

A Story About Fort Lewis

Who Are Today's Soldiers?

35¢

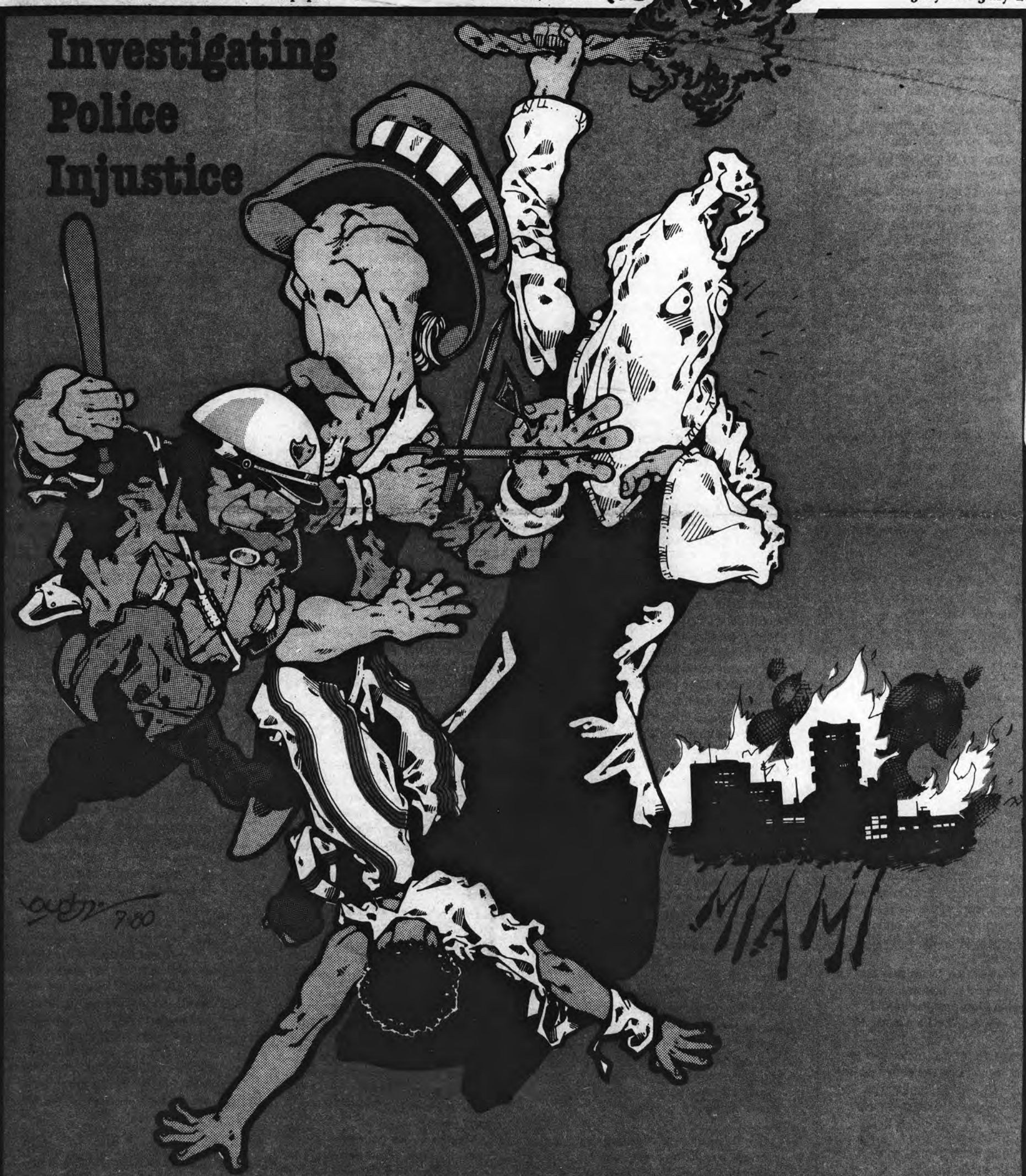
# Northwest Passage

The Northwest's Worker Controlled Newspaper

Vol. 20, No. 11.

July 8 to July 28

## Investigating Police Injustice



## Miami Comes Home

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WENDY SANDERS

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# LETTERS

## Satire Fails

Dear *Northwest Passage*,

If you are trying to be Archie Bunker of the Northwest, I would appreciate it if you didn't do it on the cover--just in case you fail--as I believe you did in *The Purple Monster* article.

Satire is good when the true facts are obvious or commonly known. Unfortunately in this case, they are not. Two-thirds of this article is typical homophobic propaganda that many people still believe to be true, or else civil rights for homosexuals would not be an issue today.

The title bears a close resemblance to the *Lavender Menace*, a radical lesbian organization of the late 60's and early 70's on the East Coast. The graphic seems only to emphasize a grotesqueness on the subject of homosexuality, aiding the negative aspects of the article rather than contributing to a satirical effect.

Finally, back cover printings are generally open to more exposure to non-regular *Passage* readers and the object of humor may get lost by persons of different persuasions.

Tisha, Seattle

## Lifer Asks Aid

Dear *Northwest Passage*,

I am writing in the hopes that your office will place an ad in my behalf. I am sending this letter certified as this is the only sure way that I have of it getting out. (Any answer that is sent to me please mark as being for *Opening only in the presence of addressee*.)

I am serving a life sentence for a crime which I did not commit and any inquiry, I believe, would convince anyone that this is true. I received this sentence due to the fact that I had to use a Court-appointed attorney, and how much can one expect for a fee of \$75.00? At the time I was even informed that if I could afford a good attorney, I would never even have gone to trial. And my Court-appointed attorney confirmed this. Some consolation.

I may be on the biggest rib of my life, but I do believe that if I can get my case before the people I will be able to obtain legal help to obtain a new trial upon appeal.

I am in the appeal court at the present time, but the attorney who is handling my case has never talked to me concerning it and has only answered one letter. Again, he is Court-appointed.

I have no desire to spend the rest of my life behind prison walls, and I don't believe anyone else would either--especially since I am not guilty.

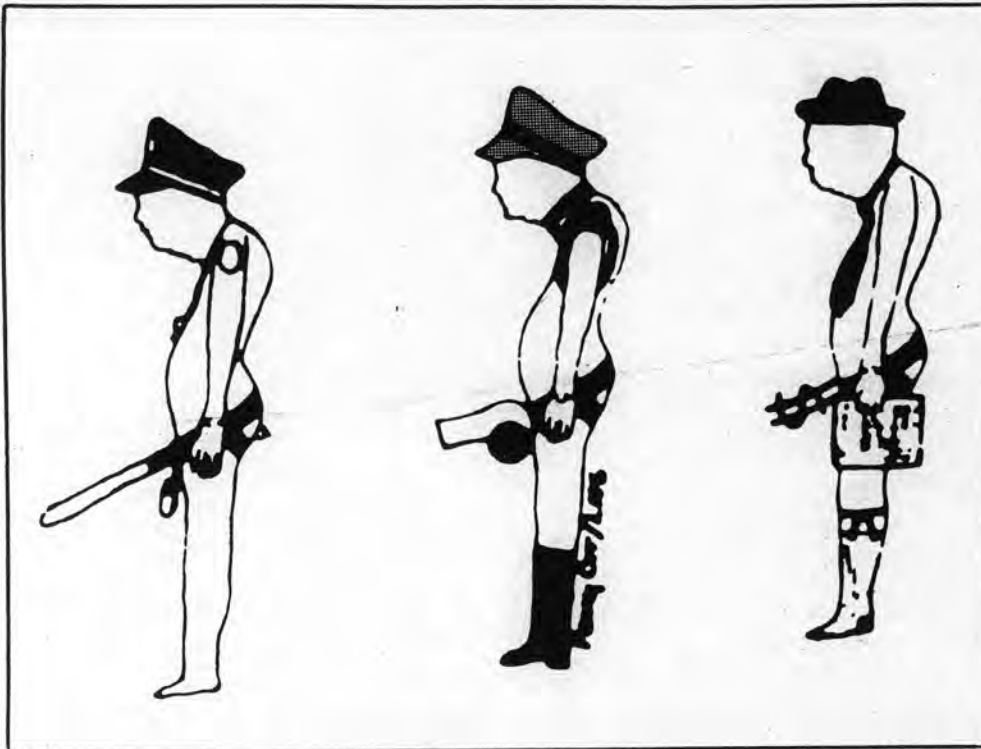
Anything which your office can do for me concerning the above would be greatly appreciated as like even those that are guilty, I do crave my freedom.

FrRichard Dow  
41229-115  
Box 1500-6L  
El Reno, OK 73036

## Support Needed

Dear Editor,

Those of us that are gay have been subjected to all types of adversities and discriminatory action by the administration in this penitentiary. This abuse just didn't start during or after the lock-down of June 1979,



but has been a part of the history of this prison. Not only are we viewed as prisoners, but also with a negative stigma because of our sexual preference. And because of our sexual orientation, our cry for support and assistance go unheard by the public at large.

On May 23, 1980, a Class Action Suit was heard by the Federal Court in Spokane, Washington, on the constitutionality of this institution. The prisoners won the case because the court ruled that this prison is unconstitutional--in all aspects of prison operations. But I am afraid this will not affect the gay dilemma that exists here in this distasteful environment. Although this revolutionary revelation by the judge will change the whole scope of the prison system, without support little if anything will change for those of us who are gay. It is felt by all of us who belong to this subculture that unless we fight and expose the problems and have the resources to monitor results, we will continue to be exploited and oppressed.

There are approximately one hundred and thirty-five gays in this penitentiary. If you count the closet queens this number would be greater. Those that are proud of their sexual preference have diligently struggled to bring about change. Those that made some progress were mysteriously transferred. Those of us left were unable to carry on for obvious reasons. Some of us were weak, some afraid, of the repercussions and some merely lost interest in our struggle. Plus, to continue required funds whereby we could communicate through monthly publications. Our publications and other activities that financed our efforts were destroyed during the lock-down. We are in desperate need of assistance and until we obtain some support from the community and you, the concerned citizens, we are in a position where we will be continually abused.

Our finances were obtained in the past by us utilizing some donated sewing machines. With these sewing machines we made hats and shirts and sold them to the general population. This function along with donations was the primary financing for our words to the community. The administration silenced our organization because in our favor against the discriminatory action employed against the gays, because we are considered

second class citizens and no one cares about our wellbeing. Bias and prejudice is the typical attitude that prevails in this institution against the gays.

One year ago, *Men Against Sexism*, a gay organization for the Washington State Penitentiary was a growing and strong organization. We were fulfilling our objectives and purposes. The public was visiting us here in the institution, they were writing letters to Olympia (Governor's Office), to protest the treatment of the gay individuals, and they were sponsoring the many financial adventures our organization initiated in hope of bringing attention to the existing problems confronted by those of us imprisoned. Influential people representing recognized agencies and organizations began making inquiries about our plight and when the opportunity arrived (the lock-down) to alleviate what had become a thorn in their side, the administration utilized it to destroy the voice of truth. Our resources were stolen or according to staff members, lost. Our sewing machines, which were our primary means of paying for our postage and other things, was confiscated and subsequently our ability to interact and communicate with the public at large was eliminated. To solve this problem I was forced to borrow the postage for this letter.

To break this continual yoke of oppression, your support is requested. If the gays in this prison are to function and benefit like all other prisoners, as it is our right, we must have support and financial assistance. Correspond and advise at the following address as to what form of support can be contributed by your newspaper. We would greatly appreciate it if you would send us a subscription of *Northwest Passage*.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Your help and support is needed, if those of us who are suffering the wrath of justice are to return to society better prepared to live constructive lives with the same principles as other citizens.

Leroy Jones, 239962  
Men Against Sexism  
Washington State Penitentiary  
Box 520, Walla Walla,  
WA 99362

## Suffering Grass

Editors, *Northwest Passage*,

An old Indian proverb says, *When two elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers*. When they make love, it's even worse. This year we've got three elephants having a go at the grassroots--Reagan, Anderson and Carter. Whatever labels they may wear and whatever pretense of battle they may present to the public, they're all in bed with the establishment and for it.

Bruce Stores' article (*Northwest Passage*, June 17-July 7) *Gay Rights and the Presidential Campaign* would have been more interesting and more helpful to the long-range struggle for human dignity for all if it had covered the minor parties as well. In particular, it would have been nice to see mention of David McReynolds, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party--and first acknowledged gay to be so nominated. He hasn't had to wait to be asked where he or his party stood on the issue. Openly gay people have had active leadership roles in the Socialist Party for all of the 20 years I've been a member.

McReynolds is best known, of course, for his long fight against militarism, his role as adviser in the anti-Trident campaign here last autumn, etc. For some real choice on the ballot this autumn, people will have to attend a minor party nominating convention on July 26--a procedure required by state law.

Ivan King, Seattle

## NWP Cures Pickled Brains

Dear *Northwest Passage* People,

You're just plain beautiful!

I enjoy reading each and every word of your efforts as much as I enjoy eating each and every bite of my favorite cheesecake. I relish each article/bite and am always a bit reluctant to read/eat the last page/bite because I know it will be quite some time before another treat, similar to what you consistently are able to collectively create in the ovens of your soul/s, will be set down before me to devour and be nurtured by. I've been chuckling for days over Michael Renz's "I'm not gonna touch it /Gay Rights" cartoon and substituting other issues at the end of that stick as well. How I'd love to see it on one of Ackerly's Roadside distractions.

I've found through daily experimentation that I can keep myself in a steady state of frustration and confusion by reading the local daily newspapers, jointly known as Seattle Times before intelligence. And then if that's not enough, I can sit in front of the box every night and have my brain pickled by the eyewitness drivel of lost marbles/justice (?) and Cronkite.

And then?

And then--

Another issue of *NWP* comes out and brings me out of this self-destructive holding pattern. It is 6:00 p.m. now. The T.V. is off. I did not buy/waste a paper today. Instead, I am writing this love letter to you/all.

Thanks again for your support and peace.

Will  
4826 45th S., Seattle



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## INSIDE

### All-Volunteer Army or the Draft: Whether to Buy or Rent

A Passage writer pays a visit to Ft. Lewis to see how bad economic conditions help the Army get its recruits and keep them.

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In case the current system of economic conscription proves inadequate for policing the empire, the government is preparing the way for a new draft with mandatory draft registration. A determined resistance movement could foul up their plans.

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### Making the News Fit: Time Tackles the Tough Ones

The News in Time has an official air about it: Optimism about capitalism, warnings about the Soviet Union.

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### Snail Darter: Banned Poison Resurrected

With some help from friends in the department of agriculture, a chemical company made a killing on the sale of a poison that had previously been banned.

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### The Long White Arm of the Law

Racism pervades every corner of American society, but nowhere is it felt more directly than in the arbitrary violence inflicted on minority communities by law enforcement officials. The sort of brutality that provoked rioting in Miami can be found in every American city, including Seattle.

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Centerfold

### Cancer in Capitalist America

A new book, *The Cancer Syndrome*, shows how the nation's leading cancer organizations work to insure that a cure for cancer will be profitable.

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While Harry Coppola was fighting cancer the government was fighting Harry Coppola. Right up to his death he worked to prove that his cancer was caused by exposure to radiation during his military service.

Page 5

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JULY 8 to JULY 28 NORTHWEST PASSAGE PAGE 3



# Cancer Blues by Randy Baker

## THE CANCER SYNDROME

By Ralph Moss

Grove Press, N.Y., 1980

Before Ralph Moss wrote *The Cancer Syndrome*, he was assistant director of public affairs at Memorial Sloan-Kettering, the nation's largest and most prestigious cancer research center. Its board of directors is composed of some of America's biggest corporate honchos, including a couple Rockefellers and the chairman of Exxon corporation and it has a staff which includes many of the world's most prominent cancer researchers.

In 1972, Sloan-Kettering commissioned Dr. Kanematsu Sugiura, a physician affiliated with the institute since it was founded in 1945, to determine if laetrile had any of the anti-cancer properties which its proponents attributed to it. During the next five years more than a dozen tests of laetrile on animal tumors were carried out at Sloan-Kettering. Some confirmed its efficacy and others were negative; yet Sugiura was able to repeatedly obtain positive results and became convinced of laetrile's anti-cancer effects. He observed that laetrile reduced metastases (spreads) in rats with spontaneous breast tumors from a rate of 80% in controls to only 20% and that laetrile delayed the onset of spontaneous mammary tumors three to four months.

Such results, especially coming from Sugiura, suggested laetrile at least merited further study. Sloan-Kettering vice-president Dr. Chester Stock had written of Sugiura in 1965:

"Few, if any, names in cancer research are as widely known as Kanematsu Sugiura's.... Possibly the high regard in which his work is held is best characterized by a comment made to me by a visiting investigator in cancer research from Russia. He said, 'When Dr. Sugiura publishes, we know we don't have to repeat the study, for we would obtain the same results he has reported.'"

How did Sloan-Kettering respond to the conclusions of this renowned scientist? It suppressed them, repeatedly. Sloan-Kettering President Lewis Thomas, testifying in July 1977 before Senator Edward Kennedy's subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research hearings on "Banning the Drug Laetrile From Interstate Commerce by the FDA asserted:

"There is not a particle of scientific evidence to suggest that laetrile possesses any anti-cancer properties at all. I am not aware of any scientific papers, published in any of the world's accredited journals of medical science, presenting data in support of the substance, although there are several papers, one of these recently made public by Sloan-Kettering Institute, reporting the complete absence of anti-cancer properties in a variety of experimental animals."

