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Northwest Passage

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The Fifth Annual Women's Issue of the NWP is in the works... And we—women currently and formerly associated with the Passage—need your help. Bring articles, news items, interviews, photos, poems, artwork, ads and energy to the NWP, 1017 E. Pike St., Seattle (323-0354) or contact Chris (622-2816), Robin (ME4-3479) or Martha (323-3794) for more information.

Copy Deadlines Sept. 5 & 10. Production dates Sept. 14–17. Women with design and layout skills or interest are welcomed to Join Us!

In This Issue

Joe Coors wants to bust the Brewery Workers Union. Here's where you come in... Page 6.

What are the issues in the Northwest strike involving 10,000 workers in the paper industry? Pages 8 & 9.

Our reporter was there when nuke-knockers hit Trojan. Page 10.

How long will tenants hold out against the developers' condominiums? Page 12.

Agribusiness goes to the Philippines to harvest pineapples. Page 13.

SISTER—The NWP interviews a pioneering women's sexuality organization. Page 15.

According to its own lights, the German government is defending the people against "terrorism." A look at the current wave of repression. Pages 16 & 17.

Northwest Passage

STAFF

Chris Wagner, John Burroughs, Martha Boland, Doug Honig, Robin Cohn, Larry Greenberg, Sally Kinney, Rick Swann, Randy Baker, Chris Hurley, Ed Newbold, Terri Suess, Ben Arp, Ruth Pettis, Dean Baker, Margaret Moroz, Brian Siebel, Allison Knowles, Walter Hatch, Jack Lattemann, Joanne Sollecito, Tom Clingman, Heidi Howard, Charles Cross, Grace Philanima, Elliott Stoller, Beth Sanders, Carlyn Orians, Jeff Brooks, David Campbell

Letters

Was Amy Framed?

Editors
Northwest Passage:

I have found many interesting articles in your newspapers, but this brief item [*Little Amy Moves Up*] on page 3 of the July 31/August 21 issue puzzled me. It may be an accurate summation. I am in no position to judge.

However, I worked on the story at the time the announcement was made by the White House that Amy would change schools. My memory is that the following points were made: (1) Her new school is in a fashionable area, as your article points out, but it also is the middle school that serves the downtown area of Washington and has a black/white racial mix somewhat comparable to the elementary school she has been attending. (2) She would have been transferring to the middle school in another year, anyway, having graduated by then from the elementary school, along with her classmates. I do not recall if other students at the elementary school also had the options to transfer a year early. Also I seem to remember something about a daughter of one of Carter's associates, a year older, starting at the middle school, which was a factor in the decision.

Whether this information is true, I also do not know. But the article in your paper makes no mention of it.

Wes Johnson

New Shelter for Battered Women

Dear Editor:

Increased national attention and concern have been aimed at battered women and children, victims of family violence. Shelters are being established across the country to meet the immediate needs of victims of battering. Several studies are underway investigating the severity of

the problem, the victims and the batterers. Dozens of hot lines are available to provide crisis and counseling and information.

The fact is that domestic violence thrives behind closed doors. F.B.I. statistics show that 25% of all women murder victims are killed by their husbands. Victims that survive physical violence, mostly women, number in the millions each year in our country. Beatings are inflicted by people in every religious, political, social, racial, and economic category. Batterer occurs in all areas.

While the three shelters between Tacoma and Seattle are booked-up, every day several women call for help and/or a way out of their life-threatening situations. Another shelter would certainly be used.

It is our hope that the community recognizes and deals with the serious problem of family violence. A shelter is needed in south King County for these victims of battering who seek safety. Please help us open the doors.

Thanks,
Committee to Establish
an Emergency Shelter
833-9680, 825-4627

Tom Robbins on the Dull Mind

Dear Northwest Passage:

On Page 982 of the *Random House Dictionary of the English Language (Unabridged Edition)*, the most complete dictionary published in this country, "nookie" is defined as "coitus." No other sex-related definition is given. Look it up for yourselves.

The statement, "Nookie Not Nukes," is a paraphrase of the Sixties slogan, "Make Love Not War." That and nothing more.

I've been donating time, energy and money to feminist causes for fifteen

years—and I can prove it. In addition, I've written two lengthy novels celebrating the feminine spirit. If my well-meaning and humorous use of one word whose definition seems to be in dispute, and if my subsequent criticism of one aspect (the adoption of self-righteous, intolerant anti-life attitudes) of a highly complex social phenomenon is going to provoke you to try to eradicate my on-going record as a champion of human liberation, well, it's your karma, your conscience and your mistake.

My target, as always, has been the tyranny of the dull mind. It's a fact of history that sooner or later the oppressed turn into the oppressors, and it seems equally true that every organization eventually is taken over by people who lack vision, imagination and wit, as well as the wisdom to realize that when we take things too seriously, we can't be of any real help to anyone.

The dullards are responsible for eighty per cent of the problems we face today. And I, for one, intend to go right on poking their tight butts with my left-handed monkey wrench—regardless of their race, age, sex or worthy affiliations. Light Surrounds You,
Tom Robbins

The Case of the Missing Passages

Dear Passage Folks—

I live in an isolated rural community in southern Oregon and dearly love receiving the *Passage* with its news and perspective which I receive nowhere else.

Unfortunately I am not receiving copies lately. I wrote and you cashed a check for \$8.00 dated 4/9/78. I subsequently received 3 issues the last one dated June 13 to July 10. None since, so I'm 2 issues behind. What I need to know is where the hold up is. Are you not mailing issues or is my landlord who

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photo by Elliott Stoller

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Letters continued

picks up my mail for me censoring my mail?

Please let me know if you are mailing issues or not. If the mistake is yours, please put me back on your mailing list. Keep up the good work.

Mary Beth Burton
701 Caves Hwy
Cave Junction, Ore.

Editors' Note: This is just one of the nicest responses we've gotten to a foul-up that has left many subscribers without the two previous issues of the *Passage*. Please contact us if you are one of the many. We will reinstate you and extend your subscription while we try to figure out exactly what happened. Our deepest apologies to those who've been inconvenienced.

Alaskan Lands

To the editors:

We as citizens should support the Alaska D-2 lands that the Senate is considering now. It is our last and greatest opportunity to protect whole ecosystems without costing the taxpayer one dime, since these lands belong to the public now.

A little over 1/2 of 1% of the land area in the United States is protected in its natural condition as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, while over four times as much lies under pavement.

Some folks think conservationists are trying to stop progress or "lock-up" the whole state of Alaska. Nothing could be further from the truth.

According to Interior Committee data; 65% of Alaska's land will remain open to multiple use and development; 66% of the high-potential mineral lands will be outside any conservation unit; 95% of all potential oil and natural gas lands, plus all off-shore areas, will be available for development, and 90% of the state will be open to sports hunting.

The conservation opportunity in the House of Representatives bill 39 is undisputed. Less widely recognized, however, is that federal lands are also being given to Alaskans for use as they see fit on a scale that has no modern precedent. The State of Alaska gets to choose 105 million acres, and native Alaskans will pick another 44 million acres. That's 149 million acres for 407,000 Alaskans, or 366 acres per person. In contrast, a Washington resident's share of all land in our state is 11.8 acres, and the average-per-resident for the nation outside Alaska is 8.8 acres.

Senator Jackson, of our own state, has begun mark-up of the National Interest Land's legislation in the Senate. Please write immediately to urge his support of Senate Amendment 2176, the revised S. 1500. Also, ask for his

commitment to vote for cloture if the senators from Alaska filibuster the bill when it reaches the floor, as they have threatened to do.

Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. Sat Kartar Khalsa

More on Collectives

Dear Passage People:

"Cooperating for a Change" (*Passage*, July 31 - August 21) gave Passage readers an overview about cooperating businesses in the Northwest. It was an excellent article which made me think about the Seattle Workers Brigade again as a former member.

The Seattle Workers Brigade which the article rightly states was wracked by financial problems, was an outgrowth of the ideal that cooperative, worker controlled businesses would provide more political and economic clout if they formally merged becoming a cooperative conglomerate. The reality became clear soon after the Brigade started. We were separate businesses with different political ideas and some businesses were losing money while one was making money. We sometimes had 30 people at a meeting which did not lead to consensus. Turnover was high in each of the businesses. It was a real wonder that we were able to stay together in order to split apart.

Each business came out of the split financially intact. The internal changes necessary for economic success were made. Meetings used a process called "Criticism Self Criticism" and consensus. Economic realities dictated how we had to function. Commitments of time were required by all the businesses. In the Corner Green Grocery's case, we had to increase our markups, lower our costs and carry items such as bananas which politically we were opposed to carrying. Yet we all continue to have a strong political basis for our work.

Economic changes develop from an economic base of support. What the cooperative, worker owned and controlled businesses represent is an economically self supporting base for change within the present economic system. We support each other through work relationships and political ties.

New businesses such as Cause Celebre on Capitol Hill in Seattle will develop. The models are there. Hopefully the money and the people are there. Look at our needs: cooperatively owned housing, contract work in construction, plumbing etc. For more info. contact a collective group about your skills and interests. Work toward a worker owned and managed economy.

Henry Boothe
Corner Green Grocery
Pike Place Market

Disturbed by Inner Conflicts?

I've got about \$2 or \$3 million worth of ranch land in Arizona that would really lose value if Indian treaty rights were respected.

But I want to be a fair-minded and objective person when it comes to questions like Indian treaty rights...



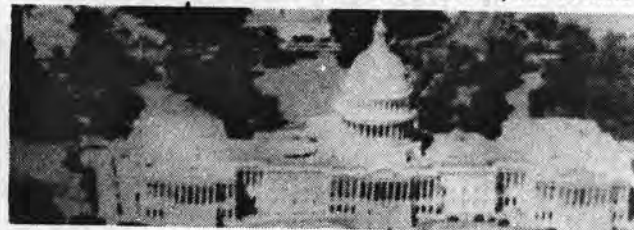
Nobody likes to be wracked by inner conflicts. But let's face it, inner conflicts exist, and they wrack people. Chances are, you or someone in your very own precinct has inner conflicts. And depressingly, the results are all too familiar: nervous tension, irritability, pangs of conscience, etc. All of which, of course, lead to one thing—lost profits.

Is Help Available?

Cheer up, there's no need for despair. You can relax in the "sympatico" setting of an elite social "club." A place where you will meet others like yourself—mostly wealthy white men—some with problems surprisingly like your own. The warm, complacent atmosphere will have you feeling confident again in no time. No other therapy has been proven to be as effective at getting right down to the symptoms of your problem.

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defense contractors, South Korean dignitaries, and many others. Lobbyists whose only ambition is to attend to your needs will pick up the tab for your evening's entertainment, while during the day you will go

inside this important-looking building to "introduce legislation." Introducing legislation (nothing like "assertiveness training") may be the high point of each club member's therapy process. It is so effective that you may soon find yourself casually introducing legislation that would really "pull the rug out" from under the super-oppressed group of your choice.

Need we say more? It's time for you to pack up your conflicts and get ready for a "capital time" on Capitol Hill. You are wanted in the...

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Is This Intelligence ?

The *Passage's* "Fiction is Stranger than Fact" award goes to the covert Intelligence Unit of the Seattle Police Department. An August 15 press conference of the Coalition on Government Spying disclosed some startling misinformation in intelligence files.

Among the gems was an allegation in the file of Selma Waldman, a founder of the Radical Arab-Jew Alliance, that she was "darkening her skin to appear more like an Arab or Negro." Another report claimed Seattle activist Roberto Maestas had punched basketball star Bill Walton in the mouth during an argument in Portland. Both Walton and Maestas denied the reports as ridiculous. ("I may be dumb, but I ain't that stupid," Maestas told the *P-I*.)

On the less humorous side, the Intelligence Unit showed a tendency to link all advocates of social change with "terrorism." For example, the file on the American Friends Service Committee included an unsupported charge that it was attempting to procure bombs via an unnamed UW student--an amazing charge to anyone familiar with the AFSC, a Quaker group espousing pacifism.

In the course of snooping into political activities, the police naturally come up with some outright falsehoods. Ominously, they were apparently quite willing to disseminate this unsubstantiated information to other agencies. When the Portland police requested data on a Seattle activist, the Unit for-



Walton: fight with Maestas? "Ridiculous."

warded their distorted "intelligence" listing his modus operandi as "Chicano activist--advocates terrorist actions."

Previously the police had acted to shore up the sagging image of its Intelligence Unit by transferring Unit head V. L. Bartley to other duties and having him take classes in "management skills and processes."

by Doug Honig

Cunningham's S.W. Land



When Jack Cunningham went over to Capitol Hill to represent Washington's 7th district in Congress, his foremost purpose seems to have been to fetch the Indian's water. (In parts of the West prior Indian treaty rights to water compete with the needs of non-Indian irrigation and industry.) Jack fell down, or at least stumbled, over a conflict of interest issue--it seems Jack owns land in Arizona on which water rights are in contention. And now the question is whether his bill to abrogate all Indian treaties will come tumbling after.

Cunningham's Arizona land amounts to over 900 acres near Yuma, Arizona, currently served water by the federal Welton Mohawk Irrigation District. The total value could be in the 2-3 million dollar range according to informed speculation in a *Weekly* article by James Lalonde.

A conflict over Indian water claims in the district, which have not been respected, has been brewing for 20 years and is "breakfast, lunch and supper conversation" for every farmer in the district, according to sources quoted in the article.

Cunningham is perhaps the foremost spokesperson in Congress against Indian Treaty rights and has introduced a bill to abrogate all such rights. (More comment on page 3)

By Ed Newbold

COMMENT - Shotgun Justice

As the *Passage* is going to press, Seattle's major news sources reported that a black man was shot to death by SPD officer, Dennis Falk. The victim of the shooting in the Rainier Valley was an "apparent burglary suspect" according to police officials.

Police had pursued the suspect on foot over a six block area. The suspect was attempting to escape over a tall fence near 52nd Avenue South and South Willow when Falk encountered him. Falk fired his weapon and killed the suspect. It was not known whether the suspect was armed.

Falk's involvement in the killing is not surprising in view of his past and



Trigger-happy Falk

present role in attacking people's rights. Falk, a local official in the John Birch Society, is also the co-chair of the campaign for Initiative 13, designed to abolish gay rights in Seattle.

Now Falk's lack of respect for other individuals' rights has resulted in the death--clearly unnecessary--of a black man.

Falk's personalized, vindictive brand of justice is a real threat to civil liberties. Given his personal and political viewpoints and his trigger-happy tendencies, we question his right to carry a gun at all.

Falk's shooting of a possibly unarmed suspect will surely call serious attention to the currently debated issue of the SPD's use of firearms. The Police Department Review Board has initiated a review of and inquest into the shooting. The *Passage* will follow the investigation with interest.

C.H.

Forbidden Fruit: The Produce They Won't Let You Buy

Most people don't measure their peaches before they eat them, so they may be unaware of a state enforced regulation that bans peaches under 2 1/4 inches from the fruit stands and produce aisles of Washington State.

The same set of guidelines rule out peaches with growth cracks more than 1/2" long; leaf or limb rubs exceeding 1 1/4 inch in diameter; or pulled stems which open more than 1/2" diameter of the peach. Coloration (blush) and ripeness levels are also prescribed.

Similar standards apply to apples, apricots, plums, asparagus, cherries, and potatoes. They are designed to "uphold the appearance and the keeping quality of the fruit or vegetable," according to an employee of the Washington State Horticultural Board in Dent, Washington.

But the regulations--called "marketing orders"--have begun to inspire opposition, and the critics are a bit more cynical about what it is the marketing orders are designed to uphold.

"There is good reason for some regulation," says Chasbo Bockelman, owner of a fruit stand in Seattle, "but when you're dealing with fruit that's grown to be sold in the state, there's no reason why most or all of it shouldn't be put up for sale--to people who want to pay less money." And there's even less reason, Chasbo adds, for marketable fruit to be dumped in Washington state.

The upshot of the marketing orders is to create a two-tiered market for fruit. Fruit which "passes" the regulations test gets sold fresh in retail outlets. Here, it presumably draws a higher price than it would if it had to compete with the fruit that didn't pass--the "cullage." The cullage can either be sold to processors (juic-

ers and canners), sold direct to the "ultimate consumer", or dumped. Since potential buyers for cullage are limited, the price it draws for the farmer is generally low. Chasbo remembers that culled cherries drew 6 cents a pound last year--and it cost the farmer 7 cents a pound to grow them.

