

# Soldier of Fortune:

the magazine that glorifies guns, mercenaries, and white supremacy in Africa



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# Northwest Passage

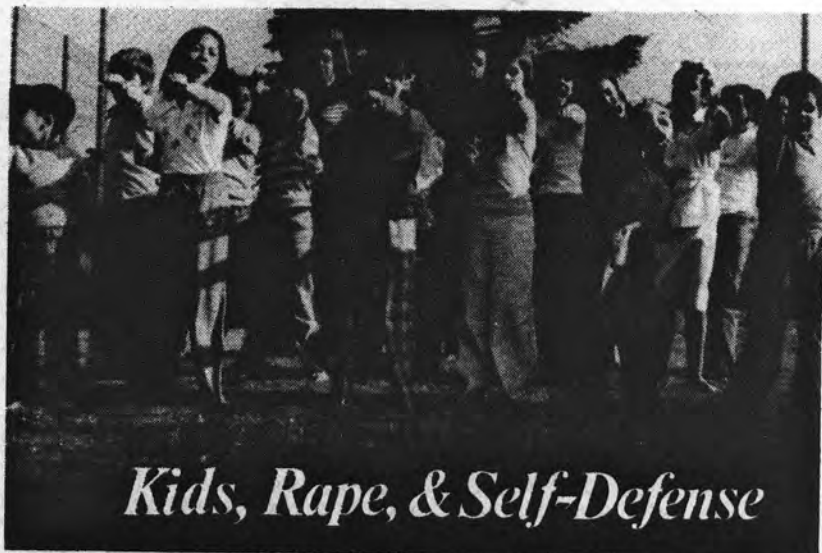
*Farmworkers Take Hold  
in the  
Yakima Valley*



**Paving the Way  
for Olympia's New Supermall**

**4000 MARCH  
ON TRIDENT**

(A PHOTO ESSAY)



*Kids, Rape, & Self-Defense*



photo by Terri Suess

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- A Shopping Mall is on the rampage in Olympia. Page 4.

Back page photo - Brian Siebel

## Notes to Readers

**GOOD NEWS AND BAD**— First the good news. *Northwest Passage* circulation constitutes one minor 'boom' area of the economy, having increased nearly 100% in the last year. Distribution has been increased in Seattle and Bellingham and new routes established in Tacoma and Olympia, with Everett, Port Townsend, Bremerton, and the Tri-Cities soon to receive service.

On the other hand, the paper, which does not emphasize advertising, is still operating on a shoestring budget, and the staff remains volunteer.

If you value the *Passage* and the idea of working on it appeals to you, why not give us a call. We especially encourage women, third-world, and gay people. Call the office at 323-0354, Doug at 525-7190, or Chris at 622-2816.

Also, contributions of money are much needed and greatly appreciated.

**THE WAY WE LOOK**—The *Passage* has been accused of everything from being too "negatively political" to lacking a clear political "line." But recently a new charge has been flung at us: that we're cribbing our covers from the *National Enquirer*.

Indeed, the *Passage* has taken on a new look in recent months. We're aiming to put out a paper that a wide range of people—not just committed radicals—can read. Without soft-pedaling our politics, we've put a lot of effort into writing non-rhetorical, well-supported articles and producing a lay-out that is lively and attractive.

Of course, such changes do not come without debate among *Passage* staffers. We're generally pleased that the paper appears more professional, but some of us worry it may get too slick.

Since a newspaper is an attempt to communicate, what our readers think is an important consideration. So we'd like to hear (in writing) what you think about the *Passage* lately—its content and style.

Are you excited by the new directions the paper has been taking, or do you fear your favorite radical rag is turning into a scandal sheet? Are you a long-time reader no longer getting "good vibes" from the *Passage*, or have you recently been attracted to the paper by its broadened appeal?

We'd like to print the responses in our Letters to the Editor column.

## Northwest Passage

The Northwest Passage is an independent radical journal published in Seattle by the staff collective every third Monday. Second class postage paid in Seattle, WA, 98122.

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# Letters

## HONORABLE NEWSPAPERS SHOULD BE MORE CRITICAL

Dear Passage:

I'd heard this rumor about sex causing cancer several months ago, so your article wasn't exactly a surprise. Still, it is rather disturbing to see this sort of hersey perpetrated in an honorable newspaper. I suppose you were just reporting the facts, though, which is fair enough. What is needed, though, is not just to bring the facts into the open, but also to take a critical look at those facts.

I do not doubt that there is a statistical correlation between cancer of the cervix and frequent, early or "promiscuous" sex. Statistics are facts, and they don't lie. But they do have to be interpreted correctly. One thing that frequently happens is that it will be assumed that because there is a statistical correlation between two things, that therefore one of those things causes or contributes to the other. This isn't necessarily so. It may be that both of the things—in this case, sex and cancer—may be connected with a third thing or group of things, but not directly linked to each other at all.

This is what I think is happening. Women who have sexual relations early in life, or more frequently, or with more partners, are more likely than less sexually active women to take advantage of the following conveniences: tampax, IUD's, and the pill. IUD's and the pill are known to be causes or contributors to various forms of cancer; IUD'S in particular have been linked to cervical cancer. As for tampax, it has apparently never occurred to our eminent male and male-dominated medical researchers to do any research on its possible hazards, and certainly not on its long-term hazards. Maybe they'd better start looking. After all, little cotten fibers are known to damage the lungs (brown lung); might they not also damage other delicate mucous membranes?

Because of the possible dangers, many women have stopped using IUD's and the pill, and have cut back or stopped use of tampax. Our lives and health are

more important to us than the convenience offered by these devices.

Sincerely,  
Ann Tattersall  
Portland, Ore.

## "PRETTY BABY" IS OBSCENE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

Dear NWP:

Today, on Mother's Day, we superglued the doors of the Queen Ann Theater closed as a protest to the fact that it, like theaters, audiences, and film critics everywhere, is accepting and admiring child pornography in the guise of "art films". Reactions to Louis Malle's "Pretty Baby" have included "beautiful", "exquisite", "elegant", "the most imaginative intelligent, and original film of the year". We see these as sick reactions to an obscene and dangerous movie which helps to further stimulate and condone male fantasies that stem from the domination and enslavement of women by men, the reality that makes up the very substance of patriarchy.

Louis Malle, the director, openly admits that he identifies with the main male figure in the movie, and it is a correct assumption that most men will identify with him. Through the "mating" of an adult male with a powerless female child, making the child out as the seductress and the man as the "victim", Malle gives full reign to male fantasies that result in child prostitution and exploitation, and become horrifying realities in the lives of young women all over the world. The fact that the young woman in the movie does not "appear" to be in the least bit scarred from the "relationship" adds a special relish and legitimacy to the male fantasy of child rape. This movie is both dangerous and obscene because it encourages the kind of male sexual fantasies that lead to the rapidly increasing number of child rapes that were as high as half a million (reported only) in 1973 to double that number today. As a member of the patriarchy, Malle chooses to hide the realities of extreme traumatic abuse that result from vaginal lacerations, psychosis,

## They Thought the NORTHWEST PASSAGE was an All-Water Route to India.



The H.M. Hecla and the H.M. Griper, in search of the Northwest Passage, frozen into the Arctic ice in 1818.

Little did they know it was actually a newspaper in the Puget Sound area that covered such topics as the women's movement, labor, nuclear power, and cultural events with a fresh style of advocacy journalism.

Today we know it is not necessary to send underpaid crews on dangerous voyages to find the NORTHWEST PASSAGE. Merely enclose \$8.00 and send it to the N.W.P. at 1017 E. Pike, Seattle, Wa. 98122. Subscription rates: \$8.00/year. Add 75 cents/year for Canadian subs, \$1.25 for foreign.

NAME.....

ADDRESS/ZIP.....

## Letters continued

and lifetimes of suppressed terror and fear. Female children, like all women in this society, learn to endure sexual abuse and are trained to remain silent, feeling that we are at fault and on trial rather than the rapist. Malle's film reinforces this myth by making the adult man out to be the "victim" somehow, while portraying the female victim as the seductress so that that she, like every woman, is made to feel blame and guilt for the sexual abuse that she receives. The male character in the "relationship" is presented by Malle as a surrogate father, and it is only on this one point that Malle is coincidentally accurate: more than half of all child rape victims are assaulted by their fathers who they once loved and trusted.

We will no longer tolerate the use of media as a tool for the perpetration of violence against women. "Pretty Baby" is billed as "the image of an adult world through a child's eyes". Let there be no mistake: it is the sexual fantasy of empowerment and domination of women seen through the eyes of the patriarchy.

The Mother's Day Brigade

### "NARROW FOCUS"

Dear NWP:

As an occasional contributor and regular reader of the *Passage* I am reiterating what many other readers have said previously regarding the narrow radical political focus of what I see is a very closed collective newspaper.

The *Passage* has been around a long time. It used to be and still can be a news source for those into alternative lifestyles. Social change is what we all want and must work towards together.

The name *Northwest Passage* is symbolic of representation of those in the Northwest. It should be a voice; a connection for everybody in the Northwest community. It was an integral part of the Northwest scene and should continue to be even more so now that we are working toward a "New Age".

The *Passage* can be the pleasant mixture of politics, music, food, poetry, photography, local happenings, arts and crafts and love we all need and are looking for more of.

In our work, not only are we condemning "Old Age" cultural structures and institutions but we are seeking to establish New Age ones in different forms. This is done through groups with a common non-violent, cohesive consciousness.

So, not only is it important to condemn Trident and Satsop but it is important to promote and encourage World Disarmament and Solar Energy and other alternatives.

Revolution which has been with us since early times will continue finding ever-new forms of expression on all levels of consciousness. This means being open to any and all alternatives.

The people here are more enlightened than a lot of folks realize so let's encourage all to take part in the future of the Northwest by working together NOW...

Peace and Love  
Rick Strassner

### GREETINGS FROM RITA BROWN

Howdy People-

i salute the *NWP's* right-on practice of covering GJB related events & discussion. i offer hearty encouragement for the continuing progressive struggle toward overcoming the fear of speaking

up.

The "Interlocking Directorates" and related story printed in vol. 17 no. 11 was excellent. This kind of information is vital in our ability to uncover and open the doors of confusion and ignorance the white ruling swine (mostly male) have attempted to hide themselves behind.

i did not receive the issue that con-

tained "Mothers, Daughters and the GJB" tho i understand it was sent about mid-April. Could it be that some low life gov't spy type intercepted--thus tampered with--the U.S. mail? I heard that was a felony punishable by about a max of 5 yrs. in a federal prison. Anyhow, I can't comment on what I haven't seen.

.....

Know that i remain strong & as well as can be expected given the severe limitations of my mobility. Know that i understand the change in focus. Take good care all--Be strong as mighty mountains--Keep on Keepin' On.

Love & Struggle  
Rita D. Brown  
21813-170

## Fight Abuse Day

Passersby who stopped for a moment at the Westlake Plaza in Seattle on Wednesday, May 17, Fight Abuse Day, may have learned the origin of the expression "rule of thumb." "The rule of thumb, in old England," explained Ginny Crow, a speaker from the Northwest Women's Institute, "said that a man could beat his wife with a switch no wider than his thumb." A common theme of speakers and performers at the event was that abuse of women occurs because we still live in a culture which allows and expects it to happen.

The event was organized by a loose coalition of organizations called the Fight Abuse Alliance.



photographs - Deborah Rountry



Some statistics on abuse: over half of all married women will be victims of assault at some time in their lives; 25% of all murders in the United States occur among family members; 2/3 of the aggravated assaults reported in Snohomish County unincorporated areas occurred among family members.



Sharon Wylie, of King County Rape Relief, told the crowd that the King County and Seattle Rape Relief offices fielded a total of 1300 calls in 1977 from rape victims. Their age ranged, she said, from 2 months to 94 years old. Wylie condemned the notion of the "legitimate" rape victim—one who "steps out of line, for instance by hitchhiking," and is therefore considered "fair game for assault."

Sharon Wylie at left.

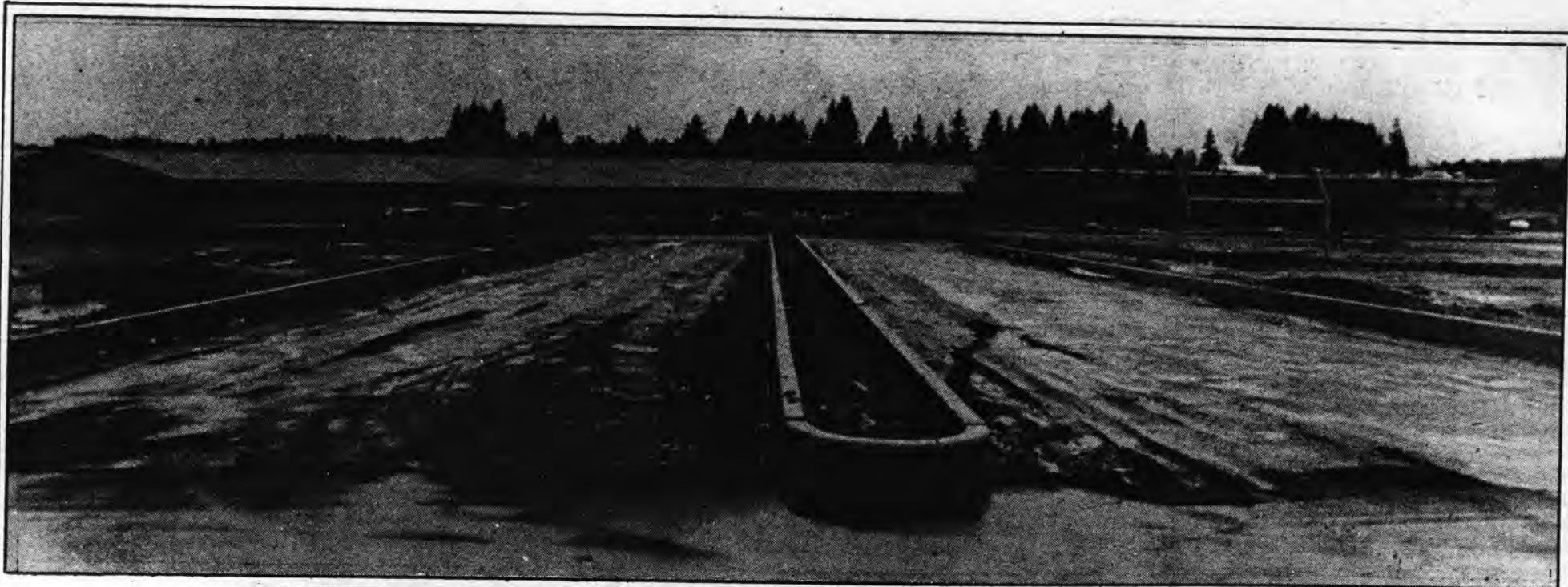


photo by Tom Clingman

# GETTING MALLED IN OLYMPIA

## THE DEVELOPERS MOVE IN

By Tom Clingman

Remember when shopping malls were a space age novelty? When you would go down to look at the weird fountains and plastic trees? Today malls are no longer novel. They have become as American as apple pie and as commonplace as McDonald's. According to *New Times* shopping malls currently take in *one half* of all retail dollars nationwide. In community after community across the U.S., shopping malls have replaced downtown areas as the focus for retail trade and social activity.

These gigantic mushrooms of plastic and concrete seem to spring up overnight; however, just like real mushrooms, their initial growth takes place slowly, unseen, below the surface...Early zoning decisions made by city administrators may go unnoticed, but they set in motion events which eventually lead to major changes in the social and economic structure of entire communities. In August of 1968, this process began in Olympia. Now, ten years later, it has culminated in the construction of a regional shopping center on Olympia's Westside.

In 1969, a petition to rezone 280 acres of land on the edge of the Westside from Residential Single Family (RS) to Planned Unit Development (PUD—a planning classification which allows high-density housing and commercial uses) was filed with the Olympia City Commissioners.

A year later, the Planning Commission gave preliminary approval to the zone change.

Four years of annual extensions from the City followed, as investors and property owners bought and sold, jockeying for position in the project. The original owners, long-time Olympia families of Yauger and Porter, sold out to a partnership of local and out-of-town interests picturesquely named Olympia Highlands. But they were not alone in having big ideas about developing the Westside. A professional mall developer, Ernest Hahn, Inc. (from California) was interested in a site not far from Olympia Highland's new properties. The business oriented City Commissioners were presented with a dilemma.

Realizing the area could only support one regional mall, and not ones to miss out on a good deal, the Commissioners came up with ingenious decision-making procedure.

They proclaimed that the first to come up with signed leases from two major department stores would get their PUD—and the right to build a Regional Shopping Mall. This arbitrary procedure determined the location of the future Mall, without regard to traffic problems, impact on residential neighborhoods, and other issues. The winner of this coin-toss, Olympia Highlands partnership, managed to bag a JC Penneys and a Bon Marche. Then Ernest Hahn bought out Oly Highlands, and in partnership with JC Penney Realty made Olympia the site for Hahn Corporation's 30th regional shopping center. Hahn must have believed his own promotional

literature: 'You'll make more than cents if you capitalize on Capital Mall.'

### ...'BEST INVESTMENT KNOWN TO MAN'

Shopping malls are indeed lucrative. 60 billion dollars have been invested in malls by large insurance companies and banks. Returns on shopping malls have been excellent, even in times of recession. As the Real Estate Vice-President of Citibank puts it, 'Everybody has figured out that a major regional shopping center has got to be one of the best investments known to man.'

Malls are a fantasy world - no dirt, no traffic, and no weather—where the shopper wanders in consumptive stupor through the carefully planned environment, designed to part people painlessly from their money.

But back in the real world of Olympia there is weather, dirt,...and traffic. It is traffic that is presently creating controversy over the soon-to-open Capital Mall. The developers estimate 52,356 cars per day will drive in and out of the shopping center when fully completed. (The present population of Olympia, in contrast, is just over 24,000.)