In response to the cover-up, Moss, as part of a dissenting group of employees at Sloan-Kettering, called "Second Opinion," participated in the unauthorized release of the positive results which Sugiura had achieved. He was fired by Sloan-Kettering the next day for failing "to properly discharge his most basic job responsibilities."

In *The Cancer Syndrome* Moss demonstrates that episodes such as the laetrile cover-up are not unusual; rather, they are consequences of the special interests which control the cancer establishment in this country. The American Cancer Society (the largest private charity in the country) and the National Cancer Institute, (the federal agency charged with running the "war on cancer") which control almost all the money available for cancer research in the United States, are dominated by members of the corporate elite. Scientists and physicians whose work is congenial to these outside corporate interests are junior partners in the establishment.

The governing board of the American Cancer Society

includes Elmer Bobst, President of Warner-Lambert Drugs, G. Keith Funston, chairman of Olin Chemical Co., and Mary Lasker, whose deceased husband, Albert Lasker was one of the most prominent people in the advertising industry. The National Cancer Advisory Board, (NCAB) reviews all research grants that the National Cancer Institute awards over \$35,000. In addition to Mary Lasker and Elmer Bobst the twenty-six member NCAB has since its creation in 1971, included Laurence Rockefeller; Dr. Philippe Shubik a paid consultant for Abbott Laboratories, Colgate Palmolive, and Miles Laboratories; Benno Schmidt, chairman of the three member President's Cancer Panel, an overseer of Sloan-Kettering, director of Transcontinental Pipeline, San Jacinto Petroleum and partner in J.H. Whitney & Co. (investment bank); and Frank Dixon, a consultant to Eli Lilly (drugs). With occasional exceptions, scientists who obtain high positions in the cancer establishment do so with approval of the corporate brass, as did current American Cancer Society President and former National Cancer Institute Director Frank Rauscher.

Corporate control impedes efforts at combatting cancer in two ways: it makes serious efforts at cancer prevention almost impossible since the corporations themselves are the main source of man made environmental carcinogens, which are responsible for up to 80% of all cancers in the U.S. For example, in 1975 NACB member Dr. Philippe Shubik testified so vehemently against the banning of a Procter and Gamble detergent which contained a potentially harmful chemical that Dr. Umberto Saffioti, associate director of NCI's Carcinogenesis Program asked: "Would you for the record identify what capacity you are here under?" Shubik answered, "Procter and Gamble." Saffioti resigned six months later complaining of a lack of manpower and general support for the program. The rest of the staff of the carcinogenesis program followed him.

In "The Cancer Syndrome" Moss demonstrates that episodes such as the laetrile cover-up are not unusual; rather, they are consequences of the special interests which control the cancer establishment in this country.

For example, radiation (itself a carcinogen) is used on over half the cancer patients treated in the U.S.; yet its efficacy remains an object of controversy within the profession. Moss points to a study conducted by Dr. Bernard Fisher of the University of Pittsburgh on 3000 women treated at forty different institutions for breast cancer. The study showed that those receiving postoperative radiation did no better than those receiving only surgery.

Moss notes that critics have pointed to the hazards of radiation for decades, but they were ignored, initially because radium, the radiation source employed

early in the century, proved to be so lucrative for physicians and hospitals. In 1924, the Radium department at Memorial hospital (later to evolve into Memorial Sloan-Kettering) was the greatest single source of income for the hospital. And while the medical profession began to note some of radiation's drawbacks by the 1930's, the political needs of the nuclear age changed all that.

Moss writes:

"Atomic medicine provided excellent public-relations copy for the purveyors of atomic bombs. 'Atomic energy can be used for man's destruction or as a tool by which he can build himself a better world,' said the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lewis Strauss. Strauss wore many hats: Wall Street investment banker, admiral in the Navy, trustee of Memorial Sloan-Kettering, the Rockefeller's personal financial advisor, and a 'hawk' on matters atomic."

So therapies become "proven methods" not merely by virtue of their clinical efficacy but also by the power of the groups who stand to benefit from their use.

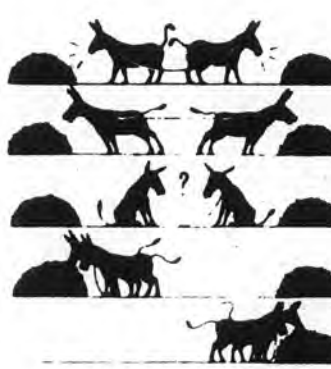
In some very interesting chapters, Moss surveys a number of treatments the cancer establishment calls "unproven methods." He tells of numerous promising cancer therapies which the cancer establishment has relegated to the wasteland of quackery without even adequately testing them.

Not even Linus Pauling, winner of the Nobel Prize in 1954 for his research in biochemistry and again in 1962, for peace, could successfully gain a fair hearing for a remedy which jeopardized private interests of the cancer establishment. When working with Dr. Ewan Cameron of Vale of Leven Hospital in Lock Lomondside Scotland, Pauling began treating in 1971 100 cancer patients who had been diagnosed as terminally ill with 10 grams a day of vitamin C. The patients receiving Vitamin C lived four times longer than those who did not. Cameron has since increased the number of terminal cancer patients treated with vitamin C to thousands and has reproduced the positive results.

When Pauling returned to the U.S., he was told to begin trials on animals-foreign results didn't count. Pauling, though, was refused funding for these tests five times by the National Cancer Institute. The NCI wrote "Based on evaluation of scientific merit of this application disapproval must be recommended."

Eventually NCI agreed to fund a study at the Mayo clinic, which was to be closely modeled after Cameron's in Scotland. Before the study began, Pauling wrote scientists at Mayo, "patients studied by Dr. Cameron had not received chemotherapy. The cytotoxic drugs damage the body's protective mechanisms, and vitamin C probably functions largely by potentiating these mechanisms...You should be careful to use only patients who have not received chemotherapy...Otherwise, the trials cannot be described as repeating the work of Cameron." Concluding the study, the Mayo researchers announced they had found large doses of Vitamin C ineffective, but since they had used patients who had received prior chemotherapy they conceded it was "impossible to draw any conclusions about the possible effectiveness of vitamin C in previously untreated patients." Like laetrile, vitamin C is a readily available non-patentable compound whose clinical use would challenge the medical professions' bias against nutritional remedies and the drug companies' desire for profit.


Moss points out that the problems he describes are not the creation of evil people. If the cancer establishment is impeding the successful conquest of cancer, it does so because it was constructed to promote and protect interests other than those of present and future cancer victims.



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# The Death of Harry Coppola

By Norman Solomon



In the last week I almost died two times, and I know time is running short." Harry Coppola spoke into a tape recorder, his voice still strong though audibly short of breath. "We must give it to the bastards and not give 'em a minute's rest. Keep them on the run...No human should suffer the pains of hell like we're suffering. So let's get off our asses and get this thing together. I think we can beat them. We've got the Government on the run. They're a bunch of liars, and we can prove it."

Harry put the tape into the mail to me. He died two months later, in June 1980. Radiation from the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki claimed another victim.

Harry Coppola would be celebrating his 60th birthday this fall, if he had not been sent into the core area of Nagasaki as part of a thirteen-member squad of Marine MPs six weeks after a plutonium-fueled nuclear bomb destroyed that Japanese city.

He kept struggling throughout his last year, when despite the tightening misery he gave hundreds of interviews, and delivered several speeches in Washington and Japan.

Much is inevitably sad about the death of any person one cares about; but when a government has chosen to align itself with death, as ours has, then the notion of a society's nurturing its members becomes a mockery, and grief becomes infused with bitterness, sorrow with anger. Harry crystallized such issues. The compelling sticking point was not just that the U.S. Government's own atomic bombs have caused such suffering for Harry and other American occupying soldiers who were its supposed beneficiaries in 1945; even more powerful was the fact that the Government fights these veterans tooth and nail, to their death beds.

Federal policymakers prefer to further tangle themselves in a web of falsehoods, rather than admit that the more than 250,000 veterans exposed to atomic bomb radiation from 1945 through the end of atmospheric nuclear testing in 1962 have suffered greatly in-

creased incidences of cancers and a wide range of blood related fatal illnesses. As one of the nation's first atomic veterans, and one of its most outspoken, Harry Coppola became a thorny symbol of truth that refused to be passively buried.

The *Miami Herald* conveyed Harry's disconcerting acuity when it quoted him in a front page article published shortly before Christmas: "Does the Government want me dead? They hope I die tomorrow. Then my case is closed, and they've gotten rid of one royal pain."

Harry developed a talent for inducing exposure of the military nuclear establishment's character. Mass media attention grew along with emerging evidence of inordinately high rates of multiple myeloma bone marrow cancer among veterans involved in post-Bomb clean-up in Nagasaki; the Government's routine denials sounded increasingly cold and illogical. A reporter calling the Defense Department for reaction late last year asked an official if he was angered by the national publicity largely spearheaded by Harry's sharp accusations and unswerving persistence. Replied the Pentagon official: "We don't get mad, we get even."

A few months later, when the pressure of Harry's widely reported denunciations seemed to be a potential Carter administration liability among the heavily retirement aged electorate in Florida during the presidential primary campaign, VA administrator Max Cleland paid an unusual visit to Palm Beach and met with Harry for nearly an hour on March 1.

As a political appointee, Cleland saw some benefits to displaying sensitivity to Harry's plight. But in the long run -- as soon as the Florida primary was over, to be more precise -- the parameters of the VA head's concern became apparent. In early April, Harry received a response from the VA denying his appeal.

The Veterans Administration justified its decision by declaring that "service medical records do not reveal treatment for any condition which could be considered a result of radiation exposure and do not show any evi-

dence of any early manifestation of multiple myeloma. The condition is not shown to have become manifest to a degree of at least ten percent within one year of the veterans' release from active military service."

As the *Palm Beach Post* noted in an editorial, "Coppola was outraged by this rationale, and rightly so." After the show of a well-publicized meeting with the agency's top executive, the VA had again rejected Harry's claim by applying a standard akin to requiring that a person drink water with a fork. The lag time between radiation exposure and multiple myeloma is known to run at least a quarter of a century. "All doctor experts agree that there is an incubation period of twenty-five to thirty years before it shows up," Harry responded. "I'm a very bitter man against the Government. When my country needed me in Guadalcanal I was there. On Bougainville I was there. On Guam I was there. I was there in Iwo Jima; I gave machinegun coverage while they put the flag up on Mount Suribachi."

The normal medical incidence of multiple myeloma among American males in their fifties, acknowledges White House aide Ellen Goldstein, is a ratio of less than one-half case per 1,000. By now a total of five cases of the terminal bone marrow disease have been discovered among the group of about 1,000 Marines eyewitness accounts place in the central bombed-out area of Nagasaki at the end of September 1945 -- a rate ten times the national average. Such evidence has not made a dent in the Government's public stance.

The governmental intransigence did not surprise Harry as time went on, although it deeply disappointed him. He recognized that Federal officials are committed to maintaining the fiction of "safe" radiation standards

*When the government has chosen to align with death as ours has, then the notion of a society's nurturing its members becomes a mockery.*

that enable continued operations of the nuclear industry. In his speeches, interviews and private conversations, Harry railed against all nuclear fission, and spoke disparagingly of President Carter's strong support for nuclear power in contrast to his 1976 campaign indications to the contrary.

Early this year, the White House ignored presentation of a petition signed by dozens of prominent Japanese scientists and civic leaders, urging help for Harry and other U.S. veterans who had been sent into Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Autumn 1945. Despite severe pain, last year Harry had traveled to Japan for ceremonies marking the thirty-four anniversaries of the atomic bombings; the outpourings of heartfelt affection from Japanese people in all walks of life deeply moved him.

Even after death, Harry Coppola's voice will not be stilled. He inspired people to think about what they had avoided coming to grips with; he motivated many already concerned about nuclear dangers to realize more fully that impacts of radiation are not abstractions, that its victims are not mere statistics. His success in reaching a wide audience continues past his funeral. A few weeks before he passed away, a film crew from the CBS program *Sixty Minutes* interviewed him at his home; in the fall, tens of millions of television viewers will hear from Harry, catching some intimate glimpses of his warmth, courage, commitment and vision.

Harry would have liked eulogies that gave him credit for what he had done, who he had become; he received lots of them, ahead of time, in the last year of his life. But the kind of tribute he wanted most of all -- a non-nuclear society -- has yet to be accomplished.



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# The Hidden Costs of Draft Registration

By Mark Samuels



The new draft registration scheduled for late this month may not go as smoothly as President Carter hopes. Several anti-draft groups around the country are attempting to organize resistance to the registration. This resistance will range from informational picketing of post-offices to active obstruction of the registration process.

The potential for success of such actions is actually quite good. The highest estimates for compliance with the registration order are about 98%. Even this figure would mean that 80,000 people are refusing to register. The prosecution of such a large number of people would create tremendous problems for the government. Aside

from the expenses involved in the legal proceedings, the government would have to build new prisons to house so many "criminals," if they were successful in obtaining convictions.

This actually became a very serious problem during the Vietnam War. In addition to the problem of coping with the number of draft resisters, the government found that resisters tended to be a "disruptive influence" among the general prison population. Resisters often encouraged other prisoners to organize and struggle for their rights. Since they were more often white, middle-class, and educated than the prison population at-large,

it was more difficult for the government to get away with the violence and brutality which it normally uses to control prison populations. The problem became so serious that towards the end of the war, the government actually took to using separate prisons for draft resisters.

While the defense department hopes that 98% of 18 and 19 year olds will register, government reports estimate that as many as 20% (800,000 people) will refuse to register. The costs of prosecuting nearly a million people would be astronomical. The government's efforts at enforcement could be at best haphazard and arbitrary. The notion of "mandatory registration" becomes absurd at this point, since the people who

*Any serious effort at enforcing draft registration in the ghettos is likely to produce a lot more Miamis.*

refuse to register will in all probability escape prosecution.

The impact of resistance is likely to be amplified by the fact that it will not be distributed evenly across the population. As mentioned earlier, one group that will be disproportionately represented among the resisters will be upper-middle-class white students, who generally have the resources to see that their rights are not abused within the system.

The other group that is likely to be disproportionately represented is racial minorities. It is hard to imagine young members of minority groups, who are perhaps the most victimized segment of the population, running down to the post-office in response to Jimmy Carter's call to register. With the minority population again bearing the brunt of a recession, any serious effort at enforcing draft registration in the ghettos is likely to produce a lot more Miamis.

The bill Congress passed to authorize draft registration appropriated thirteen million dollars. The cost to the government of carrying through and enforcing registration could well be in the billions. In addition there are tremendous social costs which are impossible to measure. The registration list sanctioned by Congress may well develop into the most expensive list in history.

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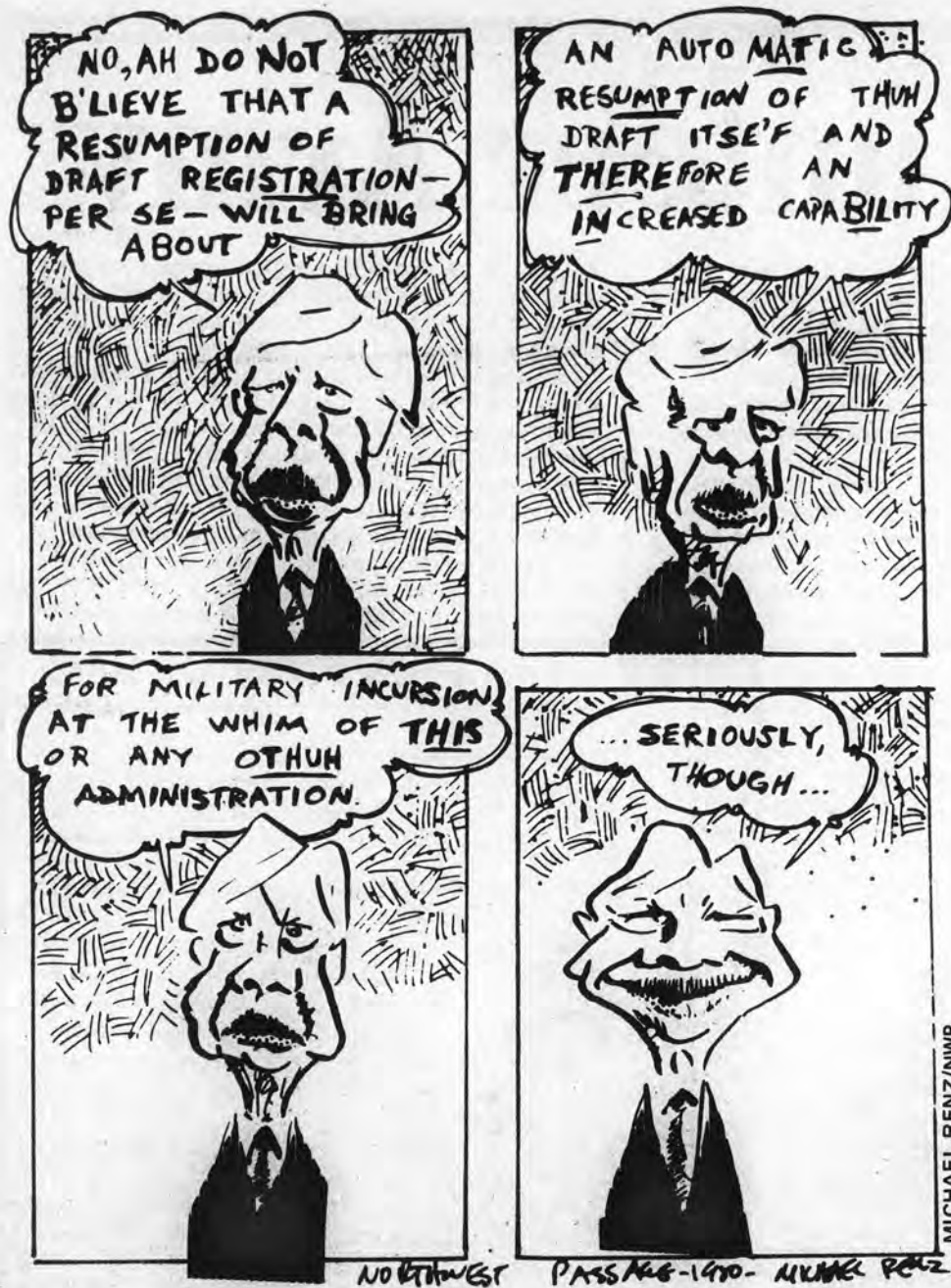
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## Citizens Party Holds Convention

If nationalization of the oil companies sounds appealing, you might want to investigate the Citizens' Party. This new party hopes to build a broad popular movement to counter corporate control of the economy. Aside from public control of the energy industries, the party platform calls for guaranteed jobs for everyone who wants to work; stable prices for the basic necessities of life; a reduction in military spending; a halt to nuclear power; and the protection of civil and human rights here and abroad.

