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AFDC Welfare Cuts

Cruise Missile's in town

Women and the UW Budget Cuts

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and Afflict
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Comfortable

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

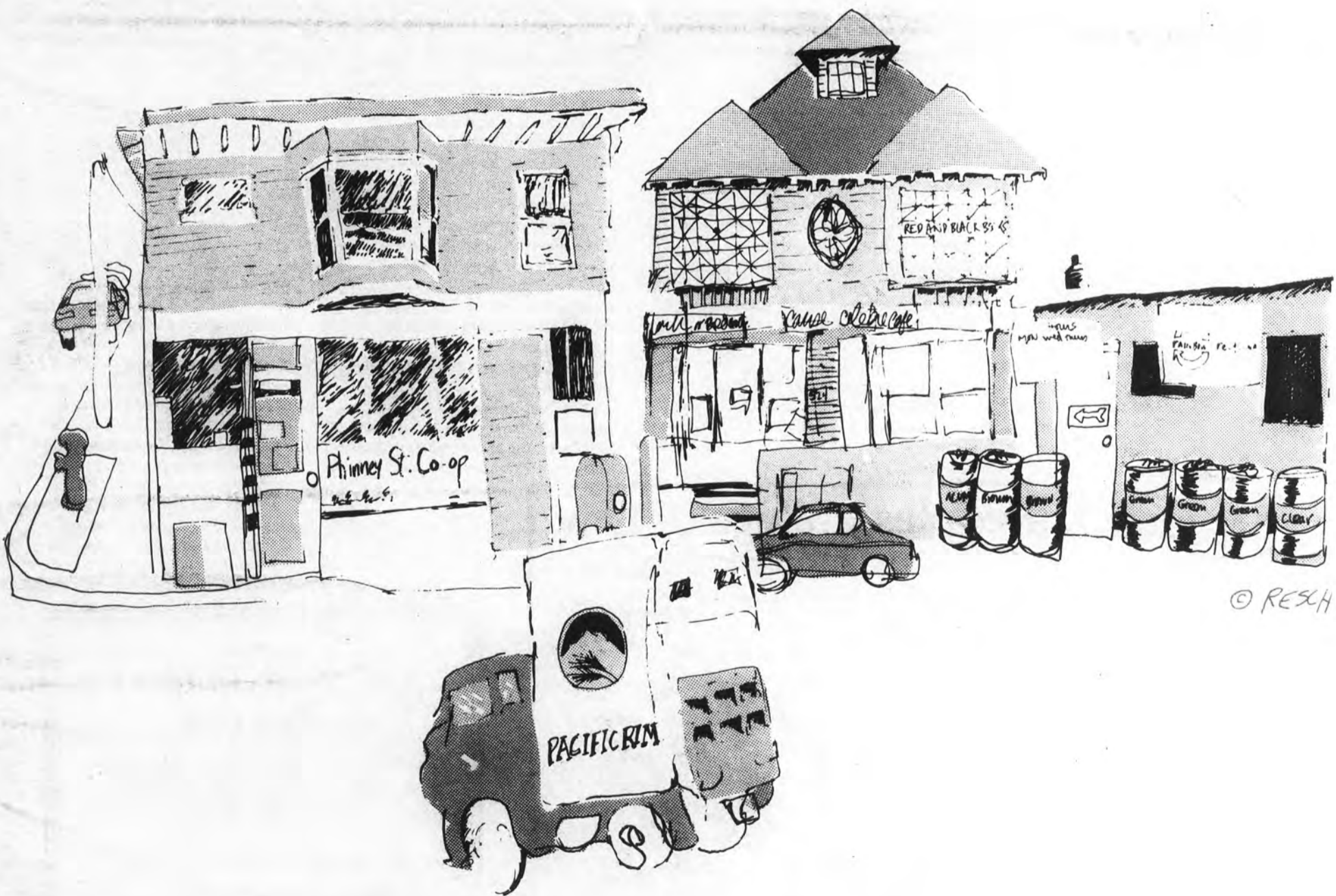
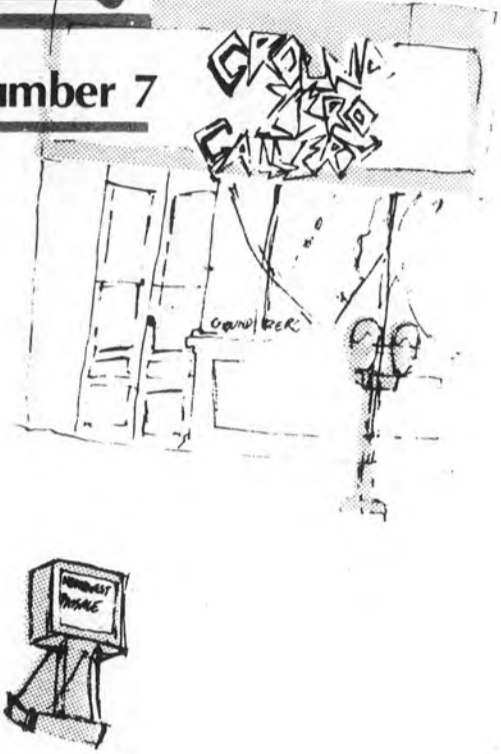
February 1983

