deadweight ton oil tankers, a five mile underwater pipeline from the berth to an eight million barrel tank farm, and a 1570 mile forty inch pipeline from there to Clearbrook, Minnesota. 800,000 barrels/day (b/d) of crude oil would be transhipped.

Three points about the plan: One, 800,000 b/d requires approximately 250 tankers per year coming into Port Angeles where presently none arrive. The area isn't protected by Washington's 120,000 DWT tanker size limitation, nor are tug escorts required, and local pilots presently board ships at Port Angeles for inner Sound traffic (no help in the Strait of Juan de Fuca). Plus, the tankers calling would have to receive their bunker fuel by barge from one of the inner Sound refineries, which just adds to the traffic.



KATHY KARKYS

Two, the pipeline is a mess. Stretching for 1570 miles (almost twice the length of the Alaskan pipeline which leaks continuously) it crosses no less than 173 streams, including 6 major rivers and Spokane's aquifer. It cuts a 100ft. wide swath with no trees allowed, said one staff member of the Council reviewing the application, "at this point the status of that pipeline is like someone took a black magic marker and drew a line on a map from Port Angeles to Minnesota."

Three, although great claims are made about alleviating the Alaskan surplus, the Northern Tier line will transport mostly light imported crudes for refiners in the northern tier of states. These refineries are incapable of handling large quantities of Alaskan heavy crude unless retrofitted (for which they have no plans).

Even Governor Ray has opposed the plan on environmental grounds. In a TV interview following the death of Cherry Point, Dixy cited numerous reasons for the plans inadequacy. She discussed the vague pipeline routing, the lack of pumping station locations, and the fragile areas in Washington through which the pipeline passes (e.g., the Cascades).

Despite the absurdity of this option, it is by no means dead. For one, it has never been excluded by official policy, although the opportunity was there three times. Dan Evans used the Coastal Zone Management Act to "positively support" a Port Angeles oilport, when he could have called for no transshipment. The State Legislature this year excluded ports east of Port Ange-

les only in H.B. 743, a bill which Dixy vetoed. Now Magnuson's amendment draws the same line.

Secondly, the Coalition Against Oil Pollution has repeatedly said: if we must get an oilport, lets have it at or west of Port Angeles. They do not call for no transshipment. Why? This policy has led to constant feuding between them and No Oilport, Inc. of Port Angeles--when a coalition of forces is needed for the plans to be stopped.

Three, Dixy may change her mind and support Northern Tier. She has control over the State licensing body--the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council--which had strongly favored Cherry Point. It so strongly favored Cherry Point that its chairperson was calling for continued processing for ARCO's application even as President Carter signed its death.

The real pressure, however, is on Kitimat, B.C. No longer is the idea of two west to east pipelines hidden. Don Bonker (D-Wash.) has openly predicted the eventual construction of two pipelines: one in Long Beach, Calif., and the other at Kitimat, B.C. He recently introduced legislation calling for a moratorium on consideration of Washington ports while Kitimat is considered. Warren Magnuson in his defense of his recent amendment said, "there are other oil transportation options that would

it by tanker through Puget Sound." He does not favor Port Angeles. Nor are these Kitimat's only supporters. Walter Mondale supported the plan as a Minnesota Senator getting oil for his state.

A Kitimat superport would transship 800,000 b/d through 780 miles of new pipeline to Edmonton, Alberta, where it would filter through existing pipelines into the U.S. The port could handle the largest tankers in the world--520,000 DWT--and would average about 250 tanker trips per year.

Environmental problems include: the entrance to Kitimat is the 60 mile long and two mile wide, fog plagued Douglass Channel (tankers of 1500 ft. and 3 mile minimum stopping distance are certain to crash here); the pipeline parallels for much of its journey the two largest estuaries in B.C., the Fraser and Skeena rivers.

Environmental problems aren't the only problems. The Kitimat plan is not for Canadians--the oil will go in at Kitimat and come out in Chicago. Why should they eat our garbage so Chicagoans can put oil in their cars and go out and pollute the highways?

Yes, Cherry Point is dead. It is a victory for those who worked hard and long on the issue, as well as for those who love the Sound. But it's a victory that will sour if either a Port Angeles or Kitimat superport are the result.

The Women's Party did not really expect to win a seat. Marcia Freedman's Knesset seat provides, said Kathy, "a financial base for three months of expensive consciousness raising and the dissemination of information about health care and legal rights." Israeli doctors are still prescribing drugs such as DES that have been banned in the United States, but even among the Women's Party some people were so nervous about upsetting the doctors, that the platform only talked generally about drugs that are administered to women and prove to be in the end dangerous. Other information was of the type from *Our Bodies, Ourselves*. Information not readily available to Israeli women.

NOW, THAT THE PARTY'S OVER

When Kathy left Israel, the *Hite Report* on female sexuality was available in English in paperback. It is being translated into Hebrew. If any parts are left out, women will make sure those are also published in Hebrew. But the report was making a big splash because the information had never really been brought up before. Kathy finds that "the women's movement

in Israel is hard for a number of reasons. First, there is not a lot of information available in Hebrew. Secondly, a lot of the information is borrowed from Western English and is not entirely relevant to Israeli society, so there is not a group of people who have access to consciousness raising type literature, and the illusion of sexual equality mitigates against open discussions of problems, and there is a kind of nationalistic defense of Israel as an ideal society."

Women are arranging to publish a cheap series of informational pamphlets in Hebrew, and to set up counseling services for women who want to change their lives but don't know where to begin, and to provide a center for battered wives and rape victims, like what has happened in England.

WHAT NEXT

To achieve its end the women's movement will need to change Israel's notion of itself as a land of sexual equality where women have chosen the role they want, and it will have to challenge the power of religious parties in the government, and the patriarchy of traditional Middle Eastern culture, both Jewish and Moslem. The Women's Party emerged as

one way of putting women's demands on a political agenda. It emerged in the most modern sector of Israeli society. But Israel with European and Asiatic Jews and various Arab subcultures is a mixture of ancient and modern like different colors of playdough mixed together. While Western feminism might represent a brilliant color added to the ball, the majority of migration is, (Kathy said, "from Middle Eastern countries where patriarchy is more firmly entrenched." A very dull color, indeed, for women.

Kathy would talk with her friend Marcia about the subservience of women in traditional culture, how they were hidden from guests, and about the contradictions some educated women faced returning to such a culture. A brilliant graduate student marrying at twenty-eight, very late in Israel, and living in her father-in-law's house exclaimed, "I never knew it would be so bad."

A man, an Arab, once asked Marcia how he could not oppress his wife. She spent an hour and a half telling him how not to, from very explicit sexual matters to more general relations. At the end of the discussion the guy was just bewildered. "I didn't know," he said, but he also felt hopeless about what could happen to change.

community news

Crabshell Hits Waste

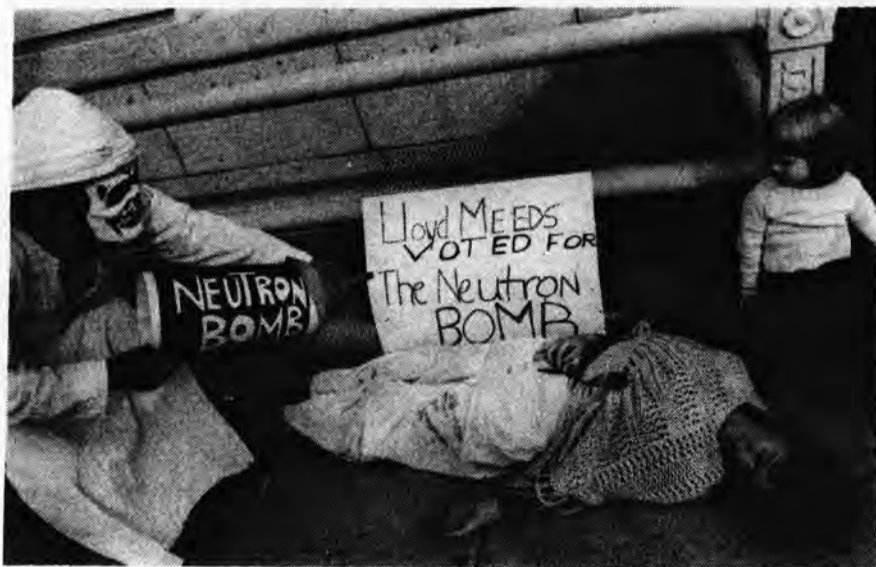
The Crabshell Alliance is planning a day of protest and nonviolent action at the offices of Chem-Nuclear in Kirkland. "Chem-Nuke" is involved in nuclear waste storage and is currently developing waste sites in New Mexico.

George DuVall, a spokesperson for the Alliance, told *the Passage* that "after 25 years of heavy financial investment in pursuing the 'peaceful uses of the atom,' nuclear technology still does not know how to store, let alone dispose of, high-level waste material from nuclear reactors. There is already the equivalent of 100 million gallons of high-level waste in "interim" storage facilities, and ERDA planners have forecast the production of another 60 million gallons by the year 2000 from commercial nuclear reactors alone."

DuVall thinks the utilities and ERDA are "deferring" the costs of waste disposal: "Furthermore," says DuVall, "This reflects what has become the ultimate waste disposal problem: When the five miles of piping in a nuclear plant become so clogged with lethal radioactive sludge that the fission process can no longer function safely, the plant itself must be "disposed" of.

"Yet there is no proven technology for "decommissioning" a large nuclear plant. The reactors which are being decommissioned now are a hundred times smaller than the large commercial reactors being built today, like the twin 1,240 MW reactors at Satsop, yet the cost of "disposing" of these is nearly the same as building them. As usual, the private sector is waiting until the government comes up with an answer, in effect shifting the financial burden onto future taxpayers who will have to pay for the current profits of the nuclear industry."

DuVall concludes that "another Lockheed" is in the making, since this time private enterprise, without a proven technology, will need to be subsidized to make a profit."



Photos by Brian Sieble

Neutron Bomb Fells B'ham Protesters

Late in June the House of Representatives approved the funding for the neutron bomb. The Senate postponed their decision until earlier this month. After minor revisions Congress has voted 3 to 1 in favor. Now the bill awaits final decision by President Carter.

On Saturday October 15 a group of Pacific Life Community and Crabshell Alliance members organized a demonstration at the Federal Building in Bellingham to express their disappointment in Lloyd Meeds' vote in favor of the neutron bomb.

"Lloyd Meeds is our representative in Congress, and we feel that he, and other folks who may not know about the semi-cover decision to fund the neutron bomb, should be aware that there are many people who believe the 'people killer' is im-

munal and inhuman," said one participant.

The demonstration consisted of leaf-letting people passing by, exhibiting posters such as "I value people not property," as well as some guerrilla theater. Many people stopped to get information and to watch the theater, in which a symbol of death carrying a neutron bomb replica meandered through the crowded sidewalk while people fell to the ground in agonizing pain. With people strewn along the sidewalk, a woman gave viewers an account of what the bomb is, and how it destroys people, not cities.

Anyone interested in working to rid the world of all nuclear weapons and reactors should call 733-7901 in Bellingham, or 623-1617 in Seattle.

-john rosenthal

A Co-op Grows in Kirkland

One minor detail—where to get \$58,000—is slowing up the opening of a new Kirkland/Bellevue food co-op and community center. A group interested in launching the new coop, to be called Coop East, has leased a spacious building at 10718 68th St., Kirkland (98033). They plan a "PCC-like" store that will sell grains, organic produce, bulk food stuffs and non food items, with an emphasis on minimum packaging and organic foods. The large building may soon also house a forum for community meetings, a craft and second

hand shop, a recycling center and possibly a restaurant. The entire complex will be called the Sunflower Center.

The co-op was scheduled to open in October but an expected loan from Puget Consumers' Co-op failed to materialize. The coop group is now rethinking their finance problem, and is considering various possibilities, including a commercial loan, opening as a PCC branch, or renegotiating the PCC loan.

Prospective members or workers are encouraged to call the co-op at 828-3922.

Update Bank Union

Thursday, Oct. 20, SeaFirst Bank officials handed union negotiators what they termed "our final proposal," calling for cancellation of the present contract.

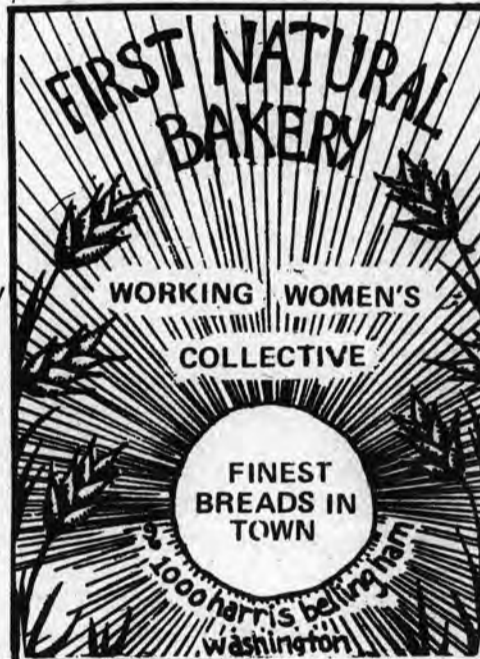
"They did not even ask if we accepted it or not, just handed it over and left," said Jerry Ard, president of the FIEA (Firstbank Independent Employees Association), which represents SeaFirst workers, the largest union of bank workers in the country, 80% of whom are women.