Barry Commoner, a well known environmentalist, is the Citizen's Party's nominee for President. The party is holding a convention at the Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center (17th

South and Yesler Way, Seattle), to get Commoner on the ballot in Washington. The convention will run from nine to five on July 26th. Interested voters are welcome. A party organizer said that a large turnout will be needed to insure that the Citizen's Party will be on the ballot in November.

The Citizen's Party has also scheduled a fundraiser that will feature two of Seattle's new wave bands, the Beakers and Customer Service. The benefit starts at 9:00 pm on July 12th at the W Wilsonian Ballroom (4710 University Way NE, Seattle). The \$5 admission fee includes beer and snacks.  
B. Stix and D. Baker

## Moral Farce

Christian Voice, the Washington D.C. based right-wing group, has issued the first "Congressional Report Card" on "Moral Issues." Among the 14 issues included in the card were school busing, Taiwan, Rhodesia Sanctions and abortion.

One topic that Congress was graded on was an amendment by Congressman John Ashbrook (R-OH) to the National Science Foundation authorization to strike \$4 million from the bill for research. Christian Voice's justification for supporting the Ashbrook amendment was NSF's expenditure of \$88,830 for researching homosexual relationships. The amendment actually succeeded, 219-174, but informed sources indicate that

the amendment failed to block the gay study, according to the Gay Rights National Lobby.

Another aspect of Christian Voice's political campaign is its newly-initiated "Christians for Reagan" project, which hopes to raise \$800,000 for former California Gov. Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign. In the project's direct-mail letters for support, the Rev. Richard Zone says: "My friend, our world is being turned upside down and inside out because we Christians have been sitting back and allowing GOD to be expelled from our schools, allowing our government to promote baby-killing with our tax dollars, supported so-called 'equal rights' for sexual perverts and much, much more."

- Gay Community News

## Urban Wars

Sarah Stearns is on vacation. She'll continue the struggle in the next issue.

## The Snail Darter's Revenge...

By Ed Neubold



## D of A 1080, Squirrels Zero Ground Squirrels Up Against The Ag Dept.

Organic farming advocates have accused the U.S. Department of Agriculture of having an identity problem—it tends to mistake itself, they say, for a sales division of the large chemical companies. Here in Washington, the big federal bureaucracy is as cozy with the chemical companies as it is anywhere, and the relationship is currently bearing some fruit in eastern Washington.

But the fruit in this case is not apples, peaches, or pumpkin for pies, but little white pellets that fall from the sky—and then kill ground squirrels, ready or not.

The pellets are made of oats and the notorious poison "1080," a compound that was the centerpiece of predator control efforts in the West for the last couple decades. During those decades it earned a reputation as an indiscriminate poison which killed not only coyotes (both guilty and innocent) but most anything else that ate the bait or the poisoned carcasses, including dogs and cats, bobcats, foxes and sometimes eagles.

In 1978 the Environmental Protection Agency mandated a new set of label restrictions for the poison when the manufacturers ignored an EPA request for more information about the poison. The new label restrictions effectively ban the use of 1080, with only one loophole: stocks of 1080 sold before the ban can



A ground squirrel on the lookout for helicopters.

AUDUBON

be used up if a permit for such use is granted by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Which brings us to the enterprising Pendleton, Oregon, based chemical firm of Dobbins and Hart. Seeing in the ban the makings of a buyer's market, Dobbins and Hart promptly snapped up all the remaining unrestricted 1080 stocks in the country.

But with a bag full of a chemical with a bad name and no future, Dobbins and Hart needed the help of a friend to recoup its investment. The friend was the Dept. of Agriculture, always ready to help a chemical company in need.

On the federal level, the D o A granted the permit for the ground squirrel poisoning program. In fairness, it should be noted that the



AUDUBON MAGAZINE

This ground squirrel didn't wait to be killed by 1080. Immediate cause of death was a Prairie Falcon.

permit carries a stringent requirement that the dead squirrels be picked up and removed, within hours of application, to insure against secondary poisonings. A debate rages over whether the regulation is enforced, or even enforceable.

On the local level, the extension offices (which are "hybrid" government offices funded by the DoA, the land grant colleges and the counties) not only promote the 1080 program but actually organize it—by rounding up subscribers who pay by the pound for poison dropped from helicopters onto their land.

In Colfax county, extension agent Duane Erickson was full of praise for the program. Colfax is embarking on its second summer of 1080 poisoning because, Erickson says, "The ground squirrels have now built up to the point where they're really doing damage." Erickson was critical of what he considered was a knee-jerk negative reaction to the program by some—he told the story of five dogs whose deaths had already been attributed to 1080 before the compound had actually been applied.

But Erickson acknowledged that the program was pretty much of a one-shot affair. When the current Dobbins and Hart stocks run out, he doesn't know, he says, of anything coming down the pike to replace it.

Meanwhile, the program has begun to draw heat on other fronts. Seattle Audubon pesticide specialist Pam Crocker-Davis expressed consternation over what criteria are used to determine if or whether a ground squirrel infestation exists—noting that in one county where a program was organized, the Game Department's wildlife agent had not received a single squirrel complaint preceding the application. Crocker-Davis is currently mounting an educational campaign on the issue and asks anyone interested to contact the Seattle Audubon Society.

In Olympia, a biologist with the Game Department questioned the wisdom of the program, noting that ground squirrel populations were cyclical with excellent regenerative powers. The program could actually backfire, he speculated, if predators were victimized by secondary poisoning. With predator populations rebounding more slowly, the conditions would then be set up for a squirrel over-population, which is normally avoided by the abundance of the Coyote, the major natural agent of ground squirrel control.

Luckily for Dobbins and Hart, the natural method of control has a tough time of it in Colfax county: "They're constantly trapping and poisoning Coyotes through the Dept. of Game," Erickson informed me.



# Life In The Volunteer Army

An Earwitness Report  
from Fort Lewis

By Louis Howe

**I**t is the rain soaked gate to a military post, Ft. Lewis, Washington. The day is gray. I drive my car toward the gate and feel my stomach tighten. Why? It is only a gate; the guards are only people. It is an open post, which means that anyone can drive in there. But it is, after all, a guarded gate, and I half expect I'll be stopped, turned away. I slow down, keeping alert for rules, wishing to break none of them, wanting to be inconspicuous, hoping I can drive through with no trouble. I remind myself that I do have business here.

The clean white face under the guard helmet has only one expression: alert. All his reflexes are on call; his nerves are stretched, tight, but unbroken. His hands are gloved and his movements stiff as he waves me through the gate. I drive past him, relaxing a little because nothing happens.

I know my way because I was here last week. Driving along, I am trying to understand why this place, this military post, seems odd. It is a place where something is missing. What exactly? There are churches, gardens, houses, children, movie theaters, people waiting at bus stops, a PX supermarket, a bowling alley, and even a branch office of a large bank. I drive by them and park near the bank in a lot.

On the surface it is all here. Someone has constructed an American town. Someone has filled it up with people. People are everywhere, walking in every direction. There are young men and women in olive green uniforms carrying briefcases and folders. There are young women without uniforms carrying babies and bags of groceries through parking lots. Yet, this place is not their home, and they all know that some day they will leave.

People live here; they have babies, buy food, go to work, and walk, but there is nothing that makes a place your own, your home. No one has carved up pink bleach bottles to make plastic flamingos; no one has a miniature windmill in the backyard; no one has painted the house turquoise. Any other town in America would have that sort of thing somewhere, but Ft. Lewis is all bland, every building looking somehow like every other. It is as drab as a right-wing person's fearful visions of socialism.

I am here to interview some soldiers, I have been sent to get a story. Already I doubt that there is a story to get. Iran is heating up. There is talk of reinstating the draft. Maybe they will draft women. I am supposed to find out what soldiers think of all this. I am sure soldiers are like the rest of us: waiting to see how things turn out. Would you go fight in Iran? The Persian Gulf? Afghanistan? Yes, they would. The idea of not going won't even come up. Someone will

simply order them into planes. They will be taken somewhere. They may not even be told where they are. In the early 1960's the 82nd Airborne Division was dropped into the Congo for a few weeks. They were there several days before they learned where they were. Soldiers aren't given choices, they are given orders. Would you go? In one sense they have already gone.

This interview is all set up. I am going through official channels. I will talk with four enlisted people while a captain sits by. She is from the post information office, but she informs the "troops," as she calls them, that they are not to let her presence affect what they say. It won't. They will say exactly what they

any good at all, and our voices echo around the plaster walls. The building is older, built to serve an era when public administrations and schools were housed in grandiose places. In 1980 it looks presumptuous.

And now, in this over-inflated building, a captain is leading the five of us down and down, our feet clapping and echoing on its concrete steps, to find its dimly lit basement and a door, a facade, like the entrance to a tavern; incongruously tacked on over its plaster walls. This is the coffee shop. It is paneled and green carpeted so that our echoes are abruptly muffled as we walk in. And in this coffee shop which looks like a tavern and which does not belong in this building which, in its turn, does not belong in this era, six people whose paths



PHOTO BY LOUIS HOWE

think. It is I who am constrained. Because of her, there are questions I won't ask. I don't know exactly what these questions are. I just know that I don't want to lose my official welcome yet, and that will make me cautious.

Besides the captain and myself, there are two women and two men. I am a volunteer journalist; one of the women is a sergeant; one of the men is a private first class; the other woman and man both hold the rank between these two, specialist 4. I have met the captain once before, otherwise, none of us knows each other. It is the captain's office. She introduces us all and suggests we go to the coffee shop, which is downstairs. We all agree.

We walk down high ceilinged hallways. It is the headquarters building. The post commander works here. It is supposed to seem grand. Outside, it looks like a college building. It is large and long, three or four stories high, with ivy covering part of the red brick walls, and with wooden windows trimmed in white. Inside, the lighting fixtures have to hang down five feet from the twelve foot ceilings in order to do

might otherwise never have crossed calmly select a corner table and sit down to conduct an interview. And I, the instigator of all this, am so nervous that I forget at first to turn on my tape recorder, and, so, will be left with no record of these people's names.

I am excusing myself to myself. I never wanted this interview. It was the captain's idea. A week ago I went into her office to ask how soldiers were taking some of the new changes in Army life. Her eyes widened a little, she called me the Media, and refused to say what she thought about anything. She wouldn't even give me the Army's public relations line. She couldn't deal in emotions, she said, she had to deal in facts. But she didn't give me any. She had people she was responsible to. Anything she said had to be cleared with the post commander. In fact, she couldn't let me talk to anyone until she cleared it with the post commander. That would take a week. The less she told me, the more I learned about the Army.

Then she wanted to know more about the newspaper I work with. It was my turn to clam up. I am a reporter with a leftist journal. I was afraid she wouldn't like

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that. I hemmed and hawwed, then agreed to set up an interview.

Thus, out of our defensiveness, fear, and distrust grew this strange situation, which has now involved four other people who sit in calm curiosity watching me, expecting me to do something, to do whatever it is that caused them to drop their daily routines, to put on clean uniforms, to face, in the afternoon the curiosity of the people they work with. What is it that brings them here? They eye me. I have no answer. I feel, as they are, trapped here. I am embarrassed, wanting to apologize, knowing they deserve something more than I have brought them.

I need them to tell me only one thing. It is something I know already, but I need to know how they would say it. I start the tape recorder and ask whether they had civilian jobs before they came into the service.

"No," says buck sergeant, "I just graduated from high school, went straight into the Army."

"Do you plan to make the Army a career?"

"No."

"Why did you join?"

"To get the GI Bill, so I could go to college. That's what I'm going to do now. I only have four months to go."

"What was your training?"

"It was doing mapping and pattern controls for airports. It is not air traffic control; it's more like a support for air traffic control."

"That sounds interesting. Is that what you do now?"

"No, I never worked that job. I'm like a secretary, I type. Women mostly wind up doing jobs like that."

Her dark eyes are wide and honest, her manner is matter-of-fact, not judging, just discouraged, and I cannot possibly understand what she is feeling. For a moment I can only look at her, wanting to say how I wish I understood. Our eyes lock. We are interrupted by the fourth person, the other man, who starts in unasked:

"I had a lot of jobs; I didn't like any of them. Well, that's the way it goes."

"Do you think you'll stay in the military?" I ask.

"Yeah. I came in too late for the GI Bill, and I want to go to Germany. I happen to really like my job. I work with the motor pool."

"Is that what you were trained to do?"

"No, I was trained in combat arms."

sergeant when I ask why women join an all-volunteer Army.

But she is talking about women who joined five or six years ago. Today, there is no GI Bill. There are only low paying and boring civilian jobs. The difference is that now soldiers have no reason to get out once they've joined. Before, people were lured into the Army with the promise of a better life. Now they are kept in the Army by the fear of a worse one.

"I'd like to say to people," says the reenlisted PFC, "Come on in and try it! but a lot of people just don't want no part of the military. Pretty soon it's just gonna get hard to live. You know, if you have security and you are stable and everything, you can't complain."

He is looking right at me. His blue eyes rivet me, he has no sympathy for what I go through. (Tomorrow morning when I am fired I will remember him at this moment.)

Who are these people who become soldiers? I have talked with several of them now, seen where they live, and once, for four years, I was one. But I can't say who they are. Not that they have withheld anything

**The less she told, the more I learned about the army. It dawns on me that, though soldiers can choose job training, getting the training doesn't mean they'll get the job.**

The PFC is next to her. He has recently returned to the Army after being out for over a year because, "... well, this may sound funny, but I missed it." Now he tells why.

"I worked quite a few civilian jobs. It was rough. If I'd have stuck with it for about six more months...." He breaks off and begins again. "What I was, was an appliance repair man for GE; that was just before I came back in. Where I was working at, the pay wasn't that great. And for me, to support myself and maintain an apartment, it got rough, very rough. I was only making \$3.70 an hour."

I am astonished. "I thought this was the twentieth century!" I say. He doesn't respond, he only looks at me; half satisfied, at what? My astonishment? At having made his point? People probably tease him about reenlisting, has he answered them?

The third person is a woman, a specialist 4. "I was working at a book company for about two years after high school til it got boring. It was with computers. I was doing something called Tri-X. It was just putting in these little prefixes."

She speaks softly, her voice is lost when a group of loud-talking officers walk by carrying trays.

"Do you plan to stay in?"

"No."

"Why did you join?"

"To get the GI Bill, and to get training."



WENDY SANDERS/NWP

"Are any of the four of you working in your MOS (military occupational specialty), the job you were trained in?"

All four heads shake no. It dawns on me that, though soldiers can choose job training, getting the training doesn't mean they will get the job. That means that later, in civilian life, the training they got in the Army might be useless because they won't remember it.

"Isn't there paperwork you can fill out; I mean, can't you demand to work your primary job?"

"Well, yeah," says the male spec/4, "but you shouldn't have to. A lot of people don't do it anyway. It's mismanagement is what it is."

The interview lasts an hour more. I am trying to fill up a decent amount of time; my suspicions are already confirmed. The volunteer Army runs on economic conscription, and I have learned a few details of how that is done. A lot of enlisted people seem to come from towns in the Midwest or South where wages are low. There is no family fortune; no money for college; no money for technical schools. There is only a treadmill of boring or tedious work at minimum wage, marriage, and monthly payments. The Army might look like a way out:

"A lot of us joined just to get the GI Bill," says the

from me. Rather, there is so little anyone can say. The longer we sit here the more I see them as captives and myself as their observer. They cannot leave; there are guarded gates, there are contracts, there is unemployment. They all believe their own choice brought them here. But their own choice didn't bring them here. How can they believe it did? I can't.

Nor can I ask them to explain the look on the women's faces, talking to me as though all the wind has been knocked from them, or to explain why the two men never look that way, or how it is that the men talk a great deal, but the women make me feel more. If we broke our old patterns, what would my questions be? "Are you okay?" "Is there pain?" "Is there anything we can do?" I am helpless in the same way we are helpless before prisoners and sick people. It is their lunch time now. I give them permission and they leave.

