

King County Commits Herbicide

Quiz on Cops • Iran: Part III

Stone Age Bliss, A Book Review



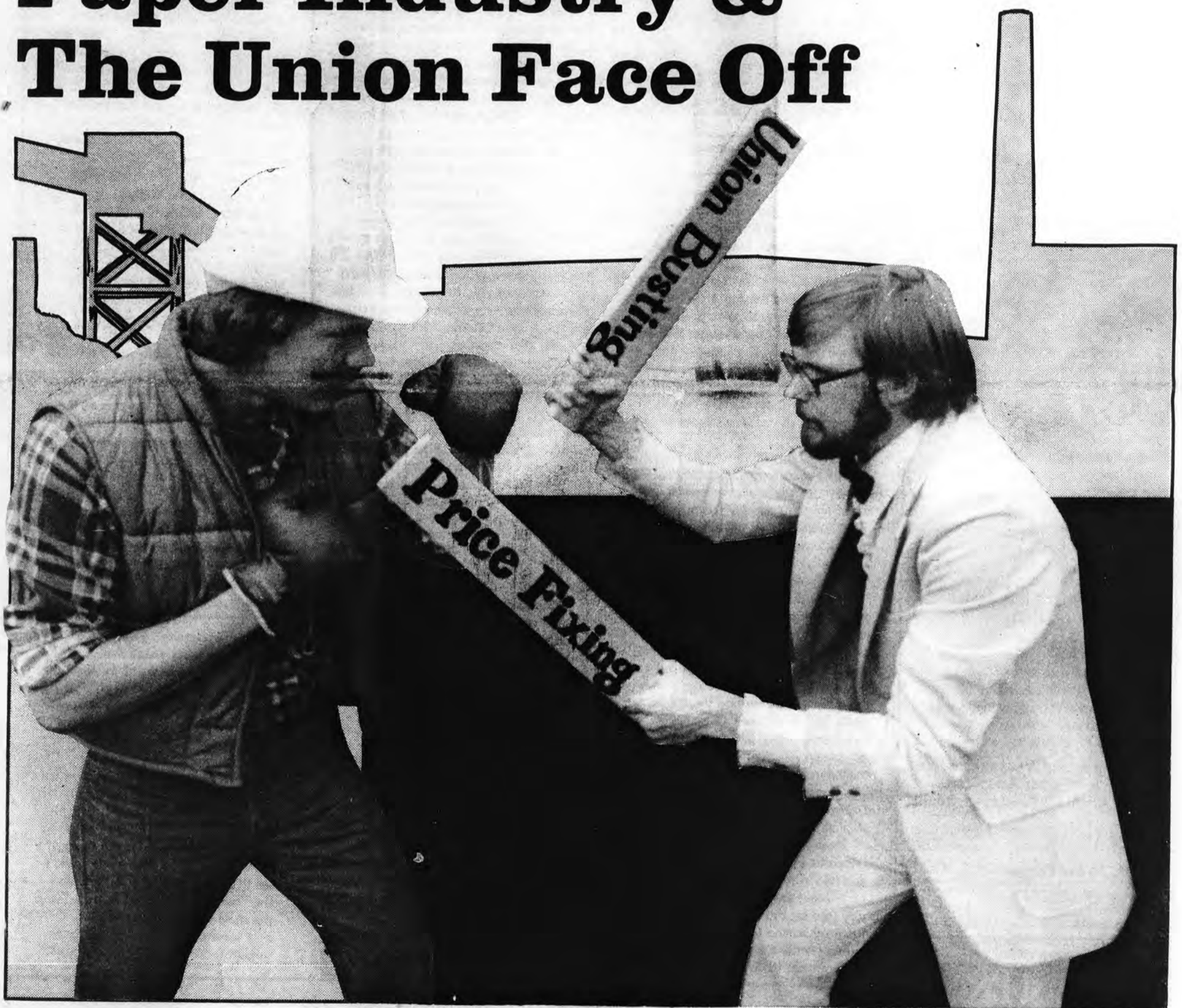
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Northwest Passage

Washington's Worker Controlled Newspaper

Volume 18, No. 11 December 18 to January 8

Paper Industry & The Union Face Off



Is the Fight Rigged?



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Letters

Cougar in Trouble

Dear folks,
I appreciated Ed Newbold's recent "How Bird and Mammal Predators are Doing in Washington State." I found the article informative, well researched, and clearly presented. I feel the struggle for survival at work in the non-human community is inextricably tied to our own. There are two or three items Ed touched on, though, that I think need some elaboration.

The state cougar population quoted by Dave Brittel of the Washington State Game Department (2000) is based on



Cougar, or mountain lion: ten in the bush?

the random and off-hand maxim that "one in the hand means two in the bush," i.e. for every cougar "harvested" in a given year, ten remain in the wild. It's a system originally developed to guess deer populations (which proved fairly accurate), but has little to no value in dealing with large predators. The simple fact of the matter is that neither the Game Department nor any other agency in the state have the slightest idea as to current cougar populations. And there is every reason to believe that the cougar may be in serious trouble.

Here on the Olympic Peninsula, where cougars are believed to be "frequent," there's a good chance that no breeding population exists outside of the Olympic National Park. And since these individuals are known to range far beyond the Park boundaries, where they are subject to pressure from pack-hound hunting, their status too is in question. In 1976 a preliminary effort was made by the State Game Department to gather field data toward regulating the hunting of cougars, but it was abandoned--apparently due to the difficulty in finding them. And while the majority of Game Dept. field personnel support a moratorium, or at least stricter measures regarding the taking of cougars (Cougar 1976, Washington Cougar Study), the Game Department still balks. Reason? Insufficient data.

Regarding the black bear: though "declining habitat" is, as Ed mentions, partially responsible for its demise; far more lethal is the concerted program initiated by the timber industry and fostered by the Game Department to eliminate the black bear from commercial forest lands (which comprise the

majority of the bear's natural habitat). Just out of hibernation, when feed is scarce, bears are known to feed on the inner bark and saps of young forest trees. According to the timber industry, this is the cause of hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages annually. What the program amounts to is a veritable year-round open season on bear in some parts of the state, and the common practice of hired hunters to "weed out the target bears" from vast areas of forest land. It may not be the bear's fault that a diverse and food-plentiful forest habitat has been replaced with ranks of even-aged conifers, but the consequences are all their own...Theirs, and every other old-growth-dependent species.

The net result is that bear, cougar, wolf...when you cut through the fuzzy notions of commercial sportsmanship, regulated harvest levels, and population enhancement, all become victim to the long-term, systematic elimination of predator species from the North American continent.

Economics, of course, plays a crucial role. While the high value of furs has since replaced the more banal bounty system; the economics of the sports hunting lobby manifests itself in substantial portions of the budget allotted to game management while "non-game" management has to make do with funds available from the sale of vanity license plates! Groups like the Washington Wildlife Study Council have been lobbying for more studies and adequate management programs, but the funds aren't there. The studies get put off. The harvest-counts inexplicably drop, and soon another name is added, too late, to the endangered lists.

It's a systematic politics of oppression, and it's only when articles like Ed's appear that the news gets out, and hopefully, eventually, the rights of other life-forms will become a key issue within the movement for social change.

Tim McNulty
Leland Valley

Rockin' Sexism

Dear NWP--

Thanks so much for Sarah Stearn's article on the image of women in Rock! Would like to read more of her ideas--how about women in TV commercials?
Mary Whitmore

Dear Sarah Stearns (& the Passage)--

Your description of rock music was good, but I was sorry that it was limited



QUIZ WINNERS

The Passage received a record-setting number of responses to the Bonus Question of the "Quiz Politic" in our October 31 issue. Letters jammed our mailbox identifying Curtis LeMay as George Wallace's warmongering runningmate in 1968.

The first reader to contact the Passage with the correct answer was Seattle's Lenny Goodman, who recalls LeMay as the model for the crazed general in *Dr. Strangelove*. Other winners were Jim Oliver of Twisp; Beth Powers of Bremerton; Ken White of Everett; Edward Rankin of Olympia; J.F. (we couldn't make out the last name), Tim Finch, and Dave, Denise, and Dana of King St. in Bellingham; and Walter Newman, Sally Hildt, John Badger Smith, Patricia Healy, Mike Powers, John Walker, Ron Richardson, E.E.S. Kientz, and Paul Atlas of Seattle. Plus Ron Alden of East Orange, New Jersey.

Honorable mentions go to Scott Maier of Seattle, who tried William Westmoreland, and Bellingham's Scott Howard, who suggested Creighton Abrams.

Astute readers have noted that the answers to our last two Bonus Questions (LeMay and Max Rafferty) have been more noted for the size of their mouths than their political acumen. So for a change of pace, readers are invited to take a crack at an "alternative" Bonus Question: What President observed that "The masters of Government of the United States are the combined capitalists and manufacturers." Send answers to Quiz, c/o the NWP, 1017 East Pike, Seattle, 98122 and look for answer and winners in our next issue.

to the music scene. From my experience, and I think yours and your two friends ("who seemed to be reacting to some sort of perceived truth"), the attitudes expressed in current rock music are really indicative of some general & popular attitudes of men toward women: as you quote from Greer, that many men have no idea how much they hate women, but there's no denying its existence. Rock music is just one more very graphic expression of it. Rock music reflects the misogyny all women face in their daily lives; I see little if any difference between the "rock definition of women," and the male definition in general.

I was hoping you'd come further outside of the music scene in your

Northwest Passage

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Phone: 733-7001 or 733-9859

Olympia:

Editorial deadline is Wednesday December 27 12.00 p.m. in Seattle and Bellingham.

analysis, ask more questions like—
 •why is it that 99% of the time it is women and children who are victimized by rape, and men who do the raping? (The exceptions come mostly from the male prisons).

•Why is it so assumed that women should have these "generally non-sexist" men in their lives—why are they not more thoroughly questioned about their misogyny?

•Why are there a few men with serious commitments to fighting sexism, but no one has heard of men fighting misogyny?

•Why is there so much resistance to the idea of men and women perceived as classes, as a tool to understanding oppression, yet we use that same idea to understand other oppressions (for example, racism and classism).

I think the rock music scene is only the tip of the iceberg—but the heat's on for change.

And a correction—I don't believe "Woman" (Fox, Peters, Walsh) says anything about "mutual fleshy pleasures" to any woman.

I really hope your article encourages people to really listen to the AM noise—when I think of everything you listened to to write that article—YUCK!

Thanks!

Eve Glades
 Seattle

P.S. You missed one of the latest by the Rolling Stones, a disgusting mixture of racism & sexism called "Some Girls"—

"White girls are pretty funny,
 Sometimes they drive me mad.
 Black girls just want to get fucked
 all night..."

Women Against Violence Against Women (WAVAW) has called for a boycott of Warner Communications, Inc., which includes Atlantic Records, and letters of protest to:

David Horowitz, VP/Recording
 Division
 Warner Communications, Inc.
 75 Rockefeller Plaza
 NY, NY 10019

Four More Years for Odell Bennett?

Dear Passage Readers:

Today, another injustice was added to the long list that now characterizes the extensive imprisonment of federal prisoner Odell Bennett (NWP, 11/21).

He appeared before 2 Parole Examiners (Dwyer and Bridges) at the federal building here in Seattle for his parole hearing. As you know, Odell has spent the past eleven years in prison for a petty crime against property and because he strongly voiced his objections to inhuman conditions and unlawful practices



Odell Bennett: Prison Injustice

at infamous Leavenworth Penitentiary in 1973.

Despite the fact that the hearing examiners *could not* find that Odell is a parole risk or a threat to society or that his release would be incompatible with the welfare and interests of society or he would not live in society without violating the law, they recommended that he be continued in prison for another parole hearing in 4 years! The parole examiners stated that their recommendations were based on the fact that Odell has been "unable to adjust to an institutional environment." Odell was informed that he would be notified within 21 days of the final decision.

Eleven years in prison is an injury in itself for the offenses of which he was convicted, and now insult has been added by this outrageous recommendation that he serve 4 more years and "maybe we will release you!" It is obvious that Odell is the victim of extremely punitive attitudes and that his release will only come when it is known that we do *not* support these outrages against him.

We are therefore urging all of you and your friends to send telegrams (mailgrams are cheaper) to the Regional Director of the United States Parole Commission (Mrs. Anita Kaslow), 330 Primrose Road, Burlingame, CA 94010, protesting this recommendation and asking that Odell be released immediately. The decision will be made shortly so it is important that you and your friends act promptly to assure that your voice and protest will be heard.

Copies of letters may be sent to and other information may be obtained from his attorney: Stephen Strong, 2111 Smith Tower Building, Seattle, WA 98104. Odell remains in the King County Jail here in Seattle where he continues to fight efforts of the prison system to send him to the notorious "Control Unit" at the federal prison in Marion, Illinois.

-Odell Bennett Defense Committee

Editors' note: In an upcoming issue the Passage will run a feature about Bennett. Watch for it.

Subscription Form

send to Northwest Passage, 1017 E. Pike, Seattle, WA 98122
 sub. rates: \$8/yr. Institutions; \$16. Free to prisoners

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Enclosed is a \$ _____ donation to the Northwest Passage

Four kinds of ads you won't find in the Northwest Passage

1	2
3	

4

1 Sexist ads. The Passage collective will not help any business demean, distort, stereotype, or objectify women in order to make a sale. That means no "scantly-clad," coy, or seductively posed women modeling products. We don't have to tell you how unusual this ad policy is: Looking at today's advertising, you might wonder whether women were standard features or merely optional extras on automobiles, TVs, stereos, and other commodities.

2 Ads supporting racism. Few people in the U.S. would defend the actions of the South African government—which include shooting down the youth of Soweto, arranging fatal "accidents" for scores of black political prisoners, and banishing blacks to barren, overcrowded "homelands." But newspapers in Washington state (the Seattle Times, Post Intelligencer and the Weekly, to name three) have helped, in their own small way, to make it all possible by printing ads for the South African "Krugerrand" gold coin. "The sale of every Krugerrand is another brick in the wall of our continued existence," boasted a South African prime minister.

3 Ads for undemocratic political organizations. In the past few months the collective has refused over \$300.00 of advertising from political organizations. One group we turned down claims progressive ideals, but its vision of a new society does not include gay men or lesbians, who are barred from the organization as well. To enter into a mutually supportive relationship with this group—by selling them ad space—would have compromised some of our most basic principles. Another group we turned down is essentially an authoritarian personality cult—an organization composed of many followers who must learn to parrot the views of one man who is the leader.

4 Corporate propaganda ads. A recent ad from Citibank (assets-over \$60 billion) in a national magazine asks "Is Capitalism Kaput?" Two pages of prose follow, including a quote from Marx and Engles, answering no, capitalism is not kaput. Another full page of prose in the same magazine is sponsored by Mobil and pretentiously titled "Business and the Rational Mind—Part III." The Edison Electric Institute, an association of electric companies, provides a third ad, a two page spread featuring a pipe smoking scientist who explains that electric companies are trying to minimize the cost of electricity. "The time to build power plants is now," he concludes.