Opponents of the marketing orders see them benefiting processors (who can take advantage of the weak market for cullage) but hurting consumers (who must pay a higher price for fresh fruit) and farmers (whose marketing options for their products are limited and prescribed.)

That farmers must occasionally resort to the final option for cullage--dumping--is particularly galling to the critics.

Shirley Zoro, who has had run-ins with the marketing orders in her capacity as head of a Direct Marketing Project for the Department of Agriculture, doesn't think much fruit gets dumped: "Most of it isn't thrown away as such, but the growers certainly aren't getting top money for it."

Paul Allison, a fruit grower in Wapato who is also a member of the Peach Marketing Board, is not particularly reassuring: "There's not really a lot thrown away..."

Chasbo concedes the problem has eased off in the last few years, but nevertheless estimates the amount of fruit dumped in the "hundreds of tons" range annually.

Paul Allison sees dumping as a problem but is more critical of the marketing order's effect on the quality of fruit getting to the Washington state consumer. "Fruit has to be picked fairly green if it is going to be shipped long distances. But if it is going to be sold in the Northwest it should be as close as possible to tree ripened--That's what the demand here is



50 people reenacted the August 9, 1945 atomic bombing of Nagasaki by dropping dead in the streets of Bellingham for 15 minutes. A similar die-in killed 200 in Seattle.

photo by Brian Siebel /NWP

for. But the marketing orders don't take that into consideration." Instead the orders demand that fruit be picked on the "green side" and the result, concludes Allison, is that "people here are penalized because we have to pick fruit green to get it to the East Coast."

None of the marketing order cities want to deregulate fruit "exported" from Washington state, or do away with inspection for disease or pests. Rather they talk about establishing a looser standard for a "consumer grade" which would allow Washington consumers, rather than state inspectors, decide whether the odd-sized or blemished fruit will be bought.

Opposition to the consumer grade exists, however, among some growers and is firmly entrenched among the "handlers." And handlers, often representing the big marketing chains, are very much in evidence on the Marketing Order Boards.

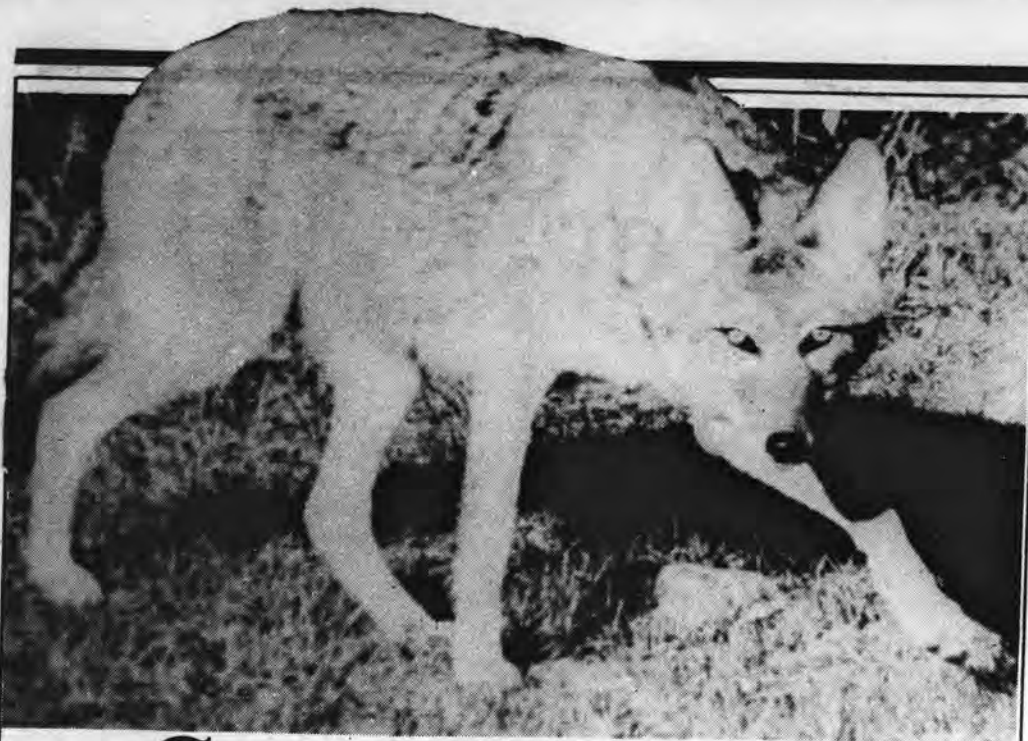
The boards, which hand down the marketing orders (the industry creates the standards, while the state provides enforcement) are supposedly made up of

1/3 handlers and 2/3 growers. However, people who are basically handlers but who also own acreage can fill a grower slot on the board, and this has led to a heavy influence on the boards by handlers. "A lot of grower positions--on all the boards-- are filled by people who are both growers and handlers," says Allison who sits on the Peach board. "I would like to see that grower positions are filled by people who have no possible conflict of interest."

But despite this obstacle, change may be blowing in the wind. "Before another spring we are going to take a look at the marketing order," says Allison, who is heading a subcommittee of the board created to do just that.

Maybe no one will be happier with a change than Chasbo Bockelman, who thinks the public is ready for some lower priced "imperfect" fruit: "When I first got into the business, trying to sell a spotted banana was like pulling a tooth...Now I can't sell enough of them."

-E.N.



Coyote Madness

Who is the most favored group in the country? No doubt rock stars, industrial tycoons, and medical doctors are in contention, but some say the description best fits sheep raisers.

The Wool Act of 1954 compensates sheep ranchers whenever the market price for wool sags below the government "support price" level. High import duties discourage foreign competition and raise consumer prices on wool. In addition, subsidies are available in the form of cheap grazing leases on public lands. And a government predator control program saves wool growers both the cost of paying shepherds or keeping dogs to guard their flocks, as well as the cost of constructing sheds to shelter newborn animals (only 8% of ranchers on public lands build such shelters).

It was predictable then that the presidential ban on the use of poison to kill wild predators on the public domain would be lobbied against by the sheep industry, and successfully. In 1975 sodium cyanide and explosive traps—M-44s—which shoot poison into the mouth of any coyote, bear, bobcat or fox that investigates its scented tip, were exempted from the ban.

Now wool growers are agitating to regain the use of sodium fluoroacetate, or "1080," a poison most deadly to coyotes, but which is also an indiscriminate killer of many other animals, including eagles.

Last month, to dramatize their demands, sheep ranchers in the Rocky Mountain states closed their private lands to hunters in a move designed to pressure the government into legalizing 1080.

Yet—strangely—sheep ranchers have recently been realizing even higher profits than prior to the poison ban, and no increase in predation has occurred.

Moreover, the Interior Department's Division of Animal Damage Control has killed more coyotes annually than when 1080 was in use. This is due to a doubling in Federal Predator Control expenditures in the last 6 years (since the ban on poisons) which has been the main cause for an estimated 26% reduction in the coyote population.

And the Interior Department has chosen to ignore the findings of the independent study done for them on coyote management. That study reported that the massive extermination of coyotes on public lands produced no economic benefit. The cost of the killing "far exceeded" any realistic measure of the worth of the livestock preyed upon. Since only a few ranchers suffer substantial losses, the report recommended selective removal of marauders only.

The Department, however, continues with its body count. Last year it reached 91,573 dead coyotes.

The impact on whole ecosystems cannot even be guessed at. (Without predators, the rodent populations will become a problem, etc.) And no environmental impact statement of predator control is even in the works.

All this for the fewer than 3,000 individuals raising sheep on our public lands. That works out to 30 coyote "heads" per year per person.

-adapted from a N.Y. Times article of 7/29 by Hope Ryden.



Victory for Colegio

Colegio Cesar Chavez has won a five year battle with the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to maintain its campus in Mt. Angel, Oregon. The Colegio, the only private Chicano college in the nation, joined with HUD on July 4th to announce that it would purchase the HUD owned campus for \$250,000.

Colegio spokesperson Salvador Ramirez called the agreement a "victory over bureaucratic red tape, discrimination, over those without vision or confidence."

The agreement climaxed a bitter struggle in which HUD had attempted to evict the Colegio no less than five times over the last three years. Each time HUD was met with strong community determination to stay. In the fall of 1977, Colegio supporters risked jail rather than leave the premises when HUD tried to enforce its last eviction notice.

The agreement was made possible, Ramirez said, by the Presbytery of the Cascades and Tektronix Foundation, who helped raise necessary funds to meet an initial \$50,000 downpayment. Future payments will be made from an escrow account funded by the sale of 63 acres formerly owned by a Woodburn, Oregon organization, Centro Chicano Cultural.

-info from N.W. Chicano Health

Lunatics Unite

After a recent public hearing on the environmental impact of herbicides in the National Forest system, one Forest Service official, a Mr. Roger Sandquist, was moved to say that most of the opposition to herbicide usage is coming from a "lunatic fringe."

For anyone who may have latent tendencies in this direction, there is now an opportunity to come out of the closet. Citizens Against Toxic Herbicides in Washington state are offering handsome certificates confirming membership in the "Order of the Lunatic Fringe!"

Available from C.A.T.H., 2737-25A Street, Clarkson, Washington, 99403.

-Greenpeace Chronicles

Media Blanks Socialist

Zolten Ferency, running as a democratic socialist, received 25% of the vote in Michigan's democratic gubernatorial primary on August 8. He finished second in a four man race, behind the winner's 39%. In the campaign, Fitzgerald, the winner, spent \$900,000 to Ferency's \$200,000.

In his campaign, Ferency had called for the establishment of a state bank and a graduated income tax and capital gains tax to replace the property tax.



Ferency: blanked out?

The news media responded to this unique election contest by completely ignoring it. The national television networks chose instead to report on a minor gubernatorial candidate in Georgia, who hired a hypnotist to do his television commercials, and a senator's wife who was running for congress. The Seattle Times and the Post-Intelligencer both covered only Michigan's uncontested Republican race. While both papers based their story on a UPI news release which did include information on Ferency, this information never left their newsroom. When questioned on this omission, both newspapers blamed it on carelessness. They both agreed however that it should have been printed. Editorial errors occur in the strangest places.

by Dean Baker and Randy Baker

Let's Get Tough!

The House International Relations Committee amended the military aid bill to ban the export of thumbscrews, leg irons, and electric shock batons to countries that violate human rights.

-the Progressive

Wonderful!

The American Funeral Director, an industry trade magazine, has advised undertakers that the death rate decline of recent years seems to be bottoming out, providing grounds for "cautious optimism."

-the Progressive

In Congress: Get it while you can

U.S. Representative John Brademas of Indiana...accepted \$2,950 in \$50 bills from a foreign national at a time when he was involved in drafting legislation to prohibit such contributions, the House Ethics Committee reported. The Committee also criticized Rep. Thomas

P. O'Neill Jr. for permitting himself to be the guest of honor at two Washington parties given by [South Korean influence peddler] Tongsun Park...the Committee took no official action against Mr. Brademas or Mr. O'Neill.

-The New York Times

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Human Rights And Beer Don't Mix At Coors

by Scott Winslow

College students smuggle it in from out of state. Paul Newman reportedly paid two dollars each for the bootlegged product in New York City. . . before he gave it up. Some say it has a wholly different taste. Others say it's nothing special. And now it's here in Western Washington. Adolph Coors Brewery has moved in, and Coors beer, the nation's fifth most popular, is being marketed through a network of non-union distributors.

If the beer's reputation is controversial, the Coors Brewery labor practices are even more so. Coors Brewery workers have been on strike since April, 1977, due to grievances which include on the job harassment, forced lie detector tests, and erosion of union rights. As in the recent Auto Trades strike in Seattle, the Coors management has made it clear it has no intention of allowing the union any control over the workplace.

A national boycott in support of the strike has been organized. Now that the beer will be available here, local activists are working for an effective area boycott.

THE COORS EMPIRE

The Coors brewery sits in a valley east of Denver, Colorado. The valley stretches eight miles long, two miles across. It is the empire of Adolph's descendant, Joseph Coors, and includes the Coors Brewery, Coors Construction Company, Coors Porcelain Division, Coors Container, Coors Sewage Treatment Plant, Coors Railyards and Roundhouse, and even the Coors Power Plant.

The last time there was a strike in the valley was in 1957. After 119 days on the picket line, the brewery workers went back to work in defeat. That was the year that management won the right to discipline workers from making "disparaging remarks about the company or the product which would discourage people from drinking Coors Beer."

Joseph Coors, who heads Adolph Coors brewery operations, made a promise in 1957—"I have the big stick now and I intend to use it. No union ever again will tell me how to run my business."

In 1958 he drove the union out of the Coors Porcelain Division. One by one the other unions fell. Today, only the Brewery Workers still have a union.

On April 5, 1977, 1,400 members of Brewery Local 366, AFL-CIO, the only union workers left out of more than 10,000 Coors employees, struck, charging the company with violating their basic human rights. They had been working without a contract since December 31, when negotiations with Coors for a new contract first began.

Money is not the issue. "We are making an average of \$7.50 an hour. We weren't that concerned about the money, the issue is dignity and human rights," said one striker.

In the negotiations, Coors is demanding the right to use lie detectors on union employees at any time at the whim of management, and the right to search any employee or his or her possessions at any time. Management also wanted mandatory physicals at any time. And it insisted on employees being forced to take a blood alcohol test whenever the company requested one.

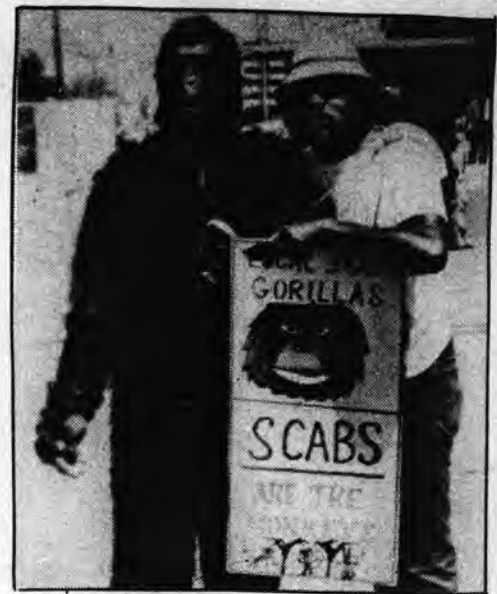
Most importantly, Coors demanded an open shop, despite the fact that 92.6% of the brewery workers voted for a union shop in a state supervised, secret ballot election held December 21. The union shop provision requiring that all Coors employees join the union is crucial to the existence of the Brewery Workers. Without the combined strength of all workers, victories of the past such as health benefits, time off, and protection from discrimination could not have been achieved. And the union's shopfloor organization is the brewery workers' first line of defense against worsening working conditions.

SCABS AND A BOYCOTT

Two hours after picketlines went up, Coors was busing in strike-breakers from other Coors-owned companies. The strikers were joined by union members from throughout the Denver area. Many community groups also came out in support of the strike. But the brewery continued to run.

"We knew the brewery could not be shut down because of the endless supply of scabs Coors has. The boycott, now in progress, was planned a year in advance."

The picket lines are being maintained twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. But the main emphasis of the strikers is now a consumer boycott. Although Coors is distributed in only 15 states, the



Coors strikers respond to being called monkeys by one of the Coors brothers.

Boycott Coors Beer Campaign is nationwide. Organizers have been sent to various cities to set up boycott committees and strike funds. The AFL-CIO and the Teamsters Union have given the boycott official sanction.

COORS UNION-BUSTING

Joseph Coors is a self-proclaimed leader of the union-busting movement in this country. In addition to the anti-union activities in his business, Coors has lent his financial support to the John Birch Society, the National Right to Work Committee, a rightwing organization notorious for its union-busting activities, and the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank which sponsored the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress. This latter group has devoted itself to unseating liberal members of Congress. Joe Coors has also distinguished himself as a fierce opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment.

