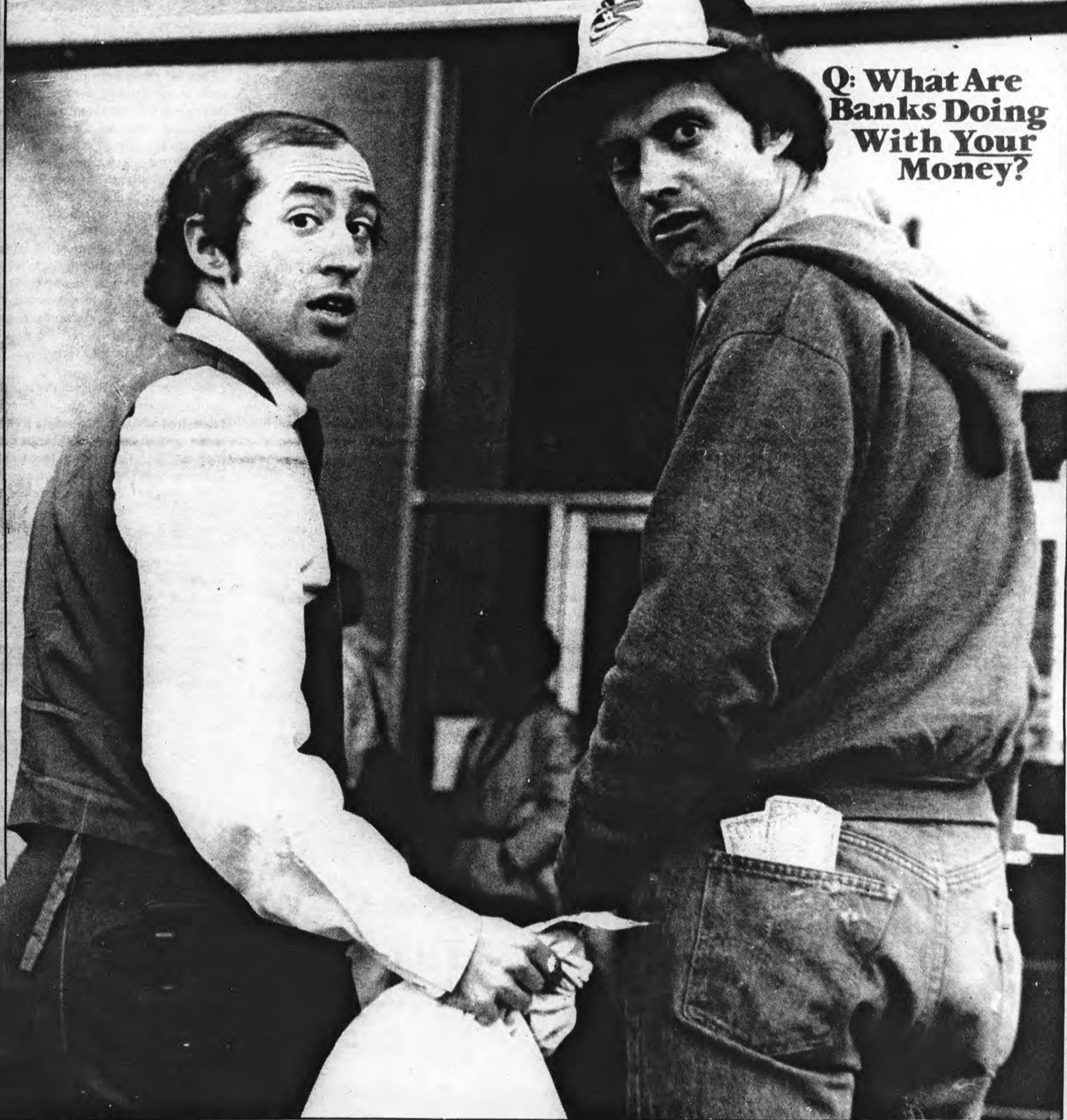


Report From Revolutionary Nicaragua

Northwest Passage ^{35c}

The Northwest's Worker-Controlled Newspaper, Vol. 20, No. 7, April 2 to April 23, 1980

FIRSTBANK CASH MACHINE



A: Giving a Little Help to Their Friends

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Ku Klux Killings

Dear Northwest Passage

Recently, I went to a public forum organized by a committee of people trying to make the public aware of the facts around the incident that occurred last November when five people were shot down by the Ku Klux Klan in Greensboro, N.C. The five were killed while demonstrating at an antiKlan rally sponsored by Communist Workers Party.

As this incident received little news coverage at the time of the killings, I felt it was important to try and find out more information. The public forum, held at the East Madison YMCA, included several speakers (one a widow as a result of the Klan shootings) who gave firsthand accounts of the course of events in Greensboro. My previous knowledge from media reports of these deaths had been that there was a provoked shootout between two extremist groups. After listening to witnesses from the Greensboro antiKlan demonstration, it became clear that I never had heard the full story. I found out disturbing details, for example that the Greensboro police, on record, admit to giving the KKK the demonstrators' change in route plans, knowing of the high chance for a confrontation. Further, the police themselves did not show up at the demonstration as they had promised, until minutes after the Klan had circled it with eight or nine carloads of men who had picked out specific people to kill and had driven off. When the police did finally arrive, they began arresting demonstrators instead of tracking down the murderers. I also learned that now, several months later, the few Klansmen who were apprehended are all out free on a small amount of bail.

Clearly, I see a need for all of us to demand further investigation on this matter and not to let it drop until justice is done. If we know that the Klan can get away with murdering five people and face virtually no consequences, who is going to protect others from similar attacks?

A committee in Seattle is now forming to avenge the deaths of the C.W.P five (antiKlan demonstrators) by continuing to get the facts of the incident out to the people and to raise funds for legal defense. The committee is not a political party. Anyone interested in finding out more should contact:

P.O. Box 17549
Seattle, WA 98107

Jane Rosenberg

It's Not In The PI

Dear Northwest Passage,

I would like to thank Kimberly Richardson and the *Passage* for her article on Clara Fraser's case against City Light. Having searched in vain for coverage on the case in the *P.I.* and *Times* during the first few weeks of the trial, the importance of an alternative press that is not published by big business has really come home to me.

I was very interested to read in your article that the FBI cooperated with City Light management in red-baiting Fraser after the walk-out at the utility in 1974. This is especially outrageous when City Light is claiming they did not discriminate against Fraser on the basis of political ideology! Needless to say, this information was certainly not presented in the *P.I.* and *Times*.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Susan Docekal
Seattle, Washington

Involuntary Treatment: Back Where We Started

Dear Northwest Passage,

Sharon Carson's insightful article on community mental health care is greatly appreciated by those who try to work as advocates within the mental health system. There are several points, however, upon which further comment would be helpful.

The Involuntary Treatment Act (ITA) was revamped, effective January 1, 1974. It established due process safeguards which operated prior to an individual's commitment, and it created a substantive test for commitment which required that the potential committee be mentally disabled and a danger to self, others or gravely disabled. The latter category describes a circumstance under which the person cannot provide for his/her essential human needs. Combined with the push for community-based care, the new law had the effect of de-institutionalizing numerous patients. The philosophy of the Act reflected the desire to treat patients in the least restrictive setting possible.

Unfortunately, the legislature's laudable goals were never realized because, very simply, the state did not provide the necessary financial commitment to support the new community residents. As Ms. Carson points out,

this resulted in a "revolving door" syndrome. Rather than blaming the total lack of financial commitment on the part of the state, the legislature blamed the liberality in the ITA. The 1979 legislature amended the ITA, effective September 1, 1979. Among other things, the amendments provide that a person can be committed because they have a mental disorder and constitute a danger to another's property. Also, the definition of grave disability was expanded so that "dangerousness" was no longer a requisite for commitment. The amendments have resulted in a vast increase in the commitments from King County. There are insufficient beds in King County to accommodate these new patients so most committees are shipped off to Western State Hospital. We are, in many ways, back to where we started.

Even for those individuals who remain in community settings, the situation has not been improved. The liaison and improved communication of which Ms. Carson speaks, as manifested in the "case management" concept, has simply not materialized. Also, the new federal legislation under which many community mental health centers will operate (the "Mental Health Systems Act") might tend to fragmentize the community delivery system even more by discouraging comprehensive community-based treatment. Most King County community mental health centers, however, are not primarily federally funded.

One final point. Even if the multi-agency response were not so abysmal, I question whether "adequate treatment" would be provided in the community. Simply throwing money at a problem will not make it go away. Until we reject the medical model as the basis for "treatment", our attempts to remedy the problems of mental illness will fail. Direct observation of the "treatment" received by individuals in the community makes painfully obvious the fact that people's real human needs are not being met by the community care system. The combination of spiritual bankruptcy and systemic inertia leaves us in little doubt as to the short term future of mental health "treatment" in the community.

Sincerely,
Neil R. Sarles
Attorney at Law
Seattle, Washington

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

send to Northwest Passage
1017 E. Pike
Seattle, WA 98122



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Northwest Passage

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No, It's Not Working

Dear Northwest Passage,

As a devoted Ecotopian and therapist I loved "Why Isn't It Working?", the very true article on community mental health care problems (NWP, March 11 to March 31). Or the normal psychotic victims' escape into psychiatricks drug-land of Behavior Mod and hyper control by surrogate parents certified to do medical games.

I've worked as a juvenile delinquent youth camp counselor at Bel-Fair, Wash.; visited some mental hospitals & spent 9 months in 2 jails & Ore. St. Pen in Salem. You find the same general food, values & attitudes in staff & inmates of both hospitals & prisons. So reform of both institutions (which look different) is very slow, because of puritan ethics, which also runs the U.S. Congress & military systems. Wilhelm Reich gives great deep descriptions of social-psychological pressures & trends of anti-sexual lifestyles & laws that cause ill.

Our tax supported health care (government) service agencies give the wrong kind of attention to people needing real help. You mention "the causes of health care problems" as a vital area if we are to now find real solutions to or prevention of mental illness in our people.

The main areas omitted by Sharon Carson in "Why Isn't It Working" are: the human bodies functions & attitudes now within mental (head?) illness treatment programs or healthy living. How can the body be used to heal the mind, or the mind used to cure the body? In natural-exercise, dance, massage, camping, Yoga & sweating, health improves; but that's called alternative medicine.

She questioned the term "mental illness" & who defines it now. Are there better measures of health & illness or the quality of life-style than: normalcy, appearance, frustration, income, desires & pain. What real tests do we have now to measure mental health levels at the start, during & end of therapy? And why is therapy mostly hidden???? Without a major test of body-mind & behavior/habits connections & real patterns & values; we use: morals to judge, reason to drug & confine, & science to control 1000s in hospitals & millions scared of them. We need real deep awareness tests for staff & patients, to open up all files for correction & improve all our mental health care programs with natural, sensitive, wholistic & loving services to balance us.

Your observation that most alternative communities & counselors aren't ready or skilled enuf to love & help heal a psychotic is true. Most 'progressive care workers' miss the: spiritual, emotional & or natural needs all people have to: play, feel, love, learn & create. Most regular medics cause more illnesses than they heal or understand. See the *Medical Nemesis* by Ivan Illich & *The Myth of Mental Illness* by T. Tzasz. Modern science has ignored pollution, radiation & chemicals as toxic to our bodies until 1970s. So now how can aware people be trained to care for psychotics in very: simple, loving, natural & firm ways in our neighborhoods that obviously caused illness to start with.

Glad to respond.

Love,
Mycall Sunanda
Portland, Oregon

On The Right Track

Dear Northwest Passage,

In your February 19-March 11 issue John Burroughs discusses the excessive oil use by the USA and makes sugges-

tions for conservation such as decreasing reliance on the auto.

Frequently I ride Amtrak on the Seattle-Portland line and its trains are usually fairly well filled. Six or seven years ago these trains carried only a handful of passengers.

Diesel-powered trains use less than one-third as much fuel per passenger mile as do automobiles and only one-sixth as much as commercial jet planes. On the East Coast many of the trains are run with electricity and these are still more economical of fuel.

Henry Korman
Longview, Washington

A Rapist Responds

Dear Northwest Passage,

Please accept my deepest appreciation on the most informative and enlightened article ("Sex Offenders," NWP, March 11-March 31) I've ever read on sexual offenders in this state. I am a convicted rapist serving a sentence in the penitentiary at Walla Walla.

Although I am in agreement with the overall thrust of your article, various parts were misleading and erroneous.

The report of Stephen Sype, Pre-Sentence Investigative Unit, "Community evaluation is available for those who live in the right place or who are told where they can get it. But it's costly. If they can't afford it, the only alternative is that the court pay. This is done freely in King, Pierce, and Thurston Counties, but some other counties are willing to provide such support."

This pure bureaucratic bullshit. I am a first-time offender who was convicted out of Pierce County, along with numerous other individuals presently serving sentences at Walla Walla, from King and Pierce Counties, who were denied evaluation at the Western State facilities.

Personally, my situation has left me somewhat bitter, but I'm far more fortunate than others similarly situated because various citizens around the state have helped me overcome much of my bitterness. I was sentenced to 30 years respectively on two counts of rape and one count of Armed Robbery to run consecutively. I'm 26 years old now and my release date is 1999, which would be if not time-cuts are given put me at the "ripe old age" of 45 years old.

My situation was that I married at the age of 18 years old, to a woman 10 years my senior, who had a child 6 years old at the time. Due to my financial situation and the stress of a complaining wife—I had no outlet to vent my depression and stress. You are very correct in your belief that rapists are very angry men. And sexual frustration is not the problem, the problem is effectively dealing with stressful and depression moods and other daily situations.

Allen Parks and myself wrote up a program for "rapists," which gained the approval of the Director of Adult Corrections, but due to the political aspects that govern this state's correctional system, the program was "canned" by the administration here, with no reasons given. Part of the program entailed a "toll free number", where potential rapists could call in from around the state and talk with a person who has been, where they presently are. Majority of the time—a potential rapist will seek help if he's assured it doesn't involve the police. This part of the program would give an alternative to potential rapists, but with no alternative—for many an act of "rape" is the only recourse.

Urban Wars

By Sarah Stearns

If You Find A Small Lump—Pray

I grew up on the Seven Warning Signals of Cancer. We learned to recite them at the same time we memorized the Pledge of Allegiance. The Pledge got a little garbled ("just us frogs," I later learned, was really "justice for all," but neither made any particular sense at age 6). But I can still accurately line out the dread symptoms of early cancer and remember my own vision of cancer as being a brown spot in an apple: if you don't cut it out right away, there goes the whole apple.

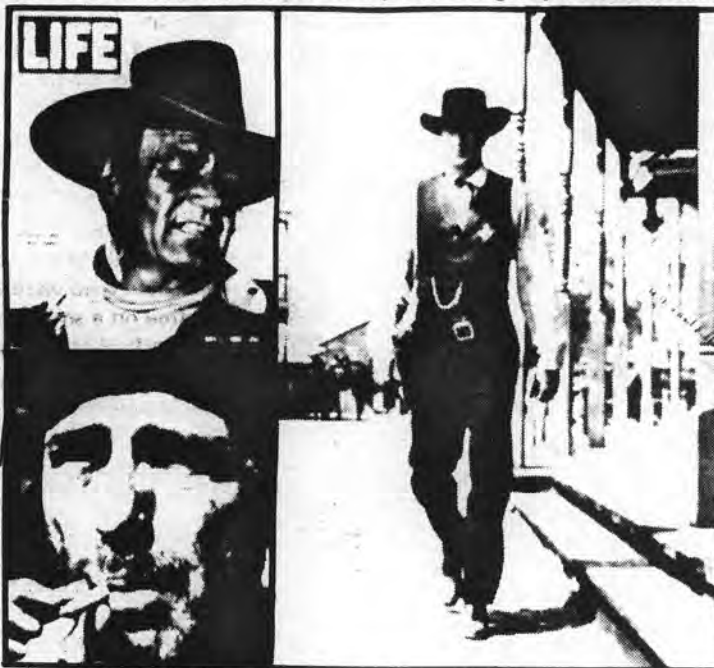
In the last decade, the American Cancer Society has been reinforcing this blunt message by the use of celebrities as honorary chairpersons of their fund-raising campaigns, a new celebrity every year. Two recent big names have been Marvella Bayh, the senator's wife, and pop singer Minnie Riperton. They were considered effective flacks because they'd had cancer themselves, had it diagnosed early enough to be treated, and now they could assure us they were just fine.

Trouble is, now they're dead. Of cancer. And in a recent American Cancer Society pronouncement, we're told why.

You see (the ACA explains delicately), recent "cost-effectiveness" studies have shown that X-rays and Pap smears and other kinds of physical exams that have always been touted as good ways to find cancer when it's still curable apparently aren't—uh—cost-effective. Translating this into English, with regard to the X-rays, we may read: "Actually, if you don't already have cancer, the X-rays are likely to cause it if you have enough X-rays."

As far as the other diagnostic tests mentioned—blood samples, Pap smears, and sigmoidoscopies (an uncomfortable lower-bowel examination)—they're so benign and non-health-threatening that the only reason to forgo them is that their results would be largely irrelevant, and not worth the time and money. And that's essentially what the ACA is telling us. Again, in plain English, we read, "If you get cancer, no matter when it's diagnosed, it's probably going to kill you."

This disowning of a venerable truth by the very people who originally proclaimed it has interesting implications for a particular group of cancer-sufferers:



Famous
Cancer
Victims

famous males. Hubert Humphrey and John Wayne are just two of the public figures who treated the disease as some sort of macho fight-to-the-literal-death, as though their honor—and, sometimes, the honor of all American malehood—depended on the courage and steadfastness they displayed in their trial. If war could be considered the modern equivalent of the Crusades, then cancer might equal the medieval joust: how you perform is all-important. If you are carried off the tourney field on your shield, so much the better. ("He never gave an inch. What a fighter!") But usually in a real joust there was some doubt about the outcome, and supposedly the same held true in the fight with cancer. With an obviously overwhelming opponent, is it courageous to expend your energy in battle, or merely foolish? Maybe instead you should be writing your memoirs so your dependents can live on the royalties.

Of course, there've always been other doctrines than those of the ACA and other orthodox groups. There are apricot pits and positive imagery and niacin shots and enzyme therapy and macrobiotics. But aside from the question of effectiveness, most cancer sufferers don't do those drugs. They're channeled toward societally-approved therapies like mustard gas and vincristine and cobalt—all those nice gentle therapeutic agents. And if those didn't seem to help and the patient did chew a few apricot pits and got better, it was ascribed to the earlier treatments or to spontaneous remission or God's will. The ACA and the other acronym groups had it all figured out: there's a right way and a wrong way to treat cancer. Wayne and Bogart and Gary Cooper and millions of us nonentities are dead, but they did it the right way before they died, at least. They got early diagnoses and maintained stiff upper lips while their hair fell out because of radiation treatments.

Now what? Do the "right-way" groups actually begin to see the evidence that cancer may be almost entirely an environmental disease and start thinking about prevention? And in the short-range, what is the new ACA celebrity going to "say" this year? (Although perhaps words won't be necessary, if I'm right in recalling that they've hired Farrah Fawcett. She can just show her canines—ironically, just about the only part of the human body that can't develop cancerous cells.)

What the ACA won't do anymore, undoubtedly, is choose any more spokespeople who've had cancer and have "recovered." At least that they know about. It must be kind of embarrassing when they die on you.

More importantly, people might start wondering what you're doing with all that money you're asking for, when you can't even keep your famous press agents alive.

Urban Wars is a semi-regular column in the Passage. Readers are invited to send in their groans, bitches, and suggestions to Sarah Stearns. Phone messages can be left at the Passage office, 323-0354, or write c/o 1017 East Pike, Seattle, 98122.

Zimbabwe:
Future Still In Doubt

Mugabe Wins Election

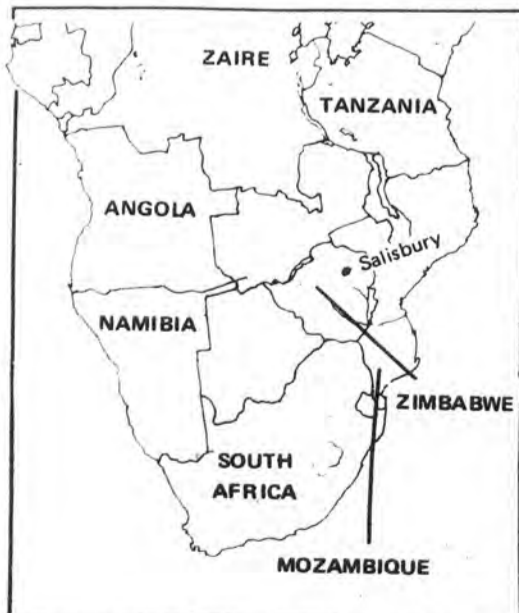
Robert Mugabe's ZANU, the socialist wing of the Patriotic Front, won a large victory in the Feb. 27-29 Rhodesian elections. While Mugabe's win was expected, its magnitude came as a surprise. ZANU captured 63% of the votes and 57 of the 80 seats reserved for blacks, giving it an absolute majority in the 100-member parliament.