The captain stays, relieved that the interview is over, and that I didn't try to embarrass the Army. She is pleasant, so am I. Now I am hurrying through the rain and into my car and driving back out past the bank, churches, bus stops, houses, gardens, the bowling alley; out the main gate, past the guards, and on to the freeway to drive and drive through the open rain.

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of the tree which is in garden, God hath said, eat of it, neither shall ye test ye die. and the serpent said unto the wo- man, Ye shall not surely die: 5 For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil. 6 And when the woman saw the tree was good for food, and th- pleasant to the eyes, and a tr- sired to make one wise fruit thereof, and di- unto her husba- did eat. 7 And "

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# White Justice, White Guns

## Seattle Mirrors Miami

By Elizabeth Swain

**F**ifteen people died in Miami on May 17 and 18 in an outburst of violence and frustration. Racism is the central issue in the rioting that caused these deaths.

The acquittals of four police officers accused of the fatal beating of Arthur McDuffie, a black Miami man, set off the rioting. Miami blacks however, have been angry for a long time, having seen several charges of police brutality against blacks go unanswered.

In February of 1979, Nathaniel LaFleur, a black Miami school teacher, and his son were beaten and their home was torn apart by five police officers before the officers realized they had the wrong house. Subsequent investigations determined that no laws had been broken and charges could not be filed due to insufficient evidence.

Later in 1979, an 11 year old black girl was sexually assaulted by a white highway patrol trooper after he picked her up as she walked home from school. He resigned with three years probation. After undergoing four months of psychiatric treatment, authorities deemed it no longer necessary. In September a young black man was shot and killed by an off-duty police officer for no apparent reason. The shooting was found to be negligent but not criminal.

In contrast, the criminal justice system has been efficient in punishing blacks accused of wrongdoings. Two well known black leaders in Miami have recently been charged and prosecuted in separate cases that involved operating an illegal gambling business and accepting kickbacks.

Arthur McDuffie, a 33 year old black insurance executive, took a ride on a friend's motorcycle early on the morning of December 17, 1979. He died in a Miami hospital four days later. The state charged four Dade County police officers with beating McDuffie to death with flashlights and nightsticks, then wrecking his motorcycle to make his death look accidental. Medical authorities testified that McDuffie's injuries were so extensive that they could not possibly have been caused by an accident. A fifth officer was not charged because he turned state's evidence.

The trial of the charged officers was moved to Tampa by circuit judge Lenore Nesbitt due to the explosive nature of the case and the media coverage it had received. On May 16, a white jury acquitted the four officers after two hours and forty minutes of deliberation. By the following day, rioting had broken out in several black areas of Miami. On Monday May 19, the Justice Department announced intentions to seek indictments against the four men, charging them with violating McDuffie's civil rights. In the meantime two of the men have decided to return to the Dade County police force.

"The riot has little to do with McDuffie. It's about what's happening period," Richard A. Brown, Director of Community Organizing at Seattle's Central Area Motivation Program (CAMP), told the *Passage* recently. "Black people are mad as hell. We're tired of the double standard in America. The level of frustration is so high that black people in Miami took on the Secret Service police, the Dade County Sheriff's Department, Miami cops, several SWAT teams, and thousands of National Guard."

It is important to recognize that the Miami riot was

not just "McDuffie's revenge," as the media has dubbed it. The acquittals of the four Dade County police officers by a white jury should not be seen as a Southern-style verdict. This is a comfortable and over-used reason by non-Southerners to explain the overt injustice in this case. In 1978 Seattle police officer Dennis Falk shot and killed John Rodney, a black Seattle man. An unarmed trespassing suspect, Rodney was shot in the back as he fled. Officer Falk was exonerated of any wrongdoing and remains on the Seattle police force. In the fall of 1978, a police gun control initiative was turned down by Seattle voters. Seattle's failure to impose stricter control on police use of deadly force condoned the circumstances that allowed Rodney's death. On October 23 1979, Curtis Gilven, a 24 year old black Tacoma man, was killed on a Kent street by Kent police officer John Fletcher. An inquest jury found the shooting an "accidental homicide" on November 30. The circumstances of the shooting remain confusing.

Curtis Gilven was driving a car with two companions early on the morning of October 23. Gilven, Christa Sandoval, and Donnell Hadley were seen by officer Fletcher at a restaurant in Kent twenty minutes before the shooting. Sandoval was attempting to collect money owed her by a restaurant employee. After a discussion, the three left the restaurant and got into their car, with Gilven driving. The police checked the license of the car and discovered that it was a stolen vehicle. (The car belonged to the family of a friend of Gilven's.) At this point, Officer Fletcher decided to stop the car. At no time did any of the occupants of the car behave in a threatening or disorderly manner. The only weapons present were those of the police. Within minutes after the car was stopped, Curtis Gilven had a fatal bullet wound in his chest fired from Fletcher's .357 magnum. The bullet entered his body from behind after travelling through the seat.

Fletcher's defense relied solely on the contention that his weapon had accidentally fired as he drew it from the holster. (It is standard police procedure for an officer to draw a weapon on a felony suspect.) The jury's finding of Fletcher's innocence was based on the lack of intention involved. There remains significant controversy over the possibility of a .357 magnum misfiring. The weapon was examined and no defect was found. After a tearful plea to the jury, Fletcher was exonerated of any wrongdoing and is now back on duty. Fletcher has been on the Kent police force for nine years.

"I didn't intentionally fire. To me, it was unreal. If I didn't feel it [the gun firing], I would have thought someone else did it," said Fletcher during the inquest. Norm Maleng, King County Prosecutor, described Fletcher's behavior as "an over-reaction to a stress situation," though he conceded that the level of stress involved in the situation was low. Fletcher was approaching an unarmed and passive suspect. Six police cars had converged on the scene, with an undisclosed number of weapons drawn on Gilven.

Christa Sandoval, who was riding in the passenger seat of the car, testified that an officer was holding a gun "at no more than 10 inches" from Gilven's head. In addition, she testified that she heard more than one shot, but did not see the weapon fire. The other passenger, Donnell Hadley, was riding in the back seat. He testified that he had heard a shot fired from the rear of the car.

Bill Gilven, the victim's father and Deputy Director of the Tacoma Housing Authority, has criticized the investigation for its lack of depth. "The prosecuting attorney did not examine [Fletcher's] previous behavior as an officer. They should have delved more into his past conduct, whether he's used excessive force in the past."

The Gilven family has filed a \$2 million suit in U.S. District Court in Tacoma. The suit charges Fletcher with acting "negligently and/or intentionally with callous disregard to the decedent's safety." No trial date has yet been set.

"What happened in Kent could happen in Seattle, Tacoma, and New York City," Gilven told the *Passage*. "The criminal justice system takes care of their own very well. With no outside review, there is little chance of justice." Gilven feels that a review board outside of the police department could have changed the circumstances that allowed his son's death. He stated that

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this kind of tragedy was inevitable given the excessive police presence and force in the situation. "There should be a dialogue between the criminal justice system and the community it serves. If dialogue is ongoing then at least some barriers are broken down."

In an incident related to the issues here, Juan Salgado, a 36 year old Mexicano, died of eight bullet wounds during a confrontation with two Seattle police officers on May 20. The officers are Duane Brown and Thomas Helms. The inquest held on June 23 found the shooting "justifiable homicide." "I thought the guy was going to kill me," said Helms during the inquest, "I thought he was going to shoot me. He kept coming at me. I didn't know it was a knife he had until he was on the ground." Salgado spoke only Spanish and had pulled a six inch blade from his belt after one officer approached him and grabbed him by the collar. The officers testified that they believed the knife to be a gun. Salgado had reportedly been behaving strangely

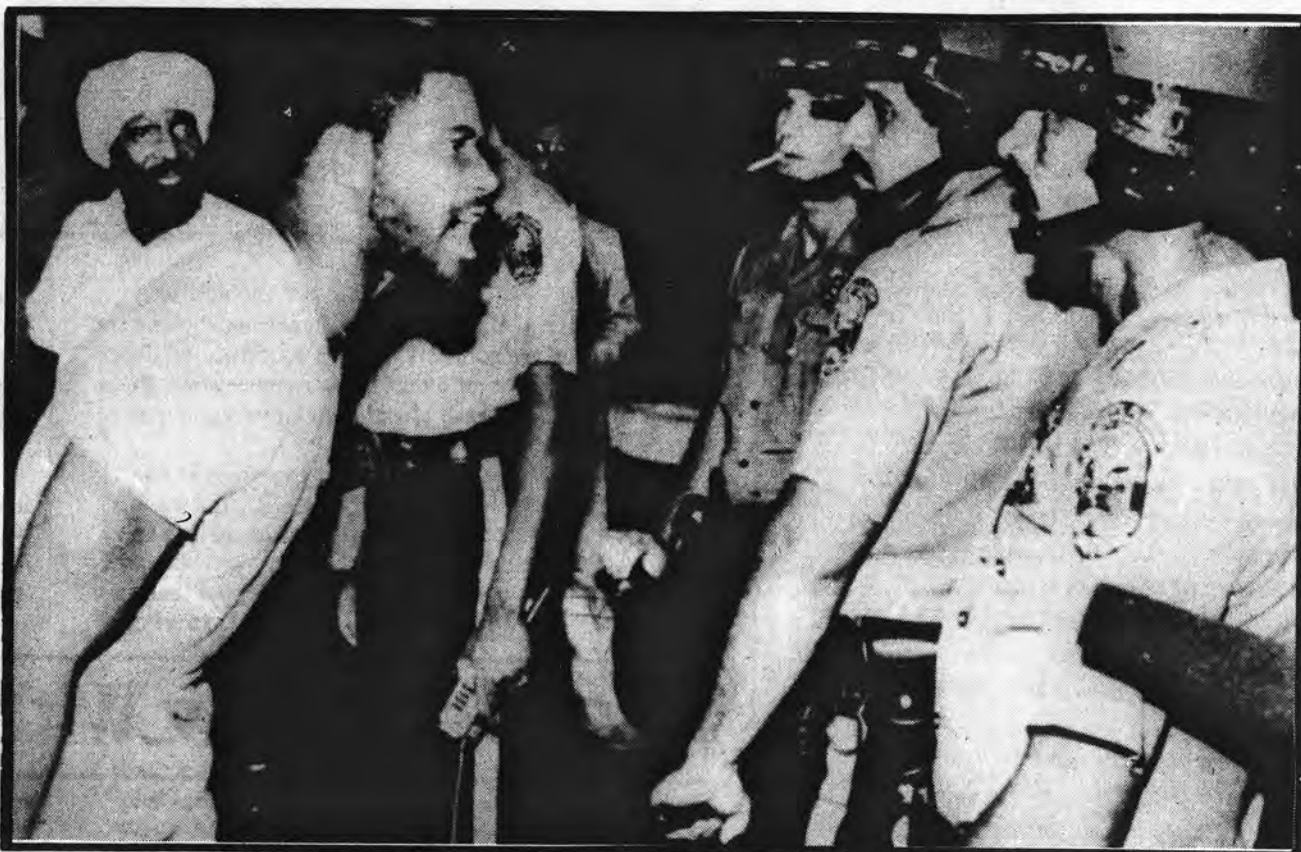
wants the three officers to leave the force. Controversy over Fitzsimons' statement has been created by the Police Guild's request for leniency. The Guild, a largely white group of officers within the Police Department, wants the officers suspended for thirty days without pay and fined \$50 to \$100.

"A separate set of morals exists for police in their private lives than for the rest of us," Brown says. The black community is angry that behavior of this type is allowed to happen in their community. As one black woman told the *Passage*, "It is significant that the police call themselves a 'force,' when in fact what the community needs is a police service. The good things that the police could accomplish are far outweighed by those things the police are applauded for."

Understanding racism is central to understanding the events described here. The racism implicit in high unemployment, scarce resources, and police brutality in minority communities is linked to capitalism in the

Legislation and affirmative action programs that grew out of the civil rights movement have left the structure of racism basically unchanged. People are out of work and hungry. The federal food stamp program has been cut back. Food banks in Seattle and nationwide are reporting an inability to keep up with demand. CETA funding has been cut in half for the coming year, severely hindering an already inadequate program that is designed to provide jobs and opportunities for poor minority communities. A government that supports an \$18 billion defense budget hike, subsidizes private corporations, and places little priority on the quality of human life has no commitment to challenging racism.

Police disregard for the black community and the failure of the criminal justice system in prosecuting those guilty of brutality against the community head the list of complaints in Miami and elsewhere. "Ironically, it always seems to be minorities, and especially



Photos from Miami 1980.

## *of morals exists for the police than for the rest of us."*

in a bar he had just left.

The inquest upheld the officers' conduct on the basis that they were protecting themselves from possible harm. Little issue was raised of the excessive number of shots fired. The verdict was reached in less than a half an hour. The King County Prosecuting Attorney

U.S. One cannot survive without the other.

Unemployment in black communities across the country is at least twice that of the white population, close to 25%. The rate is 50% for urban black youth. Black children must face the reality that they may never work as they watch older family members and

blacks, that are the victims of 'accidental' or 'justifiable' homicide at the hands of the police," says Brown. The police protect capitalist interests by enforcing the status quo on the streets. Because the police approach the black community with the same racism that exists in the rest of the society, and are either rewarded or unpunished for this, laws are selectively enforced on the streets. Discriminatory law enforcement means that many more minorities than whites die or are injured in confrontations with the police. Jails and prisons in the United States are full of minority prisoners.

There has been a tendency by the media, the creator and shaper of American experience, to characterize recent actions taken by minority people as "sixties style." A large perceptual gap exists in the white American psyche, one that only recognizes explosive action as the real thing. People must be killing each other, preferably on video tape, for the issue to gain credibility.

Racism exists in America, and has existed long before the mass media validated its presence with coverage of the civil rights movement or urban explosions of the '60's. Conditions continue to thrive that will create more Miamis and more killings by the police that are poorly investigated and prosecuted. The Ku Klux Klan, with its new college educated, white collar look, is still advocating white supremacy and genocide on the streets and in the workplaces of Seattle and across the country. The Equal Opportunity Program at the University of Washington, a program that has supported poor and minority students during the '70's in their struggle for equal access to education, has slammed the door shut. In a recent ruling by the federal Community Services Administration, Active Mexiconos, a Seattle community resource agency for Hispanics, has lost its appeal to regain federal funding. There's so much more that Seattle should be talking about than the volcano, but then no one can lay that one on you, can they, Seattle?

*The Passage will update cases presented here that are ongoing. Watch for more coverage in future issues.*

*The police protect capitalist interests by enforcing the status quo on the streets. Because the police approach the black community with the same racism that exists in the rest of the society, laws are selectively enforced on the streets.*

will determine whether criminal charges should be filed against the officers.

One night this June, three off-duty Seattle police officers were firing their weapons on East Madison between 20th and 22nd in the black community. Seattle Police Chief Patrick Fitzsimons has stated that he

friends struggle with an unjust economic system. "Jimmy Carter was elected on 93% of the black vote and ran on a campaign of putting America back to work. Now his administration is fighting inflation through unemployment," says Jesse Jackson, head of Operation PUSH.

FRANKIE CAROL/LNS



Local union leaders and peace activists recently met at a three-day conference to discuss turning guns into butter. The theme of the conference was economic conversion—rechanneling the production of weaponry into alternatives such as building low-cost housing or mass-transit systems.

The armaments industry, traditionally a target for peace and religious groups, has recently been drawing fire from an unexpected source. Unions such as the International Machinists are discovering that a heavy reliance on military contracts actually hurts workers.

Weapons production is very capital intensive, which means its job creation potential is minimal. The solar industry, to cite one example, generates far more jobs. A study done by a conversion group in California showed that military workers could be shifted to the production and installation of solar heating units with very little retraining.

And despite the current rosy job picture in this area, union officials haven't forgotten what happened to Seattle when the bottom fell out of Boeing's market in the early 1970's. They're anxious to avoid a replay.

At the conference worker-community control was pushed as a viable means of undertaking conversion. The plan calls for committees comprised of plant workers, representatives of the community, and company officials to supervise the redirection of a plant, with job security and meeting community needs the paramount goals.

While it's doubtful that economic conversion will be an overnight sensation, there is basically nothing unworkable about it. And the fact that unions and peace groups are sitting down together and discussing their common interests should be cause for no small celebration. —SS

Natalie Shiras and Dave McFadden are bright and enthusiastic. They radiate the optimism associated with pacifists and people who get a lot of sun. Their work with the Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project (MPCP) has earned them a place among the foremost experts in the uncrowded field of economic conversion.

Mid-Peninsula refers to the middle section of land between San Jose and Monterey—MPCP is headquartered in Mountain View, California. The project's turf is Santa Clara County, a defense-dependent area with heavyweight residents like Lockheed, FMC Corporation and Ford Aerospace. While the Puget Sound area presently offers defense jobs to only about 3 per cent of its labor force, Mid-Peninsula workers depend on DoD procurements three times as much.

McFadden, 33, and Shiras, 29, both came to their founding roles at MPCP via American Friends Service Committee work, she doing Friends' anti-war projects during the late 60's in Boston and he in San Francisco. Both became involved in the "Stop the B-1" campaign a few years later. In 1975, MPCP was formed and has since grown into one of the most organized and proficient conversion groups in the nation.