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### NON-PLANNING FOR TRAFFIC

There is a freeway interchange on Highway 101 a half mile from the Mall site. City officials and the developers agree that the traffic problem should be handled by this interchange. A traffic study was done by the engineering firm Wilbur Smith and Associates in 1973 for the original planners of the Mall. It stated clearly that the freeway interchange should be expanded to handle the traffic BEFORE the Mall opened. Capital Mall will open this August, and nothing has been done about the interchange. In fact, it has already become dangerously overloaded.

Nothing was done by the State Highway Department to provide for expanding the interchange to handle the traffic that everybody knew was coming. Just this year the Highway Department allowed a Vip's to be built so close to the freeway that simply increasing the off-

ramp from one lane to two would mean tearing down the three-month-old restaurant. State allocations for improvements to the interchange are woefully inadequate. Now, money will have to be diverted from projects that have already been planned. This action is not expected until the traffic situation is clearly out of hand.

The shopping center and projected developments will more than double traffic in the area, but Hahn Corporation is paying nothing to expand the crucially needed interchange. Lack of administration by the State and non-planning by the developers mean that residential streets through the Westside neighborhood will bear the brunt of the massive increase in traffic.

### TRAFFIC - RUMBLINGS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

It was the specter of greatly increased traffic through residential neighborhoods that finally sparked sustained community attention to the impact of the Mall. In the winter of 1977, Westside residents sponsored a public meeting with city traffic engineers to ask questions about traffic and the Mall. The 65 people that came heard reassurances from the city officials that traffic studies would be done...AFTER the Mall opened. And problems that emerged would be solved in due time by the professional traffic engineers. The Westsiders were NOT reassured. Out of the meeting, the Westside Neighborhood Association was born.

The association began with a distinctly 'join-up-the-neighbors/fight-City-Hall' orientation. However, once the group became established, the attitudes of its leadership began to change. Charges by developers that they were 'just a bunch of housewives' made Association officers very uncomfortable. In response, they pro-

cont'd on page 14



The Mall as a Monolith—Photo from New Times

# Farmworkers Union Takes Hold in the Yakima

by Aaron White

The asparagus season is in full swing in the Yakima Valley now, and the United Farm Workers union has chosen this as the time to announce a large scale organizing drive in Washington state. Richard Chavez, brother of Cesar Chavez and a member of the nine-person UFW executive board, made the announcement at a recent press conference at the union office in Sunnyside, Washington. 'We will concentrate statewide wherever farm workers are who want to organize,' Chavez said. 'We will help with resources and financial assistance; whatever it takes.'

Chavez said that the union has held off on full scale organizing in Washington until the foundations of a movement could be laid. A behind-the-scenes look tells what transpired to prepare farm workers in Washington for a strong push.

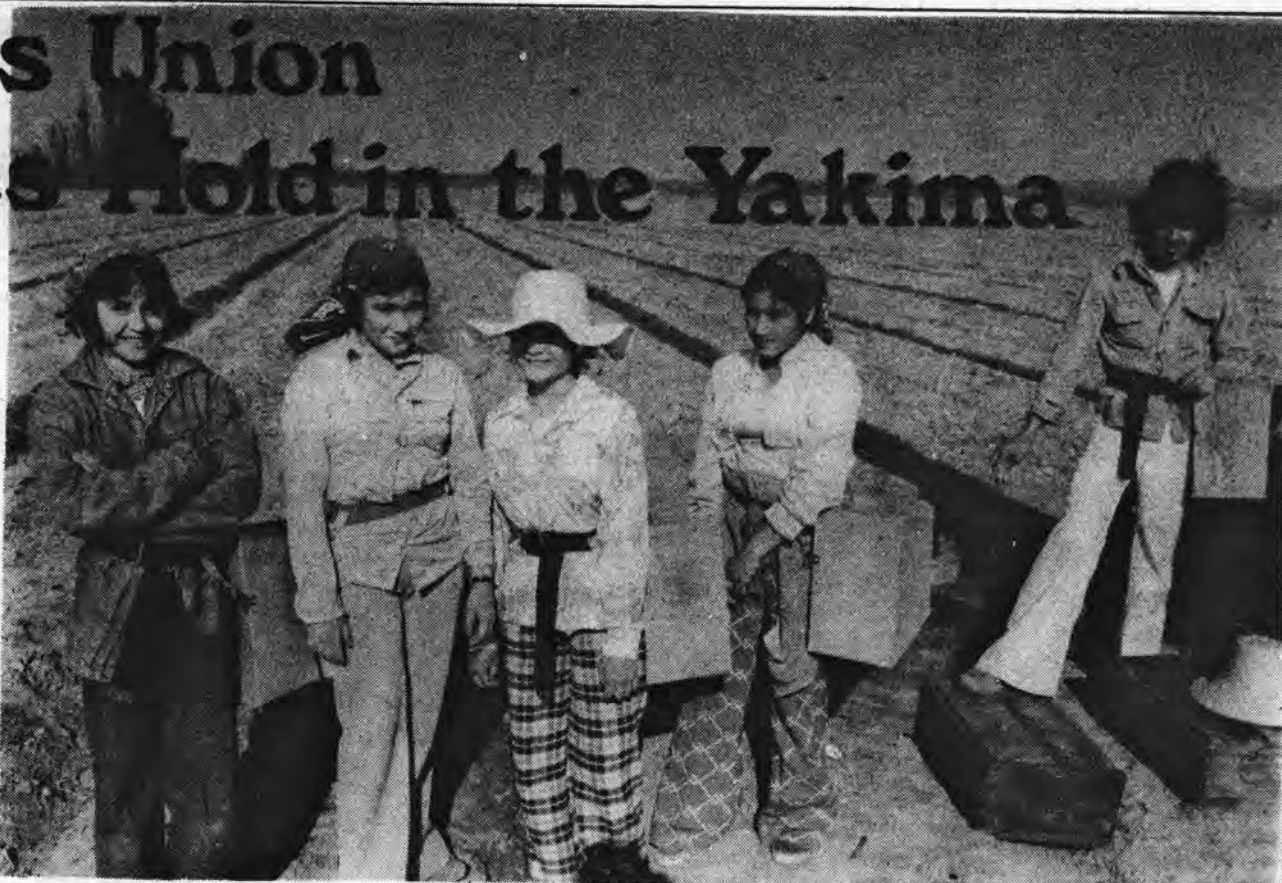
Starting in early December 1977 thirteen Yakima Valley organizers began slowly and carefully building union support. Their first move was to hold house meetings of five to ten people where the workers learned about the UFW. On the strength of those meetings, farm workers then arranged other house meetings and shared information about the union. Two to three hundred house meetings like these were held in the last six months.

The organizers' next step was to establish town committees. Now there are six town committees in eastern Washington, comprised of both farm workers and supporters. The last step to be carried out this summer and fall will be to help the workers on Yakima Valley ranches set up ranch committees, the basic negotiating arm of the union.

The UFW has been a presence in the Yakima Valley for far longer than six months, however. In 1971 an organizing committee was established in Sunnyside, and in 1975 this became a Farm Workers Service Center providing legal and social support for farm workers. The center acts as a referral service, directing workers with problems to appropriate agencies and helping the workers when they have difficulties with those agencies. The staff also helps farm workers deal with language difficulties encountered in filling out forms or getting jobs. This was the first step in the UFW strategy, paving the way for the later organizing. 'We've been talking to the workers for seven years,' Chavez said, 'and they have been touched by the service programs. We are ready to enter the second phase.'

Most of the organizing to date has been done by people who grew up in the area. Only Roberto Trevino, the head organizer, is a paid UFW staff member. 'People think we can't do it, that we need expertise from California. But we can do it,' said Trevino.

Richard Chavez repeatedly stressed these same sentiments at his press conference. 'We don't have to



Mark Aalfs/NWP

Asparagus pickers in the Yakima Valley

import organizers; people around here are quite capable.' This is in keeping with the UFW's long-standing insistence on farm workers controlling their own workplaces and lives.

Already the growers are throwing up obstacles in the union's path. 'The growers are using their front line defense right now--the labor contractors and the foremen,' said Trevino. This usually involves harassing and threatening farm workers who show signs of discontent.

Another problem the union must face is unemployment brought about in part by labor contractors ad-

vertising for more workers than there are jobs. 'There are about ten people for every job,' Trevino said, 'so we have to organize the unemployed too.'

When asked if undocumented workers ('illegal aliens') are a problem Trevino said: 'No, we just organize them along with the regular workers.' The Immigration Service can be a problem however. When fifty or sixty farm workers met to organize at a ranch in Prosser, Washington, the Immigration Service came the next day and carted most of them away.

Washington lacks the labor law California now has which forced the California growers to hold elections, resulting in 111 signed contracts for the union. Under the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act there must be a secret ballot election held within 48 hours of a strike involving more than 50% of the workers at a farm. In addition, an election must be held within 7 days if more than 50% of the workers sign UFW authorization cards. In return for these provisions in the law, the UFW agreed to a clause outlawing secondary boycotts (company's subsidiary's goods and services are also boycotted) if the union loses the election.

Because Washington does not have a similar law only economic pressure on the growers will force them to allow elections to be held. We can therefore expect to see both strikes and boycotts utilized by the union here. Chavez said that the union is working to have legislation similar to the California legislation introduced in the Washington legislature.

Without the law the organizers are hindered, but by no means stopped, in reaching the workers. 'Organizers cannot enter a field during working hours,' Chavez said, 'but there are many ways we can talk to the workers. We have the right of access to the camps where they live.' However, on May 8 a car belonging to union organizers was hit by rocks thrown by a foreman and his family as the organizers attempted to talk with workers at a Del Monte labor camp in Mabton, Washington.

The apple and cherry orchards present another obstacle: racial prejudices of white pickers. According to Trevino there is resentment by some of the anglo pickers because the undocumented workers are taking their jobs. 'There's a lot of racism both ways,' Trevino said. He has strong hopes though that the Anglo workers will see the need to unionize also.

One group which should not be a problem in Washington is the Teamsters since the UFW pact with them includes all thirteen western states.

When asked how long it will be before the organizational drive will begin to show results, Richard Chavez answered: 'It always takes longer than you expect. Everything depends on how hard it will be to get people together. It seems many areas of the state are ready for it, but those decisions will have to be made locally.' Again Chavez had come back to the idea that it is the workers themselves who must make the decisions.

'The workers will dictate. Whenever they want us we'll come in and have an election.'



Mark Aalfs/NWP

Richard Chavez in Yakima

## FARM WORKERS AND WASHINGTON STATE LAWS

*Even though farm workers are engaged in the lowest paid and third most dangerous major occupation in the United States, in Washington they are denied accident compensation and unemployment benefits which cover all other workers in the state.*

*The state unemployment insurance program presently requires only the largest farm employers to pay into the unemployment pool with the result that only a quarter of the state's 31,000 farm workers qualify for coverage.*

*Alone among all employees in this state, farm workers must earn \$150--about fifty hours on the job--before being eligible for worker's compensation. Most often employed by a succession of ranches, a worker may spend an entire year without once being covered by industrial insurance.*

*The United Farm Workers urges all supporters to write their state legislators, asking that they repeal those provisions in the laws which effectively exclude*

*farm workers from unemployment benefits and workers' compensation.*

## CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENTS

### DELANO

*The United Farm Workers of America (UFW) signed contracts with seven table grape growers May 7, covering 2,000 workers.*

*Delano's vineyards, target in 1965 of the first UFW strike against 29 growers, spearheaded the anti-union drive in agribusiness, especially after the last UFW table grape contracts in Delano expired in 1970.*

*The May 7 victory is a major morale booster for the UFW's current organizing drive since one company that signed, TexCal Land Management, is a bid employer and others like M. Carian Co. fiercely resisted union organizing and contract bargaining.*

*The seven contracts cover one-quarter of all Delano grape workers and four more contracts are nearly completed, according to UFW sources, including another big Delano grower, Roberts Farms.*

**No, this is not satire. All of these items are reprinted from various issues of SOLDIER OF FORTUNE magazine. From left to right: some SoF self-promotion; a serious poster ad; classified ads from the May '78 issue; an R.J. Perry ad; and an American mercenary in Rhodesia.**

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**CIVIL WAR LIST**—Book

# SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

by Steve DiBiase

Not many news writers or commentators came to the defense of the American mercenary Daniel Gearheart when he was sentenced to die in 1976 before a firing squad in Luanda, Angola.

But between the glossy covers of one national magazine, a divergent view was expressed. Gearheart was compared to "...another Daniel... who professed the Lord God in the lions' den."

The magazine was *Soldier of Fortune*, a relatively young magazine that has become the focal point for mercenary activity in the U.S.—It was, in fact, a classified ad in *Soldier of Fortune* that had originally attracted Gearheart to Angola.

This unique magazine has brought mercenary recruiting and boosting into the light of public scrutiny, and in so doing has revealed disturbing connections between itself, the C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency) and the Army, particularly the Special Forces units of the Army Reserve. In addition this trio of forces appears to be instrumental in building the armed strength of the paramilitary civilian right.

*Soldier of Fortune* made its debut in the summer of 1975 with a cover story called "American Mercenaries in Africa." At the time the war in Angola, between the CIA backed FNLA and UNITA and the leftist MPLA, was getting into full swing.

With articles glorifying "professional adventurism" in Angola and elsewhere, and classified ads that served to connect potential recruits with their employers, *Soldier of Fortune* was able to play the role of recruiter without having to pay a legal price (serving as a mercenary and recruiting mercenaries are both illegal under U.S. law, classed as no less a crime than treason.)

But the collapse of the FNLA and UNITA forces came quickly, and with it came a ban on further CIA involvement in Angola. (The CIA's part in recruiting mercenaries in Angola has received national attention recently with the publication of "In Search of the Enemy," a book by ex-CIA Angola Task Force Chief John Stockwell. Stockwell says, "CIA agents shipped arms to the two factions [FNLA and UNITA], hired mercenaries, and established supply routes.")

In 1977, with the Angolan conflict fading in the background, *Soldier of Fortune* (SoF) turned its attention to white Rhodesia, where, one SoF editor wrote, "In a far lost corner of the world, a small band of the best

people on earth stands almost alone against the benighted barbarism of the World Enemy." But thanks in part to the efforts of SoF magazine, the "best people" are aided by a considerable mercenary presence—a presence that just last week was decried by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at his White House visit.

SoF magazine offers a number of ways Americans can get involved in the "anti-terrorist" war in Rhodesia. For Americans with Vietnam combat experience special missions and "police actions" are offered. For young Americans with no previous military experience enlistment in the regular Rhodesian army is offered and encouraged. SoF also carries numerous articles glorifying South Africa's role in Namibia (S.W. Africa) and defending the South African system of apartheid.

Recent issues of SoF have toned down the Rhodesian recruitment effort. This may be due to the recent "internal settlement" in that country.

## UNCLE BROWN WANTS YOU!

To understand who is behind SoF magazine we can begin with its editor/publisher, Lt. Col. Robert K. Brown of the U.S. Army Reserve. Brown has often written about and discussed his relations with the CIA, beginning with his involvement in the anti-Castro Cuban exile movement. During the Vietnam War he served as a Special Forces intelligence officer and is believed to have been a part of the CIA's Phoenix Program, which carried out the execution of NLF supporters and political cadre in the civilian population.

When Lt. Col. Brown published the first issue of SoF in the summer of 1975 he held the rank of Major. When the long delayed second issue appeared in the winter of 1976, Brown had been promoted to his present rank of Lt. Col.

Another SoF founder and contributor, perhaps more famous than Brown, is George W. Bacon III, who holds the dubious distinction of being "The only American Killed in Action in Angola..."

Following Bacon's abrupt end in Angola, SoF magazine published a long article detailing the career of George Bacon, and promoting him as a "20th Century Crusader" and a "hero."

In this article we learn that Bacon's career began with the Special Forces, including training with the airborne group, and that he became a CIA agent operating through the "Studies and Observation Group" (SOG). According to the article SOG was "the cover name used by the

CIA for operations in North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia which were carried out by Special Forces and indigenous personnel." Bacon was a CIA case officer in Laos and an advisor to General Vang Pao, head of the CIA's mercenary army. For his service in Laos he received the CIA's Intelligence Star.

According to leaked documents cited by the *Chicago Sun Times* on April 17, 1977, Bacon was in the employ of the CIA when he was fighting in Angola (and writing for SoF)—working as a case officer and a military advisor.

The same issue that carries the Bacon story also reveals the identity of the "military affairs" editor of SoF, Lt. Col. Alex. McColl. On page 70 is the title page of McColl's article on "Basic Combat Training." On the lower left hand corner of that page is a box profile that recounts McColl's career as an "operations Staff Officer for SOG," the same CIA front in Indochina that Bacon worked for. The profile ends with, "Army Reserve assignment with Special Forces." So we have Lt. Col. Alex. McColl, former high ranking CIA agent in Indochina, a "military affairs" editor of SoF, and active Army reserve Special Forces officer. It is also important to note that McColl was promoted to his present rank at the time he Brown was.

The rest of the staff of SoF are mostly army reserve officers of lesser rank. One such editor is Capt. James Leatherwood, the "sniping-counter-sniping" editor, and perhaps the U.S. Army's leading authority on the subject. Other editors are of equal fame in their respective fields, such as demolitions, S.W.A.T. training and so on.

The over-representation of Special Forces Army Reserve officers—particularly officers of the 12th Special Forces Group (Airborne), headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois—on the SoF staff is made doubly interesting by some allegations leveled by the Jesuit Project for Awareness of Chicago, in a booklet entitled "Guns For Hire." The Project claims that Rhodesia T-shirts are made and sold at the Arlington Heights headquarters of the 12th Special Forces Unit, and that a Project investigator, posing as a potential Rhodesian mercenary, was given a pep talk and recruitment information by the Officer of the Day.

In any case the role of *Soldier of Fortune* in providing mercenaries for CIA operations in southern Africa is already public information. Brown himself boasts that he is responsible for "several hundred" Americans now fighting in Rhodesia.

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**COSTA RICA?**  
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 ...Salvador, Nicaragua ...  
 ...the still-burgeoning ...

# The Counter-Insurgency Fraternity

While the defense of white minority regimes in southern Africa is the primary activity of *SoF* and its fraternity of editors, its promotion of domestic paramilitary activities also require some attention.