In a radio interview Coors stated: "My goal for this year will be breaking unions. They have gotten too powerful, and it is time they were put in their place. My own Local 366 is where I will start."

The introduction of Coors beer into this area furthers Joseph Coors goal in more ways than one. It will harm the strikers' chances of victory. And it will also threaten local job security and conditions. One of Coors' marketing methods is to help new distributors operate without union employees. The beer drivers in the Seattle area, members of Teamsters Local 174, currently deliver all the beer sold around here. They think they should continue this practice.

Unfortunately, non-union Coors beer in western Washington will be an open invitation for other beer distributors to eliminate the union and the working conditions and bargaining power that goes with it. It seems likely that after the failure of the Auto Trades mechanics strike many employers would have this kind of action in mind.

SHUT OFF THE TAPS

Boycott committees, rallies and strike funds have been organized in many places across the country. Before the strike was a month old, reports came into the union office that every bar in Ogden, Utah, except one had shut off the Coors taps. Coors distributors in many states have reported sales declines, including 25% down in Montana and 20% down in California. Bus drivers in Wichita, Kansas pasted boycott stickers on their buses. 130 gay bars in San Francisco dumped their Coors Beer. In California and Texas, where Coors sales are largest, attempts are being made to shut off all Coors sales.

In these states boycotting Coors has been a hot issue for some time, particularly among Chicanos, women, and union members, all of whom hate Coors as much as the brewery workers do. Black, Chicano, and women workers face discrimination in hiring, and those who are "lucky" enough to begin work at the various Coors plants often undergo special harassment. Several suits have been filed against Coors for unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board.

A victory against Coors would be a major breakthrough in the fight to stop union-busting. But the truth is that Coors is extremely powerful and the labor movement as a whole is doing little to support the strikers. Still, the sentiment for a strong boycott exists. Such a boycott would be a real boost to the strikers in Colorado and to all those who want to see the current union-busting trend reversed.

CURRENTLY, COORS WORKERS CAN BE FIRED FOR VIOLATIONS OF "COMMON DECENCY OR MORALITY OF THE COMMUNITY."

QUESTIONS ASKED DURING POLYGRAPH TESTS INCLUDE:

*"Have you ever participated in a march, riot, sit-in, or demonstration?"

*"Have you had any extramarital affairs?"

*"Are you a homosexual?"

*"Have you ever committed an undetected crime?"



Joseph Coors, head of Coors Brewery

JOE COORS IS OUT TO BUST HIS UNION. HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT.

*Don't buy the beer.

*Ask your local taverns not to order it when the promoters come in.

*A boycott committee could hold educational, benefits, and perhaps picket a local non-union distributor.

*If you have knowledge of some of Coors' activities in this area or a desire to see these plans slowed down, please call 524-0741 in the evening and ask for Scott.

S.1437: Wolf In Sheep's Clothing



by Beverly Taylor

As Congress nears adjournment, Senators Edward Kennedy and Strom Thurmond, sponsors of S. 1437, are honing up their pressure tactics in a final attempt to push their bill through this session.

S. 1437 is the direct descendant of Senate Bill One (S.1), the repressive criminal code bill written by John Mitchell and the Justice Department under the direction of Ex-President Richard Nixon. Because of massive public opposition to this proposed legislation, S.1 was never submitted to vote in the Congress. But the Bill was not defeated. It emerged in 1977 as S. 1437.

Getting the bill before the Senate without alerting its foes required some backroom scheming. According to the *Congressional Quarterly* Kennedy and Thurmond met privately with Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd on New Year's Day and convinced him the bill was 'non-controversial.' They agreed among themselves to bring up S.1437 as the first order of business when Congress reconvened in 1978 with no advance notice, so that (according to Thurmond's office) "we could cut off a lot of outside interest group opposition."



Bill Plympton *Politics & Other Human Interests*

S. 1437 passed the Senate in January by a vote of 75-15 (20 Senators had not yet returned from the holiday recess.) Washington's Senators, Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson, were present and voted for the bill. It is probable that 83 members of the Senate had never had the opportunity to read the bill before they voted.

Passed by the Senate, S. 1437 was sent to the House and given the number H.R. 6869.

Beyond reform and codification, this bill adds scores of new repressive laws to existing law. For example:

1. Virtually every mass demonstration could fall within the broad language of the section *Obstructing a Government Function by Physical Interference* — an influx of cars carrying demonstrators could trigger it, for example.
2. Anyone who pickets or partially blocks the entrance to any government facility could be imprisoned for a year.
3. Freedom of speech and the press is undermined by sections which legalize increased government secrecy and limit the ability of reporters to keep their sources confidential.
4. Workers going on strike for higher wages could be charged with felony, blackmail, or extortion.
5. For the first time, it would be a federal offense to make a false oral statement when not under oath to a law enforcement officer, including the FBI or IRS, even if you believed the falsehood was the truth.
6. To demonstrate within 200 feet of a building occupied by Federal officials would be a felony.
7. The bill defines as "obscene" and "unmailable" all pro-abortion literature.
8. A federal employee is empowered to break up any demonstration, leafletting or picketing anywhere he or she believes that there is a likelihood of property damage or personal injury.

EXPANDS CRIMINAL LAW

H.R. 6869 would also effect a great expansion of federal criminal law by establishing for the first time that all but a few federal crimes and misdemeanors could be prosecuted as Attempt, Conspiracy, or Solicitation without the underlying offense having been completed. For example, a person could be prosecuted for "soliciting the obstruction of a government function by physical interference" merely by attempting to persuade a friend to plan a demonstration blocking access to a government building. Even if the friend rejected the solicitation and the demonstration never occurred, the crime would have been committed.

S. 1437 SET ASIDE

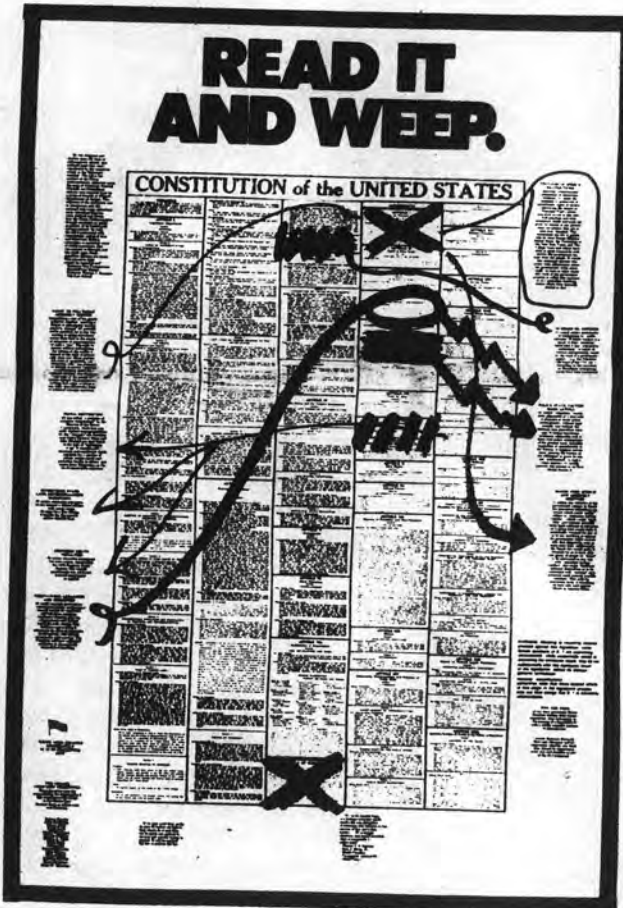
After lengthy study of S. 1437/H.R. 6869, the House Sub-Committee on Criminal Justice has in effect disapproved the bill and set it aside. The Committee has instead put existing Federal criminal code in some sort of order. This reworking of existing law has been called the Tentative Draft, as no number has as yet been assigned to this effort.

TENTATIVE DRAFT TO BE PADDED

In a recent communication to Peter Rodino, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, co-signed by Kennedy and Thurmond, they express their disappointment with the 'draft' but go on to state: "... we hope that the draft can become the vehicle for the House to incorporate as many provisions contained in the Senate bill as possible in the remaining months of the session." They note that 135 parts of S. 1437 are omitted from the draft and list 34 pages of amendments which they want added in committee before the bill reaches the floor. Suggestions that the one-hour debate rule be invoked when the bill reaches the full House would result in a simply aye or nay vote.

Senators Kennedy and Thurmond are giving the impression that the passage of a criminal code bill this session is of such importance they would be willing to compromise with a substitute bill. What they are not saying publicly is that a federal criminal code bill, by whatever number, will be amended in committee to S. 1437 if they have their way.

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 ★ For more information about ★
 ★ S. 1437, call the Northwest ★
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How S. 1 would have abridged the Constitution! —Old NCARL Poster (reduced)

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by Stefan Ostrach

The strike was only two days old in St. Helens, Ore., but already more than twenty boxcars full of wood chips—the raw material for pulp—were backed up on a siding outside the gates of Boise Cascade's paper mill.

The Northwest paper industry strike was spreading rapidly. The first picket lines had gone up at three locations in Oregon and Washington on July 7. By July 25, more than 10,000 workers had shut down twenty-two mills in those two states and California.

Most of the strikers are members of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW), which broke away from the AFL-CIO in 1964. The United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU-AFL-CIO) has contracts at three of the mills affected by the strike.

The strike is widely seen as a challenge to the Carter Administration's efforts to fight inflation by keeping down workers' wages. The unions are demanding a two-year contract with substantial raises each year.

"A lot of us think even two years is too long," said one picket at St. Helens, a "roving steward" in AWPPW Local 1. "When we go to a store, the price of bread and butter isn't regulated by what we get paid. There's no way to know what inflation will be like in three years." The companies are offering raises of only 7½% in the final year of the three-year pact they want.

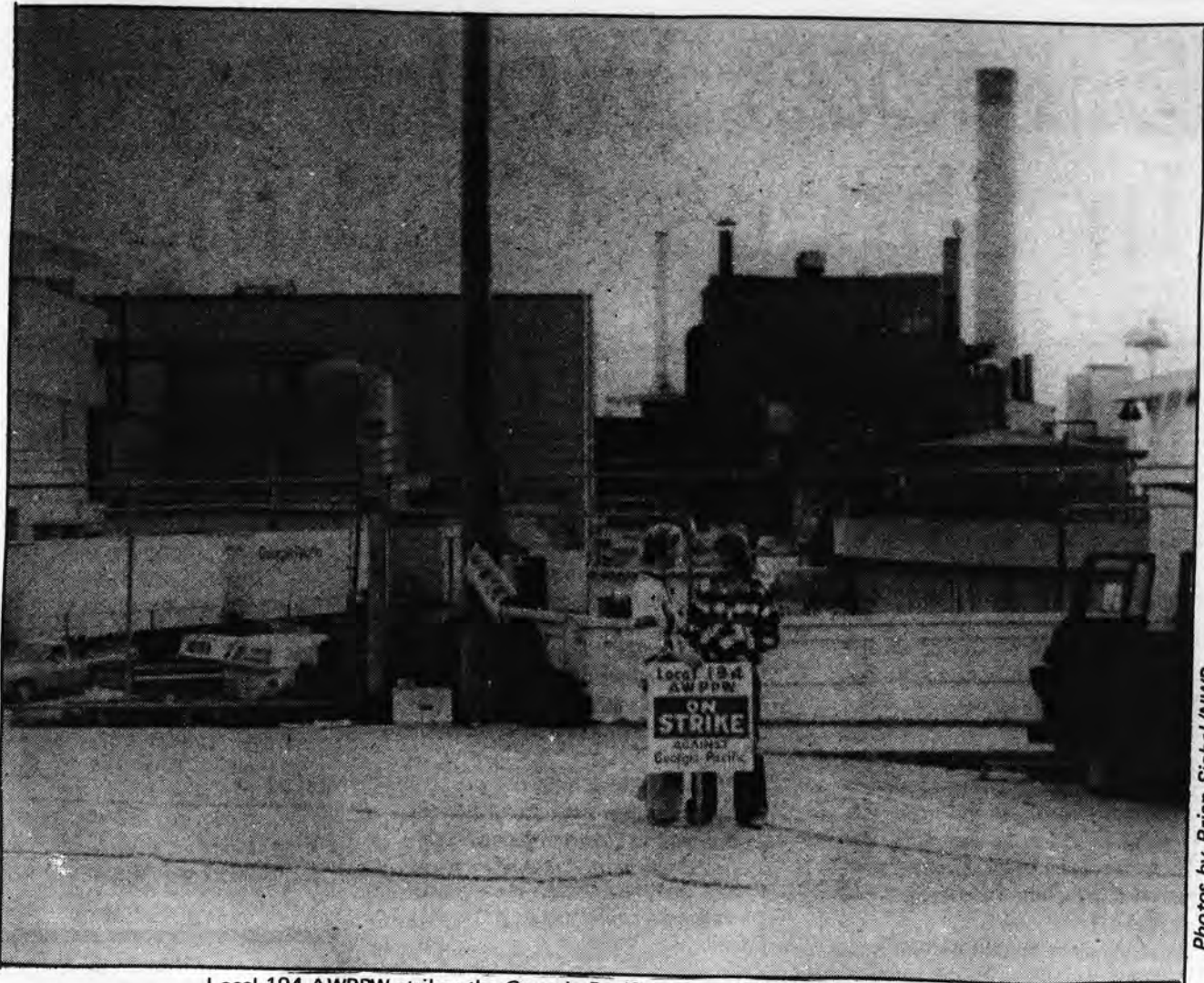
"A two year contract would mean that all forest products industry contracts would be expiring at the same time," Boise Cascade spokesperson Rich Good told the *Oregon Journal*, explaining why the corporations are strongly resisting the unions' demand.

Lumber and paper production together account for a full third of the manufacturing payroll in the Northwest. According to the Pacific Northwest Research Center, the "Big Six" forest products companies—Georgia Pacific, International Paper, Weyerhaeuser, Champion International, Boise Cascade, and Crown Zellerbach—dominate the regional economy. Most of them are heavily involved in both lumber and paper.

Last year, the two unions representing lumber and sawmill workers, the International Woodworkers Association (IWA) and the Lumber Production and Industrial Workers (LPIW), signed three year contracts that will be up in 1980. Right now, while the pulp and paper workers are on strike, lumber production continues to bring cash into corporate coffers. The threat of simultaneous lumber and paper strikes in 1980 would put forest products workers in a strong position for a showdown with the corporate giants.

Inflation was also on the minds of AWPPW Local 467 pickets at another Boise Cascade mill in Salem Ore. "There's a big difference between our gross pay and our net. Uncle Sam digs too deep. That's why we're going for more benefits," said an apprentice electrician. He was wearing a T-shirt emblazoned with the AWPPW seal—a picture of a hand holding a gavel, encircled by the slogan: "Guard Well the Democratic Rights of Your Members."

He and the others felt that pensions were a really important issue. They want a cost of living clause in retirement. "We're all gonna be there someday, and we don't want to have to count on the government's social security." Because inflation has eaten away the buying power of those who have already retired, they are firm



Local 194 AWPPW strikes the Georgia-Pacific pulp mill in Bellingham

Photos by Brian Siebel/NWP

The Rebels: Northwest Paperworkers On Strike

in demanding increases for past service as well as future.

The workers doing their shift on the line in Salem felt good about their union. "This union is run by the rank and file. It's not controlled by anyone back east. That's why they call us 'The Rebels,'" was the way one put it. (The AWPPW newspaper is named *The Rebel*.)

"Democracy versus Dictatorship" was the slogan when the AWPPW was formed in 1964. The new union was a culmination of a rank and file movement in the old internationals that had begun two years earlier. At that time contracts were negotiated industry-wide, and locals did not have the right to strike over local issues. Traditionally, an elected caucus coordinated bargaining for the West Coast locals. But when leaders of the movement demanding more democracy and autonomy for the locals were elected officers of the caucus, top officers

of the internationals stripped all power from the elected delegation.

On April 23, 1964, seventy delegates walked out of the wage conference, and on May 9, the AWPPW was born. On September 23, 1964, the new union won a coastwide NLRB election by a vote of 10,653 to 8,130.