Even if we are ever offered the chance, the Passage will never run a corporate propaganda ad. The may control most of the fixed capital in this country, but this is one typewriter they don't own (in the abstract sense, at least. We still owe IBM on it.)

We're Proud of Our Ads

Despite these stringent standards, we do have advertisers—and we're proud of them. Some are collectives and worker owned and managed operations. Others are small businesses with a progressive orientation and a quality product. Since many are stretching their budgets in order to pay for their ads, we urge you to consider patronizing them, if you are not already.

And we'd like to ask one more favor. If you like having a paper in Washington that doesn't cater to the big bucks with its advertising policies, how about replacing a few of those bucks with your own. You can subscribe, buy a gift subscription for a friend, or send us a contribution. (As we announced last issue, the Passage is embarking on a fundraising campaign to increase distribution throughout the state and to create a more stable and improved paper). Contributions of all sizes will be deeply appreciated: please see accompanying subscription order form.

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The Same New Arms Race

"As irrational as it may seem, Soviet and American leaders are planning and arming for war... The military in both countries see nuclear weapons as a central instrument of military power. They are prepared to use them right now in many contingencies."

Retired US Rear Admiral Gene Larocque made the above assessment of the spiralling arms race at the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament held in New York last June. Larocque is director of the Center for Defense Information, a Washington D.C. organization which monitors the American nuclear weapons program. In the latest issue of its newsletter, the *Defense Monitor*, the Center flatly states that US military planners are concerned with much more than the official American goal of deterring Soviet attack: they want to be able to fight "limited" nuclear wars and to "win" an all-out conflict. This deadly ambition is what's behind the current military and right-wing push for a major expansion of the weapons program, on the order of \$70 billion over the next 20 years.



Mike Peters In These Times

'78 *Scientific American*. Its authors, one an atomic bomb designer during World War II, the other a former Army intelligence specialist on Russia, argue that a 40 percent decrease in military spending would still allow "prudent" defense of the United States and its "chief allies." Their recommendations include junking both the land-based missile and the bomber systems, a halt to the Trident program, and a reduction of the firepower of the Polaris and Poseidon submarine systems. If these and similar steps were taken, they conclude, this country could begin to "lighten the thermonuclear sword that still hangs over all mankind, sharper and heavier each decade."

Unfortunately, ever since the Cold War began, attempts to enlighten public opinion such as this *Scientific American* article have done precious little to slow the arms buildup. "Reasonable" explanations of the need for disarmament, even if they still assume a US responsibility to "defend its allies," get an unenthusiastic reception from the men who rule the American empire. Along with their cohorts in the Pentagon, top government officials and business executives remain intent on maintaining an overwhelming military force to back up global US political and economic power. Another important factor obstructing disarmament is the fact that military spending is a very convenient way of keeping heavy industry busy in a private capitalist economy. Next year's military budget will be \$126 billion, \$12 billion bigger than this year's. And the SALT II treaty now under negotiation, which would put some limits on the American and Soviet expansions of their weapons programs, faces rough going in the increasingly conservative Senate.

One hopeful sign in this bleak situation is the activism of countries not possessing nuclear weapons. The United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, held mostly because of the efforts of these countries—and against the wishes of the superpowers—took some steps toward organizing the substantial international opposition to the arms buildup. At the least there will be plenty of discussion of disarmament in various UN bodies in the coming months. And there may be a move

toward giving arms negotiations more of an international framework. It was proposed, for example, that the Committee on Disarmament be made responsible to an overarching world organization, perhaps the United Nations itself. Up to the present the Committee, a multilateral body made up of most of the nuclear powers (but so far not including France and China), has been controlled by the US and the USSR.

However, in the absence of powerful political movements prepared (among other things) to confront the military establishments in the United States and the Soviet Union, international proceedings may prove to be, in the words of one participant in the UN Special Session, "the ritual death dance of dying elephants."

—John Burroughs

Trident Comes to Trial

On December 26th, 176 people will go on trial for entering the new Trident submarine base at Bangor, Washington, last May. The trial will begin at 9:30, at the Seattle Federal Building (915 2nd Ave), and is scheduled to last three days. A defense of the protest action based on international law prohibiting offensive weapons will be offered. It will be argued that the Trident system could be used as a first strike weapon in the event the United States attempted to "win" a nuclear war.

Live Without Trident has announced a "short candlelight vigil to give physical expression to the words 'peace on earth.'" It will take place at the Westlake Mall, December 23, from 4 to 6 pm.

500 Turn Out in Santa Cruz

500 anti-weapons protesters showed up at a County Commissioners' public hearing in Santa Cruz, California considering the "environmental impact" of a new Lockheed Trident II missile factory. Former Lockheed engineer Robert Aldridge, now a foe of the Trident and Poseidon missile systems he helped to build, was gavelled down at the meeting. A law professor argued that in approving construction of the facility the Commissioners would violate international law forbidding purely offensive armaments. A continuance of the hearing has been slated for January. (Recently plans by Pacific Gas and Electric for a nuclear power plant in the area were scuttled after widespread opposition).

(condensed from
In These Times 12/6/78)

"I want to dispel any idea that SALT is going to mean any reduction in the strategic budget in the days ahead."

*-Gen. David C. Jones,
Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff,
July 26, 1978*

In the Puget Sound area we are familiar with one key part of the expansion, the Trident nuclear submarine. Fourteen subs are now scheduled for construction, and the Navy eventually wants to build 29. Other elements of the military expansion include: an increase of the firepower and the number of warheads carried on land-based missiles; introduction of the air- and sea-launched cruise missile; construction of the mobile Missile X system, in which missiles would be "shuffled" among silos in order to conceal them from Soviet attack; improvements in military coordination and communications systems which would supposedly increase the Pentagon's ability to conduct "limited" or "winning" wars; and the institution of new civil defense procedures in which people would be evacuated from cities in time of crisis.

Critics of the Pentagon have long pointed out that it really takes only a small number of weapons—certainly not the 5,000-plus now part of the American arsenal—to achieve the official goal of deterring Soviet attack. The latest study in which this point is made was summarized in the October

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The March to Stop Violence Against Women, April 29, 1978, Washington D.C.

Women Power

Let 'em Eat Bread

According to the trade journal for the bread industry, the Chinese want to switch from noodles to bread. The *Milling and Baking News* says that "the Peking government believes that bread is a food uniquely adapted to the pace of modern life." Its publisher and editor, Morton I. Sosland, added that the production of bread in efficient bakeries "is more economically sensible and socially desirable than home preparation of noodle dishes."

This change in food consumption will put enormous pressures on the world's grain suppliers of which there are not too many left to begin with. While 40 years ago, about 30 countries were grain exporters, today only the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina are reliable food suppliers. Former large exporters like the Soviet Union and Mexico have now become importers. Disastrous grain crops in

China and India recently have wiped out global surpluses, setting off huge increases in the price for bread in the United States.

Since Seattle is the closest major port to China, Northwestern states like Washington, Oregon and Idaho are expected to become major suppliers of wheat for the Chinese. Other industries in the state, producing farm equipment, fertilizers and farm chemicals, will have an easy time trading their products with China, too, now that formal diplomatic relations have been established with China. The Chinese have only 13 percent of their territory available for cultivation and want to nearly double their production of food. Altogether, the Chinese have signed contracts worth more than \$40 billion, much of it to enhance its food supply.

Observers of the new trends in China say there are two big question marks. First, many doubt that the farm equipment will match the yields now obtained through manual labor; the grains and crops left behind by the machines would wipe out any advantages. The other problem is that, once the Chinese become used to diets high in protein poor harvests may become a source of political trouble. If each of China's 900 million people were to consume just one extra pound of grain a week, it would add 21 million metric tons to the world's annual demand for food.

To put all this in perspective, 21 million metric tons equals all the wheat grown in Canada each year, or the total consumption in the United States of wheat in all forms, from bread to liquor.

Analysts believe that even without poor crops it will be difficult to continue feeding the world's population. China's switch from noodles to bread will make the problem more acute.

-NWP Staff

Walking Tall: Women Take Back the Night

The Women Take Back The Night March, which drew 200 persons to the Capitol Hill District in Seattle last November, had international precedent. Following are excerpts from an article on such marches abroad, which appeared in the Fall/Winter '78 issue of *Open Road*. It was written by Patricia Smith.

Women are marching in the streets at night and proclaiming their right to be there. Boisterous, torchlit processions have taken place in many cities in England, West Germany, Italy, Canada and the United States as women 'reclaim the night' and protest against the danger and harassment they encounter on the streets.

Two West German marches started spontaneously in the wake of several reported rapes (which is the same chain of events that stirred Capitol Hill residents). The procession came to a halt for silent vigils in front of the homes of the rape victims.

In London, one of the marches involved about a hundred women. Dressed in outrageous costumes, the women walked through the porn area of Soho where they destroyed sexist billboards

and broke windows displaying material offensive to women.

This march was publicized through the grapevine of the London women's community, a large, loosely organized group which avoids media contact, and was conceived as 'a celebration for ourselves and our own strength'.

In Vancouver, on a rainy Friday night last August, more than 300 women marched through the downtown streets chanting 'Stop abuse of women' and 'Women reclaim the night'. A leaflet was distributed drawing attention to the connections between all types of violence against women, in the homes as well as on the streets. Faced with jeers and attempted harassment by some male onlookers, the marchers stood their ground and chanted retaliatory comments.

Direct confrontations of hostile male bystanders is a common feature of these marches. In England, for example, men attempted to disrupt the procession but were sprayed with red paint. And, in Vancouver, a male

flasher beat a hasty retreat when a flaming torch came flying his way. (The march through Capitol Hill also experienced hostile male bystanders. Some men, however, showed their support by joining the marching women).

The fact that even the marches produce abuse from men indicates the severity of the problem of violence against women. Rape crisis centers and refuges for battered women are another example of its existence. The organizations dealing with women who have been abused provide a number of services not the least of which is to publicize their findings.

Reclaim The Night marches have the same spirit of direct action. Marching together and discovering their strength in numbers, transforms an oppressive situation into a celebration of their own making. They reclaim the streets at night, they say, because 'the night belongs to us'.

-NWP Staff

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Texas Prisoners Demand Civil Rights

Protests against the Texas Department of Corrections intensified with the beginning of the trial of the largest prison civil rights suit in US history.

When the case came to trial in October, the seven prisoners who filed the suit were thrown into solitary confinement. A wave of prisoner support strikes began and spread to include more than 4000 Texas prisoners in fifteen units. At the Darrington Unit guards shot three inmates after 200 prisoners refused to follow orders to move. The same week 1400 prisoners in a day room at Cotfield were sprayed with mace after refusing to return to their cells. The strikes continued for a month.

Despite increased harassment, prisoners have continued to testify. At issue in the suit are the following demands:

- * an end to the use of untrained inmates as physicians and surgeons;
- * an end to the use of convicts as guards, a practice which leads to such abuses as physical assaults and deaths;
- * protection for prisoners against beatings, sexual assaults, and extortion;
- * adequate living space and hygienic conditions -- some facilities house three times as many inmates as they were designed for;
- * safe working conditions and work assignments that teach usable skills;
- * better access to the courts -- prisoners' legal research and writing has been illegally restricted and correspondence with judges and lawyers has been opened, censored, or destroyed.

Outside supporters have demonstrated at the Governor's Mansion in Austin, at the Federal Building in Austin, and in front of the Huntsville Unit. The Houston Prison Support Committee has filed a complaint charging gross violations of human rights with the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations in Geneva.

For more information, write the Committee at PO Box 52115, Houston 77052

- Beth Harris

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Nature Saves Money in Florida

A new office building, housing the editorial, advertising, and circulation departments of the St. Petersburg Times, opened its doors in Clearwater, Florida last November. So what else is new, you ask?

The building is heated and cooled with solar energy and is one of the few private ventures in the solar energy field. Designed by the architectural firm of Williams and Walker (also of Clearwater), the building has 240 solar panels weighing 15 tons. The panels contain more than a mile of copper tubing. Windows have been eliminated except in the lobby and the rear entrance. The system is designed to maintain a constant 76 degree temperature.

If that's not enough, next Spring the building will try and harness wind energy. A 115-foot wind tower with Darius (egg-beater type) turbines will be erected atop the building, at a cost of \$140,000 to turn breezes into electricity. This tower will be the highest of its kind in use on a commercial structure and is expected to produce a maximum of 20 kilowatts which is enough energy to run 150 100-watt light bulbs.

The office building cost \$1.4 million to construct. The publisher of the St. Petersburg Times, Jack Lake, said it could have been done for \$900,000 but that he wanted to set an example of 'what can be done in the way of a building dependent on solar and wind energy'. Architect Don Williams estimates that the Times will save \$2,000 a month in operating expenses.

NWP Staff

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Contraceptive Unsafe

On March 7 of this year, the Food and Drug Administration denied approval for the marketing of Depo-Provera, an injectible birth control drug.

The FDA said that 'serious health-questions' associated with the use of the drug, which is manufactured by Upjohn Co., had not 'been resolved'.

In its letter to Upjohn Co., the FDA said that 11 years of investigations revealed numerous dangers inherent in the use of Depo-Provera as a contraceptive drug. Portions of this letter have only recently been publicized by the Institute for the Study of Medical Ethics, a California-based patient-advocacy group.

According to the FDA's letter, studies have indicated that:

- *beagle dogs injected with Depo-Provera showed increased incidence of breast cancer;
- *irregular bleedings caused by the drug could require the physician to administer estrogens to the patient to control the bleedings, which would impose an added risk factor;
- *Depo-Provera is associated with congenital birth defects in babies born because of contraceptive failure.

The Institute for the Study of Medical Ethics made several proposals to the FDA to prevent widespread use of Depo-Provera as a contraceptive by physicians who choose to ignore the FDA ruling. One of the proposals was to require Upjohn Co. to remove from the market all doses of Depo-Provera of a potency suitable for contraceptive use.

The FDA rejected this suggestion because the drug is also used for the treatment of uterine cancer. The higher potency is used for this, while the lower potency is used for contraception. The FDA's position was that it would be unfair to deprive cancer patients 'of the less irritating lower concentration'.

The position of the Institute for the Study of Medical Ethics is that, since hundreds of women have contacted the Institute about Depo-Provera with claims of indefinite sterility, severe depression, heavy bleeding and masculinization after taking the drug, it's only 'fair that their story be heard'.

NWP Staff

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Photo by Kelly Grobecker

Good Samaritans Turn Waste into Surplus

A 1974 federal study found that 137 million tons of America's agricultural produce is lost or wasted each year. The figure represents a monetary loss of \$31 billion yearly. Included in the losses are products like fertilizer used in food production and by-products like wheat paste and glue.