Robert Nkomo's ZAPU, which fought along with Mugabe's troops against the "internal settlement" between Ian Smith and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, received 24% of the vote with 20 seats. Muzorewa's party won only 8% and 3 seats. 20 seats are reserved for the 3% of the population that is white.

A recent column in the *Wall Street Journal* suggested that Mugabe's victory reflects the successful intimidation of Zimbabweans by his guerillas. Most of Mugabe's 16,000 troops were assembled at special monitoring points in accordance with the cease-fire signed in London last December. It was the 30,000 "auxiliary" troops loyal to Bishop Muzorewa (currently Prime Minister of Rhodesia) who roamed the countryside freely and intimidated Patriotic Front supporters in a fashion which would have made Mayor Daley's precinct workers look timid by comparison.

During the campaign these thugs regularly broke up Patriotic Front (ZANU-ZAPU) meetings with clubs and guns.



They likewise employed these tactics to improve attendance at rallies for the Bishop, whose campaign already benefited from millions of dollars in contributions from the whites in addition to an estimated 12 million from his South African fans.

Newspapers that didn't carry official propaganda against the Patriotic Front were blown up, its candidates and party officials were subject to arbitrary arrests, and more than a few of its candidates were murdered. Three attempts were made on Mugabe's life.

On top of this, thousands of South African troops were in Rhodesia, with 200 more entering the first day of voting, thus heightening suspicions that sooner or later South Africa might try to overthrow Mugabe. All of this was in flagrant violation of the London cease-fire accord, right under the noses of the supposedly

impartial British monitoring force. London's *New Statesman* magazine was moved to wonder in January: "Who's Side Are We On?"

Thus Mugabe's victory is impressive. However, the obstacles ahead are formidable. The white minority holds 50% of the farmlands (the most fertile half) and earns 5-12 times what blacks do. 1 1/2 million blacks are currently living in prison/work camps and another 100,000-200,000 refugees, who fled the war to neighboring Mozambique and Zambia, have to be resettled.

It also appears that the war against the Patriotic Front left the country nearly bankrupt. It is estimated that Zimbabwe will need 5 billion dollars in the next few years to get the economy back on its feet. The aid is expected to come primarily from Britain and the United States, whose corporations, particularly the British, have profited handily from Rhodesia's mineral wealth and cheap black labor.

Mugabe is now faced with the serious problem of redressing the incredible injustice the black majority has experienced without alienating the white skilled workers or the US and Britain. South Africa will also be closely watching Mugabe since it has 1 1/2 billion dollars invested in Rhodesia. South Africa will also make sure ZANU's support for majority rule in South Africa remains only verbal. In addition, the London accord prohibits any nationalization of industry or property without full compensation. For these reasons, ZANU's efforts to move Zimbabwe towards socialism will be extremely cautious.

Aside from some land distribution, health and education programs, and reduction of the grosser disparities between black and white incomes, businesses will remain privately owned and whites will continue to live much better than blacks for years to come. To further reassure

whites (and South Africa, the U.S. and Britain) of his moderation, Mugabe has given two key ministries (economics and agriculture) to whites from Ian Smith's party.

Mugabe's government is scheduled to take office in April. In spite of his efforts at reconciliation and his go slow political/economic program, Mugabe's preelection question remains open: Is the mounting South African presence in Zimbabwe designed to "overthrow the government we intend to form following the certain election victory?"

—Randy Baker

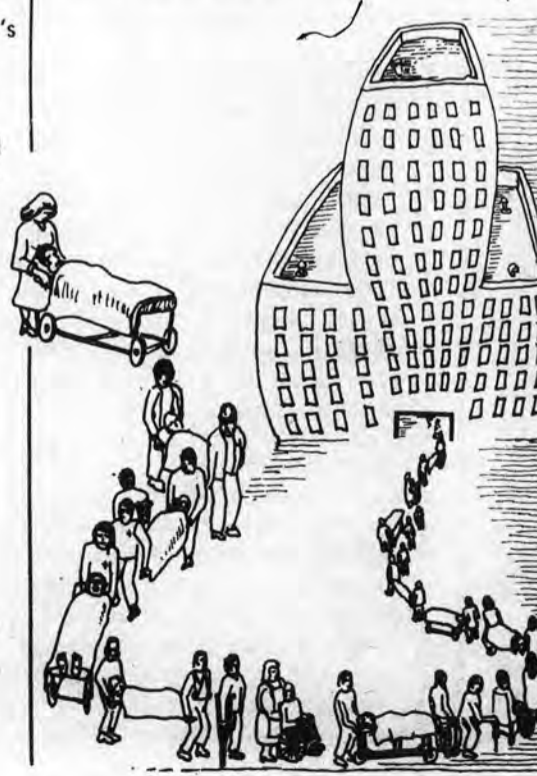
A Healthy Opportunity

Will the national U.S. Public Health Service hospital and clinic system follow Seattle's lead? Seattle's Public Health Service (PHS) hospital has attracted national attention since 1971 when Community Clinic patients began receiving free services there. Now, hearings are scheduled April 8th to consider extending this and other policies to other parts of the country.

The future of the PHS hospitals, which traditionally serve seamen, fishermen, retired military personnel and their families, will probably rest on these hearings, held by the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee. The committee will be considering recommendations of a special HEW advisory group which include: mandating PHS to serve people with nowhere else to turn for hospital care (as proposed in house bill 6176); emphasizing primary and preventive health services closer to where people live and work; and providing adequate staff and other resources needed to carry out the PHS mission.

This last is a central question. Understaffing is the number one problem of PHS nationally, to the delight of public medicine opponents. Last October, a HEW study found PHS facilities to have 15% less staff than comparable non-federal hospitals and clinics; in nursing, PHS is nearly 40% understaffed. Washington's Senator Magnuson, chair of the Senate HEW-Labor appropriations committee, is in a key position to change this situation.

The Seattle-based Public Health Care Coalition (PHCC) is urging supporters of the PHS Hospital and the Community Clinics to turn out for the April 8 hearings, and to write or call Senator Magnuson (Senate Office Bldg, Wa.DC 20510) and their congressperson to urge for more PHS staff and for passage of House Bill 6176. For more info, call PHCC at 322-6710.



Treason In West Virginia?!

On Saturday, March 15, thirteen leftists were arrested in Beckley, West Virginia for ... treason! A 60-year-old statute was used to charge members of the Revolutionary May Day Brigade with a misdemeanor because they displayed a "solid red flag ... which indicated sympathy with ... a government hostile to ... the State of West Virginia and the United States of America."

The Brigade members were in Glen White Coal Camp promoting a work stoppage and demonstrations for May 1, a day when the Revolutionary Communist Party is calling on workers nationwide to show their solidarity with "the red flag of revolution."

According to some observers, Sheriff Okey Mills shouted that "I'm a law-abiding man, and my feeling is persons like you ought to be eradicated ... a year from now you'd be shot for this ... during the war treason gets you death."

The following Monday a picket line protesting the arrests was assaulted by a number of counter-demonstrators. According to the *Seattle Times* story, these were "little old ladies with umbrellas"; the RCP newspaper *Revolutionary Worker* more plausibly says that there were several off-duty policemen involved. After the incident, sheriff's deputies arrested 18 of the picketers and none of the counter-demonstrators.

A week earlier May Day Brigade members were arrested as they sold newspapers in the Salishan housing project in Tacoma. They were charged with "disorderly conduct" under a city ordinance enacted in the 1930s prohibiting the sale of printed material encouraging "crime, breach of peace or act of violence." Similar laws making "subversive activities" and "treason" felonies remain on the books as Washington state and federal laws.

(information from the Seattle bureau of the *Revolutionary Worker*)



The Good Earth Expo Self Reliance In Bellingham

Like a desert mirage to a thirsty nomad, self-reliance in this age of relentless government-business control seems always just out of reach.

But it's time to stop rushing after the mirage ... there aren't enough five acre farms out there for all of us. Start digging where you stand. If a well-spring exists, it is within your reach right now ... in your own community ... in your own backyard and living space. Instead of waiting for the solar satellites,

nuclear fusion, the hydrogen car, the bionic potato, or corporate benevolence to fix the world, begin today—with your neighbors.

One place to look is to the suppliers of goods and services who increase your community's self-sufficiency, family-owned businesses, cottage industries, farmer's markets, local bulk commodities markets, consignment shops, and cooperatives usually seek out sources within the neighborhood before looking a far afield for products and materials. Prices will sometimes seem higher, but consider the extra few pennies an investment in your own future. It is a small price to pay, and the distinctive qualities of local goods and skills give a greater satisfaction.

For an example of what a community can do for itself, look at Bellingham, with a new Farmers Market, a bulk commodities exchange, a strong solarization program, improved city transit, a wealth of cooperative businesses . . . Bellingham and the rest of Whatcom County will showcase many new directions for the '80s at the Good Earth Exposition, at the Whatcom Sports Arena, on April 25, 26, and 27.

Among the nearly 200 booths will be Wilson Motors with their electric car, the North Cascade Goat Association, and After the Fall, a food dehydrator manufacturer. Other exhibitors will display solar, wind, hydroelectric, wood, alcohol, and methane energy production; gardening and small-scale farming techniques; nutritional information; and an array of cooperative and family-owned business products.

Entertainment will include well known Pacific Northwest mime Steve Cochran, Harry Hanks, the Lummi Tribal Dancers, Bells and Beaus from the Senior Activities Center, Shelly and the Crustaceans, and the South Ford Bluegrass Band. All music will be acoustic.

Natural food booths will provide such treats as fruit juice, yogurt, felafels and baked goods. Door prizes, including a Shrader wood stove, a side of pork, a food dryer, a spinning wheel, and skin diving lessons, will be awarded.

Admission is \$2.50; \$1.50 for students and seniors; free for children under 10. Hours are 9-9 Friday; 10-9 Saturday; 10-6 Sunday.

—Don Montford

Trident Protesters Sentenced

6 Months In Jail

Anti-Trident activists recently got an indication of just how determined the feds are to stop further citizen opposition to their plutocracy. On March 21 and 29, Judge Gordon Thompson finally bared his fangs in a display of intimidation not soon to be forgotten by 112 defendants sentenced for jumping the Trident subbase fence last October.

Defendants who had prior arrests at nuclear installations or in anti-war protests, got up to the maximum of 6 months in jail and \$500. Debra Beadle of Yakima, who uses a brace and crutches because of a back injury, was one of those who will serve 6 months. She had been arrested once before at the Bangor subbase and also in an anti-nuclear power plant demonstration.

Most under-26 defendants, who were tried under the Federal Youth Corrections Act, were given suspended 6-year sentences (1) and 3 years probation. Over-26 defendants with no record of political arrests were given \$50 fines and three years probation.

The terms of probation include the usual (report once a month, get permission for leaving the judicial district, associate only with "law-abiding

persons," etc.) as well as a prohibition on demonstrating at the Trident base or even approaching within 250 feet.

Charles Meconis, religion instructor and Seattle Church Council peace activist, challenged the judge to issue an injunction halting construction at the base and ordering the Defense Department to release its study of the legality of the Trident sub. Although Judge Thompson indicated an interest in considering such an injunction, he also gave Meconis, who had prior arrests for anti-Vietnam War activities, 120 days in jail.

Michael Caldwell of Eugene told the judge that "you are sentencing me to jail. But you are also sentencing my daughter to death and your complicity in that is an abomination." Caldwell, who was arrested for obstructing an officer in 1969 and for a welfare office protest in 1971, was given the full 6 months.

"I cannot serve both God and the hydrogen bomb," said James Cunningham, a criminal lawyer from Eugene, Oregon. "Only cockroaches," he added, "would survive a nuclear war." Cunningham, arrested twice in the 60's, will serve 60 days in jail. —NWP Staff

"Lock Up Wilderness, Not People"

The Snail Darter's Revenge...

By Ed Neubold

Jumping Into The McNeil Fray

The Bible clearly warns us not to covet our neighbor's property. But it doesn't say anything about federally owned islands, so there has been no reason for restraint in the debate over who will get McNeil Island once the Bureau of Prisons vacates the jail complex there in July.

Governor Ray wants the 4,000 acre island for a park or wildlife refuge and has made herself characteristically clear on the point. A legion of her prospective electoral opponents, principally Bagnariol, Berentson and Spellman, want McNeil as a ready-made, easily definable campaign issue—one that does not involve going out on any radical limbs. Their position is that McNeil should be used as a state prison, at least temporarily, to alleviate overcrowding at Monroe. Hovering in the background, so far, are the private developers and heirs of old McNeil property-owners, who are thinking about one kind of green stuff. And environmentalists, with the other kind of green on their minds, are pushing either for continued use of the island as a prison, which has so far protected the island from development,

or its designation as a refuge in a plan that entails aggressive protection of McNeil's plentiful wildlife.

On a recent day in March, I toured the island with a group from the Seattle Audubon Society, hoping to find some of the "plentiful wildlife."

It wasn't difficult. We racked up a cool 62 species of birds on the trip, including an armada of Great Blue Herons heading for their rookery on a satellite island; a Bald Eagle, probably one of the nesting pair which makes McNeil unusual in the southern Sound; and a Peregrine Falcon (another endangered species) which had enough of a public relations sense to make a fairly dramatic pass at a flock of ducks on the island. The ducks, however, seemed none too pleased by the episode.

We also saw quite a few of the Harbor Seals which are the stars of the McNeil wildlife scene. The defacto protection of the prison has no doubt been the key factor allowing these mammals to survive—the only viable breeding population left in the south Puget Sound. True to their sealish nature, two of the puppy-faced animals came closer to see what was up.

"Friends of McNeil Island" is a group of environmentalists who are asking for a long term commitment to the protection of the wildlife on McNeil, including vigorous federal protection of the critters under the Marine Mammals, Endangered Species, and Migratory Bird Acts. They are also asking involved agencies to immediately draw up an interim protection plan to take effect once the prison status is eclipsed in July.

When it comes to the prison issue, however, they have remained on the sidelines: "We have not come out saying it should be a prison since the prison issue is such a complex one—and we are not in the prison business," Chairperson Nancy Kroening told me.

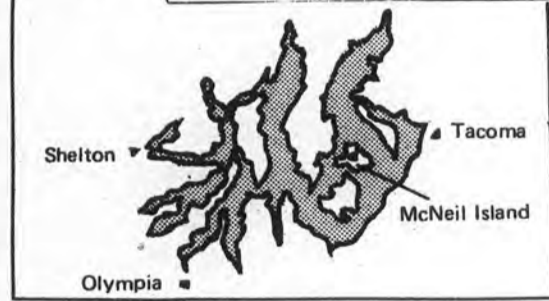
Michael Hanrahan, a prison activist from the Washington Coalition Against More Prisons, is quick to agree that the prison issue is complicated. And deceptive, he might add. For while Hanrahan agrees with most concerned people that overcrowding is a key issue in prisons today, he is opposed to reopening any old prisons or building any new ones. "Every time," he says, "that there has been a new prison constructed, it has been filled to beyond capacity within a couple of years."

An Evergreen Legal Services lawyer, John Hertog, agrees: "I don't think there is a need for any more prisons." Hertog is currently pressing a suit against the state which maintains that the overcrowding at Monroe (where 1000 inmates reside in a 650 bed prison) constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. The suit

Continued on Page 7



Harbor Seals at McNeil, P-I photo. Peregrine Falcon drawing courtesy Nat'l Audubon Society.



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Photos by M. Nicholson

How Skagitonians Stopped Nuclear Power

*An Interview With
SCANP's Helen Day*

By M. Nicholson

When Skagit County voters gave a proposed nuclear plant the blackball last fall, probably no one was more surprised than Helen Day.

Or pleased.

Though she had worked for twelve years to keep nuclear power out of the area, the energetic Mount Vernon grandmother and other members of SCANP (Skagitonians Concerned About Nuclear Power) joined Puget Power officials in appealing to keep the issue off the ballot last November. Their motives were quite different.

"We just didn't think we could get the support. But the commissioners knew they had to make a decision on the proposed plant and they wanted to know where people stood," she explained.

Puget Power officials were incensed at the talk of the plebiscite. They had been granted the go-ahead—a five-year rezone contract—almost five years before and the 1500 acre site would revert back to its forestry zoning if construction didn't begin by December 31, 1979.

"The more Puget tried to stop it, the more people got upset," Helen said.

Earthquake Danger

Then in September the U.S. Geologic Survey released a report that confirmed one of SCANP's major contentions: the plants were slated for a seismically unstable area.

Congressman Al Swift threw his weight behind the growing popular concern about the project and suddenly "the people just came out of the woodwork. A whole bunch of Democrats came up. They had made such fun of SCANP—as hippies and fringies—and were afraid to be associated with them."

It seemed that events just kept piling up against Puget Power last fall: Three Mile Island; huge cost overruns on two other nuclear plant projects (Hanford and

Satsop); the Geologic Survey; the 72-percent anti-nuclear vote and then—

"...they had an earthquake the day before the county commissioners were to have the rezone extension hearing," Helen recounts gleefully. "Mount Baker was steaming up and they had said it was dormant! Oh, God was sending messages!"

Day, one of the most energetic and well-informed of those who battled Puget to the polls, treasures her identity as a solid citizen, active Democrat, former precinct committeewoman, and wife of the retired high school coach.

She grew up in Kansas and went to college in Oklahoma during the dustbowl year. Helen Day was married and the mother of two when she and her family moved to Skagit County in 1946. But she felt a kinship with the area that went back further than that.

"I majored in biology. The head of the department had done some research in the Pacific Northwest and all during my college days I heard about Puget Sound and the wildlife. I somehow became enchanted with the lifecycle of the salmon in the Sound. That was how I became involved—I'm particularly interested in the preservation of the salmon." The Skagit River supplies 30 percent of the salmon in the Sound.

The Day's large old Tudor house looms over the freeway in downtown Mount Vernon. The "Save the Skagit" movement seems to have consumed Helen and the house; it is filled with cartons and stacks of newspapers, clippings, documents and books on the subject. Stacks of papers fill every surface. She has been asked by Western Washington University to donate her collection to the archives there, but she's not ready for that, hoping some day to have the time to organize and file it all.

Day was one of a core of people who began to inform themselves about nuclear power long before the Baccus Hill site was proposed for Puget's twin generators. In

1968 Seattle City Light and Snohomish County PUD joined forces to plan nuclear generators for two sites in Skagit County: Samish Island and Kijet Island. Salt water would be used and discharged in the cooling process and the potential damage to the salmon from the change in water temperature moved Helen to fight the construction.

Passage of the National Environmental Protection Act caused those plans to be shelved. In 1973 when Puget Power, Portland General Electric, Pacific Power and Light, and Washington Water Power Company announced plans for the new Skagit River site, there was already a nucleus of informed opponents.

Potential For Accident

"Obviously anyone who becomes informed about nuclear power plants is going to have misgivings, unless they're part of the industry. We were well aware of the potential for accident," Helen explained.

"After Puget made their announcement there was a great deal of public concern. Puget went to the city council, chamber of commerce, dairy farmers, farm bureau and crop growers' association for support. The executive boards of these groups endorsed Puget's proposal, in some cases when the membership was opposed."

"There is an amount of radiation from just small releases ... the grass-cow-milk pathway is very sensitive to this in dairy areas. There was concern about the safety of our crops. We grow unique seed crops here ...

While the utility was selling the idea that it was patriotic to build nuclear power plants, there was another citizenry that felt it was equally patriotic to protect our irreplaceable resources.

"Puget did make constant reassurances. They made flat-out statements that there would be no release, but we who had studied it knew better."

Despite strong concern among members of the Skagit County Environmental Council, that group, said Helen, "felt it was inevitable and their best hope would be to make it as safe as possible. Consequently they did not organize as an opposition group. I remember going to a meeting one night and I was just about desperate because they weren't doing anything."

Helen organized an opposition group—the Skagit Nuclear Information Forum and the first meeting was held in Lynman, a tiny town near the site.

"There were probably about 30 people. Nobody'd ever informed them. They were just citizens who lived there."

"When Puget Power was first core drilling here, people didn't know what they were doing. When they were negotiating for the property, people didn't know what it was for. For so long the county commissioners would not listen; Puget had done such a thorough job of selling people on the benefits and safety."

Power To Waste

"I was very upset. I had probably done the most research and study of anyone in the county. For a long time people did not realize that the power produced in these plants would go to Oregon and that the rate-payers of six generations from now might not wish to pay for monitoring and safeguarding just so their great-great grandparents could use electricity as wastefully as we currently do."