Less than six weeks later, the AWPPW was severely tested when the companies forced the industry's first strike in thirty years. Pushing for more power to boss people around, the companies demanded extensions of "management rights," an open shop, and a one-year contract so that the fledgling union would have no chance to consolidate its forces.

The AWPPW's first strike began on November 11, 1964. The union coordinated picketing at 48 mills by

cont'd on next page

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Bellingham strikers at night

cont'd from previous page

telephone from a rented office in Portland, Ore. Even though the companies tried to keep up production using "supervisors" and workers loyal to the old unions, only one mill was able to continue more than token production. Through active picketing, the AWPPW was able to shut down 30 mills completely. After thirteen days, the employers agreed to a settlement that was approved by the strikers 11,487 to 1285.

In 1965, an elected committee sat down to draft a constitution that would guarantee democracy and rank and file control. A key feature of the constitution is that the Executive Board includes six elected trustees from the mills as well as the four union-paid officers. In addition, all major decisions, including new contracts and changes in the constitution, are subject to a refer-

endum vote by the membership. And the union's financial records are open to inspection.

After a two-year struggle, the AWPPW won equal pay for women paper-makers in 1968. Before that, 2,000 women had received an average of 7 percent less for the same work as men. The overwhelmingly male membership voted approval of this change by a 5-1 margin.

From the attitude of AWPPW pickets in both Salem and St. Helens it is clear that the union retains strong support from its membership who, fourteen years after it was established, still feel that they control their union.

The UPIU was formed in 1972 when the two surviving AFL-CIO international unions merged. It is the dominant union in the industry in the east and south. On July 23, the international president and three other UPIU officials pleaded innocent to embezzling \$360,000 in union funds. Whatever the merits of the case,

observers note that the timing of the charges—in the middle of a strike—seems calculated to weaken striking workers. UPIU pickets outside Crown Zellerbach's mill in Wauna, Oregon, while friendly, were more reticent to speak for the union than the AWPPW rank and file were. They referred questions to a picket captain in a nearby trailer, who, in turn, pointed the way to the union hall.

The parking lot outside the old UPIU union hall in nearby Westport was full of cars plastered with bright orange bumper stickers, proclaiming, "Crown Zellerbach Unfair." The Wauna mill was the first one struck, and workers were showing up to collect their strike benefits of \$35 a week.

Mike Brace, President of UPIU Local 1097, was encouraged by news that the UPIU had won a settlement in Alaska calling for a two year contract with raises better than 10 percent a year. He felt that could set a pattern for an industry-wide agreement. Since then, the UPIU has gotten similar agreements at two more mills, but the big forest products companies have continued to hold out.

International Paper, Boise Cascade, and Georgia Pacific have begun trying to resume production using "supervisory" personnel recruited from their mills in other parts of the country. AWPPW President Farris Bryson denounced this use of strikebreakers as "psychological warfare."


Pickets in St. Helens were not worried. "The company has delusions of grandeur if they think they'll get any production out of here," said one striker. "At most they'll get one machine going, which would be one-third of the usual production." The pickets warned that trying to resume production could be dangerous to both the machinery and the inexperienced workers.


"We'll let them try to start it up," one picket said. Even if they produce some paper, "they'll have to bring in scab truckers." The Teamsters union is honoring the AWPPW picket lines, as are building trades workers employed on a \$28 million, two-year expansion project inside the mill's gates. The St. Helens workers also suggested that they are prepared to use mass picketing to shut the plant, if necessary.

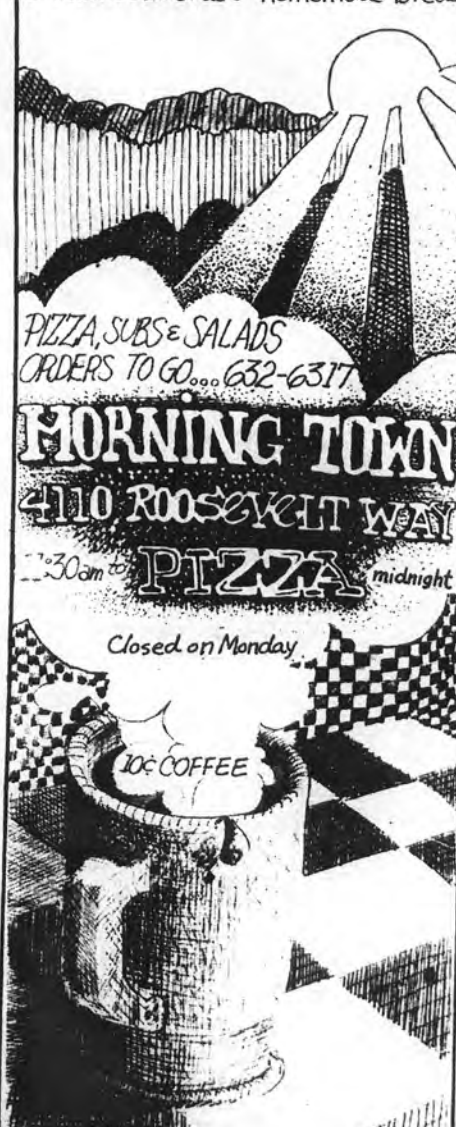
The strikers say they are ready for a long struggle. "Six weeks would be easy," the pickets at St. Helens agreed. After that, "People on tight budgets would begin to hurt." But many of the strikers have been saving money in anticipation of the strike. "Besides," one said with a chuckle, "we can always go fishing. There's a lot of fish around here."

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Inside the Trojan Horse

by Campbell Plowden

There is a beautiful stretch of rolling green land along the lower Columbia River to which the Tchinouk Indians claim legal ownership. On part of this land near Rainier, Oregon, Portland General Electric Company (PGE) constructed the most powerful nuclear power plant in the United States today, and the Tchinouks and many other people have strong reservations about its presence in the valley.

Last year the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance (TDA), one of scores of regional grassroots groups opposed to the use of nuclear power, blocked the gates at the Trojan plant in two mass actions of civil disobedience leading to the arrests of over 200 people.

This year TDA carried out four consecutive days of non-violent civil disobedience, from the 6th to the 9th of August, that led to the arrests of over 250 people. The occupation coincided with the 33rd anniversary of the US atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Like previous occupations at Trojan and others fashioned after the Clamshell Alliance protests at Seabrook, New Hampshire, this occupation was well organized: each scenario pre-planned the night before.

MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL

As a prelude to the occupation, A Mobilization for Survival took place August 5 at Riverfront Park in Portland. 1000 people gathered to hear speakers and to be entertained by the Lonesome Neutron Band and Shelly and the Crustaceans.

Dr. John Gofman, one of the stronger speakers present, sharply criticized the nuclear arms race; and continued with a condemnation of nuclear power as "premeditated random murder by radiation." Gofman believes that "the power elite will stop at nothing to ram nuclear power down our throats."

Equally important to the soon-to-be occupiers, however, was the statement read by the Chairman of the Tchinouk Council, granting the TDA permission to be on tribal lands throughout the occupation: "Mother Earth and the Tchinouk Tribe bear the weight of the Trojan unwillingly."

PGE'S PROBLEMS

One thing was clear—the TDA's position was very different from that of the PGE.

Bruce Reminsky, a spokesperson for the Public Relations Division of PGE, although not doubting the sincerity of the protestors, could see no more "connection between nuclear power and weapons than gasoline and napalm." He thought that if people had "any complaints about nuclear weaponry, they should be demonstrating against nuclear weapons, not nuclear power plants which contribute something in a positive sense to mankind."

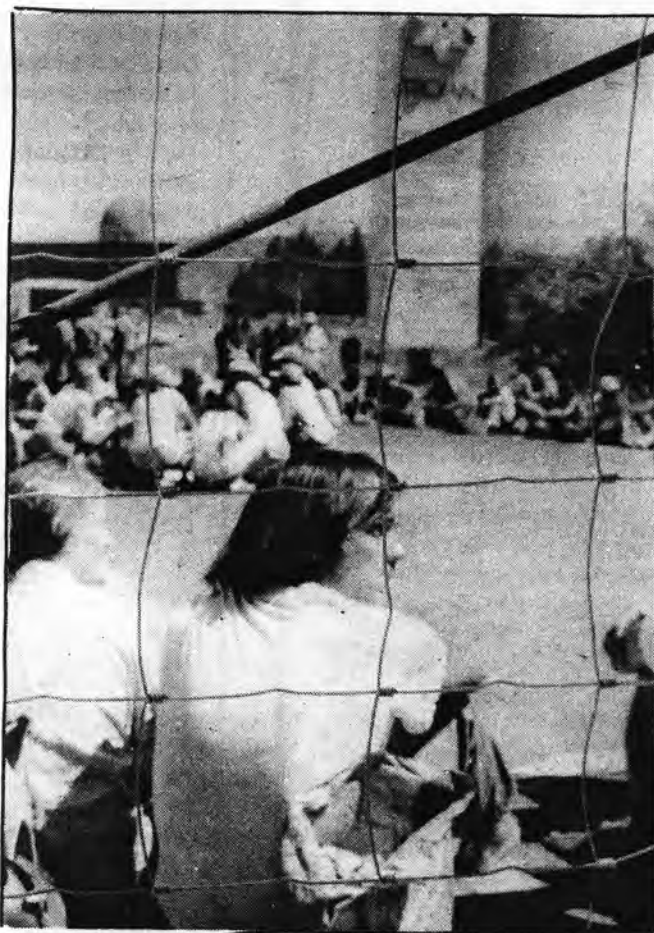
Yet the PGE, which sought, but did not obtain, an injunction to prevent the TDA occupation, has already demonstrated some of the dangers nuclear power plants pose, aside from the question of their relationship with the weapons program.

On April 5 of this year, two technicians were over exposed to radiation, due to the negligence of PGE staff persons who sent a spent fuel rod through the room they were working in. The bursts of radiation they were exposed to were at least of the magnitude of 14 and 17 rems. That puts their exposure at five times greater than the federal dose limit allowed for a 3 month period. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is currently investigating the incident and may levy a fine against PGE.

In addition, the plant has been chronically plagued with malfunctions of the auxiliary feed water pumps—critical to one of the safety systems designed to prevent a major accident.

All in all, the Trojan plant was able to generate only 41% of its potential output last year. That's significantly below the average unit capacity factor of 58% for the 69 nukes on the line in the United States last year. Shut down since March 17 for refueling, the plant hasn't been turned on since.

And since the discovery this spring of a wall in the control building that doesn't meet earthquake standards set by the NRC Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, the plant could remain shut down for some time. The Board has ruled that repairs must be done prior to starting up. Those repairs would take an estimated 6 months.



PGE, in the meantime, contends that the plant can be safely operated while the repairs are being made. It is seeking a reversal of the decision.

The long stretch of not operating has further added to PGE's financial problems. To cover losses, the Public Utility Commission granted PGE an additional 40% rate hike.

The Trojan Decommissioning Alliance reports that customers not pleased with the prospect of higher electric bills are beginning to seem more open to their arguments against nuclear power.

THE OCCUPATION

There were certainly enough people to make this year's occupation a sizable one. 22 affinity groups from throughout the Northwest took part. Using portable wooden staircases, a wooden scaffold and diversionary tactics, altogether some 250 people managed to get by the PGE fence and on to PGE property.

Once there, in most cases, demonstrators sat or lay down and waited for the deputy sheriffs from Columbia County to arrest them. Some people went along with the officers while many others had to be carried or dragged to the trucks or busses where they were processed.

Each occupier had a prepared leaflet for their arresting officer which explained that the protestors' quarrel was not with the police but with the PGE and nuclear power. The leaflet cited cases in which police had either refused to arrest or even assisted protesters.

After demonstrators were processed, white plastic bracelets, now standard fare at demonstrations, were used to bind their wrists before they were escorted onto busses and shuttled to jails all over the state.

The conditions of the jails varied from county to county, and at least one disturbing report was heard—from the main facility in St. Helens. There, arrestees were so overcrowded a group of men had to sleep on the concrete floor of a cell with no mattress or blanket.

The time it took to process people from different groups and days of the occupation also varied. The judge, Al Bondbreak from Washington County, wanted to go over each individual's case carefully.

Although the original bail—for those arrested the first day—was set at \$2,500, the judge eventually low-

ered it. Personal recognizance with the stipulation not to go near the Trojan site was offered to and accepted by most Oregon residents. Most of the out of state people obtained their release by posting \$30 of the \$250 bail under the same condition.

As the PGE's Bruce Reminsky was quick to point out, these mass civil disobedience demonstrations will cost Columbia County a lot of money. Extra deputies and courthouse staff need to be paid. Jailing people in other counties will run up a tab for Columbia County at \$25/day per person. If long sentences are given to each of the 250 defendants in jury trials to come, the total will be quite substantial.

Grays Harbor County in Washington found this out after the recent Satsop occupation. They are presently suing the Washington Public Power Supply System for tens of thousands of dollars to cover the expected expenses. Building and operating a nuclear power plant in this country is getting to be more and more expensive!

Revisions to the criminal code are currently being discussed in Congress which could adversely affect the open process of carrying out actions at nuclear installations. The wooden horse of the Trojan Decommissioning Alliance is a long way from being put out to pasture, however, and if the Nuclear Regulatory Commission permits the Trojan plant to reopen soon, the alliance of the legendary equus will undoubtedly return.



Photos by Campbell Plowden at the occupation of the Trojan nuclear power plant near Rainier, Oregon.

VA RULES ATOMIC TESTS CAUSED GI'S CANCER

by Rick Swann

In a decision two weeks ago that could affect thousands of former soldiers, the Board of Veterans Appeal ruled in Washington that Donald C. Coe is eligible for service-connected disability benefits. Coe successfully argued that he developed leukemia after being exposed to atomic blast tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Coe is only one of 300,000 persons who took part in nuclear weapons tests in Nevada and at South Pacific sites between 1948 and 1958. Approximately 40,000 of the soldiers, including Coe, participated in a series of tests in which troops actually maneuvered on the test site within hours of the explosion. The other soldiers were witnesses to the explosions. At least 2,400 ex-GI's who participated in these tests have recently reported to the Defense Department that they are now suffering from leukemia or some other form of cancer. There is also data that suggests a much higher rate of occurrence of genetic birth defects among children of these men. Many of the children have already died.

Coe took part in the 1957 weapons test "Smoky" in Yucca Flats, Nevada. The cases of he and Paul C. Cooper, another GI at the Smoky test, created the first public interest in whether there might be a connection between radiation exposure of nuclear test participants and later development of cancer.

Cooper gained a full disability for his leukemia, but the Veterans Administration somehow managed to connect it to symptoms that appeared while he was in the service and therefore not related to exposure occurring during the tests. Cooper died of his disease last February.

THE HEARINGS

Coe gained the support of his local Congressperson in Kentucky, I'me Lee Carter, not only a doctor by

trade, but a ranking member of the House Health and Environment subcommittee. Carter and Subcommittee chair Paul Rogers opened up an investigation into the use of GIs during the nuclear weapons tests.

During these hearings, it came to light that at least 900 soldiers had been overexposed to radiation according to standards which are now believed to be too low anyway.

According to the readings on the film-badges (used by the Army to measure radiation exposure) they were issued, Coe and Cooper's exposures were within what was considered safe.

However, Karl Morgan of the Georgia Institute of Technology, a specialist on the effects of internally-deposited radiation, testified that the "film-badges give no indication whatsoever of the inhalation hazard of alpha-emitting radio nucleants. . . the badges used were limited almost entirely to the gamma radiation" although the blast also emitted neutrons, alpha and beta particles.

Morgan, in further statement, said that the inhalation of dust with alpha-emitters could lead to their deposit in the body where they would irradiate it "for the rest of the person's life."

Because the troops were actually forced on movements into the test area--Cooper approaching to within 100 yards of ground zero within an hour after detonation and remaining there up to an hour--they could have inhaled radiation in much higher doses than their film badges recorded even if the film badges had recorded all types of radiation.

One scientist, Martin Sperling, claimed that the inhaled dose for Cooper, for instance, could have been "in the vicinity of 100 rem--strictly as a result of troop movements" stirring up the air. For the same reason, Coe could have inhaled 13.2 rem although his film-badge read only .2 rem. 5 rem per year is the maximum allowable dose set by the government.