The *Passage* buttonholed the two MPCP reps during a break from the recent Washington State Economic Conversion Conference:

**NWP:** What were some of the early political lessons you learned about conversion planning?

**NS:** One of the biggest disadvantages we faced forming MPCP was that we had no model. We started from a peace perspective, "Stop the B-1 bomber" campaign. That was very good at stopping the B-1, but very poor at connecting with community issues, social services or unions.

**DM:** It was our conviction that you had to deal seriously with economics if you're going to build a majority movement—if you're going to be responsible as commun-

# Turning Guns Into Butter (While Keeping the Bread)

By Sara Singleton and Fritz Vendito

**G**erold Dargitz is an amiable and thoughtful man, acutely aware of the larger social arena and its diffuse conflicts. He has concentrated his expertise on that oldest of economic events, the permanently unmatched wrestling bout between management and labor.

Dargitz has been a member of the International Association of Machinists (IAM, AFL-CIO) for the last 24 years, when he started to work for Boeing in quality control. First elected to union office as a recording secretary for a local in 1960, he is now, at 45, the secretary treasurer of IAM District Lodge 751. The District com-

sonnel), while 61,500 civilian sector jobs are lost. That's a net loss of 47,900 jobs here per billion military dollars or at the rate of about \$9 DOD billions that reached Washington between 1970 and 1978—a total of 431,000 work slots.

*Northwest Passage* interviewed Dargitz at the close of the Washington State Economic Conversion Conference in order to gain a more detailed perspective on what he and the Machinists thought of the movement's present and future prospects.

**NWP:** Jerry, how did you and the Machinists get involved with the local conversion movement?

## An Interview With Jerry Dargitz

prises over 30,000 hourly production and maintenance employees at all Puget Sound Boeing plants, plus several hundred more Boeing workers in Louisiana and California.

Washington Machinists are strongly impacted by defense spending. A recent study indicated that in 1978 20,000 IAM members in this state were employed on civilian contracts and 4100 on military. It also reports that each billion defense dollars spent here creates 13,600 military production jobs (not including military per-

**GD:** It's an off-shoot of CLEC (Citizens/Labor Energy Coalition) of which I'm a member. The Conversion Project cooperated with us on Big Oil Day last October and I got acquainted with them then.

**NWP:** What kind of job loss have the local Machinists had during the last 10 years?

**GD:** I can only give you general figures (see introduction above) . . . but the problem is not just military spending. There's the same impact from government (civilian) spending. When the SST (a government commercial con-

ity organizers.

**NS:** We didn't just pick conversion out of the sky. Unions, like the Machinists, would say to us, "Where are the jobs? Where's the protection? We can't just put our jobs on the line." And we'd just hem and haw and realize, "Well no, you can't."

We knew then that it would be very important to develop some kind of county or state level guarantees for alternative production and retraining, as well as assessment of job skills, work force and machinery at the plants. So at least labor would know we were taking this issue seriously.

**NWP:** Could you explain some of the early history of the MPCP?

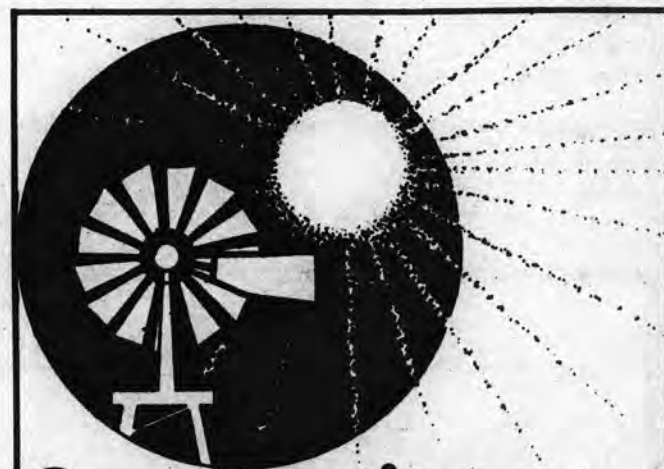
**NS:** The first thing we did was to make contact with the different unions and social service groups. Then we had a conference in 1977 that focused on social services in a war economy. It concentrated on Proposition 13 and the fact that social services were being cut on the state level while federal taxes, going for defense spending, weren't being touched.

It also pushed for the California Senate to hold hearings on the defense dependence and boom-bust cycle of military contracting in the Santa Clara valley. The State Senate held hearings in Fall 1978 and very specific data came out about how the local economy was being affected by a heavy concentration of defense contracting there. That was also when we had the kind of support locally to push for this economic task force.

**NWP:** Task force?

**DM:** The proposal was to establish a local group that would study both immediate unemployment problems like farm work mechanization or policy decisions such as Proposition 13, and long-range job problems because of the uncertainties of government contracts or technological change. It would be one-third community, one-third labor, and one-third management task force with one or two people from government.

The power of it, from our point of view, is to bring



## Conversations About Conversion

organized labor and the community into a planning process. It became clear as soon as this thing surfaced that the corporations didn't want community or labor people to have anything to say about planning. They had it very much under control and other people should just stay out.

They tried to blackmail the board of supervisors by saying they just wouldn't participate and that would invalidate the whole thing. It worked for awhile but now the board members are saying that enough time has elapsed—they'll just set it up, leave management's eight seats open, and they'll either come or they won't.

**NWP:** What's been the response within the Peace Movement to conversion in recent years? There often seems to be a real class problem there—between white, middle-class intellectual pacifists and the industrial labor force.

**DM:** That has never ceased to be a problem, of bridging



tract) went out the door in 1971, 10,000 of our members went out the door. That doesn't help anyone, be it environmentalists or anyone else.

**NWP:** Do you think local Machinists see conversion--alternative use planning as something important?

**GD:** I think many would like to see some kind of alternative use of the plants, making a different product. More would like some kind of time constraint on the companies, like one year, before a government contract can be terminated. Myself, I would like something counter to the profit motive in making decisions about production ... though you can't blame an employer for being profit-motivated.

But at this point in time, conversion is a new subject, and there's an awful lot of fear associated with it. Many groups continue to talk "peace" in a manner that workers see as putting them out of a job.

For instance, you have people recommending the building of highway railroads (vehicles capable of both rail and road travel). But machinists have very specialized skills. It would be unfair to tell them, "You go out and start swinging a sledgehammer." You don't just uproot people from their jobs.

**NWP:** What kind of work do you see as necessary toward building greater support among members?

**GD:** A strategy we've entered into is the education of union officers. That would then expand and go on down through the membership.

But it's not going to be easy. If you drop in only the ideal terms (about conversion) ... they're skeptical of any utopian world. Much of the attitude among members is: don't upset anything today. You may be out of a job tomorrow, but right now that job still hasn't ended.

**NWP:** What stumbling blocks do you foresee in building a solid coalition between labor and community groups?

**GD:** Nobody has the perfect answer. I see coalition building as an educational process -- a modification of thinking. You can't just talk labor -- they only think of saving jobs. You can't just talk peace. They (the peace activists-ed.) don't care about jobs.

I found it interesting here to listen to Dave McFadden (see accompanying interview). After five years of hard work they're nowhere near a solid coalition. But a consensus can be built.

I think a lot of Machinists working on defense contracts would rather not. And those who want to work on defense have to understand that having an "instant cure" for economic problems is not the answer.

**NWP:** To what degree did you see environmentalists, pacifists, human rights and consumer advocates addressing labor's concerns?

**GD:** There's still some misunderstanding, but I feel more comfortable than I used to. We have to stop fighting over where we can't agree. The biggest misunderstanding during the last 10 years has been between the construction trades and environmentalists. They see an environmentalist as someone who wants to hold up a program and put them out of a job.

In aerospace, terms like "military" vs. "commercial" (contracts) become hard to understand. The SST

cancellation put 10,000 people out of a job. They then had to look at peace groups carrying placards about rabbits dying from the sonic boom. These groups won their case, but without regard for the 10,000 people without jobs.

When one side can dominate like that without respect for the other--that builds distrust and fear.

**NWP:** What tactics do you see as most productive in pushing conversion on the political front?

**GD:** It's going to take a coordinated effort. That means educating people and also a broad-based-as-possible organization to approach government. Government will react to a large enough threat--such as voting pressure. That means registering people to vote.

Business has an awful lot of money to influence people's minds. But there are more people to push ballot levers than dollars to finance on campaigns.

**NWP:** What's your attitude about using Machinists' pension funds to finance conversion?

**GD:** There's an independent pension fund that Boeing pays directly into. That money is in five different New York City trusts. Neither the union nor the company have any direct access to the funds under present IRS rules.

So there's a misunderstanding about pension funds--they're not something you just yank out of a bank. It



takes a majority of both parties to move or invest funds. As it is, a separate bankers' trust makes these decisions.

We have to change these rules--it will require Federal legislation. Right now, the trustees are required by law to invest "in the most prudent manner." That definition is now under litigation in court. To the trustees and the companies, it means "highest return on investment". To labor, it's what is of most social use.

that gap between moralistic, pacifist supporters of conversion and community organizers, labor, more political people. Some of the "peace and religious" people have moved and grown right along with us over five years. Others support us without a complete understanding of what we're doing. (There has been some resentment at times that we're not always there at the latest peace activist march.)

Our concern is for building slowly some power that

can make some changes. In the process, our definition of conversion has expanded also. It applies to nuclear power, runaway shops--irresponsible acts of corporations in general.

**NS:** Sometimes this has all been painstaking. We had gone to various unions and not gotten anywhere, gotten discouraged, and wondered what was going to happen.

Then local peace groups would stage "direct actions" locally--like at a demonstration at Lockheed on Naga-

*"The SST cancellation put 10,000 people out of a job. Then they had to look at peace groups carrying placards about rabbits dying from the sonic boom."*

For instance, although the unions would like to directly invest in hospitals, they are required by law to invest "in the most prudent manner". Another example would be SeaFirst bank--its largest union pension account is from the Steelworkers. Yet it makes investments in direct opposition to the Steelworkers' interest--like in companies that are runaways to Taiwan.

For years, labor experts felt that the rank-and-file--and I don't like to use that term, preferring "membership"--didn't have the expertise to administer the pension funds. Now we know that the banks don't either. The laws say that the funds need a neutral administrator--but of course, now we know that the corporations and the banks have interlocking directorships.

It's a matter of getting back to the basics. We can administer that fund.

**NWP:** What's your attitude towards employee and community control over economic planning, production and marketing? Do you see it as feasible, given enough study and planning?

**GD:** I'd be kidding you and myself if I didn't hope it would be feasible. I wouldn't be at this conference if I didn't think it was feasible.

By the same token, there's the reality of educating members of being aware of the power they have. There's the attitude of not being able to play in the big ball game. So, yeah...(worker control) it's feasible--but not immediately probable.

For instance, there's the media. That's not conducive to building workers' confidence. TV doesn't honestly reflect American life. Archie Bunker isn't a sample of the American family, just as "Sanford and Son" isn't a representative sample of a minority. There's no doubt, either, that the news media plays down the worker's side of the story during a labor dispute.

Television is supposed to reflect the various interests of various segments of the community. Yet no Seattle TV station has ever contacted Lodge 751 as to what it feels which programming is useful to labor. Now, we're not the smallest labor organization in Seattle.

This past March, the Machinists monitored all prime time TV to see exactly how it depicts labor. The results will be out this summer. We think they'll be very interesting.

saki Day, where they threw ashes in front of workers entering the plant. It happened to block the workers--and even though that was not the intent, it made the workers mad.

Because individuals identified with MPCP were involved, the unions got them mixed up with the organization as a whole. It took another 6-8 months to develop enough trust with the union again to be able to say, "Look, that's not the policy of the MPCP."

continued on p.17

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# Growing Profits Smother Growth

By Dean Baker

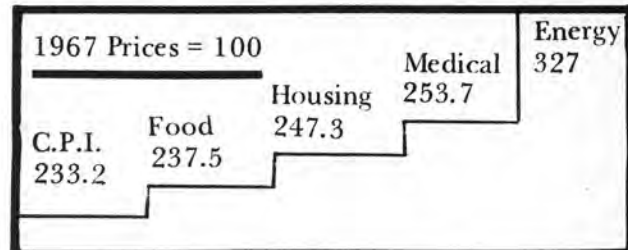
**I**n his article in the last issue of the *Passage*, Thom Richardson rightly points to the giant corporations as the cause of inflation, but he doesn't quite explain how they do it. While it is true that the prices of products marketed by the auto, steel, and rubber firms are kept artificially high by the non-competitive price structure in these industries, prices in these areas tend to rise below the overall rate of inflation. For example, between 1967 and 1980 auto prices rose 74%, but prices throughout the economy rose 133%.

Inflation is not so much a direct result of monopolistic pricing structures, as it is a consequence of what these large corporations choose to do with their profits. If they were price competitive, they would be forced to invest them in productive areas, such as the construction of more efficient machinery. Otherwise, they would lose their share of the market. Such investment would in turn yield lower prices.

Instead, their money goes one of three places; investment in sectors of the economy that were previously competitive, such as food production and health care, speculation in land or raw materials, or increased dividends to shareholders who then speculate independently.

As noted earlier, the cost of living (consumer price index) has increased 133% since 1967, which means the average weekly wage after taxes, in real terms has dropped 15% from its 1972 peak. It now stands at approximately its 1960 level.

The four areas that have been leading the inflationary spiral are housing, food, health care, and energy. These areas account for 80% of what the average worker spends. The following chart provides government figures on the level of inflation at the beginning of the year.



Food and health care are sectors into which large corporations have moved rapidly in recent years. Generally they have been able to push aside smaller firms in these areas, not due to any efficiencies of scale, but rather through the sophisticated and expensive marketing techniques that Madison Avenue makes its billions devising. The growth of agribusiness at the expense of the family farm is one outcome of the spread of large corporations into food production. Aside with the giants usually associated with food production, such as Del Monte, Nestle, and Libby, which are expanding their operations, other corporations such as Greyhound, ITT, and Ling Temco Vought have moved into the food industry, thus bringing non-competitive pricing to an ever larger segment of the food industry.

Huge firms, such as Grumman, Union Carbide, Firestone, and Atlantic Richfield have aggressively moved into the manufacture of health care equipment. Expensive health care equipment is gobbled up rapidly by hospital administrators who pride themselves on having the most modern equipment, even if it duplicates the facilities of nearby hospitals.

Also encouraging the purchase of unneeded equipment is the fact that executives of corporations that produce the stuff often sit on the management boards of hospitals. Hospitals tend to have little concern for minimizing costs, since they can easily pass on to patients, who rarely do comparison shopping. The cost of a hospital room has gone up 215% since 1967. Further contributing to the rapid rise in health care costs, is the fact that doctors, because they control the size of their own labor market through the AMA, have managed to keep their salaries rising considerably faster than inflation.

The third sector where prices have been rising faster than inflation is housing. This is an indirect result of the monopolistic structure of the economy. Since monopolies control most of the economy, large areas are closed off to new capital. This means that it is extremely unlikely that a new firm will begin manufacturing cars in competition with GM, Ford, and Chrysler. Therefore, if new money is to be invested in automobile production, it will have to be done by one of these three corporations. Since these firms normally make more than enough in profits to fulfill their schedules for new investment, they are unlikely to be seeking new capital. In fact, it is because these firms already have more capital than they need to sustain themselves, that they advance into new sectors, such as health care and food production.

The closing off of much of the economy to new capital has caused individual investors to look for new outlets as well. This has mostly resulted in speculation, which has caused huge price increases in precious metals, art objects, and housing. The condominium boom in particular has been caused by investors (often small investors), rushing to take advantage of skyrocketing real estate prices.

investments; in land, housing, art objects, precious metals, or corporate mergers. Or, it goes into marketing hype connected with the production of gimmick products like new cereals, which simply drives up prices. In either case the money that should be the driving force of a capitalist economy, is being misallocated, causing stagnation, unemployment, and inflation.

Normally this observation is accompanied by demands for nationalization of industry. Since the major corporations have far too much power for such a demand to be realistic, a better strategy would be to force corporations to invest their profits in productive areas. A head on confrontation with corporate power can then be avoided, since we can give them what they want, money, at the same time we force them to carry out socially useful functions.

This will require an active policy of directing investment by the government into areas such as solar and wind energy, conservation devices, mass transit, low and moderate income housing construction, and energy efficient automobile production. This direction of investment can be brought about in a variety of ways. For example, tax credits can be given to people who buy al-

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In the case of energy, the fourth sector, it is clear that the big oil companies and OPEC, working together with our government, have managed to sustain tremendous price increases. The market manipulations in this area are all too apparent. While constantly threatening us with shortages, the oil companies' biggest problem is, what to do with all their oil. To sustain current energy prices it will be necessary to concentrate on developing boondoggles such as nuclear energy or synthetic fuels, which can be kept under the control of the large corporations. A serious effort at promoting conservation, or wind and solar energy, would cause such a decline in the demand for oil, that it would be absolutely impossible to sustain prices at the current level.

President Carter's answer to this problem, is to force further wage cuts, by bringing on a recession. A recession will raise unemployment, increasing the supply of labor relative to demand, thereby reducing the price workers can get on the market for their labor. This may slow inflation in the short run, but it will do nothing to attack the long term problem. When the recession begins to get too deep, it will be necessary to stimulate the economy with a tax cut, which will cause inflation to take off again.