Negotiations with the bank had been stalled for months, and the prior contract had been extended with the right to cancel with 10 days notice. Bank and union officials had been in federal mediation 4 days prior to the bank's move.

Ard said the bank has not changed its position substantially and the chance of a strike is likely. Contacting workers is difficult, though—the bank will not give the union a list of employees' names.

The union is asking persons to support the bank workers by writing Bill Jenkins, chairman of the board of SeaFirst, saying "we're concerned about this situation, and if you don't treat your workers fairly, we'll have to pull our money out."

The address is: Bill Jenkins, Chairman of the Board, Seattle First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wa.



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Clinics Refuse Fund

Several Seattle area community clinics have been hurting for funds the last few months since they refused to sign contracts with the city which they felt could threaten the confidentiality of their patients' medical files. The conflict began last July when annual renewal of Block Grants were to take place, and clinics were not notified that the new contracts would include changes.

Previously the clinics had been required to have their statements of expenditure available for review by the city's Public Health Department as a means of auditing the services its money provides. But this year the contract was amended to require access to clinic logs, patient records, and reports as well for the purposes of making audits, surveys, and transcriptions.

The community clinics were all initially disturbed about the proposal and negotiated together in a general meeting called by the city to explain changes the contract. Present were over thirty representatives of Seattle area clinics, all of which were dependent upon Block Grant funds for part or most of their operating budgets.

The local health department after considering the legality of the new auditing procedure offered the community clinics an amended Block Grant contract which promised it would not request access to any patient records for the purpose of making audits.

While the Cascade and Fremont clinics feel that the confidentiality of their patients is still potentially threatened and have continued to reject Block Grant funding, other clinics such as Country Doctor are satisfied with the contract in its amended form. Says Tom Byers of Country Doctor, "I respect the concern of Cascade and Fremont, but we feel that we have given adequate insurance that no confidentiality rights will be violated. The time to fight this battle is when they walk in and try to look at the records in violation of those rights."

Cascade and Fremont clinic feel that the city's records and not patient medical records are the more appropriate target of any investigation. Ruth Sabiers, Cascade worker, says that "although the city agrees that patient confidentiality could be threatened, no one is willing to challenge the federal government with regard to these guidelines. We feel they left us with the only decision we could make to assure protection of our patients' right to privacy."

Meanwhile Cascade and Fremont remain open, financed by donation and some staff CETA position. Many workers are volunteering their time until alternative funding sources can be found. Cascade will be holding a bake sale/talent show at the Immanuel Lutheran Church on Nov. 12, 1215 Thomas. For more information call Cascade community center at 622-6684.

B'ham Council Race

Interview with Scott Wicklund and Bob Messick; candidates 6th ward

This reporter has known Scott Wicklund in political affairs, defending the 6th ward against developers. He sails, appreciates the beauty of the San Juan Islands. He earned his boat working as a pipefitter, took abuse from other workers for opposing the superport at Cherry Point. Said "The difference with me is i don't scream and yell 'i want this nuclear plant' just to get jobs. i can just go back to fixing peoples plumbing." "The trouble with Bellingham is they had a planning director who looked at the neighborhoods and said the houses were run down, let's zone for apartments." opposes Trident. supported the Happy Valley Downzone.

i have known Bob Messick through 5 years of attending city council meetings. He is a retired Bellingham firefighter. When first talked to he disagreed about the need to stop Trident. During this interview he said that he didn't have enough information to have an opinion. When asked about the Happy Valley downzone his first response was "but we've got to have jobs." This is true but didn't speak to the issue. Finally Mr. Messick said he didn't know enough about the downzone.

Scott Wicklund has the most grasp and best on nuclear politics and this writer thinks he has the best chance to stand up to land developers to the benefit of the land and the people in the neighborhoods. He is worth supporting.

henry schwan
owlswan free eagle



Meet Bellingham's new street cleaner, Will Duplantis. Will knew a street cleaner could clean litter machines

and tried to get his job funded by the Northwest Services Council. After six months of perseverance, it worked. But, he quipped, "Whenever you come up with a new around here they think you're wierd."

KIRO 'Fosters' Bigotry

The Washington Coalition for Sexual Minority Rights, a broad-based coalition of individuals and organizations within the sexual minority community, has expressed outrage at the "ongoing bigotry and one-sidedness of KIRO's editorial stance concerning Gay people." In Lloyd Cooney's editorial on October 5, 1977, about a foster placement with a gay man, "he slandered the integrity, character and honesty of the individuals involved as well as the whole of the sexual minority community." According to the Coalition, "he distorted the facts to imply that this man and all gay people are a danger to children and have no right to be foster parents."

The coalition has asked the Federal Communications Commission to give them equal time.

Woman Beats City-Light Blacklisting

In a groundbreaking determination involving the previously untested "political ideology" section of the city's anti-discrimination ordinance, the Seattle Human Rights Department has found that City Light Supt. Gordon Vickery violated the political rights of an employee he laid off in July, 1975.

After a two-year investigation, the Human Rights Department decided that there was "reasonable cause" to the complaint of Clara Fraser, former Education Coordinator of City Light and organizer of the facility's Electrical Trades Trainee Program for women.

The determination charged City Light with an "intentional commission of an unfair employment practice in violation of a Seattle ordinance. The investigation found that Fraser was "treated differently ... because of her sex and political ideology, and in retaliation for filing discrimination complaints and opposing unfair employment practices."

The activities which the Human Rights Department found "legal and reasonable" include her participation in the 1974 employee walkout, her chairing of the employees' committee that negotiated an Employee Bill of Rights and Responsibilities for City Light workers, involvement in the recall campaign against Mayor Uhlman, public criticism of Vickery's personnel and training practices in testimony before the 1974 Public Review Committee that investigated Vickery's management procedures, consistent advocacy of affirmative action and equal employment opportunity, and off-the-job involvement in organizations such as the Feminist Coordinating Council, Radical Women, and the Freedom Socialist Party.

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Hildt, Marshall Pair Off for Seattle's Council

by Roxanne Park

I remember standing in the voting booth during the last primary, stalled when I came to the city council race between Chip Marshall and Michael Hildt. When I finally did vote, it was with a nagging dissatisfaction with my decision. In contrast to most elections where one votes for one person simply to eliminate their more horrible opponent, this race involves two of the better candidates to come along in years. Therefore, a conscientious vote demands a more subtle analysis than usually required, with the major question being: after all the election talk is over, whose interests would the candidates actually represent? For those who continue to believe in the merit of electoral politics, I offer you some information to help make that decision.



photos: Jan Galbraith/NWP

Hildt

Michael Hildt, 35, graduated from the University of Colorado in psychology and moved to Seattle in the 60's, starting out as a SeaFirst bank trainee. He was promoted to the personnel department, later becoming the employment manager. Concerned about affirmative action, he designed the bank's first minority recruitment program.

Noticing that the bank had a policy of soliciting employee contributions to a political slush fund, Hildt wanted to know where the money went, also questioning the "voluntary" nature of the contributions because promotion seemed dependent on them. Investigating the bank records for this fund, he found them very incomplete. He began to lobby for a public disclosure law, later leaving SeaFirst to direct the Coalition for Open Government's initiative campaign. After the law was passed by the voters in 1972, SeaFirst led a legal challenge, then the legislature made several efforts to water it down. Hildt fought both battles, learning that "follow-through is more important than good ideas."

Since then, Hildt worked as legislative assistant to then-Councilperson Chapman and became the City Council's first policy director. He was the chairperson

of the city's Energy 1990 study, which rejected nuclear power as the solution to our energy needs.

The Underdog

Hildt is definitely the underdog in the race; Marshall pulled 42% of the primary votes. Marshall's early advantage came from name familiarity earned during his last city council race against Kraabel and his starring role in the local 1960's anti-war movement. The only places Hildt pulled more votes than Marshall were in the upper-class neighborhoods: Broadmoor, Laurelhurst, and Magnolia. And even here his margins were small. When asked why he thought Marshall won the primary, Hildt replied, "We knew that we could get through the primary so we didn't spend much money and saved it for now." That explanation appears ludicrous when coupled with the fact that Hildt went over \$10,000 in debt to get through the primary. Hildt simply was not able to cancel out Marshall's advantages.

One of these advantages is Marshall's superior speaking style. After years of leading rallies and crowds, Marshall feels most at home in front of a crowd. His quick wit and appealing smile can carry

"You can hardly call me the terrorist type..."

him through almost any tough spot. Hildt, in comparison, is very stiff and awkward in front of groups. He tends to let Marshall define the debate by responding to Marshall's earlier remarks and frequently attacking him.

When I met Hildt a year ago, we discussed the I-90 controversy and I was struck by his sincere belief in the possibilities of reforming the system. Conscientious and obviously a hard worker, it was clear he was very effective. I remember being relieved that people like him were willing to invest their efforts in public disclosure and I-90 because those issues do have an impact on many people's lives.

Hildt definitely rejects socialism as the solution to our country's problems because he has "little confidence in turning to government institutions to solve our pressing problems." An E.M. Schumaker *Small is Beautiful* fan, Hildt wants to "re-distribute wealth in our society and also use what is available on a more human scale. . . Capitalism is not the problem, greed is the problem." When I asked if it wasn't true that capitalism created and necessitated greed, Hildt replied, "Usually, but it doesn't have to."

In many instances Hildt takes more radical stands than Marshall. Because of the record of abuses in the police department, Hildt believes that "it has been proven throughout history that civil control of the police force is absolutely necessary to avoid police abuse."

The city council also should pass legislation to limit police intelligence, Hildt believes. Because of his work on the disclosure initiative, Hildt earned an intelligence file with the Seattle Police Department. "You can hardly call me the terrorist type," Hildt explained, "and this gave me a first hand experience with the abuses that are possible."

Time Conflict

Earlier this year the Coalition on Government Spying held a public hearing before the city council where citizens testified about the police department's improper surveillances. Hildt did not attend this hearing; when I asked him why not, he replied that he wanted to, but had a "time conflict."

Betty St. Clair, coordinator for the Coalition, remembers there was a time conflict for Hildt but also recalls him telling her that it would not be politically

wise for him to testify, given his nascent campaign and the political scene at the council. Written testimony was accepted from those unable to attend the meeting, and Hildt did not take that option. So Hildt clearly has his limitations and can be expected to drop out on certain issues, depending on political expediency.

Hildt is also committed to the city building the Westlake Mall, a project which has been stalled for 15 years because many citizens are opposed to the city's revenue being used to support private business. Some observers believe that Hildt's Westlake position is an indication that he would be prone toward cooperating with large private business.

Another indicator of such cooperation is the fact that downtown money is supporting Hildt, much more

so than Marshall. SeaFirst Associates donated \$650 to Hildt, making them one of his largest contributors. Some people view this contribution as a sign that SeaFirst believes Hildt would better represent their interests, and others suggest that the bank merely wants to appear unthreatened by Hildt's previous campaigns against its practices. Whatever the reason, the fact that the downtown money Hildt carries an important message; they expect him to serve their interest.

Marshall

Chip Marshall, 32, is an honors graduate in government from Cornell. He became active in the anti-war movement during college. In 1969 he and several friends came to Seattle to continue their political work, choosing this city because of its radical labor history. Marshall became well-known as a Seattle 7 conspiracy member, spending three months in jail for contempt.

Since that time Marshall has made his living as a cook, carpenter, and more recently, co-owner of a South American import business. He has been very active in Democratic politics, working for Representative Moon in Olympia during the '74-'75 session and organizing several local races. An early Carter supporter, Marshall organized the Carter campaign in the North End. "Something about Jimmy turned me on," Marshall explained. "I think it was because he was such an outsider to begin with." When I asked him how he viewed Carter since his election, he replied that Carter was not "so good domestically, but I didn't expect him to be. But his foreign policy is great and that's what I expected. And anyway, I contend that what's important about a president is what kind of feeling he puts out, not his policies or actions. The country was fragmented and Jimmy has helped pull people together."

Marshall hopes to be the Jimmy for Seattle. Amassing support from small business owners, labor, minorities and blue collar workers, Marshall has created what he terms a "coalition of people out of power that cuts across ideological lines." He believes there are "common objectives underlying these groups and that their common interests outweigh their antagonisms."

Pro-Business

"I'm very proud of my ability to work with diverse groups of people," Marshall told a University of Washington audience. "I've learned a great deal. . . that red-necks don't have such red necks. . . and most shocking to me, I learned that I can work with business."