## "HOW TO KILL, VOL. 2"

Brown has long operated a company named Paladin Press which sells a variety of paramilitary "how to" books, such as "Assassination: Theory and Practice," and "How to Kill, Vol. 2." In addition to these, Paladin also sells Army Technical Manual 31-210: "Improvised Munitions Handbook" (How to make bombs). Another is Army Field Manual 5-31: "Boobytraps" (How to use bombs in boobytraps). According to the U.S. Army, these two manuals are classified publications, and are not available to the public. It is important to note that Lt. Col. Brown obtains from the Army enough copies of these publications so that he doesn't have to reprint them—he sells the actual government printed copies.

During the anti-war and radical bombings of the early '70s Brown came under attack from Congress for his book selling operation. It seems that the source of technical information on making bombs for some of the ultra left was Brown's Paladin Press. At that time Brown's operation was toned down, temporarily.

In addition to the Paladin press operation *SoF* part-owner Donald F. Mclean operates a book distribution network which sells a combination of books of Paladin Press, including the classified material, and John Birch Society literature.

(*Soldier of Fortune* also promotes the sale of John Birch Society literature and periodicals. America's leading radical right organization, the Society has been vocal in its support of Rhodesia and South Africa, and has aided mercenary recruitment in its political work.)

But perhaps the most ominous of all activities by the *SoF* is the promotion of the firm of R.J. Perry, dealer in machine guns.

## "PHONE IN YOUR MACHINE GUN NEEDS"

R.J. Perry, whose offices are located in Park Ridge, Illinois, 6 miles from the Arlington Heights home of the 12th Special Forces, can provide the "qualified purchaser" with a wide range of light to heavy automatic weapons. Simply call or write to R.J. Perry and he will ship to his local dealer in your area the item you have requested. You then buy that item from his local dealer. The prices for such weapons in their catalogue are fairly high,

about \$600.00 for an M-16, about \$1,000.00 for a heavy machine gun. Added to this is a federal transfer tax of \$200.00. All weapons are guaranteed fully operational and most are in new or near new condition. R.J. Perry urges you to "write or phone your needs..."

R.J. Perry, as a national heavy weapons distributor, can be viewed as a "creation" of *SoF* magazine. Perry ads did not appear nationally before the advent of *SoF* and have not appeared elsewhere since, with the exception of a Canadian gun magazine.

While all this may seem "unethical," it is not illegal. Purchasers of automatic weapons must register them, along with their fingerprints, with the F.B.I. and pay a \$200.00 tax to the I.R.S. Some states, such as Washington, have laws against civilian ownership of machine guns, but most do not.

The capability of R.J. Perry to provide any modern military firearm of your choice was demonstrated to me when I called R.J. Perry and asked if he could get me a semi-automatic version of the FN-FAL rifle, the standard assault rifle of most Western countries. He matter-of-factly told me that the price was \$1,200.00 (which is about the fair market value of this "high quality" weapon.

Incidentally, the FN-FAL, which is Belgian made, is just one of over 40 imported automatic weapons which are listed in Perry's catalogue. (It is illegal, according to the Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco, to import any military or military surplus firearm into the United States.)

Perry's advertising in the pages of *SoF*, amidst glorification of mercenary warriors is a powerful incentive to rightwing groups and individuals to thoroughly arm themselves.

The magazine itself is forthright in promoting heavy weapons sales and instructing in their combat use. Writes Chuck Taylor, automatic weapons editor, of the sub-machine gun (SMG): "The SMG is unsurpassed for employment in house-to-house fighting where the ranges are measured in feet and the time frames between life and death measured in milliseconds! Having searched many a house for VC/NVA in Indochina, I can vouch for this one personally!"

*SoF* is in an excellent position to facilitate the arming of the right. It reaches 75,000 readers, half of whom, says editor Brown, have served in Vietnam or are now on active duty. Most, presumably, have a high tolerance for extreme right-wing ideology.

## WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

The connections of the *SoF* staff with the Special Forces and the CIA suggests that providing weapons to rightwingers in the United States is a project in which certain segments of the U.S. government are participating, or at least acquiescing. Such a project is consistent with the role of the U.S. Special Forces units in other countries. According to Army Field Manual 100-20, paramilitary groups are one element in U.S. counter-insurgency operations.

The branch of the Army responsible for "guerrilla warfare and related unconventional warfare activities" is the Airborne Special Forces Groups. In particular, the mission of Special Forces is to "advise, train, and assist indigenous forces"—such as paramilitary groups.

The manual goes on to describe "consolidation and strike campaigns" which are "designed to restore government control of the population." Once such a campaign is completed, "It is the responsibility of the local paramilitary, police and intelligence forces to maintain tactical defense, security and government control over the population." (i.e. a paramilitary force is of use even in the absence of an active insurgency movement.)

Is the recent appearance of *SoF* a sign that Special Forces is now attempting to carry out its mission *within* this country to "advise, train and assist" groups in right-wing political circles? In the aftermath of the 19-60s, it is certain that some plans are being made to deal with popular uprisings. And the role of paramilitary groups in disrupting progressive movements has been well illustrated in the third world. Death squads, with indistinct ties to the regular armed forces, have left their mark in countries such as Argentina, Chile, and Thailand.

There are some who think that the series of assassinations in the United States in the 1960's should be attributed to rightwing terrorist groups with similar hard-to-pin-down connections to intelligence and military agencies.

The advantage of using unofficial groups or individuals to support reactionary third world regimes, or, to carry out assassinations or attacks within this country, is all too clear. The job gets done, and the blame falls elsewhere. And if someone gets caught—like Daniel Gearheart—it's no big problem.

*Steve DiBiase is a tree-planter with the Marmot collective.*

# Living Without Trident

by Brian Siebel

May 21, 22, and 23 brought thousands of people from the greater Northwest to Kitsap Peninsula to non-violently assault the Trident nuclear submarine base under construction in Bangor. 4000 people rallied and marched Sunday May 21; 1000 cheered as 290 climbed a six-foot fence to occupy the base on May 22;

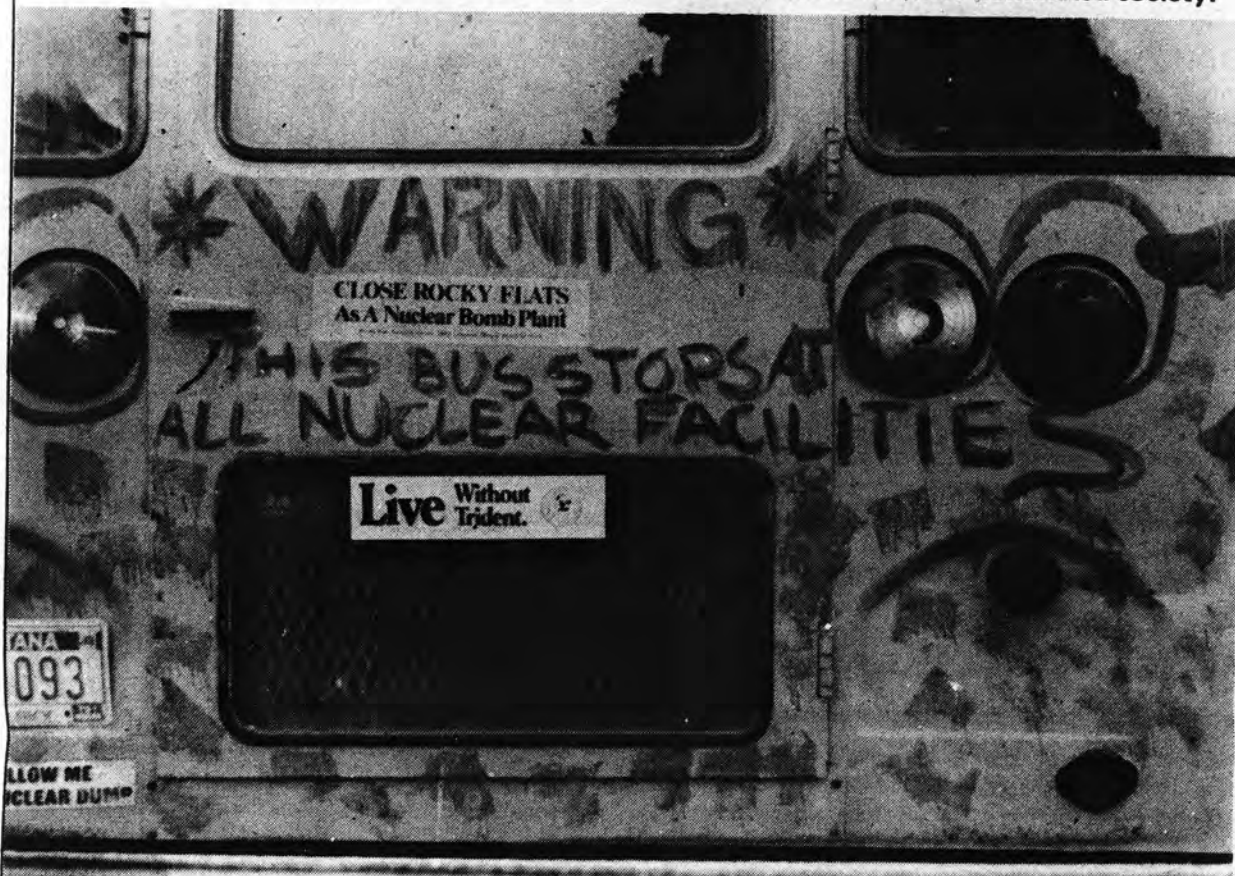
and 500 people re-enacted May 22 the next day, with 266 re-entering the base. "It's a good sign of hope for the future," said Jim Douglas, anti-Trident activist since 1974.

Obviously, people came to voice an emphatic NO! to Trident. They said other things as well. "Women who love women love life. Stop Trident."—spoke one banner connecting the sub with this male-dominated society.

"Save farms, people can't eat nuclear subs," read another banner, speaking to the proposed 6-lane freeway through 10 area farms, including the Peterson's farm, rally site for May 22—all for just two hours of Trident traffic a day. Other signs said simply "Trees," "shoes," or even "glasses" to point to the way Trident, at \$2 billion per sub and \$600 million for the base, robs us of basic needs and useful employment.

Trident demonstrates as well the lack of control we have over our lives. The form of resistance to the base—non-violent, with decentralized decision-making and no big shots—represents a recognition of this problem and the beginnings of an alternative. The May 23 action, called in response to the authorities' refusal to charge any but second-time offenders for the May 22 civil disobedience, was initiated by and supported by all the "affinity groups" participating in the action. Spokespersons from groups, in meetings of 70-80 persons, hashed out a new scenario and dealt with questions of cooperation vs. non-cooperation with police and bail solidarity, all the while adhering closely to consensus decision-making.

The May 21, 22, and 23 actions form a crucial moment in the expansion of the anti-Trident campaign. Regionally, the thousands that came can return to community organizing. Nationally, the events coincided with the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, generated national media coverage, and fit into the recent wave of anti-nuclear direct actions, from the nuclear power plant in Seabrook, New Hampshire to the plutonium trigger plant in Rocky Flats, Colorado.



(Elliot Stoller/NWP)

5:30, May 22, the 1000 stream out of the Peterson Farm.



(Brian Siebel/NWP)





Dorothy and Gerry Peterson wave to 4000 admirers at the May 21 rally on their 150-acre farm. (Brian Siebel/NWP)

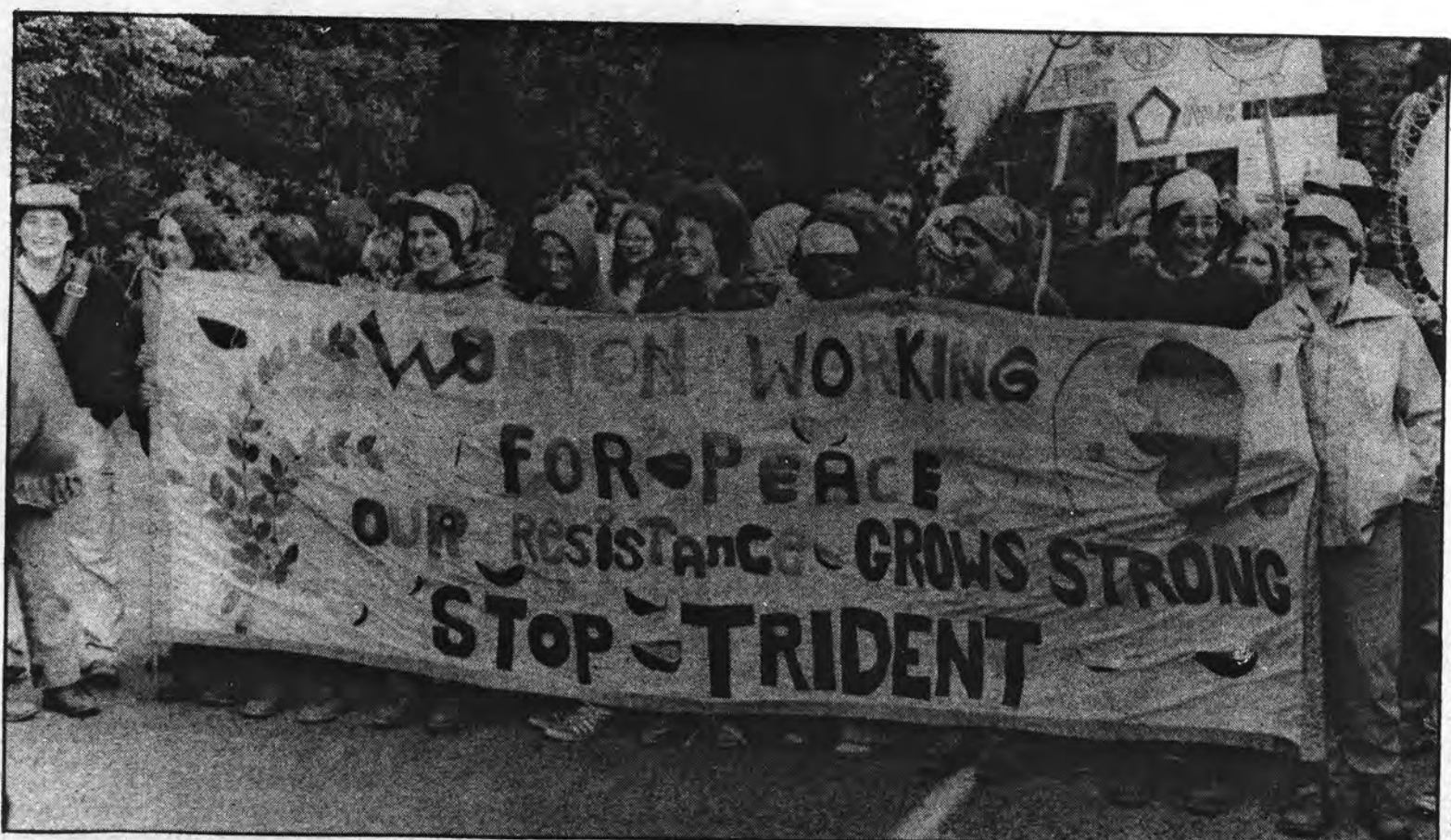


Approach to the grassy knoll. (Brian Siebel/NWP)



(Elliot Stoller/NWP)

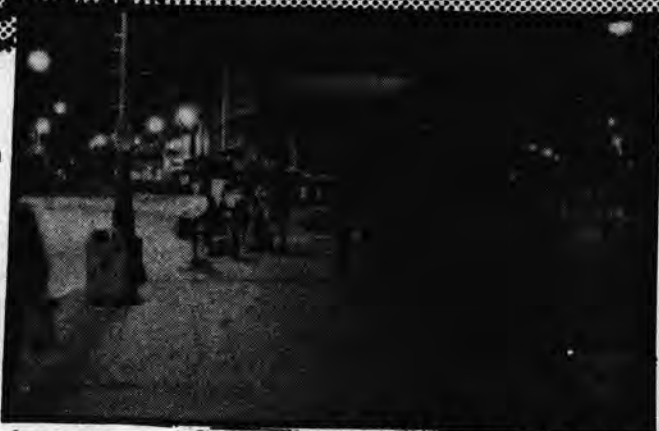
Japanese anti-nuclear delegate reminds the rally of the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



(Elliot Stoller/NWP)

# Metro's New Look-Cutbacks

Lattemann/WWP



Public opposition in Seattle to Metro Transit's proposed reductions in evening and weekend bus service continued as the citizens group GNAWS (Good Night and Weekend Service) sponsored an evening "ride-in" to Westlake Mall last week.

Entertained by folk guitarists Marc Bridgham and Jim Page, about 150 persons signed and took home petitions to retain evening and weekend service. Chris Van Dyke, a Ravenna bus rider and member of GNAWS, presented six policy alternatives to Metro's revised proposal for service cutbacks on 27 routes (instead of the 47 originally planned).

These alternatives included a one-cent per hour parking lot stall tax and doubled parking meter rates with both revenues going for public transit, a \$1.00 per household monthly transit tax, promotion of more flexible work schedules to spread out the hours of heaviest bus use, a peak-hour fare increase tied to rush-hour improvements, and a general fare increase with commitment to maintain existing evening and weekend service.

Although noting that a few route-specific cutbacks might be justified on bus trips consistently carrying no riders at all, Van Dyke emphasized that people were not interested in "token transit: the bus that shows up every few hours and serves no one. We want full service in the evenings, at night, in the early morning, and on weekends, and we are opposed to *any* cutback proposal that seriously affects the transit system during those times."

A few days before, Metro released its "modified night service proposal" incorporating service categories "A"--360 or more night riders, 30 minute service 7 pm to 1:15 am; "B"--260 to 360 rider, 30 minute service 7 pm to 9 pm, once an hour service 9 pm to 1:15 am; "C"--175 to 260 riders, once an hour service 7 pm to 1:15 am, and "D"--110 to 175 riders, once an hour service 7 pm to 11:30 pm. The modified proposal added consideration of how many evening riders on each route were low income, elderly and handicapped, and totally dependent on the bus.