With a further reduction in wages, the forces underlying inflation will actually grow. Reduced wages, taken together with higher unemployment, means that people will have less money to spend. This would mean that consumer demand can be met with even less use of industrial capacity than previously. Since the last recession in 1974-75, factories have rarely been operating above 85% of their capacity. As this rate goes lower, there will be little reason for corporations to reinvest. They will continue to put their money in areas where it does little good, and force up prices further. Thus the common notion of balancing inflation off against unemployment is actually impossible. They are in reality two sides of the same coin. The higher unemployment goes, the less incentive exists to re-invest, and the more likely is money to go into unproductive areas.

What this analysis points to, is the fact that profits that should be going into new machinery, are instead being wasted. This money is chasing itself in speculative

ternative energy or conservation devices. The government could adopt a buying policy, whereby all new government buildings would be equipped with solar panelling thereby stimulating mass production. Reasonable rates of profit could be guaranteed to firms investing in socially beneficial sectors such as the ones mentioned. Other forms of government direction of capital would be guaranteeing low interest loans, or even providing the loans themselves.

There are two misconceptions which have to be overcome before a policy such as this can be pursued. The first is the fear of a government deficit as being in itself inflationary. To implement this program, large government expenditures would be required. It would be impossible to get this money from corporations in the form of higher taxes, since they have too much power. It would be self-defeating to take the money from workers, since this would further reduce purchasing power. Therefore it would probably be necessary to run large deficits. During World War II the federal government ran deficits more than double, in constant dollars, any yearly deficit of the seventies, and several times any deficit run in the seventies, as a percentage of GNP. What followed was a quick bout of inflation, approximating current levels and then a period of prosperity and stable prices.

Second, the notion of the government as interfering with the "efficient workings of the market" has to be dismissed. The government has always taken responsibility for directing the growth of the economy. In the nineteenth century it supported and partially funded the construction of the canals and the railroads, which allowed for the settlement of the West. After WW II, it constructed the highway system, laying the framework for the growth of the automobile industry and the suburban housing boom. In fact, the entire era of post-war prosperity would have been impossible without the intervention of the government. The "efficient workings of the market" lead to stagnation and depression. Left to itself, the economy never would have gotten out of the great depression. The removal of government direction and support would only lead to a new catastrophe.

it's about time

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# Social Change Network

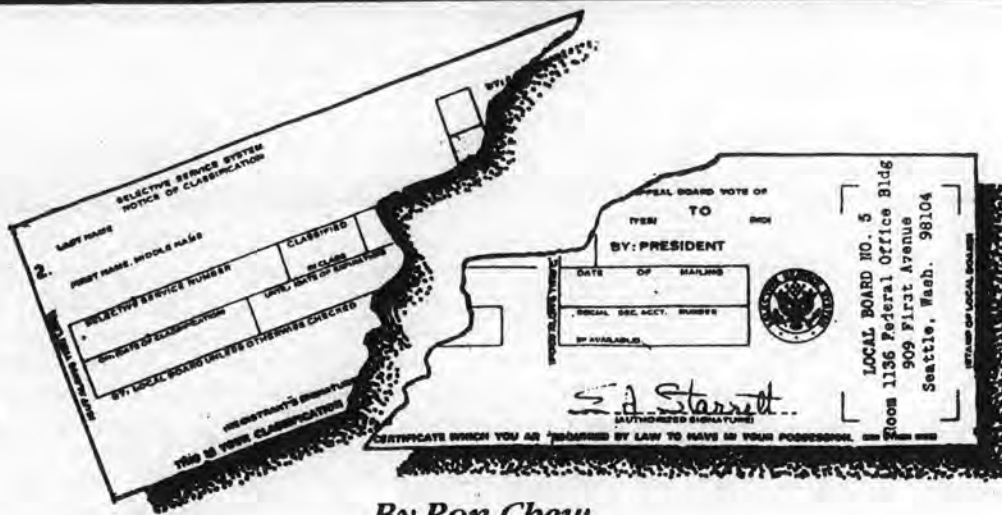
What's happening in grassroots community organizing

## The Draft Resistance

On July 2, President Carter cleared the way for draft registration by issuing an executive order directing men born in 1960 and 1961 to register. On June 25, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 234 to 168, approved the Senate version of draft registration, overcoming the last Congressional obstacle to draft registration.

Young men will be required to go to a local post office to sign a registration form; men born in 1960 will register during the first week, and those born in 1961 will register the second week. Failure to register is a felony carrying a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. Under the plan, all those who are 18 this year would be required to register in January, 1981, and subsequently men would register on their 18th birthday. The Selective Service System has stated that it's looking at July 21 to begin registration.

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed suit in U.S. District Court, seeking to have the registration declared unconstitutional sex discrimination against men on the



By Ron Chew

grounds that putting the burden only on men violates the Constitution's Fifth Amendment guarantee of due process under the law.

In a related development, Adm. Thomas Hayward, a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, publicly stated that he favors a return to a peacetime draft.

In Eugene, the Coalition Opposing Registration and the Draft (CORD) plans a major picket on the first day of registration at the main post office, 5th and Willamette. CORD hopes to have at least two people leafletting every post office in the Eugene/Springfield area during registration. Other anti-draft activities include: civil disobedience, making counseling available on a widespread basis, urging young men to consider refusing to

comply with draft registration, and holding a national anti-draft conference after the fall election.

For more information, contact CORD at 1414 Kincaid St., Eugene, Oregon 97401. (503) 485-4611.

In Seattle, a number of groups will be organizing opposition to the draft. CARD (Committee Against the Draft and Registration) will plan draft resistance strategy every Thursday at 7:30 at the Friends Center, 4001 9th NE. CARD will hold draft counseling sessions Wednesdays at 7:30. Other Seattle organization working against registration and offering legal advice are the National Lawyers Guild, American Civil Liberties Union, and the American Friends Service Committee.

## 'Salvaging' Means 'Death'

In the past few years, worldwide exposure of torture under the martial law regime in the Philippines has led to a new practice: the killing of detainees after they have been tortured.

The military, justifying its actions by saying these political prisoners were attempting to escape or fight back, refers to this kind of killing as "salvaging." The Philippine military has given this word a new meaning.

Since martial law was declared there have been 181 documented cases of salvaging and disappearances, according to the Anti-Martial Law Coalition.

In 1973, Sister Marianni Dimaranan, who had been teaching at St. Joseph's College, was arrested during a military raid; she was exposed to the plight of political prisoners during her stay in prison.

Sister Marianni will speak on "Salvaging" July 13, 6:30 pm. in Seattle at St. Edward Church, 4213 S. Orcas. For more information, call 723-6626.

Mark it boldly in your calendar: the Portland Black Repertory Theatre later this month will offer local performances of "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide When The Rainbow Is Enuf" and "Red Beans and Rice."

"For Colored Girls..." which has brought wide acclaim to its author Ntozake Shange, is a sensitive, fierce depiction of the experience of being a black woman in America. "Red Beans and Rice" is an original musical about the hidden significance of Black music and dance.

The Portland Black Repertory Theatre was formed in 1975 by students at Portland State University.

## Didn't Have To Assimilate Into 'Hello Dolly' Trip

The Theatre spread its roots into the community in 1978, evolving into a forum for local professional artists of color to share experiences and skills with amateur artists.

"The main purpose of the Theatre," says Rosemary Allen, president/director, "is to be an outlet for artists in the community to use their abil-

ities because the downtown and established groups weren't open enough to people of color. We want to create art and stimulate the idea of community-supported theatre and show ethnic groups that they didn't have to assimilate into the whole 'Hello, Dolly' trip."

The Repertory Theatre conducts

training workshops and participates in various community festivals and activities.

The Theatre's two productions will be at the Cabell Center for the Performing Arts, 8835 SW Barns Rd. "For Colored Girls..." will occur Thursdays and Fridays, July 17 to September 5. "Red Beans and Rice" will happen Saturdays and Sundays, July 19 to September 7. All performances begin 8:15 pm. For ticket information, call (503) 281-5658.

For more information about the Portland Black Repertory Theatre, write P.O. Box 11481, Portland, OR. 97211. (503) 249-2886.

### EUGENE

- Battered Persons' Advocacy (\$800)
- P.O. Box 1942, Roseburg, Or 97470 (503) 673-6641
- Chicano Affairs Center (\$700)
- 1326 Lawrence No 5, Eugene 97401, 687-2666
- Clergy and Laity Concerned (\$800)
- 144 Kincaid, Eugene 97401, 485-1755
- Coalition Opposing Registration and the Draft (\$1500)
- 144 Kincaid, Eugene 97401, 485-4811
- Friends of Myra Willard Committee (\$800)
- P.O. Box 3045, Eugene 97403, 683-6243
- Josephine's Environmental Matters (\$350)
- Box 463, Dale Junction, Or 97523, (503) 597-2359
- Lane Coalition to Save Jobs (\$400)
- 1041 Grant St, Eugene, Or 97402, (503) 345-9769
- Native American Issues Committee (\$500)
- c/o Indian Program on Alcohol & Drug Awareness (\$350 Chambers, Eugene 97402, (503) 485-2308
- Native American Women's Support Group
- c/o Indian Program on Alcohol & Drug Awareness (\$350 Chambers, Eugene, Or 97402, (503) 485-2308
- Nuclear Counterbalance (\$400)
- P.O. Box 100, Roseburg, ID 83201, (208) 232-8231
- Oregon Food Action Coalition & Farmers' Food Group (\$1000) c/o 1414 Kincaid, Eugene 97401, 344-0909
- Southern Oregon Citizens Against Toxic Sprays (\$1000), P.O. Box 578, Astoria, Or 97103, (503) 482-0250
- Uranium Resistance Coalition (\$500)
- P.O. Box 3708, University Stn, Eugene 97403, 686-5125
- Women's Coalition of Josephine County (\$200)
- 538 Greys Green Rd, Grants Pass, Or 97526, (503) 473-6157
- Women's Graphics Collective (\$1500)
- 7355 Everett, Eugene, (503) 683-5957
- Women's Press (\$500)
- P.O. Box 562, Eugene 97440, 481-0073
- Women's Resource & Shelter Service/Women's Press (\$500), P.O. Box 2157, Eugene 97402, 486-0573

### Grants

The social change groups listed below were given grants for Spring, 1980 by the three caucuses of the McKenzie River Gathering (MRG). The MRG provides this list as a partial directory of Northwest social change organizations.

- Eugene (503) 485-2790
- 454 Willamette, Eugene 97401
- Portland (503) 249-7229
- 19 NE Morris, Portland 97212
- Seattle (206) 622-2267
- 1204 Smith Tower, Seattle 98104

### SEATTLE

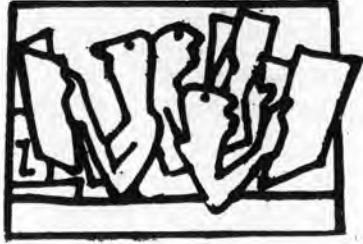
- Across The Lines Caucus (\$1620)
- 1219 E. Spring No. A, Seattle 98122, 323-5090
- Alaska News Editorial Board (\$800)
- P.O. Box 2613, Seattle 98104, 682-0690
- American Friends Service Committee (\$825)
- 814 NE 40th St., Seattle 98105, 632-0500
- Children Refugee Group (AGRECH) (\$500)
- P.O. Box 21077, Seattle 98111, 524-0856
- Chenango Water Users Association (\$500)
- P.O. Box 665, Ft. Townsend, Wa 98368, (206) 335-1554

- Comite de Solidaridad con Pueblo Argentino (\$765)
- 350 NW 14th, Seattle 98117, 783-7432
- Gay Community Center (\$700)
- 105 14th Ave, Suite B, Seattle 98122, 322-2000
- International Examiner (\$400)
- 318 6th Ave. S., Seattle 98104, 624-3925
- International Berdache Society (\$500)
- 1331 3rd Ave, Rm 720, Seattle 98104, 623-3863
- James Simmons Defense Fund (\$500)
- 1018 20th No. 105, Seattle 98122, 323-5688
- Knights of Medewick (\$800)
- c/o 318 6th Ave. S. No. 123, Seattle 98104, 624-3925
- Lesbians of Color Caucus (\$500)
- 1824 12th Ave., Seattle 98122, 324-1208
- National Anti-Racist Organizing Committee (\$700)
- P.O. Box 22194 E. Union St., Seattle 98122, 789-3183
- Nez Percé Fishermen's Committee (\$800)
- P.O. Box 542, Lapwai, ID 83540, (208) 343-2087
- Out And About, Lesbian/Feminist Newsletter (\$500)
- 1007 North 47th, Seattle, 322-2000
- Paul Robeson Community Theatre Group (\$2000)
- P.O. Box 485, Renton, Wa 98058, 242-4689
- Philippine National Day Organizing Committee (\$500)
- 1909 S. Colgate, Seattle 98144, 325-7525
- Preservation of Mount Talmien Alliance (\$1000)
- P.O. Box 98, Inchelium, Wa 99138, (509) 722-4064
- Renters and Owners Organized For Fairness (\$2000)
- 1127 23rd Ave., Seattle 98122, 322-8545
- Storefront Press (\$1000)
- 614 E. Pine, Seattle 98122, 322-3150
- Theatrical Reconstruction Co. (\$300)
- 3603 Woodland Pl. N., Seattle 98103, 634-3822
- Talk (\$500)
- Rt. 2, Box 190-A, Arlington, Va 98223, (206) 435-4645
- Tung Ng Filipino (\$200)
- (30) West Dravus, Seattle 98119, 447-3551
- W.S. Gay People's Alliance (\$940)
- Compton Union Bldg, Washington State University, Pullman, Wa 99164 (509) 335-7035

### PORTLAND

- A Child's Place/Un Lugar Para Niños (\$2080)
- 951 S.E. 13th, Hillsboro, Or 97123, 648-9413
- A Woman's Place Bookstore (\$900)
- 2349 SE Ankeny, Portland 97214, 236-3809
- AFSC (Steve Biko production) (\$800)
- 1817 NE 17th, Portland 97212, 287-6808
- Burnside Community Council (\$1000)
- 321 NW Couch St., Portland 97209, 226-0254
- Chile Democratic (\$1000)
- 2544 SE 16th, Portland 97202, 231-7038
- Citizens for a Healthy County (\$500)
- Box 273, Rose Lodge, Or 97372, (503) 994-5090
- Clatsop County Women's Crisis Service (\$300)
- 1381 Duane St, Astoria, Or 97103, (503) 325-5735
- Columbia Alliance for Safe Energy (\$300)
- Box 392, The Dalles, Or 97158, (503) 298-8780
- El Taller Grafico (\$500)
- 350 Young St., Woodburn, Or 97071, 862-0234
- Fannie Lou Hamer Health Clinic (\$1800)
- 2536 NE 26th, Portland 97212, 241-9554
- La Amistad Juvenil (\$500)
- P.O. Box 134, Independence, Or 97351, 838-4209
- Las Mujeres de Colores de Oregon (\$1000)
- 1907 SE 34th, Portland 97214, 232-7027
- Latin Workers Association (\$800)
- 306 NE Holman, Portland 97211
- Oregon Coalition Against the Draft (\$800)
- 215 SE 9th, third floor, Portland 97214, 236-0605
- Portland Com. for Responsive Philanthropy (\$300)
- 1921 NE Wasco St, Portland 97232, 241-8738
- Portland Print Co. (\$200)
- 333 SE 3rd, Portland 97214, 235-7128
- Uranium Resistance Coalition (\$200)
- 3003 SE Alder, Portland 97214, 235-4854
- Who Farm (\$500)
- Rt. 1 Box 483, Estacada, Or 97023, 630-6728
- Willamette Valley Law Project (\$1000)
- 356 Young St, Woodburn, Or (503) 982-0234





# Making the News Fit

By Randy Baker and Dean Baker

If rising inflation, unemployment, environmental destruction and growing militarism have caused some to question "The American Way," Time magazine is still among the faithful. How do they maintain their faith? Profits. But since most of their readers don't get a share of the money, for them, two special issues: in April "Is Capitalism Working" and in June "Inside the USSR". While these issues won't pay your rent, they display a lot of imagination nonetheless.

## Of Course Capitalism Is Working

According to Time, all nations must choose between a market economy and a command economy. "In market economies the principle business decisions are taken by individuals, who freely exchange their goods and services. In a command economy, the state makes the fundamental decisions."

Clearly "principle business decisions" are choices such as whether to generate electricity from atomic plants or from the wind and sun; whether to build cars that get 15 miles per gallon or 50; or maybe build buses

by an ape trying to shove a square block into a round hole, Time explains that economies which are not controlled by corporate boards just don't work. In fact, all the problems that we have experienced in the seventies; inflation; a falling dollar; unemployment; bankrupt cities, etc., are not due to capitalism, but due to there not being enough capitalism.

The problem with this analysis is that the facts, even as Time presents them, argue otherwise. Japan and West Germany for example, are offered as models of successful free enterprise. These countries have been more successful than the U.S. in holding down unemployment while increasing real income. But they've done it, not by promoting "Private initiative and profit incentive" as Time would have it, but rather through extensive government control of investment, i.e. planning.

Yet in its mention of Sweden, probably the most highly planned of the capitalist economies, Time sees failure. Nonetheless, Sweden has the highest standard of living in the West; unemployment is virtually non-existent there; and its inflation rate is lower than ours while its growth rate is higher. It's the sort of failure one could learn to live with.