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Volume 23, Number 7



Northwest Co-ops and Collectives



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Our Gross Cooperative Product

LETTERS

More on Israel

Dear Northwest Passage,

David Loud's letter printed in the January issue of the Passage made two points that we'd like to respond to. The first was on the relation of Zionism to imperialism. We agree that Britain has played a vacillating role in the creation of Israel. On the one hand, it issued the Balfour Declaration, throwing weight behind the project at a crucial point, and later armed the Arab oil interests and fought to keep Israel a dependent settler-colony. But no one can deny that presently Israel is a tight junior partner of US imperialism. The question is, is this a Begin aberration or an expression of deeper fundamentals?

The Zionist claim to Palestine is based solely on an appeal to ancient history, the fact that 2000 years ago the area was occupied by the tribes of ancient Israel. This is hardly a substantial enough claim to justify the forced removal of the modern Palestinian nation from its homeland. Zionism has always been forced to seek financial and political backing from an imperialist patron.

Mr. Loud's second point is a question regarding the nature of the Jews as a group: are they a nation and a race or are they a religious and cultural group? Even he had to use the term "Israeli Jews" because Jews worldwide, be they French, Palestinian, or Argentinian, clearly do not form a single nation.

Our position is that Zionists despite their control of the state of Israel, have not succeeded in destroying the Palestinian nation and have not been able to forge an Israeli one. In addition, Jews are not a race. Despite the fact that Jewish support for Zionism was born as a response to oppression, Zionism does not take up the struggle against anti-semitism. Zionism has taken directly from fascism the idea that Jews are a race and don't belong among the world's people. It has created an exclusivist Jewish state where only Jews enjoy the rights of first-class citizenship. Israeli society is organized around a racist social dynamic which systematically excludes non-Jews. The main targets of this policy are, of course, the Palestinian Arabs.

Our feeling is that peace and safety for the Palestinians and Jews of present-day Israel can only be built by the accomplishment of a Palestine free from oppression and free of religious discrimination where Moslems, Jews, and Christians would have the right to live and work. The PLO in calling for a democratic secular state is calling for this kind of Palestine. The fundamental obstacle to peace in the Middle East is the collaboration between US imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. We would propose three tasks for those who desire a just peace in the Middle East: call for support and recognition for the PLO as the accepted and even cherished representative of the vast majority of Palestinians, oppose Zionism and oppose US support for Israel.