Accordingly, four routes have been recommended for "B" service--14 Mt. Baker, 15 15th Ave NW, 15 West Seattle, 28; 21 routes for "C" service--1 Jefferson, 1 Kinneer, 2 Madrona, 3 Cherry, 3 N. Queen Anne, 4 E. Queen Anne,

4 Judkins, 8, 11, 14 Summit, 17, 18 Ballard, 18 Fauntleroy, 19, 24, 26, 31, 33, 39, 123) and one route for "D" service--13. In addition, route 43, Ballard to U-District, will have half-hour service after 7 pm instead of the present 15-minute service until 9 pm.

In budget recommendations released May 18th, the Metro staff presented nine alternatives for fare increases which could be imposed alone or in combination with service cutbacks to avoid a budget service. The most likely fare increase scheme appeared to be a 10-cent addition to present fares in 1979 and five-cent additions in 1980 and 1981.

To find out whether your bus route might lose service and details on next year's budget, call Metro community involvement office at 447-6762 and ask for copies of the 1979 Metro Budget and the "Modified Proposal for Reductions in Early Morning/Weekend/Holiday Service and Night Service."

Unfortunately, the public has been given less than two weeks to comment on the new Metro budget. GNAWS is now planning activities to lobby the Metro Council for no reductions in bus service and encourages concerned people to call them at 763-1539 or 522-1997.

-Jack Lattemann

# Equinox Gathering

The Second Annual Equinox Gathering was held at Silvers State Park in Silver Falls, Oregon, April 27-30. Its theme was "making visions a reality," and discussion focused on the "future of the Pacific Northwest." Over the three day period workshops and discussions of concern to non-profit and cooperative groups went into topics such as energy-appropriate technology, dream analysis, information networks, land use and shelter, spiritual healing. Details from any of the workshops will be available from CAREL offices in Seattle, Portland, and Eugene.

The central meeting place was called the "old ranch," with quarters for some 50-100 people plus a large kitchen and dining area with many picnic tables and a huge fireplace.

The highlight of the conference was an address by former SDS leader Mark Satin. His book published last year is called *New Age Politics: Healing Self and Society, the emerging new alternative to Marxism and Liberalism*. (available through Whitecap Books, 2229 Jefferson Ave, W. Vancouver, B.C., V7V2A9, \$2.95).


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**WOMEN'S COLLECTIVE**

# Progressives Win at PCC

Puget Consumers' Co-op, the veteran Seattle food cooperative, held its annual election March 20-April 16. Twelve candidates, the largest field ever, were up for 5 positions on the 9-member Board of Trustees.

The membership of PCC approached 16,000 during the past year, with approximately 4200 new members. Of these 16,000 members, 545 cast ballots in this year's election, 435 at the Ravenna store and 110 at the new Eastside store in Kirkland, opened in March. Though the vote count was a small percentage of the actual membership, it was up from last year's total of 179.

The election this year was marked by a dispute concerning the availability of the PCC Newsletter for campaign statements, mainly involving members of a group calling itself the Progressive Caucus, versus Randy Lee, Ravenna store manager, and several members of the incumbent Board. There were also charges from both sides that campaign tactics such as leafletting were carried on too close to the ballot box in the store.

## CAUCUS PRESENTS SLATE

The Progressive Caucus won 3 seats on the board. According to its platform statement, the caucus strongly supports frequent rotation in positions of formal authority within the Co-op. Caucus member Susa Holt, who won a Board position, states that the group decided on a slate candidacy because it would afford greater visibility at a time when they felt leadership was becoming entrenched.

The Progressive Caucus maintained that PCC should focus on out-reach; development of stores in low-income areas of the city, such as the South End, and involvement of people besides the young, white community which now makes up the bulk of PCC memberships. The impact of the divergence of opinions within PCC brought out by the election is still uncertain. However, there is clear disagreement concerning the function of manager-made versus collectively-made decisions in a cooperative, with the Caucus favoring more member participation, and also regarding the question of how, when and where PCC should attempt more expansion. These areas of disagreement will likely be the main issues to occupy the new Board during the coming year.

## NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Winners of positions on the Board of Trustees were:

- Bob Burk, Board member for the past 3 years. Burk favors another store in North Seattle or Capitol Hill to take pressure off the Ravenna store. He has been a close associate of Ravenna manager Randy Lee for some time.
- Susa Holt, Progressive Caucus candidate, who has been involved with the Little Bread Company and other collectives.
- Gary Rambo, Progressive Caucus candidate, who works in the Ravenna store and has had brokerage house ex-



perience. Rambo, along with Holt and others, favors the next branch store, if any, being located in the South end.

- Pres Winslow, Progressive Caucus candidate, active in the PCC membership Education Committee and staff member in the McKenzie River Gathering.

- Norine Grace, from the Eastside, who ran as an independent but was supported by the other Caucus candidates. Grace was active in starting the Kirkland store and was appointed in January to complete the term of resigning Board member Gerald Lenior.

Those running unsuccessfully for Board seats included Christy Coyne, Rick Hubbel, Tim Litten, Jack Magraw, Bill Murphy, Germaine Arsove, and Francisco Reyes. Reyes, who also ran on the Progressive Caucus slate, is a worker with El Centro de la Raza. He is interested in the increased participation of national minorities in PCC, and in providing high-quality food at low prices to the citizens of the South end. Reyes also hopes to link up Latino collective farming resources with resources in Seattle, and to promote exchanges of local Indian produce with that of the Yakima collective farms.

The membership was also asked to vote on 23 amendments to the PCC By-Laws, and the incumbent Board of Trustees presented a list of 'Proposed Goals and Objectives' for approval or disapproval by Co-op members. These were intended to 'define the nature of PCC and provide guidelines for present and future activities.'

by Sally Kinney

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# The Longest Walk

On February 11, 1978 a small group of Native Americans began the Longest Walk, a five month trek across the United States from Alcatraz Island to Washington, D.C. The walk is a protest of anti-Indian legislation that has been introduced into Congress this year, and an affirmation of Native sovereignty.

A car caravan of supporters from the Northwest, organized by the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee in Seattle, left on Saturday, May 13, 1978, to join the walk. As the walk continues, support for it grows. By the time walkers approached Marion, Illinois, over 500 persons were participating: Native and non-native, elders and children, men and women. Many thousands are expected to be part of the march by the time it reaches Washington, D.C., on July 11, 1978.

371 conclusions have been concluded between the United States and the many nations of indigenous people who inhabited this continent for thousands of years before the arrival of European colonists. The vast expanse of land which now constitutes the United States was acquired from Native people through treaties. In exchange for the land, the treaties promise Native people peace; assure their right to live in the traditional way; and guarantee water rights and a sufficient land base to continue hunting and fishing—the economic basis of Native survival.

As is now widely recognized, the history of the United States is marked by the consistent breaking of these treaties. Native land holdings have now been reduced to a small fraction of those guaranteed in the treaties.

Now Northwest representatives in Congress have introduced legislation which would eliminate the few human rights and economic bases still allowed Natives. HR 9054 (Rep. Cunningham) proposes to abrogate (terminate) all 371 treaties between the United States and Native nations. The land now belonging to various tribes is held in common and is under the control of the tribe. HR 9054 would divide up the land among the adult population or turn it all over to a tribal corporation.

This would give Natives the same status as other American citizens and increase government control of tribal affairs. According to one leader, the bill simply means that Natives would no longer be recognized as a distinct people in this country.

HR 9950 (Rep. Meeds) would eliminate Native water, fishing, and hunting rights. It would also give the government jurisdiction over major crimes and state governments jurisdiction over lesser crimes committed on the reservations. Native people feel that this bill would give the green light for the police to step in and further undermine the few rights they have managed to hold on to. Native Americans feel that it would also destroy the viability of Native economies.

In response to these bills and similar proposed legislation now in Congress, the Longest Walk was organized to draw national attention to the new threat to Native people. The Longest Walk needs your help. If you cannot join the march, send contributions of food, socks, medicine, warm clothing, pots and pans, OR money. Checks should be made out to: The Longest Walk, and sent to: The Longest Walk National Office, PO Box 409, Davis, California 95616. You may telephone (916) 758-0470 for information (nationally) on the location and activities of the walk. For local information about the caravan or the longest walk, call 329-9442 or 622-5845.

by Roger Kelem

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# TAKE A WALK

By Campbell Plowden

Before the Makah Indians hunted for migrating grey and sperm whales off Washington's Cape Flattery, they asked permission of the whales in a spiritual rite. Respect for creatures of the sea has been lacking in more recent times, but there are signs this may be changing.

In early 1976 Sea World Inc. set out to obtain several orca or "killer" whales for display in their California aquarium. Speed boats chased down a pod (family) of whales in Puget Sound until it was finally netted in Budd Inlet near Olympia. The pod was then separated, and the orcas confined in small cement tanks. Public outcry against the treatment of these animals was so strong that the entire pod was eventually released, and its captor practically branded a criminal.

The high level of concern for whales shown in this incident led Greenpeace to begin organizing in the Seattle area as part of its campaign to halt the slaughter and possible extinction of marine mammals worldwide. This article, printed in support of the Walk for the Whales, is a brief history of recent efforts to bring whaling to an end.

Whale populations have very slow growth rates. Gestation time for a calf is up to 18 months, and mothers do not have more than one calf every few years. Consequently, if one species is heavily hunted, it takes a long time for its population to regain its former level, if it recovers at all.

As mass hunting has gained momentum in this century, the one factor giving whales a slender margin of survival is that once a species has been severely depleted, finding and killing the few whales left is no longer profitable. Whales did get a short reprieve during WWII; many whaling ships were converted to military vessels and ended up as battered hulks on the bottom of the ocean. At the end of the war unfortunately, General MacArthur authorized the rebuilding of the Japanese whaling fleet, and hunting began again.

In 1946, fourteen whaling nations formed the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to regulate whaling and to ensure the existence of healthy populations of all species. The Commission was given little real power however; no member nation can be penalized for violations of quotas and regulations.

In ensuing years, economic interests continued to vitiate an ethic of conservation. A pattern of heavy exploitation followed by reduced catch, commercial extinction, and then "protection" by the IWC became established for one baleen whale after another.

The blue whale, the largest animal to ever live on earth, was thought to be endangered for more than twenty years before IWC members finally agreed in 1967 to give it complete "protection". Although IWC member nations have supposedly been bound during the last ten years to not hunt the blue whale, it has shown little if any signs of recovery.

By the late 1960's, all countries except the USSR and Japan brought their factory ship operations home for good. The decrease in the number of whales caught was all too clear a signal that the populations themselves were declining.

In 1971, the United States closed down its last shore factory with the passage of a law outlawing American whaling. In 1972, the United Nations Environmental Conference in Stockholm unanimously called for a 10 year moratorium on all commercial whaling. The proposed moratorium was soundly defeated, however, at the next IWC meeting.

Although other United Nations bodies again urged an end to whaling in 1973 and 1974, a second proposed moratorium lost by one vote. Even if it passed, it is not certain that many whales would be saved. Membership in the Commission is purely voluntary, and any member nation can obtain exemption from a particular resolution.

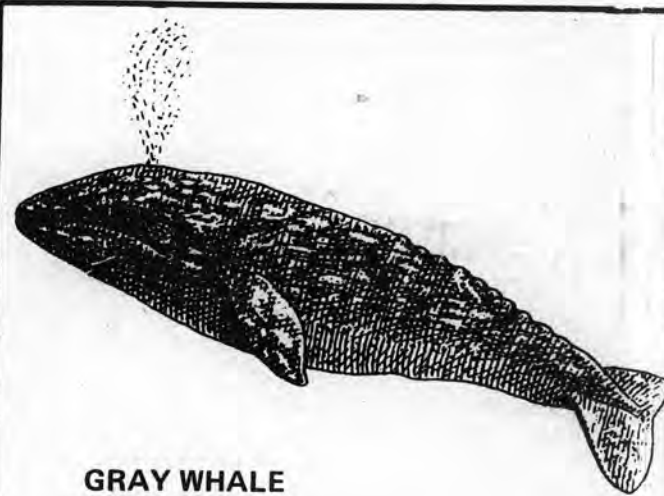
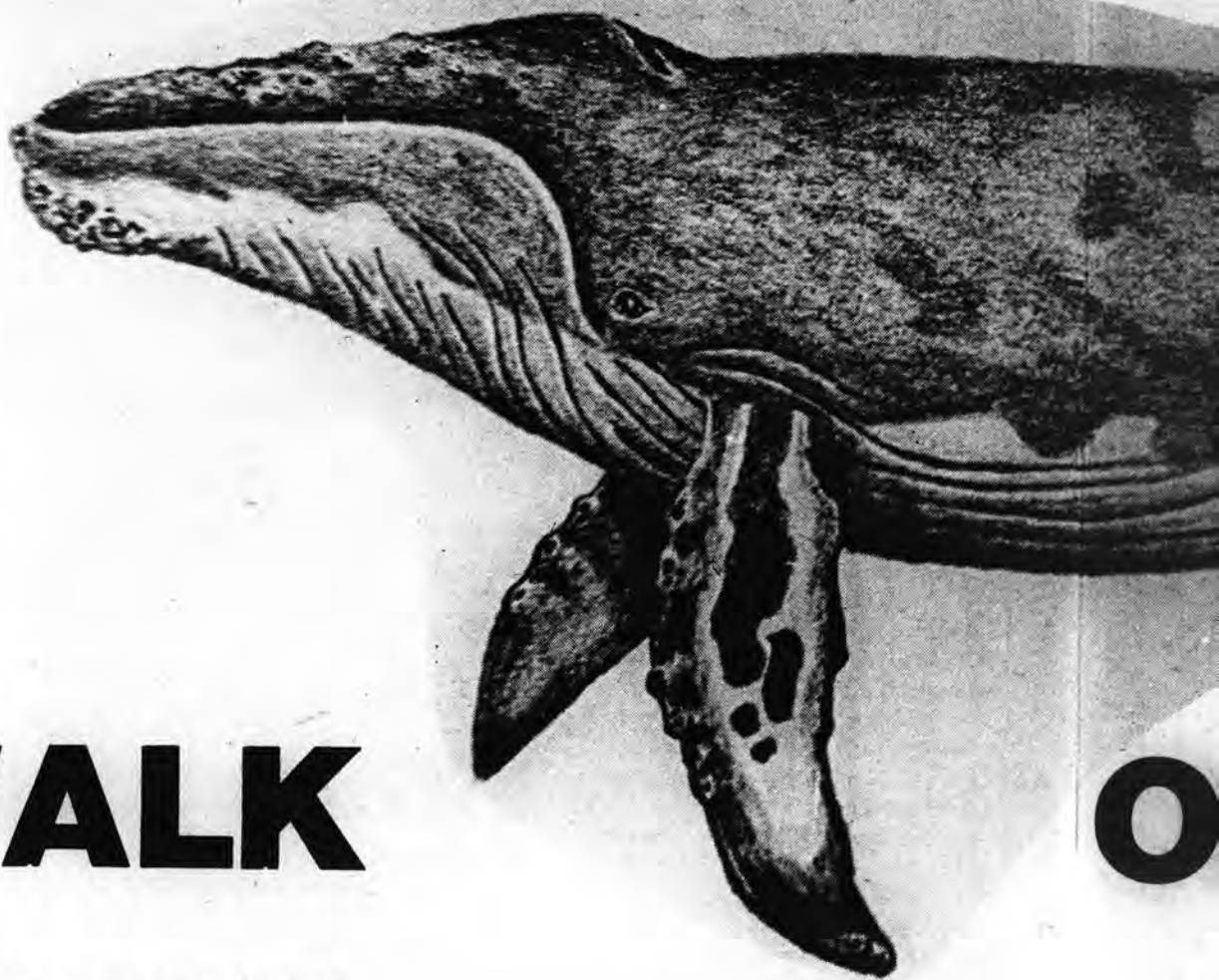
The United States, meanwhile, continued to change its policies. In 1972 the US Congress passed the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The act reduced the massive killing of dolphins by US purse seine tuna fishermen, and prohibited the importation of any marine mammal products into the country. In the spring of 1977 Congress passed a resolution calling for all members of the IWC to abide by the United Nations proposed 10 year moratorium. Congress also made it illegal to kill whales within 200 miles of the U.S. shore.

## DIRECT ACTION

While government and international organizations moved slowly, conservation groups initiated a boycott of goods from the two major whale-hunting nations, Japan and the USSR. Millions of people agreed to boycott and have signed petitions circulated throughout the United States.

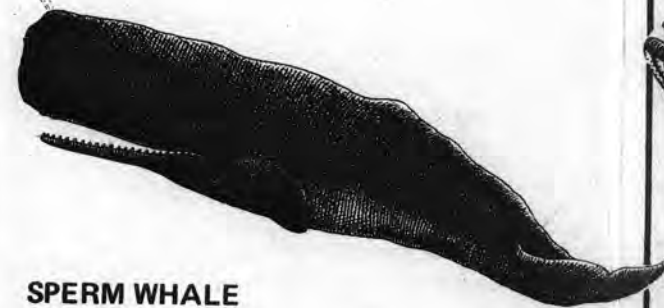
On several voyages protesting nuclear weapons testing, Greenpeace members developed a firsthand feeling for how few whales were to be seen. They decided a very direct approach was needed to give the fight for the whales some new momentum. In an old fishing boat they tracked whalers and engaged in non-violent confrontations.

After sixty days at sea the *Phyllis Cormack* encountered the Russian fleet *Ialniv Vostak* just 50 miles off the California coast. Cameras documented the taking of an undersized sperm whale, while Greenpeace members maneuvered a small rubber boat between the killer ship and a pod of fleeing whales. A gunner fired a 250 pound explosive tipped harpoon just over the heads of Greenpeace members into a female whale. The target whale and her mate who charged the harpooning boat were both killed, but the whalers were so startled by their near miss of the protesters they let the rest of the pod escape.