"That means the capacity to feed 49 million people by US standards is going to waste," explains Seattleite Victor Lydgmán. "What other country could afford that kind of waste?"

Lydgmán, a 51 year old "government-subsidized philosopher" as he calls himself, is president of the Wallingford Volunteer Food Committee, a coalition of citizens trying to do something about the problem of food waste. A former freelance journalist and photo-

grapher, Lydgmán became interested in food shortages and waste after encountering several people rummaging through the trash bins behind a grocery store near his Wallingford home two years ago. Lydgmán found that much of what these people were collecting was produce in reasonably edible condition, and that the goods were discarded by the store because of minor flaws and nicks.

Eventually Lydgmán began saving some of the produce and stockpiling it in the courtyard of his apartment to pass around to needy families he knew of. "From then on, we stopped calling it garbage, and it became surplus or salvaged food," Lydgmán recalls. The Food Committee was formally organized in 1977.

The Food Giant in Wallingford is the only market that is cooperating with the volunteers. The store leaves 5 or 6 boxes of produce in the alley daily for the group. Each morning Lydgmán arrives to separate the usable food from the badly bruised produce. Avocados, tomatoes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, grapes, and oranges are the usual fare, and are in excellent condition except for minor bruises that the store feels is unattractive for display. The food is delivered to about 30 families weekly, and charitable institutions, halfway houses, and churches also receive deliveries.

The Food Committee is getting about 3,000 pounds a month from the Food Giant. Lydgmán estimates that the group could get 3 tons a month if it were allowed to take dented cans and dry packaged goods thrown out from major Seattle stores. The hangup is that the stores are currently held legally responsible for the quality of food they donate, so they are scared to participate.

The Food Committee hopes to have that liability removed. It is presenting to the legislature a Good Samaritan Bill that would remove liability for food donated by markets, farms, bakeries, and canneries. Donors would not be held responsible for the quality of the donated food except in extreme cases, thereby relieving food sources of the fear of nuisance suits.

Lydgmán fears that the bill may get stuck in committee or pushed aside by other issues. So the Food Committee plans to send a mailing to each member of the Legislature stressing the bill's importance. A petition has been sent to the Legislature containing 6,000 signatures supporting the bill. Early in December a luncheon was held in Seattle to kickoff the campaign to pass the bill. 60 people were served a soup and salad meal made from, naturally, surplus food.

Citizens interested in the committee's activities and ideas may write to it at 4515 Burke Ave. No., Seattle 98103, or may call Lydgmán at 634-1392.

Kelly Grobecker

RAT on a RAT?

"There's an animal loose in our cities that kills. In fact, it's been known to kill for little or nothing."

What is this animal? Both a rat and a bank robber, as a current ad run on KZAM radio would have us believe.

The ad, sponsored by the Financial Institutions of the Pacific Northwest, is very heavy-handed: complete with heartbeats in the background and a

young and presumably defenseless female faced by this animal, crying, "Oh God, please, just don't hurt me; Please don't hurt me." In the course of the animal the animal becomes a rat. The rat becomes a bank robber, although a distinction between the two is not drawn.

The ad ends by offering a \$1000 reward for any information leading to the 'trapping' of each of these animals.

Besides being sexist, the ad is completely insensitive to the fact that bank robbers are *people*. It also reflects a dangerous mind set: the right to possess

money has become more important than basic human rights.

Last summer in Seattle, for example, a 19-year-old, Brian Davies, was shot and killed by an off-duty security guard after robbing Winchell's Donut House of \$65. Davies had hurt no one. There was neither an attempt to prosecute the man who killed him, nor a public airing of that issue.

If Davies had robbed a bank, maybe the man who killed him could have gotten \$1000--or so many people might be thinking these days.

R.S.

Loans for Co-ops

Congress has enacted a new law which could prove to be a bonanza for cooperatives across the nation. The National Cooperative Bank Bill establishes a new federal institution, the Co-op Bank, authorized to lend up to \$3 billion to cooperative and non-profit groups throughout the country.

The Bank will be able to make loans to all kind of co-ops, such as housing and energy co-ops, as well as producer's co-ops that manufacture products. The law requires that the Co-op Bank make at least 35 per cent of its loans to co-ops in which at least half of the members are low-income. The bank will be

able to make loans to small groups that might be considered 'too risky' by private banks and will be allowed to offer its loans at lower rates than commercial banks.

The Co-op Bank will have a 13-member board of directors appointed by the President. Six of these will represent cooperatives while seven will come from federal agencies. However, the enabling legislation provides for a mechanism whereby cooperatives can gradually 'buy out' the federal representatives and gain control of the board of directors.

NWP Staff

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The Shah's Western Connection

by Marleen Nienhuis, with Pernelope Goforth

In this last of a three-part series we take a look at Iran's economic ties with the West and their political implications.

The social upheaval in Iran, originally brushed off as a manifestation of 'Moslem Revivalism' by 'religious fanatics', has since turned into what one observer called 'an authentic revolution'. General Azhari, the military head of government, now labeling the opposition 'atheists' and 'saboteurs', has failed in his efforts to stop the demonstrations and get the nation back to work. Oil production stands at 20 percent of what it used to be while millions of people, including doctors, lawyers, peasants and students, have returned to the streets demanding the Shah's ouster.

"The Shah has been morally deposed," observed one Iranian political analyst. "The question is not if he will go, but when he will go."

President Carter, meanwhile, said during his latest press conference that the Shah had the 'support' and the 'confidence' of the United States Government and that he 'fully expected the Shah to maintain power.'

The question is: can a 'morally deposed' monarch survive with just one vote - the West's?

For obvious reasons, Iranian oil is important to the West. Before the recent oil strikes reduced oil output to less than one million barrels a day, Iran produced

about six million barrels each day, five million of which were exported. The United States received about 900,000 barrels (or five per cent of its daily needs), Europe imported 2.5 million and Japan got part of the rest.

What's less obvious are some of the political aspects of Iranian oil exports. South Africa, for example, depends on Iran for 90 per cent of its oil supply. So does Rhodesia, which has it smuggled through South Africa. Other oil-exporting nations, like Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Nigeria, have refused to sell oil to South Africa (or Rhodesia for that matter) in protest of the racist regimes in those countries. South Africa, with the help of United States technology, has attempted to extract fuel from its rich coal supplies but has, by no means, become self-sufficient on this basis.

Besides exporting oil to South Africa, Iran, with the help of the French, has established an oil refinery in South Africa. According to the *Iranian Oil Journal* of March '72, this refinery was completed in 1971 and has a capacity of 2.5 tons.

On a more strategic level, Iran is building a naval base on Mauritius Island, off the coast of Madagascar, which will allow for fast military intervention in African states and joint South African/Iranian surveillance of the Indian Ocean.

The stake Western nations have in South Africa has been well-documented. The United States has more than \$1 billion in direct investments in South Africa and enjoys very favorable trade arrangements with it. In 1968, for example, US exports to South Africa exceeded its imports from that country by \$200 million.

"Until ten years ago, Iran was agriculturally self-sufficient. Today Iran has to import 93 percent of its food products."

The favorable balance of payment of trade with South Africa cannot be emphasized enough. Enormous outlays of dollars and other foreign currencies for the purchase of oil have caused major problems for the West. By finding export markets for their products, these nations can recoup trade deficits caused by the crucial imports of oil. Great Britain, for instance, has more than \$3 billion dollars invested in South Africa but, according to a National Security Council memorandum, 'the overriding UK interest is the importance for her balance of payment of trade' with South Africa.

A steady supply of uranium and the world's control over the flow of gold can be added to the West's interests in South Africa, as well as military strategic advantages and a NASA satellite tracking system which provides ground support for all unmanned space crafts. France, Italy, Switzerland, West Germany and Japan all have investments in South Africa. France, despite



Western-equipped Iranian army faces its people

Photo/MERIP Reports

White Collar Mercenaries for Black Gold

a United Nations embargo, has continued to supply arms to the government in Pretoria.

Western investments in and trade with South Africa would be jeopardized if South Africa's oil imports were cut off, a likely prospect if the Shah were replaced by a democratically-elected government. Like other oil-exporting nations, Iran would use its main natural resource as a political stick in international relations. When asked about oil imports to South Africa last week, an Iranian professor of political science at Sacramento State University responded (with a smile): "Iran will cut off all oil exports to the repressive regime of South Africa. They will just have to get it somewhere else."

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIANS

Another country which would be adversely affected by a democratically elected government in Iran is Israel. Israel has depended on Iran for 70 per cent of its oil for the last three decades. Arab oil exporters have refused to sell oil to Israel until the Palestinian question is resolved while nations like Nigeria have also denied oil to Israel because of its economic ties with South Africa. "It is not really Israel's existence which has turned the Iranian people against Israel," explained one Iranian citizen. "It's the vicious way they have been involved with the oppression of Iranians. They have helped to train the military and the secret police." (As reported in our first article, an observer of the September demonstrations said that both South African and Israeli mercenaries shot at Iranian demonstrators during Black Friday.) Another Iranian citizen explained that "Iranians are Moslems. So are the Palestinians. We will show solidarity with the Palestinians."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in a television interview recently, said that he was more concerned about the 'Iranian situation' than any Egyptian-Israeli deadlock at the Camp David deliberations.

In an interview with CBS News in France last week, Ayatollah Khomeini, the exiled religious leader of Iranian Moslems, emphasized that the 'supporters of the Shah will be cut off from Iranian oil.' He added that this included Israel and the United States. President Carter, annoyed at the Ayatollah's persistent call

for the Shah's removal, expressed disappointment at France's unwillingness to silence Khomeini, who now lives outside of Paris. France, however, maintains it did warn the religious leader, but its half-hearted efforts are interpreted as 'playing it safe' in case the Shah is indeed forced out. France does not want to be faced with an oil boycott.

It is reasonable to assume that the United States and other Western nations are not interested in either the disintegration of the South African government nor in the consequences of an oil boycott of Israel. Not only has the ever-growing appetite of the West for oil and its subsequent balance of payment deficits made South Africa and Israel important as export markets for Western products, another export market for the West is Iran itself. The need of the West to recycle its 'petrodollars' (dollars spent on oil) and the

Shah's megalomaniac desires to make Iran the fifth most powerful nation in the world have conspired to impose ill-fitting Western systems on Iran. These changes and the political oppression by the Shah, in turn, have wrought the conditions against which the entire Iranian population is now revolting.

ARMS FOR THE SHAH

The most remarkable aspect of petrodollar recycling has been the vast purchases of military equipment by the Shah from the West. Iran receives about \$22 billion a year in oil revenues; this represents 97 per cent of its total income. Of this amount, more than 40 per cent is spent for military purposes. The military has been singled out as that part of the nation which has benefitted most from the Shah's 'modernization programs' except perhaps for the royal family itself.

By 1975, according to arms expert Michael Klare, US arms sales to Iran have totaled some \$10 billion, a figure which has since been increased to \$15 billion. The *Wall Street Journal* reported last month that

another \$11.5 billion worth of military equipment is on order in the United States, to be delivered by the mid-1980's.

The order includes 140 F16 fighters from General Dynamics and 70 F14 fighters from Grumman, 31 F4E fighter bombers from McDonnell-Douglas Corporation and 1,000 air-to-surface missiles from Texas Instruments.

These enormous purchases are a considerable change from the late forties. Between 1949-53, for example, Iran bought only \$16 million worth of arms. After Prime Minister Mossadeque was overthrown in 1953 by the CIA (coinciding with the end of the Korean War which necessitated new US arms export markets), Iranian arms purchases increased to \$430 million from 1953-61. The real change came, however, when Britain withdrew its forces from the Suez Canal. Iran insisted the vacuum had to be filled to counter Soviet and, especially, radical Arab influences in the Persian Gulf. The election of Richard Nixon (with whom the Shah had been on friendly terms since the Eisenhower administration increased its arms sales to Iran) further facilitated US arms exports.

The increase in the price of oil and the resulting deficit in the West's balance of payments put even more pressure on the US to exchange arms for oil.

This arms escalation has in the meantime led many observers to believe that the supposedly 'defensive' goals of the Shah are in fact 'offensive.' The purchases of six Spruance destroyers and three Tang-class submarines in 1976, for instance, caused great consternation in the United States Congress because it was obvious that these vessels had no 'defensive' function in the Persian Gulf: its waters were too shallow for the deployment of either of the ships. It was assumed that they would serve a function in the Indian Ocean instead. It was also feared that these vessels would scare surrounding

The Shah also purchased military equipment used by the United States in Vietnam to combat guerilla activities. It included AH-1J Sea Cobra helicopter gun ships (originally developed to provide tree-top fire support for US infantry men) and laser-guided 'smart weapons' which proved very successful in hitting military targets at the end of the Vietnam War. In the most recent outbreaks of violence, Bell Helicopters were used to shoot at unarmed Iranian demonstrators from the air in Isfahan. Bell had a \$255 million contract with the Shah to train Iranian technicians. Israeli pilots were rumored to have flown the helicopters at Isfahan.

Manpower problems have been a constant problem for the Shah who has preferred to spend his people's income from oil on arms rather than social and educational programs. Sixty percent of Iranians are still illiterate while almost 35,000 Iranians are forced to seek college and graduate education abroad. Due to the severe lack of Iranian technicians, all contracts for sophisticated equipment have to be accompanied by

to Iran. Dr. Mansour Farhang, a political scientist who spoke at the University of Washington last week, said that he considered these mercenaries to be the most blatant form of colonialism between Iran and the US.



Cartoon/PTS Arbeiterkampf

from both Soviet and 'radical Arab' influences. The Shah was rebuffed by the Kennedy Administration who demanded an improvement in socio-economic conditions in Iran, first. Unfortunately, these land reforms, like the ones which had been effected during the Mossadeque Administration, became a vehicle to make a previously self-sufficient agricultural system dependent on Western imports.

Recent revelations about the Pahlavi Foundation in *The Nation* showed that part of the Foundation's assets came from the sale of 'Crown' lands, stolen by the Shah's father from the peasants and sold back to them during 'land reform.' The parcels of land, up to five acres each, reverted back to the government after peasants found out they could not get agricultural loans for machinery and seeds, irrigation canals or fertilizers. Peasants abandoned the land to find work in the industrial center while large agribusiness subsequently took over their land for food production.

Until ten years ago, Iran produced enough foodstuff to feed its own population and export a surplus. According to figures of the Shah's own ministry, Iran now has to import 93 per cent of its food products. Not surprisingly, Iranians have to pay three times the world average price for the imports. One pound of oranges costs six dollars in Teheran.