Signed,
Kraig Schwartz
Gail Begelow
Mallory Clarke
Ira Rushwald
For the US Anti-Imperialist League
Seattle, Washington



(c) 1983 John S-L

Ban the Klan

Dear Northwest Passage,
Really appreciated your articles re: Klan. Keep up the good work!
Thanks,
Beth Sommen
Portland, Oregon

Dear Northwest Passage,
December Marked a very important rally and demonstration in Oroville, CA, against the KKK and Nazis. My home town is Seattle, so I was especially happy to see so many people had traveled that distance in solidarity. I also got to meet one of your reporters. While I was living in Seattle I didn't read the Passage as much as I see I should have, but after seeing you in Oroville my interest has been sparked. I'd like to subscribe beginning with the issue that reports on Oroville.
-Naomi Feliciano
Oakland, California

A New Year Query

Dear Northwest Passage,
I read Janine Carpenter's article, "Matriarchal Celebration" in the December issue three times to make sure she was serious. Having decided she was, and having gotten good and mad about it, I would like to raise a few points.

I don't know if Carpenter actually read any of the books listed at the end of her article. I have read some of them as well as a few others and the transition from pagan to Christian ritual in popular practice is 'somewhat complex' indeed. I do not worship Jesus nor do I worship the sun, but I do know that the faiths motivating people who do either are certainly not as superficial as Carpenter's assessment of them.

There was indeed a widespread practice in matriarchal societies of ritually killing and/or castrating the male consort of the priestess/

goddess. Now I agree that the modern commercialization of Carpenter seems to be saying that the rights of some to get loaded and have orgies in the name of a deity supersede the rights of others to keep their bodies intact or simply stay alive.

Christmas is disgusting, but does Carpenter really find the ritual practices of the Cult of the Dying Sun preferable? If Christianity had more of the "matriarchal" spirit in its ritual perhaps we'd have a woman in each community getting her womb torn out at Christmas as an offering to the Son of the Sun. After all, as long as everyone "ate, drank, danced, got high and sexually expressed themselves, heterosexually and homosexually, with no judgments about what was 'right'" afterwards it would be okay, wouldn't it?

Women do have a lot to fight for in this world, and many of our chains have been foisted off on us by the institutions of patriarchal religion, but but we aren't going to get anywhere by invoking mythological golden ages in order to justify narrow political ideologies. The vast majority of problems facing women today are concrete and of this world, and frankly have little to do with who's worshipping what or the overblown commercialism of the Christmas season.

I am personally sick to death of the hateful can constantly issuing from the mouths of women who claim to be working to make the world a better place (ie. "us radical feminist social activist types") but who have done nothing so far but provide history with a new scapegoat—this one being white, Judeo-Christian and male. It seems many 'radical feminists,' including Merlin Stone, are seeking and finding divine justification for this. They exhibit the worst traits of Christianity and paganism without ever understanding the motivating forces of either.

In closing, I would like to remind Carpenter and those who share her views that nothing is as black and white as it looks to the naked eye. So take care, ladies. The horrors you are trying so hard to invoke may well become your own.

-Mary McLaughlin
Seattle, Washington

Janine Carpenter responds: My article was obviously misunderstood. My apologies for any lack of clarity. There is a whole lot in pre-patriarchal culture I wouldn't want to live with. I was attempting to point out that Christianity has not existed forever, but rather is a part of the patriarchal revolution. I was explaining life before patriarchy, not defending it.

I do believe that community celebrations focused on natural forces, the earth, life, cycles, etc. are healthier than those focused on male supremacy and repression.

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NORTHWEST PASSAGE

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OUR OWN DAMN COLUMN

We're pleased to present our co-ops/collectives issue to the community. Many groups responded to our outreach, and coverage starts on page 9. Beginning with the March Issue, we will spotlight individual organizations in a monthly column called *Visions*, a forum for progressive groups to outline their process and goals and to share their visions for the future. Column length is 250 words. If you would like to have your organization write for *Visions*, please contact the NWP Editorial Board at 1017B E. Pike, Seattle, 98122, or call 323-0354 and leave a message on our answering machine.