VA AND ARMY RELUCTANCE TO MOVE

Up until the Coe decision, GI attempts to get disa-

bility compensation for cancer related to the tests have all been denied by the VA on the grounds that the cancer is non-service connected. The VA acted solely upon the film-badge evidence.

Smoky, Major Alan Skerker of the US Army's nuclear division claimed, was not even particularly "dirty." At least five other tests were more dangerous. These tests were manned by volunteers, most of whose names (the tests are all classified information) are not even known.

The Army has only four men working less than one-half time tracking these people down.

Hopefully the Coe decision will speed up this process, as well as leading to VA consideration of other related cases.

In addition, this case should help in the cases of civilian groups also suffering from apparent overexposure to radiation due to the Atomic Energy Commission's and the University of California's negligence at other nuclear tests. Most notable is a case filed by a group of workers at the December 18, 1970 "Baneberry" test at Yucca Flats where a wind shift caught 600 people in a cloud of radioactive dust following the nuclear detonation--already a number of these people have died of cancer.

Perhaps the VA will even reexamine its "non-service connected" ruling that prevents Vietnam veterans, who feel they are suffering from long-term illnesses as a result of working with Agent Orange, from receiving compensation for their disabilities.

The danger of low-level radiation certainly needs to be closely examined at a time when nuclear power is being pushed in this country, especially since the groups involved in promoting it, such as the Atomic Energy Commission (now the Nuclear Regulatory Commission), have been found to be so negligent.

Information in this article is from *Citizen Soldier*, *The Washington Post News Service* of 8/4, an article in the *Nation* by John Harris, Janet Raloff's article in *Science News* 2/11/78, and the May issue of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*.

"Even if I could I would not buy..."

Tenants Halt Condo Conversions

by Joanne Sollecito

Even before the Seattle City Council meeting convened on July 17, the Council room and the adjoining hallway were overflowing with senior citizens and tenant advocates wearing and zealously distributing signs proclaiming, "apartments not condominiums." With their homes threatened by unregulated condominium conversions, these tenants came to the Council meeting to express support for the proposed moratorium.

When the meeting was over, the City Council had proclaimed a 3½-month halt to new condominium conversions (except for apartments renting for over \$275 a month). For tenants the victory was one due in large part to their own efforts.

Although over 1700 units have been designated for conversion to condominiums in Seattle over the past year (where the vacancy rate is 1.4%), city officials have been slow to respond, feigning ignorance to the severity of the city's housing crisis. When the Seattle Tenants Union (STU) called for an immediate moratorium in May, official reaction was skeptical. Councilperson Michael Hildt called the notion "overkill", and Royer aide Carol Lewis honestly believed the conversion problem was more "psychological than economic."

The STU organized a rally "in response to no response" and drew 150 supporters. Most of them were victims of conversions—elderly and low to moderate income tenants. The public show of support plus intensive lobbying caused a new concern by officials seeking to rescue Seattle's "liveability" legend. On July 10, the Mayor proposed a 6-month moratorium, viewing it as a "cooling off period." Even then it took last minute pressure from tenants groups to fend off lower rent level exemptions proposed by Hildt, exemptions that would have failed to protect many of the elderly tenant activists. Council members were moved by tenants who explained, "You'll be pouring us down the drain if Hildt's levels pass."

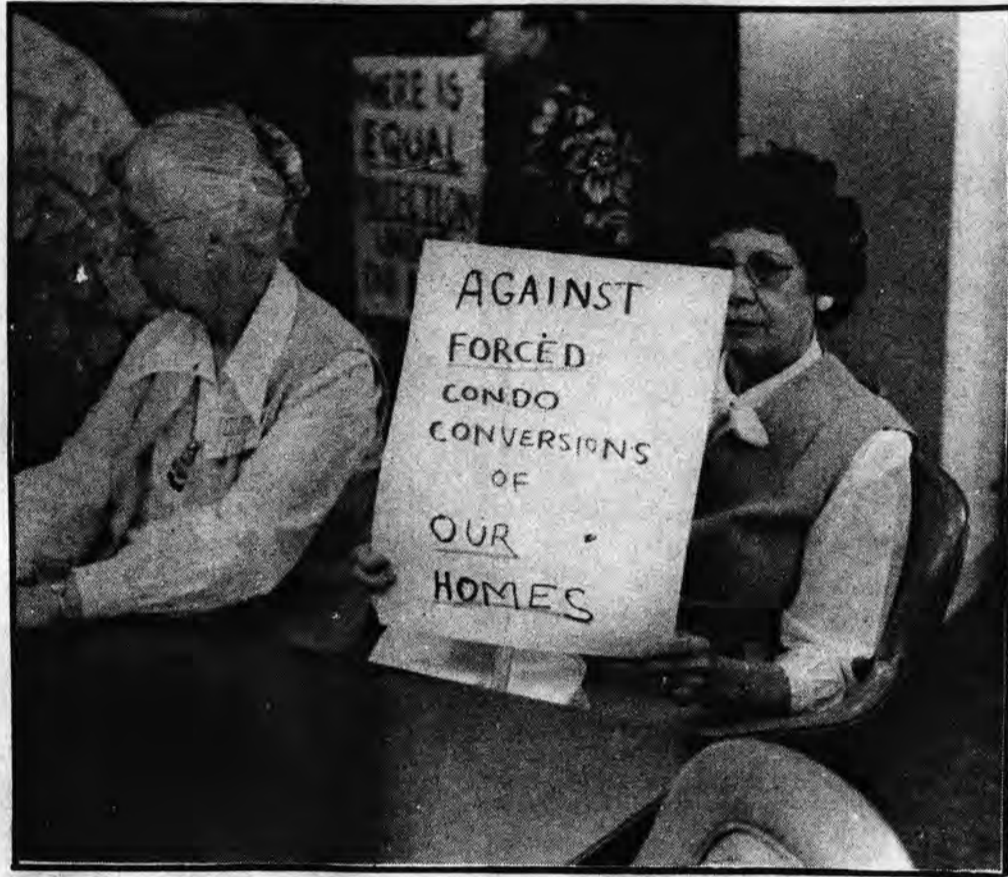
BIG PROFITS IN CONDOS

Sharon Feigon of the STU expressed satisfaction with the City Council decision, but added that the moratorium "would be better if it was 6 months, or a year or even better if imposed until the vacancy rate is 3%. It's not smart to have rent levels at all," Feigon remarked. "Conversions affect everyone and rent levels only raise the equal protection question." Throughout Seattle, numerous low and moderate income people struggling to pay for high priced rentals out of lack of choice, are not protected by the moratorium. "Conversions of high income apartments will result in displacement anyway," Feigon stated, "it all filters down and affects low and moderate income people in the end." This type of analysis has been conveniently avoided by developers and city officials alike.

Sensing the threat of the moratorium, owners and developers scurried to file declarations before the ban was enacted—and with good reason. The economics of condominium conversions is one of quick profit. Take for example, Windy Hills, an 84 unit complex in Magnolia converted last July by a Canadian developer. The complex was purchased initially by the developer at a cost of \$1.5 million. According to data from the city's O.P.P., the final average sales price was \$30,740 for a one-bedroom unit, and \$37,058 for two-bedroom units. It's now commonplace for an apartment owner to double an investment through a conversion sale. A longtime owner's profit rate triples on low to moderate priced rentals.

With such high profits in the offing, low to moderate priced rentals are lucrative prey for conversion. It just so happens the residents of these units are frequently elderly and/or economically unable to afford condominium purchase or relocation costs. Condominium conversions further decrease available rental units, force existing prices upward and limit housing opportunities. Seattle's 1.43% vacancy rate already falls below the 3% HUD figure constituting a housing crisis.

Conversion is not a profitable but harmless business venture prompted by tenant demand to purchase condominiums. "Older people, often on fixed incomes, are



Jack Lattmann/NWP

Seniors Sacrificed To Profits

Two women interviewed from another building have also been active supporters of the moratorium. Their landlord filed a declaration for conversion in January, 1978. Tenants, however, were not notified of the declaration until mid-June. By that time, construction work on the building had already begun. Apprehensive tenants questioned if conversion was forthcoming and were told not to worry. A few days later in the Seattle *P-I*, their developer publicly quoted unit prices.

The lack of any option and the ensuing feeling of helplessness is experienced by numerous people plagued by the threat that their homes will be 'condoized.' Approximately 90% of the tenants in this building are over 65. "Early this year, most of us felt we would be safe from conversion for quite some time," one

woman sighed. "Now I wonder, what will happen to the elderly people in this rental market."

Extensive construction is now underway on the building. A faulty heating system and bad pipes are some of the problems. One woman mentioned her intention to purchase her unit, but expressed "mixed feelings." "I question the quality of these units," she explained. "It's a risk and I have to gamble."

Most of the tenants have lived in this building for at least 15 years. Although eviction notices have not yet been given, tenants are already moving out in anticipation of the 20 day notice at the end of the summer. "Imagine it, 84 year old people riding the buses looking for apartments to move into... it's a cruel way for developers to make a profit."

being uprooted from their homes and they have nowhere to go," explained Ellen Waters of the Elder Citizens Coalition. "They frequently owned a home in the past and are glad to be through with the burdens of home ownership. Tax benefits are meaningless to someone on a small pension or social security." Condo housing remains the only "choice" forced on many tenants by developers and the housing market.

BEYOND THE MORATORIUM

For those tenants who fought for the moratorium, it signifies much more than a vacation from the continuous displacement caused by conversions. The next battle to obtain adequate protective legislation is now commencing.

The STU, Elder Citizens Coalition and the Displacement Coalition have utilized the moratorium's 'borrowed time' to draw up regulations which will govern condominium conversions and provide tenants with protective legislation. The three groups all advocate a ban on all conversions until the vacancy rate is 3%. Then, several regulations would be high priority: providing tenants with a one year eviction notice prior to offering the unit for sale, compensation for tenant relocation costs, majority tenant consent/purchase prior to conversion and stringent housing code and warranties applicable to all units.

"The goal of all these regulations," Sharon Feigon stated, "is to provide more housing security, basic con-

sumer protection and curb displacement." New support will be organized around the regulation issue. "We intend to organize people who are directly affected by the problem and keep lobbying," explained Feigon. "This will build a stronger organization that will work for other tenant rights."

One elderly woman, an active moratorium supporter, fears eviction and requested anonymity in telling her story. She currently lives in an apartment protected by the moratorium but threatened with eventual conversion. Throughout the last year, exorbitant rent increases have served as the warning signals indicating conversion. A rent of \$240 in October, 1977 was increased to \$325 on June 1 of this year. The unspoken goal is to obtain only tenants that can afford condominium prices. A large number of elderly people on fixed incomes have already been forced out of the building.

The woman's landlord has already measured units and completed minor cosmetic changes but remains ambiguous about future conversion plans. When questioned by tenants, he assured them he had no intention of converting "at the present time."

The woman is determined to stay. "When they started measuring first the outside, then the inside—I got suspicious," she confided. "I had heard this had happened at other buildings, so I got in touch with the Tenants Union to find out if there was anything I

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Graphic by Curtis Brachtenbach

RUNAWAY PINEAPPLE

U.S. AGRIBUSINESS MOVES TO THE PHILIPPINES

by Jack Lattemann

Pineapples come from Hawaii, right? Well, these days the answer is "sometimes." A visit to Puget Consumers Co-op's Ravenna store in Seattle, for example, will reveal two brands of canned pineapple juice: the "King of Hawaii" brand packed by the Maui Land and Pineapple Company, and "The Royal Pineapple" Dole brand packed in the Philippines by Castle and Cook.

Given the fact that daily wages for agricultural workers average \$30.00 in Hawaii and \$1.35 in the Philippines, consumers might expect to reap savings from the lower labor costs of Filipino pineapple. However, at Puget Consumers Co-op (PCC) the Dole's Filipino pineapple juice has the same markup as the Hawaiian juice, yet is priced a nickel more. The reality is that the "savings" in labor costs go to Dole, not the consumers.

Lured by lowered costs, American agribusiness corporations increasingly are moving their operations out of the United States and into countries such as the Philippines. The pineapple industry in the Philippines is a case study of the overseas plantation expansion by agribusiness giants Del Monte and Dole (Castle and Cook), an expansion which has gobbled up land that had produced food crops and income for local people.

Del Monte created the Philippines Packing Corporation and established Camp Philips, its first pineapple plantation, in 1926 when the Philippines was still a US "Commonwealth." After World War II, Del Monte's production soared as a formally independent Philippines government signed a treaty continuing the tariff-free entry of Filipino agricultural products into the United States and a similar privilege for American manufacturers entering the Philippines.

Through the 1950's and early 1960's, various Filipino governments negotiated increasing tariffs on US goods and required greater participation by Filipino capital in the exploitation of the country's resources. Competing Filipino politicians adopted nationalist rhetoric for vote-getting purposes and in the late 1960's produced frequent exposes of American corporate operations in the country. When the criticism began to stimulate mass demonstrations, President Marcos in 1972 announced his "New Society" by declaring martial law, arresting his political opponents, suspending workers' right to strike, and issuing decrees protecting American plantation investments and profits.

American corporate executives were quite pleased with the "New Society." One business guide to investment in the country, brazenly entitled *The Philippines: Operating for Profit in the New Society*, states, "... the overwhelming consensus of the foreign business community in the Philippines was that martial rule under President Marcos was the best thing that had



ever happened to the country." In the mid-1970's, Del Monte's rate of profit reached almost 34%, four times the rate on US operations and spectacular in view of the labor intensiveness of agriculture.

Last year Frances Moore Lappe, author of *Diet for a Small Planet*, and Eleanor McCallie from Earthwork, a San Francisco-based center for the study of land and food, visited pineapple plantations in the Philippines

to investigate working conditions there and the impact of American corporations such as Dole and Del Monte on the local economy. One of the plantations visited by Lappe and McCallie was the above mentioned Camp Philips in Bukidnon province on the island of Mindanao.

Although the Philippines constitution forbids foreign corporations from either owning land or leasing more than 1,024 hectares (a hectare is about 2½ acres) directly from the government, Del Monte has circumvented these provisions by leasing its 9000 hectares from the National Economic Development Authority, personally headed by dictator Marcos. To add 7000 hectares to its holdings, Del Monte has bought out three local landowners and is in the process of buying out a fourth.

The displaced local tenant farmers have had to sign a contract with the Philippine Packing Corporation, Del Monte's subsidiary, authorizing the company to clear the land and plant as it saw fit. This "lease" is binding on future generations and can only be terminated at the discretion of the company.

In a recent letter to me, McCallie described Camp Philips as "the 'Grand Plantation,' large and spacious and well planted, with an atmosphere something like a small town, with lots of security guards." The housing for workers is better than at other plantations (wooden structures instead of thatch), and the company makes loans for workers to send their children to high school and possibly college.

Although Del Monte has hired doctors to provide the work force with medical care, the workers themselves must pay the costs of medicine and hospitalization. The company also employs guards to inspect workers and their homes. Pineapple cut on the plantation is considered contraband in the hands of the workers. According to one employee, workers used to cut up pineapples and smuggle home the slices, the only way they got any pineapple outside of buying it canned at the company store.

Plantation security forces have been augmented by the deployment of two-thirds of the US-supplied Philippine Army on Mindanao in response to activities of Moslem and the New People's Army guerillas. The importance of these investments to the Marcos regime was shown by the Marcos appointment of Juan Ponce Enrile as defense minister. Enrile formerly served as an attorney for American corporations in their Mindanao land acquisitions. For now, Del Monte and Dole continue to plant pineapple, and the Marcos regime makes sure labor is cheap, taxes are low and political opposition is silent.

Where will the runaway pineapple run next?

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could do." For tenants facing conversion, this uncertainty about the future is not unusual.

"Even if I could I would not buy," she explained. "My landlord is doing patchwork repairs and cosmetic changes, but has never redone my wiring or plumbing properly. Some of the ground floors in this building are rotting." She foresees her building as a "typical garbage condominium." "If apartments had to be brought up to housing code," she remarks, "landlords probably wouldn't convert them."