And work with business, he does. Most of his campaign literature has a strong pro-business appeal. "What is needed is a more aggressive policy on the part of government to assist small businesses with their

Council

ampaign and testimony the meeting, dt clearly drop out on diency. ding the alled for d to the e business. ke position ward coop- is the fact much more

real economic problems." Marshall favors tax incentives to attract new industry to Seattle. In his eyes, a "healthy economy is the key to Seattle's future."

"Many people thought it was inconceivable that I could work with business," Marshall remarked, "but I've changed. . . Just as the 60's were a time for confrontation and change, the 70's are a time for compromise so in the 80's we can have a unified city moving toward the future."

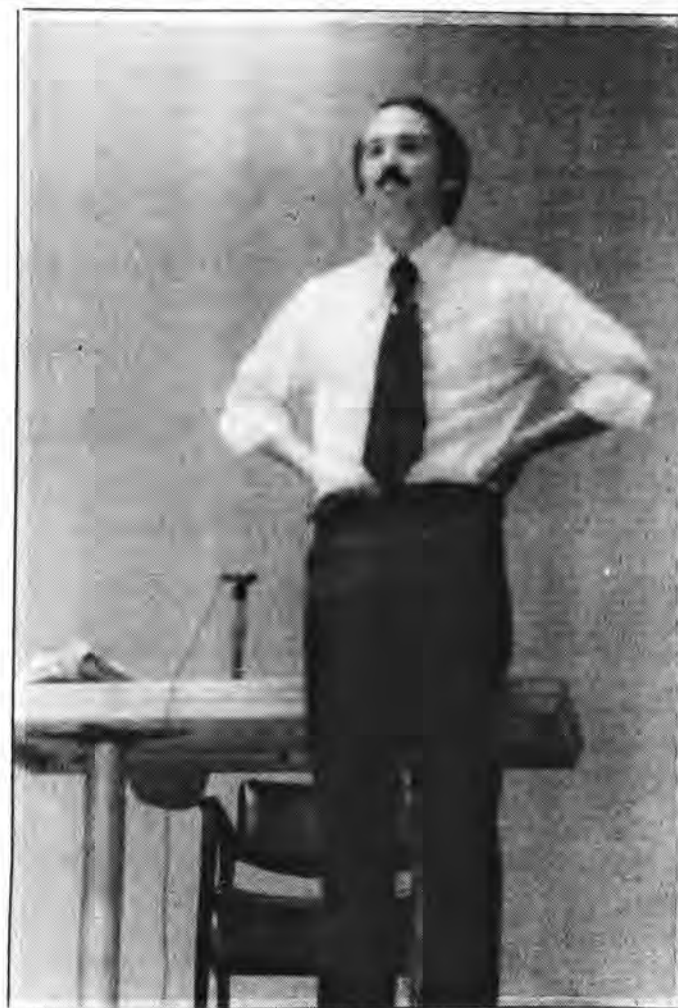
Compromise is Marshall's rallying cry because "compromise equals accomplishment" to him. He believes his coalition efforts will put him in the forefront of the political movement. "Sure, maybe I'm alienating some people but hell, I've been alienating people for years... In ten years the people criticizing me will pro-

ings and other illegal actions. The police have a legitimate interest in protecting people from terrorists. . . I look at it this way: the police are merely functionaries of the system. They do what they're told."

"Consequently, hollow point bullet and surveillance legislation are not the real issues. Who's behind the gun is all that really matters. If the policeman behind the gun is a racist, it doesn't matter if he has a bazooka or a peashooter. The question is the quality of the individual police officer."

Ross Dam

While favoring the development of alternative energy sources, Marshall advocates raising Ross Dam for part of



Race for Compromise

ted \$650 tributors. n that ent their merely. evious the reason, Hildt car- to serve

bably be where I am now. I've always been ahead of my time."

"It freaks people out that the Wayne Larkins as well as the socialists can support me," Marshall said, "and some people say that I'm inconsistent. But I think they're wrong. And anyway, we learned in the 60's that consistency has its limitations."

Criticisms of inconsistency often come when people discover that Marshall has solicited the endorsement of groups like the Apartment Owners Association as well as the Seattle Police Guild. Marshall claims that he was very straightforward with the Apartment Owners, advocating tenants' rights. He did promise to cut their

the solution to our energy needs. "Raising the dam is better than nuclear power. You can fantasize all you want about alternative power, but when it comes right down to reality, hydropower is better than nuclear power."

For Marshall, a raised dam would be an "environmental improvement," because it will make the area more of a recreation area and more people will have access to it. "Sure, those Sierra Club people will say that everybody should take two week vacations and enjoy the land the way they do," Marshall told me, "but not everybody can afford two week vacations."

Unconcerned about the impact raising the dam would

As a close friend and former campaign manager, Nick Licate, put it, "Chip is a totally political animal. As the climate changes, the birds migrate. Chip is the same way. He realized that if he wanted to be a force, he needed to migrate. So he adapted his views to suit the day."

Marshall agreed with that description, adding, "That may be shocking to some people. I try to do what's right though. I haven't taken any horrifying positions. Actually, the campaign issues are irrelevant. I think I'm different from anyone else on the council and when I get in there, people will be able to see that. I'm not tied to anyone. . . All jive aside, look where the money comes from for me and for Hildt and you learn a lot."

"One group of people has run this town for a long time," Marshall explained, "the Chapmans and the Millers and their friends, the so-called progressives. And they are hostile to me. . . I went to the same Ivy League schools and fraternities. I can wear the same clothes and talk the same language. . . They consider me a class traitor. I can dress like them to play the game but I also happen to like people who wear white shoes."

Licate believes that there is a "thread of hope that Marshall will play the game to get in and then will vote conservative on some issues, but overall, will be more radical than Hildt because he has a stronger connection to working class interests."

In my estimation there is no doubt that Marshall would definitely come closer than Hildt to representing the views of working class people. He has memorized the right words, phrases and ideas to make these people think he really feels for their lives and understands how to build a way out. He does seem to have a genuine feeling for them, but lacks any political analysis which could create an avenue for consequential change. His only ideas are old ones, already demonstrated to be bankrupt. I am reminded of a California Assemblyman's critique of Jerry Brown, "I can only think he hasn't any belief stronger than his desire to get ahead. That he's willing to fight, but not for a cause which would make him be rejected." In the end, it appears that Marshall will sell his supporters down the road because in representing their views, he will end up taking positions which will be unilaterally opposed to their actual best interests.

(Roxanne Park is a free-lance writer living in Seattle)

"I'm just an ambitious guy who's a wheeler-dealer"

feiffer



red tape with the city, which in his view is the main role a city councilperson could play in this issue.

"And anyway, why can't there be cooperation between landlords and tenants?" Marshall asked me, mostly rhetorically. When I suggested that the two groups do not have equal power, making cooperation impossible, he merely replied, "I will fight for tenants' rights."

Police

Marshall solicited the endorsement of the Seattle Police Guild and awaits their decision. "I sure hope they endorse me," he told the University of Washington audience, "because it will be good for me. . . It will show that a former radical can have respect from all segments of society. After all, I'm concerned about crime."

During his talk with the Guild, he was asked if he favored allowing police surveillance of the Socialist Workers Party or his old organization, Seattle Liberation Front. The SWP didn't need surveillance in Marshall's eyes, but it was "probably wise for the police to have watched the SLF, because we were talking about bomb-

have on our relations with Canada, Marshall commented, "Hell, they have screwed us on other things."

Socialism?

When I asked him if he considered himself a socialist, Marshall replied, "No, I do believe in economic democracy which means giving the poor more control. But I don't want socialism if it means Russia or China. Socialist countries are more repressive internally. If I had been in one of those countries, I would be dead or rotting in prison today."

"Maybe I am getting old but I no longer believe in a perfect society. Words and labels don't mean anything to me. I am committed to democracy, giving people choice and freedom. . . I'm just an average person. I can hang. I am not a hero. I am just an ambitious guy who's a wheeler/dealer. I always have been and I always will be one. People are looking for a saint and I ain't a saint. Hildt thinks he's a saint and he's gonna disappoint some people. I am honest and say that I'm simply ambitious. And moving ahead. . . and that can make some people jealous."

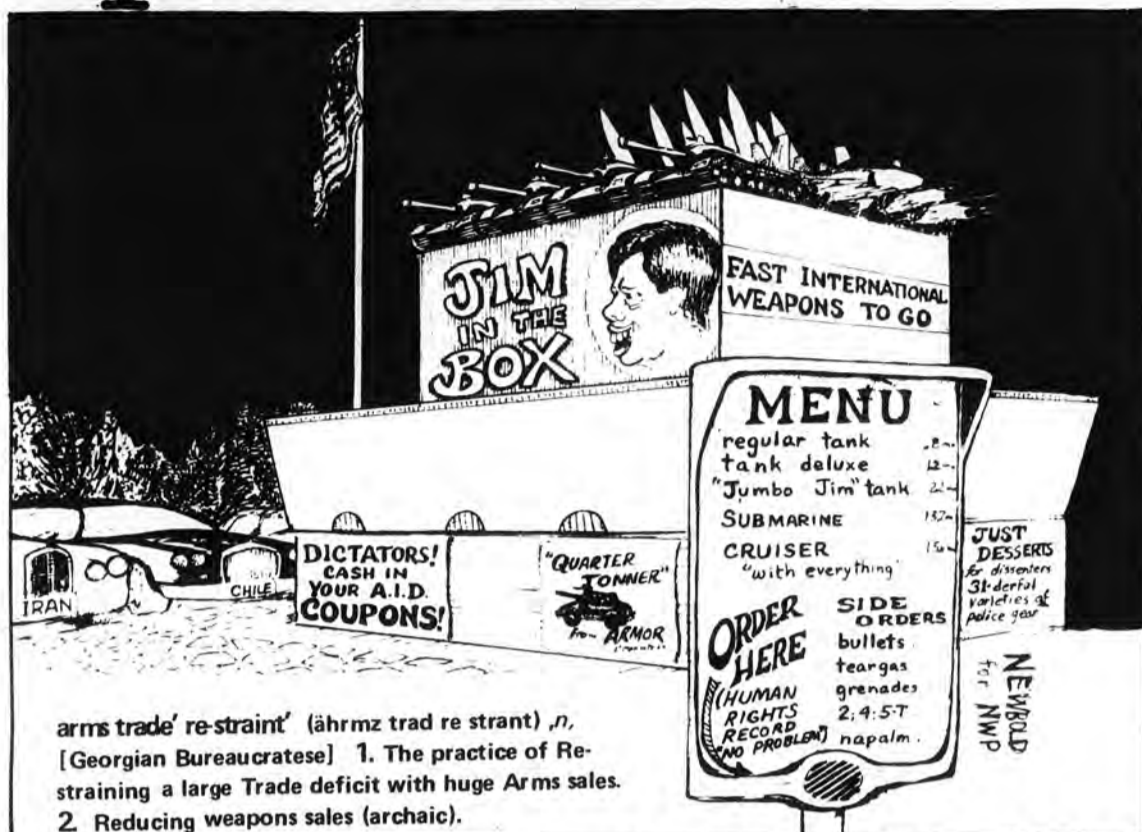
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Carter's Arms Sales Policy

On May 19, President Carter announced that he had adopted a "policy of arms restraint" to govern the sale of US munitions abroad. The new policy contained a series of export restrictions designed, according to Carter, to help check "the virtually unrestrained spread of conventional weaponry to every region of the world."

Among the guidelines established by the President was a ban on promotional activity by the Department of Defense. Yet scarcely a week after the new policy was announced, the Pentagon displayed its latest wares at the International Air Show in Paris. The show featured flight demonstrations by a full roster of US warplanes, including the F-15, F-16 and YF-17 fighters, the A-10 attack plane, and the E-2C early warning craft.

Then on July 27 Carter authorized the sale of American weapons to Somalia, the Sudan and Chad—countries previously barred from US arms purchases.

These and related events have called into question the significance of Carter's arms sales policy. *Aviation Week*, for instance, speculated that the "impact on the US aerospace industry will be small." And most industry officials reached by the mass media expressed

little fear of a drop in productivity or profits.

Yet the problems posed by arms sales continue to increase:

Volume: US arms exports under the Pentagon's Foreign Military Sales program have risen at an astronomical rate, from an average of \$750 million per year in the 1950's and 1960's to approximately \$9 billion per year in the mid 70's.

Recipients: Whereas until 1970 most US arms sales went to Japan, Canada, and Western Europe, today the bulk of such exports goes to the less-developed nations of the Third World.

Sophistication: Not only is the United States selling more weapons than ever before, it is also selling more advanced weapons. Thus Iran, which before 1964 possessed no guided missiles or supersonic aircraft, is now receiving the Hawk, Sparrow, Sidewinder, Maverick, Phoenix and Harpoon missiles, as well as such advanced aircraft as the F-14 swing-wing fighter, the F-16 combat plane and the P-3c surveillance aircraft, not to mention the controversial Airborne Warning And Control Systems which Carter would like to sell to Iran.