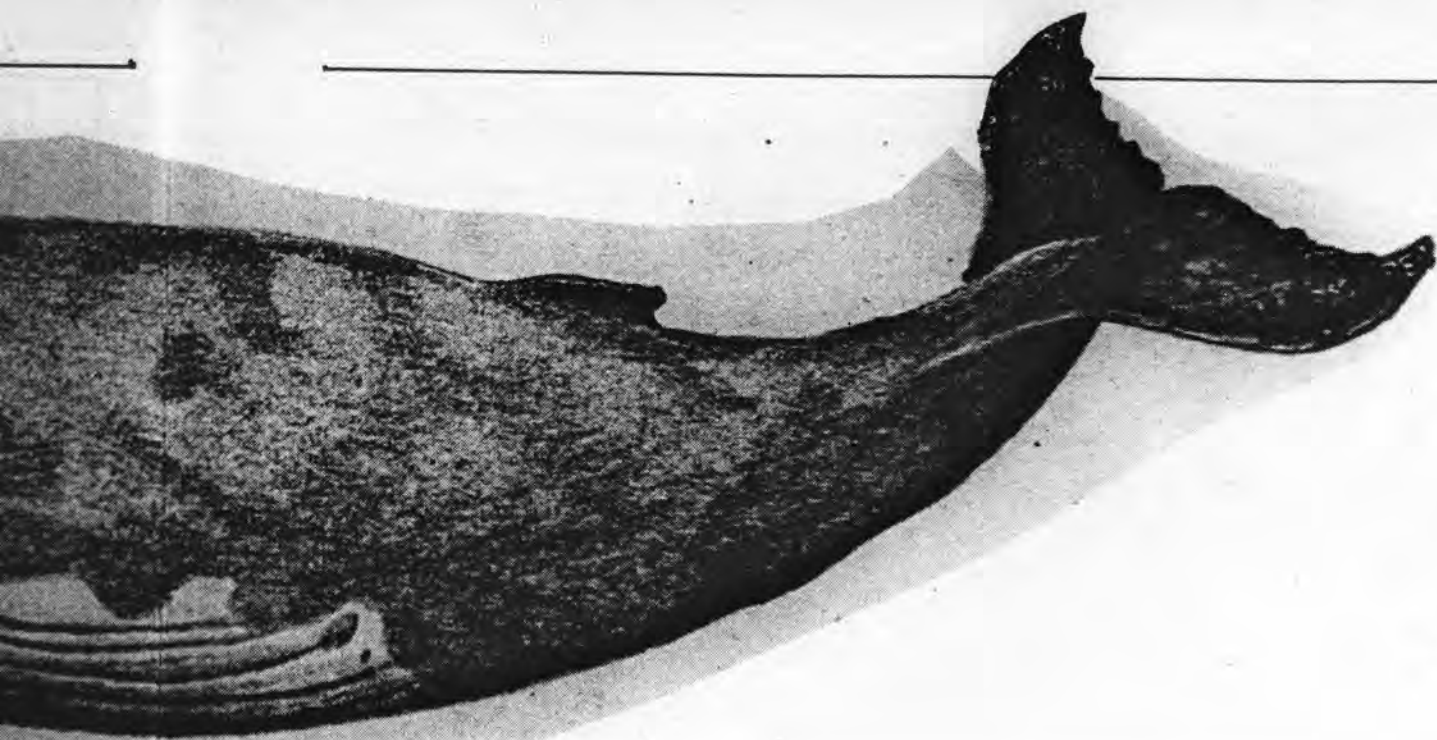
GRAY WHALE  
35-45 FT.

Length to 45 ft. wt. 17-37 tons. The Gray whale is a medium sized, blotched grayish-black whale. Its spouts are quick and low. Estimated population (1971) 100,000-200,000. Range: Pacific coast, where it migrates southward from the latter part of Dec. to early Feb., then returns in March and April after about 3 months in breeding waters in Baja, Cal. and Mexico.



SPERM WHALE  
40-60 FT.

The Sperm whale is blueish gray above, paler below, with a square snout. They can remain submerged for up to 75 minutes. Sperm whales feed on Squid and octopuses. This is one of the large whales hunted for centuries and is the whale that produces ambergris. About 25,000 are killed annually. Range: Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

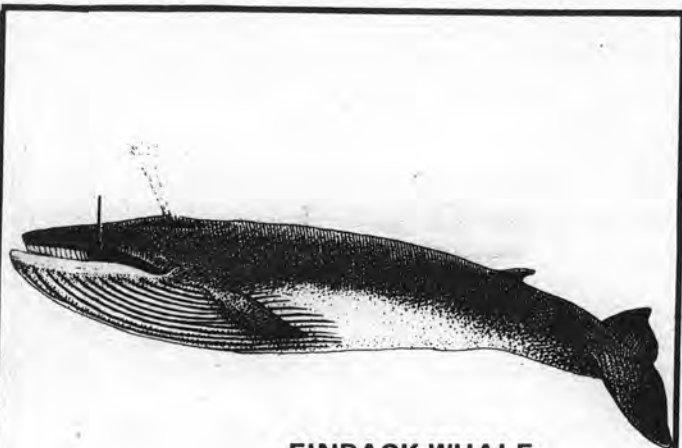


The Humpback whale averages a length of 50 ft., with a thick body and long narrow flippers. It is black with a white throat and breast and undersides of fluke and flippers. Although killing of humpbacks by whaling ships was prohibited by the 1966 agreement of the IWC, the whales are still disturbed by whale-watchers and hydrofoils.

# ON THE WHALE'S SIDE



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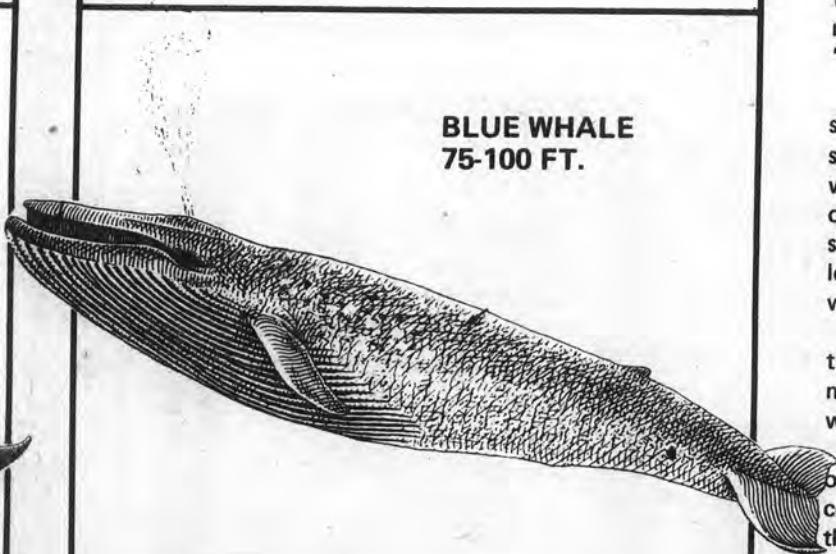


**FINBACK WHALE**  
60-70 FT.

This large flat-headed whale is gray with a white belly. The columnar spout, 15-20 ft. high, is accompanied by a loud whistling sound; it rises as a narrow column, then expands into an ellipse. The Finback whale Range: Atlantic and Pacific.



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**BLUE WHALE**  
75-100 FT.

The Blue whale, length to 100 ft., wt. to 150 tons, is the largest animal known. It is slaty to bluish-gray above, yellowish or whitish on belly. The spout is almost vertical and may be 20 ft. high. Range: Atlantic and Pacific, commonest near ice pace.

The impact of this incident was significant. The following year, no Russian whaler was reported within 800 miles of the North American coast. Greenpeace chartered a larger ship to keep up with the fleet and set out again. This time when rubber Zodiaks motored out in front of the killer ships, the large steel vessels stopped dead in the water and covered their harpoon guns. Many pods of whales were saved by this direct method and an estimated 1300 whales were spared from the flensing decks because the Russians stayed away from the North American coast. Clearly, the Soviets wished to avoid the possible embarrassment of killing whale protectors, as well as the adverse publicity of killing young whales.

The 1977 summer saw the Whale and Dolphin Coalition in Australia begin a campaign to shut down the last shore factory there. Over 600 sperm whales were processed at this station annually. Two Greenpeacers travelled to Australia and followed several killer ships over the breakers in Zodiaks.irate whalers sprayed water through firehoses, threw objects at the protesters, and twice fired harpoons over their heads. The publicity generated by these confrontations was enough to spur the Australian government to hold hearings across the country. The whaling business declined.

Just this spring on May 17, the Scientific Committee of the IWC arrived in Seattle to set next year's quota for the Minke whale. This is the smallest baleen whale, and was not commercially valuable until the numbers of its larger cousins were so badly reduced. Greenpeacers met the committee with a life sized walking whale and tape recordings of the humpback whale. The message was: "Listen to the whales—not to the data."

The 1977 Greenpeace anti-whaling voyages strongly suggested that sperm whales are becoming dangerously scarce. During the 12 days of direct contact with the whaling ships. Greenpeacers observed the taking of only eight whales. To reach their quotas, though, the ships needed to get about 20 whales a day. Nevertheless, whaler will be allowed to take up to 6,000 sperm whales this summer in the North Pacific.

Already it is probably too late to avert the extinction of the Korean grey whale. If a stringent agreement not reached with Alaskan Indians, the bowhead whale will be the next to vanish.

New Greenpeace voyages are planned, one to seek out Russian whalers near Baja, California, another: to confront Icelandic and Norwegian whalers. Iceland is the last country to hunt the highly endangered fin whale. And in May and early June, Seattle Greenpeace is sponsoring a series of whale-awareness and fund-raising events. It is time not to harvest, but to listen to the whales.

Contact Seattle Greenpeace at 4534 1/2 University Way NE, phone-632-4326.  
Campbell Plowden is a member of Seattle Greenpeace

## WALK FOR THE WHALES AND RELATED EVENTS

Tues. May 30 and Thurs. June 1  
Allen Orca Free School presents a free movement dance "Embrace the Whale" Hamilton School Auditorium, 1610 N. 41st St., 7:30 P.M. \$1 admission at the door.

Fri. June 2 and Sat. June 3  
The classic movie "Moby Dick" at the Harvard Exit, Harvard and Roy, Mid-night movie \$1 at the door.

Sat. June 3  
Second annual Greenpeace Walk for the Whales—20 km. walkathon around Seattle. Walkers, sponsors, and volunteers are needed. Call 632-4326 to get involved.

Wed. May 31  
Orca Survey will present a slide and movie presentation about the orca whale populations of Puget Sound. Seattle Aquarium. 7:30 P.M. This event is tentative. Call 632-4326 to confirm.





photo by Tom Clingman

posed making the group more business and real-estate oriented. To this, the association members reacted strongly; they WERE housewives and other neighborhood people, were proud of it, and had no desire to orient the group toward non-resident business interests.

'Dialogue' between an elite group of association leaders, city officials and developers became a focus of attention. One notable meeting of this group produced the 'Interim Site Plan Review Ordinance' - an attempt to have some control over rampant unplanned growth on the Westside. The heart of the Ordinance is the 'presubmission conference', where all interests are theoretically represented - except that no provision is made for public review in the crucial early stages of planning.

### THE VIEW FROM DOWNTOWN

What will be the effect of Capital Mall on downtown business in Olympia? We talked to several downtown business owners and asked for their opinions. All the establishments questioned can be divided into two groups - the older, well-established places and the fairly new ones.

The feeling among established business people, especially those who sell expensive, high-quality merchandise, is that the new mall will be beneficial to their business or have no effect at all. A store that has sold 'fine furniture' from the same location since 1921 feels quite confident in their loyal customers; they pay little attention to what is being built out on the other side of town. Friendly, personal service and guaranteed high quality, they insisted, leaves them with competitive advantage over the malls.

As the Mall has not yet opened, it remains to be seen what effect the new development will have on shoppers and downtown business in Olympia. The optimistic opinions stated are no more than speculation. As one owner said, 'What's the use in being pessimistic, I'd only get depressed.'

There are some, especially the newer, small businesses, that are frightened by the encroaching presence of the Mall. Kitty Fedayi of Looking Glass Gardens plant shop said she considered locating in the mall but the 'outrageous price' kept her out. 'That mall is not interested in small people,' she says. She mentioned

problems downtowners must contend with if they are to survive, such as lack of space for parking and loading zones.

Laura May Abraham, of the Rainbow Restaurant, thinks the Mall can't touch downtown for what it is. She also stresses that it will be necessary for downtown businesses to get together and work on survival tactics. Unfortunately, among the handful of places we contacted opinions varied widely as to what should be done to keep the area alive - and how to go about it. The main organizing point for business owners is the Chamber of Commerce, and many of the smaller establishments are not represented there.

A distinctly laissez-faire attitude came from Jan Roth of the clothing store, The Only Place in Town. There are so many factors - pro and con involved in this, he says, that it is virtually impossible to predict just what will happen to downtown Olympia. He will wait and accept whatever 'fate' brings. As he pointed out, 'Life is not fair.' Ms. Abraham had a different outlook: 'It is frustrating and disappointing to think that it is next to impossible to reverse corporate development - and that city government goes for it!'

### NON-STOP GROWTH

The City has not only gone for the Mall, but has been authorizing development after development in the adjacent area despite the obvious problems of traffic and the imminent destruction of the neighborhood. The purpose of a regional shopping center is to bring people from all over to one spot where they can spend their money. Capital Mall itself has become the catalyst for unlimited development on the Westside. When the Mall was still woods and scotch broom, two banks located branch offices directly adjacent to the site. Such national chains as McDonalds, Vips, and Pizza Hut have also attached themselves to this profitable host.

In October of 1977, ground was broken for a second shopping complex - this one called a 'convenience center.' The \$7 million dollar 'Capital Village,' being built by John Sato, will include a Safeway, Pay 'N Save, and Ernst Home Center. (Keeping the supermarket out of the mall, but 'conveniently' nearby, is the established strategy of small developers. People with

bags of groceries in their arms don't linger at the store next door.)

Also jumping onto the development bandwagon is Qualico, Inc. of Beaverton, Oregon. They are planning a 2-story retail/office complex quaintly named 'Cooper's Landing.' This 100,000 square feet of quaintness will include two restaurants and possibly a national chain furniture store.

Phase II of the Ernest Hahn plan for development (Phase I being Capital Mall) includes construction of a 300-unit apartment complex in an adjacent wooded area. Looking towards the future, there are long-range proposals in the air for a business office park, a hotel or motel, medical services complex, and commercial recreation such as theaters and bowling alleys. And if the prospect of all these buildings and parking lots gets you down, take heart. Mr. Hahn, as part of the legal deal with the city, has "donated" 40 acres for a public park. (Runoff for the entire Mall development coincidentally drains into this 40 acres.)

### SOCIAL COSTS OF PRIVATE PROFIT

40 acres of swampland is a drop in the bucket compared with the social, economic and environmental costs imposed on the community. A small handful of people make an enormous amount of money on Mall developments. We, on the other hand, not only pay for the consumer items we buy inside the malls, we also pay for spin-off effects.

In Olympia, neither the city nor the state has provided for the onslaught of traffic soon to be created by the opening of Capital Mall. Ten years of planning has left them totally unprepared. More Development on the Westside is being approved with each passing month.

Developers with big ideas and the money to back them up are welcomed by city government with open arms, while the impact on our communities is scarcely considered. We need to actively safeguard our own interests. But when the cars begin rolling down our streets is not the time to speak out. Neighborhood groups must be included in the critical early stages of planning. And we need to act, not only in response to the schemes of developmental interests, but from a comprehensive and long-range view of our own needs.

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# WHITE OUT

## ON AFRICA

A massacre of whites in Africa was given banner front page headlines two days in a row in the *SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER* while a massacre of blacks that took place a week earlier was given no coverage at all.

'Dependents raped--60 Europeans Killed in Zaire' was the headline of the *P-I* on May 20. It announced a story chronicling the murder of Europeans in the Shaba province of Zaire by invading Katangan rebels. The following day the leadoff headline grimly announced 'Rebels massacre 150 in Zaire.'

On May 14, in nearby Rhodesia, 50 to 100 unarmed blacks at a political meeting were killed when Rhodesian Security Forces surrounded a political meeting in a rural area and opened fire. The Rhodesian government claimed that only 50 civilians were killed and that they died in 'crossfire' between government forces and guerillas. Eyewitnesses quoted in a front page story in the *NEW YORK TIMES* on May 18, however, claim that 94 bodies were counted in the aftermath of the incident and that the only guerilla present, who was speaking to the meeting, was killed before he could return fire.

According to the eyewitnesses quoted by Michael Kaufman in the *TIMES* article, the civilians were mostly 'middle class black farmers', and that the meeting had been 'devoted largely to attacks on the internal settlement,' a plan designed to give blacks restricted power in the white Rhodesian government.

An ironic aspect of the massacre was that three nephews of Leonard Nyemba were killed. Nyemba is vice president of the party of the Rev. Sithole, which is advocating and participating in the internal settlement. Said Nyemba, 'I am disgusted by the whole thing. How can they talk about a cease-fire and then start this type of massacre.'

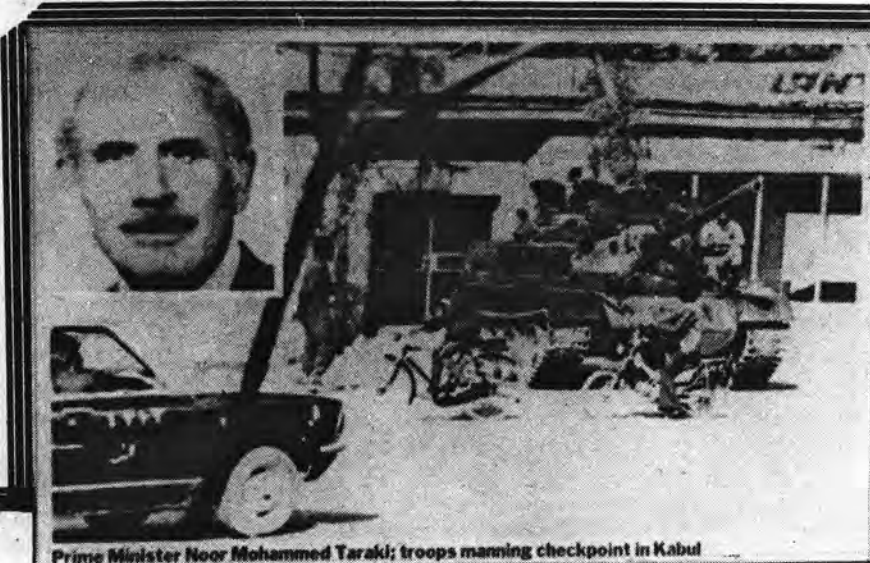
Neither the *P-I* nor the *SEATTLE TIMES* reported the Rhodesian massacre.