We also need writers for two other regular columns, *Herstory* and *Third World Report*. *Herstory* is open to anyone working in the

women's community. The column has a feminist perspective, and a length of 250-500 words. *Third World Report* is for first-hand perspectives of experiences in third world countries. If you have a story to tell, the column length is 250-500 words, and we would love to use your photographs as well. If you are interested in writing either of these columns, please contact the Editorial Board.

Come dance the night away at a benefit for the *Northwest Passage*, Friday, February 11, 8 pm at the Nippon Kan Theater, 628 So. Washington. Tickets are \$3.50-\$5 and music will be provided by "Les B Friends String Band" and "Noh Special Effects." Come have fun and support your favorite newspaper! See ya there! —JSL

So as not to take up space on our centerspread on collectives, here is the rap on the *Northwest Passage*:

The NWP is in its 14th year as an all-volunteer worker-managed collective and alternative newspaper. Our process is as important as our product, and we value a non-hierarchical structure which allows everybody who works on the paper the opportunity to participate in all aspects of publishing.

We've recently reorganized the collective to consist of 12 positions of responsibility. Other volunteers are still most welcome to work on the paper and attend collective meetings, but decisions are now made by the 12 people who have made 6-month to 1-year commitments to carry out those decisions.

The future of the NWP is promising.

DATES TO REMEMBER

February 1 Collective Mtg 8pm at office
 February 11 Dance 8pm, Nippon Theatre
 Editorial Deadline March issue
 February 13 Collective Mtg 7pm @office
 February 16 Calendar and Ad Deadline
 February 17 Volunteer Orientation
 Call 634-3542 for info
 February 19-21 Production Weekend
 February 23 Mailing Party 8pm office
 February 25 March issue on sale

At our last retreat we adopted a budget (a first!) for 1983, and we even have a little bit of capital to implement our plans for increasing subscriptions and advertising. We have a steady stream of interested, talented volunteers helping to keep the paper going and improving. We do have a few collective positions open, and encourage anyone interested to give us a call.

---Kris Fulsaa for the collective

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NEWS

All Peoples Congress Rally Against Falwell

On Monday, March 7, Jerry Falwell, leader of the so-called "Moral Majority," will be in Seattle. The All Peoples Congress is initiating a call to all progressive organizations and individuals to join us in a unified coalition to protest his appearance.

We are all familiar with the hardship and human suffering that is connected with the Reagan program. The administration's budget cuts are being felt deeply across the country. Schools are closing, youth and long-time workers are left without jobs, and social services are cut to the bone. Instead, our money is being spent on police oppression against oppressed minorities here at home and internationally on an escalating war against the peoples of El Salvador and the rest of Central America.

Jerry Falwell is a personification of Reagan's program. Falwell is a true believer in the right-wing white male's American dream. Not only should all women be "barefoot and pregnant," but everyone should blindly follow the insane program of Reagan and the Pentagon.

It doesn't stop there. Falwell with his millions in financial resources is not only contributing to anti-women, anti-lesbian and anti-gay, and anti-human programs like the Hyde amendments, but is also propping up fascist dictatorships in Latin America. National television several months ago featured a story on Jerry Falwell meeting with advisors of President Reagan and President Rios Montt of Guatemala to decide what role the U.S. should play in that country. This is the same country that is murdering and torturing thousands of people every month. Falwell and the "Moral Majority" is contributing tens of millions of dollars to this fine Christian dictator through programs such as "Church of the Word" and "International Lovelift."

We urge everyone to join with us in this demonstration against the policies of Falwell and Reagan. The time to stop it is now. Only in unity is there strength. Black, Latin, Asian, Native, Women, Men, Lesbian, Gay--together we can do it. For more information contact Linda or Charlie at 323-1917 or write All Peoples Congress, P.O. Box 2514, Seattle WA 98111.

Sit-in at Honduran consulate CISPES Activists on Trial

On December 29, 1982, a plea of "not guilty" and a request for a trial by jury was entered in the Municipal Court of Seattle for four people arrested at a sit-in at the Honduran consulate in Seattle on December 6. The four are Gail Bigelo, Martin Gonzalez, Rick Rice, and Sue Walker. The pre-jury trial hearing has been set for January 26, 1983 at 8:30 am in Department 6 in the basement of the Municipal Court building.