Technical Service Contract: Besides selling arms, equipment and technology,

the United States is increasingly selling its technical military skills to foreign armies. Such transactions normally take the form of contracts for the supply of training, maintenance or managerial support. According to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, more than 25,000 US technicians are now working on military related projects in Iran and Saudi Arabia. The growing involvement of these "white collar mercenaries" in many foreign armies could lead to unintended US involvement in future conflicts.

Human Rights: A substantial fraction of US arms exports involves sales of police type equipment and weapons designed for internal security exclusively. The major US arms producers sold some 50,000 pistols and revolvers, 7.5 million rounds of ammunition, 155,000 teargas grenades and 296 armored cars to foreign police and prison agencies between 1973 and 1976. And despite the growing US concern for human rights abroad, these weapons are being provided to some of the world's most repressive governments—including those of Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Haiti, Uruguay, Iran, Indonesia, South Korea and the Philippines.

drastically condensed from a *Nation* article by Michael Klare

Shorts

A nutrition report recently prepared by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs suggested that most Americans should make radical changes in their eating habits, recommending less intake of sugar and fats and something from the four basic food groups each day. The AMA, however, issued a sweeping attack on the recommendations contending that there is not any proof that diet is related to disease, adding that changing Americans' eating habits might lead to what it calls a "economic dislocation."

--Zodiac News Service (Win)

South African censors recently lifted their ban against the book "Black Beauty" after hearing that it is not about black culture, but is a children's story about a horse

--Landcaster Independent Press

The local shopping center in Biloxi, Miss., is displaying an amusing little number. Tee shirts reading "In case of rape...this side up." The Gulf Coast chapter of NOW was not amused and demanded the merchandise removed, which attracted some press coverage. Store management response was to attach the newspaper article to the tee-shirt in the front window. Biloxi officials say that they have no power to ban the sale of the item. The NOW chapter is asking for national action against the manufacturers.

---Women's News

The Council on Economic Priorities reports that American nuclear plants last year generated 57.5 per cent of the electricity they were designed to produce; this is two percentage points below previous years and well below the 70 to 80 per cent of capacity expected.

---Audubon, Sept. 1977

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Is the Bobcat in Trouble?

The Bobcat is the most widespread and common native U.S. cat. It hunts rodents and other prey both on Washington's dry "eastside" and in the forests of Western Washington. Weighing about 20 pounds, it is the smaller cousin of the Canada Lynx, which share its distinctive short "bobbed" tail.

The last few years have seen an increasing concern about Bobcat population declines due to loss of habitat and recent heavy pressure from trappers. The trappers are responding to an international market thirsty for cat fur--now that endangered species trade laws have finally begun to dry up sources of exotic cat skins from the third world (leopard, jaguar and ocelot, etc.) The rush has driven prices of single bobcat pelts as high as \$400.

Trapping pressure has certainly increased. 1,600 bobcats were taken in Washington in the last two years compared to 5-700 for previous bienniums in the 70's, according to the game department.

The Sierra Club has responded with a "save the Bobcat" campaign, which has concentrated on states that do not give the bobcat "status" as a game animal or furbearer.

Not everyone sees a problem. Washington Game departments resident expert on cats, Richard Poelker of Vancouver, told the Passage, "there is nothing to worry about, although there are a few areas of concern on the Eastside. But we're addressing the situation, we have the tools to correct it and we won't let it get out of hand." (Washington gives the bobcat status as both a furbearer and a game animal, so that hunting and trapping seasons can be limited by the game department.) Poelker feels that the population can withstand the harvest and thinks the bobcat can rebound even if population levels get very low, although it is slower than some: "You're talking about 2 kittens to a litter not 6 or 8 like the coyote."



"1600 bobcats were taken in Washington in the last two years."

Forest Service photo

But you get a different impression talking to Len Steiner, conservation chairperson of the Audubon Society: "We're dealing with a drastic decline throughout the whole country, to the point that the Fish and Wildlife Service is considering making it a threatened species. The bobcat is already endangered in Indiana, Maryland and Ohio." Steiner notes that large scale irrigation projects in eastern Washington have destroyed prime bobcat habitat.

Meanwhile, from "on high" has come a decree which may take some of the heat off the bobcat. The International Convention on Endangered Species, signed by 34 countries including the U.S., has made all cats "Index II" animals. This means that permits must be granted before the species can be exported. The U.S. has not granted export permits to either the bobcat or the lynx, pending a study of the two animals by several national agencies.

Poelker, for his part, welcomes the chance to study the bobcat but says it is too early to tell what effect the export ban will have. Since Canada still allows

export, trappers may decide to trap for "Canadian" bobcats in Washington.

It is also hard to determine exactly how much of the bobcat market is foreign in the first place. The Seattle Fur Exchange says foreign sales are "substantial". But Retail furriers we contacted were not eager to speculate on the size of the domestic market, the foreign market, or anything else, for that matter. (At one posh downtown Seattle Store, we were accused of trying to ruin the business as the door was held wide open to ease our exit.)

It is not entirely clear how serious a problem the bobcat is in. Perhaps there is no cause for alarm. But, if there is any doubt, my priorities are clear. I'd rather see a few ultra wealthy shoulders go unclenched than see a regional or national population of this fine upstanding member of the wildlife community bite the dust.

Ed Newbold

New Revelations About Bakke

The following is a condensation of a copyrighted article by Tim Nesbitt of the East Bay Voice (Oakland, 1977).

Allan Bakke, who has fought his suit against "reverse discrimination" all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, may not have been the victim of an underprivileged minority after all but of an overprivileged elite.

In the first year Bakke applied to UC Davis medical school, the dean of the school intervened to admit at least five white applicants from influential families who ranked lower than Bakke on the applicant list, according to a former assistant dean, Peter Storandt, who at that time served on the admissions committee.

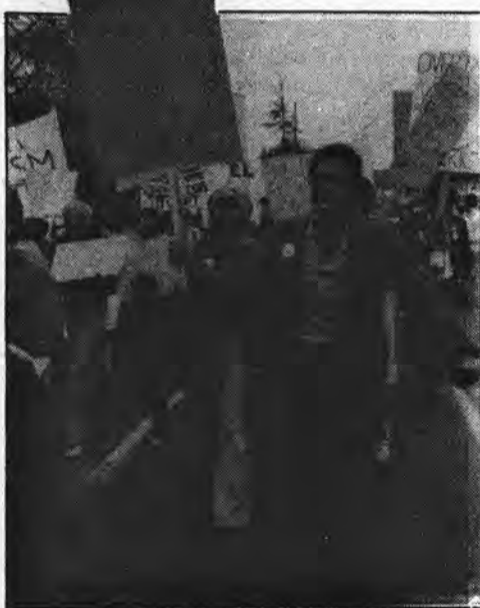
Bakke, who is white, claims he was denied admission to Davis as a result of the school's special admissions program, which reserved 16 of 100 slots for underprivileged minorities. But Bakke may have been rejected as a result of the dean's preferential appointments.

Also, the dean's special admissions practices may have affected the university's defense against the Bakke suit.

Frank Ochoa, an attorney who helped prepare a brief to the Supreme Court in opposition to Bakke, contends the university's initial arguments at the trial court were weakened "because they did not want to go into the (admissions) records."

The dean's preferential appointments were a regular practice at the Davis medical school until last year, which UC president David Saxon intervened to tighten the school's admissions procedures.

"They (the administrators) always said openly to the admissions committee that the dean appoints five persons every year," says George Sutherland, a former



Davis medical student who first researched and exposed the dean's admissions practices in a campus newspaper.

Sutherland's research, confirmed by Storandt, revealed one instance in 1973 when the dean intervened to admit a student who had not even filed an application. The student was the son of an influential state assembly member. And in 1975, the dean directed his assistance to add six points to a student interviewer's rating of an applicant, just enough to qualify the applicant for admission.

The dean, C. John Tupper, has refused comment. But Tupper admitted to the Los Angeles Times last

year that he sometimes intervened in "special interest cases" to correct inequities in the admissions process and for public relations reasons.

Because of technicalities of the Davis admissions system which make it difficult to determine precisely where a candidate stood in the temporary gray area, between acceptance and rejection, Storandt can't say for certain if Bakke would have been admitted, were it not for the dean's five preferential appointments. But, as Storandt told the Voice, "Bakke might well have gotten over the top had it not been for that kind of interference by the dean."

If he had known the dean's admissions practices, Bakke could have sued for one of the five places taken by the dean's appointees instead of, or in addition to, the 16 minority slots.

But Colvin, Bakke's attorney, claims neither he nor Bakke was aware of the dean's appointments at the time they filed suit. They could have become an issue, Colvin told the Voice, "but it would have depended on what preferential appointments were made and what the basis for the preferences was." Colvin contends the issue of the dean's appointments "has no bearing on the case now."

But Ochoa, feels the issue influenced the university's decision not to contest Bakke's standing after the State Supreme Court ruling last year. And for this reason, Ochoa feels he and other civil rights lawyers have been forced to defend a poor test program for affirmative action.

"In effect, the university sacrificed the minority admissions program to save face in regard to the rest of the admissions program."

The Trials of Trident



Cecil C. Addle comic strip by Collins.

Brian Siebel

September 12th, 26 people went on trial for trespassing on the Trident nuclear submarine base on July 4th. But the issue on trial was not trespassing, it was Trident; this became apparent early in the courtroom scene.

The scene was Federal District Court in Seattle, Judge Walter T. McGovern presiding. The courtroom was filled with one hundred observer-supporters, the twenty six defendants, and 12-15 people there to control the atmosphere.

The prosecutor, U.S. Assistant Attorney Frances S. Diskin, entered as evidence stipulations signed by the defendants that they had willfully entered the Trident base, plus two photographs of them crossing the fence, and rested his case. The process took 20 minutes.

The rest of the day was the defendants'. They had prepared a thorough attack on Trident and the judge admitted all evidence, despite objections by Diskin.

Setsuko Thurlow, a victim of the Hiroshima bombing, spoke of her experience. She was thirteen years old in a school 1.8 kilometers from the explosion's hypocenter when the bomb went off. There was a blueish flash and she was buried in rubble. Her classmates had vaporized. She lay trapped and screaming until a stranger came and rescued her. Slowly the survivors began to emerge in the quiet city. Black bodies, swollen to three times their normal size lay everywhere. There were no streets, just dead bodies, horses, cats, bones. Through this she searched for her sister for ten days, without success.

For months, people continued to die of radiation sickness. Reddish purple spots on one's body meant imminent death. Setsuko carefully checked her body each morning.

She lives in Toronto, but returns every few years, only to hear that so and so has died of leukemia or cancer. Radiation lingers after 30 years.

FIRST STRIKE?

Robert Aldridge, a Lockheed Missile and Space engineer from 1957-1973, testified to Trident's first strike capability. Aldridge worked through three stages of the Polaris program, the MIRV'ed missiles of Poseidon (where he was a lead engineer), and into the beginnings of the MARV'ing of Trident, when he realized the aggressive nature of the U.S. "defense" policy.

There are two U.S. military strategies, he said: public and actual. The public doctrine is deterrence, or the threat of decimation of the Soviet's people and industries. Under this strategy the U.S. would need 100 bombs-enough to kill one quarter of the Russian population and destroy one half of their industry. If a U.S. retaliation were launched with 400 warheads (to make sure) the Soviet Union would cease to be a viable political entity. The U.S. has 9000 nuclear warheads.

Aldridge believes our actual military strategy is first-strike (the launching of an offensive nuclear assault aimed at eliminating the opponents nuclear arsenal) and he backed it up with three points. One, whereas 400 warheads may be needed to decimate the Soviet people, military targets are more numerous and widespread, requiring more warheads--we have 9000.

Two, extreme accuracy is required to destroy a missile in a hardened underground silo. The 3000 foot accuracy of Polaris wasn't adequate (though it can kill people well enough). With mid-course updating they narrowed it to 300ft. on Poseidon (still not enough). With Trident's maneuvering re-entry warheads, the U.S. military hopes to have trimmed the error to 30 ft. Bullseye! This 30 ft. accuracy is coupled with a range of 6000 miles on a missile carrying 17-100 kiloton warheads each five times those used at Hiroshima, in a submarine carrying 24 of these missiles. One Trident submarine is capable of obliterating the Soviet Union, and the navy wants 30 of them.

Three, to back up the barrage of Trident missiles, cruise missiles, minuteman missiles, and bombs, the U.S. is developing a comprehensive plan to eliminate any Soviet nukes they might have missed, Aldridge continued. Anti-submarine warfare technology will soon be able to pinpoint and track Soviet subs. The army is working on a high energy laser weapon to kill missiles in the stratosphere. Satellites will be designed to track missiles and monitor the Soviets' every move. These developments could give the U.S. a first-strike capability in the 1980's.

Aldridge concluded, "In the history of the arms race it appears the U.S. has been the major initiator of every step of the race." He feared if both superpowers attain a first-strike capability, misjudgement by either side could lead to the launching of weapons to "prevent" being obliterated.