Purchasing a condominium is not financially feasible for this woman. As a result, relocation is the only unsatisfactory alternative. "I don't want to move to another apartment and have it turned into a condomini-

um also. This has already happened to other people." She suggests that the city purchase various buildings pegged for conversion: as affordable city subsidized housing for the elderly and families with children. "But I don't believe all old people should be put in one place and segregated," she stated with concern. "I don't want that for myself."

This woman has attempted to combat conversion by encouraging people in her building to support the moratorium. Most tenants faced with conversion, especially the elderly, feel a helplessness combined with both frustration and fear. "They call me a ring-leader and a rabblouser," she added with a smile. Other tenants fearing retaliatory evictions "have stop-

ped saying hello or else sometimes greet me but walk away quickly and won't be seen talking with me outside," she remarked. "They're afraid the manager will see them and think they're my friends."

For other tenants, passivity serves as a safe refuge. "What use is a moratorium or anything," commented one tenant cynically. "We've already lost."

In response to this, the "rabblouser" remarked, "They would rather stick their heads in the sand and ignore the whole thing. It's awful that we should all tremble in fear of the landlord," she said with some anger now. "There are only a handful of landlords against 150,000 tenants. Landlords are powerful because they have money and lawyers... we must make certain this doesn't happen any longer."

Foiling the Whalers



Photo by Rex Weyler/Greenpeace

Crew members of the Greenpeace anti-whaling ship *Peacock* were taking it easy. After chasing the Russian whaling fleet for nearly 1000 miles in late July, they had stopped to refuel in Honolulu. Now 4 days later, they were conducting routine sea trials with their inflatable rubber boats. Suddenly they spotted an unexpected sight—dead whales floating in the water.

Soon they saw 3 Russian boats speeding after more whales. A 3½ hour encounter followed, leaving the Greenpeacers drenched from Russian fire hoses. But 3 live whales escaped, and the sperm whale quarry was left behind.

Such efforts are proving invaluable in protecting whales. Earlier this summer crew members of the Greenpeace vessel

Rainbow Warrior succeeded in saving several fin whales in the North Atlantic when Icelandic gunners refused to risk firing their explosive-tipped harpoons too close to the conservationists. The owner of the Icelandic whaling company has threatened to sue Greenpeace for loss of income.

Non-violent direct action has also had an important impact on Australian whal-

ing. Last summer Greenpeacers ventured to sea to harass the whaling operations of the Cheynes Beach Holding Company. Once a harpoon was fired directly over a Greenpeace inflatable into a whale, and its steel cable ended up lashing into the small craft's outboard motor. The confrontation generated so much interest that the Australian government initiated an inquiry into the nation's whaling industry.

Cheynes Beach suffered a large loss when Greenpeacers found out that one of its ships carrying sperm whale oil was preparing to enter an Oregon port. US customs officials refused to allow this violation of the 1972 Marine Mammal Protection Act. The ship sailed on to Vancouver, where it hoped to ship its cargo through Canada as fish oil.

With the help of the British Columbia Longshoreman's union, shipment of the whale oil was held up 2 months, costing Cheynes Beach \$250,000 (a third of its annual profits). Salesmen reported that synthetic substitutes for whale oil were taking over a large part of the market anyway. So Cheynes Beach decided to give up whaling, shutting down its processing station and three whaling ships.

by Campbell Plowden

Indians Denounce Fisheries Proposal

The Federal Task Force released its proposal for settlement of Washington State fisheries last June. The Task Force was charged with seeking a settlement among all parties which would be consistent with recognized treaty fishing rights. The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission which represents the 19 Treaty Tribes of Western Washington, recently renounced the Task Force proposal as destructive of treaty rights. Dale Johnson, chairperson of the Fisheries Commission stated, "The Task Force was born out of political pressure to find a way of undoing U.S. v. Washington [the Boldt decision]. It is obvious that the Task Force having failed to persuade the Tribes to surrender their hard won rights, now proposes to have Congress impose a surrender."

The Indian tribes contend the proposal brutally abrogates Indian treaty rights for a number of reasons. Specifically, the NWIFC charges the Task Force plan calls for destruction of tribal authority, abolishes "usual and accustomed" fishing grounds without compensation, abolishes Indian Treaty Fisheries under the slogan of "equal opportunity", hands Indian fishermen over to the state government in violation of the treaty, denies Indian access to Federal court relief, and promises instead illusory benefits.

The diminished salmon resource, which came about because of State mismanagement of fishing and thoughtless development which damaged fish ecosystems throughout the Pacific Northwest, is the root cause of fisheries problems. In the years since the Boldt decision upheld the Indian's right to catch up to 50% of the available fish, the actual Indian share has been 10-15%. Only in the 1977-78 season, did their actual catch approach 20%.

While all parties involved in the fisheries dispute support a massive enhancement program, this will not be easily done. Such an enhancement program will take as much as five to eight years and involve reduced salmon harvest during that time. Frank Haws, assistant director of the State Department of Fisheries, has stated that with current fishing levels, there are not enough salmon eggs available to the hatcheries to increase the

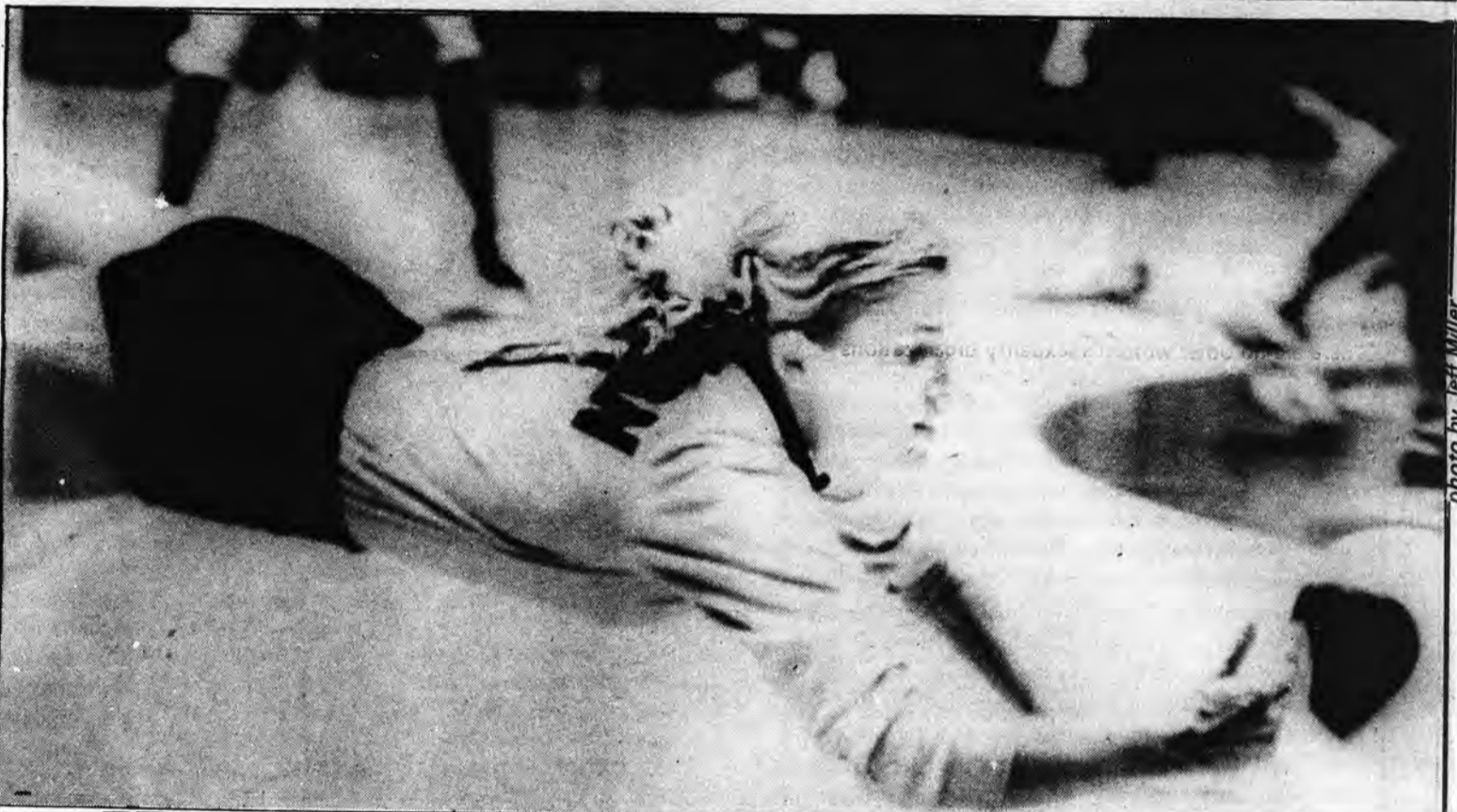


Photo by Jeff Miller

Women "Dig" Pro Volleyball

The age used to vary. But around the time when jockey straps and training bras were becoming the rule, girls would find out there were some things they "could not" do. Like compete in sports with boys.

The arguments for separating young men and women seemed especially convincing in the case of established pro sports. Size and strength seemed the key to building winning teams in football, basketball, et al.

But now Seattle boasts a pro team which is questioning this cherished myth. The Seattle Smashers of the International Volleyball Association features women playing alongside men. In fact, league rules require that two of the six players on the court be women. As Jan Goldin of the Smashers puts it, "Volleyball calls for quickness and precision, as well as height and strength. I think that women bring this into the game."

The women are an integral part of the team. They cover the back court as defensive specialists, with their speciality being "digging for spikes"—they return balls smashed by the large males on the other side of the net. "It's not an easy thing to do," explains Goldin. "It means stepping in front of a ball traveling almost 90 miles an hour. You can't afford to space out."

By Michael Reed

size of the runs. He also stated that the state's ability to obtain enough eggs to increase salmon runs has been limited by fishing by non-Indians last season.

It has just been since the Boldt decision, that state and Tribal organizations have developed joint management and enhancement programs which have achieved results and greater promise of preserving and improving the fish runs. The Task Force settlement proposal suffers from an emphasis on limiting the treaty guaranteed and court upheld Indian fishing rights, instead of the real problems of illegal State activity and mismanagement.

By Ben Arp

Last Frontier Justice

The Alaska Supreme Court has been confronted by the realities of "justice" in the Alaska court system. Steven Clark, a statistician from the University of North Carolina, authored a study of the effectiveness of Alaska's ban on plea bargaining. The study points out the unusually stiff sentences that minorities receive for felony convictions. The data indicates that minority members receive sentences four times greater than those

given whites for certain felony convictions. Acting as if unaware of such discrepancies, the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, Robert Boochever, has ordered a "thorough review" of the study. A statement released by Judge Boochever whose court system dispensed those sentences claims that "we will take vigorous steps to correct any disparity which may be found to exist." Have we heard this before?



Marilyn McIntyre and
Rae Larson

photos by Elliot Stoller



SISTER: Exploring Women's Sexuality

By Chris Wagner and Ed Newbold

In America, women's sexuality has traditionally been something to be marketed and exploited, not discussed or taken seriously. Despite the fact that partially clad women regularly adorn our billboards and magazine ads, the abc's of women's sexuality, many contend, have remained unspoken secrets. Therefore it may come as a bit of a surprise to find out there is an organization in Washington state that is devoted to a frank and honest approach to the problems and possibilities of women's sexuality.

"There are no other women's sexuality organizations in the country, as far as we know. At least there are no other organizations run specifically by women for women which deal solely with the issues of sexuality."

The speaker was Marilyn McIntyre, one of three co-founders and now a counselor at SISTER. In an afternoon interview on soft pillows Marilyn took time out from an almost constant barrage of phone calls and inquiries to tell us about her organization.

SISTER was founded in October, 1975 by Marilyn Rae Larson and Jan London. "Early in our existence a lot of people asked us what reason there could be for a women's sexuality organization. But everywhere we saw the evidence of the low priority which this society places on women's sexuality," Marilyn told us. "If a woman wanted to explore her sexuality or wanted counseling for a sexual problem there was a real gap in those services. Ones that were available were often very expensive, and many required that you be married."

SISTER set about to fill this vacuum, first offering only educational outreach and a referral service, but soon expanding towards organizing discussion groups, counseling service, and various therapy and sexual enhancement groups. From the beginning SISTER offered services based on the client's ability to pay, turning away no one. In 1977 SISTER offered thirteen weekend workshops and eight on-going group classes, as well as individual counseling for heterosexual and lesbian couples.

One of SISTER'S most popular workshops, offered every five weeks for the past two years, is the Pre-orgasmic women's groups. "It's a program devised to teach women who have never or rarely climaxed to reach orgasm through self-stimulation," Marilyn explained. She stressed that the groups are small (eight women maximum) and are discussion-oriented with participants sharing techniques, fantasies and feelings in a supportive atmosphere. "Sometimes people get freaked out and think they are going to have to masturbate in a group, but everyone moves at her own pace and it's at home where things really happen." And at home the women do become orgasmic with routine regularity. ("Ninety-five percent of the women who attended these groups in 1977 were orgasmic by the end of the fifth week of classes", according to SISTER'S annual report --and others succeed soon after.)

Another "hi" workshop is called "Beyond the Missionary Position". It's a one day "ordeal", Marilyn laugh

ed, where men and women take a look at their relationships with each other. "It might be a whole new concept that sex can be something besides the missionary position." Marilyn says, "And many women are taught to be very concerned about his erection, thinking that it's the end all and be all of sex--but people learn here that an erection can come and go and come back again, and there's a lot of sensual things that can be done."

Since it's inception SISTER has been devoted to offering women of different sexual orientations counseling about sex. Of the three founders, each was of a different sexual orientation. "Sexuality is a value-laden area and our position of supporting all positive expressions seemed difficult for people to accept. We encountered persistent assumptions that we served some special population--the most common misconception being that we were a gay organization. But it's counterpart also existed in the belief that we were proselitizing heterosexuality," explained Marilyn. Though SISTER began by providing services only to women, they have slowly started incorporating more services for men. One workshop offered for men and women this summer by Justine Hill was a slide show of penises--"To answer the question asked or unasked by men--'Is my penis normal?'" This fall SISTER plans to offer a class for men on women's sexuality.

Women "emerging from a different closet"--bisexuals, are offered workshops designed to provide support and help "affirm our present and future choices." "We often get the clearest picture of what women's sexuality can be when we look at women's relationships with each other," Marilyn said. "And it can bring out the conditioned "hangups" as well. Often two women, societally trained in passivity, have trouble getting together because neither will make the first move."

Some of the more controversial workshops have been those examining pornography. "We are continually seeking out good porn. Since so much porn is sexist and exploitative, many women look at it and say 'I can't get off on this.'" More porn made for and by women is one answer--and that has been the subject of a SISTER workshop (watch up-coming issues for an article on progressive porn in Seattle.)



The workshops sounded like straight forward good sense to us. But we had to pinch ourselves, and remember that we live in a city where two police officers have submitted an initiative designed to squash gay rights, and it's an odds-on favorite to pass. Obviously not everybody wants people to "affirm" their choices, much less even have those choices.

So we asked Marilyn to backtrack; and explain SISTER'S reason for being.

"We're up against a society that is sex-negative," she said, "and women get more negative messages about it because they don't get cultural permission to have sexual feelings at an early age."

"There have always been a lot of labels for a woman who expressed her sexuality, and I'm not sure how much that's changing. Now we have a new standard--women

are supposed to be super-sexual, have multiple orgasms and never say 'No'. But that is often just another form of oppression and living up to it still brings down the old labels."

Then there is the problem of ignorance, which Marilyn pointed out, is hard to avoid in a society that avoids discussing women's sexuality like the plague. "All some women need to do to have orgasms is to locate their clitorises," noted Marilyn. "And we've even had women who have been told--sometimes by doctors--either that their clitoris is too small or the hood over the clitoris is too large for them to have orgasms." And considering the way women's orgasms have been de-emphasized, it isn't surprising that we run into women who up until recently have felt that orgasms "just don't apply to me."

"Men sometimes compound the problem," Marilyn added, by feeling that any woman who doesn't experience orgasms from heterosexual intercourse is inadequate. Vibrators, which "always get a reaction" according to Marilyn, are sometimes threatening to men, who may fear that their bedroom tasks will be automated away. SISTER advocates the use of vibrators as just another possible tool for stimulation.