The victims in the Zaire incident, which was fully reported in both papers, were mostly French citizens associated with the large copper mining complex in Zaire's Shaba Province. They were killed by Lunda tribespeople who have been living in exile in Angola for 14 years and recently mounted an attack on their native Shaba province.

The *P-I* carries regular editorials by its owner, William Randolph Hearst III, who is a strong advocate of U.S. intervention to protect its 'interests' in Africa. On May 16th the *P-I* ran a 1/4 page ad for the Kruggerand, the South African gold coin.

by Ed Newbold



Prime Minister Noor Mohammed Tarraki; troops manning checkpoint in Kabul

Foreign aid means a great deal to a country that is listed by the United Nations as one of the 25 least developed countries of the world. A country which has no railways, a high infant mortality rate, a life expectancy of barely 40 years and a population (18 million) of which fewer than one out of ten can read or write.

"Afghanistan is a country emerging from the 13th century" as one U.S. official said, "If Moscow thinks it can control Afghanistan, it will have a tiger by the tail."

Gregg Harrop works with the KRAB international news staff.

## Tiger by the Tail

On April 27 and 28, Afghanistan's government of President Mohammed Daoud was overthrown in a coup d'etat. The Afghan army and air force, attacked the presidential palace, killing Daoud and eliminating his 2,000 member elite palace guard. The "Military Revolutionary Council" then appointed a new Prime Minister, Noor Mohammed Tarraki, one member who was imprisoned at the outset of the coup.

Tarraki was the general secretary of the Khalq (Masses) Party, one of two Afghani versions of a communist party. All 21 new Cabinet members are also Khalq members.

The country was renamed 'Democratic Republic of Afghani'. Radio Kabal spoke of a "victory of the masses", and said that "the last remnants of imperialist tyranny and despotism have been put to an end."

While the Western media has speculated about Soviet aid in the coup, the Khalq insists that Soviet influence will be insignificant.

Afghanistan's new Prime Minister Tarraki declared at his first news conference "We are not a satellite of anyone, as some say. We are nonaligned and independent and no country will have justification to interfere in our internal affairs."

"Our relationship with all countries will be based on the amount of their

support to our Government in political and economic terms," Tarraki said.

The Soviet Union is the largest import/export contact (up to 40 per cent each way) and if Tarraki's policy toward support is upheld then the Soviets may be an important influence.

Historically Afghanistan has been a buffer state and has used that situation to its own advantage. It shares 1,281 miles of common border with the Soviet Union. Many Afghans living near the border have relatives and fellow members of the same ethnic/tribal groups living in Soviet Central Asia.

At one time it played czarist Russia off against British India. More recently it has played Soviet influence off against American aid and Chinese largess

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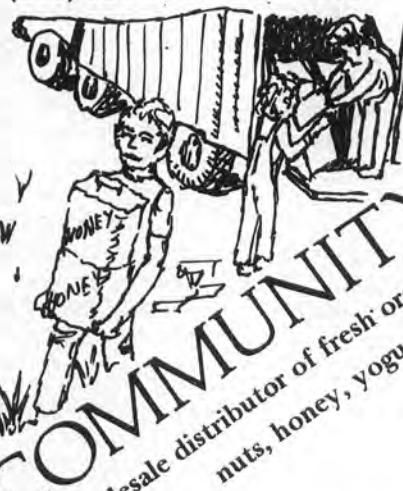
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A worker controlled organization

On June 19th, in Seattle, the three recently arrested members of the George Jackson Brigade, Therese Coupez, Janine Bertram (Jory Uhuru), and John Sherman will be brought to trial. When initially arrested in Tacoma, Bertram and Coupez were charged with harboring Sherman, who escaped from police custody almost two years ago. He had been arrested at a Tukwila bank robbery attempt which brought Northwest notoriety to the Brigade. Bails were set at \$100,000 for Bertram, \$250,000 for Coupez, and \$1 million for Sherman. On March 30 these charges were dropped, and the three were charged with conspiring to commit four bank robberies in Tacoma and with illegally making pipe bombs and other explosive devices.

The Brigade members will plead innocent and will present their own defense as a group. Though reluctant to discuss courtroom strategy, Sherman and Bertram did say that they are going to base their defense largely on the "political issues surrounding their work," as opposed to the specifics of what they did and did not do. Gary Bass, one of three state appointed attorneys says they face stiff prison sentences if convicted.

Previously convicted Brigade members Rita Brown and Ed Mead received 25 and 35 years respectively. Now Federal marshalls say Brown will be brought back to face further charges. Mark Cook, an activist in black and prison struggles, who along with his supporters maintains his innocence, was convicted and sentenced to over 35 years for his alleged part in the Tukwila robbery and Sherman's escape.

A Federal judge "visiting" from Texas will preside at the upcoming Brigade trial. Legal sources point to his reputation as a tough, conservative judge as indication of the government's interest in keeping politics at a minimum in the trial and in delivering lengthy sentences.

A local defense committee that formed in February to support Rita Brown in her Oregon trial has expanded to become the Public Support Committee for the George Jackson Brigade (PSGJB). The fifth issue of their newsletter *Fuzzwatch* states they seek to educate themselves and others "to the current issues of resistance and struggle—armed and unarmed, and the GJB's position on these issues. . . ." The newsletter continues to say that, "out of (previous) discussions of these topics, we came out saying that we are 'constructively critical' of the GJB. . . [Though] we all have some political differences with the GJB's position and with what they've written, we do see them as a 'revolutionary force fighting a common enemy.'"

PSGJB intends to encourage discussion of the issues of armed struggle, and to call attention to the problems Brigade members are facing as prisoners. One concern has been the sexism of the straight media. According to one committee member, "Sherman again and again has been portrayed as the leader and the women as mere dupes." Bertram herself has said that "it is simply a lie. As we have stated publicly, over half of us are women, over half the women are lesbians. . . All decisions are made collectively."

Another concern has been the time Brigade members are allowed to meet in a group with their lawyers. It has not been enough to fully prepare a defense. Initially all Brigade members were kept in King County Jail. In mid-April, however, Coupez and Bertram were transferred to Tacoma City Jail and Snohomish County Jail respectively. In a pre-trial hearing Federal Magistrate Weinburg denied the motion to have weekly meetings without strict time limits. Instead he ruled that three hours every two weeks should suffice.

In a more recent pre-trial hearing, Brigade members attempted to have the bails reduced. These motions were also denied.

### BACKGROUND

All of the Brigade members arrested so far have been active politically in the Puget Sound area for many years. The PSGJB newsletter gives a brief sketch of their activities:

In 1973 Brown and Coupez met in a class that the latter was teaching at the University of Washington on women in prison. Brown, who had done 11 months at Terminal Island in California, turned out to be the only ex-con there, and became the center of attention. Coupez, Brown, and a number of people from the class continued to meet and work together, finally sponsoring a two day series of workshops on prisons called CONVENTION.

In the fall of '73 the women who had put together CONVENTION became Women OutNow. . . This organization, in which Brown and Coupez both worked prac-

tically full-time, lasted 3 years. They took children and families of prisoners to Purdy (Treatment Center for Women) six or seven times each month. Meetings were held twice a month at Purdy featuring outside political or cultural groups. Women Out Now also organized on the outside around things that happened at Purdy, such as hunger strikes, sit-ins, and particularly blatant occurrences of prisoner abuse. The group's number fluctuated between 10 and 20 members, with Coupez and Brown steady participants.

Janine Bertram worked for several years at the Shelter Half Coffee House in Tacoma. There she organized a gay women's rap group, the first in Tacoma, participated in anti-military demonstrations and worked on fund-raising for the coffee house. In 1973 she moved to Seattle and was one of the primary women involved in organizing a Seattle-based chapter of Coyote, a prostitutes union. Through Coyote she also began working with Women Out Now.

John Sherman was working as a machinist when he landed at the Federal Pen at McNeil Island on a bad check charge. He says it was there that he started becoming consciously political. He met Ed Mead at McNeil and in 1973 the two worked with others in organizing a major prison strike. The strike was broken by prison officials who at first agreed to demands, but later reneged, and transferred activist prisoners to other prisons. When Sherman got out of McNeil he worked on the prisoners union, then active at Monroe. He also worked on Sunfighter, a local prisoners' rights publication.

on Safeway for its monopolistic practices and opposition to the unionizing campaign of the United Farmworkers.

With police efforts to catch them intensifying, and to an extent unsupported by the larger left community, the Brigade was forced underground more and more. They became increasingly dependent on sympathetic individuals for shelter and money. On January 23, 1976, in Tukwila, south of Seattle, the group attempted its first bank robbery, and paid dearly for the effort. Member Bruce Siedel was killed, and Ed Mead and John Sherman captured. Sherman was wounded as well, but while hospitalized at Harborview other members were able to free him. Demoralized and weakened from the episode, the Brigade gathered in Oregon for a "tactical retreat" and review of their process, strategy, and politics.

From June 1976 through February 1977, operating mostly in Oregon, they "refined" their skills, accumulated equipment and knowledge of police operations and learned how to rob banks, carrying out six teller robberies. During this period a Grand Jury was called in Seattle, supposedly to gather information on the GJB. But as was common with juries in use across the country at the time, it investigated matters well beyond the scope of the case for which it was called, harassing many groups and individuals in the left community. At one point the Brigade sent handwriting samples to help clear one woman "falsely accused of signing communiques."

In May of 1977 the Brigade brought their actions

# GJB-3



# COMES TO TRIAL

### CHRONOLOGY

According to its communiques and published political statement, the Brigade was formed in early 1975 in the Seattle area. In the spring of that year the group did a series of bombings and sabotage actions aimed at a particularly biased Seattle construction firm in support of a community effort to win more jobs for black people in construction. The Brigade went on that year to do three other bombings, one in support of a previously crushed prison rebellion at the Washington State Penitentiary, another coinciding with a hundred mile march from Olympia to Portland protesting FBI harassment and terrorism on the Rosebud and Pineridge reservations in South Dakota. The third was a bombing at a Capitol Hill Safeway store which injured several customers and brought widespread criticism of the Brigade. The group later published a self-criticism of this action.

On New Years Eve of 1976, the GJB exploded one bomb in the wealthy Seattle district of Laurelhurst (at a power substation) in support of a lengthy strike by Seattle City Light workers and at the main Safeway office in Bellevue. The latter had the ostensible dual purpose of demonstrating the improvement of their practice, in their taking care to not injure people, and as part of their continued attack

back to Washington. They bombed a Rainier National Bank in protest of the unfavorable press coverage given to a 46 day prison strike going on at the Walla Walla penitentiary. The GJB explained that the bank

had close ties with the *Seattle Times*, which until that time had only printed Warden BJ Rhay's side of the story.

During the course of the summer the group robbed three more banks and one state liquor store. They also unsuccessfully attempted to bomb the power station for the state offices in Olympia in further support of the prisoners demands (still unmet). In the fall the King County auto machinists unions were in the sixth month of their strike. To back the strike, the GJB did three bombings of car dealers in opposition to "their attempts to bust the union."

Closely following its actions the Brigade has issued communiques claiming responsibility and providing explanations. (These communiques, however, have not necessarily been publicized in turn). In November the group published *The Power of the People is the Force of Life*, a comprehensive booklet detailing their political position on "armed struggle" and its role in building a "revolution." The booklet also contains a full chronology of their actions.

Bill Patz





Deborah Rountry/NWP

# Children and Rape

by Py Bateman

Since the early 70's, the anti-rape movement in western Washington has been expanding to cover more communities and offer wider services. Recently a relatively unknown group of victims of sexual assault has begun to gain recognition. A surprising incidence of child victims--of rape, incest and molestation--was found by the staff at Harborview's Sexual Assault Center (SAC) soon after it was established in 1975.

Two-thirds of the victims seen at SAC last year were under the age of eighteen. Half of those were under twelve. In cases of child molestation, which can be rape, 'carnal knowledge', or 'indecent liberties', victims range in age from two months to eighteen years. 93% are girls, 7% boys; the offenders are 99% male and only 1% female. In 75% of the cases of child molestation, the offender is a person well-known to the child. In cases of incest the victims are 95% girls and 5% boys. The offenders are often male relatives, usually a father/stepfather (75%), mother's live-in boyfriend, uncle, grandfather or brother.

The problems of uncovering and dealing with the sexual abuse of children are compounded by the lack of information, and in some cases misinformation, regarding incest and child molestation. Adults are often reluctant to believe children who report sexual abuse, thinking that the report may be part of a child's active imagination. However, children usually fantasize about things familiar to them, either through their experience or entertainment media. Children are often viewed, particularly by offenders in child sexual abuse cases, as seductive and provocative. That seductiveness is more in the eyes of the beholder, supported by hardcore kiddie porn and more subtle movies such as the now-popular 'Pretty Baby'.

Some families attempt to ignore cases of child sexual abuse, thinking that as long as an incident involved no physical violence, perhaps it is not emotionally traumatic to the child. Unfortunately, this is not the case, as evidenced by the large number of

adult women seeking services today for continuing problems resulting from victimization in childhood. The position of the mother in the family is particularly difficult. Her choice of whose story she will believe, and whether she will support and protect her child or her husband, is difficult. Many people believe that once an incident has occurred she has already made her choice, claiming that incest cannot go on in a household without the knowledge and implicit consent of the mother. Such belief contributes to the guilt that a mother may already feel, and reinforce her hesitation to bring in any outside agencies.

Interrelationships within the family are the most important key to prevention. Open communication within the family makes it possible for a child to confide in a sympathetic and protective adult in the event of an abusive incident or attempt. Such communication, particularly if immediate, can work to soften the emotional trauma and speed rehabilitation.

One reason that children are so vulnerable to sexual assault is that they tend to view adults as being in control and authoritative. The force involved in the sexual assault of children is rarely physical. The offender usually relies on the force of 'adult authority' and the propensity for children to obey adults. Adults also tend to handle children with little concern for the child's bodily autonomy. Children are forced into physical contact with adults, sometimes against their will ('Go ahead and kiss Aunt Gladys, Jimmy'). Open communication within the family and physical autonomy of children are major factors in the prevention of child sexual abuse.

Similar issues surface when the victims of sexual abuse are vulnerable because of disabilities, such as mental retardation. These victims may not be able to adequately communicate their victimization, and they may suffer the disbelief of others if they attempt to tell. Their dependence on others for many basic services makes them vulnerable to exploitation in a way similar to the child's obedience to adult authority. Ellen Ryerson, the specialist hired by Seattle Rape

Relief in 1977 to develop a program for such victims, is working to educate those who work with the developmentally disabled, as well as to assist Rape Relief advocates in providing services to developmentally disabled victims. Disabilities such as deafness or blindness present special problems in the prevention of assault, the emotional trauma following assault and the reporting of assault. Potential victims who suffer from such disabilities are aware of their increased vulnerability and consequently suffer from an extra dose of fear.

Rape is an extremely underreported offense. Some estimates are as low as one out of every ten being reported to law enforcement agencies, with the reporting rate higher to rape crisis centers. Reporting to a helping agency frees the victim from being pressured into dealing with the criminal justice system.

Seeking services and reporting are especially difficult for those victims who are not native speakers of English. Seattle Rape Relief has had a Third World Outreach Program since 1976, and now has brochures in Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Spanish and Tagalog, to provide information to communities of new immigrants. They have established offices in four communities in an attempt to set up a bond of trust and increase services in Yesler Terrace, Holly Park, Rainier Vista and High Point communities. Outreach workers provide in-service training for medical staff in various community medical clinics, community education, and direct services to victims of sexual assault. Rape Relief is seeking ethnic diversity among its advocates, so that if a victim feels more comfortable with someone of a particular background, an advocate will be available.

Much information remains to be gathered regarding sexual assault among minority communities. Not only is there a lack of reporting due to distrust of social service agencies, but sexual assault takes on a particular character in different communities. Outreach workers in the communities are attempting to gain an understanding of how the victim may be affected by sexual assault and the way the community as a whole responds to rape. Rape Relief's Outreach Program is a two-way learning project. Hopefully it will result in increased and improved services to communities.

As Seattle moves into Rape Awareness Week (May 21-28), organizations throughout the Seattle-King County area are celebrating the expansion of supportive anti-rape groups. From the foundings of the early organizations (Feminist Karate Union in 1971 and Seattle Rape Relief in 1973), the anti-rape movement has grown to include western Washington. Rape relief organizations now exist in Pierce and Thurston counties. Feminist Karate Union operates branches in Olympia and Bellingham. Advancing from a conviction that the victims of rape deserve better treatment by medical, law enforcement and judicial institutions and that potential victims have a right to learn to defend themselves, we are pushing now for thorough understanding of sexual assault, power relationships between men, women and children, and the use of sex as a tool of violence.

For information on:

Sexual Abuse of Children: Sexual Assault Center, 223-3047

Victim Advocate Services: Seattle Rape Relief, 623-RAPE  
King County Rape Relief, 266-RAPE

Prevention (Adult women, senior citizens, children): Feminist Karate Union 282-0177

General Community Education: Karen Bosley, Rape Reduction Project, 625-4516

Developmental Disabilities: Ellen Ryerson, Rape Reduction Project 625-4516

Education for Religious Groups: Marie Fortune Prevention of Sexual Violence Project 232-1091

Seattle Rape Relief Outreach: Yesler Terrace Medical Clinic, 682-5330  
Holly Park Medical Clinic, 725-0999  
Rainier Vista Medical Clinic, 723-6151  
High Point Medical Clinic, 935-8150

# PRISONERS GET THE SQUEEZE

A petition to Governor Dixie Lee Ray is currently circulating around the state, asking that she release 1000 prisoners from state prisons in order to alleviate overcrowding. Ed Mead, a prisoner at the Walla Walla state penitentiary, sent the Passage a statement about the problem of overcrowding and the importance of the petition. Following are some excerpts:

At this time last year Walla Walla prisoners were on strike. The forty-six day protest was the longest prison strike in Washington's history. It started over the brutal treatment of segregation prisoners and expanded to include a total of fourteen issues, one of which was the problem of overcrowding.