TRIDENT VERSUS INT'L LAW

Richard Falk, an authority on international law, was the defense's third expert witness. In assessing the legality of the defendant's action (and the legality of Trident) he recounted the major treaties, court precedents, and resolutions from 1899 of which the U.S. has been a part. Specifically, he pointed to the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals where we held subordinates under those regimes criminally responsible for not challenging their superior's aggressive war policy. The implication of these rulings was that, in the future, people had the duty to challenge an aggressive war policy of their state. These principles were adopted immediately with the founding of the U.N. in 1946.

The U.N. also adopted resolutions prohibiting cruel and indiscriminate weapons. This prohibition had similarly been adopted at the Geneva convention following World War I (where poison gas was used). Falk continued to add up the precedents to "make an ambiguous set of circumstances clear beyond reasonable doubt"--Trident is illegal.

Each defendant had a chance to testify or to question a witness. Taeko Miwa, who was expecting a child in three weeks spoke of her baby demanding us to prepare a safe and peaceful place for the future generation. Howard Willits, an Oregon State Legislator for twelve years and the first one over the fence, said "If the Trident keeps going, well, we will not."

The defense rested.

THE JUDGE RULES

Down came McGovern's ruling. International law is not relevant in this court. The activities of the defendants did not nor will not have any affect on the construction of the Trident system.

The motives of the defendants are honorable, he has no doubt, but good motives alone are not a defense in a case of this nature. Guilty as charged. The court room was silent.

The sentencing the next day for three people involved the offer of a pact between the defendant and the court not to reenter the Trident base. Two who agreed received 10 days suspended sentence; one who did not received 10 days served. All defendants except Jim and Shelley Douglass (who each recieved 90 days) have gotten 10 days.

Four people who swam onto the base August 7, went before Judge McGovern September 19 with only their own testimony in self-defense. They received the same verdict.

In two county trials, three defendants were acquitted of "obstructing traffic" charges. The three had variously been leafletting or photographing leafletters in front of the Trident main gate when arrested.

The trial of those charged with trespassing for crossing the "white line" in front of the Trident base's main gates were eliminated October 12 when all charges were dropped. Two people tested this ruling October 13 by leafletting within the white line area; they weren't arrested.

There are still 3 trials upcoming, though. October 31 eight people for the July 4th sea invasion go before Judge Voorhees in Seattle U.S. Federal courtroom at 9:30 AM. Voorhus will also try two people November 7, and two more November 14, both at 9:30 AM.

What do these trials portend for the future? During the September 12th trial, prosecutor Diskin cross-examined Jim Douglass, a long time organizer against Trident.

"What effect, if any, has that action (the July 4 trespass) had on the construction of the Trident base?" he asked. "One action is not going to stop construction of this facility--but the growing movement..."

"I repeat, what effect, if any, has that action had on the construction of the Trident base?"

"Only as more people join us can we stop it. If you could join us too, then we would have a better and better chance of stopping it."

The movement against Trident is presently focusing on public education within each community. There are plans now for a major occupation of the Trident base in the spring (May-June) in conjunction with a joint U.N. assembly on nuclear disarmament. For information call 734-1630 in Bellingham, or 623-1617 in Seattle.

VIEWS/REVIEWS

Scott-Heron's Politics of Funk

Gil Scott-Heron's new album, *Bridges*, represents the latest stage in his transformation from revolutionary street poet to pop musician. What's interesting is that he has managed to remain faithful to his original revolutionary impulses. And, if *Bridges* is any indication, Scott-Heron's politics have gained a new sense of militance and maturity, while at the same time they remain the essence of his music.

"I relate to the black experience," states Gil Scott-Heron. "We present things that approach the intellectual sensitivity of a mature black audience. And a lot of people are still not willing to admit that that exists."

As first a poet and later a musician, Gil Scott-Heron has been relating and defining the black urban existence with a style and consistency that few can equal. He captures all the imagery, violence and mystique of black life in the city, and his songs have encapsulated the hopes, expectations, fears and defeats of that life. He does for urban blacks what Bruce Springsteen does for urban whites, in that the songs relate directly to both the drab, dismal reality of daily life and the struggle for liberation. But where Springsteen's message is one of romantic nihilism, Gil Scott-Heron calls for political revolution.

The music and style of Gil Scott-Heron is rooted in African tradition. He draws connections between himself and the Griot of Western Africa. The Griot were drummers and storytellers who carried news of current events from village to village, and were very important in the shaping of popular consciousness. The central part of the Griot is the drum. And so, Scott-Heron explains, "We base our act around the drum and its effects. Everybody relates to rhythm. . ."

What Scott-Heron and Brian Jackson, his musical partner have done is to combine the tradition of the Griot with contemporary black music, including American, African and West Indian influences. But where past record albums featured lush African rhythm sections and wild Coltrane-like saxophone solos, the music



has now absorbed a great deal of popular rhythm and blues sounds. The effects are stunning. Jazz purists might be offended at this move toward pop music, but the sound is sweet and funky.

In a sense, Scott-Heron is combining the tradition of the Griot with a popular black sound. He is also following the advice of another West African, Amilcar Cabral, who said "Expose lies whenever they are told." So while his sound has become more mainstream, Scott-Heron continues to present his politics in a straightforward manner, exposing lies where he sees them. In the album's liner notes, Scott-Heron directs a message to his listeners that is an open call for revolutionary change. In a style that is direct and poetic, he states, "The social dynamics and perimeters during your lifetime have exploded into a thousand fragments of liberation movements and human rights demands." And while his politics at times have tended towards black nationalism, Scott-Heron ends with the fact that "The key to our progress

lies within our ability to support alliances between ourselves and Third World people."

Bridges is in large part the story of Gil Scott-Heron and his Midnight Band, and their struggle to "expose lies." The Midnight Band was collectively run and managed, and included as many as thirteen people. Several years of touring began to tell on the group, as alcohol, dissension and wear and tear began to take their toll. A number of songs on the album, including the joyous "Hello Sunday! Hello Road!" and "Racetrack in France" relate the story of the band's disintegration.

The best sounds on this album are also the most political. In fact, Scott-Heron's most popular songs have always been political—"The Revolution Will Not Be Televised," "The Bottle," and "Johannesburg" are perfect examples from past albums. On *Bridges*, Gil Scott-Heron has produced what is one of his finest songs, "We Almost Lost Detroit." In this tune he relates the true story of a

nuclear power plant that almost melted down and destroyed the city of Detroit. Interestingly enough, the song is dedicated to the Clamshell Alliance, the group that organized the massive anti-nuclear plant demonstration this spring in Seabrook, New Hampshire.

Backed by beautiful instrumental work and Earth, Wind and Fire-type horn charts, Scott-Heron describes a situation where "no one stopped to think of the people/or how they would survive/when it comes to people's safety/money wins out every time."

"Delta Man" is a call for revolution. With a stunning vocal performance, Scott-Heron closes out the tune with "Don't be 'fraid of revolution!/It ain't nothing but change and change is bound to come/Put a little revolution in your life/and you'll understand where I'm coming from."

Bridges ends with a beautiful tribute to black freedom fighter Fannie Lou Hamer. "95 South (All of the Places We've Been)" is the album's finest ballad, and an excellent showcase for Scott-Heron's vocal talents.

The sound that Gil Scott-Heron puts out has definitely changed. His singing and Brian Jackson's keyboards and arranging remain the heart of the music. Some slick horn and rhythm section musicians add a touch that is definitely more solid than past efforts. Musically, *Bridges* is sweet and funky jazz at its rhythmic best. Lyrically the album is both militant and sensitive.

People are listening to *Bridges*. It's already jumping on the record charts, and promises to bring Gil Scott-Heron to many new listeners. This is a hot record. Gil Scott-Heron, Brian Jackson and their band are producing black revolutionary music that is reaching millions of people with a clear message. As Scott-Heron says, "Music has been our common denominator; our vehicle." *Bridges* is just that—a bridge to people, a way of reaching them with politics through popular music

—bob newman

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Speaking Bitterness

The proceedings of the International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women
Compiled and edited by Diana Russell and Nicole VandeVen
Les Femmes, \$5.95

1975 was the "Year of the Woman." So-called. The United Nations sponsored an International Women's Conference in Mexico City and pushed stamps and postcards with the International Women's Year (IWY) symbol. The Shah of Iran's sister gave \$2 million to a IWY research program and spoke in Mexico City about women's equality in Iran. Politicians made speeches at the conference, experts presented statistics on women's oppression, and resolutions were pushed through. . . on paper.

But for most women life went on as usual in 1975—they died seeking non-legal abortions, they were beat up by their husbands, they were imprisoned for their political beliefs, they were raped and murdered, they did the housework and took care of the kids while working at their low-paying jobs.

That same year, a group of feminists from several Western countries decided that they would organize a conference of their own, by women and for women. They would not invite experts to analyze how women could be integrated into the system, they would not invite politicians to make promises. Instead they would bring together women who had been raped, brutalized or discriminated against, and have them tell their own stories. "Speaking bitterness" is what the Chinese communists called the process of talking about personal oppression. This was to be a conference dedicated to speaking bitterness.

The International Tribunal on Crimes Against Women was held in Brussels in March, 1976. Over 2,000 women from forty countries participated. This book is both the record of testimony from the participants and material on how the conference was funded, organized and what came out of it.

"For purposes of the International Tribunal, all man-made forms of women's oppression were seen as crimes against women. This conception implies a complete disagreement concerning acts defined as crimes by patriarchal societies," write the editors, who were also organizers from the beginning.

"Forced Motherhood"; "Persecution of Non-Virgins and Unmarried Mothers"; "Crimes Perpetrated by the Medical Profession"; "Compulsory Heterosexuality: Persecution of Lesbians" were some of the crimes women talked about.

A British woman testified: "I am shaking like a leaf. But I would very much rather speak to you as I am doing now, than go to an English doctor for an abortion!" She then went on to describe her treatment at the hands of the National Health doctors.



lcpf

"I first saw a junior doctor or registrar who examined me physically and whose unsympathetic and superior attitude paved the way. . . I was in tears when taken to a psychiatrist who, after about three minutes discussion, advised *electrical shock treatment*. I was reduced to hysteria by this suggestion, not just for myself, but because it occurred to me that many women might have actually had damaging psychiatric treatment when all they wanted was an abortion."

A woman from Portugal, translating the story of a friend who only spoke Portuguese, told the Tribunal: "If an unmarried mother is able to get the father to write his name on a document acknowledging paternity, then the mother has no rights over this child whatsoever. But if she does not do this, she is considered a prostitute."

A woman from Mozambique sent an anonymous letter because she was afraid of retribution. "In the new Mozambique, lesbianism is considered a left-over from colonialism and decadent Western civilization. Lesbians are sent to rehabilitation camps to learn through self-criticism the correct line about themselves." She asked that the Tribunal discuss the relationship of revolutionary movements to lesbianism.

Women from other third world countries were there to talk about their "Double Oppression," as were immigrants working in foreign countries. Yvonne Wanrow spoke as a Native American who had been convicted by an all-white male jury for killing a man whom she believed was about to harm her children.

Some of the most frightening testimony came during the section "Violence Against Women." It was hard enough to read straight through accounts of rape, wife beating, clitoridectomy, and torture; it must have been hell to sit through. Later, women testified on the questions of prostitution and pornography, the "Sexual Objectification of Women."

This Tribunal had no panel of judges, for "We are our own judges." As the editors describe the scene: "Women at the Tribunal were deeply emotionally involved, sometimes shouting in anger, sometimes clapping and booing, or crying, or being intensely quiet. One never knew from from one minute to the next what would happen. This surely was why the Tribunal had such a deep

impact on so many women."

The emotion exhibited was not always in response to women's testimonies. There were also criticisms, arguments and struggles, and it is both to the credit of the editors and part of the great interest of the book that these conflicts are documented.

One of the first struggles was over the presence of the male media. Except for the first half hour they were barred from covering the plenary sessions and the workshops. During the course of the first day it was decided not to give press conferences to men either. As one French female journalist said in support of the rule: "I have to file a report for a paper which is quite influential in France. However this paper has sent a male reporter to the press conference, and while I'm participating in all of the proceedings of the Tribunal, it's his story which will make the paper—simply because he's been at the press conference for half an hour."

Other women journalists disagreed. They felt that by discontinuing the press conferences, they would be preventing news about the important Tribunal from reaching the maximum number of people. They were overruled by the majority, but they did have a point. In retaliation, many news sources refused to give the Tribunal adequate coverage. However, considering the kinds of questions the journalists from *Time* magazine asked during the first half hour ("What are the women wearing?"), it's perhaps no great loss that *Time* didn't write up the con-

ference.

In the light of the recent Strong Women's Conference in Seattle, the material the editors/coordinators included on organization and criticism is valuable. Although the Tribunal was fortunate in being given the use of the Palais des Congres in Brussels free of charge, the planning committee found itself isolated on an enormous state, while the "audience" was relegated to fixed auditorium chairs. This arrangement alone gave rise to criticism about hierarchy and elitism, just as it did during the Strong Women's Conference. That feminist conferences of the future will have to deal with the physical setups of male institutions is a point that the editors make very clear.