Happenstance contributed to the slow growth of the anti-nuclear opposition from the very beginning. The county's first official action regarding the proposed plants was on a rezoning request in the spring of 1973 for the 1500 acres on Baccus Hill. The night before the planning commission met, about 150 people gathered in the Sedro Wooley Hall to discuss opposition strategy. Puget Power had sent a spy, a man from a Burlington engineering firm, Helen said.

"But we were so uncertain as to what we would do—you know, we'd have to raise \$200 or \$300 to bring someone up here. But we just knew we'd be lambs to the slaughter if we didn't get a capable attorney. Well, the Puget spy left before we could make the decision, I guess he figured we'd never get around to anything. But the next day at the hearing, there was Jerry Hillis."

Hillis, a successful Seattle environmental attorney, had succeeded in getting another large development in the area disqualified on a technicality. The commissioners knew him. Two of them disqualified themselves; one was a Puget Power employee and the other an official of a fringe organization committed to supporting the plant.

"I don't think we could have done it if it hadn't been for Three Mile Island."

State environmental criteria were new and Puget wanted to avoid making an impact statement at the local level. "Of course we were going to insist," Helen chuckled.

The state attorney ruled for an Environmental Impact Statement and a county comprehensive plan was also necessary. By the time the rezoning came up for a hearing, a year had slid by. The rezoning was granted but it was just the beginning of another four years of hearings.

"You know it was just a morass of the wildest things. There was something going on here almost every day," Helen said.

Puget Hanging In There

SNIF became SCANP and engaged Seattle lawyer Roger Leed who has energetically represented the group ever since. Recognition was granted three SCANP members, including Helen, as intervenors.

"As intervenors, we can present expert testimony. Some we paid and some have just done it. Dr. Eric Cheney (U.W. geology professor) has been the most important. He had reservations about the area, as he'd done some research there—about it being as earthquake free as represented by the utility. Puget Power had spent hundreds of millions of dollars and hadn't done this basic thing—an adequate geology report. I think everybody should be angry about that...and then there is this trouble of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission being so in bed with the utilities that they will ignore this type of thing."



The county's recent refusal to renew the industrial zoning may not be the last Skagit County will hear of nuclear plants. Puget has brought suit against the county for denying the zoning extension and, says Helen, "they say they're doing parallel studies but it's pretty much conceded that Puget is just hanging in there to qualify for the bailout, should it pass Congress." The Northwest Regional Power bill, now before Congress, would in effect allow the Bonneville Power Administration, a marketer of power, to underwrite construction of nuclear power plants, even if they never come on line.

Fighting City Hall

"I don't think we could have done it had it not been for Three Mile Island. And the tremendous cost overruns of the WPPSS projects have been very helpful... there were not intervenors there, and they can't blame the environmentalists," Helen reflected.

"Three Mile Island made it respectable to ask questions. Up to that time they had pretty well been successful in making people opposed to them look foolish."

"Probably the most significant thing out of all this is that we have proven that you can fight...well, city hall. Except here it is so much bigger. You're fighting Bechtel Corp., Westinghouse, GE and the whole manufacturing establishment, construction companies and research companies."

"Something tells me that with all these cancellations, there's a real possibility that nuclear isn't going to prove viable. I think there's a lot of change among a lot of politicians."

Snaildarter Continued

would probably, if won, result in the release, through various halfway programs, of many of the convicts, particularly the nonviolent-property-offenders who constitute a majority in most, if not all, prisons today. For the majority of offenders, Hertog favors community based corrections programs where families would not be broken up and more supervision could be made available: "If your goal is public safety, most of these people just don't need to be locked up."

Hanrahan further points out that it is not lack of bed space but rather institutional policies that result in overcrowding. He notes that in the midst of the overcrowding crisis here in Washington, the parole board has stiffened up its parole standards, resulting in longer actual prison terms for most prisoners.

And the alternatives are appealing, he adds. In cases where courts have ordered the immediate release of prisoners from jails, recidivism rates tend to be lower among the early-released prisoners than among equivalent samples of prisoners who served their entire sentences. In one such Florida case cited by Hanrahan and others, recidivism rates for such a group were only half those of the control group.

Another voice that would have no more people-cages at McNeil is Jon Wildes, the ACLU staff-person for prisoner rights. Wildes spent two years at McNeil, but unlike me, he did not get to see Harbor seals or eagles. His memories are of the brutal stabbing death of his lover and of five months in B-seg where he lived in a 6 x 8 foot cell looking at a solid steel door and never even seeing the sun. "If they hung onto McNeil," Wildes speculated, "they'd probably ultimately try to warehouse as many as 1600 there."

Yet if they don't hang onto McNeil as a prison, there will be an inevitable struggle to accomplish the goal that Friends of McNeil so rightly seeks—protection of the Island's wildlife and habitat. But a Snail Darter, in the Northwest on a lecture tour, put it all in perspective. "We wildlife don't want our freedom at the expense of others," the fish said. And after conceding the need to keep a guard on the truly dangerous—the Ted Bundys, Sam Berkowitzes, and T. Cullen Davis's among us—the fish exercised its right to sloganize: "Lockup wilderness, not people." Ed Newbold is chairperson in charge of field trips for the Seattle Audubon Society.

LETTERS CONTINUED

Personally, I feel I have a great deal to contribute to our society; I have recently graduated from the local community college and now attend Washington State University; I'm very knowledgeable in the field of sexual offenders and although I may never leave from behind these "walls," I am comfortable and content in knowing that people such as yourself are concerned. For someone who has never had a juvenile record or even a prior traffic ticket, and the victims of my crimes were unhurt, the sentence was overly excessive.

Very Truly Yours,
J.L. Gillespie No. 234095

Katie Harris replies:

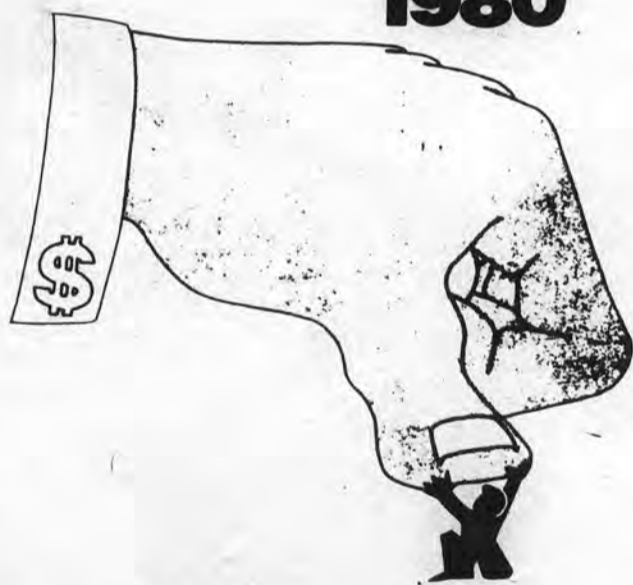
I'm glad Mr. Gillespie found my article informative. However I'd like to correct a couple misconceptions. In no way did I imply Stephen Sype said that King, Pierce, and Thurston Counties freely funded psychiatric evaluations. That was the word from several prosecuting attorneys and two therapists who provide court evaluations.

In addition, in that paragraph I was referring to community based evaluations funded by the county of conviction, not the evaluation at Western State, for which DSHS pays.

And Mr. Gillespie, I'd hope you'd think about whether your victims were really "unhurt."

BIG BUSINESS DAY

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ACTION: Support the FIEA struggle for union organizing rights with the Sea-First Bank. Join the union and community groups as we pressure the region's largest bank to take on more responsible policies. Call 624-2923.

BANQUET: Share Algerian cous-cous, home-baked breads, and wine with the Puget Sound Conversion Project. Topic of discussion will be the impact of corporate priorities on full employment and national security. \$10, \$6 PSCP members. Contact: 324-3181.

Dollars & The Power Elite

But Whose Friends Are The Banks?

By Sarah Driggs

Most of us think of the banks we deal with as simply storehouses of wealth, or as friendly providers of financial services. It's an image the banks take pains to reinforce. Billboards dot the town with the message that Peoples Bank belongs to the human race. Amiable Dexter Horton tells us that Seattle First offers money-market certificates "for your own best interest." Pacific National Bank runs a newspaper ad showing a child curled up with a "Bigfoot" doll. "Give a child some savings to cuddle," purrs the headline.

But these innocent homilies mask the real nature of our local money merchants. Commercial banks are not simply providers of services—they are also holders of awesome economic and political power. In a world dominated by giant economic institutions, banks are at the top of the heap. And it's our money that put them there.

When we deposit money in a bank, we give that institution the authority to decide how it will be used. Banks can shape the character of our communities by deciding whether to invest in low-cost housing or luxury condominiums, in neighborhood businesses or global corporations. They can acquire influence over other industries by serving as the primary source of corporate credit, and have reinforced this power by gaining wide representation on corporate boards. Banks also invest the millions of dollars they hold in trust accounts into major companies, giving them control over large blocks of stock. All of this puts Northwest banks in a position to exercise considerable influence over the regional economy, which in turn affects our lives.

But the banks don't stop there. They also step into the political arena, where they flex considerable muscle through lobbying efforts, campaign contributions, and participation in civic organizations.

Obviously their decisions affect people; so it's fair to ask whether the banking industry is using its power responsibly.

Washington's public disclosure laws give some indication. They show that, besides employing some of the most effective lobbyists in Olympia, local banks offer liberal donations to election campaigns. They scatter contributions to legislative hopefuls—mostly Republicans—like so much chicken feed.

The banks also sponsor political action committees (PACs). Seattle First's and Rainier's PACs are big backers of an organization called United for Washington, which quietly adds to the war chests of favored legislative candidates. United for Washington describes its mission in noble terms: "Somebody is going to operate the politics of our country. If those people who are devoted to our constitution and our way of life, to our system of free enterprise and to the preservation of the blessings of freedom are not involved in politics, somebody else will be. If businessmen shun politics, others who may not understand or agree with the businessman's view of government will be making the laws under which the business community will have to live."

Financial institutions also loom behind a lot of those expensive billboards that tell us how to vote on initiative measures. All major Washington-based banks contribute directly or through political action committees to ballot battles.



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Remember Initiative 314, the 1976 attempt to impose a 12% corporate profits tax for school funding? First Associates, the political committee of Seattle First National Bank, contributed over \$22,000 to the campaign to defeat 314; Rainier Bancorporation Associates pitched in \$30,000. The initiative was defeated, leaving us to wonder what the outcome would have been had both sides been equally well-financed.

But banks' real clout doesn't come from strictly political activities. It comes from doing what they do best—managing our money. After "buying" our money for about 5% interest, banks turn around and lend it out at much higher rates. It's not us but our bankers who determine whether our money will be used by people in our communities, multinational corporations, or by local or foreign governments. That means they have a lot to say about which neighborhoods will deteriorate and which will flourish, which industries will get a chance in the Northwest.

It's not easy to scrutinize and evaluate their economic decisions. Banks are required to disclose very little, and they aren't inclined to reveal more than they have to. Available records suggest, though, that they haven't adequately responded to neighborhood needs.

Several years ago, Seattle banks were accused of red-lining—failing to reinvest money in neighborhoods which produced deposits. Assuming that certain areas were bound to deteriorate because of their racial make-up, age composition and other factors, banks refused to make home mortgage and improvement loans there and so created a self-fulfilling prophesy. Only public pressure brought about fairer lending practices.

Red-lining has abated, but today many Seattle residents simply can't find affordable housing, and local housing activists think banks are partly to blame.

"If you really want to get a bank, you attack its power with power. And in the case of banks, money is power."

Banks do what is profitable, and it is more profitable to finance construction of condominiums and luxury apartments than low-cost housing. However, such housing serves only those people with incomes over \$18,000 or so.

Because they also use our deposits to extend commercial loans, regional banks have gained a position of influence over the thousands of small and medium-sized businesses in this area. (Multimillion-dollar companies like Weyerhaeuser turn to the giant eastern banks for their big loans). They have a unique opportunity to determine what sorts of industries and jobs will be developed in the Northwest. In Washington this power is concentrated among the top few lenders; last year Seattle First and Rainier Bank combined made about \$3.4 billion worth of commercial loans, while none of the other local banks made over \$500 million.

Besides managing the money in our individual accounts, most commercial banks in Washington also control money in trust accounts, which former Congressman and bank critic Wright Patman once called "a fantastic accumulation of wealth and economic power." Some trust funds are owned by wealthy individuals, but you may be surprised to learn that some of it "belongs" to you. Most employee pension funds, which comprise the largest pool of capital in the United States, are controlled by bankers. For example, Seattle First's trust department manages a portion of Boeing's Employee Retirement Plan, Pacific Northwest Bell's Employee Pension Plan, and the Western Washington Laborer's Union Trust Fund. This function gives banks immense power, because by investing these large accounts, they acquire control over huge blocks of corporate stock—sometimes enough to exert considerable influence on a company's policies. Not only are many holdings of corporate stock consolidated by bank trust departments, but again relatively few large banks dominate. In Seattle, the biggest three banks combined hold nearly all of the total trust assets in this area.

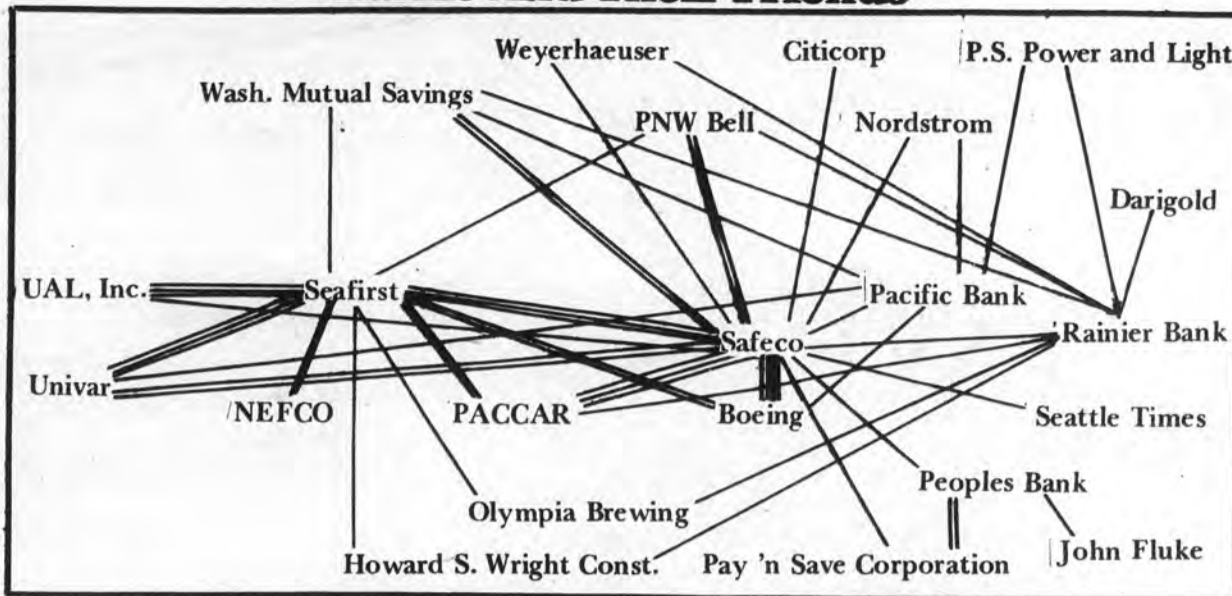
The local banks invest these funds heavily in big multinational firms such as IBM and Standard Oil. But they seem to prefer companies that are close to home. Seattle First holds big chunks of Boeing, Weyerhaeuser, Potlatch and Carnation stock. Its favorite appears to be Safeco, one of another breed of financial institutions. Sea-First controls about 5.6% of this insurance giant's outstanding shares—an amount surely great enough to provide some degree of control.

Quite typically, the Seattle First/Safeco relationship is cemented by director interlocks. Chairman of the board William M. Jenkins, along with two other Seafirst directors, sits on Safeco's board, which in turn serves as a kind of Northwest corporate club house. Safeco's impressive network of interlocks with local corporate heavies is illustrated below.

As the chart shows, the pattern of bank interlocks is repeated throughout the region, with financial institutions being the most centrally placed of all industries.

Besides suggesting that banks are more sensitive to the needs of corporations than ordinary people, these interlocks undoubtedly restrain competition and en-

Banks And Their Friends



The Big Banks In The Northwest.

The commercial banks listed below are by far the largest in the Pacific Northwest. The bank that would come next on the list has only about one-half of the assets of the smallest bank included here.

Bank	Total Assets (000's)	Total Deposits (000's)	Net Income (000's)	1978 national rank (by deposits)
Seattle-First National Bank	\$8,400,753	\$6,652,277	\$64,411	22
Rainier National Bank	4,495,758	3,456,754	37,010	40
First National Bank of Oregon	4,785,256	3,609,058	33,795	35
U.S. National Bank of Oregon	4,431,388	3,511,708	51,934	39
Pacific National Bank* (Western Bancorporation, holding company for Pacific National and First National Bank of Oregon)	1,592,000 25,956,614	1,247,000 21,162,178	12,100 2,000,065	103 (8th largest bank holding company)
Peoples National Bank	1,488,460	1,204,433	13,268	124

*1978 figures. All others 1979.

**Western Bancorporation is a bank holding company whose subsidiaries include 21 banks in 11 Western states.

courage mergers. And such webs concentrate economic power in the hands of a few individuals, such as Seafirst Chairman William M. Jenkins, who sits on the boards of Safeco, PNW Bell, United Airlines, and Scott Paper.

But the story about our regional banks isn't all discouraging. A hopeful strategy for challenging the dominance of the banking industry has emerged out of a local labor struggle. "If you really want to get a bank, the only thing a bank really understands is if you attack its power with power. And in the case of banks, money is power." That's the opinion of Mike Young, architect of labor's boycott of Seattle First National Bank. In an effort to win recognition of their employee's union, members of the Financial Institution Employees of America (FIEA) have called for massive withdrawals of bank accounts.

What distinguishes this effort from most boycotts, and gives it its punch, is the focus on pension funds. Pension funds are large and they're important to banks,

who can't afford to lose them. The FIEA figures it can get \$2 billion dollars pulled out of Seattle First, and that's got to hurt a bank with only \$8 billion in assets. The FIEA hopes that kind of pressure will eventually force the bank to the bargaining table.

The entire banking industry is watching this struggle, because they know they are also vulnerable to unionization if Seattle First falls. Activists should be watching, too, because this campaign tests a strategy that could have potential for a broader challenge to the banking industry. Besides proving whether banks can be weakened by pension fund withdrawals, it may also awaken unions to the idea that they, and not bank trust departments, should control the investment of funds earned by their workers. If union members could systematically take more control over investment of their pension funds, they would loosen the banks' grip on the economy in a way legislation and regulation have never been able to do.

This strategy was unfolded by Randy Barber and

CONTINUED ON p. 11

WE'RE A SMALL BANK AND A BIG BANK.

Rainier National Bank provides the best of both worlds. Our smallest office is backed by all the resources of one of the Pacific Northwest's largest full service banks. Yet all our offices, large and small, are staffed by hometown people who really care about the people they serve. We can provide the farmer and rancher with the agricultural loan he needs. We help in arranging international financing for major corporations. And in addition to helping with your day to day checking and savings needs, we can assist you in the more complex areas, like trusts and investment management. Large and small accounts, city and rural customers get the best of both worlds: a big city bank with hometown friendly service. And a small town bank with a big city range of services. Come on in and visit the bank of your choice.

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Business Gets A Break

In the midst of Proposition 13 tax-cutting frenzy it has become fashionable to speak of "fiscal conservatism." This means that people must tone their expectations down since they are going to get less. But while the average citizen is biting the bullet, little effort is being made to cut back on the tax incentives provided to big businesses.

Business tax breaks are justified by the aura of "jobs and prosperity" in which they are perceived. It is assumed that granting tax favors to business will promote new investments upon which national, state, and local prosperity has come to depend. For this reason, tax incentives for business have come to be a common feature of fiscal policy at all levels of government.

EAA: Jobs or Joke?

In 1972, in response to the "Boeing Bust," the Washington Legislature established the Economic Assistance Authority (EAA) as a part of the Department of Commerce and Development (DCED). According to the DCED, "The existence of the EAA itself provides an incentive (to business investment) by demonstrating to the business community that Washington is genuinely seeking to attract and support industrial expansion in the state."

The EAA grants tax deferrals to manufacturing companies purchasing construction materials for new plants, additions to old ones, and for newly installed equipment and machinery. Deferrals are granted if companies operate in high unemployment or low growth counties, if at least 20% minority workers are employed at the new facilities, or if the investment adds "diversification" to the local economy. The tax is deferred until three years after completion of the project. The business then has five years to pay the tax owed.