The action at the Honduran Consulate on December 6 was intended to focus attention on the role of Honduras in the escalating war in Central America. Despite its claims of neutrality the Honduran government is taking its orders directly from the United States ambassador.

(In a related development, two days after the arrests at the Honduran consulate, the U.S. House of Representatives passed an amendment to the defense budget prohibiting the Pentagon and the CIA from arming anti-Sandinista force

with the aim of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government. However, it remains to be seen if this will have any real effect on U.S.-Honduran aggression in the region).

The four arrested activists believe that U.S. responsibility for the increasing bloodshed in Central America must not be allowed to go unnoticed and unprotested. To this end, CISPES is sponsoring events this month to draw attention to President Reagan's expected "certification" of human rights progress in El Salvador, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary. Contact CISPES at 323-5698.



Reaching out or just reaching?

Draft Resistance Past and Present

There is a certain tendency among Seattle's progressives to talk to themselves. Whether no one else wants to hear what's being said or they are being driven away is a bit of a mystery. As there's not much to be done about the people not wanting to listen, it makes sense to do what can be done about driving folks away.

A case in point was the Draft Resistance forum at the University of Washington on January 19. Of the roughly 100 people in attendance, hardly a handful were likely cannon fodder and most of them were already blissfully ROTC. The four speakers gave effective presentations but the question and answer period where one would expect earnest and confused 18-year-olds to probe their reservations, were dominated by pointless and angry, if somewhat amusing, interecine squabbling.

David Wayte, the 22-year-old featured speaker who has initiated a seemingly successful legal challenge to the current draft, would have been very effective with the college crowd. Steve Clements, a Viet Nam veteran, was not only effective in describing the contradictions of US foreign policy and the waste in Viet Nam, but also very open-minded in response to challenges from the audience.

David Harris, a Viet Nam era draft resister, and Roberto Maestas, director of El Centro de la Raza, both fell victims to their own posturing. Both men have done a great deal for their respective causes, but they have their limits. Harris, unable to provide a successful answer to the RCP/Vietnam Veterans Against the War challenge to his pacifism, quickly and unappealingly retreated to cheap red-baiting which certainly didn't appease the RCP. (The RCP maintains that revolutionary violence is the only ultimate counter to American imperialism—which is at least a plausible idea.) Harris's subsequent obsession with fragging (the assassination of one's

officers with fragmentation bombs) and the sectarianism of Seattle's left marred the rest of the discussion. Leaving aside Seattle's sectarianism, Harris's constant invocation of it was certainly the greatest example of intolerance of the evening.

Maestas also teetered on the brink of red-baiting, which is somewhat understandable in his position; he has to get money from a lot of moderates. His greater error was in response to another challenge from the audience. A major concern among the crowd was the role of women in the movement. It is of course incumbent upon such speakers these days to support women's rights in a way that wasn't nearly so prevalent in the Viet Nam era. Nevertheless it's a bit difficult to expect such verbal support from Maestas considering his treatment of such groups as Mujer and their expulsion from El Centro.

In fairness to the Maestas family, Roberto's draft-age son, gave a short and inspiring indictment of the draft. Clearly what is needed is greater participation by those actually affected rather than the party faithful. This applies both to the panel and the RCP, and whomever else showed up with an ax to grind. Registration Age People actually worked pretty well with the material on hand, keeping things rolling and so on.

But where were the registration age people?

Analysis by Memo Clifford

Tri-Cities News



Living Nuclearly

It was thought that Hanford might have an empty stocking come Christmas morn, but Santa came to the Tri-Cities after all. That is, of course, thanks to Rep. Norm Dicks (D-Wash.). On December 14, 1982, the House of Representatives voted 217 to 196 to cut off funds for the controversial Clinch River Breeder Reactor, another grand example of nuclear pork-barrel. On that ballot, Dicks, along with Bonker, Swift and Lowry, voted to kill the project while eastern Washington Representatives Sid Morrison and Tom Foley voted to keep it going. In the House-Senate Conference Committee just before Christmas recess, Dicks changed his mind and voted to support the Breeder.