Nomads, for instance, once contributed 45 per cent of Iran's agricultural products. The nationalization of pasture lands where their goats and sheep used to graze caused a drastic decline in milk, wool and mutton products. The minister of agriculture devised a \$9 million plan to counteract this problem: Iran would import livestock from the West. The plan called for an airlift of 2,000 dairy cows, four plane loads a week for ten years. The fodder for these animals, soybeans and maize, would have to be imported, too. The stuff just doesn't grow in Iran.

By 1970, surveys by the Central Bank of Iran showed substantial declines in the food production of, among others, vegetables, rice and barley. These crops had been replaced by industrial crops like cotton, sugar and beets, destined for use in factories controlled by Westerners. The drop in production, coupled with demands for food which increased 15 per cent each year, have resulted in an escalation of agricultural imports from the United States and Europe. The Iranian government's own figures show that it imports between \$3 and \$4 billion worth of food. High-priced imports of food that the Iranians used to grow themselves have contributed significantly to inflation (30 per cent in 1977). The Iranians, whose green thumbs gave the West their first peaches, apricots and dates, now inhabit a land in which abandoned irrigation systems have given way to the desert.

Will the Shah survive? Most Iranians, it seems, hope and have convinced themselves that he will not. Many Western analysts are saying the same.

Striking Iranian bank employees have documented that pro-Shah Iranians are fleeing to the West, taking more than \$2.4 billion with them. American banking sources are quoted as putting the figure between \$4 and \$5 billion dollars. Unarmed Iranian people, meanwhile, are left to face Western guns and tanks on their streets, killing thousands of them.

Can anyone replace the Shah? Despite the Western notion that Iranians are a backward people, Iran has, in fact, a history of strong parliamentary government, especially from the late forties until the middle fifties. It functioned so well, apparently, that the CIA felt compelled to overthrow it in 1953. Since that time, the Shah has abolished elected government and repressed political freedom.

Professor Farhang, in addressing a University of Washington audience last week, pointed out that it is a 'racist' concept to presume that the Iranian people cannot find a replacement for the Shah and return to constitutional government. "The first stage is completed," he said, "the regime has morally disintegrated. The transfer of power will be next. We will have a democracy."



Map/The Manchester Guardian

nations into an ever-spiraling arms race.

Eighty F-14 fighterbombers, bought in 1975 for \$1.8 billion, were designed for deep penetration strikes. Not exactly a defensive function, one might think. Aerial tankers, sold to the Shah by Boeing, furthermore, fell into the same category. The Shah himself claimed that Iran could now reach New Delhi or Cairo from Iran 'within hours'.

Holland and West Germany also concluded plans with Iran to sell \$2.5 billion worth of frigates last month. Dutch reporters wondered where the Shah would get the manpower for using the ships: of the 450 men to be trained for the Spruance destroyers in 1976, only 23 had started their training. The European vessels, though, could be used in the Persian Gulf, leading analysts to assume the Shah had serious plans to expand and solidify his power in the Mideast and internally, as well.

MERCENARIES FOR THE SHAH

The other aspect of US arms sales to Iran is that many weapons are designed to suppress internal opposition. SAVAK, the nation's secret police force, was ostensibly started to 'counteract Communism' but was in fact used to subjugate internal factions. Trained and equipped by the CIA, SAVAK relentlessly pursued and massacred thousands of Iran's tribal members, always fiercely resisting the Shah's central government. As recently as December 1977, 13,000 Turkomans, men, women and children, were slaughtered in the Zagros Mountains while fleeing the Shah's army, according to one Iranian source.

"The situation is like this," he said, "Iran sends 35,000 young people to the United States to study here, learn about its culture and understand its ways. They pay tuition, room and board to your universities. What does the United States do? It sends 45,000 white collar mercenaries who advise Iranian police, secret police and military on how to best oppress its population. What kind of an exchange is this? Not until you send American students to Iran to study its culture and understand its ways will there be a fair exchange."

Military purchases by Iran have also been linked to some of the worst corruption. Both the Securities Exchange Commission and the Justice Department are now investigating bribes by Americans of Iranians close to the Shah. Recent articles in *The Nation* and other publications have suggested that many bribes have ended up as assets of the Pahlavi Foundation which is controlled by the Shah and has tax-exempt status in the United States.

COWS FOR THE SHAH

Iranian agriculture became another system through which the West has been able to recycle its petrodollars. Under the banners of 'modernization', land reform or 'White Revolution', the Shah allowed the West to impose its Western-based agricultural methods on Iranian society, thereby severely disrupting its agrarian base.

In the early sixties, the Shah wanted to purchase large numbers of military equipment to defend Iran

Union Busting in Pulp & Paper

Management Maneuvers to Break the Strike

A Strike Chronology

Company	Place	Union - No. of Workers	Date Settled or Operating	Strike Date
Crown Zellerbach	Wauna, Ore.	U-730	8/22	7/6
Boise Cascade	Steilacoom, Wa.	A-200	Oper.	7/7
St. Regis	Tacoma, Wa.	U-360	9/6	7/7
Georgia-Pacific	Bellingham, Wa.	A-850	Oper.	7/10
Boise Cascade	St. Helens, Ore.	A-500	Oper.	7/19
Boise Cascade	Salem, Ore.	A-500	Oper.	7/19
Boise Cascade	Wallula, Wa.	A-260	Oper.	7/19
Boise Cascade	Vancouver, Wa.	A-280	Oper.	7/19
Menasha	North Bend, Ore.	A-144	Oper.	7/19
ITT-Rayonier	Port Angeles, Wa.	A-320	Oper.	7/20
ITT-Rayonier	Hoquiam, Wa.	A-535	Oper.	7/20
Grays Harbor Paper	Hoquiam, Wa.	A-285	Oper.	7/20
<i>(Grays Harbor Paper is owned by ITT-Rayonier and Hammermill)</i>				
International Paper	Gardiner, Ore.	A-194	Oper.	7/20
Potlatch	Pomona, Calif.	A-485	Oper.	7/20
Potlatch	Orange, Calif.	A-130	Oper.	7/20
American Can	Halsey, Ore.	U-470	7/27	7/20
Portco Corp.	Vancouver, Wa.	U-110	Oper.	7/24
Publishers Paper	Oregon City, Ore.	A-400	Oper.	8/14
Publishers Paper	Newberg, Ore.	A-225	Oper.	8/15
<i>(Publishers Paper is a subsidiary of Times Mirror Co.)</i>				
Longview Fibre	Longview, Wa.	A-1600	Oper.	7/25
Garden State Paper Co.	Pomona, Calif.	U-?	Oper.	7/30
<i>(Garden St. Paper is a subsidiary of Media General, Inc.)</i>				
Alaska Lumber & Pulp	Sitka, Ala.	U-?	Oper.	7/30
Crown Zellerbach	Port Townsend, Wa.	A-465	Oper.	8/5
Crown Zellerbach	Port Angeles, Wa.	A-340	Oper.	8/5
Crown Zellerbach	Camas, Wa.	A-2260	Oper.	8/5
Crown Zellerbach	West Linn, Ore.	A-700	Oper.	8/5
Crown Zellerbach	Lebanon, Ore. A-95	A-95	Oper.	8/5
Crown Zellerbach	Antioch, Calif.	A-775	Oper.	8/5
Crown Zellerbach	Los Angeles, Calif.	A-350	Oper.	8/5
Kimberly-Clark	Fullerton, Calif.	A-635	Oper.	8/5
Western Kraft	Albany, Ore.	A-295	Oper.	8/8
<i>(Western Kraft is a subsidiary of Willamette Industries.)</i>				
Georgia-Pacific	Toledo, Ore.	A-515	Oper.	8/17
NVF	Los Angeles, Calif.	A-13	Oper.	9/13
Louisiana-Pacific	Ketchikan, Ala.	A-380	Oper.	9/5
Scott Paper Co.	Everett, Wa.	A-1375	Oper.	9/6
Crown Zellerbach	North Portland, Ore.	A-600	Oper.	9/9
Crown Zellerbach	Los Angeles, Calif.	A-200	Oper.	9/9
Crown Zellerbach	San Leandro, Calif.	A-200	Oper.	9/23
Longview Fibre	Los Angeles, Calif.	A-95	Oper.	11/13
Louisiana-Pacific	Samoa, Calif.	A-170	Oper.	11/3
Longview Fibre	Seattle, Wa.	A-70	Oper.	11/30
Weyerhaeuser	Everett, Wa. No. 1	A-230	Oper.	12/17
Weyerhaeuser	Everett, Wa. No. 2	A-190	Oper.	12/17
Weyerhaeuser	Cosmopolis, Wa.	A-315	Oper.	12/17
Weyerhaeuser	Longview, Wa.	A-1150	Oper.	12/17
Weyerhaeuser	Springfield, Ore.	A-350	Oper.	12/17

The following mills are working without contracts, or have struck since this went to press 12/18.

Weyerhaeuser	Longview, Wa.	A-150
Crown Zellerbach	Fairhaven, Calif.	A-170
ITT	Shelton, Wa.	A-75
Simpson Lee	Ripon, Calif.	A-180
Fibreboard	Antioch, Calif.	A-450
Fibreboard	W. Antioch, Calif.	A-115
Fibreboard	Sumner, Wa.	A-132

(Fibreboard is a subsidiary of Louisiana-Pacific. L-P has announced plans to sell Fibreboard's West Coast mills before 1980)

U = UPIU (United Paperworkers International Union) A = AWPPW (Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers) Oper. = Operating with supervisors. NS = No Strike

By Brian Siebel

Trucks still roll through the main gate of the pulp mill without even slowing down. Steam and smoke spurt furiously from the plant. A front-loader moves wood chips all day off parked train cars. This plant is on strike.

This mill is one of 36 mills on the West Coast being struck by 17,000 members of the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW). Another mill is being struck by the United Paperworkers International Union (UPIU). The strikes came in a wave, the first going down July 6 at Crown Zellerbach's Wauna, Ore. mill. For most strikers, this is their sixth month.

In these six months there have been isolated settlements, mills restarted by company supervisors, court injunctions against mass picketing, Presidential wage guidelines, etc. But there has been almost nothing in the line of serious negotiations. Says Frank Brown, 44-year veteran of the pulp mill in Bellingham, "I think their intention was to let us strike. It's not just a local thing. It's a coastal, industry-wide thing. I think they're trying to punish the union—sometimes it seems like to break it."

One company, Georgia-Pacific (G-P), offered pay raises of 9.5%, 8.5%, and 7.5% over a three year pact. They offered to freeze their contribution to the health plan, with rising costs to be borne by the workers. They offered no increase in pension benefits. Labor Day, now a holiday that shuts down the plant, would become a workday. The company also offered to take away the union's right to honor a legal picket line. When the union struck, G-P issued a statement calling the local strike "ill-advised and inappropriate". The offers were little different elsewhere.

Of course the union struck. Outside of opposing company offers to step backwards—in health, Labor Day, and picketing—the union wanted the customary one or two-year contract and just over 10% wage increases in each year. But primarily, they wanted a boost in pensions, because inflation erodes retirement income. (see box on page 12)

Food Prices Up 10% This Year -- AP Headline, July 24

Early in the strike, some companies offered a two-year contract, with pay raises of 10% and 10½%, and an increase in pensions over the two years to \$18.50 per month for each year of service. Each time the offer was made, the union local settled, for a total of ten settlements so far.

At most of the other mills, the companies have restarted production with supervisors and salaried people working 12-hour shifts. They have brought in supervisors from unstruck local mills, and mills back east. At ITT-Rayonier in Port Angeles, the company went so far as to rent a cruise ship and moor it in the harbor to house salaried employees keeping the mill going.

The AWPPW President, Farris Bryson, said, "We see this whole tactic as psychological warfare because the companies know the reopenings will not result in real production coming out of the mills". A report, quoting an industry executive in the journal *Pulp & Paper*, claimed when eight southern mills struck in 1977, "an interesting development was that at least three mills were successfully operated during strikes by supervisory personnel." In Bellingham, a company spokesperson said the mill by mid-August was "running near capacity, turning out a full range of tissue products".

The mills can run because wood chips still come into Bellingham on union trains and trucks. The union workers don't cross the picket lines; they get out and let the supervisors move the chips those last hundred yards. The law forces them to carry the chips to the plant in the first place, and would impose fines if they refused.

"This strike has all the earmarks of being lengthy" -- Farris Bryson, AWPPW, July 28

Mass picketing of a single gate by union members has occurred at several mills, but has only led to mass police turnout, arrests, and court injunctions against further mass picketing.

Shutting down mills in the lumber side of the industry with roving AWPPW picketers has been more effective at getting the companies to bargain. On October 3, according to the union, 450 AWPPW picketers had shut out 30,000 forest products workers at 128 mills. These numbers included 14,500 of their own members.

But on October 5, when G-P returned to the table in Bellingham, the company's offer had a new twist. It removed the union's priority over maintenance work in the mill, threatening 150 jobs, and eliminated seniority rights in the event of a company lay-off. The company also said, sign the whole thing or forget it.

In mid-November, the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability announced that written offers made to the union before October 24 would be exempted from Carter's 7% wage guidelines. New offers above these, they said, would be considered "inflationary". Carter's chief economic advisor, Charles Schultz, clarified in late November: in general he would rather see business accept strikes than grant unions "inflationary" wage hikes.

At Crown Zellerbach, the Executive V-P was quick to hide behind the guidelines, "The establishment of federal wage and price guidelines gives us no other choice than to require a settlement based on this proposal."

The AWPPW filed suit in federal court on December 2 challenging the President's wage standards. "The point being, of course, that they way the council presented the standards, the controls became mandatory," explained Farris Bryson, head of the AWPPW. Mandatory controls can only be implemented by Congress.

In addition, the union has argued that because ten mills had signed contracts before the guidelines went into effect, the rest of the industry should be allowed similar contracts. This was the arrangement in 1972 under Nixon's wage controls. Then only one mill had reached a settlement prior to the controls, and the whole industry was exempted.

"Despite a three-month strike, major paper manufacturers on the West Coast report supplies of paper products remain at an adequate level."

—AP report October 19

"Unions...have to get away from their knee-jerk rhetoric about speed-up and bosses and begin to deal with the fact that output per hour is the name of the game."
—industry executive

Management Logic....