Sales taxes on over \$2 billion of construction materials and equipment have been deferred during the eight year existence of the program. Business has thus been able to delay paying more than \$102 million in sales tax. If you think about it, this program amounts to offering interest-free loans to certain businesses—a real bargain in times of high interest rates and tight credit. An economic analysis of this policy prepared in 1978 estimated that of the total amount of tax deferred, the state will lose approximately half. That is, inflation will erode the real value of the deferred taxes when they are finally paid.

In spite of the lost revenue to the state it is doubtful that the program has resulted in new investment. Although a DCED report on the EAA lauds the increase in jobs since the program was enacted, it has not demonstrated that these new jobs are due solely to the incentive offered by the deferral program. In fact the value of tax incentives as factors in influencing business investment decisions is often exaggerated. Many other factors such as proximity to markets, the availability of resources, and the supply of energy must be considered by a company before making a decision to invest. Numerous studies and surveys have indicated that tax incentives play a minor role.

Even if new investments are stimulated, there might be no significant impact on unemployment. An expansionary fiscal policy in a particular state attracts labor as well as business. The number of people looking for work may increase faster than the number of jobs. Another effect of subsidizing investments is that it tends to encourage the substitution of machinery for labor.

By Krag Unsoeld

The primary beneficiaries of the program are large corporations. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., Boise Cascade Corp., The Boeing Co., Hewlett Packard Co., and Weyerhaeuser have received well over half of the total benefits resulting from the program. It is doubtful if these major corporations required the "incentive" to invest. In fact, Boeing waited until 1978 to make use of the program—when other factors finally made investment profitable.

Another major problem with the EAA, as with other forms of tax incentive, is that the program has no cost-effectiveness accounting. Unlike direct money appropriations, tax incentives are hidden and do not need to be approved, or even scrutinized, every year. Because the program is cloaked in the complexities of tax law it is often difficult to see clearly how money is being used. For instance, it is unlikely that voters would have approved a \$6.5 million interest-free loan to Kaiser Aluminum to create new jobs if they had realized that Kaiser planned to add no new jobs. Yet this is precisely what occurred in December, 1976 under the EAA. The EAA has thus allowed some businesses to benefit



Welfare Without The Stigma

from government subsidies for decisions which most likely would have been made anyway—without the stigma of welfare.

War Between The States

Business lobbyists are adept at securing lucrative conditions by playing off one state against another. An example of this is Washington's inventory tax phaseout, passed into law in 1974 after a strenuous lobbying effort by Boeing and others. One of the arguments used by proponents was that Washington would increase its competitiveness in attracting business if the tax were removed. This was especially important, it was said, since Oregon, a major rival with Washington in the war for business investments, levied no such tax.

As the business inventory tax phaseout is structured, it reduces the property tax paid by business on inventories 10% a year for 10 years until 1984 when no tax is owed. Until that time, the business actually pays the full property tax to the counties, cities, schools, and other local governments. The state refunds the amount of tax already phased out by allowing a credit on the firm's business and occupation tax. In 1984, the cost of the phaseout will be transferred from the state to local government. At this time the tax base will shrink by \$9.7 billion in business property. This is 6.6% of the total property tax base in the state of Washington.



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Teledyne Vs. Oregon

By Memo Clifford

Add zirconium to your list of reasons for opposing nuclear power. Zirconium is used almost universally in nuclear power plants and bombs. Zirconium and its sister element hafnium, which is quite scarce, are the only materials which couple permeability by neutrons with sufficient corrosion and heat resistance to be useful as fuel rod cladding in nuclear reactors.

The industrial process which isolates it pollutes the air and water and produces tons of radioactive sludge. The whole Willamette Valley is the dumping ground for the nation's sole producer of zirconium.

Until recently, few people could have identified zirconium as anything besides an element in a cheap gem. But in September 1979 Dr. Daniel M. Pisello, writing in *Greenpeace Chronicles*, revealed zirconium to be the cause of the "mysterious" hydrogen bubble in the Three Mile Island reactor. Zirconium evidently reacts with water to release great quantities of heat and hydrogen gas, which could in turn lead to a meltdown. This has long been known to British nuclear engineers and explains the British policy of using gas-cooled rather than water-cooled reactors.

Zirconium also played a role in the fiasco and near-disaster at the Enrico Fermi reactor near Detroit in 1966. There, a piece of zirconium cladding the size of a beer can worked loose and jammed a fuel rod into place, which resulted in a partial meltdown and the scrapping of the whole plant.

WHAT IS TWCA?

Through most of the nuclear age, there has been one major producer of zirconium in the allegedly free world: Wah Chang, near Albany, Oregon. Wah Chang was incorporated in 1916 to import antimony and tungsten for the War Department, and has been in the "strategic metals" business ever since. Now known as the Teledyne Wah Chang Albany (TWCA) this single company produced 100% of the zirconium oxide used from 1975 to 1977, and approximately 70% before its French competitor closed. TWCA estimates that 60 to 80% of the zirconium it produces is used in commercial power reactors, about 15% in military programs, and 3 to 20% in flash bulbs, alloys, piping in chemical plants and other uses.

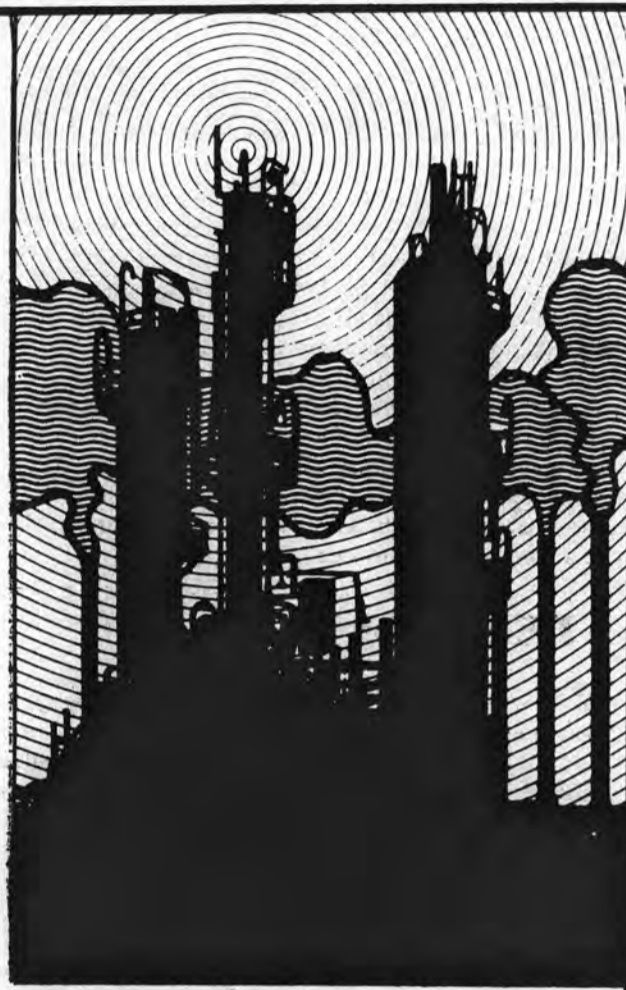
Teledyne also owns 130 companies whose products range from industrial to aviation and to electronics, consumer goods, specialty metals, and insurance financing. Its total assets exceed \$1.5 billion, and it shows the highest return on equity of any of the Fortunes 500 companies in the last 10 years.

In 1975, Teledyne hired as TWCA's president Adm. Vincent de Poix, a major figure in the Naval nuclear program and most recently director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, which coordinates all military intelligence ("a contradiction in terms," — Groucho Marx). In two years TWCA's revenues were up another 38%.

TWCA has presumably been a vigorous polluter since its establishment in 1916, but the contamination has not been monitored by local authorities until recently. In 1960, three years into zirconium production, TWCA suffered its first state inspection. TWCA consistently exceeded its limits, bent its guidelines, violated its permits, stalled and litigated. Finally, the state got tough.

TWCA suffered its first water pollution fine, an ignominious \$300, in February 1975. \$300?

According to state records, TWCA's official waterborne wastes in 1968 consisted of 35,000 pounds of chlorine, 20,000 pounds of ammonia, 18,000 pounds of sulfate, 1,400 pounds of suspended solids, 1,000 pounds of thiocyanate, and 100 pounds of fluorides.



TWCA also generates 2,000 pounds of radioactive residue every day. This technically low-level waste consists of sand from which zirconium is extracted, containing Radium 226. Radium 226 may be as dangerous as plutonium because it is water-soluble and therefore prone to leach into the water table and drinking water; it is also chemically related to calcium, and thus seeks out the bones in our bodies. TWCA has accumulated tens of thousands of tons of radioactive sludge

Teledyne spread up to 200 tons per acre of radioactive solid waste on local farmlands as a "public relations" gesture. The local department of health was not impressed.

in 2.5 acres of storage ponds immediately bordering on Truax Creek, which flows into the Willamette River 4 miles downstream, which then flows past half the people of Oregon. Truax Creek is biologically sterile.

SWEEPING IT UNDER THE RUG

A 4,000-ton pile of radioactive waste was ordered, by the Oregon Health Division, to be moved to Hanford's low-level waste disposal site, which is operated by the Nuclear Engineering Company (NECO) — another Teledyne subsidiary. NECO operates 2 of the 3 operating waste disposal sites in the entire country. NECO accepted the 4,000 tons but has refused to handle any of the tens of thousands of tons of TWCA waste in the Truax Creek storage ponds.

There is a bill afloat in the Oregon legislature (SR 394) to prohibit the storage of such waste in Oregon, despite the best efforts of TWCA's wholly owned legislators. This bill is of special interest to Nancie Fadely, a Eugene representative on the Environment & Energy Committee. She acknowledges that TWCA's lawyers "have a remarkable ability to get out of their fines," but feels that they will still try to block passage of any bill like SR 394.

Aside from removal under orders and on-site storage, TWCA has other ways of coping with their solid wastes. They have dumped it in the public landfills, and spread up to 200 tons per acre on local farmlands as a "public relations" gesture. The Health Division thought ill of the latter, and has fenced off that land to prevent its use (presumably for the next 2,000 years). One of the landfills blew up under the bulldozer of a startled engineer; health officials and scientific samplers are now wary of getting too close to the landfills—it's too risky. In addition there have allegedly been midnight dumpings, but who knows where?

At this price it seems that the public has a right to expect some return on its money. The intended result of the phaseout was to induce investments which would increase economic activity in the state, ultimately generating more tax revenue than would be lost from the exemption of inventories. Has this been the case?

Apparently not. In a 1979 report on the program, the Department of Revenue stated, "Intuitively, one would expect that a tax reduction such as that provided by this program would have a positive impact on economic activity in the state. However, the above discussion indicates that neither total employment, nor state excise tax revenues appear to be noticeably affected by the phase out program alone . . . (T)his analysis suggests only that the evidence to date as to this program's effectiveness in stimulating economic activity in the state is inconclusive." In other words, as much as \$98.3 million in tax revenues is lost with apparently no result.

One reason that this is probably the case is that the competition between states to attract business has led to all states offering relatively the same deal. In a June 21, 1976 issue of *Business Week* this dynamic was characterized as a "rising spiral of government subsidies as companies play off city against city and state against state for the most advantageous terms." The result is that taxes are eroded in all states and business emerges the big winner.

That's The Way The Taxes Flow

What happens when revenues are lost so indiscriminately? What is the impact on government programs and services? What is the effect on other tax payers?

Basically there are two options for government when faced with an eroding tax base and falling revenues. Either services must be cut back or else taxes must be raised.

In the case of the inventory tax exemption, the \$98.3 million which businesses with inventories no longer have to pay will fall on the remaining property tax payers. In this way total revenues are unaffected and therefore services, such as schools, need not suffer cutbacks. However, the tax burden will shift and fall more heavily on individual homeowners.

This example of upward wealth distribution is just one of the many which exist in tax policies at all levels of government.

What is needed to alleviate this situation is to recognize tax incentives for business as the government hand-outs that they are. In this way they can be subjected to closer scrutiny to ensure that justifiable use is being made of public money. This would be one step towards genuinely equitable tax reforms which might be one way to prevent the further undermining of public services while promoting greater responsibility from business in sharing in the costs, as well as the profits, of running society.

Banks Continued

Jeremy Rifkin in a book titled *The North Will Rise Again*. Barber and Rifkin hit on the idea of pension fund control as a way for workers in the industrial northeast to stop companies from closing up shop there and moving to low-wage areas of the Sunbelt and overseas. Their scheme has weak points—most pension funds are now jointly administered by labor and management, and many rank and file union members have a deep distrust of their leadership. But in terms of power, pension fund control holds more promise than the picket line. It may be one way to take back control over our resources—the resources banks now use to shape our economy.

If you're concerned about corporate power in the Pacific Northwest, you should heed well the bank ad that advises you to "Look for it first . . . at Seattle First." But look there, as well, for a model of a creative and potentially effective way to take more control over our money and our lives.

Six Months After Liberation

By Tom Owens

Arriving in Nicaragua by plane from El Salvador has its advantages. The first sight is the turquoise-green volcanic lake "Cocingo," which lies directly beneath the flight path. Next is smoking "Monotombo," a perfect cone volcano on the north shore of Lake Managua, still very much alive.

From the air, Managua, capital of Nicaragua, looks like any other city. There is no immediate sign that the city was devastated by an earthquake in 1972, or bombed in the civil war of 1979. But soon you see a factory that had a fire, soon another, then several more; and you know they didn't just have a fire, but were targets in the fighting.

Once you're on the ground, Managua is rather hard to find. After seeing various suburbs and different barrios, after tiring of visiting only the fringes of the city, you ask, "But where is Managua?" Then you learn that there is no downtown Managua. The whole city is outskirts. The center was destroyed in the earthquake and all that remains are the neighborhoods and industrial districts. Vast fields of weeds fill the center of the city.

Now you begin to appreciate the enormity of the crimes of Somoza against the Nicaraguan people. When downtown Managua was flattened, the still-standing properties of the now deposed dictator became more valuable. Somoza kept the U.S. aid money. He never rebuilt downtown Managua.

aid sent for rebuilding the city.

I returned to Nicaragua to see how life had changed for the Nicaraguan people now that the Somoza government was overthrown and a new government installed by the FSLN (Front Sandinista for the Liberation of Nicaragua) had been in power for six months. I wanted to know if Nicaraguans were truly going to chart a course for their economy that combined socialism and private enterprise, if they were truly going to establish a socialism that respected democracy and human rights. These are goals difficult to achieve under any circumstances. In 1980 the situation is far from ideal in Nicaragua.

To the casual eye, life appears to be moving along at its usual pace in Managua as cars and buses fill the streets with the sound of people in a hurry. The markets are crowded. Boys play soccer in the side streets. But this is actually a change. The boys say they were never allowed to play soccer in the streets before, that soldiers would come and break up the games. Now, they say, they are free.

Many soldiers still patrol Managua streets. It is easy to see that these soldiers are different from Somoza's troops, however. No starved fatigues, no stiff postures, no authoritarian air. The most important difference is their age. These soldiers are fifteen and sixteen years old. One in ten is a woman.

They earn respect in spite of their youth. Many teenage boys fought with the FSLN and won the war against the better trained professional soldiers of the National Guard. They are not heavy-handed with their authority; they don't have a threatening air and they don't point their rifles at you. "Would you please, that is prohibited, thank you." When they talked to me, they were a curious mixture of revolutionaries and teenage boys. First they may talk of the U.S. as an imperialist nation, and ask why the U.S. aided Somoza. But soon they are asking what life is like in the U.S., how are the discos, are the women friendly, and do I know John Travolta?

This ambivalent attitude towards the U.S. is encountered frequently. The Sandinista Youth Festival was not a slogan chanting, banner waving stereotypical Marxist rally. Instead it was more like a rock festival. Blue-janed young people danced and milled around as a loudspeaker system throbbed with a rock and roll beat. During the break the MC denounced yankee imperialism, and urged the young people to build a new Nicaragua. When he finished the band played "Do You Think I'm Sexy?" It seemed that only the handful of gringos in attendance felt the contradiction.

If the people have an ambivalent attitude toward the U.S., the new government is very much the same. Marxist-Leninism is taught in the schools. But, at the same time, the Bank of America and other transnational corporations are going about their usual business. The government nationalized a number of industries, yet lends money to private enterprise. Perhaps the government realizes it can't manage the entire economy—not yet. It seems their prime commitment is to that which will work right now.

While several members of the ruling junta are strongly influenced by their association with Cuba, America is not the target of the harsh criticism it gets in Cuba. The destruction of war and thorough looting of the nation's treasury by Somoza left Nicaragua bankrupt, and everyone knows that only the U.S. will provide the quantity of financial aid that is needed to fend off a possible economic collapse.

The continual blunting of Marxism (revolutionary socialism) by the needs of the moment is reinforced by another cause of conservatism. This revolution was made by all parts of society, including business people and the Catholic Church and there is an understanding that all who made the revolution should construct the new Nicaragua and share its benefits. There is also a desire to avoid a mass flight of the middle class as occurred in Cuba following its revolution.

Nicaragua's independent course has not resulted in anything really new, just this unusual combination of socialism and capitalism. Perhaps this is not the best time to attempt anything experimental. During the war, many crops went unplanted. After the fighting the government nationalized the many vast estates owned by the Somoza family but the new management is inexperienced. The resultant crippling of the economy leaves many individuals as its victims. . .

Manuel Ruiz is a shoe-shine man at the east side market. He sits on his stand and stares at no one in particular in the passing crowd. His body arches forward ready to shine someone's shoes, but his eyes betray the realization that probably no one will stop. The people that pass him by in the market are all unemployed since the fighting. They don't work, they have no money, and they don't need to have their shoes shined.

Behind Manuel sits Olga Ramirez in a little kitchenette restaurant her parents own. She has a similar look in her eyes. She knows that just a few people will eat at her restaurant and her family will have just enough to get by for another day. There is no excitement in this. Her eyes display her boredom.

Business is bad these days. Unemployment is about 30 to 40%. Rice and beans are rationed to those who wait in line. Prices of salt and beef are far higher than ever before. Many people find that the immediate change in their lives has been more hardship. That most of this is a direct result of the destruction during the insurrection is understood and accepted. But there is no shortage of grumbling in Managua, especially about problems such as the high price of salt partially caused by government mismanagement.

In fact, there is enough grumbling to make me wonder if a period of disenchantment has begun, or if the people expected too much and are just now facing the facts. But dissatisfaction probably does not run deep for the vast majority. For most, it is like a family argument, where disloyalty is never considered. No one would think of going back to the constant fear experienced under Somoza. If more people are unemployed now, they are at least consoled by the fact that when reconstruction begins, there will be more jobs. Meanwhile they receive a small free ration of rice and beans — the unemployed received nothing before. Their children can continue to go to school, since it's free now; medical service is available at no cost.

If I had any doubts about the Nicaraguan faith in the revolution, they were dissolved by a rally commemorating the second anniversary of the assassination of Pedro Joachim Chamorro, editor of the newspaper "La Prensa" and a critic of Somoza. His death had helped to set the revolution in motion.

The turnout was enough to impress any skeptic. Cheering Nicaraguans from various parts of the country arrived by foot, bus, car, truck, and marching band, and they continued to arrive for three hours. The crowd extended out on a field so far that many people had no hope of really seeing the speakers. Generally noisy, they were quiet during a description of the 1980 campaign to teach illiterate Nicaraguans, now the majority, how to read and write. Silent, perhaps because this will be a massive change in their day-to-day lives — becoming free not only from oppression, but also from the ignorance that has kept them poor.

There was a silence on one more occasion, as the audience gradually realized that some had begun singing the national anthem of the new Nicaragua. Then everyone joined in, their concentration seemingly absolute. The singing was full-throated and not self-conscious. The moisture in many eyes revealed a deep passion and dedication that they will certainly need to build a new nation.



Photos By Tom Owens



The Sandinista Youth Festival was more like a rock festival than a slogan-chanting, banner-waving Marxist rally.



Nicaragua

Aid or Insult?

For half a century the U.S. government gladly footed the bill for the Somoza family's despotic government in Nicaragua. No questions were asked as thousands of peasants, workers and students were tortured, jailed and murdered. And when aid money was diverted for the Somozas' personal use, the U.S. politely looked the other way.

The Nicaraguan people finally got rid of Somoza once and for all in the popular uprising of 1979, but not before Somoza and his National Guard had destroyed most of the Nicaraguan cityscape and raided the national treasury.

Now that the new, democratic government in Nicaragua is asking the U.S. for a little help in the process of reconstruction, there is suddenly great debate and concern in the hallowed halls of Congress. The following is a list of amendments, or from the Nicaraguan point of view, a list of insults, which Congress added to the recent \$75 million aid bill to Nicaragua:

1. In furnishing assistance, the President shall take into account the extent to which Nicaragua has engaged in violations of human rights, especially in regard to labor unions, freedom of the press and religion.