Why did Dicks change his mind? In an interview with the *Tri-City Herald* Dicks said, "Because Hodel helped to develop a compromise and because my friends in the Tri-Cities, including Sam Volpentest, convinced me of the implications for the Tri-Cities if the program were doomed." Hodel, of course, was head of BPA when the WPPSS fiasco was beginning and is now the new Secretary of Energy. Sam Volpentest is an eastern Washington nuclear power broker and executive vice-president of the secretive Tri-City Nuclear Industrial Council, a pro-nuke lobby. TCNIC is the Tri-City equivalent of a Tri-lateral Commission for things nuclear. Volpentest was instrumental in getting parts of the Breeder research program located at Hanford when it began in 1972.

The Breeder, which is a new type of

reactor that uses enriched plutonium as fuel and produces or "breeds" more fuel than it uses, has powerful friends. Clinch River, the site for the actual power reactor, is in Tennessee and falls under the protection of Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker. Much of the research for the Breeder, including the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) and the Fuels and Materials Examination Facility (FMEF), is located at Hanford and falls under the protection of Sen. Henry Jackson. President Carter tried to stop the project because the enriched plutonium used as fuel for the Breeder can be easily converted into atomic weapons (which is not possible with fuels used in ordinary reactors). Alas, however, the Breeder's friends were too powerful and the project continued, although at a limited pace. Last year President Reagan ordered a resumption of licensing activities for it.

Like most nuclear projects, the Breeder is way over budget. A decade ago its cost was estimated at \$700 million. Today that cost has risen to between \$3 billion and \$8 billion. The only good thing to come out of the House-Senate Conference Committee was the restriction on the \$181 million given to the Breeder that none of it can be used for actual construction. Like other nuclear projects, the Breeder is a hole into which billions will pour as corporate welfare.

With Dicks as Santa's helper, Tri-Cities got its stocking full. Not only will the Breeder continue but Hanford also got an extra \$135 million for Reagan's nuclear armaments program. Although a cut of some \$60 million was expected, the continuing resolution passed by Congress kept funding at 1982 levels and increased defense spending at Hanford. The money is to be used to renovate and restart PUREX, the plutonium extraction plant, to convert the aging N-reactor from production of fuels-grade plutonium to weapons-grade plutonium and to begin work on tanks to store the nuclear waste from the start-up of PUREX. Merry Christmas, Hanford! Happy New Year, Tri-Cities!

—Marshall McClintock

Northwest regional conference planned National Lawyers Guild Conference

Making the links: US military buildup, cutbacks, and political repression is the focus of the National Lawyers Guild Northwest Regional Conference to be held February 11-12-13, 1983 at the Monroe Center at 1810 NW 65th in Seattle. The goal of the conference is to bring out the interconnections between current US domestic and foreign policies and to develop an effective legal and organizing strategy for progressive social change. NLG feels it is imperative that this conference reflect the needs of the progressive legal community, and they also strongly urge community activists to attend the following workshops planned: Draft Update, Central America: Use of Legal Challenges, Nuclear Disarmament, Limitation on Access to Justice, Union Busting, Immigration Defense Skills, Political and Legislative Repression, Criminal Law, Abortion Rights as a Target of Cutbacks, The Manila Connection: Unraveling US and Philippine links to the Seattle Cannery Workers Murders, Affirmative Action in Education and Employment, Cutbacks: Institutionalizing Poverty and Unemployment.

There will also be a talent show featuring local stars with a dancing party following (on Saturday, Feb. 12). For further information, contact Bonnie Drew at 622-5144.

Labor News



John S-L

The NLRB requires employers to notify applicants that they're applying for scab jobs.