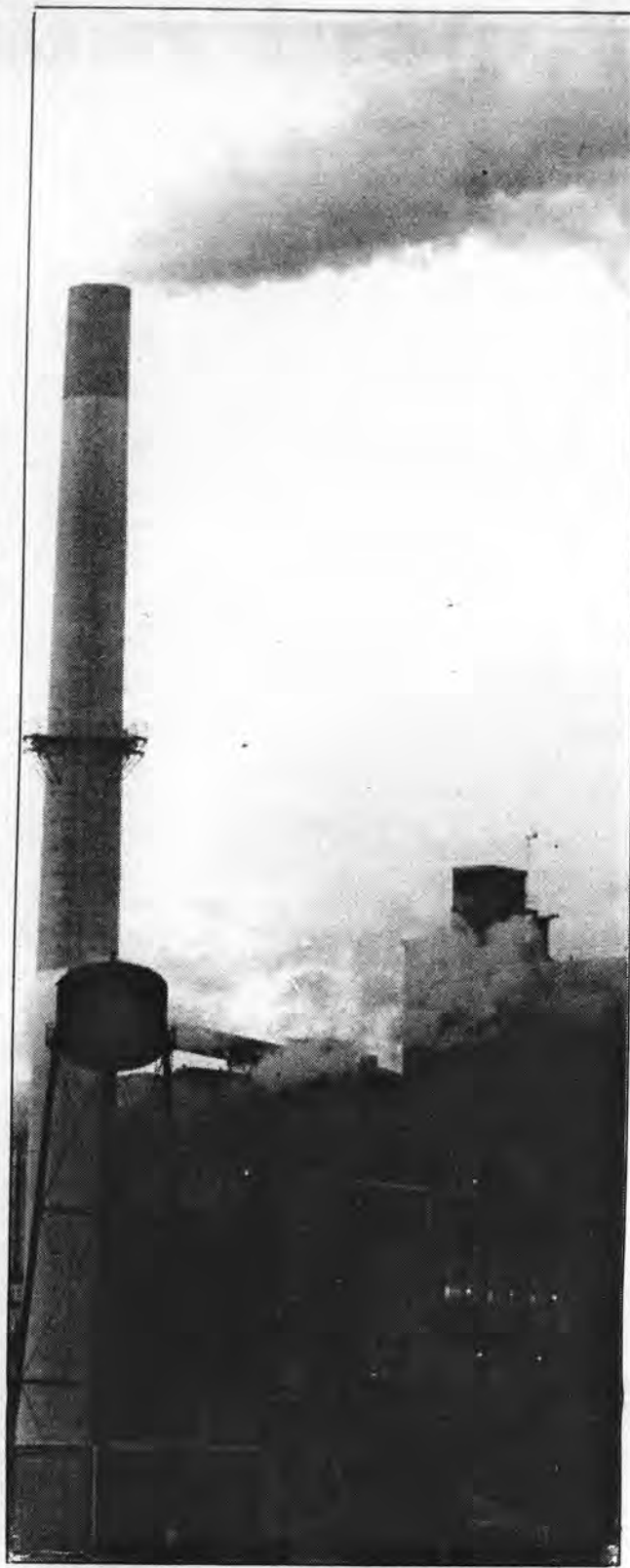
Weyerhaeuser, Crown Zellerbach, International Paper, Boise-Cascade, Louisiana-Pacific, Scott Paper, St. Regis, Potlatch, ITT-Rayonier, and Kimberly-Clark are all companies involved in the strike. They are also all on the Fortune 500 list of the largest industrial corporations in the country.

But perhaps the gem of the lot is Georgia-Pacific, now the largest company in the industry. Founded in 1927 on only \$12,000, it grew, and grew, merging with and swallowing lesser companies along the way. Sales leaped accordingly, from \$121 million in 1956, to \$222 million in 1960, and \$575 million in 1965. In 1972, it was forced by antitrust action to divest 20 percent of its assets—giving birth practically overnight to a new member of the Fortune 500, Louisiana-Pacific.

Despite the loss, G-P continued to grow without missing a beat. In 1977 sales were \$3.675 billion, up 21 percent from 1976. Net income was \$262 million, up 22 percent. This year, G-P set new sales and earnings records for the third quarter, during the strike, and for the first nine months, said Robert Floweree, G-P's chairman. In the last five years, both sales and profits of this giant doubled. "The year 1977 represented the first year of our newly inaugurated five-year plan. Under this plan, which is designed to double 1976 profits by the end of 1981, the corporation will invest over \$2 billion to expand our resource base, increase productive capacity and further reduce costs," wrote G-P's chair in the 1977 corporate report.

G-P's vice president-finance, Harry Kane, explains the success story. "With us are the financial managers who raised the capital to expand and modernize, who insisted upon efficiency and profits, and who had enough faith in the industry to stake their careers on it."

One of the primary jobs of these financial managers is to get more out of labor. Management might call this 'holding down labor costs'. Whatever the name, the key to gains for management is in worker productivity—or output per worker hour. A senior labor relations executive in the steel industry, quoted in Business Week, put it clearly, "Unions...have to get away from their knee-jerk rhetoric about speedup and bosses and begin with the fact that output per hour is the name of the game."



"Management is gambling that the savings of a cheap contract with labor or the breaking of the union, in the long run will offset the possible short-term losses of a strike."

In the paper industry, a recent employee relations conference entitled, "Productivity, the Challenge of the 1980's", explained the issue through management's eyes. They claim that rising wages, combined with a slower growth in worker productivity, are cutting into industry profit margins.

In 1956, 230,000 workers in paper produced 148 tons/worker. In 1976, 208,000 workers produced 290 tons/worker. Productivity increases matched all wage increases for the period. The result was stable labor costs.

Management sources squawk that this dramatic growth in productivity has slowed, to 1.5% per year during 1973-76, according to Julian Kien of the American Paper Institute. In contrast, average wages increased 9.5% per year for 1973-76. The combination led, according to Kien, to a 25% increase in labor costs per unit of output over the four years.

The further claim by management is that this increase is outpacing labor costs in other manufacturing industries, which would put the paper industry at a relative disadvantage in the competition for investment dollars. The companies need these dollars to finance their desired growth.

This combination, of declining profit margins and the loss of a competitive edge, whether real or illusory, is threatening to management.

So, the options for increasing worker productivity and lowering labor costs were also laid out at the conference. Among the four choices was, "fighting it out—which sometimes begins with 'boardroom braggadocio' about getting tough with the unions." It was warned, "Be sure your battalions are mustered" (reported in Pulp & Paper).

"I think their intention was to let us strike. I think they're trying to punish the union — sometimes it seems like they want to break it."
—44yr. pulp mill worker

....Means Heat on Unions

The burden of this attack has fallen on the AWPPW. The other union involved in the strike, the UPIU, has been offered good contracts at five of the six mills they work on the West Coast. The AWPPW has said it would settle if offered the same contract. But the companies have balked. One company, Crown Zellerbach, with eleven mills out, offered the contract only to their UPIU mill.

Part of the reason for the selective company offers can be seen in the results the AWPPW has produced for its members. The union leads the industry in pay and benefits, earning on average 24% more than pulp and paper workers nationally. This spread has been achieved since the union got its start, in 1964.

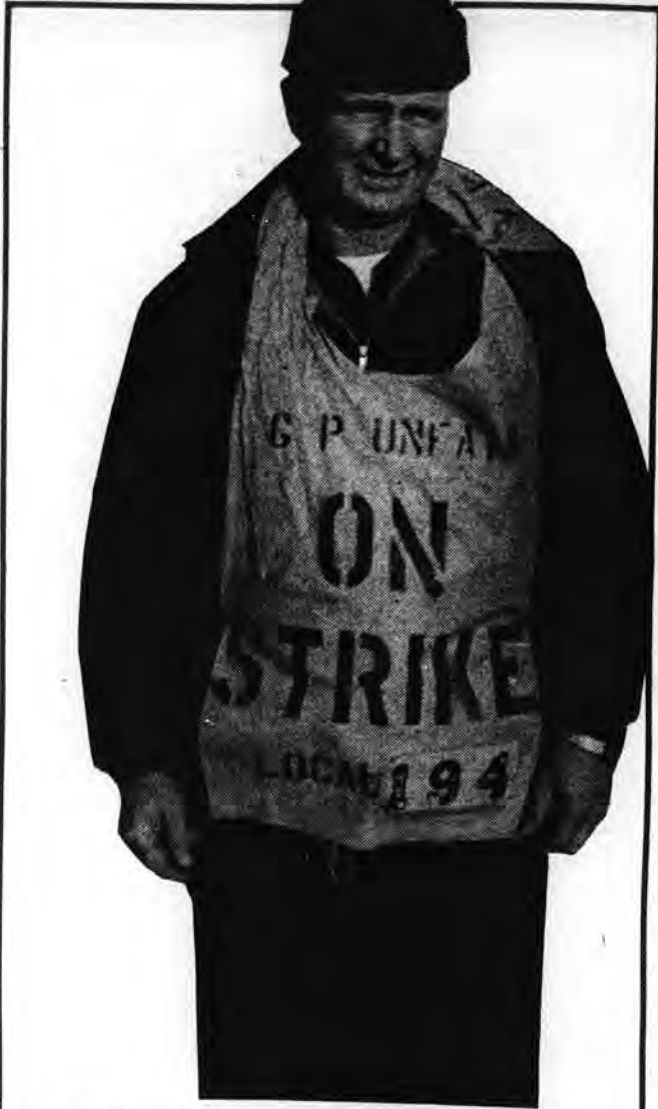
That year, the AWPPW was formed by West Coast locals breaking from the international. The campaign, under the slogan "Democracy versus Dictatorship", was aimed at gaining control over their own union. They've been a democratic union ever since, with local bargaining and the right to strike over local issues the cornerstone of this. It's led to strength among the members during this long strike.

The implications of this strike run through all of labor. The recent Business Week ran a cover story on "embattled unions". In it they commented, "It is a paradox that, while trade unions in the U.S. bargain almost contentedly within the context of free enterprise, American business has by and large never really accepted unionism—at least not without a fight."

Whether unions have bargained contentedly is unclear, some have and some haven't. But another point is clear. Organized labor has declined as a percentage of the workforce since the 1950's. The size of corporations, by contrast, has grown astronomically. If management in fact does not want unions, they have grown ever more powerful in doing something about it.

In the paper industry, the number of production workers has remained stable since the last big West Coast strike in 1964. Georgia-Pacific, on the other hand, has grown from \$500 million in annual sales to \$3.675 billion today.

continued on next page



The Pension Issue

The main stumbling block in the strike is not wages, it's *pensions*. The reason is simple: at a 10% annual inflation rate, a pension today will be cut in half in just seven years.

But the particulars of the negotiations are a bit more complex. Workers now receive \$15.50/mo. for each year of service. They want a raise to \$18.50/mo. over a three year contract. And they want the increase to cover *all* their service, not just future years. The companies have offered \$16.50/mo., but only for future service.

The result is to cut out increases for the people who've put in a lot of years already. For them, the difference between the union request and the company offer is big. At \$15.50/mo., 30 years of service brings \$465.00/mo. or the lump sum of \$53,544 in retirement. At the end of a new three-year contract, 33 years of service by the company offer is worth \$517.00 \$517.00/mo. or \$59,000 cashed out. The union's plan, though, would bring \$615.00/mo. or \$70,000!

Continued from page 11

Look at the parallels with the coal strike of last winter. Coal companies have been the target of takeovers by much larger firms, mostly big oil companies, in the last ten years. Thus, like the paperworkers, coal miners faced an industry capable of sustaining a long strike.

The eastern based United Mineworkers of America have lost much of their power in coal, as more than 50% of the nation's production comes from non-union capital-intensive western strip mines. In paper, G-P just announced it's moving its corporate headquarters from Portland to Atlanta. Among the lures of the South are lower labor costs, and growing markets in the Sunbelt and Europe. In 20 years the South will be the nation's number 1 wood producing region.

The contracts the companies offered didn't primarily attack wages, they attacked *benefits*. Management knows that benefit costs rise with inflation. By eroding benefits, they can shift the burden of inflation onto workers' shoulders. So, in coal, the union-supervised free health clinics were replaced by a Blue Cross plan with a \$100 deductible. Here, some companies have offered only fixed increases in health, with excess costs picked up by workers. But the crucial benefit is pensions, and the companies won't budge. (see box)

In the paperworkers' strike, management appears determined to extract concessions from the AWPPW, if not to outright break the union. That fact is written all over the events of the strike: almost no negotiations, mills restarted by supervisors, court injunctions against mass picketing, and new twists in company offers. It's also part of management's logic.

Paper Profits in Prices

"A good year is shaping up for the paper and forest products group. Total industry profits in 1978 will easily surpass last year's excellent results despite the lengthy paperworker's strike in the western U.S. ...Record earnings in spite of the strike! That was the remarkable achievement in the third quarter (for Boise-Cascade) ... Weyerhaeuser is doing very well: Profits of this giant forest products company are likely to approach a record \$2.70 a share this year." (Value Line Investment Survey)

How does management achieve these results? Harry J. Kane, Executive V-P-Finance for Georgia-Pacific, laid it out in an in-house seminar address entitled, "The 1980's -- What's In Store for the Forest Products Industry?" "Let's go back to 1963 for a moment ... Looking back to those times, one can identify ... major conditions that plagued our industry. First was the emphasis on production ... More thought was given to high production levels than to the condition of the market. And when the market was tight, they competed with price, which was the second condition [that plagued the industry]." (My emphasis). To reverse these plaguing factors of 1963, management had to learn to use the market to further its own ends.

The first tactic learned in this regard might be called, 'taking advantage of the situation'. Basically, when demand is firm or rising for a product that's not in oversupply -- companies raise prices as fast as possible. For example, according to the Value Line of Nov. 10, "Wood product manufacturers (the same companies struck in pulp and paper) have no trouble keeping selling prices moving up faster than production expenses when construction is booming, but price hikes are harder to come by on the down side of the cycle. Lumber and plywood prices have been climbing much faster than the general rate of inflation for the past two years." On the paper side of the industry, "Prices for coated and uncoated white papers are being increased regularly in response to very strong demand on the part of book, catalogue and magazine publishers. Profit margins have expanded sharply so far this year and will probably be maintained at high levels in 1979." (Value Line, Nov. 10)

In other words, companies raise prices not because they need to cover costs, but whenever they are able to!

The second tactic used by management is to adjust supply to be able to raise prices. The classic case of this is in pulp. The Value Line tells the story, "The overexpansion of capacity by European pulp and linerboard makers has kept prices of these commodity goods at depressed levels worldwide for the last two years. Cutbacks by Scandinavian producers and normal growth in world economies have narrowed the gap between supply and demand. Price increases posted in September and October [of 1978, in the midst of the strike] are being implemented gradually. We expect profits of linerboard, corrugated medium and corrugated container products to show significant year-to-year gains beginning with the current quarter [4th, 1978] and lasting into 1979." The price increases of September and October ranged between 3% and 13%.

Given this industry pattern, and the fact that "at the peak of the strikes in the first half of August,

roughly 12.5% of U.S. paper capacity and 5% of paperboard capacity were affected" (Pulp & Paper), the strike can only lead to further price increases. The Value Line projects, "With further price increases on tap, we expect profits to continue rising in the paper division despite a possible downturn in the economy next year ... We also expect pulp and paper prices to continue climbing for several years, insuring healthier earnings growth over the next 3 to 5 years."

Beyond this, there is a third tactic of market manipulation, not mentioned by Mr. Kane, possibly because it is illegal. In simple terms, it's called price-fixing.