Our failure is of a different sort. And while the

'Mankind [sic] is entering a period of increased social instability and faces the possibility of a breakdown of global order as a result of sharpening confrontation between the Third World and the industrial democracies'..... the United States would be expected to use its military force to prevent the total collapse of the world order, or at least, to protect the specific interests of its citizens."

These citizens, which Time calls the "individuals," are better known as corporations, and what all this boils down to is that now more than ever they're going to want to send in the marines to protect their foreign operations.

Keeping up with the changing world situation, Time offers us an image of Russia to fit our new needs. No longer portraying a communist monolith "In this special issue, Time examines the 'other' superpower, exploring the diversity of its society and the vigor of its peoples, the deep sources of its strength and the roots of its persistent weaknesses." Far from a citadel of wickedness, the Soviet Union appears less desirable than, but not altogether different from, the United States - just a rival superpower competing with us for political and economic influence around the world.

Time quotes a Soviet official as saying "You still assign to yourself a global role and to us a very regional, limited sphere of influence. Well, you'll just have to get over that notion. It's outdated and unjust. We too are now a global power and we have a right to compete with you on a global scale." Time observes "That claim ought to be rejected until and unless the Soviet Union show some sign of agreeing with the U.S. on a joint code of superpower conduct that forbids, or at least inhibits, naked aggression and the exploitation of regional instability." Time is saying it's okay for the superpowers to throw their weight around. Instead of anti-communist moralism Time reasons in terms of table manners now. Intervention in other nations affairs is justified by virtue of simply being a superpower, so long as it isn't done crudely or nakedly.

*Intervention in other nations' affairs is justified... so long as it isn't done crudely or nakedly [says Time]*

This notion of polite or well mannered intervention becomes very interesting in Time's discussion of the Soviet energy situation. According to Time, the Soviet Union, just like the U.S., is running out of oil, and can't make up the deficit from other sources quickly enough. As their shortage becomes more severe, there is an increased likelihood that the Soviets will militarily move into the oil fields of the Persian Gulf.

Yet this analysis is almost absurd. With massive untapped deposits of oil and natural gas, it's extremely unlikely the Soviets will face a serious energy shortage. And, even if they were to develop a shortage, it would not be all that serious; since the Soviet economy is planned and is also much less dependent on oil than ours is. The internal disruptions an invasion of the Gulf would cause (not to mention the military and diplomatic ones) would be far more threatening to the Soviet regime than any conceivable oil shortage.

Of course, for the United States, the case is quite different. It has now been the stated policy of our government for six years, most recently asserted in Carter's 1980 State Of The Union address, to militarily seize mid-eastern oil fields in response to cut-offs, or even "unreasonable" price increases. So, given the high probability of such interventions by the U.S. in the 80's the shift of discourse from the language of good and evil to "games superpowers play" has obvious advantages for our leaders.

Time seems eager to serve these new needs of state. In that way, it bears a remarkable resemblance to its counterparts in the Soviet press.



and trains instead. Most people are excluded from participating in these decisions, the "individuals" who decide these questions sit on the boards of giant corporations.

So the choice between a market economy and a "command" economy is really the choice between one in which the principle business decisions are made by a corporate elite or the state. States, of course, can be authoritarian or representative, but in democracies they are supposed to implement the will of the people.

Yet nothing seems to bother Time so much as the will of the people, which it refers to as "the problem of expectations." Time agrees with the system's critics that capitalism fares best without demands for equal participation by women and minorities, when people aren't finicky about details like the environment or job safety, and when access to medical care and education aren't claimed as rights. So it's not surprising that Time is uncomfortable with the changes that emerged from the movements of the sixties; since these changes have begun to shift authority from directors to the broader public.

Of course, it's not prejudice which moves Time to favor the directors. With all of the finesse displayed

condition of our economy continues to erode, the international power structure on which our previous prosperity depended is deteriorating as well.

## Russia: A Villain for All Seasons

In the days of the old cold war, the U.S. freely used economic and military force to establish a chain of puppet regimes around the globe which offered us unrestricted access to the cheap labor and raw materials of the Third World. All this was concealed behind the "Menace of Russian Communism," which could only be contained by force. Whether it was a coup in Iran (1953) or an outright invasion like the Dominican Republic in 1965, whatever the government did was justified in the name of stopping evil Russian communism.

This image is no longer viable. We trade with Russia; we sign arms agreements with Russia; we even fly in space with its astronauts. So the story of crazed communist devils just doesn't wash anymore. Furthermore, after Vietnam and Watergate, Americans are increasingly suspicious when they hear stories of good and evil coming from the White House.

Yet as a recent RAND Corporation study notes:

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Passage has a lot of resources which interested people are more than welcome to use. These include an endless variety of alternative newspapers, magazines, and... from all over the U.S. and Canada; LNS graphics; darkroom, layout and composer facilities at low cost, free training in darkroom, layout, design, composing and other aspects of newspaper production (in exchange for four issues of help from you); and anyone is welcome to join our collective and help guide a the paper along its perilous but interesting course. So now that you know, you have no excuse for not taking advantage of everything we have to offer.

Seal Press wants manuscripts for **BACKBONE 3**, collected essays by N.W. women. Primarily interested in submissions that are women-oriented and unpublished. We encourage submissions by Gay, Third World and older women. Word limit: 7500 Deadline: Sept. 1, 1980. SASE. The Seal Press P.O. Box 13 Seattle, Wa. 98111

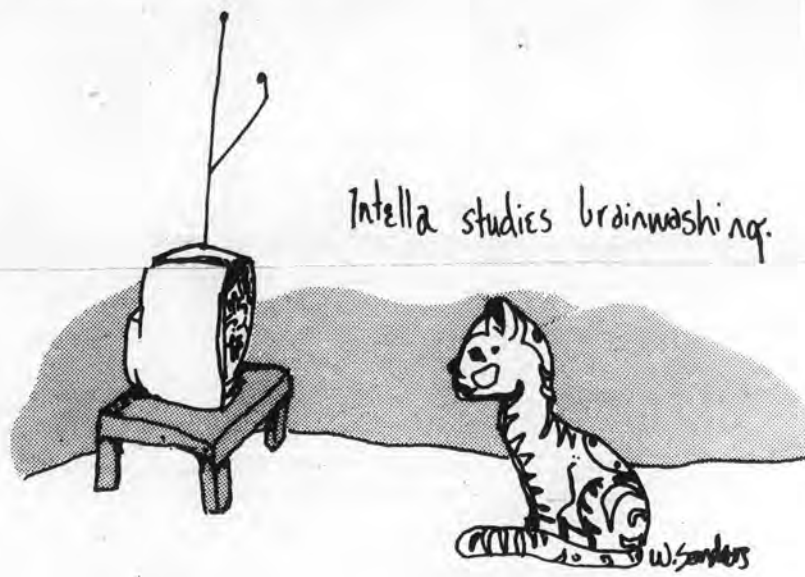
Puget Sound Jugglers hold annual competition in Fargo, North Dakota July 15-20. Have 25 workshops on Performance Techniques. Caravan planned. Drivers and Riders call the Juggling Institute at 542-2030 days, eves. Depart Seattle Sun., July 13, at 8 a.m., arrive Fargo Tues, July 15, morning. Return trip leaves Fargo July 20, reach Seattle 23rd or 24th

I am a political cartoonist completing a book on the Seventies. I want to illustrate the success and growth of the alternate media. Am doing montage featuring logos of various alternative publications. I would like to include your logo. Would you send me a reproducible copy? Also sample copies. Send to: Pete Wagner P.O. Box 14005, Minneapolis, MN 55414 (612)-378-9156

Solar Lobby releases new book: **Life after 80: Environmental Choices We can Live With.** Every assessment is linked with a social choice. Contributors include Barry Commoner, Anne and Paul Ehrlich, D Denis Hayes, Ian McHarg, Herman Daly, Kenneth Boulding, Theodore Roszak, Jacques Cousteau and thirty others.

The Youngstown Conference to develop a Plan of Action at the Democratic Convention in August met and put together proposals for the People's Convention, August 8 & 9. Send for copy and see if you would like to join our coalition. Coalition for a People's Alternative in 1980, 29 West 21st Street, New York, NY 10010.

Do you know how to wash fruits and veggies to remove insecticides? Send a long SASE to Carcinogen Info Program, Washington University, Campus Box 1126, St. Louis, MO 63130.



WENDY SANDERS/NWP

## SEATTLE

Arts Resource Services has relocated in Pioneer Square at 114 Alaska Way South, under the viaduct near Yesler. ARS provides technical assistance, information and counseling to artists; for info call 447-9655. ARS is open to the public from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00, Mon-Fri.

The Psychosynthesis Center of Seattle wants to share their excitement about plans for this year's Summer Intensive Training Program, which begins July 26. Residential course will be housed at the beautiful, secluded Palisades Retreat Center. Tuition for each week-long intensive is \$450 or \$850 for both weeks. Credit thru American Holistic Medical Association. Psychosynthesis generates energy, joy, and sense of unity! 282-1171.

Nice large 4-bedroom house on quiet street with backyard. Will consider single parent with child. One room, \$150, two rooms with bath \$250 (share utilities). Available July 15. Call annette, 789-4851.

Woman wanted to share large Queen Anne Home. Nonsmoker, vegetarian, conservation minded, clean, quiet, mature. \$150 plus utilities. Call 285-6350.

Aradia Women's Health Center is starting a new training series for paramedics in women's health care. Aradia is a collectively run clinic on Capitol Hill providing routine gynecological care to all women regardless of race or sexual orientation. We encourage lesbians and women of color to apply to our training class. In exchange for the training, we ask a 1 year commitment to work part-time at the clinic. Call EA3-9388 by July 25. Or come to 1827 12th Avenue, Seattle, 98122.

Live Without Trident has moved to 1710 11th Street. Call EA4-1489.

WHIMCYCLE is a one-of-a-kind three-speed bicycle belonging to the NWP's bookkeeper. If you see it on the street (look carefully around 22nd and Spruce), please relieve the culprit for it immediately.

## PORTLAND

Northwest Draft Counseling Center is now open. 215 SE 9th, 3rd floor, Portland Ore, 97214, (503)238-0605.

Contact the Northwest Media Project to see any of their 84 films made in this region. *Shared Labor* follows a couple using the Bradley Husband-coached Childbirth Method. *Gas City*, a four-year study by Seattle filmmaker Jeff Meyer, looks at dead end jobs and someone who resists the grind. *Backyard Alternative Energy* is a journey through Oregon and California to find ingenious energy systems. P.O. Box 4093, Portland, 97208. (503) 223-5335.

The Open Community School is offering a free tour for parents and children. If your child is between 5½ and 11, call (503) 232-5448 for more info. Or write 109 NE 50th, Portland, 97213.

## PORT TOWNSEND

Tour Port Townsend's Victorian Homes, see a duodecagon yurt and a geodesic tree-house as well. July 19 and 20. \$5. Port Townsend Community Association 914 Water Street, Port T., 98368. or call (206)385-3246.

## JOB

Feminist mechanic needed by woman for american car. Repair transmission for actual \$\$\$\$. Call Rebecca, 633-2375.

Lisamber Youth Unlimited is sponsoring a retail training program for minority youths. Please call Ellis Holifield, EA3-3701 for more info.

The Northwest Passage needs distributors in Seattle, particularly for the downtown and University areas. We pay gas and lunch, with anything above that negotiable. Get involved; bring the Passage to your neighborhood call Becky at 323-0354.

TYPISTS!! We still need more helpful souls willing to donate 2 to 3 hours every three weeks to help the Passage (and current Passage typists) survive. Call Becky at 323-0354.

The Northwest Passage needs volunteer layout and darkroom people. We will train you in exchange for a 4-month commitment to the NWP. Help produce the NWP, meet new people and learn a new skill. Call Becky at 323-0354.

## PRISONERS

Editor: I am informed that your paper tries to locate lost loved ones for prisoners. I would like to locate my father, Ramon Tijerina, who was last seen in Dona, Texas, around 1960. He is about 54, and is possibly related to a Reies Lopez Tijerina of Coyote/Albuquerque, N.Mex. Very truly yours, Xavier Tijerina, 626378 P.O. Box 520 Walla,Walla Wa. 99362

I am serving a life sentence for a crime I did not commit. Any inquiry I believe would convince you that this is true. I am in Appeal court at present with another Court appointed attorney who has never talked to me concerning my case. Send aid to Frichard's Appeal Fund, Box 6083, Corpus Christi, Texas, 78411. Send moral support to Frichard Dow, 41229-115, Box 1500-6L, El Reno, OK 73036.

Prisoner Desires Correspondance: Edward G. Wilson No. 78830L KY State Reformatory, Cellhouse 8UK7 PO Box 188, Lagrange Kentucky 40031.

## Economic Conversion—cont. from p.13

**NWP:** You spoke earlier about the importance of small victories within the context of broader objectives. Could you elaborate?

**DM:** We've felt from the beginning that having serious alternatives to propose was really important. By working with various groups—environmentalists, unions and community activists—we've been able to get solar ordinances passed on the city and county level. This will stimulate solar development as one alternative industry in our area and at least now we can say that there are possibilities for solar jobs.

Another thing about these struggles on the on the

local level is that they are much more tangible. People can see things happening much more easily than with Congress or national policy or something that seems so big you can't get a handle on it. The local level is exactly where democracy can still work in this country.

**NWP:** What do you think are the most important things to do in the Puget Sound area?  
**DM:** I think the first thing is to look at the Puget Sound economy—timber, shipyards, fisheries, and aerospace—and focus on economic planning for the area. Then, while keeping job security and job creation paramount, finding some specific campaigns or legislation that can be worked on within the planning context. If that con-

text is kept in mind, then the coalition can be broad and the work can be specific. For instance, working with U.S. Congressman Lowry (D-Wash.), who sits on the House Banking Committee, could be real useful in bringing about a piece of legislation dealing with plant closures. And it would get people involved in something concrete. And then down the road would be concerns about ship-building and aerospace.

But never let it get into just one issue, never let the factions become isolated in their concerns. Struggle to keep that coalition together—cause the corporations want us to be divided against each other. And we've got to fight against that.

# RENZ





# CALENDAR

## PORTLAND

Th July 10, 8pm "Juggling—& Cheap Theatrics" with the Flying Karamazov Brothers; NW Service Center, 1819 NW Everett; sponsored by In Hot Water Productions, 242-0238 or 282-1674

F & Sun July 11, 7:30pm Gay Youth Council general meeting; everyone welcome; Mylar Bldg, suite 12; contact Tony, 246-8151 (also 7/26, 7:30pm)

Sun July 13, 8:30am Gay Hiking Group meets, destination to be announced; Quality Pie, NW 23rd & Marshall; 236-7324 for info (also 7/22, same time)

Sun July 13, noon Portland Community League bowls at Grand Central, 808 SE Morrison

Sat July 19, 9:45 am Town Council Foundation meeting at Multnomah Friends meeting house, 4312 SE Stark; 223-8299

M July 28, 7:30pm volunteer night at Portland Town Council's new office, 408 SW 2nd, Rm 408; join a gay group & help collate August newsletter

2nd & 4th Sun & Mon Studio East Hair Cut-in benefit for Woman's Place Bookstore; call 239-4677 for appointment

Mondays, 7pm "The Fascist Threat: What it is & How to Fight It" classes sponsored by Radical Women; 506 NE Alberta; \$2

Mondays, 7:30pm women's rap group meets at members' homes; 775-5888

Wednesdays, 7pm Gay Males Together at Smith Memorial Center, Rm230, Portland State University

3rd Wednesdays, 7:30pm Parents & Friends of Gays meets; call 227-2765 for details

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## NATIONAL

July 18-27 International Survival Gathering in the Black Hills of S. Dakota, support Survival Summer, campaign to educate people about the imminent danger posed by the nuclear arms race & the entire nuclear fuel chain; contact, 944 Market St. Rm. 808, SF CA (415) 982-6988

## BELLINGHAM

W July 9, 6pm Allied Arts general meeting bring a brown bag dinner; Boulevard Park

Th July 10 "Old Age in America" opening at Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect

Sat July 12, 8am N. Cascades Audobon Society Annual Picnic & bluebird box inspection trip meets at K-Mart parking lot; bring a lunch

## SEATTLE

### TUES JULY 8

Tu July 8 "The Bridge That Spanned the World" featured on NOVA, channel 9... 200-year-old Iron Bridge, symbol of the Industrial Revolution spans River Severn in England; rebroadcast 7/12, 7pm

Tu July 8, 9pm "US Chronicle", new 13-week public affairs series on KCTS 9-TV begins with "Gasohol: Going with the Grain" (rebroadcast 7/12, 6:30pm); half-hour documentaries on topics of national importance continue throughout the summer

Tu July 8, 9:30pm racial & economic issues with comedy on "The Righteous Apples", a new-series premieres; public television, channel 9

### WED JULY 9

W July 9, 2pm "If You Cannot Speak Your Mind, You are a Slave", American Atheists in Seattle; listen in on 107.7fm

W July 9, 7pm South Korea—Perspective news, interviews, music, KRAB, 107.7fm

W July 9, 9pm Seattle Housing Crisis & Initiative 24 discussion on radio, 107.7fm

W July 9, 9:30pm KRAB program on registration & the draft tune in to 107.7fm (also 6/16, 7/23 & 7/30)