One problem that the Seattle conference didn't have to deal with, however, was the language barrier. Although simultaneous translation was available in several languages, the translators were underexperienced and overworked. At times faulty translation fueled misunderstandings and disagreements; occasionally, during times of stress, translations broke down altogether.

The editors make no attempts to gloss over the difficulties of organizing a conference on the international scale. Realizing that such a Tribunal sets a historical precedent for women gathering together in order to understand their oppression, the editors have documented everything that went into putting the conference together.

Still, it's the record of testimony which is most likely to stay with the reader. As Simone de Beauvoir wrote in a message which was read aloud at the start of the conference: ". . . talk to one another, talk to the world, bring to light the shameful truths that half of humanity is trying to cover up." These personal accounts of patriarchal crimes, these attempts to "speak bitterness" across class and national lines are among the first steps to change. "The Tribunal is in itself a feat," continued de Beauvoir. "It heralds more to come. I salute this Tribunal as being the start of a radical decolonization of women."

-- Barbara Wilson



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Julia: Courage, Love, and Bewilderment

"We can only do today what we can do today," says Julia to Lillian in a Berlin cafe after a mission of anti-fascist work has been completed and the two women are reunited, briefly, for the last time. One of the most poignant scenes in the movie *Julia*, it hinted at the more underlying themes of this wonderful movie—courage, love and a bit of bewilderment.

Based on a chapter in Lillian Hellman's novel, *Pentimento*, *Julia* is the story of Hellman's relationship with an extraordinarily rich childhood friend who dropped out of medical school at Oxford. Swept up by the rising socialist movement in Europe, Julia (played by Vanessa Redgrave) later joined the united front against fascism and has engaged her devoted friend, Julia, to aid her. The plot thickens, and the movie also becomes one of political intrigue and drama. It is a drama exquisitely drawn in the film, yet it remains one which can never quite be comprehended by those of us who come after. But, then, it does not

ing," Hammett confides to Hellman after her first play, "The Children's Hour," made her giddy with success.

Julie and Hammett are resolute and wise. Lillian is learning. To that extent, the movie mirrors my perceptions of Lillian Hellman's memoirs (*Pentimento*, *An Unfinished Woman*, *Scoundrel Time*). Even as a mature writer, Hellman's grasp of the politics of the world around her is almost ethereal, if not foggy. Never polemical, she lets the characters speak for themselves, leaving an emotional and moral impact.

The same could be said of *Julia*. But so much more is needed. Seldom is the dialectic of art and politics more painfully present, though subterfuged.

A few examples:

—With children's cries of pain in a Vienna hospital as background music, Hellman dreams, remembering rowing across a lake with Julia. At that moment, Julia lays in her hospital bed, unable to speak or move.

—Irritated by a former schoolmate's

intimations that Julia and Lillian were lovers, Hellman slaps him and knocks over a table on top of him. Her anger is superb.

But how I long for Lillian Hellman to take a stand. I want her to tell this jerk she is proud of her love for Julia, rather than being insulted by his smear on her (and Julia's) character. But, then, it is his pettiness which she opposes. The woman is seem to be understood by the main character either, Lillian Hellman, played by Jane Fonda.

The story is also about Hellman's growth as a serious writer, with her relationship with Dashiell Hammett (Jason Robards) a counterpoint to her desires and frustrations. ("Fame has nothing to do with writing. The same is true for her position before the House Un-American Activities Committee. She testified, saying she was not a communist and refused to speak at all about people she knew. How can she live with a man for 30 years (Dashiell Hammett) and when he is sent off for jail, she

doesn't know whether or not he is a Communist? How can she respect and love these two people for their courage and not inquire where their convictions come from? Hellman writes, in *An Unfinished Woman*, that the times were secretive. People did not talk, and certainly in the pre-war days with Julia there was no time to talk, about such things.

Early in the movie, Julia writes Lillian of the holocaust sweeping Europe. Hellman responds with nausea. Tortured, she cannot write. Her own strength comes at these times; her battles over her writing. I love watching her here. But when the writer steps into the world, she is awkward and nervous (captured well by Fonda's acting.)

In remembering these events, Hellman says at the beginning of the movie that she wants to repent, to rewrite history, to paint the canvas anew. Wouldn't we all.

Michelle Celarier

Prison Breaks

Seventy prisoners at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary have joined together in filing a class action against the warden, the Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Attorney-General Griffin Bell for their inhuman and illegal conditions at McNeil. Among other things, the action points out that McNeil, built in 1907, is adjudged by the Justice Department and Bureau of Prisons to have an operating capacity of 792 inmates. As of May 1977 there were 1137 men imprisoned at McNeil.

The action states that prisoners are locked in their cells for long periods each day, and that the facilities for employment, study, reading, writing, legal research and recreational activities are inadequate, forcing inmates to spend even more time in their already overcrowded cells. The prisoners' gym is inaccessible for recreation, as it now houses 60 prisoners.

The prisoners state that physical conditions are compounded by insufficient numbers of guards to prevent assaults, sexual attacks and murders, all of which are increased by the tensions of overcrowd-

ing conditions.

The prisoners at McNeil are asking essentially that they be granted their legal rights. Prisons are required to provide an environment of rehabilitation. "Cruel and unusual punishment" is prohibited under the U.S. Constitution. They are asking that no further prisoners be sent to McNeil until the case has been heard, that no reprisals be taken against those signing the class action.

The problem of overcrowding is a complex issue. While both prisoners and their supporters and the government officials are distraught at having to jam 10 people in a cell meant for six, or two in a 7 x 6 ft. space designed for one (figures from the class action), what the two sides see as a solution are vastly different. Prison officials would generally like to see more prisons built, mini prisons, maxi prisons, whatever is in vogue. There isn't much questioning of whether all those in prison deserve to be there. One interpretation is that prisons are a business. Their expenditures support whole towns and small cities. *The Passage* received a lengthy article from a prisoner at McNeil discussing a conspiracy by prison and justice officials to create riot inducing conditions to

pressure legislatures to spend more money on new prison construction.

Another McNeil inmate, in a letter, said that while prisons officials were more than willing to spend money on equipment and training to contain a riot, to do the kinds of things that would prevent one is another story. SSA man who was stabbed recently had to walk down 5 flights of stairs to the prison hospital. There were no stretchers anywhere near him. "While prison guards have recently been equipped with emergency beepers, walkie talkies, and riot control training, all at considerable expense, not a penny has been spent on stretchers or first aid training. We have a lot more stabbings than we do riots."

Prisoner Herman Evans initiated the action and 69 prisoners signed in support. Filed in July in the U.S. District Court, the case is currently being held up until a ruling has been made on a motion by the defendants to disallow the class action status. As of yet all the organizing for the case has been done by the prisoners. Little outside support or publicity has been given them. If any one is interested in learning more, they can write Herman Evans, or Donald Woodland, Box 1000, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Wa.

—Bill Patz

SPECIAL EVENT

(B) **7th Annual Gay Symposium**, sponsored by the Union of Sexual Minorities Center of Western Washington University. All events free.

Sunday Oct 30:

3:30 pm: Lesbian Mother's National Defense Fund Interview, 89.3 KUGS broadcast.

Wednesday Nov 2:

3:30 pm: Rita Mae Brown, 89.3 FM KUGS broadcast. Feminist lesbian author of *Rubyfruit Jungle*.

11:00 am: Jim Gaylord speaks on his experiences as a teacher fired for his homosexuality.

12:00 pm: Dorian Election Review Workshop, VU 224.

12, 2, & 4:30 pm: Film "Possibilities," TV room, VU 224.

1:00 pm: Lesbian Mother's National Defense Fund, discussion on the legal and social problems of being a lesbian mother.

3:00 pm: Seattle Institute for Sex Therapy, Education and Research (SISTER), panel discussion on sexual preferences

Friday Nov 4:

11:00 am: Debate: What are the possible ramifications of Initiative 335? VU lounge.

1:00 pm: Dave Kopay, workshop, "Coming out in the macho world of professional football"

3:00 pm: Dave Kopay, seminar "Until Attitudes are Changed"

1:00 pm: Dave Kopay, speech at Arntzen Hall 100. The former NFL player and author of *The Dave Kopay Story* discusses coming out as a gay athlete.

FILMS

(S) Free showing of *The Conversation*, Francis Ford Coppola's film about wiretapping. Oct 31, 7:30 pm at the Langston Hughes Center.

(S) A benefit showing of *Testimony*, a documentary film about textile workers at the J.P. Stevens Co., will be sponsored by the Coalition for Protective Legislation and the Stevens Boycott Committee. Saturday, Oct 29, 7 pm at the Catholic Seaman's Club, 2330 First Ave.

ART

(S) Showing of *Sumi Drawings* by Seattle artist Susan Kidd at the Artists Gallery, 919 E Pike St, beginning Oct 26.

(S) A free slide presentation by painter *Deborah Remington*, tracing the history and development of her work, will be given on Nov 1, 7 pm, in the Poncho Theater. Sponsored by the Women Artists Group.

(S) New video work by Seattle artists Karen Helmersen, Alan Lande, Susan Tedesko, Ken Leback, and others. Thursday, Oct 27-Sunday, Nov 6, 11-6 pm daily at and/or, 1525 10th Ave.

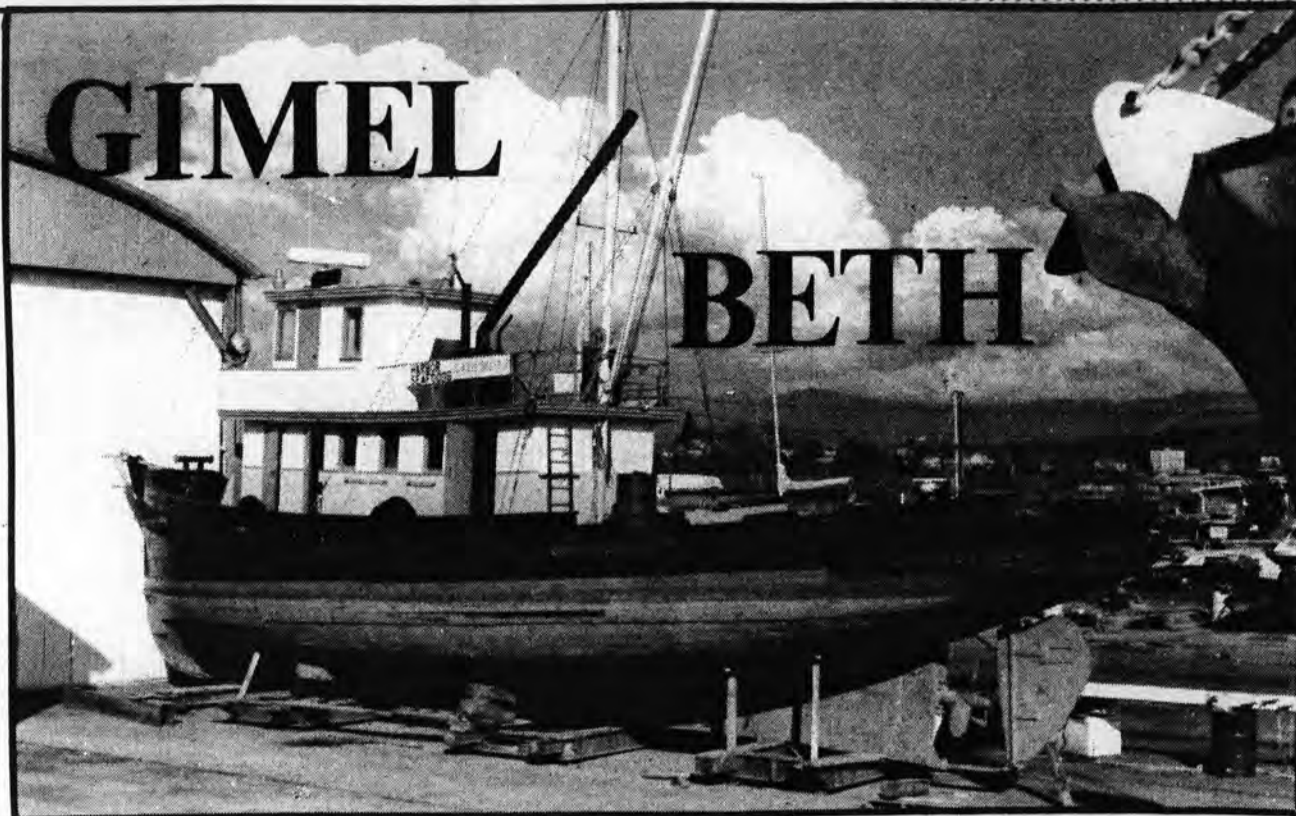


photo: Darol Streib/NWP

FOOD & LAND

(S) *Last Farmer in the Market*, the excellent updated film chronicling the disappearance of farmland in King County, TV showings: Oct 25, Ch 5; Oct 29, ch11 7am; KZAM radio, Sunday noon mag, Oct 30. Call Stephen Kern at 447-4551 to schedule film showings for your group or organization.