"There is a need to get prices up, from anyway you want to look at it."

-George Weyerhaeuser

The *Wall Street Journal* put the story on the front page May 4 under the headline "Cozy Competitors", and began, "The paper industry is acquiring a reputation as the nation's biggest price-fixer." Three major federal cases in the last three years have found 36 paper companies and 59 of their executives guilty or pleading no contest to charges of price-fixing. 14 of the executives have been jailed and fines have been levied totalling more than \$1 million.

These cases are just the tip of the iceberg, with more than 100 suits still pending. The Justice Dept. in early 1978 filed suit in Houston accusing 14 companies and 26 executives of price fixing in corrugated boxes. Most of the cases involve three of the industry's biggest -- International Paper, Weyerhaeuser, and Champion International. But of the industry's top eight (most of whom are involved in the strike), only Kimberly-Clark has escaped prosecution.

In the third quarter three companies settled price-fixing lawsuits out-of-court for substantial sums. International Paper paid \$20 million, St. Regis paid \$6.9 million, and Potlatch paid \$6.2 million. The companies, of course, maintained their innocence.

The overall effect of management exploiting the market has been staggering, though Mr. Kane takes pride in describing it: "in 1978 these companies can look back with pride (to 1963) because paper production has increased by one-third to 62 million tons, sales have increased fourfold to \$42 billion, earnings three and one-half times to 2 1/2 billion, plywood production has risen over 50% to 19 billion square feet."

When you look at prices, it becomes clear that wage and benefit increases for labor do not hurt management. Management uses wage increases as the excuse for increases, but it seems clear too that wages aren't the cause. In one commodity, pulp, prices have tripled since 1969, while wages have merely doubled. This happens across the board. It leaves the question, why does management raise prices? Maybe Mr. Kane of G-P can supply the answer, "we manage men, machinery, timber and capital to make the industry profitable ..."

A Tough Fight

The cost of the strike for the companies, if large, has been hidden well. All of them, with the notable exception of Crown Zellerbach, scored increased profits in the third quarter despite the strike. For Crown, and some of the smaller companies, the industry has a mutual-aid pact, where companies continuing production (like Weyerhaeuser until recently) help reimburse the losses of those on strike. But the pact could cut both ways, if, for example, companies were cut out of benefits for breaking a strike deadlock. And with supervisors running some mills, "by concentrating on the most profitable products, the companies can minimize the cost of lost output. In the meantime the output reduction in some of the weaker grades is helping reduce inventories and create better market conditions for the rest of the industry." (Value Line).

In contrast, union members have been allowed no unemployment compensation during

the strike. The total strike benefits of \$150 per person, in Bellingham, were gone in six weeks. On July 31, Bellingham strikers had to pick up an \$140 a month tab to keep their health coverage in force. The result has been a depletion of savings, with many members forced into finding other jobs.

The effects are obviously unfair. But will they end? Management is gambling that the savings of a cheap contract with labor or the breaking of the union, in the long run will offset the possible short-term losses of a strike.

The union can up the ante of these losses; their most effective tactic has been roving picketing of the companies' lumber mills, which have different unions. The shut down costs of a mill are great. But this tactic has only been used sparingly.

It's a tough battle. The union's strength and vitality have been stretched, but are a long way from collapsing. The spirit is there to hold out for what they believe in.

But success hinges on how far labor's cause can be spread.

Test Your Police Intelligence Quotient

By Doug Honig

The Seattle media and the Coalition on Government Spying have revealed numerous incidents of the Seattle Police Department (SPD) Intelligence Unit gathering "intelligence" on political activists. So numerous that it's been hard to keep track of them all.

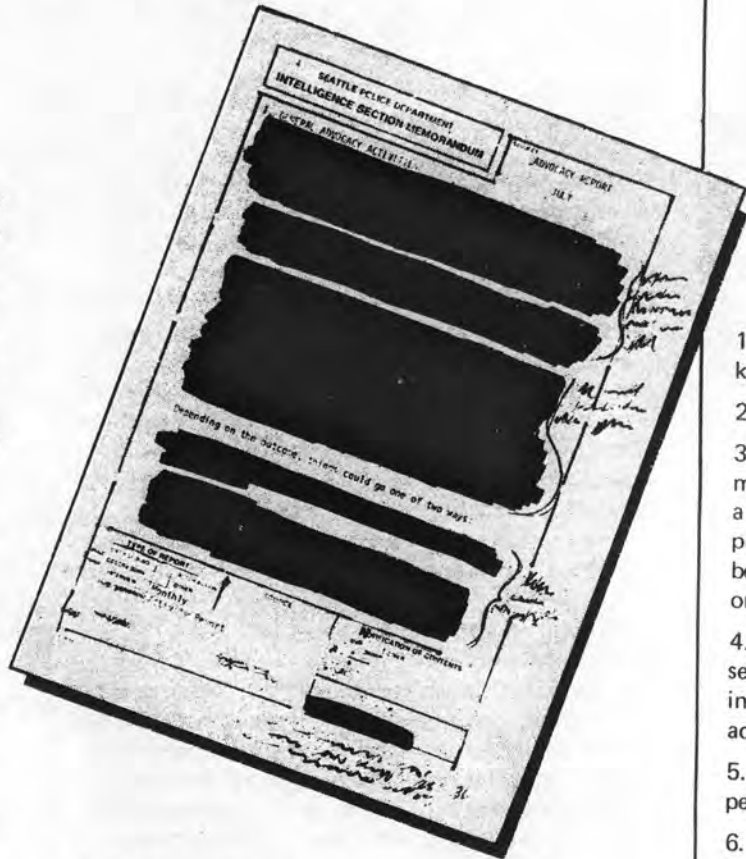
The City Council is now considering legislation that would prohibit the police from gathering information on lawful political activities. The Council's Public Safety & Justice Committee will hold meetings in early January to finalize a draft of the legislation.

So as to refresh our readers' memory, the *Passage* presents this quiz on police intelligence activities.



The "IQ" Test

- The SPD Intelligence Unit has admitted to keeping and then destroying "improper" files on
 - the Seattle Council of Churches
 - the Washington Democratic Council
 - the principal of Lincoln High School
 - the Seattle Crime Prevention Commission
 - all of the above
- How many files did the police say they destroyed in 1975 as "improper"?
- When did the SPD first establish an information gathering unit?
 - in the "Happy Days" of the Fifties
 - in the turbulent Sixties
 - in the sullen Seventies
- How many people does the Intelligence Unit admit to currently having files on?
 - 35
 - 354
 - 3,546
- A typical file that has been released to the Coalition on Government Spying contains information on
 - attendance at political meetings
 - attendance at lawful demonstrations
 - automobile license plates
 - illegal activities



- What is pictured above?
 - a magic marker advertisement
 - an article censored by Soviet authorities
 - a new trend in modern art
 - an SPD intelligence file released to the National Lawyers Guild
 - According to an intelligence file released by the SPD, which of the following are "sophisticated" materials which a citizen could use to construct a bomb?
 - pinto beans
 - sugar
 - Ivory soap
 - toilet paper
 - all of the above
 - How big is the Intelligence Unit budget?
 - Who besides SPD members have access to the intelligence information?
 - the local FBI office
 - all Washington police departments
 - the State Patrol
 - law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and Canada
 - Lyndon La Rouche
 - Have you been under SPD surveillance?
- Bonus: Whom does Seattle policeman Dennis Falk, Initiative 13 sponsor, most admire?**
- Anita Bryant
 - J. Edgar Hoover
 - Robert Welch (founder of the John Birch Society)
 - Abbie Hoffman



Patron saint of SPD Intelligence Unit.

The Answers

- e - The SPD also has admitted to having briefly kept a file on then-KING newscaster Charles Royer.
 - 738
 - a - in 1956, shortly after Seattle became a charter member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit, a nationwide association of police agencies. Though police claim that intelligence-gathering activities have been directed mainly at organized crime, the unit's original name was the Subversive Activities Unit.
 - c - the latest count (as of December, 1977) represents subject cards (not individuals) in the unit's master index. How many of these cards relate to political activities is not known.
 - a, b, and c, plus a lot of news clippings and lists of personal associates.
 - d, with black marks made by police to withhold information. Files released more recently have had fewer deletions.
 - e, according to SPD "Terrorism Progress Report" Appendix A (9-17-75). Intelligence Unit members have tended to lump together a wide array of activists as "terrorists." The report was an attempt to justify this approach with examples of how ordinary citizens could go grocery shopping, come home, and make a bomb. One intelligence file contained a totally unsubstantiated claim that the American Friends Service Committee, a pacifist organization, was having explosives procured.
 - No private citizen currently knows, as the budget for the Unit is hidden in the budget of the larger Inspectional Services Division. However, it is known that about a dozen people now make up the Unit.
 - d - Seattle has the capacity to share its intelligence through its membership in the computerized National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.
 - The *Passage* can't answer this one for you. If you want to find out, write to the Coalition on Government Spying, 2101 Smith Tower, Seattle 98104 or call 624-2180 to find out how to request a copy of your file. The Coalition advises interested people not to delay, as the police may destroy many files when more restrictive legislation passes. Also contact the Coalition for more information about proposed legislation.
- Bonus: a, b, and c, according to an October interview in *Picture*, a new Seattle publication.**

The Seal Press publishes poetry and prose by Northwest writers. The following titles are available in bookstores, or from the Press:

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Another Snowman - David Henderson
Talk and Contact - Barbara Wilson

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BRUSH CONTROL: To control undesirable woody plants on non-cropland areas such as RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAYS, STORAGE AREAS, INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES and DRAINAGE DITCHES:

Apply in spring or summer as a broadcast or basal (spot) treatment; for use on drainage ditches, apply as a basal (spot) treatment only. Note: For effective brush control and prevention of damage to desirable vegetation: do not apply to brush standing in water; do not use water from treated ditches for irrigation; do not use in irrigation ditches nor on right of ways or other sites where marketable timber or other desirable trees or shrubs are immediately adjacent to the treated area.

Apply "Hyvar" X-L just before or during the period of active growth of plants to be controlled. If dense growth is present, results will be improved if vegetation is removed before treatment. Do not apply when ground is frozen.



USE DIRECTIONS

Pellets may be applied at anytime soil is not frozen. Best results are obtained from application in the spring before growth begins or during periods of vigorous growth when subsequent rainfall can be expected. Distribute TORDON 10K Pellets uniformly by spot or broadcast treatment to the soil over the roots of woody plants to be controlled. **READ AND FOLLOW ALL USE PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL.**

summer." He also began pursuing the whereabouts and dates of the spraying at this time since neither it nor the other herbicide, Tordon 10-K, can be applied on frozen ground.

WSDA SUPPORTS "LEAST STRINGENT" ENFORCEMENT

The problems of regulating herbicide use are numerous, however. Chemicals were always presumed innocent until proven guilty until the publication of *Silent Spring* in the 1960's, in which Rachel Carson pointed out some of the hazards posed by all the chemicals being introduced into our environment. Until 1970, any regulation that occurred was formulated by the Department of Agriculture—whose agricultural program depends upon chemical usage.

In 1970 the EPA was formed, and as Gil Zemansky said, all the "USDA people were transferred en masse to the EPA." In spite of that, though, enough chemical hazards were documented to lead to a Congressional act that all registered chemicals had to be re-registered by the EPA. This, however, proved infeasible due to inadequate data and workforce in the face of thousands of registered chemicals and an estimated additional one thousand new ones being developed every year. Most of the data the EPA does have on herbicides pertain *only* to how well they kill plants—not their potential environmental harm. So most got only superficial examination and health hazards were not adequately determined.

The problem is that even though the EPA system was so inadequate it actually broke down in 1976, all of these chemicals were licensed by the EPA for sale

By Rick Swann

King County, cited once for herbicide misuse in 1977 and under investigation once again, has decided to examine its spray program. This follows numerous protests by rural King County citizens regarding the health hazards of herbicides, but has done little to quiet them. For one thing, although the County recognizes the possible health hazards of its program, it has not agreed to stop spraying while waiting for the results of the study. And, as if to minimize the importance of the concern about health, the County appointed a budget analyst to head the study up.

SPRAYING "MOST ECONOMICAL"

It's not that the spray program has a long history. According to Jim Guenther, King County Public Works Director, herbicides have been used to control roadside brush for only about four years. The program has become integral in such a short time simply because it's most economical to spray.

This sort of assessment is too simplistic, however, when other factors are considered. For one thing, the County is not considering possible liability incurred due to herbicide misuse leading to either property or human damage. The County has already made a settlement for damages to a private garden in Carnation after County overspraying. And, since the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has already cited King County for misuse of herbicides, any future citation could lead to civil penalties. That citation came after Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) investigations into citizens' claims that the County was spraying both 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D and spraying at quantities that exceeded directed application rates. The spraying occurred in January 1977 and the EPA issued the citation in August. This citation led to the County's dropping 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-T is going through the EPA deregulation process which will most likely cause it to be banned, in any case).

The County *did* continue to use 2,4-D, however, and possibly not correctly. The County was charged this summer with two more instances of misuse, both of which are currently being investigated by the WSDA.

One complaint was a repeat of an earlier one—that 2,4-D was sprayed into water. The HEW report on Pesticides of 1969 stated that "groundwaters must be vigilantly protected [from 2,4-D] since, once polluted, the contamination can persist for long periods of time."

The same study documents the pollution of well water by 2,4-D "which gained entry through run-off from an area sprayed by the (CA) Highway Department."

Shallow wells are a primary source of water in rural King County. Neither the WSDA, the EPA nor the County has taken any water samples from area wells.

That a potential, significant health hazard exists is underlined by the second complaint: the state is also investigating the possibility that 2,4-D spraying led to a miscarriage in Duvall. Since 2,4-D works by affecting nucleic acid synthesis in plants, it is not unlikely that it could disrupt animal cells in a similar manner. 2,4-D—without dioxin (an extremely toxic chemical found in 2,4,5-T and occasionally in 2,4-D)—according to the HEW and other authorities, "causes birth defects in animals and chromosome aberrations." As Dr. Ruth Shearer told the County, "It is most likely teratogenic (fetus-damaging)." It is also mostly likely carcinogenic.

Other complaints reached the County via a petition to stop the spray program. One thousand signatures were gathered and presented to County official Pat Dunn at a meeting October 25 at the *Silver Spoon* restaurant in Duvall. At that time, Dunn, in an at-

PICLORAM TAKES MONTHS TO BREAKDOWN: IT HAS BEEN TERMED THE "DDT OF HERBICIDES." BECAUSE OF THIS, LOCAL COMMERCIAL SPRAYERS ARE HESITANT TO USE IT. THE COUNTY HAS BEEN APPLYING IT TO ROADSIDES ALL FALL.

tempt to calm people down, said that the County had been unaware of the complaints and now that he was aware of them, he would take appropriate action. Dunn claimed that no 2,4-D was being used at that time. Action and answers were promised in two weeks.