2. The President shall encourage Nicaragua to respect human rights.

3. Assistance to Nicaragua shall be terminated if the government of Nicaragua engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

4. The Secretary of State shall transmit to the House and the Senate a report and the Senate a report for each six month period on the status of human rights in Nicaragua.

5. The President shall certify prior to giving an any assistance to Nicaragua that the government of Nicaragua has not cooperated in with nor harbors any in international terrorist organization or is aiding, aiding, abetting, or supporting acts of violence or terrorism in in other countries. If the President later determines that Nicaragua is participating in such activities he shall terminate assistance to to Nicaragua and the

outstanding balance of our loan shall become due and payable.

6. The U.S. should support Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras against terrorism and external subversion.

7. The National School of Agriculture will cooperate in programs with the U.S. institutions of higher learning.

8. Sixty percent of the loan shall be for assistance to the private sector.

9. The President shall terminate assistance if he determines that Soviet, Cuban, or other foreign combat troops are stationed inside Nicaragua which constitute a threat to the national security of the U.S. or any Latin American ally.

10. President shall terminate assistance if Nicaragua has engaged in a consistent pattern of violations of the right to organize and operate labor unions.

11. The President shall encourage the holding of free, open elections within a reasonable period of time.

12. None of the funds authorized under this chapter may be used for assistance for any school or other educational instrumentality which would house, employ, or be made available to Cuban personnel.

13. The President shall terminate assistance if Nicaragua engages in systematic violations of free speech and press.

15. All loan funds shall be used for the purchase of goods or services of U.S. origin.

16. Up to one percent of the loan must be used to make publicly known to the people of Nicaragua the extent of U.S. aid programs to them.

The bill was passed by a slim margin in the House, 202 to 197, after the 16 amendments had been added. Then, as if to add injury to insult, the bill was tabled after the vote due to lack of funds in the 1980 aid budget. The money may be available in several months...

By E. N.

The Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People is seeking donations for the Campaign for Literacy in Nicaragua. Donations can be sent to CSNP, 2524 16th Av S, Seattle, WA 98124. As a fundraising event they are sponsoring a performance by Los De Palacaguina, a Nicaraguan folk music group, on April 25 at Mercer Jr High, 15th Av S & Columbia at 7:30 pm, tickets \$5.

234,000 Jobless

Boeing Can You

A 747 droned low overhead as I struggled South out I-5 in early-morning traffic, hoping to find a job. Boeing. A 747 among corporations. Dominant 'free'-world airliner manufacturer, largest business in the Northwest, one of the largest anywhere. Boeing power and influence reach across the nation to Washington, D.C. and beyond.

Out in the hinterlands of potential job seekers word has it that Boeing is booming now and its true. The present boom vie with that of the late 60s as the best time ever for the company. One hundred thousand employees produced \$8 billion worth of jetliners and military equipment in 1979. Seattle area plants are already faced with billions in backlog orders. Fuel-efficient 757s and 767s, due in 1982, should keep the company going through the 80s, according to Boeing Annual Report of 1979. Military contracts, which account for

By Jack Gurley



Spare A Job?

about 25% of Boeing business, are up and coming. So Boeing is a good place to look for work, right?

Not as good as it once was, according to Don Bryce, Corporate Public Relations man for Boeing. The company hired 16,000 employees from 250,000 applicants during 1979. Hiring has slowed down because the company now has the necessary workforce. For unskilled people, there is a several years' backlog of applications, according to Bryce. Though not very skilled, I decided to give it a crack anyway.

Heading out the Tukwila exit, I find that you have to go through the purgatory of South Center shopping mall before reaching job heaven at the Boeing Employment Center. South Center. Center of What? Civilization? Boredom? Bad taste? Consumption center of cheap culture? A chamber of commerce city planner's

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dream for a Seattle suburban utopia—miles of stores, warehouses, concrete, pavement, streetlights stretching to the horizon.

In this setting, then, the Boeing Employment Center. An imposing structure, 10 stories of brick and glass devoted to employment related things. Wings stretched from each side of a large portal, like arms ready to surround and pull toward a giant mouth. I entered the mouth and didn't have to ask anyone where to go, they merely pointed: around the corner and to the right into an L-shaped area about the size of an elementary school room. Maybe 150 people were in there, standing in line, filling out forms, talking, milling about, kids chasing each other, people coming and going. There were handicapped job seekers, women, men; all races, sizes and ages.

Probably 100 people stood in a line that snaked around the walls and up to what appeared to be an airline ticket counter. Two men behind the counter were reading cards and talking to applicants. Instructions overhead told you what to do. A board to one side listed skills the company was needing right then—programmers, tool grinders, repairers, tool and die makers, skilled machinists, engineers of all stripes, electricians. The wall was the only available writing surface; I grabbed a card and began filling it out. About the size of a large postcard, the application asked basic background data, a few past job references and a trick question, "What are your personal employment goals?" I got in line.

While waiting I idly tallied up the number of applicants. Let's see, at 100 per hour, that's 800 per day, 4000 per week, 16,000 per month, 192,000 per year. Next in line was a young black man trying hard to keep his young daughter happy. Looking up, "Man, this is

unreal," he said. I seconded that emotion. An hour of breathing the stuffy cigarette air and the front of the line came into view. I began to hear the droning rap of the men behind the counter. By the time I got up front it was memorized: "Hi, how are ya. I'm sorry, but we aren't needing anyone with your skills today. We do keep the cards on file so we may get back to you. Thanks for coming to see us. Next, please."

Up in front was a line on the floor that you stood behind until called. At last, the magic hand beckons. Adrenalin heart pounding, I try and puff myself up to my brightest and most cheerfully hard-working and energetic self and at the same time psych out this Boeing front man in the brief minute allotted. "Hi, how are ya," he begins on cue with a Nixonian smile. Suddenly from the shadows comes an oriental woman who asks for the long application. The long application, I wonder. "Are you a Boeing employee," asked the counter man. "Yes," says the oriental woman, "its for my cousin." The coun-

ter man reaches down and pulls out a long form then returns to me.

In seconds while he scans the application I grasp desperately for something to get attention and maybe a foot in the job door. "How do you like your job?," I stab across the abyss. "What?," he's surprised. "Do you like talking to all these people?," I ask. "Well," he answers, "it gets to you sometimes, you know, you see all kinds, my mouth gets a little dry. It has its ups and downs, you know." A pause, brief meeting of the eyes, then, "Well, in looking over your application, I don't see any skills we can use right now. We have a three-month backlog of welders . . ."

The futility of this effort finally sinks in. "What happened here?" I wonder, beating a hasty retreat back out to fresh air.

sources: Boeing Annual Report, 1979
Seattle Times, Jan. 28, 1980

Job-Hunting Blues

By Louis Howe

Walking back from the interview I could understand the old songs again. I could hear the singing in my head.

"The sun will shine in my back door someday."

The interview had been on the outskirts of downtown Seattle, and as I walked into downtown proper it was the same streets, that same interior design store where I still can't afford to buy anything, the same buildings, and the same bus stops crowded with people. Just like it all was in 1973, me, brand-new in Seattle and one hundred dollars' worth of Traveler's Checks, and not knowing what to do, just walking to somewhere but for no reason my eyes felt heavy from looking and looking at every little nothing when I knew my feet kept cadence to those blues songs...

I was burned up in 1973... two years out of the Army, still without a job... thinking, "drugs don't work, meditation doesn't work, working doesn't work, walking doesn't work... looking for "some way out of here" doesn't work..." I came close to joining all the current communes, Lil Bread, the Love Family, and kept saying I was going to Sante Fe. "Ah, that won't work..."

It is 1980. No backpack now, I own my own 'home.' My shoes shine and my sweaters are new and I'm a little bit tasteful, so I can go into offices for interviews. They call it my "job search" like it was a military campaign or something, like it wasn't quite part of me, like I only take it out during daylight hours.

I went into this interview to get counseled. How do you go about getting work that pays pretty good and is fun to do? I was going to this interview because the clean-cut fellow at the last interview had given me the phone number, but I didn't even know what the people at the other end did. I asked for the name on my slip of paper. He set me up with an interview the next day to... to do what? I just went in. He talked with me about careers to choose. He said... he said the only things he could say.

"You gotta get a goal. Pinpoint where it is you want to go, decide if you are willing to pay the price, and figure out how you are going to get from here to there."

He talked in a radio announcer's voice. He really wanted to be helpful, so he was telling me the rules. Odd, though, because I think he was a scared man, an ex-Army officer unsure of his own future because funding for his own job was running out, but meanwhile while his job is to counsel veterans about their "job search." He trained his blue eyes on me, leaned forward just a little... who taught him these tricks? He was the picture of managerial assurance.

"You gotta quit floating around. You gotta go one way or the other. You can't stay in that gray area. You're at a crossroads now, you know." He used lots of analogies like that. He was trying to tell me a story. It doesn't matter whether it is true or not, you get hired by knowing how that story goes. He gave allegories, and then examples from his own life. It was as though someone were teaching me to tell stories by giving me lots of examples. In a way he was very helpful.

"You have to choose a path. You'll either succeed; or you'll fail. That's all that can happen. But you have to make that choice and see where it leads. Nothing is more sad than to see a guy 55 or 60 years old who still doesn't know where he wants to land..." and on and on. I already knew it all. He knew I already knew.

We talked about Vietnam too. We'd both been there. I said how weird it was to be in Vietnam one day, seeing refugees on Highway 1 and all, and then the next day to be sitting just like nothing had happened in San Francisco Airport... alone and all those people just strolling by. He said, "yeah," and told me how he'd taken a taxi home from the airport at midday, the house was empty and quiet because both his parents were working. You came home just like you'd been out getting a burger or something, only you had really been out fighting a war. He said it hurt when people called him a baby killer. "Sure we killed people, but we ran an orphanage too... on our own 'off' time."

Finally we talked about rewriting my resume. He said he never apologized about having been in the Army, but that I shouldn't use the word 'radical' to describe the *Northwest Passage*. Our interview droned on for an hour and fifteen minutes. He kept saying obvious stuff. I needed a career goal, otherwise he couldn't do a thing for me. And he couldn't. I had to be willing to pay the price, I had to know what my strengths are, I had to... I had to believe in the game. I had to learn the stories.

*I wish I was a headlight on a north bound train.
(2Xs)*

I can't tell those stories. They seem beside the point these days. I mean, I am unemployed. That is an astounding thing to say. No Massai warrior was ever unemployed, no feudal serf was ever unemployed, not even an Egyptian slave was ever unemployed. Russians and Cubans have a right to a job. Chinese do too, that's why they riot when there's no work. American's don't have a right to a job. What that means to me is that I've just been shut out, isolated. It is my private little problem. That galls me because it doesn't need to be that way. Other societies have lasted a thousand years without ever doing that to anyone. So there I was again, walking, the old lonely songs going through my mind again.

*Lots of poor man's got the Cumberland blues
He can't win for losing.
Lot of poor man's got to walk the line
Just to pay his union dues...*

Zirconium Continued

It is this last point which worries Nancie Fadely. Her concern is that "with the drop in demand (from fewer nuclear power plant startups), and a competitor with a newer plant, (that) they may pull out without cleaning up." The Love Canal syndrome—the Hooker chemical dump near Niagra Falls a few years ago? The new plant to which she refers is under the direction of the founder and former president of Wah Chang (fired by TWCA), in alliance with Western Electric in Utah.

For all that, TWCA's worst pollution may be that of the air. The lung cancer rate alone in Linn County (TWCA's home) is 10% higher than the rest of Oregon. Every day TWCA emits at least one ton of methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), two tons of sulfur dioxides, and quantities of sulfuric acid, ammonia and carbon monoxide. In addition, TWCA spews out phosgene and cyanide gases—both forbidden from use in war!

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Now—how would you like to work there? With 1,600 employees, TWCA is the largest employer in Linn County and one of the largest in Oregon. Their concern for their employees doesn't exceed their concern for their neighbors. TWCA is a very dangerous place to work. They ignore notices of serious safety violations and allow accidents to repeat themselves time after time. A National Institute of Occupational Health and Safety investigation requested by the United Steelworkers union showed evidence of job-related lung, liver, kidney, blood and heart damage among TWCA workers.

But TWCA workers are in a dilemma, too. TWCA pays well, by Linn County standards. TWCA alleges that they generate \$59 million for the local economy. Any threat to that brings the local Chamber of Commerce to tears.

As virtually the only plant of its kind, and an essential element of the nuclear weapons/power industry, TWCA enjoys a special place in the corkscrew souls of the men who run this country. Its ownership and management are thoroughly integrated into the economic and power structure. Even though the Willamette Valley could use cleaning up, don't hold your breath until TWCA gets around to it.

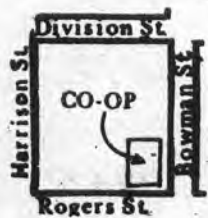
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Love On A Greyhound Bus

By Jean, BT, and Nancy

Nancy: Why don't you both talk about where you were when you met each other in terms of being attracted to women —

Jean: Well, there were these pulls on my heart, you see, towards women - and I'd never been able to say anything to anyone about it. I had one male lover in high school—part of what was hard about being with him was not being able to tell him that I was attracted to women and couldn't say anything to him or to them or to anyone.

Nancy: Because it would freak everybody out?

Jean: Would freak me out too. All of which is to say it was real hard for me to think about coming out in Corvallis. A little over a year out of high school I was invited to do a project. I was asked to leave because I wasn't producing—but I wasn't really ready to come home yet. I didn't know where else to go except to Oregon—to go back home.

...so i bought a bus ticket

I get this bus after I bought a great big Hershey's candy bar and a novel I'd already read once. Four hours later the candy bar was gone and the book was read and I'm just sitting there looking out the windows—getting ready for a miserable trip home. Not wanting to talk to anyone. So I settled down to the first evening on the bus, I was defining my space and hoping no weirdos would sit next to me. In the middle of the night I woke up and there were a few people getting on the bus and out of the corner of my eye I saw this person and I can't tell if it's a man or a woman—it's got short hair, a pack, good tan, all this shit and I finally figured out it was a woman. She looked like the only person I might have been able to talk to but this man sits down next to me right before her. The next morning the bus pulls into some obscure town in Alabama or somewhere. I was in the food line getting milk and this woman was in the line right ahead of me and I said "would you like to eat breakfast with me? —I have all this food." She said sure—so we went outside and had breakfast. That's how we met.

Nancy: BT, how did you happen to be on that same bus?

BT: I had just quit Michigan State and was heading out to the Bay Area, but wanted to take a little time doing it.

Nancy: What had been going on in your head about women? Had you been dealing with the same kinds of things?

BT: Not at all. I don't remember feeling attracted to women. I was pretty active heterosexually. I think I had the general "God, how sick, how gross" attitude about it. One of my male lovers had been gay and that was the closest I had gotten to it. So anyway, back on the bus—at that breakfast stop Jean and I found that we were both planning to see New Orleans and didn't have anyone else to see it with so we said "what the hell", we'll just walk around together. So we did that, a whole 16 hours of talking and walking. It turned out our cross-country routes were real similar - we figured we might as well travel together.

along about Texas...

Jean: Which was only two days later... We were visiting an Uncle with a very straight family—and we were given the same room to stay in—twin beds—were we doing some foot massage or something?

BT: No —I was lying down on my bed reading or writing and you were sitting on the floor.

Jean: It was like two days after I'd met her and I was super attracted to her, and I thought, "well, it's now or never." I didn't consciously go through "if it doesn't work out—great—'cause I'm not in my home town and no one will know", but that was definitely in there.

Nancy: Were you feeling attracted to Jean at all at this point?

BT: No, not really

Nancy: You were calm, cool heterosexual!

BT: I was enjoying being with her—I just felt like "so this is what a real friend is."

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Come Out and Leave the Driving to Us

Jean: So I said, "Uh, BT, I don't know how to say this and I don't know what to do with it—we don't have to do anything about it—but I just have to tell you that I'm really attracted to you and I don't know what to do about it..." —t he boldest thing I'd ever done.

Nancy: So what did you do?

"I had never kissed a woman before. It was incredible."

BT: I sat there and I thought, "now, BT, be very calm." I said something like, "I really like you a lot and I really want to be friends, but I can't deal with anything more than that right now". Is that how you remember it?

Jean: It wasn't like you said we couldn't travel together anymore—but you didn't give me any hope either.

BT: Then I remember you saying, "I think I'm going to sleep right here" and you fell over on the floor.

Nancy: The effort just wore you out?

Jean: Yeah, it was exhausting!

Nancy: So you weren't freaked out about being approached by Jean?

BT: Not initially. Which was surprising in a sense but I think that was because even though it had been a real short time it had been 24 hours a day together and we were getting along real well, so there was this instant solid friendship.



So, we're back on the bus like two days later—heading west across the deserts of New Mexico. Heading toward Tucson where we both have different friends we're going to visit. Anything happen before the feet?

Nancy: The feet?

Jean: The feet. We took off our shoes a lot riding the bus because you know it was hot and we were pseudo-hippies. So we had our shoes off, stretching out, enjoying the ride and she started playing footsy with me! I did *not* know what to do. I don't think I was really responding much. Finally I said "I have to talk about what's going on right now."

BT: No, you said, "Why are you playing footsy with me when you know I've expressed feelings of amour for you."

Jean: I couldn't have said that, it's not in my vocabulary!

BT: I'm positive you said that—it's been a classic line.

Nancy: Well, why were you playing footsy with her?

BT: Well, I was afraid that here she had expressed this extra extension of friendship and I had rejected it, but I didn't want her to think I didn't like her, 'cause I really liked her a lot—you know, I'd never thought of lesbians before—especially being one.

Jean: For me it was very confusing. So anyway there were sunsets, sunrises, sleeping on each others' shoulders.

born again

BT: All I remember is being on the desert during the turning point in our relationship which by then was a week old.

Jean: Yeah, we were walking along in the desert I took your hand and neither of us said much of anything. Somehow we stopped and we hugged for a while—and you started it.

BT: I did!?

Jean: Yeah, you kissed me first—you're a great kisser. My heart... fell to my feet... dunk... I think I'm going to be sick...

BT: I'm sure I was going through some kind of trip like, "here I am born again" or something. It was definitely a different aspect of life than I had ever looked at before.

Jean: God, it was so different to kiss a woman... it was so different...

BT: So that started it...

Nancy: After that, did you talk about it?

Jean: Not a whole lot—we were pretty quiet. All I remember next is you went to your friends house that night and I stayed at my friends and it was like, "what is she thinking", and the next time we got together you were being freaked out about it.

BT: I was going through the "oh-my-gods"—I hadn't had much time to deal with it. The next stop was Pasadena. I think by the time we'd gotten there I was at the state of identifying as a bisexual. I was feeling like I really like Jean, she's a good friend, why shouldn't I be able to sleep with her." I just kept running that through my head.

Nancy: But it was only cool as long as you were bisexual and not lesbian?

BT: Well, I don't know if I thought about it in those definite terms. I was a bisexual in the sense that I had been relating to men up to that point and it was a change to start relating to women. I hadn't thought about the implications of relating to men. It escalated pretty fast into "I couldn't have cared less."

Jean: I was jumping up and down!—I was so excited.

BT: You know what else I just remembered starting happening—along Tucson we went to a woman's bookstore. I started seeking out stuff about women and stuff about lesbians. Beginning to put it in a social context. Also I think it was seeking support.



continued page 17

Keeping The World Safe For The Dollar

By Randy Baker

You can be anything you want if you're President of the United States and since January, Jimmy Carter has decided to be the new Harry Truman. But the Carter Doctrine may not be nearly as effective in re-kindling the Cold War as the Truman Doctrine was in starting it.

In the late 1940's, Truman and the bigger members of the business community were keenly aware that although the New Deal began in 1933, prosperity did not arrive until 1940 when the government began spending like mad to fight World War II. Now that the war was over, another way had to be found to sell American products if a new depression was to be avoided.

One solution was to redistribute income, allowing the American people to purchase the goods they produce.

But the corporate elite had other plans. Their game was empire and Truman played ball.

The main strategy was to flood Europe, whose markets had been largely closed to US business prior to the war, with American products. About 10 billion dollars a year's worth was the figure then assistant secretary of state Dean Acheson came up with. In addition the cheap labor and raw materials of the third world were to be placed at the disposal of US corporations.

Speaking to a group of businessmen weeks before Truman announced his doctrine, Clair Wilcox of the State Department laid out the issues clearly enough: "If the American plan for world trade were to fail, its failure would hasten the spread of nationalization among the other countries of the world... We cannot insulate ourselves from the movements that sweep the globe. If every other major nation were to go socialist, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to preserve real private enterprise in the United States."