Insuring the Future of Speaking

In a decisive victory for workers' rights, Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) ruled on December 2, 1982 that the University of California must reverse its policy of terminating lecturers after four years. The decision will affect 2,000 lecturers systemwide.

The ruling called also for the reinstatement of Merle Woo and any other lecturers fired under the four-year rule, with back pay, within 45 days. In June 1982, the Administration fired Woo, a socialist-feminist lesbian teaching in Asian American Studies at UC Berkeley, using the pretext of the four-year rule.

The American Federation of Teachers won its charges against UC that the implementation of the rule, without bargaining in good faith, constituted an unfair labor practice.

"This is a victory for all of us," Woo pointed out when she heard of the ruling. "That four-year rule meant the firing of thousands of lecturers, most of us women and people of color. It was being used to discourage unionizing and to fire those with whom the University disagrees."

The University is appealing the case, but the strongly worded ruling sets solid groundwork for continuing the fight against the four-year rule, and for the reinstatement of Woo and all lecturers fired under this rule. Those interested in supporting the case can contact the Merle Woo Defense Committee at 3815 Fifth Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98105, 632-7449.

Kris Fulsas/NWP

Cancer Center Update

On January 10, the Hutchinson Center Staff Association filed an unfair labor practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) against the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. The charge accuses the Center of cutting back the hours of Henry Noble because of his union activities.

Noble has worked as coordinator of computer services at the Center for eight years. He is on the Executive Board of the HCSA and a negotiator. Late last year Noble was told that his hours could be reduced by 75% beginning in February because of federal funding shortfalls. The union contends the Center is using the federal funding as a pretext. This is the third time the Center has tried to oust Noble.

This charge brings the total number of current HCSA charges before the NLRB to three. The Board is re-considering an HCSA charge that the Center has been foot-dragging and not bargaining in good faith. And the NLRB is investigating another charge that the Center refused to turn over

documents so the union can fight Noble's cutback as an in-house grievance.

The King County Labor Council voted on December, 1982 to withdraw all financial and other support from the Center because of its anti-union activities, and the Joint Council of Teamsters followed suit the week following when its representative on the Cancer Center's Board of Trustees publicly resigned. Petitions to the Board of Trustees are being gathered on union floors and at shopping centers.

The Hutchinson Center Staff Association was formed in 1978 to represent the 350 clerical, data processing, service, and laboratory workers at the Cancer Center. For more information call Mary Peretz, 292-2781.

Welfare Cuts Threaten AFDC Homesharers

A battle has been going on for several months between Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and several citizen and social service groups. We've got the state on the defensive and plan to win.

DSHS, in its desperation to meet the budget demands of the state legislature, is again targeting those who appear to be most vulnerable—AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) families; mostly single women with children. The proposed cut is so outrageous that many groups have come together to stop it.

The current welfare grants have already been cut to only 65% of what the state determines is the minimal amount needed for basic necessities. Now they want to further reduce this amount for recipients who have someone in the home that is not on their grant.

One wonders how a woman with 2 children can live on \$451 a month. The state allocates her \$198 of this amount for rent and utilities! One of the most satisfying ways that families survive on this amount is by homesharing with another family and reducing their individual costs. The state now plans to deny welfare recipients the right to this option.

The state says they have no choice, but their process of back-tracking is very encouraging. Originally the state was going to make an across-the-board cut to all families on public assistance with other individuals in the home. The amount of the cut would be proportional to the ratio of people on the grant compared to people not on the grant.

For example: A family of 3 persons living with 3 other persons would receive 50% of their original shelter cost allotment. The state would give \$99 for rent and utilities, reducing the grant from \$451 to \$352 per month. A family of 4 living with 2

SNAIL DARTER'S REVENGE

Tacoma's Water Woes



by Cassandra

59 million metric tons of hazardous waste are generated annually in the USA. The Pacific Northwest, especially Tacoma, is not without its share of problems connected with the generation, transport and disposal of these hazardous wastes.