### THURS JULY 10

Th July 10- Aug 17 "The Man Nobody Knows" musical at Skid Road Theatre for reservations, call 6220251

Th July 10, 7:30pm Bill Evans Dance Co. at Mercer Jr. Hi. Aud., 1600 S. Columbian Way; \$2.50

Th July 10, 7pm food preparation for backpacking class at PCC Kirkland, 10718 NE 68th; \$5; for info, call 828-4621

Th July 10, 8pm congressman Joel Pritchard will be Dorian Group guest speaker, following social & dinner at Horatio's Restaurant; ticket information by calling 682-6044

Th July 10, 8pm "Human Nature in History" lecture on psychoanalytic perspectives; free at Kane Hall 220, UW campus

Th-F, July 10-1, 8pm "Show & Tell", improvised collaborations by the Music & Dance Ensemble of the American Contemporary Dance Co; 2320 1st Ave; \$4 (\$3 for dance lovers on low income)

Th July 10, 2pm find out what the City-Fair & Conference of Mayors didn't... on KRAB, 107.7fm

### FRI JULY 11

F July 11, 2pm interview with Socialist Party V.P. candidate on 107.7fm radio

F, Sat July 11 & 12, 11pm Ethnic Cultural Center & the Group presents Late Night Theatre; humor & madness at the Ethnic Theatre, 3940 Brooklyn Ave NE; reservations, 543-4635; \$3 (students \$2.50)

July 11-13 OWL performs at Occidental Park, 7/11, 11:30 & Poncho Theatre, at Woodland Park Zoo, 7/13, 7:30pm; free

F July 11, 7:30pm "Morals & Materialism" talk by V.P. candidate of the Socialist Party, Diane Drufenbrock; Friends Center, 4001 9th NE

F July 11, 9pm poetry night at Innerspace Women's Coffeehouse, 5241 University Wy NE; \$1-2 or work exchange

F July 11, 7:30pm South Seattle Women's Network newsletter workshop—help wanted call 625-2785

F July 11 High Hopes Media Services 2nd Annual Open House & Video Projector Dance Party, 233 Summit Ave E; 322-9010

### SAT JULY 12

Sat July 12, beginning noon tour a South Seattle solar retrofit, pre-register, call 344-3440 for application ST-17

Sat July 12, 8pm Sonia Johnson, ex-communited from the Mormon church for her support of the Equal Rights Amendment, will address the state conference of the NOW at Renton Hi Auditorium; open to the public \$5; information, call 772-2635

Sat 7/12 & 19, 9pm "Olympia", the Berlin Olympiade of 1936, on film, on channel 9

Sat July 12-Aug 9, 10pm "Images of Indians" series examines the portrayal of Indians by Hollywood films, on KCTS, public broadcasting for the Pacific NW; "The Great Movie Massacre" 7/12; "How Hollywood Wins the West" 7/19; "Wigs & Warpaint" 7/26; "Heathen Injuns & the Hollywood Gospel" 8/2; "Movie Reel Indians" 8/9

Sat-Sun July 12-3 "Winning Hearts & Minds", part of Ben Wattenberg's series, reviews journalistic coverage of the Vietnam War; 7/12 noon & 7/13, 7:30pm on TV 9

Sat July 12, noon SouthEast Festival parade down Rainier Ave (S. Pearl to S. Alaska) starts off day of free activities & events as part of the 3rd annual SE Festival call 722-3213 for more information

Sat July 12, 8pm feminist folk singers Betsy Rose & Cathy Winter in benefit concert for the Seattle Women's Building; \$5 (\$4 advance) at the door, Seattle Concert Theatre; limited work exchange, childcare, wheelchair accessibility; call 525-7313

Sat July 12, 7:30pm "Crossroads", a South African documentary, NW premiere; YWCA E. Cherry & Empire; \$2 donation, sponsored by ISO; childcare, call 324-2302

### SUN JULY 13

Sun July 13, 10:30pm "The Human Face of China", 5-part series, dispelling the mystery about China; channel 9 TV

Sundays, July 13 & 27, 11:30pm Panther's Answers, community issues discussion with the Grey Panthers; 107.7fm radio

Sun July 13, 10am-2pm Janice Painter Defense Committee benefit breakfast at Soup & Salad Restaurant in Pike's Mkt; \$3.50 (\$2.50 children, unemployed & elderly), all-you-can-eat; 524-3699

## MON JULY 14

M July 14, 8pm Red Dress & Denny Regrade rock at Seattle Concert Theatre, corner of Fairview & John; \$4 admission

## TUES JULY 15

Tu July 15, 7pm Ulster is Burning... analysis, news, interview, music on 107.7fm

Tu July 15, 9pm Pentagon Review, an in-depth look at the cruise missile, 107.7fm

Tu July 15, 1:30pm public hearing before the energy committee on cable TV franchise in NW Seattle; City Council Chambers, 1101 Seattle Muni Bldg, 600 4th Ave

Tu July 15, 8pm "Reason & Reality" by Peter Gay, Jessie & John Danz lecturer UW campus, 220 Kane Hall; free

Tu July 15 European Porcelain & Silver exhibition opens at Seattle Art Museum, in Volunteer Park; for details, 447-4710

## WED JULY 16

W July 16, 8pm environmental news on volunteer-supported radio KRAB, 107.7fm

W July 16, 8pm Seattle winners of the "Emmy" award featured at High Hopes sponsored showings of media works; 233 Summit Ave. E; \$2 admission; 322-9010

## THURS JULY 17

Th July 17, 8pm original fusion music from the Scott Lindenmuth Group performing at Seattle Concert Theatre; \$4 tickets

Th July 17, 7:30pm Through the Looking Glass presents slide & tape show about women in prison, discussion following; donation; GCC, 105 14th Ave, suite B

Th July 17, noon-1pm introduction to active solar, with mechanical components free, at Smith Tower, 2nd & Yesler, Rm620

Th July 17, 2pm Black Student Forum discussion of Black history on KRAB, 107.7fm

## FRI JULY 18

F July 18, 9pm Sally & Sandy benefit concert for Innerspace women's coffeehouse, 5241 University Wy NE, basement of It's About Time Bookstore; \$2.50

F July 18, 6:30pm Community Dinner sponsored by Puget Sound Conversion Project, at Our Lady of Mt. St. Virgin, S. Empire & Massachusetts; music, speakers; tickets \$3.50 (\$3 seniors, \$2.50 under 12) call 324-3181 for more info

F-Sat July 18-9 Gil Scott-Heron live at The Place 7/18 & the Paramount 7/19

## SAT JULY 19

Sat July 19, 1-4pm bluegrass music with the Barking Dogs at Gilman Village, Issaquah

Sat July 19, 7pm "Memories of Eden" NOVA examines the changing function of zoos; KCTS 9 TV; rebroadcast 7/19, 7pm

Sat July 19, 10:30pm "Tarheels in the NW" a film portrait of N. Carolinian immigrants who lived in Darrington, WA; ch. 9 TV

Sat July 19, 10am-5pm rummage sale/silent auction fundraiser for Abused Women's Network; Friend's Center, 4001 9th Ave NE; donated items needed! phone 523-2187

Sat July 19, 8:30-noon Walk-R-Run at Longacres benefit for the Washington Diabetes Association; call 624-5240



**SUN JULY 20**

July 20, 7-8:30pm reduce your furnace bills with proper maintenance; learn how at Queen Anne Public Library, 400 W. Garfield

**MON JULY 21**

M July 21, 9:30pm The Rise & Fall of the American Empire, catch it, on radio 107.7fm

**TUES JULY 22**

Tu July 22, 7pm Islamic Review, features the revolution in Eritrea; KRAB, 107.7fm

**WED JULY 23**

W July 23, 2pm Activism—A Way of Life KRAB asks why; 107.7fm

**THURS JULY 24**

Th July 24, noon-1pm chimney maintenance program sponsored by Washington Energy Extension Service; Smith Tower, Rm.620

Th July 24, 2pm the West Indies, attempts to bring socialism to the Western Hemisphere KRAB broadcasts, 107.7fm on your dial

**FRI JULY 25**

F July 25 music night for all womyn who play, sing, listen at Innerspace, 5241 University Way NE; \$1-2 donation

F July 25, 7:30pm "Emotional Reactions of Women Under Stress" presentation including preventive techniques & resources; 3808 S. Edmunds, 625-2785

F July 25, 7:30pm Ron Hays teaches how he combines sight & sound media; Video Space exposition; Northcourt area, Seattle Center

**SAT JULY 26**

Sat July 26, 10am-5pm Movement Consciousness for Gay Men workshop, 2320 1st Ave; for more info, call Peter 367-0550

Sat July 26, 7:30pm "Genres of Video Art" lecture by co-director of High Hopes Media Services at Seattle Center north court

Sat July 26, noon-6pm 160 valid signatures needed on nominating petitions for Communist Party ticket; Jones Clavier Academy of Music, 3847 Rainier Ave.S; details, 329-9171

Sat July 26, 9am-10pm Socialist Party nominating convention — petition signers needed to help place a democratic socialist alternative on the ballot; Friends Center, NE 40th & 9th NE; 632-4385 for details

Sat July 26, 10am ERA Fun Run at Seward Park, 5 mile race; check-in beginning 8:30am, pre-registration encouraged

**OF INTEREST**

July 12-Aug 10 "Deadwood Dick" or the Curse of the Headless Horseman, comedy at the Empty Space Park Show, free at various times & locations; call 325-4444

July & August, 8pm chamber series at Bill Evans Dance Studio, 704 19th AveE \$15 for 5 performances held at various locations: 7/11-2, 7/18-9, 8/8-9, 8/11-2, 8/15-6

Tu & W, 7:30pm Open Mike at the Boarding House in Kent; 211 S. 1st avenue; \$2

July 11-20 congressman Mike Lowry's community meetings & office hours at many locations & times; call the 7th District Congressional Office nearest you

July 14-Aug 22 "Felt: An Artist's Medium" on display at UW Women's Information Center, Rm 302B, HUB; 545-1090 for details

July on KCTS 9-TV, the Month of the Woman celebrated in encore series about gifted women in a variety of fields; "Mourning Becomes Electra" 7/13, 2pm; "The Human Voice" 7/15, 9pm; programs also 7/23, 9pm, 7/27, 2pm & 7/30, 9pm

July & August free summer concerts at Seattle Center Mural Amphitheatre, "to satisfy the musical tastes of everyone"; call 625-4231 for schedule

**MON JULY 28**

M July 28, 3pm interview with laid off blue collar workers by KRAB Public Affairs, radio 107.7fm

**TUES JULY 29**

Tu July 29, 7pm El Salvador: the Revolution interview with music on 107.7fm

**WED JULY 30**

July 30-1 proceedings of the Prescription drug Abuse Task Force, Seattle-King Co. Drug Commission; for further info, contact Steve Krafchick, 624-4425

**THURS JULY 31**

Th July 31, 2-5pm & 7-10pm public meetings to discuss The State/EPA Agreement Port of Seattle, Commission Chambers, pier 66

**MEETINGS**

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

First Sundays Abused Women's Network dessert potluck social with guest speakers, 3:30-7pm; no childcare; 523-2187 for details

3rd Sundays, 2pm Gray Panthers general membership meeting, 4649 Sunny-sideN; phone 632-4759

last Sundays, 3pm Intertribal Bardache Society — Indian gays open potluck; 6803 Woodlawn Ave NE 527-3122

last sundays, all dyke-identified dykes invited for potluck brunch; 329-8467

Mondays, 10-noon Abused Women's Network Rap 4747 12th NE 523-2187

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

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 at YWCA, 5th & Seneca, rm 101

Tuesdays, 7pm Support Group for Gay Men between 18 & 24 GCC, 105 14th E anyone interested call, 322-2000

Tuesdays, 5-6:30pm Men's Support Group of Chemical Dependency Group meets at 1812 E. Madison, 1st Floor

2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 7:30pm Open Rap Group for all Bisexuals, 1505 Broadway for information, 325-5314

1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 7:30pm Seattle Women's Building meetings, 633-4234

1st Tuesdays, 7:30pm NOW (National Organization for Women) program meeting, 5019 Keystone Pl.N; 784-7639

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; 323-8992

Wednesdays, 7:30pm Leonard Peltier Support Committee meets at El Centro, 2524 17th Ave S; phone 543-6611

weekly, 7pm Lesbian Mothers' Defense Fund meets, new members welcome; call 325-2643

Wednesdays, 7:30pm volunteers making community resources available to ex-offenders at Interaction/Transition, 935 16th Ave; for further information, 329-0966

2nd & 4th Wednesdays Washington Women's Heritage Project meets; 543-9531

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

every other W, next meeting 7/17, 7:30pm Seattle Men Against Rape meets at 915 E. Pine, Rm426; call 325-1945

every other W, next meeting 7/17, 7:30pm Crabshell Alliance meets, 1505 10th; call 325-1983 for details

Thursdays, 7:30pm Seattle Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa meets call Gerald Lenoir, 632-0500 for location

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

Thursdays, 5:30-7pm ongoing/open-ended professional women's support group 3439 1/2 23rd; \$10/session; call 283-9766

Thursdays, 5-6:30pm Chemical Dependency women's group at 1812 E. Madison

every other Th, next meeting 7/10, 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

2nd & 4th Fridays, 6:30pm Lesbians of Color Caucus forums at 1824 12th Ave for information, call 632-3663

Fridays, 7:30pm Gay Men of Color Support Group meets at Seattle Counseling Service, 1505 Broadway

1st Fridays, 7pm sexual minorities of color meet 1505 Broadway

last Fridays, 7-9pm Women in Trades meets, 4224 University WyNE; 632-4747

Peter Alsop • David Amram • Any Old Time Stringband • Holly Arntzen • Duck Baker • Willy P. Bennett • Byron Berline, Dan Crary & John Hickman • Paul Berliner • Bim • Tony Bird Norman & Nancy Blake • Roy Bookbinder • Philip Boulding & Pam Williams • Bryan Bowers • J.C. Burris • Jim Byrnes • Bob Carpenter • Jose (Pepe) Castillo y Estampa Criolla • Rambling Jack Elliot • Zev Feldman & Andy Statman • Ferron • Figgy Duff • Robin Flower & Nancy Vogl with special guest Laurie Lewis The Flying Karamazov Brothers The Folk Tellers • Terry Garthwaite, Bobbie Louise Hawkins & Rosalie Sorrels • Bob Hadley • Larry Hanks • Honolulu Heart Breakers • Hot Rise • Connie Kaldor • Kitsilano Kat Kickers/Mystery Pacific • Mick Moloney & Eugene O'Donnell Lynn McGowan & Michael Pratt • Holly Near • Geoff Noble • Odetta • The Original Sloth Band • Jim Page • Jim Post • Red Clay Ramblers • Le Reve du Diable • Stan Rogers • Betsy Rose & Cathy Winter • Leon Rosselson • Sparky Rucker • Susan Shewan • Johnny Shines • Silly Wizard • Jody Strecher, Krishna Bhatt & Hank Bradley • Stringband • Sweet Honey in the Rock • Tamahill Weavers • Phil Thomas • Robin Williamson • Stephen Wade • EMCCEE'S: James Barber • Ann Petrie • Rick Scott • Kate Wolf AND MORE



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M, W, F July-Aug A Twist of the Dial 'old-time radio lives again at Seattle Center free performances at Center House

thru Aug 10 "Huck Finn" at Poncho Theatre 50th & Fremont; W-Sun, 2pm, Th-Sat, 7:30pm; \$3 (\$2 children, students, seniors); 633-4567 for reservations

thru Aug 16 Image-Gesture summer residency at Washington Hall Performance Gallery, 153 14th Ave; visual artist & choreographer collaborate in intensive workshop 7/7-20; choreography artists in residence 7/28-8/16; call 325-9949

Saturdays, 6pm Surviving in the Patriarchy produced by Amazon Media, 107.7fm

Sundays, 7pm We: Women Everywhere feminist news & commentary with the Lesbian Feminist Radio Project KRAB radio 107.7fm

Mondays, 10:30pm Sing Out a Woman's Story on listener-supported radio, KRAB 107.7fm

weekdays, 6:30pm International News on KRAB, radio 107.7fm

July-August, Tu & Th, 2pm Children's Film Festival at Langston Hughes, 104 17th Ave. S.

thru Aug 31 Irving Penn photography exhibit at Seattle Art Museum

Thursdays, 7/31-8/28, 1 & 7pm film series dealing with the concepts & principles of constructivism; Modern Art Pavilion PONCHO Gallery; free; 4474710 for info

Thursdays, 8:30pm The In Crowd, features a view from prison life; KRAB, 107.7fm

til July 29 6-9pm Hot Tbtoms, harmony from Maine at Crew Gallery, 2305 5th





GRAPHIC BY ISKRA

## Waiting for the Revolution

*After work he's good for a beer and a ball game on the tube. That's all he's good for, and he knows that he's lost when he lacks the energy to dance or even read a book. It's no accident they teach you to work hard at their jobs. Perform well and they simply give you more to do or less time to do it in. Sometimes he feels as if he's tightening a vice on his own skull. The trick is to stop just before it cracks. Other times they wrap your mouth around the hose of a vacuum cleaner, then send you home to a six-pack of your favorite beer. Just as the ads say, it takes him off to someplace special, the bridge by which he drank at night with his high school friends or the park where he met his first lover. He wakes up the next morning feeling lazy and fat.*

By David Cheetham

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