But in his version of the need to police the globe, Truman had little to say about the "American plan for world trade." He spoke, instead, of "free peoples everywhere... who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." We were to lead the free world in a relentless battle against creeping Russian communism. If unchecked this menace would first overcome the weaker countries like Greece and Turkey and then slowly engulf the entire world. If we weren't careful, we would all end up slaves to a totalitarian monolith.

Of course taking up the cause of "free peoples everywhere" is more inspiring than preserving American "private enterprise." And the Truman Doctrine did mobilize public support for aid to Greece and Turkey, large Department of Defense budgets, military bases around the world, numerous interventions including the wars in Korea and Vietnam, and CIA subversion of liberation movements from Guatemala to Iran.

It wasn't all smooth sailing, though. The Soviet Union, for instance, wasn't doing much to substantiate

Truman's alarms. As the State Department and the Army conceded (mostly in secret documents which didn't become public until the '70's), the Russians, having lost 20 million people in the war and unable to feed all of the survivors, weren't about to attack anybody. Even worse, quite satisfied to confine his tyranny to the borders of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Stalin kept making public overtures for East-West cooperation and disarmament.

Still, Europe's Asian and African colonies were slipping away to national liberation movements and the European elites were facing serious challenges from the left within their own countries. Truman was able to depict these events as consequences of Soviet expansionism.

What newspaper would say that it was not the communists, but the rather forces of our ally Chiang Kai Chek, which was the armed minority trying to subjugate the Chinese people? And nobody bothered to mention that the "subversives" in Greece had been anti-Nazi resistance fighters during World War II.

So the Cold War boomed—as did American economic expansion. Now, more than thirty years later, the largest US banks and corporations earn over 50% of their profits abroad.

It was not until the emergence of the movement in opposition to the Vietnam War that the influence of Russian red scare thinking on public opinion was seriously challenged. The '70's have seen some changes: Congress refused to fund Kissinger's Angola war, passed the War Powers Act restricting the President's ability to carry on a war without Congressional approval, balked at foreign military aid bills, and attempted to put some reins on the CIA.

To undercut this opposition, Nixon and Kissinger relied more and more on the "surrogate strategy". Specially selected despots well-supplied with US arms and aid, from Thieu in South Vietnam to the Shah in Iran to the generals in Brazil, were supposed to enforce "stability" in their region of the world.

This strategy got off to a rocky start as "Vietnamization", Nixon's substitution of South Vietnamese for American troops, failed miserably. But there were successes, with the Shah of Iran the brightest of them all. When radical nationalists threatened to topple the sultan of Oman (Oman is a small oil rich country offering huge profits to US oil companies), the Shah's troops successfully "stabilized" the situation.

The fall of the Shah showed the fatal flaw of this approach: the people of the nations selected as "regional policemen" may not appreciate the role assigned them by the US. In fact, because of Iran's oil wealth and its strategic location in the Middle East, the Shah was by far the most important pro-US third world dictator. To Brezinski, Kissinger, Rockefeller and the like, much more valuable than South Vietnam's Thieu ever was.



With the surrogate strategy in shambles, Jimmy Carter was left holding the bag. Now, with the Carter Doctrine, he's facing up the tough facts of empire—if you're going to control the world you have to do it yourself. So the US is building nuclear bombs at the highest rate in 20 years, a rapid deployment force is all the rage at the Pentagon and a draft may be on the way. The CIA is being "revitalized" to more effectively wage sabotage third world efforts at independence and weapons systems are on order in such number and variety that *Business Week* can hardly contain its excitement.

But Carter's doctrine simply doesn't have the magic of Truman's. The fascist challenge in World War II strengthened popular belief in the rightness of US foreign policy and the legitimacy of the government; yet this was largely undone by the War in Indochina. Thus while recent experience had supported Truman's appeal to high principles like freedom and democracy, Carter's cries against "godless communist" ring hollow. Far from offering a reservoir of moral credibility, the recent past gives lie to everything Carter is doing.

So Carter is pushing a novel line about American foreign policy. Not democracy, but self-interest—oil—is what's at stake in the Persian Gulf. Yet this blood for oil equation has its own problems.

The "free world", "democracy", and "god", are ethereal things, hard to measure, which makes them good symbols for leading a country into battle or Cold War. But self interest, oil, and money are not so effective as rallying points. It is easier to figure out if nuclear war is risking over a higher price of oil than if North Vietnam is more or less free than South Vietnam.

Having lost the trust of the people, an appeal to self-interest is all the government has left. But the appeal may be heeded more vigorously than the administration intends, if people abandon oil, autos, and "free enterprise" and opt instead for solar energy, mass transit publically controlled investment—and peace.

Love On A Greyhound Continued

Jean: I started wondering if BT would stop in the Bay Area or if she'd want to come to Oregon with me. I decided I would like her to come if she wanted to, and if it meant that people found out that I was a lesbian then that's what it was going to mean.

BT: So I said sure. I mean I could always go back to the Bay Area and it sounded like fun to see Oregon.

Jean: Wasn't part of it that you wanted to spend real close time with me?

BT: Yeah. Not putting it in lesbian terms—I don't remember doing that a whole lot. What I remember doing is feeling real close to you and wanting to continue that.

Jean: So calmly. And I was just jumping up and down.

closeted and cute

BT: Didn't you have some confusion about not wanting people in Corvallis to know you were a lesbian?

Jean: Right. I thought, "of course we have to be closeted." And that's what happened. It was real hard on us.

Nancy: Did you know any lesbians in Corvallis?

BT: We remained pretty isolated there. I went to one gay women's group associated with the college. I went down to Eugene once, kind of checking out the community there and Women's Press, the women's newspaper.

Jean: At that point I was staying totally away from other lesbians—I was homophobic!

BT: Our straight acquaintances actually thought we were very cute. We were such a nice little couple.

Jean: We were?

BT: Yeah. Grandmothers loved us. My grandmother to this day says, "Louis and I give our best to Jean." But being cute and closeted had its limits.

Jean: By this time we'd been lovers for two years.


BT: I decided to come up here to go to Evergreen and Jean decided to move up too. At that point the relationship was stressful 'cause it's a real scene to feel that close and have to be that closeted about it. When we moved up here what was significant to me was that within the first month Meg Christian and Teresa Trull played at a women's only concert at TESC. Just like, "Welcome to Olympia—dykes are welcome here". It felt like such a marked change after being in Corvallis.

Jean: Coming here was real neat—I joined karate right away. It slowly began to radicalize me about

many things—how I felt about getting stronger, my relationship to sexist america, working with a great group of women. I began to develop a stable base that didn't lean on just BT. An underlying closeness has held us through hard times, even though we're no longer lovers.

BT: For me, the coming out saga is an on-going process. Being involved with various groups and individual lesbians in the Olympia community has been quite a politicizing experience. The more I learn about patriarchy, the more committed I am to being a lesbian, and to fighting all forms of oppression and exploitation.

For me, the coming-out saga is an ongoing process. The more I learn about patriarchy, the more committed I am to being a lesbian, and to fighting all forms of oppression and exploitation. Being involved with various groups and individual lesbians in the community has been quite a politicizing experience.



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LEFT TURN

Sexual Minority Prisoners' Caucus

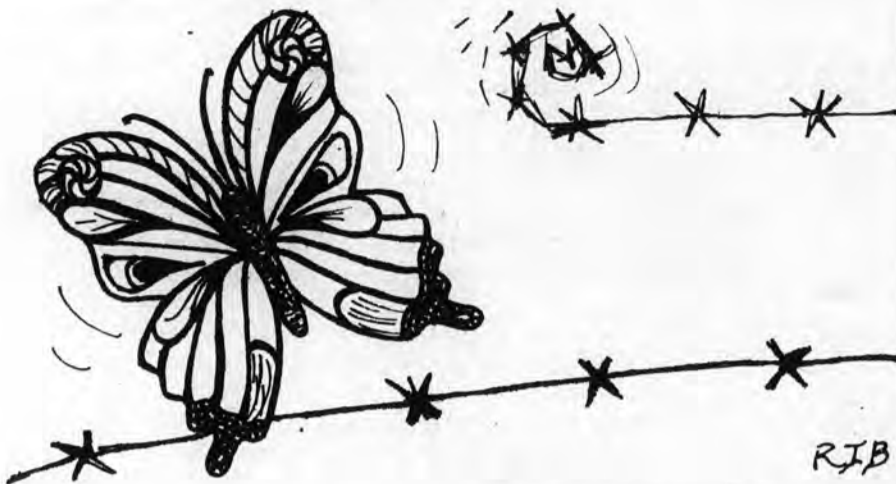
There is a good publication coming out of the Washington State Reformatory at Monroe these days. It is called the Sexual Minority Prisoners' Caucus Monthly Newsletter. Given the odds, it is a minor miracle that it even comes out.

The SMPC started about six months ago because of two basic problems: gay prisoners were getting sexually assaulted, and educational and therapy programs at Monroe didn't meet their needs. Often, gay people aren't admitted into programs in the first place, and since a prisoner needs to have 'programmed' to be eligible for furlough or parole, gay prisoners tend to serve longer sentences than other inmates. Beyond that, the programs at Monroe just didn't address the problems of gay people, which means that therapy was ineffective.

During its short existence the SMPC has managed to institute a chemical dependency program for gay prisoners. They are also working on an outside support system to get community contacts and parole sponsors, something gay prisoners haven't had.

It has been an uphill fight and the outlook is grim. The SMPC has never been fully sanctioned or recognized by the administration. The SMPC always went through the prisoners' own governing body, the RRC, to get such things as support, meeting space, office space, and SCAN line calls. However, during a recent lockdown, the administration dissolved the RRC. Most 'privileges' like SCAN calls and office space were withdrawn, leaving the SMPC to seek refuge in a corner of the prison newspaper office.

With restrictions tightening, Sandy



Ackert, Executive Director of SMPC, expects trouble. He cites the loss of SCAN calls and "communications problems" and predicts, "Monroe is becoming another Walla Walla and it is obvious to us all that we will feel the tight changes as Walla Walla did." Still, Ackert is hopeful. "We all hope to see some changes in this institution in the future, and we all hope that our people will stick through this until we can gain our respect and desired needs for us to successfully make it out of this hell hole."

It only costs \$5 for a years subscription to the SMPC Monthly Newsletter. They need money and they need to know that people out here are listening. So send in a sub., or a donation if you can, and drop them a card. Money should go through the Seattle Gay Community Center, cards can be mailed direct. Also, SMPC is fielding an all gay softball team this year... anybody with an inside track on some baseball shirts contact the Seattle Gay Community Center.

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The Seal Press

Seal Press presses on with a new book of short stories called Backbone II. All authors are women residing in the Northwest, although a lot of the stories involve people in other parts of the world, from Kansas to Kuala Lumpur. The stories span a wide variety of ages and social groups. You wind up with a lot of information about women, plus sixteen good short stories. Available at \$4.95 from Seal Press, Box 13, Seattle, Wa 98111.

Seal Press is a two (and sometimes three) woman press which devotes a lot of energy to women's literature. It survives more on grants than on sales, but it is definitely becoming a Northwest institution. They keep their own letter press in a garage to use on shorter books, longer books are offset on someone else's press in Bellingham, Washington. Their longest and best selling book thus far has been *I Change Worlds* by the Northwest's most famous journalist, Anna Louise Strong.

Free Chile Event In Eugene

Everybody in Eugene, Oregon probably already knows this, but the rest of us need to catch up. Music lovers should mark April 4, 8pm, South Eugene Auditorium on their calendars. That is when the Eugene Committee for a Free Chile is bringing Inti-Ilumani to Eugene, proceeds going to Chilean resistance. It is Inti-Ilumani's only appearance this year in the Pacific Northwest, so if you want to hear this remarkable group, you'll have to go to Eugene. Originally from Chile, but exiled under the present regime, Inti-Ilumani sings songs based on Indian and peasant themes, accompanying themselves with native instruments such as cane pipes, bamboo flutes, and a tiny guitar called a charango. They create powerful and beautiful music.

Also there, look for Fernando Alegria, Chilean poet turned professor at Stanford University. For tickets, try writing Eugene Committee for a Free Chile, 547 1/2 East 13th Street, Eugene, Oregon 97401, or call them at (503) 484-5867.

Ground Zero At Bangor

Ground Zero is a house near Poulsbo, Washington. It also sits just about next door to the site of the Trident submarine base. Every Wednesday evening people from the area come together for a discussion and workshop session on non-violence and other social issues involving the anti-Trident movement. Many people then stay the night, getting up early Thursday morning to leaflet the Trident workers as they arrive for work. The leafletting has been going on since September, 1978. It is designed to explain to workers why the group opposes Trident, and to show that the group is concerned about the workers' jobs.

The program has done a lot to decrease the friction between the anti-Trident movement and the people who work there. One member of the Ground Zero leafletting group says he has seen positive results. "I was back East last year in Connecticut, where they make the Trident subs, and the anti-Trident people there made as good an effort to reach the shipyard workers. I thought there was a lot more friction.

Besides their Wednesday evening discussion groups, and Thursday morning leafletting, Ground Zero sponsors weekend workshops like the recent one on March 29-30 with Charles Grey, an activist in the nonviolence movement. Wednesday night topics include "Personal Nonviolence" on April 2, a talent show/celebration on April 9, "Child Support in the Resistance" on April 16, and "Puget Sound Conversion Project" on April 23. You can call (206) 323-8421 for Wednesday carpools from Seattle, (206) 779-4672 for info about the Ground Zero project.

Black Walnut Association

If you've ever dreamed of living somewhere where your rent money didn't wind up as someone else's profit you might like to start something like the Black Walnut Association in Olympia, Washington. Black Walnut, (there is a magnificent tree in the back yard,) is a big household in Olympia set up as a non-profit corporation. People who live there are not paying rent because they are paying off a mortgage. Eventually the house will be completely owned and operated by the people who live there.

There is no financial advantage to putting your house into a non-profit status, the reasons are strictly political. But it does take a house out of the market economy and start it on the road to being a house, not for profit, but for people. And that is something. For info and a copy of their by-laws, send a dollar to Black Walnut Association, C/o Tom Clingman, 105 N. Sherman, Olympia, WA 98502



The Gathering is an unendowed foundation... we need donations to help fund social change in the Northwest.

Thank You!

The McKenzie River Gathering

The McKenzie River Gathering erstwhile sponsor for this page, wants people to know the deadline for their spring funding cycle. If you need funding, get your application in by April 21, 1980. Grant information and application forms are available from the MRG office in your area (see addresses below).

McKenzie River is an organization which funds Northwest groups working to challenge social and economic inequalities. To be eligible for funding groups must be located in the Northwest, operate in a democratic, nondiscriminatory manner, be responsive to the constituency they serve, work actively for social change, and be unlikely to receive sufficient funding from other sources.

19 NE Morris
PORTLAND, OR 97212
(503) 249-7229

454 Willamette
EUGENE, OR 97401
(503) 485-2790

c/o Kathy Reichgerdt
1511 E. Alder
SEATTLE, WA 98122
(206) 329-9265

Pie In The Sky

There is one fact common to almost all poetry about social change, politics, love between women, sexuality between women, and the grit and grins of everyday life: it's not easy to get published in traditional spheres. Well, that is hardly enough to stop an inspired poet, let alone four of them.

"Pie in the Sky", a collection of poetry by four Northwest women, is a home-grown, community produced

book that treats us to some rowdy and challenging writing. Ellen Greenlaw, Devi Hunt, S. Reddick, and Adrienne Lauby took their work, threaded it together, and created a collection of poetry that speaks of the power, growth frustration, and challenge of survival as women in the world. They speak of their experiences as workers, lesbians, and mothers; using a blend of humor, hard-hitting political insight, and per-

sonal revelations. There is also some very nice mushy stuff. This poem by S. Reddick is one of my favorites—it expresses the warm bond between the authors, and the easy and accessible style that characterizes much of the writing in the book. It is the accessible style that makes the book work as political communication. The poetry is, for the most part, clear and direct; everyday experience in everyday language.

The authors of "Pie in the Sky" will read poems from the book on Saturday, April 19th at the Bread and Roses Room (room 426) of the IOOF Hall at 915 E. Pine. The performance is a benefit for Storefront Press, a community printshop in Seattle. The reading will be interpreted for the deaf.

-Sharon Carson



Devi K. Hunt

REDS PINKOS & QUEERS

& all the bennies in the world could never supply the kind of inspiration that devi is looking for. she reads her faulkner & her communist tracts; she drinks tea on the front porch & rescues kitties from the trash; she sleeps alone under one sheet & a mexican blanket she does not answer her phone & she sends her lovers away, no promises in her eyes. she pretends to be cold (needing space, she claims). her dope jar is empty. her fingers are permanently wrinkled & familiar with dishwater & other lukewarm realities. her mailbox is stuffed, her desk groans under mountains of paper: commitments, promises, time-consuming alibis for existence yet she spends her time wisely dreaming of betsy hoadly & the great clean expanses of blue water & sky that are seattle. spring has no impact, shiney days provide only an excuse to get out of her slum apartment & into an illusion of motion. she sends me away when i get gabby & irritating; she pretends to be elsewhere when she really only wants to know where she is. she writes letters to prisons, to lawyers, to literary journals; she makes chains of words & thoughts & all manner of unintelligible messes. she does not like being waked up early on sunday mornings, but i know it's good for her & i do it anyway

-S. Reddick

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REVIEW

"This is our first concert of 1980, and we're going to sing 17 new songs for you" . . . the crowd went wild while Zappa played games with the mob ego. He and his band opened with "Teen Wind", one of those promised new songs, and several hours later they ended their second encore with the stately "Imaginary Guitar Solo" from the 1979 album *Joe's Garage*. In between was a lot of rock and roll, and some very funny and equally gruesome social satire—the usual "Is this music or is it filth?"

True, Frank Zappa has a unique way with words regarding the human body. But don't let that put you off, or keep you from listening long enough to decide if there is anything to his music besides sophisticated bathroom language. "What's the ugliest part of your body? Some say your toes, Some say your nose, I say it's your mind." It's just the human body, after all; it's the faculty for finding sometimes obscene things to do with it that's ugly. And that's what Zappa writes music about—among other things.

One of the new songs they did was about a woman who does grotesque things to her body: "She greases the hole where she puts the food in, They call it the mouth, They call it the mouth." Other verses deal with spoons in noses and dead brains. And every now and then they sang a chorus that was a discordant version of a perfume commercial: "Kinda young, kinda wow . . . Charlie." You get the picture. "Beauty knows no pain, So why you cryin'? Beauty is a lie." He's singing about the kind of "beauty" people try to create with stylish clothes and make-up—painful, grotesque, not at all beautiful.

Zappa criticizes sexuality, too, often crudely. He and his band did a great version of "Bobby Brown", about the sexual transformation and

hypocrisy of the white middle-class male power freak: "Oh god, I am the American dream, and I'm a handsome sone-of-a-bitch . . . Now I wear a liesure suit, I jingle my change, But I'm still kinda cute . . . And now thanks to Freddy, I'm a sexual spastic." With lots of offensive details between. It's a tune that denounces not any-



By Kris Fulsaa

An Evening
With Frank



particular sex act or preference, but the motivations and attitudes behind a person's sexual behavior.

Sometimes a song that seems to be about sexuality might indeed mean a lot of other things too. "Keep it greasy so it goes down easy." Sex?

Food? Mig Macs and french fries? Oil spills? Cars? "Roll it over and grease it down, Drive it through the heart of town." Oh. I guess maybe it was about sex after all.

A lot of the music was just plain playful. "Why does it hurt when I pee? . . . I caught it from the toilet seat, It jumped right up and grabbed my meat." A couple of lines from the song "No, No, Nanook" brought loud cheers from the Seattle crowd: "Don't go where those huskies go, Don't you eat that yellow snow."

and ham, Till you get sick on Billy Graham . . . He's got it all, You ain't got nothin' people, and it's your ass that's on the line." Crude, yes. Effective? If you listen. A friend commented after the concert that the people those songs are intended for are usually the last people to listen.

Many of my feminist friends take offense at Zappa's music. I can understand that. Taken at face value, a lot of his music is degrading to women (and a lot of other folks). "I got no time to beg, I got no time to plead, If she don't give me what I want, I'm going to make her bleed." Or the songs "Jewish Princess" and "Catholic Girls" off of past albums. I think, though, that what's he's trying to do is make a point with overstated satire and shocking, uncompromising views. He takes an ugly or taboo subject to extremes, pointing out its ludicrous and disgusting nature—the end result is to make what might be a somewhat socially acceptable lifestyle or practice untenable. Musical shock therapy.

The music itself was, as expected, excellent. Two guitarists backed up Zappa's occasional solos, the bassist switched onto a synthesizer now and then, and the drummer and keyboards player were steadily good. They're all accomplished musicians, switching from song to song smoothly—they never gave us a rest. Zappa himself was a treat—purple undershirt, tight red pants, gaudy Hawaiian shirt. He danced about weirdly, made strange gestures to the crowd and the band, sang lewd lyrics accompanied by amazing facial expressions, and played a couple of guitars with precision and feeling.