At the root of many problems SISTER encounters is the continuing dominance of one sex over the other. Sexism has wreaked havoc in women's bedrooms for years, and now SISTER finds itself trying to put things together again. "It just happens that intercourse is more conducive to men's pleasure than women's," remarks Marilyn. "For so many years people have thought women should have orgasms through stimulation of the vaginal walls by the penis. But if it was women who held the power in this society and they got off by rubbing their clitorises on male testicles, then it would be men that would be going to men's groups to learn how to have orgasms."

Maybe the worst thing that could be said about SISTER is that it is still relatively small--a speck in the sea compared to such venerable sex-advisors as *Playboy* Magazine or Ann Landers (to pick two). Last month's *Playboy* told a man who "couldn't get his girlfriend to blink during intercourse" to consider this simple remedy: "Find a partner more to your liking." As for Ann Landers, her advice to teenagers on masturbation is to "remember that even though self-manipulation will not cause you to lose your mind as our grandparents thought, it is a negative and childish habit."

UPCOMING SISTER EVENTS AND CLASSES:

- sexual enhancement groups for women
 - body image group for women
 - starting relationships-a workshop for women loving women
 - sexual awareness group for men
 - pre-orgasmic groups for women
- Call SISTER at 522-8588 for more information

West Germany: The State Clamps Down

by Randy Baker and Dean Baker

The recently broadcast television series *Holocaust* left the viewer comfortably assured that the machinery of fascism was dismantled by the Allies following Germany's defeat in World War II. Unfortunately this process never took place. In West Germany today freedom of speech, assembly and the press have all been seriously eroded. Police now confiscate books and journals. All media are subject to government censorship. The right to a fair trial has become a farce in many political cases. Political prisoners have been subjected to severe forms of isolation which destroy both physical and mental health. Even the defense of political prisoners has come under attack by the state. Since 1977 black lists have circulated widely through the German media and the government, which suggest that anyone criticizing the state, Nobel prize winner Heinrich Boll for example, is a menace to West German "democracy."

Many date the beginning of this latest wave of repression with the passage of the "decree against extremists" by the West German parliament in 1972. It says that: all public employees must defend the "free democratic order" at all times; and that membership in a radical organization and other forms of support for such parties and organizations is incompatible with employment in the public service. One job in seven falls within this category (public service). Under pressure from the government, the West German trade union federation has extended the same requirements to its membership—1/3 of the workforce.

WORKING FOR THE STATE: MORE THAN JUST A JOB

Thus civil servants have been dismissed and candidates for the civil service have been denied employment for the following reasons: openly criticizing school administrations; signing leaflets against war, political injustices and inhumane treatment of prisoners; giving a course with anti-capitalist content; being married to or living with persons considered to be dissidents or members of subversive groups; participating in political demonstrations; sympathizing with radical organizations; and writing articles for subversive publications.

Peter Bruckner, a professor of psychology and fully tenured civil servant, was fired, in the words of Lower Saxony's minister of culture, for "being an enemy of our state." His offense had apparently been to republish, along with 47 other professors, an article previously censored by the state. The other 47 were allowed to retain their jobs only after signing



Left: In Protest of Censorship: "I Will Never Think Again"



Right: Straus, A Leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

the following: "I reject under all circumstances murder, abduction or the use of violence in any form in our free-democratic state. I am aware that as a civil servant I have a special duty to be loyal to the state. This attitude is more than a formally correct but otherwise cool and disinterested attitude toward the state and the constitution."

By 1976 over 1200 people were known to have lost their jobs as a result of this statute. Figures on the number of applicants refused are difficult to obtain. The fact that 1 million people have been investigated and or placed under surveillance by the government in order to ascertain their "loyalty" is not encouraging.

Neither is the 510% increase in the budget of the national police force since 1971.

MAKING ENEMIES AND INFLUENCING THE PEOPLE

There has been no corresponding increase in criminal activity. These developments are simply part of the government's "war against terrorism." The massive "anti-terrorist" campaign being waged by the government is hardly in proportion to the actual threat posed by the 200 or so "terrorists" within West Germany.

While the Red Army Faction (RAF, the organization responsible for most of the "terrorist" acts) had been responsible for a number of bombings, robberies, deaths, and kidnappings since its inception in 1970, it had hardly come close to shaking the West German social structure. Yet police armed with machine guns stroll the streets of West German cities; and broadcasts on government owned TV stations address the pressing question of whether or not political prisoners should be tortured. And meanwhile a leader of the opposition party in Parliament who publicly admired the dictatorship of General Pinochet in Chile, was found to have plans to institute a military dictatorship in West Germany. Except for the conduct of the government and the press, an ordinary person in West Germany might never know the state was in imminent danger of collapse from a terrorist threat.

The extraordinary actions the government has taken in recent years against the RAF have enabled it to, if not frighten the West German population into hysteria, at least convince them to acquiesce while the government extends the scope of its battle from the terrorists to their "sympathizers." Not surprisingly the government did not begin its assault on the sympathizers until its "anti-terrorist" campaign had simulated a state of emergency, at least an official one.

The treatment of political prisoners within Stammheim prison (constructed especially for the RAF) has been a not insignificant part of this effort. Within its cells they are subjected to the most severe type of isolation. The conditions of detention are designed to destroy the prisoners' health both physically and psychologically. After over two years in one of these

cells awaiting trial, a number of RAF members began a hunger strike, protesting their torture. The government refused to lessen the severity of their isolation and two months later, in November 1974, Holger Meins, one of the prisoners, died weighing about 90 pounds.

When four survivors (they gave up their strike in February 1975) Andreas Baader, Gundrin Ensslin, Jan Carl Raspe, and Ulrike Meinhof, finally were brought to trial in May 1975 (with the exception of Baader) they had already served three years in "preventive detention." The court in which they were to be tried had also been constructed especially for them. As *Le Monde* observed, it was the most heavily guarded court since Nuremberg.

The state insisted that the RAF members were merely common law criminals. Unlike common law criminals they were tried by a judge, not a jury, in an appellate court which normally had primary jurisdiction only in political cases, such as high treason.

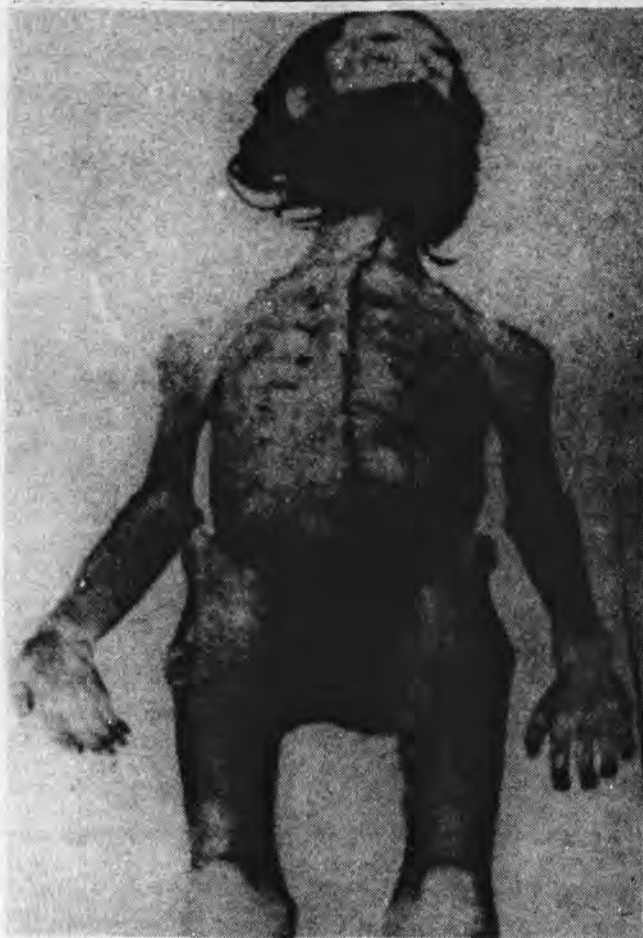
The prisoners' health deteriorated, and their lawyers insisted the trial be delayed until their conditions improved. In July the court allowed a team of medical experts to examine the prisoners. Their September report stated that the prisoners' ill health (poor vision and hearing, weak legs, and digestive and circulatory problems) could not be remedied under the circumstances of their confinement; and that it would prevent them from following a trial for more than 3 hours per day. Following a remarkable interpretation of another of the "innovative" anti-terrorist statutes, which allowed defendants in terrorist cases to be barred from the courtroom if they caused themselves to become ill in order to impede "justice", the judge ordered the trial to continue in their absence.

On May 9, 1976 Ulrike Meinhof was "found dead in her cell," without a suicide note. While the government allowed neither her lawyer, her family, nor the other prisoners to see her body, the government investigation concluded she had hung herself from the bars of her cell. Klaus Croissant, her former attorney, claimed there had been no bars in her cell; yet his requests for an international inquest into her death were denied.

Shortly before the court returned its guilty verdict it was discovered that the government had secretly monitored conversations between the accused and their attorneys. Though this was a violation of West German law, the "anti-terrorist statutes" permitted government officials to break the law in order to protect the state from danger. By November, 1977, 4 other RAF prisoners including Baader, Ensslin, and Raspe, had met mysterious deaths in Stammheim.

Since "terrorists" were becoming scarce (partly because they kept dying off in prison), the state began persecuting their attorneys. The West German government has come close to making the defense of a political prisoner a criminal offense. Sixty attorneys stand accused of "slandering the state" and "disrespect for the court," charges which could lead to their disbarment. Another 19 face criminal or disciplinary hearings for "lending support to a criminal organization."

Kurt Groenewald was convicted last month of "supporting a criminal organization". The court con-



Holger Meins, After Hunger Strike in Prison

Stammheim Prison At Night

Photos from the French newspaper Liberation

cluded that Groenewald's communication of information regarding issues such as hunger strikes, exceeded the "rights and needs of the defense"; and that it was criminal behavior since it tended to sustain the solidarity of RAF members. He received a \$37,000 fine and a 2 year suspended sentence.

Two other attorneys of RAF members were charged with the attempted murder of their clients because they publicly supported their clients hunger strikes protesting the conditions of their detention. Having already spent 3 months in "preventive detention" deriving from two prior charges of "criminal complicity" with his clients (both dropped), Klaus Croissant sought political asylum in France after being charged a third time. The West German government sent two warrants of extradition, the second coming days after Croissant had appeared on French television in an effort to call attention to the mistreatment which jeopardized the lives of RAF prisoners in Stammheim.

The West German government and press were outraged that Croissant was able to televise his accusations against the government—something that would have been impossible in West Germany. When Croissant was arrested, the rightist Springer papers (circulation 4.5 million daily) ran the following headlines in West Germany: "At Last, The Terrorist Lawyer, Croissant, Has Been Arrested."

Though neither of the warrants sent by the West German government contained very substantial charges or supporting evidence, the French court bowed to the enormous pressures coming from the government and extradited him. Demonstrating a complete contempt for both international law and the 1954 extradition treaty with France, the West German attorney general rescinded the warrant on which the French court had based its extradition decision 24 hours after Croissant arrived in West Germany. It was replaced by the charges which the French court had explicitly judged to be insufficient. Former US attorney general Ramsey Clark has filed a brief on Croissant's behalf. Croissant awaits trial in Stammheim.

NAZISM, A LIVING LEGACY

When the United States occupied western Germany at the end of World War II "denazification" was a major objective. Certainly the program was successful in removing the more grotesque features of the Third Reich, such as the death camps. However, Hitler had served the interests of big business and capitalists controlled most of the high positions in the Nazi regime. Since the capitalists as a class were so integrated into the Nazi power structure, a real disassembling of this structure would have required the abolition of German capitalism. This did not fit, though, with the needs of

US capitalism.

In July 1949 *US News and World Report* observed: "Control of the Ruhr [Germany's industrial heartland] now rests in the hands of a few hundred men, as it did during and before the war. Most of the Ruhr's bosses are men who reached their peak of power during the Hitler period . . . German recovery under US guidance is to be in the hands of such men. Top power is being taken over directly and indirectly by the same men who held it during the war."

US officials had decided that a capitalist West Germany was vital to a prosperous American economy. The United States had to achieve at least 10 billion dollars a year in exports to prevent another depression. (US Senate Committee on Banking and Currency Hearings, 1945). It was felt that without a capitalist West Germany, the other West European countries could not return to stable "free enterprise" economies. Europe would be forced toward socialism, thus leaving the United States no market in which it could achieve its export target. Thus by 1947 the stated goal of the US occupation was to "enable Germany to make a maximum contribution to European recovery"—not denazification. To this end socialist trade union activity was suppressed and public votes to nationalize private property were overruled.

Because the leaders of the "new" state (Federal Republic Germany) were the same men who directed the Third Reich, the capitalist social structure was particularly vulnerable to a "crisis of legitimacy." That is, the retention of wealth, privilege, and power by the same people who had so thoroughly discredited themselves could not be easily justified. For example, Hans Martin Schleyer, the "wealth industrialist" killed by the RAF last fall, had been a top level SS official under Hitler, in charge of the reorientation of Czechoslovakia to the war effort. This involved the use of slave labor; and "worn-out" slaves were sent to death camps.

To gain support for the post-war government, West German leaders attempted, with some success, to unite the people around a rising standard of living and a militant anti-communist ideology. It even refused to formally recognize the post-war split of Germany.

The control of the media by big business enabled it to convince the West German people (at least until the Sixties) that their political options were restricted to the type of totalitarianism displayed in East Germany or to their present capitalist welfare state. The Springer Press, for example, controls 40% of the daily publications in West Germany. The pages of these papers are filled with anti-communist platitudes. Its owner and founder, who received generous assistance from the Allied authorities shortly after he entered the newspaper trade, has asserted his press is based upon the principle of *not* making the German people think.

During the Sixties this spurious political consensus ran into a number of obstacles. The post-war economic expansion stagnated and West Germany was faced with its first major recession. The alternative to con-

tinued recession lay in penetrating new export markets. Thus by 1972 West German Chancellor Brandt had signed a treaty formally acknowledging the post World War II boundaries and trade with the previously ignored East European communist countries had expanded dramatically.

This rapprochement helped to solve the immediate economic problem; however it dealt another blow to the prevailing anti-communist ideology already under pressure from new left critiques. The anti-authoritarian-socialist perspective at the base of the students' revolt had begun to spread to non-university youth.

THE STATE STRIKES HARD

Feeling vulnerable (and rightly so) to the new left critiques, the West German ruling class counterattacked. Within the universities officials vetoed "controversial" speakers, prevented use of facilities for anti-Vietnam war discussion, persecuted students with "undesireable" politics, etc. The state lent more direct assistance to this counterattack by capricious searches and seizures, illegally restricting public demonstrations and initiating criminal prosecutions for exclusively political reasons.

During a massive demonstration opposing West German collaboration with the then visiting Shah of Iran, a student was shot and killed by police. The mayor of West Berlin subsequently thanked the police. In spite of this concerted attack, the left did not disintegrate. With a large portion of university graduates pursuing careers in the public service, the left adopted a strategy of the "long march through the institutions." By the early 1970's the left was beginning to have an impact within the government, especially in the educational institutions.

In January, 1972 the ten presidents of the states which comprise West Germany decided to stop the 'infiltration' which 'threatened' the public service. The decree against radicals followed. In response to a serious challenge to the legitimacy of the German power structure the German government began to employ its coercive force against the left. West Germany is once again becoming a country governed not with any kind of consensus; more and more it is authoritarian measures which are relied on for control.

Sources: *Le Monde*, 1972-1978; *L'Affaire Allemande* (a special edition of the French newspaper *Liberation*); *Fascism & Dictatorship* by Nico Poulantzas; *Toward a Rational Society* by Jurgen Habermas; *Telos*, Winter 1977-78; *Esprit*, Oct., 1977; *Info: West Germany*, by the N.Y. Committee for Civil Liberties in West Germany.