Prisoners made some positive gains as a result of the strike. . . [But] we must not forget the promises of change that were made but never met. . . One of the most important areas of regression is the continuing problem of overcrowding.

When Walla Walla prisoners came off strike it was with the understanding that serious efforts would be made to cut down the prison population. This was an agreement entered into by Dr. Harlan McNutt, the then top Man in the Department of Social and Health Services, in his now famous May 6, 1977 letter to Walla Walla prisoners. At that time the population was twelve hundred and something. At present the count is 1378. Both of these figures are far above the '70 to '75 average of 850 prisoners. The overcrowding situation is not just a problem at Walla Walla, but a state and national problem as well.

When the population of a prison increases, so does the strain placed on facilities designed to serve a smaller number of people. The hospital and kitchen, for example, were inadmittedly inadequate to meet the needs of 850 prisoners. Now that the population is near 1400 on the inside, these inadequacies are seriously amplified. The same is true for all areas of prison existence: there aren't enough jobs to go around; the clothing room can't keep prisoners in proper clothing; the cell situation is in shambles; etc. Worse yet, crowding people together in such tight quarters increases tensions among prisoners and reduces their options to move out of poor cell arrangements.

We as prisoners all want one thing—FREEDOM! Many of us have coming. Not from our point of view, but from theirs. The President's Task Force on Corrections reported that eighty percent of the prisoners in the United States were being confined for non-violent or property related crimes and could be safely released from the maximum security prison setting. After the strike the previous administration told the House Institutions Committee from Olympia that 800 Walla Walla prisoners could be safely released; if not outright, then to a lesser level of custody. Diane Oberquill, "Chairman" of the State's Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, disagreed, saying that only 300 Walla Walla prisoners could be safely subject to immediate release.

It is hard for us to see what all the fuss is about. When the United States Supreme Court handed down the *Gideon v. Wainwright* decision in 1963, the state of Florida was forced to release 1200 prisoners outright. The state of Florida subsequently released another 1200 prisoners, on parole, who had been through the state's "treatment" program. The ones who were released by an arbitrary court order, it turned out, had a recidivism rate four times less than those who went through the treatment program and had been granted parole. Why not just release about 1000 of Washington's prisoners, 500 of which should come from the Walla Walla Washington State Penitentiary.

We happen to be of the opinion that prisons contribute to the problem they purport to solve and are per se destructive of human dignity. We think prisons should be torn down. But we are not asking anyone to abolish prisons as we understand the important role they play in maintaining the capitalist order. We are, however, demanding that the state's prison population be immediately reduced by one thousand persons and that five hundred of these come out of Walla Walla. This is not the 80% mentioned in the President's Task Force on Corrections report or the 800 Walla Walla prisoners mentioned by the previous prison administration. All we asking for is the number of people needed to be released in order to reduce the overcrowding to a tolerable level.

At present four men are thrown into a 10 x 14 foot cage, which is the largest of the three sizes of four man



cells here. That's 35 square foot per prisoner, which is substantially less than the 60 square feet required by the state's minimum standards. Moreover, the law says the space must be unobstructed floor space. Not only do we not get the minimum required by law, but the tiny 35 square feet we get is obstructed with beds, stools, table, toilet, sink and our personal property. In fact, a hundred square feet is in some way obstructed (not counting the bodies of the four men occupying the cell), leaving ten square feet of unobstructed space per prisoner—that is a space of less than 3½ by 3½ feet a man.

## PRISON BREAKS

The guards frequently refer to prisoner as subhumans—as animals. We don't claim to be perfect. After all, when you treat human beings like animals you should not act surprised when they respond accordingly. When you toss a new prisoner into a cell with complete strangers problems are going to develop, especially since there are no empty cells for the numerous adjustment problems sent here. Similarly, when you confine 1378 prisoners in a three acre compound (three acres obstructed with cell houses, kitchen, etc.) there are bound to be problems.

We have frequent occasion to deal with these problems in Men Against Sexism. Prisoners stumble into the office with a broken nose or black eye asking us to help find them a cell where they can get along. We try but there just aren't any openings. Those who only have three in a cell jealously guard the precious space they have. Prisoner groups are powerless to do anything for many of the misfits who ask for assistance in finding them a new place to live. Those of us who try become frustrated with the impossibility of it all. No, it is not us prisoners who are the animals—it is those who subject us to the dehumanizing conditions under which we are forced to exist who deserve that title—we are merely their victims. . .

[To deal with the problem of overcrowding, state prisoners first begged their administrators to do something about the situation.] Letters were written to various legislators and the House Institutions Committee urging them to enact legislation addressing this problem. We went on a forty-six day strike and raised the issue of overcrowding as a central demand. Our resident council wrote a paper on the problem and submitted it and an oral presentation to legislators. Monroe prisoners filed a class action law suit on overcrowding

and wrote articles on the subject for various publications. . .

So what have prisoners accomplished as a result of their efforts. [Recently one official ordered the clearing out of some of the clubs] so that the space could be used for dormitories to house more prisoners. It seems the present administration might be thinking of stuffing even more prisoners into this place. State prisoners have made a genuine effort to work within the system—to make it responsive to our problems—and all we get is a kick in the face. Our problem is intensified rather than solved.

Prisoner thought is diverse: some think everything is going well and all we need do is leave it in the hands of our capable administrators—those who know what's best for us. Others talk of doing something illegal. Many don't seem to care one way or the other. This writer would encourage state prisoners to continue to work within the system around this problem. Of course we have exhausted efforts to communicate the urgency of our message to the state legislature. And it is true that the courts don't seem to be very responsive the continuous crime being committed against us. But just because the courts and the penal bureaucracy and the legislature have turned a deaf ear to us, it does not necessarily follow that all branches of the existing government will ignore our demand for a little human dignity. There is still our beloved governor, Dixie Lee Ray. We can turn to her.

The difficulty in communicating our message to Dixie lies in doing so in a language she can't help but understand. We will be circulating a petition to the governor, both inside and out, asking her to direct the parole board to release 500 Walla Walla prisoners and another five hundred from other institutions. At the same time we are asking our friends and supporters on the outside to initiate a letter writing campaign to Dixie demanding the emergency release of these prisoners. We feel there is a lot of energy for this level of work in California, Oregon and Washington. The petition drive and letter writing campaign is a start and can be expanded to include a demonstration and possible Sleep In at Dixie's office. . .

Needless to say the demand to release the prisoners will be meaningless if no ceiling is placed on prison populations. Walla Walla, for example, should not exceed a population of 850 prisoners on the inside. At the same time prisoners must work to prevent the state from trying to solve its problems by building more prisons. We should be doing public education and implementing alternatives to imprisonment for the majority who do not require (in the eye of the state) a maximum security type of confinement. Prisons are a part of the problem, not the solution. . .

Copies of petitions can be obtained from Men Against Sexism, PO Box 520, Walla Walla, Washington 99362, or from the Prisoner Rights Organization, PO Box 22228, Seattle, WA, 98122. Also in Seattle at Red & Black Books and Left Bank Books. The time and date of the proposed demonstration in Olympia will be decided once it is seen how much energy exists toward making it happen.

## TIPS FOR TENANTS

# What To Do About Evictions

Caroline Cook had just returned to her Central Area home after a frustrating day at the welfare office. Her check once again was late and bills were due. Tacked on the door was an eviction notice. It said she had three days to pay or vacate.

Caroline's case is by no means unusual. A landlord can legally issue a three-day notice whenever the rent is late. In fact, eviction notices like these are delivered with startling regularity in Seattle and the rest of Washington state.

Many people panic when they receive an eviction notice like Caroline's. They think that unless they come up with the money in three days, they will be out in the streets. Caroline Cook thought that unless she got her welfare check, she would be forcibly removed by the sheriff in three days. Luckily her neighbor told her about the Seattle Tenants Union and she called and found out her rights.

When the length of time on any kind of eviction notice expires, a landlord cannot have the tenant physically removed. All he or she can do is begin legal proceedings to have the tenant evicted. These legal proceedings (called an unlawful detainer action) take a minimum of two weeks and often stretch well over a month. Fortunately for Caroline Cook, her check arrived the following day so she was able to pay her rent.

The notice Caroline received, the three-day notice to pay rent or vacate, is one of the two most common notices given to tenants in Washington state. A three-day notice can be given to tenants whenever the rent is late. If the tenant pays all the rent within the three days, the landlord must accept it. However, if they pay only part of the amount due or pay after the three days are over, the landlord can still go ahead and file the unlawful detainer action (unless he agrees in writing not to).



Rita Corbin/cpf

The other common eviction notice, the twenty-day notice to terminate your tenancy, can be given even to tenants who are current in their rent and who have dutifully met their other responsibilities as tenants. Unless prevented by a lease, a landlord can evict a tenant for no reason with just a twenty-day notice.

As noted before, after the three-day or twenty-day period on the notice has expired, the tenant cannot be physically removed from the premises. The tenant is entitled to a hearing in court where he or she may present her case. Only the court can order actual eviction and only the sheriff is empowered to physically remove the tenant and property.

However, there are only a handful of cases in which the tenant can successfully challenge the landlord in the courts. This is due to the pro-landlord sentiment embodied in the Landlord-Tenant Act. As the state's attorney general said, 'the Act is one of the most pro-landlord in the country.'

Despite the lack of tenant protections in the state law, there are some things a landlord can't do. A landlord CANNOT lock a tenant out, shut off their utilities, or seize their property under any circumstances whatsoever. These are forms of illegal evictions. If a tenant is made victim of an illegal eviction in Seattle, they can contact the Community Service Officer at 625-4661. In other parts of the state, they should call the police.

As the housing market tightens, evictions have become a more serious problem for tenants. The housing vacancy rate in Seattle and elsewhere is decreasing, many buildings won't take families with children, and rents are skyrocketing. In these circumstances, finding a new place after eviction can be near impossible. Also landlords have little incentive to keep a tenant who complains since they can always find someone else to rent the place.

The fight against unfair eviction laws is being carried out on two levels. First of all, tenant activists are pressuring the legislature to provide more protection for tenants. The Coalition on Tenant Rights is especially hoping to get more protections against retaliatory evictions. This summer more hearings will be held on the Act and Seattle Tenants Union is organizing testimony for it.

At this time, however, the most effective means of combatting unfair evictions is to organize. According to Ellen Punyon of the Seattle Tenants Union, 'From our experience, when tenants organize into a building wide union, they have a lot better chance of stopping unfair evictions. But even this isn't enough, what we're trying to develop here at STU is a city-wide union that can stand up for tenants rights in the face of a well-oiled landlord lobbying machine.'

For more information or to work with the Seattle Tenants Union, call 329-3644.

by Sharon Feigon & Bob McChesney

## Canadian Prison Activists Busted

Betsy Wood and Gay Hoon, two longtime feminist activists in the Vancouver, British Columbia, area are facing sentences of up to life imprisonment in the wake of a desperate break-out attempt in late January by five prisoners at the maximum security B.C. Penitentiary, the scene of more than dozen insurrections and hostage-takings in the past decade.

The charges against Wood, 48, and Hoon, 32, are the most serious and arbitrary to confront politically active people on Canada's West Coast in more than a generation. Wood and Hoon are best known as daycare and women's workplace organizers but they have been key figures recently in the campaign to focus attention on the Pen's solitary confinement unit, which prison experts have called one of the most brutal and inhuman in North America.

The federal authorities have already given signs that they intend to use the trial to incite public opinion against the growing Canadian prison movement. For instance, they tried to keep Wood and Hoon in custody until the trial on the grounds that they were menaces to society, but the two activists were finally released on \$40,000 bail each after 65 letters of reference were gathered virtually overnight from friends and acquaintances attesting to their long-standing pacifist inclinations.

The two are charged with attempted murder and several other offenses relating to aiding an escape. The attempted murder charge, which carries a maximum life sentence, was laid on the grounds that they bear equal responsibility because one of the prisoners stabbed a guard during a scuffle.

The escape attempt involved five long-term prisoners who had all spent considerable stretches in soli-

tary. . . Wood and Hoon were present in the Pen's visiting area when the five prisoners broke a reinforced glass partition in their bid to escape. When the attempt failed, the prisoners took 13 hostages—Wood and Hoon included—and bargained with police for a week before finally giving up peacefully and returning to custody.

After what turned out to be the longest-such siege in Canadian prison history, Wood and Hoon were immediately arrested and charged. The authorities have not indicated yet what their evidence is.

Hoon, who was born and grew up on a farm in the Fraser Valley, was daycare worker in Vancouver's West End who got squeezed out of her job after she attempted to organize herself and her co-workers into the Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada, a small independent union with a strong feminist orientation. She has since worked on SORWUC's bank organizing drive and on the Leonard Peltier defense campaign.

Wood was a working mother for many years in North Vancouver before getting actively involved in the women's movement. She helped organize the cross-Canada abortion caravan in 1970, and she set up the first day care for under-threes in East Vancouver.

A preliminary hearing has been set for June 12 in New Westminster provincial court. If the prosecution makes out a prima facie (credible) case, the two will be bound over for trial, probably in the fall.

For more information, contact the Solitary Confinement Abolition Project, Box 758, Station A, Vancouver, British Columbia. from *Kinesis*, March '78, monthly newspaper of the Vancouver Status of Women.

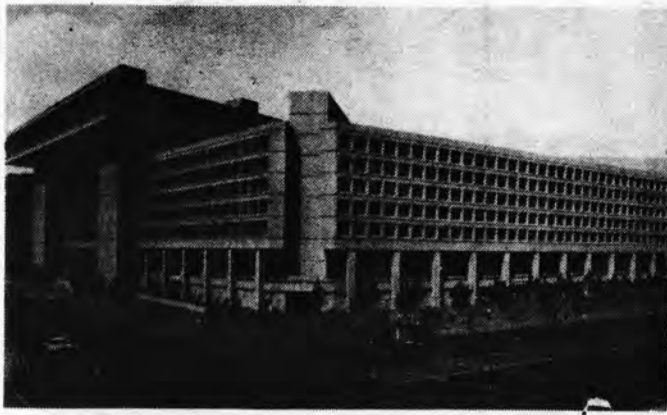
## Banks Stays in Cal

Governor Edmund G. Brown formally refused to extradite Dennis Banks to South Dakota where he is charged with crimes growing out of the Wounded Knee occupation of 1973. The *New York Times* quotes Brown as saying he had "probative information, including sworn statement, that raises a substantive question of the likelihood of danger to Mr. Banks if he were retruned. The emotions of deep feelings arising out of the events such as those which occurred at Wounded Knee are still with us." He also noted the strong hostility in South Dakota "against the American Indian Movement as well as its leaders."

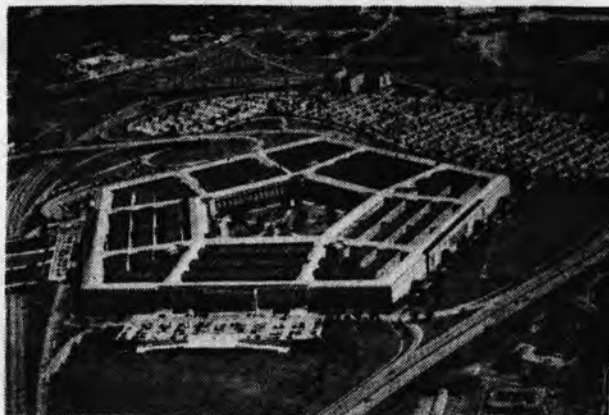
## Alabama Prisoners Released

The spring edition of the *Poverty Law Report* carries a short notice of the results of US District Judge Frank M. Johnson's 1976 order that no more prisoners be added to Alabama prisons until the overcrowding was relieved and all inmates had been reclassified. At the time of Johnson's order about 40% of Alabama prisoners were classified maximum security (with maximum security prisons being the most overcrowded) and only 3% were eligible for community programs. Many states use similar classification schemes. However, after total reclassification, only 3% of the prisoners were placed in maximum security and nearly 25% were labeled nondangerous and appropriate for community placement. More than 33% were then assigned to minimum custody.

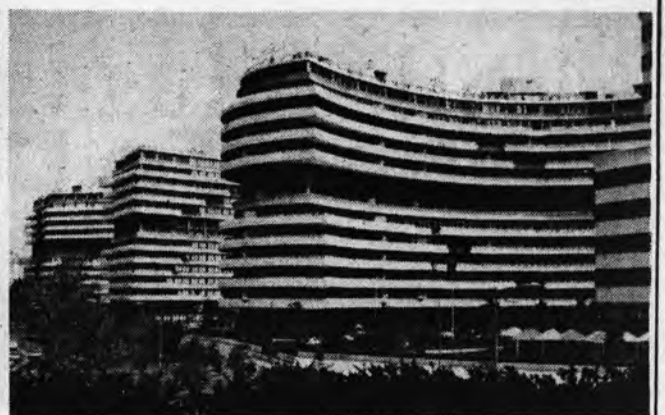
from *WIN* magazine, May 11, 1978



1. A memorial to America's most noted Public Dick.



2. Abbie Hoffman once tried to measure this building with a foot-long ruler.



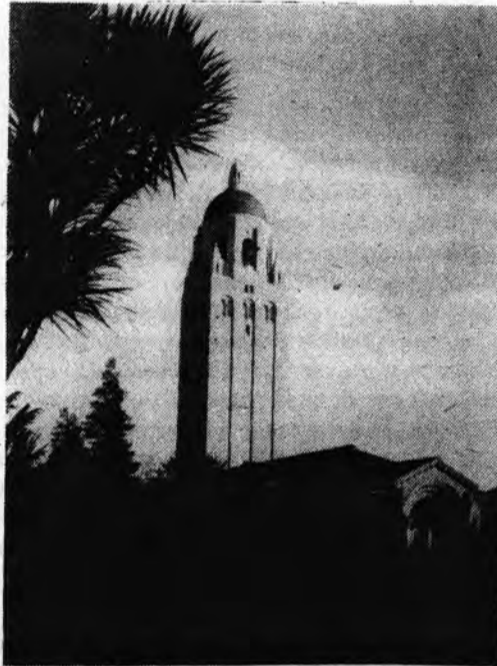
3. If Waterloo was where it all ended, this is where it all began.