Over three weeks later, the answer came: the County needed time to institute an in-depth study of the spray program.

Investigation by Gil Zemansky of Friends of the Earth revealed that at that time, the County was *still* spraying, and had been all fall, although not with 2,4-D. Furthermore, after learning which herbicides the County was using, Zemansky felt that the County again might be guilty of herbicide misuse since directions for use on one of the herbicides used (Hyvar X-L) states that the product should be applied in "spring or

and use as long as they are used in accordance with label instructions. This provision has caused semantic sleight-of-hand on the part of spray program authorities.

In the case of the claim that Hyvar X-L should not be sprayed in winter, the WSDA has stated that although directions for use of Hyvar X-L aren't being followed, a recently-passed law (lobbied into existence by the chemical companies) stated that enforcement of label use must be the *least* stringent possible and cannot recognize separate categories of use. On the Hyvar X-L label, there are alternate directions for use as a weed-killer which set time limits. The WSDA interprets the law as meaning the County—although using the herbicide as a brush-killer—can follow weed-killer directions.

g

County Spray War

Zemansky is now pressing the County for information in regards to the exact "wheres and whens" of their spraying since the other herbicide in use—Tordon 10K—cannot be sprayed on frozen ground. The County has been reluctant to hand over this information. Tordon 10K's main ingredient, by the way, is picloram. Zemansky says that he knows commercial sprayers who won't use this chemical because of its high volatility. It's also believed to be carcinogenic. Picloram combined with 2,4-D, make up Agent White, used in the Vietnam War. (2,4-D combined with 2,4,5-T make up the better known Agent Orange, similar to the County's brush-killer of two years ago). Picloram was a favored ingredient because it takes so long to break down chemically. Because of this characteristic, it has been termed the "DDT of herbicides."

HERBICIDE DATA CONSIDERED "TRADE SECRETS"

The local EPA and WSDA seem to reflect the problems at the national level. The EPA has collected only one water sample in 1977, and that sole sample was not, as EPA spokesperson Dan Baker stated, "collected according to accepted basic procedures." That part of their investigation was left unexamined. They also have none of the labels in question on file.

Holly Reynolds of STOP (STOP Toxic Overspraying of Pesticides), a citizens' group, says the WSDA is both understaffed and biased towards chemical usage. One of the only two WSDA people who oversee all pesticide use in Western Washington is an ex-commercial sprayer.

This bias and lack of information is going to make the County's study a difficult one to pursue. Almost all of the EPA data on pesticides and herbicides is currently tied up in litigation by Dow and Dupont, although a recent law was passed that was supposed to make this data public. Dow and Dupont argue that their information is "trade secrets".

Zemansky thinks that the "trade-secret" argument is an attempt to cover up the lack of data on health hazards posed by exposure to these chemicals. Pat Dunn, at the October 25 meeting, dropped a line about being pressured by Dow to continue using 2,4,5-T, but is reluctant to follow up on his statement. Zemansky is considering getting the County's Dow correspon-



Photo: Rick Swann

Residents along Stossel Creek Rd. in Duvall let the County know how they feel about its herbicide program by covering the roadside with hand-painted signs like this one.

dence through the Freedom of Information Act.

The County has also met lately with local commercial sprayers, at the sprayers' request. Public Works Director Guenther has said that there was no 'pro-spray' pressure applied by the group. Cessation of public-spray program does, of course, make other spray programs more vulnerable. BPA and Weyerhaeuser (whose representative was both at the October 25 meeting in Duvall and the recent sprayers meeting with the County) have large spray programs in rural King County.

King County's problems point to problems evident throughout the country. The chemical industry is powerful, having become so before the health hazards of chemicals were known, and it's willing to invest time and money into keeping its production system going. The long-term health hazards of chemicals are also very difficult to prove, and the industry is taking full advantage of that difficulty. The country's agri-

cultural system has also become dependent upon herbicides and pesticides. Citizens concerned with their own health are finding it hard to accomplish much in the face of this powerful special-interest lobbying.

King County, like most governments, seems more concerned with covering themselves from a legal standpoint than breaking with this system. Very few governments, with the exceptions of Yakima County in this state and Illinois, have been willing to take the lead and end their own use of these products. But what is legal might not necessarily be healthful.

People concerned with herbicide spraying in King County can write to:

John Spellman
County Executive
King County Administration Bldg.
Seattle, WA

98104

The Military Plot to Kill Plants

In the 1930's, chemists identified the hormones that regulate plant growth. The most powerful plant hormone they discovered was 2,4-D. It was observed that an overdose of 2,4-D touched off wild growth in broad-leaved plants and killed them.

It wasn't long before the military saw ways to apply herbicides to wartime purposes. By the early 1940's E.J. Kraus of the University of Chicago was writing to a wartime chemical review committee known as the ABC Committee that it might be interested in the 'toxic properties of growth-regulating substances for the destruction of crops or the limitation of crop production.' By 1944, herbicide testing was a major program at Fort Detrick, a chemical and biological warfare development center established in 1942 at Frederick, Maryland.

Herbicides, which were originally



developed as modern technology's improvement on the salts applied to the fields of Carthage became a major means of managing vegetation in the United States. In 1950, the production of herbicides totaled 14 million pounds. During the 1960's herbicides represented the fastest growing segment of the agricultural chemical industry, with 1966 production accounting for 26 percent of the country's total chemical tonnage and 44 percent of its total chemical sales value.

At the same time, undeterred by the conclusion of World War II, Detrick researchers continued to test about

12,000 potential defoliants. By 1959, they had developed besides 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T.

The mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T became the standard Indochinese jungle defoliant called Agent Orange. Another Vietnam defoliant, Agent White, consisted of 2,4-D combined with picloram. Almost 20 percent of Vietnam was defoliated by 1970 (with Orange and White accounting for most of the defoliation).

These mixtures are systemic herbicides which act on plants by entering and affecting their internal systems. Their manner of functioning is analogous to cancer.

There is strong evidence suggesting that 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are mutagenic and teratogenic. There is also evidence suggesting that exposure to these chemicals can cause stillbirths, sterility and cancer.

Picloram is also most likely carcinogenic (Samuel Epstein, *Politics of Cancer*). Because picloram is one of the most persistent of all herbicides, remaining active in the soil for more than two years, its been described by Arthur Galston as 'the herbicidal analog of DDT.'

King County dropped the use of 2,4,5-T in 1977. Although not currently using 2,4-D, it has not ceased using it altogether. Currently, the County is spraying with picloram.

(in part from *The Ecology of Devastation: Indochina* by John Lewaller)

The Yequana: Why Are These People Happy?

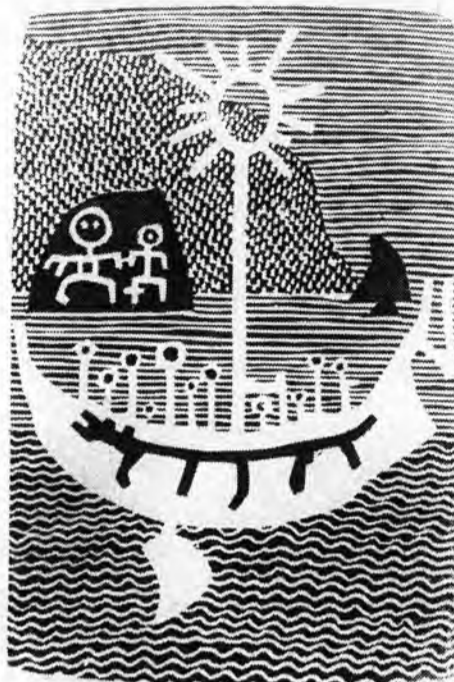
By Meristem Murray

Jean Liedloff took a spur-of-the-moment trip to the jungles of Venezuela just for fun. While there, she

came into contact with some members of the Yequana, a stone-age Indian tribe. She found them so intriguing that she became an "instant anthropologist", and her book is the result.

These Indians seemed to be happy more often than anyone she had ever met. She first observed this one day when she and her company, along with two Yequanas, were portaging a huge, heavy wooden canoe around a waterfall. It was difficult, painful work because the canoe would often go out of control and swing around, causing ankles and shins to be scraped on the rough granite, as well as pinning people against the hot rocks until they could be freed. She escaped for a moment to a vantage point to take a picture. To her amazement, the Yequanas, though they were suffering the same scrapes and pinings as the others, were not acting frustrated and irritable. They were thoroughly enjoying themselves—telling jokes, laughing, and delighting in the progress, however slow. Throughout her study of them, she found that their happiness was not dependent on the immediate circumstances.

As Liedloff spent more time with the Yequana, she became aware of certain basic American beliefs that the Yequana lack, beliefs which seem to make the difference between our anxiety, depression, and unhappiness and Yequana serenity and cheerfulness. These include: "Progress is good," "Humans must make laws to live by,"



graphic by Micheal Corr

"A child belongs to its parents," and "Leisure is more pleasant than work." These beliefs contain distinctions which cause the believer to expect to be unhappy a certain amount of the time. For example, if one believes work to be less pleasant than leisure, one will feel less happy while working. They don't make that distinction among their various activities. This equal enjoyment of all things has the unnerving consequence (for us) that they don't take any interest in making things more efficient. For example, three times daily the women take a twenty-minute walk down a steep bank to collect water which they carry in small gourds from the river. It would have been simple enough to build their village within easier access of the river or to invent a system which would bring them water more quickly and easily. But they have no motivation to do so because they don't value time spent talking or resting or swimming more than time spent fetching water.

Other fascinating facts about the Yequana: Violence among them is so rare that if one child hits another,

it is treated as though it were an accident. No Yequana will ever attempt to coerce another, even a child, to do anything. It is felt that each person has an absolute right to make any choice. When a child chooses to make a decision rather than delegate it to someone more experienced, that is taken as a sign that the child is capable of making it. It would seem that people who don't feel they have to prove themselves have a good sense of their own abilities. Three and four year-old children are trusted with the care of infants.

Liedloff uses her experience with the Yequana as a basis for her "continuum theory." The basic idea is that humans have lived for ages according to instincts or wisdom passed from generation to generation with very few changes. This collection of wisdom has developed through evolution, the "continuum." It is what's best for us humans. Only recently, with the advent of heavy emphasis on the intellect and on progress, have we broken with the continuum. We've lost touch with the ancient wisdom and are beginning to make drastic mistakes. One brake built-in to most cultures is a resistance to change, but we've managed somehow to break free of that one, too.

Liedloff points out the wisdom related to childcare which we've turned our backs on. She observes that the Yequana raise their children in one way and are rewarded with happy, sociable, competent children, whereas we raise ours another way and are often cursed with unhappy, neurotic, rebellious, unconfident children. She asserts that children have a built-in program for growing which they must be allowed to follow if they are to mature successfully. All the adults have to do is allow this program to be carried out. The child will give the signals.

The first stage after an infant is born is one of passive soaking-up of experience. It wants and needs to be in contact with another human constantly. Liedloff speaks of "in-arms" experience, which means the constant carrying around of the infant. A baby doesn't have any sense of time and therefore does not experience hope. If things aren't right, that is, if it is not being held, it feels completely desolate. A Yequana is always part of the life of its culture; hardly ever the center of attention, but always there, always an accepted presence. It can take all the noise, bumps, changes in temperature, and awkward positions in which it gets held while its bearer

conducts her, or his, ordinary affairs. What it can't take, without profound psychological trauma, is being left isolated in a sterile environment for hours at a time.

At some point, the baby will move into the next stage—exploration. It will begin to crawl around, making increasingly adventurous forays into its environment. Here, all the parent needs to do is be available for the baby to return to. It was amazing to read that the Yequana do not concern themselves in the slightest with what the baby does during this time. They trust implicitly in its ability to take care of itself. Jean saw a baby crawl to near a five-foot pit, sit down with its back to the edge and play and teeter around as babies will. It never fell in. Yequana babies will also play with sharp knives and near rushing streams with no mishaps. Liedloff claims that children naturally want to be sociable and to do what is expected of them. If they are expected to care for themselves, they will. If they sense in their parents' tense concern that they are expected to fall into any water they are near or cut themselves on any knife, they very likely will comply.

Yequana children are never given work to do. At the point when they want to, they join in, a little at a time. Eventually, they naturally grow into a fully functioning adult.

Now, this is all very well, you may say, if you're a member of a primitive jungle tribe. But how do you haul your baby around continually when you work? Or how do you calmly allow your baby to explore the world unwatched when you're surrounded by busy intersections, electric sockets, and people who would turn you in for displaying a lack of "parental instinct"? And how can a child grow naturally into equally enjoying work and leisure under the modern system of wage labor?

These are real problems and although Liedloff addresses them, her solutions are incomplete for the well-to-do and useless for the poor. She is presently conducting research on her theories. If it turns out that her suggestions for childrearing are as good as her book implies, then it would certainly behoove us to take a look at some of the institutions that are in the way—the nuclear family, our educational system, Dr. Spock, the idea that the care of a baby is mainly the responsibility of the mother, and our attitudes toward children. After all, if society makes us what we are, we had better remake it so it can make us what we want to be.

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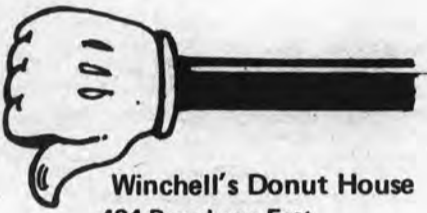
Restaurant Review

By Doug Honig



Shakey's Pizza Parlor
3500 SW Avalon Way
58 Demerits

Ever wonder how they got the name "Shakey's"? Evidently they weren't on too solid ground when they faced a health dept. inspector in February. Their West Seattle branch was closed for such shortcomings as dirty food contact surfaces, improper storage of cleaning materials, and uncovered food. What crust!



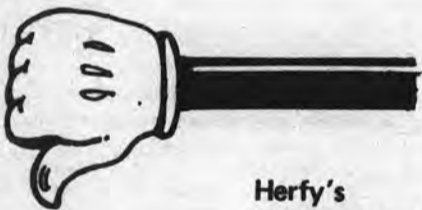
Winchell's Donut House
434 Broadway East
32 Demerits

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and there were some holes in the operations of the Capitol Hill version of Winchell's in July. Like dirty floors, dirty food contact surfaces, and a littered garbage storage area.



Sambo's
6100 15th Ave NW
62 demerits

How about a family-style restaurant? After all, Sambo's in Ballard hosted families of flies this December. Also found by health inspectors were dirty walls, floors, and ceilings and an accumulation of food wastes in the dishwasher.



Herfy's
1827 Broadway
47 Demerits

Why would an ambulance be coming out of a Herfy's parking lot? After all, the fast food spot had already corrected the violations which closed it in June: toxic material stored with food, a plugged up lavatory, and a food handler not washing hands before handling food.