Recipes My Grandma Didn't Teach Me

by Doug Honig

COTTAGE CHEESE BREAD

- 1/4 cup butter (or margarine)
- 1/4 cup honey
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup cottage cheese
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 2 cups flour
- 4 tsp. baking powder
- 1/4 tsp. baking soda
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 1/2 cup milk

Beat together butter and honey. Beat in eggs, cottage cheese, and raisins. Stir in flour mixed with salt and baking powder alternately with milk. Pour into greased and floured baking pan. Bake at 375 degrees for 10 minutes and then at 350 degrees for 40 minutes. Remove from oven when toothpick inserted in center of loaf comes out dry. Cool 10 minutes and remove from pan.

CREAM OF PEANUT SOUP (A salute to Jimmy Carter)

- 1/4 cup butter (or margarine)
- 1 cup sliced celery
- 1 chopped onion
- 2 tbs. flour
- 2 quarts chicken stock or broth
- 1 cup peanut butter
- 1 cup cream (or milk)
- salt and pepper
- chopped peanuts

Melt butter in saucepan over low heat. Add celery and onion and cook until tender. Add flour and stir until mixture is smooth. Gradually add chicken broth and bring to boil. Blend in peanut butter and simmer 15 minutes. Stir in cream just before serving (be careful not to boil). Season conservatively with salt and pepper. Garnish liberally with peanuts. (For even better results do not be afraid of radical changes from the recipe).



"It leads the cook infallibly from the buying and handling of raw ingredients, through each essential step of a recipe, to the final creation of a delicate confection." --from the jacket of a Julia Child cookbook

Traditionally cooking was a family-based art, with knowledge handed down from generation to generation. But as family ties have loosened, cooking, like most other arts, has come to be treated as a commodity. A host of self-proclaimed experts have arisen, all offering to demystify the ancient art for only \$10.95.

A visit to a bookstore in Seattle's Pioneer Square confirmed that cookbooks have indeed become a growth industry. No less than 17 of its shelves are devoted to tomes dealing with the presumed mysteries of preparing food.

Some promise to unlock secrets (*The Key to Chinese Cooking*) while others seek to allay anxieties (*Panic in the Pantry*). Still others speak of harmony with nature (*The Art of Just Cooking*). There's even a "back to the basics" trends (*The Grassroots Cookbook, Real Food*).

And presiding regally over all are the works of Julia Child, who performed on stage for \$15 a head during a winter visit to Seattle. If you missed her show, you can catch her 684-page *Mastering the Art of French Cooking* for the same \$15.

Now I certainly value a good recipe. And I don't want to seem tasteless (so to speak). Yet I've got to wonder whether all the fuss (and money) is really necessary. Sure, you can ruin food by burning it, sprinkling on too much red pepper, or drowning it in soy sauce. But my experience has been that if you've got tasty ingredients, you'll usually come out fine. Take quick breads—if you throw together eggs, butter, milk, honey, raisins, nuts, and flour, the result's almost bound to be good.

My one rule is to leave behind any preconceived notions about how a dish *must* taste. Once I goofed up a recipe by putting an extra cup of sugar in a loaf of carrot bread. Rather than proclaim defeat and beg forgiveness, I simply called it carrot cake. My dinner guests were delighted.

Unfortunately my grandparents passed away before they could pass on the family's cooking traditions to me. But I have found a simple source of sound information about cooking: the daily papers. For a mere 15 cents I get an ever-changing selection of tested recipes. I just clip the ones I like and skip the rest. Voila! My own cookbook.

So to put my money where my tastebuds are, here are some unusual recipes that were all culled from newspapers. Each has been tried with housemates and has drawn favorable reviews. All meet my personal criteria for good cooking: they're inexpensive, easy to prepare, yet nutritious. Try them yourself—satisfaction guaranteed or your 35 cents back!

PARSNIP STEW (8 - 10 servings)

- 3 cups cubed parsnips
- 2 cups cubed potatoes
- 2 cups cubed onions
- 3 tbs. margarine
- 2 cups water
- 1 quart milk
- salt and pepper

Brown onions in margarine. Add water and potatoes and simmer vigorously for 10 minutes. Add parsnips and simmer another 10 minutes (until tender). Add milk and bring to point of simmering. Season to taste and serve.

SWEET AND SOUR RUTABAGAS

- rutabagas
- 1/4 cup butter
- 2 tsp. honey (or brown sugar)
- 2 tbs. soy sauce
- 1 tbs. lemon juice
- 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce

Bake rutabagas in oven at 400 degrees for 1 hour (or until tender). Cut into chunks and serve with sauce made thusly: Melt butter, add honey or sugar, and stir until blended. Stir in soy sauce, lemon juice, and Worcestershire sauce. Simmer 5 minutes and pour over rutabagas.

CARROTS WITH ORANGE SAUCE

- carrots (a dozen or so)
- 1/2 cup orange juice (from California)
- 1/4 cup honey
- 2 tbs. flour
- 1 tbs. grated orange rind
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 2 tbs. butter

Steam carrots in water until tender. Then serve in sauce made thusly: Combine all other ingredients and cook under medium heat for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over carrots.

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CALENDAR

Films

Director Stanley Kramer will show and discuss his film **'The Men'** about handicapped vets on Thurs., Sept. 7 at the Crest Theater (16505-5th Ave. NE) in Seattle. Wine hour before at 6 pm. Tickets \$6 to benefit Personal Advocacy Services System.

German soccer films return to Channel 9; if you like the Sounders, wait til you see games from the German League every Sunday at 5 pm. starting Aug. 27. (Be the first on your block to know what Borussia Moenchengladbach is.)

Union Maids, a moving documentary of women trade union organizers, shows on Channel 9 on Mon., Sept. 4 at 10 pm.

High Hopes Productions and Sea-King Media Access present **Two Evenings of Video** on Tues., Aug. 22 and Wed., Aug. 23 at 7 & 9:30 pm. at the Odd Fellows Bldg. (10th & E. Pine) in Seattle. The 9:30 shows will feature videotapes of this year's Trident and Satsop actions.

Music

The Seattle Parks Dept. presents these free concerts:

Sat., Aug. 26 from 2-4 pm. at Gas Works Park: David Mahler.

Sun., Aug. 27 from 2-4 pm. at Volunteer Park: Winner of Big Band Battle.

Tues., Aug. 29 from 12-2 pm. at Freeway Park: Bill McColl Trio.

Thurs., Aug. 31 from 12-2 pm. at Occidental Park: Northwest Chamber Orchestra String Quartet.

The Third Annual Magic Skagit Music Festival will be held on Sat., Aug. 26 from noon to midnight at the Skagit County Fairgrounds in Mt. Vernon. A benefit for Skagitonians Concerned About Nuclear Power.

'The Frame-up of Narciso and Perez', a musical satire on the case of the V.A. nurses case in Mich., will be performed by youth aged 11-17 on Thurs., Aug. 24 at 8 pm. at the Filipino Community Center (5740 Empire Way S.) in Seattle.

The I.W.W. presents **Utah Phillips** in concert plus the Gypsy Gyppo String Band; Phillips combines ribald humor with working-class philosophy and serious folklore. In Seattle on Sat., Sept. 16 at 8 pm. at Pigott Aud. of Seattle U. In Olympia on Sun. Sept. 17 at 8 pm. at the Gnu Deli.

Art

The Women's Artist Group presents a show of **Painted and Resist Dyed Textiles** by Ann Marie Patterson beginning Sept. 8 at 7:30 pm. at the Women's Cultural Center (4224 University Way NE) in Seattle.

Events

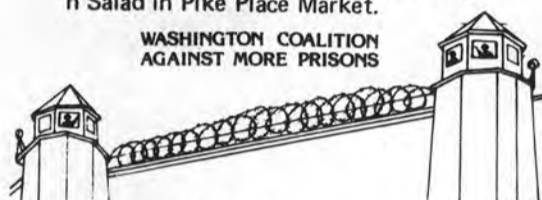
The National Organization of Women is sponsoring a **Move-a-thon** to raise money for the E.R.A. Participants will cover an 11-mile course at Seattle's Seward Park Amphitheater via foot, bike, wheel chair, or baby carriage. On Sun., Aug. 27 at 11 AM.

Red and Black Books of Seattle is sponsoring a **benefit booksale** for the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee on Sat., Aug. 26 from 10 AM-9 PM.

The Revolutionary Communist Party is sponsoring a **Mao Tse-tung memorial** in early Sept. For details contact 323-9222 in Seattle. The group will also present a slide show on Mao and current happenings in China on Wed., Aug. 23 and Thurs., Aug. 31, both at 7:30 PM at the Worker Center (6010 Empire Way S.) in Seattle.

Benefits for Left Bank Books: Mon., Sept. 4 from 3 PM-closing at Morningtown Pizza in Seattle and a breakfast on Sun., Sept. 10 from 9-11 AM at Soup 'n Salad in Pike Place Market.

WASHINGTON COALITION AGAINST MORE PRISONS



September 13, the 7th anniversary of the Attica Massacre, will be a **National Day of Solidarity With Prisoners**. There will be a rally in Olympia to protest expansion of the Wash. prison system. For info write the Wash. Coalition Against More Prisons, 743 Broadway East, Seattle 98102, or call 323-4159 or 323-0370.

Demystifying the Economy, a continuing educational series sponsored by the Tacoma-Olympia branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, meets on Sun., Sept. 10 at 4:30 PM at 2115 S. Sheridan in Tacoma. Followed by a potluck supper and social hour. For info call 537-4490.

A slide show on **pineapple workers in the Philippines** and the effects of multi-national corporations will be presented by Eleanor McCallie of Earthwork in San Francisco on Wed., Aug. 23 at 7:30 PM at the Friends Center (4001-9th NE) in Seattle.

Birthday celebration for the **Feminist Karate Union** on Fri., Aug. 25 at 8 PM in Innerspace (5241 University Way NE) in Seattle.

Women's Rights Day is Sat. Aug. 26, Assemble at the Federal Courthouse (5th and Marion) in Seattle at 11:30 AM and march to a rally at Pioneer Square.

Ti-Grace Atkinson will give a farewell talk on **Feminism and the Left** on Sun., Aug. 27 at 7:30 PM at Freeway Hall (3815-5th Ave. NE) in Seattle. Creole dinner at 6 and social at 10. For childcare call 632-1815 or 632-7449.

A ten-week class on **Socialist-Feminism** begins Sun., Sept. 10 at 11 AM. Open to men and women. Co-sponsored by Seattle-N.A.M. and Bread & Roses School. For info call 527-1990 or 525-8451.

Mime artist Steve Cochrane will perform on Sun., Aug. 27 at 1 PM in Fairhaven Park in B'ham. Free.

'The Longest Walk and Native Political Prisoners', a program featuring Vernon Bellecourt, Janet McCloud, and other Nw Longest Walkers, will be held on Sat., Sept. 9 at 7:30 PM at St. Joseph's Church (732 18th Ave. E) in Seattle. Sponsored by the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee. Childcare available.

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CONNEXIONS



WANTS AND NEEDS

I'm a white faggot planning to move to Seattle in October. I'd like (1) to become part of a Marxist-Leninist study group (not Trotskyite) and (2) to connect with other political faggots. Denys Howard, Box 8975, Portland OR 97208.

Subscribe to the **Freedom Socialist**, a quarterly tabloid. International coverage of labor, minority, gay, and women's struggles. Individuals \$2 a year; institutions \$5. Freeway Hall, 3815-5th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98105.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Beware the man from SISTER. There are continued reports of women being contacted by a man who identifies himself as from SISTER. If anyone contacts you, we would appreciate any information to identify him or document his conduct. Call SISTER at 522-8588 in Seattle.

People's Health Care. People interested in organizing a progressive health care workers/advocates collective in the Bellingham area please contact Mike Chiavario, 911 High St. No. D, B'ham, 734-6841. Possible projects: Organizing for Dellums Ntl. Health Service bill, participate in local H.S.A., compile information bank, do local muckraking.

The new **Central Food Co-op**, located at 1835-12th Ave. (at Denny) in Seattle, is planning to open sometime in September. There is lots of work needed to get the building ready. Every Sat. (and some other times) people are working in the store all day. Interested people are welcome to join us and help. Membership in the co-op is an initial \$1.00 plus \$2.00 per month. You can sign up to join the co-op anytime. Central co-op membership cards are honored at all Seattle area co-ops.

Ouspensky/Gurdjieff Centers accepting students. Call 285-3560 and (604) 266-7578.

1978 Autumn Men's Retreat at Camp Moran State Park on Orcas Island, Sept. 29-Oct. 1. A weekend of men learning, playing, and being together. Advanced registration \$20 required. Children welcome. Write Metrocenter YMCA, 909-4th Ave., Seattle 98104 (Attn Men's Programs Unit) or call (206) 447-4551.

New Beginnings, shelter for battered women, now accepting applications for fall volunteer training. 20 hours of training in providing advocacy and referral services. For information, call Susan Crane at 622-8194.

The **Phoenix Players** is a new retraining and performance program for actors, musicians, costumers and tech support people over 50 years of age. For more info call Seattle Theater Arts at 524-2722.

The **Innerspace Women's Coffeehouse** of Seattle is again open every Fri. nite. at 5241 University Way NE. If you want to help out, call 633-0806.

VANCOUVER WOMEN'S VIDEO AND FILM FEST

Sept. 22-24 A showing of woman produced work that represents strong images of women. Featuring films which haven't received wide distribution.

For location, cost and more information contact: Marion Barling at Women in Focus, 6-45 Kings Way, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5T3H7. Phone- (604) 872-2250

The Third Annual MAGIC SKAGIT MUSIC FESTIVAL



MUSIC

Future Pastures & Surprise Guest

Tall Timbers

Richard Scholtz

Steve Lolar

Back Country String Band

Wet Paint and the Painter Sisters

Flip Breskin

Dave Korst

Melanie Curry

Tennessee's Partner

THEATRE GROUPS:

Bou Saada Dance Troupe

Reverend Chumleigh & the Alligator Revue

POETS:

Skagit Valley Poets & More... **A BENEFIT for**

SCANP & the

Skagit Valley

Food Co-op

A Family Event

\$3.50 Donation - Children under 12 Free.

plus EXHIBITS

of Amazing Art & Ecology

and Food:

Organic and Natural

Foods of the Valley,

Served by the Co-op.

August 26

12 Noon to 12 Midnight, Skagit Co. Fairgrounds
Mt. Vernon, Wa. Exit 226 off I-5 Kincaid St. Exit

CONNEXIONS



JOBS

Full-time staff position with **National Lawyers Build** available Sept. 5. \$371/mo. plus Group Health. Office/organizational work - non-lawyers welcome. Send resumes by Aug. 25 to 1206 Smith Tower, Seattle, WA 98104 or call Linda Potter at 622-5144 in Seattle for more information.

The **Olympia Food Co-op** needs another full-time staff person beginning Oct. 2. Salary \$350/month. A one-year commitment required. Collective or co-operative experience would be helpful. We hope to hire a woman to correct imbalance on the staff. For job description write to the Food Co-op, 121 North Columbia, Olympia WA 98501. Applications accepted through Sept. 23.

The **Passage** needs an **Ad Manager** to sell and coordinate ads. Start on commission basis, with possibility of salary later. Graphic skills would be useful. Contact 1017 East Pike, Seattle 98122 or call 323-0354.

The **Central Co-op**, a new food co-op on Seattle's Capitol Hill, is hiring people to run the store. We are looking for a balanced group with experience in setting up a co-op, retailing, bookkeeping, and collective process skills, as well as knowledge of natural foods and community organizing. \$3.00/hr. to start. Two full-time and two half-time positions. Interviews begin Aug. 24; application deadline Aug. 29. Hiring begins Aug. 30. Stop by the co-op at 1835-12th Ave. or pick up application at the Cause Celebre at 524 15th Ave. E.



PRISONER CORRESPONDENCE

The following prisoners have written the **Passage** saying they would like to receive letters from anyone interested in writing.

Mr. John D. Russell
No. 10674-B
PO Box 2247
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Gary W. Wilson
No. 00021-131
PO Box 1500
El Reno, Okla. 73056

Arthur L. Davis
Serial No. 136-260
254 W. Spring St.
Columbus, Ohio 43216

O'Dell Hopson
No. 230694-2-B-19 M.S.B.
PO Box 520
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Lincoln Heard No. 144-696
PO Box 45699
Lucasville, Ohio 45699

Lanier Newman
No. 149277
Box 511
Columbus, Ohio 43216