# PASSAGE QUIZ

Can You Match These Famous Buildings With Their Pictures?

By Doug Honig

- A. The Kingdome
- B. Watergate
- C. Birthplace of Richard M. Nixon, Yerba Linda, Cal.



- D. The Pentagon
- E. J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building, Wash., D.C.
- F. Gargoyle atop Notre Dame de Paris

The Answers

1 - E - 2 - D - 3 - B - 4 - F - 5 - A - 6 - C

7. Bonus: No, it's not a church, but a right-wing think tank. The Passage will donate a subscription to a prisoner on behalf of the first person who correctly identifies this building.

- 4. Looking to the right lest France lean too far to the Left.
- 5. Alien spaceship landed south of Seattle's Pioneer Square.

6. Would you buy a trip to China from the man born in this house?



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# Folk Music... Alive & Well

story and photos by Frank Ferrel

Ivar's Fish and Chips Bar is something of a landmark in Seattle, but few people know that Ivar Haglund was one of Seattle's original folksingers. Back in the 30's, before he gave up his musical career to open a waterfront aquarium and restaurant, his name was a familiar one in the Pacific Northwest. This area's developed folk music tradition is fairly young, springing from the pioneer lifestyle around the turn of the century documented by Ezra Meeker in '70 Years of Progress in the State of Washington' in the 1920's.

I can trace over the last two decades the development of the current folk music scene. From a rural tradition of people making their own music for their own enjoyment, the contemporary urban folk enthusiast has evolved, inspired by the rural roots of the authentic practitioner but primarily motivated by performing.

Back in the 50's, Gordon Tracie opened the Folklore Center in the Pike Place Market, one of the first stores in the country to carry folk dance records and books. Later it was moved to the U district where the College Inn is now located, and then sold to John 'the Greek' Sharbinin, whose son still runs the store, now called the University Music Center. Tracie is still active in folk music, working with Scandia, a Scandinavian dance group.

Probably the strongest influence on the revival of folk music in the late 50's and early 60's was the popularity of groups like the Kingston Trio, the Weavers and Seattle's Brothers Four, who began by entertaining their fraternity on Greek Row. Lesser-known locals have also had lasting impact on the Seattle folk music scene.

Phil and Vivian Williams, originally from Oregon, not only played traditional music but collected and built instruments as well. They joined with Ron Ginther and Mike Nelson to form the Turkey Pluckers, a bluegrass and old-time string band featuring banjo, fiddle, mandolin and guitar. The Williams' group still exists as Tall Timber, though others in the group have changed. In the mid-60's the Williams founded the Seattle Folklore Society and Voyager Records, which specializes in ethnic and folk music. They

also helped organize the Washington State Fiddling Contest in the early 60's.

At that time folk music could be heard at coffeehouses, then a new thing in this area. I remember when the Door opened, Seattle's first coffeehouse; KING TV did a special newsspot on it to find out what coffeehouses were all about. Others soon followed: the Pamier House, the Place Next Door, the QueQueg and the popular musicians' hangout in the early 60's, a laundromat on the Ave known affectionately as the Bendix Auditorium. I remember as many as 20 or 30 musicians playing there at one time. The 1962 Seattle World's Fair even had a coffeehouse in the amusement park.

early 70's. The back room was reminiscent of earlier times, though now you drank beer instead of coffee to the tunes of the Mountain County Co-op, the South Fork Bluegrass Band, the Irish American String Band and an assortment of singers playing breaks, like Brian Bowers and Jim Page. Sometimes 150 to 200 people gathered at the Inside Passage; now, like the others, it's gone.

Currently the G-Note and occasionally the Rainbow feature live traditional music. The Seattle Folklore Society operates the Clubhouse in the Pike Place Market, and sometimes presents folk concerts at the Museum of History and Industry. My favorite Seattle Folklore Society concert, at



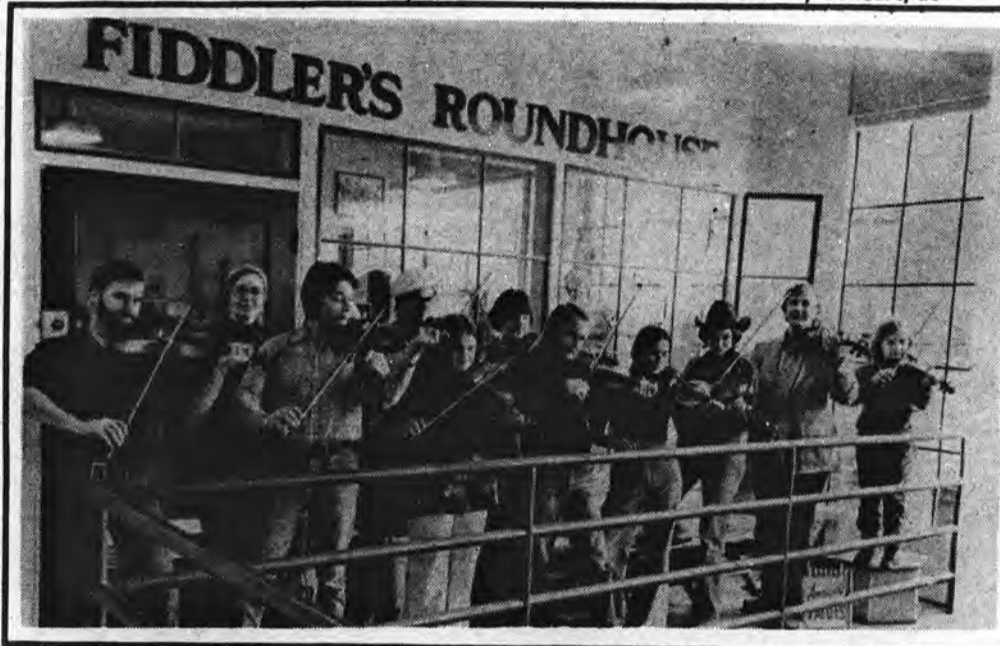
Elizabeth Cotton, occasional guest artist for Seattle Folklore Society concerts

Pike Place Market in 1976 by Dan Wilton and myself, is another resource dealing in folk instruments, books and records. It's also a shop for Mike Tagawa, the Northwest's only authorized Martin guitar repair person.

Recently I established the Market School, offering classes in folk music, dance and other crafts, in a large loft next door to the Fiddler's Roundhouse in the public market. Instruction on beginning through advanced levels for banjo, fiddle, guitar, autoharp, dulcimer, concertina and Irish dance is available as well as short workshops on different types of music from all over the country. You can get more information about the Market School or get on the mailing list by calling 682-0988.

One of the best places to play and get together with other folk musicians is the annual Northwest Regional Folklife Festival, held at the Seattle Center during Memorial Day weekend. You'll see everyone there from the Washington State Old-Time Fiddlers to the King Island Eskimo Dancers. But even just a walk through the public market any weekday will reflect the growing interest in folk music. As Mason Williams might have said, 'Want to be a folksinger? Ain't nothin' to it, just get yourself a guitar, and rare back and do it!'

—Frank Ferrel, a native of Seattle, has been active in traditional music all his life. As a fiddler he has won numerous awards including the Washington State Championships, the Western Regional title, the Northwest Regional title and the British Columbia Championships. He has also been a judge at the National Championship in Idaho. He can be heard on Voyager Records, and has produced a number of recordings of traditional musicians. Ferrel holds a Master's degree in art, and is currently the director of the Market School.



It was around that time that Jimi Hendrix was at Garfield High School, the Willow Creek Ramblers was formed by Phil Poth, Paul Gillingham, Don McAllaster and myself; Mike and Maggie Moloso (now to be heard locally as Maggie Savage) were a hit folk music group; Barry Hall wowed us with his banjo (and later recorded for Folkways in New York); and Joan Baez records were hard to find. Many of the folksingers of that era are still active in Seattle: Stan James, Walt Robertson, Bob Nelson and others.

For a time it seemed that the folk music scene went dormant, until the Inside Passage tavern opened in the

old Washington Hall in the 1960's, featured Lightning Hopkins and Mike Russo—now that was a party!

The Victory Music Folk and Jazz Review, published monthly by Chris Lund who runs the Other Side of the Tracks, has a good calendar of events as well as articles on local folk musicians. The Seattle Folklore Society's monthly flyer describes concerts at the Clubhouse, and can be obtained at the Folkstore. Thane Mitchell opened the Folkstore in the early 70's as a resource center for the Seattle Folklore Society; it's high quality is presently maintained by Stu Herrick. The Fiddler's Roundhouse, opened in the

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# CALENDAR

## Events

Crabshell Alliance presents:

Sunday May 28, 8:15 pm—the movie *Better Active Today Than Radioactive Tomorrow* will be shown at C.A.M.P. fire House, 722 18th Ave. The 1975 occupation of nuclear reactor site by 28,000 people in Wyhl, W. Germany was filmed by Nina Gladitz, a participant in the events. Wyhl has become a symbol for international nuclear resistance.

Monday May 29, 7:30 pm—a meeting for people wanting to form affinity groups and other interested folks. 1314 Minor Ave.

Monday June 5, 7:30 pm—information/affinity group formation meeting and orientation for occupiers. University Friends Center, 4001 9th Ave NE.

Monday, June 12, 7:30 pm—a meeting for women only, affinity group formation and information about Crabshell. University Friends Center, 4001 9th Ave NE.

Monday, June 19 & 22—information & affinity group formation meetings yet to be scheduled. For details, call Crabshell, 323-2880, or come to the office, 1114 34th Ave, Seattle, 98122.

Friday May 26 through Monday May 29: **The Northwest Regional Folklife Festival**, largest free folk festival in the world. At the Seattle Center for four days of folk art, crafts, and music.

**81 Blows**, a documentary film about the genocide of European Jews, will be aired 8:00 pm, June 6, Channel 9.

June 11th, **Satsop Sunday**, will be a day of public education and festivity sponsored by Olympia Crabshell. The program will include a breakfast at 11:00 am, a slide show and a raffle. Olympia Community Center, 1314 E. 4th.

The World Youth Festival Committee is having a potluck featuring the **July 26th choreopoets** at 7:30 pm June 9th, El Centro de la Raza, 2524 16th Ave S. in Seattle.

**Energy in Our Future**, a class given by Elizabeth Coppinger of Ecotofe Group. Wednesdays June 28-August 9. Contact UW continuing education, 543-2590.

8:30-10:00 am, Saturday June 3, **Walk for the Whales**, a walk-a-thon of 20 km, will begin and end at Waterfront Park in Seattle. Money raised will benefit this year's Greenpeace anti-whaling campaigns.

**"Demystifying the Economy,"** an educational series sponsored by the Tacoma-Olympia Industrial Workers of the World branch, continues on Sunday, June 11, at 4:30 pm in Tacoma, 2115 S. Sheridan. It features radical economists of the Puget Sound area and will continue on the second Sunday of each month. For info call \_\_\_\_\_ or LE-7-4490.

## Forums

Radical Women presents Heidi Durham speaking on **"Trotskyism vs Stalinism and Maoism."** On Thursday, May 25, 7:30 pm in Room 309A of the UW HUB.

**Alternatives to the 9 to 5 workday**, discussion of various work schedules June 5, 7:30 to 9:00 pm in the Weld Room of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, 509 10th Ave E. in Seattle.

## On Stage

**Mindinao**, a musical drama on the resistance of the Moro people in the Philippines, will be presented June 3, 8:00 pm, Langston Hughes Center, 17 & Yesler, in Seattle.

**Asian Multi Media/Asian Exclusion Act** presents "Lady Murasaki Rides the Wild, Wild West, or Calamity Jane Meets the Sushi Mama and the B.U.D. Kid." May 25-28 & June 1-3, 8 pm, Ethnic Cultural Center, 3931 Brooklyn Ave NE in Seattle.

## Music



Friday, June 2, **Jesse Colin Young** in a benefit concert for SCANP, 8:00 pm, Carver Gym, Western Washington University, Bellingham. Saturday June 3, Young will perform a benefit concert for the Crabshell Alliance, 8:00 pm, Paramount Theater, Seattle.

**Dance Free**, the monthly dance event, will provide a wide variety of music to move the body as well as spirit, May 27th 8:00 pm to 1:00 am at the ACDC studio, 2320 1st Ave, Seattle, \$2.00 donation.

**Joe Daniels** on guitar, fiddle, and harmonica at the Engine House No. 9, 611 No. Pine, Tacoma, May 31.

**'Conception 78'**, benefit disco for Seattle area gay organizations. June 3 at Seattle Center Exhibition hall. For details call 329-3100.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Women Against Thirteen**—a new organization of women organized to work with other groups against the diabolical anti-gay (Estes) Initiative 13 in Seattle. Our goals are to (1) defeat I. 13, (2) educate the public about lesbian & gay oppression, (3) educate the public & lesbian community about the connections among the many and varied rightwing attacks, and (4) provide a supportive atmosphere for women to gain political experience. We are full of energy and encourage any woman with or without previous political experience to come work with us. Committees are now being formed for work and discussion. For more information call Donna 725-0144, Yarrow, 329-0266, or Janine, 622-0195 in Seattle.

**Passage Quiz:** The answer to the bonus question (What Seattle Totem hockey player hailed from Beirut, Lebanon?) of the Spring Sports Quiz in the last issue is Eddie Hatoum. Sad to say, there was no winner. But an honorary winner was Scott Howard of Bellingham. He correctly pointed out that Carol Blazejowski, leading scorer in women's college basketball, played at Montclair State (not Queens College, as the NWP had said). Our apologies to "The Blaze."

**The Cause Celebre Cafe**, Seattle's new ice cream/coffee parlor, is now open. We are run collectively and hope to serve as a meeting place for the community. Come by and see us at 524 15th East. We especially invite musicians to come by and play.

**Beginning Ouspensky-Gurdjieff Centers** accepting students. Seattle: 747-8725, Vancouver: (604) 266-7578.

**Organized labor and the socialist movement:** a series of five classes on the tasks and responsibilities of socialists in the trade unions. Led by Frank Krasnowski, veteran steelworker, for the New American Movement. Starting Saturday, June 3, 11 am. For location and particulars call 323-4640, or 323-6115.

For sale—**Indian Jewelry:** Indian silver and mastadon ivory squash blossom necklace; silver and mastadon ivory ring; mastadon ivory and baleen bracelet; Santa Domingo Turquoise-Horn Hishi necklace with Bird Fetish. Contact Washington State Feminist Federal Credit Union, 622-0227 in Seattle.

**The Seattle Mime Theater** is sponsoring classes in Introduction to Mime. For more info call 632-3033.

Want to find out **what's happening** in the Northwest? Help compile the **NWP Calendar**. If interested call Doug in Seattle at 525-7190.

**HOT DATE...** Save Thursday, June 22 for a concert with *Sweet Honey in the Rock*, the black women musician's group from Wash. D.C. 7:30p.m. at the Museum of History and Industry. Tickets \$4, avail. at Red and Black Books. The concert is presented by local community groups against nuclear industry.

## HOUSING

**Lesbian wanted** to live with four non-separatist revolutionary lesbians and one child in Capitol Hill household. No pets. Write to Karin, PO Box 22228, Seattle, 98122.

**Youngish grandmother**, writer, once a teacher, limited but secure income. Seeking extended family. I have some expertise at sprouting, kitchen gardening, healing. Need to learn more and to share. Have especially good rapport with children. Would prefer a city group with country connections. Please call Peg at 244-0180 ext. 375.

**Attention Vietnam Veterans:** You may have been exposed to one of the most toxic substances known to man. This substance was a component of Agent Orange used to defoliate large areas of Vietnam. A few of the symptoms are rashes, loss of sex drive, partners' miscarriages, birth defects, liver damage, weight loss, kidney disease and **high** possibility of cancer. For further information contact SEA-VAC, 625-4656 in Seattle.

## PRISONER CORRESPONDENCE

The following prisoners have contacted the *Passage* saying that they would like to have people write them.

Dennis W. Church No. 363433  
PO Box 520  
Walla Walla, Wash. 99362

Frank Allen Brown  
PO Box 1000  
Steilacoom Wash. 98388

# CONNEXIONS

**Women Over 25** is a resource center for women over 25 who are contemplating education as a means of exploration and growth. Open daily from 11 to 1 at Miller Hall 263 at Western Washington University in Bellingham.

**The Lesbian Mothers National Defense Fund** does financial, legal and emotional support work for lesbian mothers going through child custody cases. It was formed here in Seattle four years ago. The three older members who have been working full time in the group have resigned, leaving one new member and one part-time older member. We are looking for new members who want to do this kind of work and have some time and energy to get into it. Older members will help with the transition. Please contact us by mail at 1723 18th Ave., Seattle, 98122.

## YOU WANT/WE GOT

**Portable Wardrobe** (Wooden Closet) needed. Please call 745-9725 if you have one to sell.

**Organic Gardeners:** Free compost! Call John at 634-1660 in Bellingham.

**How to Get Access to News Media** is a new publication by Metrocenter YMCA. The directory lists newspapers, TV, Radio, and cable TV in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. Only \$1.50 from Metrocenter, 909 4th Avenue. Seattle, 98104.

**Artwork:** creatively-done posters, calligraphy, etc. for only \$4.00 an hour. Call Meristem at 762-9241 in Seattle.

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## Women's Institute of the Northwest

The Women's Institute is a non-profit organization whose co-directors are professionally trained social workers and educators. We offer:

- Counseling from a feminist perspective
- Workshops in assertion training, social skills training, self-criticism reduction, and many more
- Inservice training for public and private social agencies, industry, and government



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