(S) **Repeal the Sales Tax on Food-COSTOF** needs volunteers to do weekend leafletting. call 682-5345

(S) Seminar on "Environmental and Land Use Law for Non-Lawyers", University of Washington HUB, Nov 4, \$15.00, \$5.00 students. Sponsored by Institute for Environmental Studies and Environmental & Land Use Law Section of Washington State Bar Association. For information call 543-9233.

(S) *Frances Lappe, author of Food First: Beyond the Myth of Food Scarcity*, speaking at Shoreline Community College, Nov 15.

(S) **Preserve Land for Agriculture Now (PLAN)**, open membership meeting. Speakers on current efforts by King County to preserve farmland, and on similar efforts in other states. Nov 16, 7:30, Ethnic Cultural Center, 40th NE and Brooklyn.

Public Hearing by the Bureau of Reclamation on proposed rules to enforce the 160 acre farming limitation law. Yakima Nov 16, 9 am, at the Terry Institute. Write to Bureau of Reclamation, 1917 Marsh Rd. Box 1377, Yakima, 98901, to testify.

The Eastern Conference for **Regional Self-Sufficiency for Food Consumers '78 Harvesters** will be held in Gardena, WA. It grew out of the regional meeting at the last Equinox Gathering. Nov. 4, 5, 6. For information call Bonnie or Joel at (509) 525-1847, or Cindy at (509) 525-0231.

FORUMS

(S) **Wilfred Burchett**, foreign affairs correspondent for the Guardian, will speak on "The Situation in South Africa." Best known for his reporting on the Vietnam War, he has written thousands of articles in a career spanning 5 decades. On his first-ever US lecture tour. Thursday, Nov 3 at 7:30 pm at the University of Washington HUB Auditorium. Call 522-7707 for info or childcare.

(S) Report on **Study Tour to South Africa** by Ann Stever of AFSC. Ann will show slides and talk about her experiences, including meetings with Pres. Nyerere of Tanzania, Pres. Kuanda of Zambia, and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Tues, Oct 25 at 7:30pm. at Friends Meeting House, 814 NE 40th St.

(S) **Duncan Hallas**, leader of the British Socialist Workers Party and author of "The Meaning of Marxism" will speak twice. Nov. 4, at 12:30 p.m. in the Univ. of Wash. HUB on South Africa. Sat, Nov 5, 8 p.m. at CAMP Firehouse, 722 18th Ave. on "Lessons of the Russian Revolution" in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Sponsored by International Socialist Organization.

(S) **Ethiopian National Democratic Revolution** presents a forum on Ethiopia and a film "The Call of the Motherland," Oct 29, 7 pm, El Centro De La Raza, 2524 16 Ave S.

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MUSIC

(S) Feminist comedienne **Willie Tyson** with Susan Abod and Robin Flower to help with songs. At Women's Coffee Coven, 704 19th East. Shows at 8 pm (women only) and 10 pm (general audience) on Friday, Nov 11. For info/childcare, call 524-3089.

(S) Still Point Space presents **Dance Free** to all kinds of music. For people who love to move, but are put off by discos. \$1.50 donation, free refreshments, Sat, Oct 29, 8 pm-1 am at 2607 2nd Ave (2nd & Vine).

Streetsinger **Jim Page** is back from England with new insights and will perform with the **Wild Rose String Band** on Friday, Oct 28 at 9 pm at The Other Side of the Tracks, 106 West Main in Auburn.

(S) **Ralph Stanley** and the Clinch Mountain Boys, a primary force in bluegrass music for the last 30 years, will perform on Sat, Nov 5 at 8pm in the Roosevelt High auditorium, 1410 NE 66th St. Sponsored by Seattle Folklore Society.

(S) "An Evening of Jazz and Blues," featuring **Bea Smith** and **Melody Jones** will be presented by Radical Women on Oct 28 at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave NE. Call 632-1815 for info and childcare.

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CONNEXIONS

NOTES TO FOLKS

To any NWP subscribers who move: please send us your new address (prisoners who are transferred included). When you don't, the Post Office returns unforwardable papers and charges us 25 cents per copy. We lose the dough and you lose the NWP.

The following people need to tell us where they are, so we can get you your papers and buy ourselves a meal:

E.V. Debs
Barbara Webb
John Lead
Nancy Lynn
Harold Moses
Walter Sterling
Raymond Williams

For Bob: Lots of Them and not too many of Us. Greetings from Us. See you when your ten days is up. The Christian Anarchist Party Lives! From C.A.P. International.

FOR SALE

For sale: two Alpine doelings (5 months). Can be registered. Call 733-6585.

Banned in Ireland - but available here inside the Irish Republican Army. Interviews with Chief of Staff, Cathal Goulding. Send \$1 plus 25 cents postage to RECON, 702 Stanley St. Ypsilanti, Michigan, 48197.

RAINTREE NURSERY: Old favorite and disease resistant apple tree varieties for organic growers of Western Washington. Catalogue, Christmas gift offer. 265 Butts Road, Morton, Wa. 98356.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Save Cypress Island Committee urges readers to contact House Committee on Natural Resources to approve state acquisition and maintain minimum level of development. For info, call EA4-8918.

Michael Corr has a definitive article and artwork in current issue of RIVER STYX - see at Left Bank, Different Drummer, Agents and Capitol Hill Co-op.

Three male members of the Human Dancing Company (a performing group which had its home in Ashland, Oregon, touring with original shows of body-language-theater) have moved to Seattle and are looking for new members and/or participants (dancers, actors, musicians, gymnasts, technicians, etc.) for their new all-male cast show on the theme of masculinist non-sexist consciousness. Phone 632-3959.

I am interested in starting a men's library/bookstore. It would include books on feminism, gay liberation, and the men's movement. I also have ideas about developing a packet of Men's Pages (short introductory writings on the men's movement). If you would like to help out or have suggestions, call Chris Darling at 323-5603.

Several men from the political caucus of the Men's Resource Center are restarting a study group to read and discuss socialist and feminist literature. If interested, call Aaron at 323-3673.

Several groups are scheduled at Seattle Counseling Service to start during the months of October and November. Fees for group participation are based on a sliding fee schedule and are negotiable. Groups that will be starting include the following: Gay Men's Sensitivity Group, Women's Problem Solving Group, Lesbian Support Group, Self-Hypnosis Workshop, Sexual Minority Men in Mid-Life, and a Gender Group. For more information as to times and starting dates contact the Seattle Counseling Service at 329-8737 or 329-8707.

Watch for the grand opening of Tony's Tiki Terrace, a recreation center for young adults. Space for up to 750 teens to play pool, do arts & crafts, have dances, and do lots more. At Birch Bay. Call 366-4437 for info.

WANTS & NEEDS

Anyone going to Guatemala - I need thread for weaving. If you could send me some, please call me at 734-4937. Jane.

Local non-profit organization serving low-income children urgently needs a building to use for an educational project. Will rent, lease, or purchase, at a reasonable rate. Call 734-5939, 734-8762, 966-5825, or send information to 203 West Holly, M-6, Bellingham.

Soup & Salad Restaurant needs the following: a piece of marble 24" x 36"; a wash boiler to hold fire wood; a source of high quality 24" stove wood. Will buy or barter. 623-5700.

Wanted to Buy: small station wagon (Volkswagen?) in good shape. \$700, more or less. Call Peggy at 733-1810.

For Sale: Winterized teepee, poles, and liner. 734-5259.

CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Are you a woman who is involved with children or wants to be - outside the context of a monogamous male-female relationship? Do you want to build a strong women's and children's community? Are you thinking of bearing a child yourself, or setting up a relationship with a child born to someone else?

A group of women who went to the Strong Women's Conference workshop on parenting have planned a series of get-togethers to talk about the following topics:

NOV. 13 - Parenting and Politics. How do we make relating to children our cultural and political work? How do we resolve the contradiction between passing on the strength of our beliefs and also allowing for self-determination?

Dec. 4 - Collective Mothering. How can we improve the ways that children and women come together collectively? On the part of the adult, what does collective responsibility mean - in terms of emotions, time, money, and power?

Dec. 11 - Biological Power. If you decide to bear a child yourself, how do you make it happen: predicting and regulation ovulation, nutrition and pregnancy. The larger implications of women taking control of this part of their body function, especially when we do it without involvement with men.

These workshops will be held Sunday evenings at 7:30 at the Innerspace Women's Coffeehouse (5241 University Way NE, Seattle) in the basement. Childcare provided. 323-6911. After these workshops we would like to have more at the same time and place.

For more info, call the above number or 325-0988.

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Lucasville, Ohio 45699

Eddie Gibson No. 36360
P.O. Box 1000 (McNeil Island)
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Ronald R. Carpenter 10446-137
P.O. Box 1000
Steilacoom, Washington 98388

Phillip E. Taylor
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Butner, N.C. 27509

David Hugesley 12577
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Noam Chomsky on the Human Rights Charade

As Noam Chomsky sees it, Nixon's eviction from the White House and Carter's human rights crusade are highlights of a special ritual in which a mythic moral quality is restored to American politics. In the catharsis, the evil is concentrated in one individual, Nixon, who is then expelled from the body politic. In the rebirth, Carter proclaims that the United States has a new unique mission to carry out in the world, the protection of civil liberties. Chomsky's comment is that "to the extent that self-determination"--another supposed special goal of the United States--"was the guideline for Indochina, Chile, the Dominican Republic, so will human rights be the guideline for Carter's administration."

Noam Chomsky is a professor of linguistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he is regarded as a founder of the modern discipline. Since the early days of the Vietnam War, he has put forward tightly argued and highly critical analyses of US international policies. In his October 13 speech at the University of Washington, he focused on the role of the intelligentsia in modern industrial states, and particularly on the current efforts of the US intelligentsia to produce an ideology justifying the post-Indochina foreign policy of the United States.

During the Vietnam War, Chomsky observed, the United States' world position declined relative to its rivals, and its internal situation became less stable. To reverse these trends, US policymakers are now working to bring about a restructuring of the international order, and to tranquillize a population that became dangerously active during the 1960's. This process has a crucial economic dimension, but Chomsky's concern in the UW speech was with its ideological dimension.

The US intelligentsia, he said, is now supplementing the spectacle of catharsis through the vilification of Nixon and rebirth through the "morality" of Carter with a comprehensive rewriting of the history of the Vietnam war. In textbooks, in history books, in newspapers, US intervention in Indochina is blandly "explained" as a well-motivated but unwise attempt to impose American values on an unreceptive foreign population. In fact, as Chomsky pointed out, government documents show that the war was undertaken by top level planners on the basis of a calculated strategy of preserving and extending US domination, economic and political, of the international order.

"the unreality of establishment views of US policies"

Similarly, examination of the lessons of the war is confined to recognition of the heavy "costs" incurred by the United States in combatting a "nationalist movement." No mention is made of a basic insight of the peace movement, that the barbarous war the United States waged in Indochina shows there is something deeply wrong with American society.

Most incredible, said Chomsky, is the effort to shift the moral onus for the conflict onto its victims. He characterized Carter's television announcement that the United States owes no debt to Vietnam "because the destruction was mutual" as a lie worthy of a Stalin or a Hitler. The United States also prevents other nations from contributing to Vietnam, so that India channeled 100 water buffaloes--100 water buffaloes!--through the Red Cross for fear of US retribution. All this, of course, goes unchallenged in the orthodox American press.

the ideological parade

Why are we subjected to this parade of distortions and plain untruths? Chomsky described press and academic discussion of US policies as restricted to a



Noam Chomsky as pictured on his book, Language and Mind

narrow context in which crucial information and assumptions are left unexamined. When the *New York Times* did a retrospective editorial on the war after the Vietnamese victory in April, 1975, it summarized the opposing positions on US involvement as hawk--we can win if we fight harder, and dove--we can't win, so let's get out. Left out was the movement position that the war was immoral; and left unspoken was the untenable assumption that the aims of US intervention in Indochina were legitimate.

The unreality of establishment views of US policies, Chomsky said, must be understood in terms of the social role of the intelligentsia. He cited Bakunin's 19th century prediction of the rise of a "new class" of genuine and counterfeit scientists whose main task it would be to conceal the real relations of power.

This group's first major appearance in the United States came when John Dewey, philosopher of pragmatism, and fellow liberals at the *New Republic* helped Woodrow Wilson maneuver the United States into

World War I. These men saw themselves as experts in social management, ready to use means such as the manipulation of public opinion and war to try to achieve goals they thought desirable. They were the forerunners of men whom the Trilateral Commission, an organization of the powerful from Japan, Western Europe, and the United States, would praise in the 1970's as responsible, "policy-oriented" technocrats. In contrast, according to the Commission, there are irresponsible, "value-oriented" intellectuals, like Chomsky, who foment disrespect for authority and pose a "challenge to democracy," in the phrase of the Commission report.