I enjoyed the concert a lot. And I guess I can't blame the cops for searching everybody as we went in—it's pretty dangerous stuff, this subversive rock and roll.

QUIZ ANSWERS

- d.
- Pittsburgh's Terry Bradshaw
- Chris Swanson, then a UW Daily reporter. She had grown tired of having to wait outside while her male peers got first crack at post-game quotes. UW resolved the issue by banning all reporters from the locker room. Swanson was hired by the Seattle P-I as its first woman sports writer in 1976.
- d. In the latest college sports scandal, the school has surfaced as a prime villain by having given athletes from other colleges credit for its extension courses—regardless of whether they did any course work.
- Pitcher Lee of Montreal who claimed he sprinkled pot on pancakes.
- b. The previous Sounder goalie, Barry Watling, had kept a teddy bear in his net. Chursky was traded last year after serving as an active team representative for the Player's Union.
- c. Undaunted, Lieberman went on to become the leader of this year's women's college champs, Old Dominion.
- d. Founded in 1927, Saperstein's team never played in Harlem during his 40 years as owner. Another black team, the NY Rens, won over 2300 games before mostly hostile white audiences. But Saperstein insured his team's success with whites by having his players be cheerful comic princes.
- d. It drew 14,000 entrants. As a result, major corporate sponsors were needed, led by Manufacturers Hanover Bank, which donated \$125,000 plus services.
- c., in Barcelona. The games attracted 6000 entrants but were scuttled by the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. The U.S. did not boycott the regular Olympics held in 1936 in Nazi Germany.
- All. (b. \$385,000/yr. vs. \$51,500; c. \$169,000/yr. vs. \$4,000). The case will come to trial this fall.
- Aikido
- b. and d. Swiss games are held out in the open air, and fighting brings a player immediate suspension from the game.

- Heavyweight Teofile Stevenson, gold medalist in the last 2 Olympics, who says he prefers to box for the glory of his homeland, Cuba.
- c. It was a benefit football game between Seattle and Tacoma police departments.
- All. a. Carol Polk in 1974; b. Janet Guthrie in 1976; c. Ann Meyers in 1979; d. in 1974.
- c. A soccer star in Sweden, he is not a pro in the American sense, as all Swedish soccer players must hold other jobs. Explains Almquist, "Most Swedish players prefer it that way. There is a different feeling of social responsibility."
- d. Burke commanded up to \$15,000 during her career from the mid-'30s to 1957.
- c. Early baseball cards were made by cigarette companies, and Wagner didn't want his name used to promote smoking. He Sweet Caporal Cigarettes to distribute his card, but a few got out anyway.
- b. Wa, or team harmony, demands that an individual player not exalt his own ego over the welfare of the team. American imports have often caused problems by disturbing the wa of their Japanese teams.
- d. The 13-day, first-ever walkout was over over pension benefits (the players won). Since an arbitrator threw out baseball's reserve clause, the average player salary has risen to \$121,000.
- c. Carol and Delores Darrin turned out for the Wishkah Valley team in 1973 but faced a Washington Interscholastic Athletic Association rule banning women from football. The State Supreme Court overturned this rule in 1975, and Nancy Goss played for Anacortes in 1978 and Sarah Taylor for Lakeside in 1979.
- b. to get around the fact that boxing matches were outlawed in Washington at the time.
- d. Unlike most American pro franchises, which are owned by rich businessmen, many soccer teams in Europe are owned by groups of citizens in the cities they play for.
- d. Andy Bourgeois of Houston.

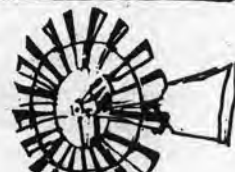
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Help defend Sheryl Rudder Connelly charged with the murder of her husband. Any amount will help in her defense. Calaveras Women's Crisis Line, P.O. Box 426, Angels Camp, CA, 95222

Shock voting free. An extraordinary article on how to use the ballot as a form of protest and sabotage. It suggests several outrageous tactics to use during elections to turn the ballot into a lever of resistance. Legal but unknown. SASE envelope to: POB 42644, SF, CA, 94101

David and Patricia Hunt last lived in Seattle. Anyone knowing where they might be call (206) 385-5396.

We do not bill for connexions. It is an honor system. If you can afford to pay just send in \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 or what have you.

Patty Fitzpatrick—please send us an up to date address.

I am going to leave shortly for the Walk For Survival and thus will be unable to do the calendar until I return in late June. Pam Dusenberry has been assisting me and will be doing the calendar for the next issue, May 1st. After that she too will be departing. If you are interested in helping call Paul Fink, 754-9663, in Olympia.

Learn how to plant and preserve your own food, prepare European specialties and make the most of your food processor at South Seattle Community College, Home and Family Life division, 764-5339.

Kadima is an organization of socialist-oriented Jews and non-Jews dedicated among other things to work for a just peace in the Middle East. 633-3744 or 329-6692.

Don't leave home without the 1980 Calendar of Folk Festivals published by the National Council for the Traditional Arts. \$4.00 to the 1980 Calendar, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW, WA, DC 20836

"The distant Trojans never harmed me." Achilles trying to avoid the draft for the Trojan War.



Meditation class: a six week class for people to learn meditation especially geared for people who want to make a connection between personal and spiritual growth with progressive political/social change. People's Night School, Capitol Hill, 325-4678.

The Northwest Passage cannot make it on subs and advertising alone. Please make a contribution if you find the Connexions useful.

1980 Black Hills International Survival Gathering. July 18 to 27th in the Black Hills of South Dakota. POB 2508, Rapid City, South Dakota, 57709, call (605) 242-5127.

The Gay Community Center is painning a summer theatre project for low income gay and lesbian youth. Participants will be paid \$3.10 an hour plus benefits. Gay Community Center, 105 14th Ave, Seattle, WA 98122, 322-2000.

The Seattle Tenants Union has new hours for the Hotline. The Hotline is free legal information for tenants, about evictions, rent increases, repairs and other problems. New hours 9 am to 3 pm Monday through Thursday, 329-1010.

Elegy for a young poet, Isaac Rosenberg, age 28, killed in WWI. "None saw their spirits shake the grass/Or stood aside for the half used life to pass/When the swift iron burning bee/Drained the surging life of their youth."

Work and Life Fiction Writing Workshop. A class for working people to write about the experiences of their lives, using both realistic and more experimental forms. Call 325-8366.

Courses in writing novels, non-fiction books, short stories, articles and scripts will be offered at the Writing Shop, Seattle's professional writing school. 365-2779.

"The liberation of women is the revolution within the revolution." Castro.

Free pamphlet from the Small Claims Court How to sue to get back your rental deposit. For more information, North Community Service Center, 634-2222.

CIA killed JFK and King. Free. See the new photo evidence the straight media wont print. Help save Ted Kennedy. Send a stamped self-addressed envelop to: SPARK, POB 42644, SF, CA 94101

the Seattle chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild is looking for a person to take over the task of full-time staff person. One should have the ability to: work without direct supervision; (ability to) structure time; (willingness) to initiate projects & events; (willingness) to work on specific issues; (ability to) figure out how to do taxes & put out a newsletter. One should have general office skills; administrative skills; commitment to & experience with working for progressive social change; hours are M-F, 9-5 with flexibility & the attending of night meetings; salary will be between \$6 & \$700/month for full-time work; benefits include health insurance, paid sick days & paid vacation; applications will be taken until May 1st; submit to NLG, 1206 Smith Tower, 98104; att: Staff Search Committee; for more info, call Dorothy at 622-5144

JOB

Flower Farm wants energetic, hardworking person to help create new aquarian business on Snohomish River. Love of plants a must. Reward, a share of the proceeds at the harvest plus room of your own. We subscribe to Finhorn principles. 1-794-6073.

Will train person to learn shoe repair and boots sales. Partnership potential. Apply in writing, state references. 261-94 Times, POB70 Seattle 98111

Mechanic wanted: Black Duck Motors worker-controlled community auto repair shop in Seattle—needs another mechanic, woman or man. Must be responsible, non-sexist experiences, conscious, non-exploitive working conditions, good pay. MU2-1432 or 710 S. Jackson St.

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Write to Hannah Stone
THE CERRO GORDO COMMUNITY
 Dorena Lake, Box 569
 Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424

Attend our Seattle Introductory Meeting and joint program with the Washington Environmental Council, "Overcoming Barriers to Ecological Living," on Saturday, April 19th, 1 pm, at the University Friends Center, 4001 9th NE. Take NE 45th St. exit from I-5, drive east 4 blocks to Roosevelt Way, then 3 blocks south to 40th St. (just before the University Bridge), then right to 9th. Adults \$2, children free. For more information call Carol Carnahan, (206) 778-4095.

A WEEKEND WITH POET POETRY READING
 Saturday, April 12, 8:00 p.m.
 East Ballroom, HUB, University of Washington
 \$3.50

ROBERT BLY WORKSHOP
 "The Gods and Goddesses as Transformers"
 Sunday, April 13, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
 Room 200 ABC, HUB, University of Washington
 \$15.00

LECTURE
 "The Crisis in American Poetry"
 Sunday, April 13, 7:30 p.m.
 East Ballroom, HUB, University of Washington
 \$3.00

A series ticket for all three programs is available for \$20.00
 For more information or advance tickets call (206) 527-4713

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CALENDAR

Calendar Compiled By Genise Lee, Seattle, Leo Griffin, Bellingham,
Tom Clingman, Olympia

OLYMPIA

Th Apr10, 7pm WAVAW Potluck at YWCA meeting: 8pm
Sat Apr12 Women's Soccer Tournament call 456-4774 for information
Sat Apr12 Women's Folk Dancing at Little Rock Barn, 7pm; call 357-4078, carpooling
W Apr23 Lesbian Community Meeting continues discussion of classism; look for flyers for time/place

TACOMA

Th Apr10-May15, 12:30 & 7pm Labor Film Festival at Tacoma Community College Little Theatre; Norma Rae 4/10, Centralia slide show 4/17, Blue Collar Capitalism, Company Town 4/24, Song of the Canary 5/1; Springfield Gun, Women Must Weep, Anatomy of a Lie, 5/8; Union Sister: the Karen Silkwood Case 5/15; \$2 donation
Sat Apr26 The FOOD Bag Co-operative benefit Spring folk dance; call 272-8110 for

PORTLAND

Sat Apr5, noon-4pm workshop to discuss hazards of uranium mining sponsored by the Uranium Resistance Coalition; Portland State University, Cramer Hall, Rm158; information, call 288-4405

BELLINGHAM

Sun Apr6, 2pm Lesbian Community Center meeting at Women Unlimited, 1520 N. State 734-8592
Tu Apr8, 7-9pm volunteer training for Blackwell women's health resource center at Women Unlimited, 1520 N. State; 734-8592
Th Apr10, 8:15pm mime Steve Cochran presents the "Mime Show" with Annette Devick and Fred West at Whatcom Museum
Sat Apr12, noon-5pm Women Against Violence Against Women tactics workshop at Women Unlimited, 1520 N. State, 734-8592 prerequisite WAVAW slide show; childcare, call 734-8592
Sat Apr12, 9pm-1am Outback Organic Farm Barnyard Boogie Woogie with "Dreamsuite" & "Slow Claw McCrab Band" at Fairhaven College Main Lounge; \$1.50 benefits Outback
W Apr16, 7:30-9:30pm Organic Gardening Workshops layout & planning, lots of printed info & some free seed at 1000 N. Forest; repeated 4/19, 9:30am-noon
W Apr16, 7:30pm Bird Identification Class includes 3 classes, 5 field trips; \$15; instructor ornithologist Terry Wahl; Whatcom Museum
F Apr18, 8:15pm Bellingham Chamber Music Society Concert varied classical & contemporary music at Whatcom Museum
Tu Apr 22, 7am-7pm YWCA Swim-a-thon benefit the 'Y'; call 734-4820 for more info these should be included at top of B'ham section:
Women Care Shelter Volunteer Training in April; anyone interested in working with The Shelter in any way should contact us as soon as possible; Women Care 734-3438
Feminist Karate Union offers Karate & Self Defense classes; info to begin classes, 734-6586
Women's Self Health Workshops in April; call Blackwell, 734-8592

SEATTLE

WED. APRIL 2

W Apr2, 7:30pm Gary Cooper Film Series thru 6/4; admission by series ticket only, \$16 for 10 shows; presented by Seattle Art Museum in Volunteer Park auditorium
W Apr2, 8pm Peter Frank reading poetry & discussion of issues in critical writing; \$3 admission; and/or, 1525 10th Ave.
W-Sat Apr 2-5 "creole" Queen Ida's Bon Tons, excellence in soul music at the Bahamas Lounge, 601 1st Ave; 292-9200

THURS. APRIL 3

Th Apr3, 7pm solar water heating slideshow & lecture at PCC in Kirkland, sponsored by Washington Energy Extension Service; 10718 NE 68th; 828-4621

EVANGELICALS CONCERNED

Fellowship and Task Force
FOR Gay Christians
and Concerned Evangelicals
(not a church)

For Further Information Write
P.O. Box 405, Seattle, WA 98111
or Call 935-9919

Th-Sat Apr3-5, 8:30pm Terminal City Dance Company from Vancouver, BC performing at Washington Hall Performance Gallery; \$4 (\$3 students); series of 2-hr workshops also offered Th-F, preregistration required; call 325-9949

Th Apr3, 12-1pm "Sexual Harassment in the Work Place" Brown Bag Discussion on Women's Legal Rights at Federal Bldg, 2nd & Marion, Rm1890; no admission charge

Th Apr3, noon & 2pm Suppressed Histories: of the Matriarchy slide show at Seattle Community College (Broadway & Pine), RmBE110; NE Africa (Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia) - noon, China (4000 BC to Revolution) - 2pm

Th Apr3, 7:30pm five Hiroshima victims of atomic bombing speak at forum sponsored by Live Without Trident; Piggott Auditorium on Seattle University campus (use Columbia St. entrance off 12th Ave); \$2 donation

Th Apr3, 8pm "Rats", "Line" & "The Indian Wants the Bronx", 3 plays by Israel Horowitz at the Ethnic Cultural Center, 40th & Brooklyn; for ticket info, call 543-4635

FRI. APRIL 4

F Apr4, 11am & 1pm Senior Day program at Volunteer Park; films of Iran & Afghanistan - 11am; "Art in Transformation", illustrated lecture on NW Indian Art - 1pm; free for all senior citizens

F Apr4, 12:30-2:30pm "Aztlán Oraibi" Native American Tribes of the Southwest plus Nev., Calif., S.Ore; Women of Power slide presentation at University of Washington HUB, Auditorium

F Apr4, 7:30pm "Women of Power" slide show by Max Dashu at Langston Hughes, 17th & Yesler; Middle East - Iraq, Canaan, Asia Minor, Iran, Arabia; \$2.50 (kids free)

F-Sat Apr4-5, 8pm "Soupkitchenwork", a music drama with the Cascade Community at Seattle Concert Theatre; free; 4/5 performance interpreted for the deaf

F Apr4, 7:30pm Travel Survival for Women from women travel agents; S. Seattle Women's Network program, 3808 S. Edmunds; 625-2785 (childcare vouchers available to persons in need)

F Apr4, 12:15-1pm Peace & Disarmament Task Force sponsors "pray for peace" on Good Friday at Waterfront Park; for further details, call 382-9844

SAT. APRIL 5

Sat Apr5, 9 & 10:30am "Got Me a Story to Share" - stories for kids at Wing Luke Memorial Museum, 414 8th Ave S; free program for ages 6-9 beginning 9am... for ages 10 & up, begins at 10:30am

Sat Apr5, 8pm An Evening of Revolutionary Culture: songs, skits, theater, improvisation, poetry & more, presented by the May 1st Committee; Langston Hughes Center, 17th S & Yesler Wy; \$3 donation; 723-8439

Sat Apr5, 10:30pm "Willis", UW professor, part actor, part scholar, a unique teacher, a great entertainer, on channel 9

SUN. APRIL 6

thru Apr6 "American Landscapes" exhibition of photographs by Bruce Barnbaum; Silver Image Gallery, 92 S. Washington St; Tu-Sat 11-5:30, Sun 1-5:30, til 8pm Th

Sun Apr6, 7pm "Anatomy of Crises" features Milton Friedman's views on the Great Depression; channel 9 TV (rebroadcast 4/5, noon)

Sun Apr6, 8pm "Music of the Spheres Duo Concert", sponsored by Omega Institute West; University Unitarian Church, 6556 35th NE; 527-4713; \$3 at the door

Sun & Tu, Apr6 & 8, 8pm woodwind recital with the Solstice Quintet at Eastshore Unitarian Church, Bellevue 4/6 & Seattle Concert Theatre 4/8

Sun Apr6, 8pm "Odyssey", 12-week anthropology series, premieres, breaking ground for the humanities on television with stories about people & cultures in all parts of the world; "Seeking the First Americans" in the first show; KCTS ch.9 (rebroadcast 4/8, 9pm & 4/10, noon)

Sun Apr6, 10pm "Deadly Force", Non-fiction Television premieres weekly documentary program, raising questions relevant to police community relations throughout the U.S.; ch.9 TV

MON. APRIL 7

M Apr7, 9pm "The Sky is Gray", a unique black perspective on American Short Story, channel 9, KCTS

M-Th Apr7-10, noon-1pm Student Rights Week programs at Seattle Central Community College, BE 4143; Dealing With Sexism & Racism in the Classroom 4/7-8; Your Rights as a Student: title 9, 4/9; Is Student Activism Dead? 4/10

TUES. APRIL 8

Tu Apr8, 8pm "The Desert's Edge" ... the conversion of productive land into desert caused by the impact of man; TV9 (rebroadcast 4/9 noon & 4/12, 7pm)

Tu-Th Apr8-9 Community Meetings with Congressman Mike Lowry Garfield Hi Cafeteria, 4/8, 7-9pm; Sealth Hi, Little Theatre, 2600 SW Thistle St, 4/8, 7-9pm; Luther Burbank Community Bldg, 2040 84th Ave SE Mercer Island, 4/10, 3-5pm; Tyee Hi Cafeteria 4424 S 188th St, 4/10, 7-9pm

Th Apr8 Local Produce films & videotapes "Cuts", "Two by Karl Krogstad", "Turnabout", "The Rescue of Mr. Richardson's Last Station" 233 Summit Ave E (at Thomas); \$2



CALENDAR

Tu Apr8, 9:30am John Perry, internationally acclaimed pianist & distinguished pedagogue lecture-demonstration in Meany Studio Theatre, UW; \$10 (\$5 students); info, 852-3197

Tu Apr8, 7:30pm United Feminist Front meeting discusses case of Clara Fraser; 2936-C Eastlake AveE; 723-2482 or 725-1298

WED. APRIL 9

W Apr9, 10:00-1pm Chief of Police Patrick Fitzsimons speaks at no-host luncheon sponsored by ACLU-W Membership Committee at Jon Patrick's Restaurant, upstairs balcony; 421 2nd Ave (nr. Yester); open to all interested

W Apr9, 7:30pm forum on Death Penalty: Vengeance or Deterrent, sponsored by Amnesty International; a short film, "Cruel & Unusual Punishment" will also be shown; UW-HUB, Rm106B (behind the information desk); free; 783-6283 or 329-2158

W Apr9, 8pm "The Culture of Photography & the Contemporary Scene" cultural & political presence of photographs in the last decade; Kane Hall, Rm120, U. of Washington

W Apr9, 7:30pm Bertolt Brecht Acting Workshop 1st session of continuing class; \$25 registration, call 323-4640 for info; Bread & Roses, 915 E. Pine, Rm426

THURS. APRIL 10

Th Apr10, 7:30pm "Nevelson in Process" film demonstration of sculptor's work; Poncho Gallery of Modern Art Pavilion

Th Apr10, 7:30pm Radical Women meeting featuring discussion of local & nationwide support work for Clara Fraser case; Freeway Hall, 3815 5th AveNE (dinner served at 6:30) for info, childcare or transportation, call 632-1815, 632-7449 or 723-2482

FRI. APRIL 11

F Apr11, 7:30pm Legal & Illegal Use of Drugs by Women panel discussion at 3808 S. Edmunds; S. Seattle Women's Network, 625-2785 or 723-6151 for details

F Apr11, 8pm anniversary reunion party at Morningtown Pizza, 4110 Roosevelt WyNE

F Apr11, 8:30-11:30pm women's square dance benefit for Innerspace Coffeehouse; 153 14th Ave (corner 14th & Fir); \$2.50 donation; music by the unique string band & Connie Firs & the Space Needles

F Apr11, 8pm Socialist/Feminist Strategy in the US: An Alternative; report on conference of the "left" network in NAM; Bread & Roses, 915 E. Pine, Rm 426; \$1 donation; 325-8366 or 323-4640

SAT. APRIL 12

Sat Apr12, 10-8pm Shorin-Ryu Open Karate Championships at Highline Community College, midway btwn Seattle & Tacoma (exit 149 off I-5); \$3.75 general admission; call 226-1300 for further details

Sat Apr12, 2pm "Pollyanna", part of Seattle Art Museum's Children's Film Series; free upon paying museum admission

Sat-Sun Apr12-13 '80 Seattle Job Fair at the Flag Pavilion, Seattle Center; special attention given to providing those groups which are normally hardest hit by unemployment with info on entry level positions; free admission & day care facilities

Sat Apr12, noon-5pm Young Lesbian Community meeting at Innerspace, 5241 University WyNE (basement of It's About Time); information, call 633-0685, Sky

Sats Apr12-May17, 7:30pm. Labor Film Fest with speakers; Organizing: Prospects for the 1980's, 4/12; Historical Perspectives, 4/19; Plant Closings: Buying Your Job, 4/26; Labor Temple, 2800 1st Ave; \$2; 546-4517

Sat Apr12, 8pm Robert Bly reads his poetry at University of Washington HUB E. Ballroom \$3.50

SUN. APRIL 13

Sun Apr13, 10am-4pm "The Gods & Goddesses as Transformers, workshop seminar with Robert Bly; \$15; UW HUB, Rm200ABC

Sun Apr13, 7:30pm poet Robert Bly speaks about poetry & the creative process relating them to the larger social, spiritual & artistic crises of our time; UW HUB, E. Ballroom; \$3

MON. APRIL 14

M, W & F, Apr 14, 16 & 18, 12:30-1:30pm "Coin Trunk", simultaneous artist performances & installations in & around public telephone booths located in downtown shopping district; call and/or for info, 324-5880



from women in the struggle for liberation

TUES. APRIL 15

Tu Apr15, 7pm evidentiary hearing on whether or not a Lifeline Rate, providing lower electric rate for "essential needs" should be implemented by City Light; City Council Chambers, 1101 Seattle Municipal Bldg, 600-4th Ave - attend & testify!