Top of the Pier Restaurant
Pier 70
68 Demerits

Though hardly a dive, this waterfront spot was less than tops last June. Its principal sins were toxic materials improperly stored and food not properly protected from contamination.

Thinking of dining out for the holidays? Finding just the right spot to enjoy your turkey (or vegetarian surrogate) can be tough. Your choice of restaurant can mean the difference between a heart-warming and heart-burning holiday.

Lest you bite off more than you can chew, the PASSAGE presents this guide to a specially selected set of eating establishments. Our reviewers do not claim to have personally sampled the fare of each. Rather than relying on their own subjective tastes, the PASSAGE gourmets consulted with public officials, using purely objective criteria.

All the establishments pictured have been closed by the Seattle-King County Health Department in 1978.

The Health Dept. inspects restaurants and other food service establishments at least once a year. Demerits are awarded for unhealthy conditions, with six points given for the most serious defects. Restaurants are closed if they receive 41 demerits on an inspection (or for repeated violations), and are scheduled for reinspection within a month if they receive over 21 demerits.

All of the chosen eateries have had to clean up their act in the past year; all remedied their defects quickly and were allowed to reopen. So each has undergone at least one extensive scouring at some point during 1978. Can your neighborhood burger bar claim as much?



Photos by Jack Lattemann, J. Pennelope Goforth, Chris Nogaki, and Beav Marshall

Special Award

The Hearthstone 20002 Pacific Highway South 75 Demerits

Our Duncan Hines award goes to this restaurant which, according to a Health Dept. report, never passed a routine inspection in 2½ years and failed some with "unusually high scores." Its permit was revoked after its last closure in January, and it was then sold to a new owner.



International House of Pancakes
14816 First Avenue South
57 Demerits

Known as "I Hop" to its fans, this Buriem franchise evidently skipped some of the niceties and came up flat last January. An inspector cited it for poor housekeeping, food not being protected from contamination, and unclean food contact surfaces (among others).



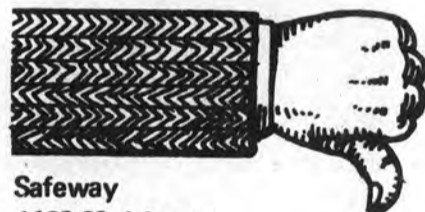
The Price is Right
308 Marion Street
Repeated violations

The price may be right, but the sanitation practices of this restaurant in the heart of downtown Seattle definitely were not right in June. It was closed for the presence of flies, an unclean food preparation area, and medicine being stored above a food preparation area.



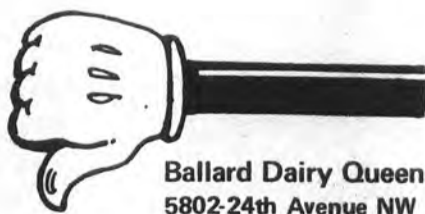
Blue Moon
712 NE 45th
54 Demerits

Finish your holiday revels with a night-cap at the oldest of taverns in the University District. Its owners are no longer feeling blue after correcting for the rodent droppings, toxic compounds next to foods, and non-functioning restrooms that closed it in April.



Safeway
1123-23rd Avenue
49 Demerits

Thinking of eating at home after all? You can play it safe at the store which proclaims "Since we're neighbors, let's be friends." Unfortunately, it was friends with a large number of flies in April; as the Health Dept. report noted, "entire store is in need of thorough cleaning."



Ballard Dairy Queen
5802-24th Avenue NW
57 Demerits

Ready for dessert? The soft ice cream's fine in this outpost of a venerable chain, closed for a day this summer to correct poor housekeeping and repair its plumbing.

CALENDAR

Arts / Events



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The Women's Artist Group at the Univ. YWCA will show Cornelia Grondahl's "Women & Birth", an exhibition of trapunto style quilting expressing feelings about women and birth. Thru Jan. 25, 9-5pm daily. Call Mary Gustofson for more info at 633-5194.

And/Or Gallery, 1525 10th St. Sea, presents 2 shows through Jan. 7: Work by Michael Hascal & Peter Santino and "Expanded Video Works", proposals for installations & performances of multiple channel & other works which involve video by artists from Sea. area. 11-6 pm. daily.

Tues. Dec. 19, The Seattle, Coors Boycott Committee meets at the Seattle, Labor Temple, 7:30 to plan strategies.

Fri. Dec. 23, Live Without Trident holds a candlelight vigil to give physical expression to the words "peace on earth" downtown at Westlake Mall from 4-6pm. Bring candle. For more info call 632-8323 or 329-2705.

Wed. Dec. 27, Seattle Committee Against Thirteen invites you to Skate for Scat 2, disco roller skating for the extended family 7-11 pm, tickets at door, children \$1.75, adults \$2.50. Incl. skates. All proceeds to pay off campaign debt. Lake Hills Roller Rink, 164th & 8th NE in Bellevue. Call 322-2000 for info.

Fri. Dec. 29, Innerspace Coffeehouse presents "Women's New Year Party". Potluck hors d'oeuvres, music, dancing. 8 pm-midnight at 5241 Univ. Wy NE.

Sun. Dec. 31, New Years Eve Disco, "Last Tango at Freeway Hall". The Freedom Socialist Party has been evicted. Disco till dawn, breakfast by moonlight & enjoy comedy acts highlighting this community centers' radical history. 8:30 pm Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave NE. For info, call 632-7449/1815.

Sat. Jan. 6, The Basic Education Act which requires all schools to conform to standard testing schedules will be discussed at the Little School, 2812 116th NE, Bellevue at the intersection of Highways 405 & 520, 9:30-11:30 am. For more info call 827-8708

Thurs. Jan. 11, New American Movement sponsors "A History of Labor's Struggle to Organize the Adolph Coors Co. 1934-79" \$1 at Bread & Roses, Oddfellows Temple, 915 E. Pine, Rm 426. Childcare provided. Call 527-1990.

Fri. Jan. 12, Innerspace Coffeehouse presents Cathy Carter's workshop "Womancraft". \$3 donation to benefit Coffeehouse. 8pm.

Sat. Jan. 20, International Socialist Party presents all-day educational conference. Short documentary film on Seattle Auto Trades Strike and "With Babies & Banners", feature film by filmmaker of "Union Maids" about Women's Emergency Brigade & Flint Sit-down Strike to be shown. Speakers from SOWETO, discussion of marxist economics, and dinner \$5 for all. Call 524-0741 for more info.

in Tacoma & B'ham

Wed. Dec 20, Jamie Holland, long time northwest artist w/ unique original vocals & mixed bag of blues, jazz, country & folk performs at the Engine House No. 9 611 No. Pine St. Tacoma.

Sat. Dec. 30, Rainier Jazz Band, traditional jazz laying down the early style of jazz that made it an American art form at Engine House No. 9 in Tacoma.

Sunday Dec. 30, The Family Bathtub Theatre composed of dancers, actors, puppeteers, & musicians performs at 1 pm at Bellingham School. Recommended for children & adults. Workshops to be held are "Shadow puppets" at 3 pm for Kind-3rd grade and "Acting with Masks" at 4:30 pm for 4th-8th grades. Both at B'ham Public Library.

Sun. Dec. 31, New Years Eve Party with Abraxas featuring Kathi Gaines at the Engine House. Favors & champagne. Abraxas' unique sound ranges from Latin Jazz to serious ballads & from blues to rock w/ a taste of gospel. \$2 cover charge.

on tv

Fri. Dec. 22, David Amram, musical virtuoso, plays with friends Dizzy Gillespie, Steve Goodman & members of the Chicago Symphony on Soundstage, KCTS TV Ch. 9 at 11 pm.

Mon. Jan. 1, "Tight Little Island", 1948 British comedy work from Janus Films about four Scots of Outer Hebridean Island who after exhausting their supply of whiskey find 50,000 cases shipwrecked off their coast. Airs on KCTS Ch. 9 at 10 pm.

Tues. Jan. 2, "The Ascent of Mt. Fuji," a play that explores issues of conscience & betrayal in the Soviet Union airs on KCTS Ch. 9 at 10 pm.

Fri. Jan. 5, "Rene Dubos on the Human Habitat", a discussion of man's adaptive powers and limits by Dr. Rene Dubos, UW biologist, airs on KCTS Ch. 9 at 6 pm. Follow-up "Rene Dubos: The Despairing Optimist" airs Fri. Jan. 12 at 6 pm and focuses on energy: how it is created and affects our lives.

Sat. Jan. 6, Nova's "Black Tide" explores the Amoco Cadiz Oil Spill off the Brittany coast in France on KCTS Ch. 9 at 7 pm.

Sat. Jan. 6, "Man of Aran", Robert Flaherty's record of man's endless struggle against nature, studies Ireland's barren Aran Islands & the people inhabiting them. George Stoney's "Man of Aran: Making of a Myth" following at 10 pm analyzes the affects of the documentary on the islanders.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

It's About Time, a woman's bookcenter at 5241 Univ. Wy NE welcomes more women to help staff. If interested in working at the bookstore, call 525-0999.

Meeting space for rent at Innerspace Coffee House for women's meetings & events. Rates negotiable, work exchange available. 525-0999.

Subscribe to Prison, a prison-owned & published newspaper giving our view. Prison needs writers, poets, artists, and most of all you. \$6/year, \$100 lifetime. Send check to Donald Danford, Box 32323, 2605 State St., Salem, Oregon. 97310.

The Women's Resource Center at Everett Community College is located in Annex 2 Red Brick Rambler on Wetmore Ave. It is a Center for all women, a place where you can feel better for having stopped. Come in & use our library & resources for finding answers to questions about schooling & personal growth. Have a cup of coffee/tea & share the fire on cool days.

Subscribe to The Freedom Socialist, a quarterly tabloid. International coverage of labor, minority, gay and women's struggles. Individuals \$2/yr. Institutions \$5. Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave. NE, Seattle WA. 98105.

The Stevens Housing Program is operating a Home Sharing Program for Seniors in the Capitol Hill area. It seeks to match homeowners who would like to share their housing and costs with compatible Senior tenants. For more info, contact Sandy Wood-3297303. Or stop by SHP, 522 19th Ave E.

Gurdjieff/Ouspensky Centers accepting students. Call 285-3560 and (604) 226-7578.

Hot tub, sauna, decking, and fencing cedar packages, custom or U-do-it. Manufacturer direct-Save. 453-8907.

The Women's Divorce Support Collective, co-ordinated by women in B'ham NAM, invites women in the beginning stages, aftermath, or process of divorce to our support group. Info on credit, community resources and dissolution petitions. Meetings Tuesdays, 7-9, childcare provided. Call 733-4524 or 734-4282 for more info.

The non-traditional Careers Support Group invites Women in non-traditional skilled professions or presently in apprenticeship training programs to bi-monthly meetings for discussion of difficulties encountered in our professions. Call Nia Corlach, 878-7044 or 937-8480, or Laura Walker, 937-8480.

Blackwell Womyn's Health Resource Center in Bellingham will be closed over the holidays from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.

YWCA Battered Women's Counseling continues to offer counseling to battered women. Feel free to drop in or call. We offer crisis intervention counseling, information and referral regarding Legal protection and shelter facilities plus help with finances, food, clothing. Call 676-1175, 9am-5pm.

JOBS

Jobs for Youth are available immediately through the Seattle Schools Work Training Program. Students age 16-21 from low-income families and still in school may be eligible for a part-time job. Apply at Seattle High Schools and alternative schools or call 587-6336 for info.

Want to help the Passage? The NWP is looking for volunteer typists to help type-set on our IBM composer. Training provided. Call 323-0354.

by Margaret Burroughs, distinguished Chicago Afro-American artist and writer.



CLASSES

Everett Community College offers classes of special interest to women for winter qtr. Classes include "Auto Repair for Beginners", "How to be Healthy Naturally", "Mothers, Daughters", "Dream Journal", "Career Planning", "Coping with Divorce" and more. Workshops dealing with personal growth, women in transition, solo-parenting are also being planned. Call the Women's Resource Ctr. for info. 259-7151, ext. 246 or 251.

Columbia College, 17962 Midvale Ave N., Seattle, announces extended studies classes in economics, criminal law, adult development, human sexuality & aging. Evenings, 5:55-8:30pm & 8:40-11:15pm. More info, call 623-4987.

YWCA in B'ham holds registration in person for classes M-F Jan. 2-10 and Feb 19-22 at 1026 N Forest. Classes include Asian study, post-operative mastectomy program,

swim classes, assertiveness training, management of money, and single parent support group. And more.

PERSONAL

May, Howey, General Delivery, Pt. Townsend. We have subs for you but they are not getting through. Contact the NWP office with your correct address.

We are 3 gay men who are into being crazy and having fun, nurturing, theatre and politics. We live in a fine old '90's house (needs work; future calls for major renovation) which we would like to share with 1-2 people. Costs: \$60 or \$80 mo. Call theatre Games 323-0370.

Male TM couple wants to rent 2 bedroom home apartment or duplex. Willing to share housing. 283-9366. 7am-1pm or 7pm-10pm. Bill, R.A. Hanna

Cooperative household in Wallingford seeks woman housemate. Warm, friendly person wanted for 5-person house. Share food, dinners. Non-smoker, no pets. \$70/mo and utils. Call 633-1635 in Seattle.

The following prisoner would like to receive letters from anyone who wants to write: Bill Aponte, P.O. Box 607, Carson City, Nevada 89701

Housemate Wanted: Lesbian non-smoker to share attractive Eastlake area apartment. \$72.50 plus utilities. Call Margaret at 324-329-8232.

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7 months ago, on May 22 and 23, 266 people jumped the fence of the Trident nuclear submarine base at Bangor, Wa. They were there, along with 4000 supporters, to express their opposition to the Trident weapons system and the madness of the arms race.

Three weeks ago, 85 of 266 people charged with trespassing had their charges dropped. The other 181 people will be brought to trial Dec. 26th at the Federal Building, 915 2nd Ave., Seattle.

We, The Undersigned, Support the Efforts and Resistance of the Trident Protestors.

Catherine Anderson
Linda Bowe
Dennis Proffitt
Patricia Carey
Bruce Need
Fred Fecteau
John Burroughs
Lawrence Chock
Ellen Starr
Heather Hanna
Maree Huckleberry
Katy Morse
Ken Searby
Will Davis
Wendy Rundel
Ward Fay
Linn Rogers
Kris Burling
Yvonne Aspengren
Tim Bowler
Sherry Jubilo
Jeff Wallace
Daniel Digerness
Marny Kittredge
Jeff Matheson
Craig D. Hanks
David Halvorson

Teri Dixon
Josh Klauder
Christine Metsger
Shann Weston
Pamela Goetz
David Jones
Dana Durham
Darrell
Maureen Jensen
Larry Brooks
Terrie Rogers
Connie Williams
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William R. Fortini, Jr.
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