The function of the Trilateral good guys, Chomsky explained, is to inculcate beliefs and ideas in the population suitable to the workings of a capitalist society. Or, as put by some eminent social scientists, the job of professors, administrators, journalists is to make scientific use of propaganda so as to "engineer consent." This group has become so prominent that liberal commentators like John Galbraith and Daniel Bell see a new educational and scientific elite leading the nation towards less crass, more exalted goals.

Not so, said Chomsky. This supposed elite is unable to exert independent influence, and certainly unable to lead, because it remains subservient to the dominant groups which control the private economy and therefore the basic conditions of social life.

To serve the real powers in society and to protect its position of privilege, the intelligentsia accepts and perpetrates a narrow context of debate. It is just a given in academic circles, for instance, that altruistic principles underlie US foreign policy. Lately, Chomsky observed, the intelligentsia has been working hard to justify its own position. This job becomes more important and more difficult as tales of the unique virtues of the United States become less believable, and as the old promise of more growth, more income for all loses its plausibility and its attraction. Not surprisingly, the claim has recently reappeared that "ability" goes with "character" and "intelligence" with "morality," and that our leaders possessing these traits should be rewarded amply so that they will be motivated to govern in the common interest of the ignorant populace. A "theory" of the connection of talent and morality does not, of course, go very far towards explaining the post World War II history of US intervention in the Third World. But it does "explain" why professors and administrators should get high incomes.

the red bureaucracy

Chomsky stressed that an intelligentsia with self-serving pretensions about its right to power can also be found in the state socialist countries--the "red bureaucracy" Bakunin warned of. Lenin and McNamara, he observed, made parallel remarks about the need for (supposedly) more rational individuals to direct and control people doing the work of industrial production.

The differences between the state socialist and state capitalist systems are themselves revealing of similarity. In the state socialist countries official positions are handed down authoritatively and backed with a bludgeon; while under state capitalism the population is more subtly indoctrinated in the proper assumptions underlying public discussion. In one system, there is a Leninist dictatorship, and in the other the "benevolent dictatorship of propaganda." Or as a

Fortune article had it, "coercion is to totalitarianism as persuasion is to democracy."

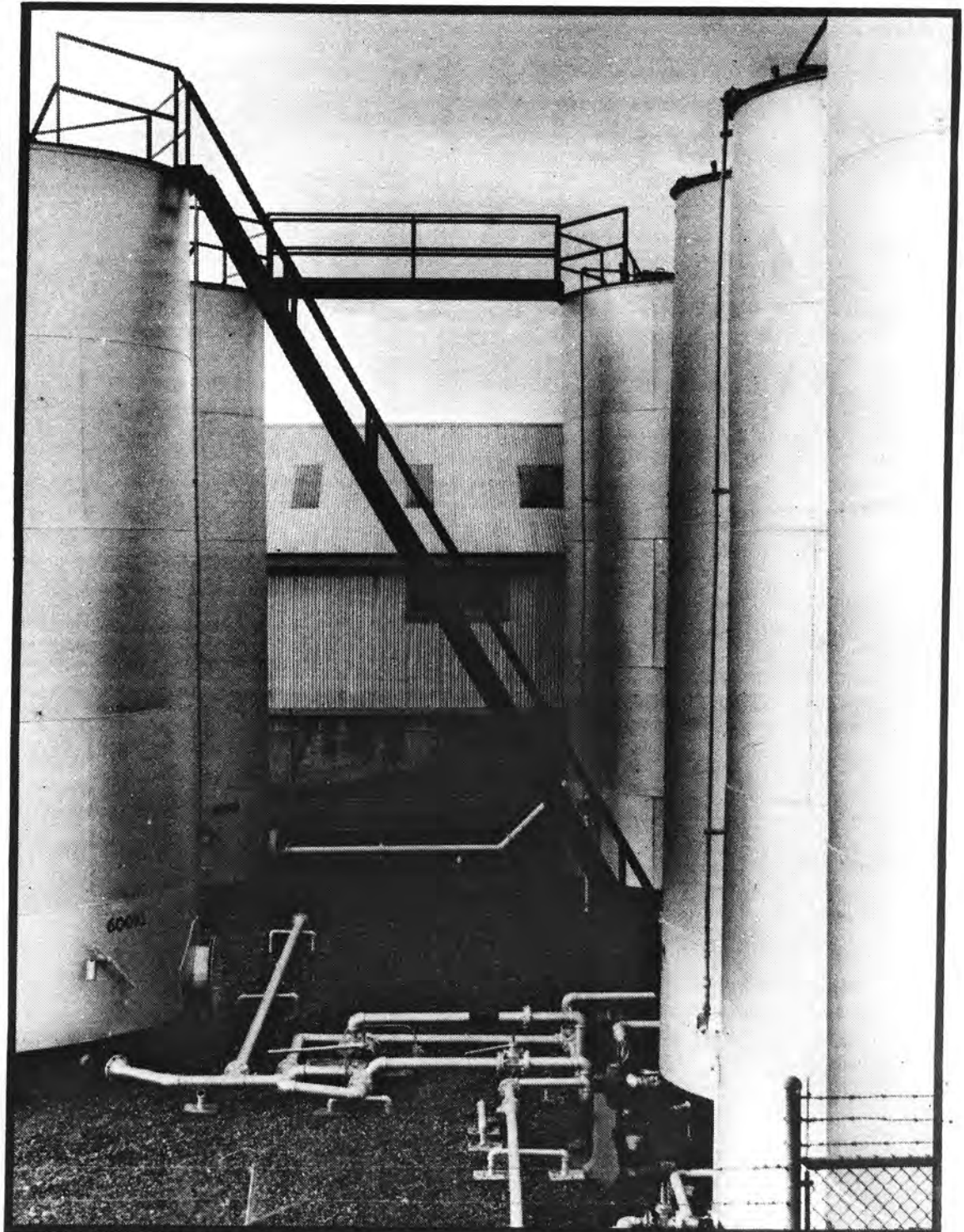
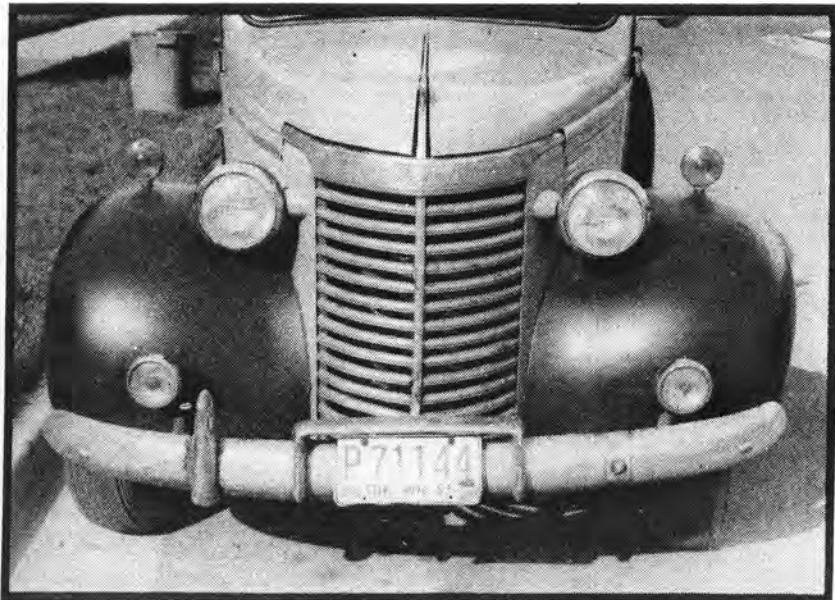
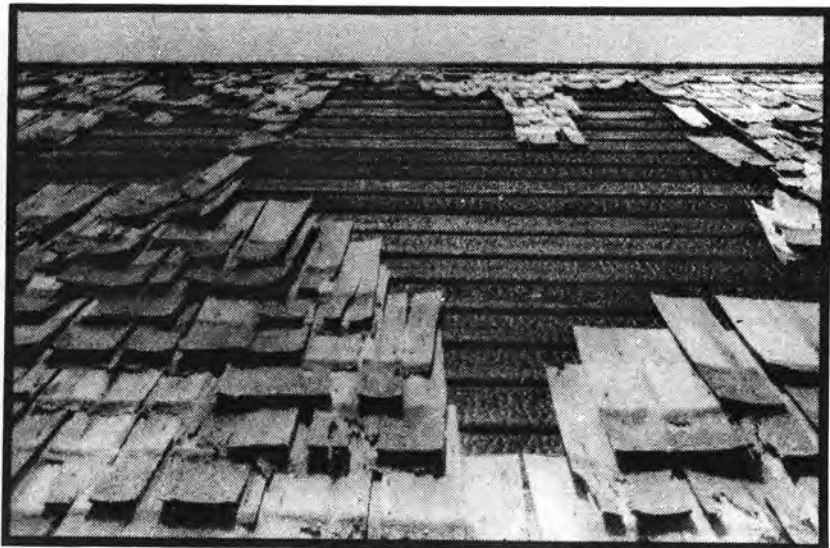
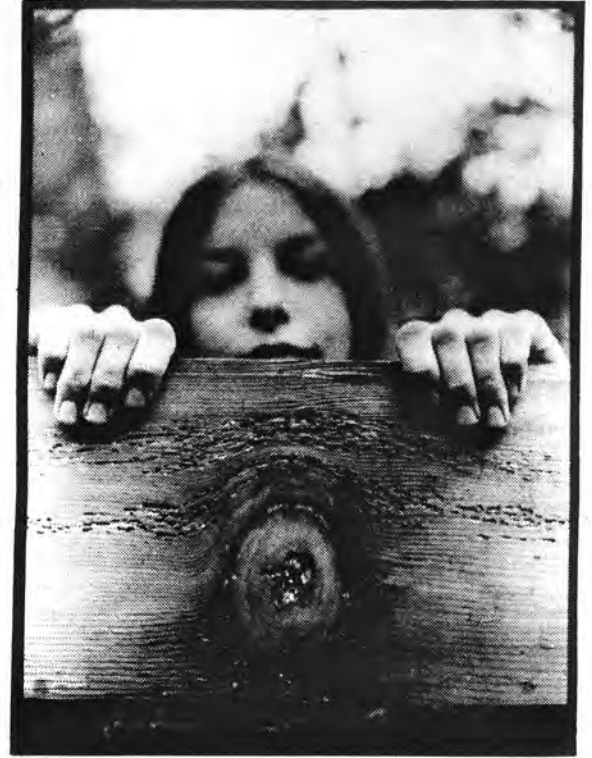
The American intelligentsia's current project of busily forgetting the facts about the Vietnam War, Chomsky suggested, can be rightfully compared to the activities of post-Stalin Soviet apologists for Stalinism, or to what we can imagine the Nazi intelligentsia would have done if Germany had not been totally defeated in World War II.

It was only during the question period that the audience got any inkling of what Chomsky envisions as a sound response to the political situation laid out in his speech. He spoke of the necessity of avoiding any more red bureaucracies, and he described workers' control of production as central to the formation of a network of organic groups, groups made up of individuals who come together to pursue common goals. History, Chomsky said, is in one respect a process of overcoming old oppressions and discovering and working through new ones.

--john burroughs



PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
HALFTONES
BY
DAROL STREIB



Nuclear Power? NO!

NOV. 14



NOV. 14: PROTEST

WHAT: Join us for a day of protest and non-violent action at the Chem-Nuclear offices in Kirkland. Chem-Nuke is one of the largest waste "disposal" companies in the nation and is currently developing large disposal sites in New Mexico (this action will coincide with an anti-Chem-Nuke action in N.M.) Wastes cannot be stored safely, yet a major business magazine rates Chem-Nuke as a good investment. Crabshell Alliance wants to stop the endangering of whole populations for the sake of profits. Come, and help shut down the whole business of nuclear power.

WHERE: 1062 NE 38th Place, Kirkland. From I-5 in Seattle, cross the Evergreen Point Bridge (520) take the Kirkland exit, park in the Metro Transit Park & Ride lot and gather nearby. Signs and directions will be posted.

WHEN: We will begin marching from the gathering place (near the lots) to the Chem-Nuke offices at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, Nov. 14. Assemble at 9:30 A.M. Childcare will be provided.

CRABSHELL BENEFIT

WHAT: SAM LOVEJOY, who toppled a weather tower at a reactor site in Mass. in 1974, will speak at a benefit being held in memory of Karen Silkwood, a reactor worker who died suspiciously while attempting to release information which would indict the nuclear industry. The movie LOVEJOY'S NUCLEAR WAR will be shown, and there will be music and entertainment by Crabshell's Shelly and the Crustaceans chorus. Childcare will be provided.

WHERE & WHEN: Sunday, Nov. 13 at the Friends Center, 4001 9th NE, 8:00 PM. Also, Sam Lovejoy and film, Nov. 9 in Bellingham. 8 PM ARTZEN HALL WWU

plus Crabshell Benefit Nov. 13



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for info:

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