Tu Apr15, 7-9pm Self-Help Group for Compulsive Eaters (fat as a feminist issue); 1st session of continuing class; Bread & Roses, 915 E. Pine, Rm426; \$5 donation (women only)

WED. APRIL 16

W Apr16, 9-midnight ACLU party & dance benefit at Doc Maynard's, 610 1st Ave; \$2 cover (must be 21 to attend); music by Jazz Dance

THURS. APRIL 17

Th Apr17, 6:30pm Puget Sound Conversion Project Presents "The Impact of Corporate Priorities on Full Employment & National Security", its quarterly banquet with guest speakers (7:30pm); St Mark's Cathedral, 1245 10th AveE; \$8.50 (\$8 pre-sale)

Th Apr17, 7:30-9:30pm orientation meeting for volunteers interested in working with abused women; Abused Women's Network, 4747 12thNE; for application &/or further info, call 523-2187

Thursdays til 4/15, 6-8pm Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program for low-income Central Area & Rainier Valley residents; CAMP Firehouse, 722 18th Ave; for further info, call Maureen Miller, 329-4111

Th Apr17, 8pm IF Stone speaks on investigative reporting in the nation's capitol; Shoreline Community College (N. Seattle); \$4 tickets available at Shoreline Music, Musicland (U. District) or by phoning 546-4715

FRI. APRIL 18

F Apr18, 7:30pm cross-cultural panel of lesbians offer general information about lesbians & share personal experiences at S. Seattle Women's Network, 3808 S. Edmunds call 625-2785

SAT. APRIL 19

Sat Apr19, 9am-noon "Winter Gardening" with Binda Colebrook, workshop at Good Shepherd Center, 4649 Sunnyside N (Wallingford); \$5; sponsored by Tilth; 524-8429

Sat Apr19, 10am-9pm benefit book sale for Bread & Roses School at Red & Black Bookstore, 4736 University WyNE; 325-8366

Sat Apr19, 9-10:30am tour a wood stove store, view cast iron & sheetmetal stoves; call 344-3440 for application WT-6 (Washington Energy Extension Service)

Sat Apr19, 8pm women authors read from their book, "Pie in the Sky" at 915 E. Pine, Rm426, benefit for Storefront Press; childcare, wheelchair accessible, interpreted for the deaf; \$2 admission

Sat Apr19, 8pm Carnival to celebrate and/or's birthday: artist's raffles, tattoo parlor, fun house, music by "The Adults", food & drink; \$4 at and/or, 1525 10th Ave

SUN. APRIL 20

Sun Apr20, 3pm Rhymes & Reason: concert of people's music -Phyllis Kline & Ellie Kellman; Washington Hall (14th & Fir); \$3.50 general admission (\$2 seniors, \$1 kids)

Sun & Tu, Apr20 & 22, 8pm The Nuclear Power Issue explored thru showings of NW films & videotapes at High Hopes Media Services, 233 Summit AveE (take bus 14); \$2 admission; 322-9010

Sun Apr20, noon Tour a Solar Home, Duvall's "envelope" house; pre-register, call 344-3440 for application ST-14 (Washington Energy Extension Service)

Sun Apr 20 listing of Washington Energy Extension Service calendar of free classes available from Dial Extension tapel000; call 344-7984, m-F 9-8pm for next month's events

TUES. APRIL 22

Tu Apr22, 7:30pm analysis of Seattle's '80 Affirmative Action Master Plan at United Feminist Front meeting, 2936-C Eastlake AveE; 725-1298 or 723-2482

WED. APRIL 23

W Apr23, noon free lecture/discussion, "Creatively Single" at Seattle Central Community College, BE 4144

W Apr23, 7:30pm SCAN sponsors workshop for auto mechanics (to try to avoid consumer complaints); Norselander Norway Center, 300 3rdW; \$25 preregister by 4/14; 623-6650 for details

W Apr23, 8pm Ed Friedman performance: La Frontera at and/or, 1525 10th Ave; \$4

THURS. APRIL 24

Th Apr24, 7:30pm recap of testimony given in Clara Fraser vs. City Light case at Radical Women meeting at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th AveNE; dinner served at 6:30; for information, call 632-1815, 632-7449 or 723-2482

FRI. APRIL 25

F Apr25, 6pm S. Seattle Women's Network potluck dinner bring food & eating utensils 3808 S. Edmunds; program follows (7:30) on "Marriage Options"; call 723-6151 for info

SAT. APRIL 26

Sat Apr26, 11am Introduction to Electronic Music at the Soundwork Studio, 1525 10th Ave; advance registration only, \$5; call 324-5880

Sat Apr26, 7-10pm "Inflate 7-9 lbs: Notes on Becoming a Star", multi-media fantasy installation opens thru 5/4 at and/or, 1525 10th Ave; no fee

KRAB

Saturdays, 6pm "Surviving in the Patriarchy" KRAB radio, 107.7fm

Sundays, 7pm "We: Women Everywhere" news produced by the Lesbian Feminist Radio Project on 107.7fm

Mondays, 11pm "Sing Out a Woman's Story" on listener-supported radio, KRAB

Mondays, 10:30pm Something About the Women - find out by tuning to 107.7fm

Mondays, 4pm "The Krabbettes" radio by, for & about young people on 107.7fm, KRAB

weeknights, 6:30pm International News Reports, uncompromised by commercial interests, KRAB radio, 107.7fm

MEETINGS

2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 7:30pm United Feminist Front meets at Innerspace, 5241 University WyNE; call 725-5009 or 723-8923

Tuesdays, 7pm Support Group for Gay Men between 18&24 meets at Gay Community Center, 105 14thE, SuiteB; anyone interested in joining, call 322-2000 Tuesdays (ask for AI)

Wednesdays, 8pm Transgender's Support Group meets at Seattle Counseling Service, 1505 Broadway; call 325-1945 for details

Wednesdays, 4:30-6pm Chemical Dependency Group, for alcohol & drug info; 1812 E. Madison 1st floor; primary focus on sexual minorities & women; call 323-8992 for information

Wednesdays, 7:30pm Leonard Peltier Support Committee meets at El Centro, 2524 17th Ave So.; phone 543-6611 or 323-4159

Wednesdays, 7pm Lesbian Mother's Defense Fund meets; new members welcome; details by calling 325-2643

Wednesdays, 7:30pm volunteers making community resources available to ex-offenders & support groups for & with inmates & ex-cons meet at Interaction/Transition, 935 16th Ave 329-0966 for information

Thursdays, 7:30pm Seattle Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa meets; call Gerald Lenoir, 623-0500 for location

Sundays, 7:30pm Gay Men's Rap Group meets at Seattle Counseling Service; call 329-8737 for details

Mondays, 7:30-9:30pm Womyn's Support Group meets at Seattle Counseling Service, 1505 Broadway; for info, call 329-8737

Mondays, 7:30pm Battered Women Support Group meets at YWCA, 5th & Seneca, Rm 101

Mondays, 7:30pm United Farmworkers Support Group meets; phone 631-5682

1st Tuesdays, 7:30pm NOW (National Organization for Women) program meeting (informational-educational) at 5019 Keystone Pl.N; further information by calling 784-7639

every other W, next meeting 4/9, 7:30pm Seattle Men Against Rape meets at Bread & Roses School, 915 E. Pine, Rm.426; call 325-1945 for more information

every other W, next meeting 4/9, 7:30pm Crabshell Alliance meets at 1505 10th; call 325-1983 for details

every other Th, next meeting 4/3, 5:30pm Don't Waste Washington Committee meets at 107 S. Main; bring sack dinner

3rd Thursdays, 8pm Washington ERA Coalition meets at downtown YWCA; new member orientation at 7:30; 244-8917

1st Fridays, 7pm sexual minorities of color discuss issues & needs at Seattle Counseling Service, 1505 Broadway (corner Pike)

1st Fridays, 7-9pm Women in Trades meets at University YWCA, 4224 University WyNE; call Mechanica, 632-4747 for information

3rd Sundays, 2pm Gray Panthers general membership meeting at Good Shepherd Center, 4649 Sunnyside N; info, call 632-4759

2nd Sundays, Children & Lesbian Support Group meets; all women, whether biological mothers or not, who want to be involved with children welcome; 329-9789 or 323-3441

Sundays, 1pm Active Sports for Girls (9-14) call Pauline at 322-2704 for more info

last Sundays, all Dyke-identified Dykes invited to potluck brunch; contact numbers for further details, 632-7206 or 522-2627

Mondays, 5-6pm ongoing "therapy" group for lesbians; \$10/session, interview, free; call Sharon for appointment, 283-9766

Fridays, 7-9pm Gay Men of Color Support Group meets at Seattle Counseling Service, 1505 Broadway

2nd & 4th Fridays, 6:30pm Lesbians of Color Caucus forums at LCC office, 1331 3rd Ave; for information, call 632-3663

2nd Mondays, 7:30pm Families & Friends of Gays & Lesbians meets at University Christian Church, 4759 15th NE; call 325-8224 or 784-3382

Tuesdays, April-22, 7-9:30pm How to Cope with Anger class for men from Metrocenter YMCA; \$40, preregister by calling 447-4872

Tuesdays, 7pm Seattle Womyn's Building planning at Innerspace (basement), 5241 University WyNE; open to all womyn; 635-4234

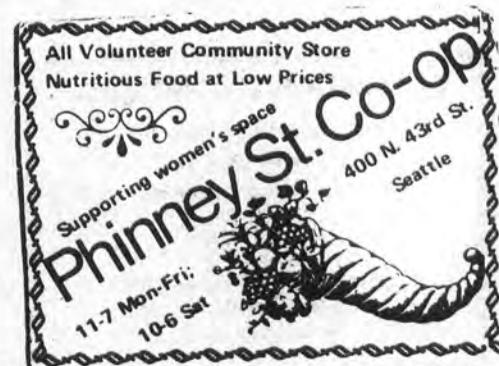
Thursdays, 7:30pm Lesbian Resource Center board meetings, open to all women; 632-9631

Thursdays, 7:30pm Older Lesbians Group meets; call LRC, 632-9631 for details

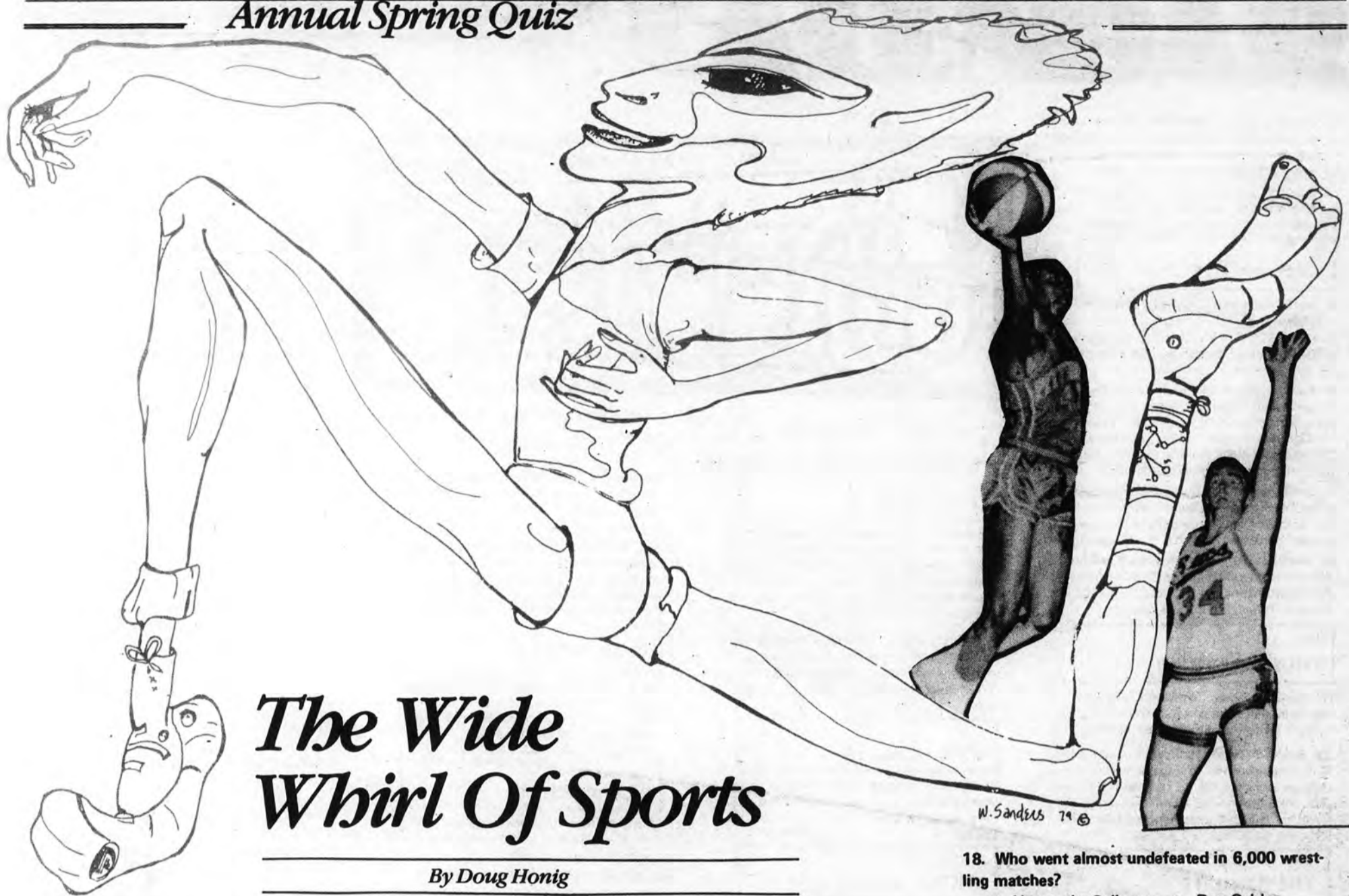
Saturdays, 11am-3pm Don't Waste Washington Committee needs volunteers for fundraising, endorsements, co-ordinators; 107 S. Main

Mondays, 10-noon Support Group for Abused Women at YWCA, 5th & Seneca, Rm.101; call 523-2187 to make any childcare arrangements

Thursdays, 5:30-7pm ongoing/open-ended professional women's support group with feminist therapist; 3439 1/2 23rd W; \$10/session call 283-9766 to reserve space (size limited)



Annual Spring Quiz



The Wide Whirl Of Sports

By Doug Honig

1. Now that the Winter Olympics are over, the Olympic Village at Lake Placid will be used for a
- summer camp
 - community center
 - low-income housing project
 - minimum-security prison

2. What born-again pro quarterback has claimed he found God while watching Monday Night Football on TV?

3. What Northwest journalist sparked a national controversy by entering the UW football team's locker room in 1974?

4. Rocky Mountain College of Montana is best known for its
- football program
 - basketball program
 - volleyball program
 - academic program

5. Who was fined by the Commissioner of Baseball for publicly admitting he used marijuana?

6. Former Seattle Sounder goalie Tony Chursky kept what object in the back of his net during soccer matches?
- an extra jersey
 - a doll
 - an aboriginal fetish
 - a copy of his contract

7. To discourage her child's athletic pursuits, the mother of future college basketball star Nancy Lieberman
- refused to drive her home from practices.
 - fixed her up with double dates on game nights.
 - deflated her basketball with a screw driver.
 - hid her sneakers in the attic.

8. Abe Saperstein's team the Globetrotters were based in:
- Bedford-Stuyvesant.
 - Brooklyn.
 - Harlem.
 - Chicago.

9. How much did the 1979 New York Marathon cost to stage?
- \$1,500
 - \$15,000
 - \$150,000
 - \$1,500,000

10. Where was a counter-Olympics planned to be held in 1936?
- Russia
 - Germany
 - Spain
 - United States

11. Women athletes and coaches at Washington State University are suing the school for sex discrimination under the state ERA because
- women lack their own locker room.
 - over 7 times more money is allotted for men's scholarships than for women's.
 - over 40 times more is spent publicizing men's athletic events than women's.
 - women coaches are paid less than men and must double up on office space

12. What martial art is primarily defensive and is based on using leverage to steer an attacker's force away?

13. When Montreal hero Jacques Lemaire went to coach hockey in Switzerland last year, he found which key ingredients of the Canadian game missing?
- curved sticks and rounded pucks
 - stadium roofs and walls.
 - nets and goal posts
 - brawls and malicious violence.

14. What 2-time Olympic boxing champ has declined to turn pro, saying it would be mercenary to fight for money?

15. This year's Bacon Bowl, held February 16,
- was named in honor of Sir Francis Bacon.
 - was sponsored by the Armour Meat Co.
 - matched rival police forces.
 - took place in Birmingham.

16. During the 1970s a woman
- became a licensed boxing judge.
 - raced at the Indianapolis 500.
 - had a tryout with a National Basketball Association team.
 - was officially admitted to Little League baseball.

17. Reine Almquist of the Seattle Sounders
- is a topnotch pro soccer player in Sweden.
 - is a trainer specializing in Swedish massage.
 - is a Swedish sporting goods salesman.
 - is a socialist organizer in the off-season.

18. Who went almost undefeated in 6,000 wrestling matches?

- Haystacks Calhoun
- Killer Kowalski
- Dan Gable
- Mildred Burke

19. Why are baseball cards of all-time great Honus Wagner so rare?

- he wasn't very photogenic.
- his agent wanted him to be paid too much to pose.
- he opposed cigarette smoking.
- he hated bubble gum.

20. "Wa" is considered the key to team success in
- water polo.
 - Japanese baseball.
 - synchronized swimming.
 - pinball.

21. In 1972, 86 major league baseball games were cancelled due to

- inclement weather.
- defective AstroTurf.
- deranged umpires.
- a player strike.

22. How many young women are known to have played high school football in Washington?

- 0
- 1
- 4
- 11

23. Plays of the 1880s and 1890s often featured

- puns about sports.
- boxing matches in the last act.
- athletes serving as stage hands.
- competing lines.

24. When dissatisfied about his team, a European soccer fan might

- throw banana peels onto the field.
- whistle his national anthem off key.
- boycott team games.
- express displeasure at a team owners' meeting.

25. Who is the most bourgeois individual in the National Football League?

- the Seahawks' quarterback
- the Raiders' owner
- the Steeler's tight end
- the Oilers' backfield coach.

**Answers
Page 20**

BONUS QUESTION

The Passage will donate free subscriptions to prisoners on behalf of the first three readers to send in the correct answer to the following question:

"A woman's place is on top" was the slogan for what athletic endeavor of 1979?

Send all answers to Passage Quiz, 1017 E. Pike, Seattle, WA 98122.