Recently two Tacoma city drinking wells were taken out of service when tetra- and tri-chloroethylene, chlorinated solvents used as metal degreasers and by the dry cleaning industry, were detected in the water. Investigations by the Tacoma County Health Department revealed that over 40 years of dumping solvents out the back door and onto the ground by several companies as well as the military in the Tacoma channel area has been one of the most common methods of getting rid of spent solvents.

As a result, all of Tacoma's drinking water is threatened and will have to be extensively tested and monitored from now on. Sampling and analysis of water for toxics, unfortunately, is expensive (\$1500 per sample for the laboratory analysis alone). Taxpayers, of course, will pick up the bill.

Citizens may 'pick up' something more than just the costs. Chlorinated solvents cause cancer in humans. The acceptable level in drinking water, by law, is zero. No known microorganism exists that can degrade it. There is evidence of bioaccumulation in marine organisms. It is toxic to humans by inhalation or by prolonged or repeated contact with the skin, mucous membranes or by oral ingestion. Symptoms of acute intoxication from this material is the result of its effects upon the nervous system. It causes dermati-

tis. And it's in our groundwater.

With a history of indiscriminate dumping by several companies, including American Surplus Sales, Time Oil Company, National Oil Company, Tam Engineering, Atlas Foundry, Ben's Trucks, McChord Air Force Base, Ft. Lewis Naval Facility, as well as several smaller auto-related businesses, it's difficult to put the blame on any single facility for the dilemma. However, enforcement of present laws such as the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for all facilities should be a first step. Federal Superfund monies for cleanup should be allocated an spent wisely now. The US EPA must stop dragging its feet, as it has been so famous for these Reagan-days. These solvents are recyclable. Additionally, less toxic alternatives are available.

We are sitting on time bombs with past (as well as continued) practices related to the disposal of hazardous waste. The indiscriminate dumping of toxic chemicals means continued increased costs of monitoring our drinking water. It means less water is available—and it's a serious problem. Support only responsible businesses. Get active with Greenpeace, W2Tc, Tahomans for a Healthy Environment and others, now, to make a united voice loud and clear: "WE DEMAND CLEAN WATER!" It's your right, it's your obligation.

For more information, write Cassandra at the Passage.



others would receive 2/3 of the original amount for shelter. Instead of \$233 for shelter they would receive \$155.32. And heaven forbid if a single woman with one child should decide to live in a group house with 6 others. She would receive 25%—\$34.44 for rent and utilities!

This would apply regardless of the housing costs of the family on public assistance and regardless of whether the additional people had any income or not. The original date for this dastardly deed was Dec. 1, 1982 (Merry Christmas!)

The state's attempt to keep the move quiet was not very successful and public opposition began to rumble. DSHS employees were being very closed-mouthed and nothing could be glimpsed in writing. Little by little, people began to sort out rumor, fact and fiction to find out what was in the works. The Coalition Against Shelter Cuts was formed, consisting of about

twenty social service and welfare rights groups. DSHS postponed the cut until Jan. 1, 1983.

Letters began pouring in to Governor Spellman and Alan Gibbs, Secretary for DSHS. The absurdity of the proposal seemed all too obvious. DSHS devised a new formula which reduced the amount of the cut and indicated a further postponement, until Feb. 1983.

On Dec. 10, 1982, the Coalition held a press conference at CAMP Firehouse in Seattle. Solid arguments were presented from many perspectives. The cut simply would not make sense. The recipients are barely surviving at current levels. Social service providers are already overwhelmed with multitudes of the hungry and homeless. It was ironically pointed out that Reagan spoke glowingly of the need for people to help each other; yet this cut would penalize welfare recipients who do. The Southeast Asian refugees would be devastated. Mental health patients and marginally functionally people, for whom shared housing offers an excellent way to live in the community, would be faced with institutionalization if they could not maintain responsibilities on their own.

Difficult to determine, cumbersome to enforce, the cut would be a new administrative nightmare that welfare offices are famous for. Of course, many recipients would be forced to try to live alone. Their grants would be raised to the original level and little, if any, money would be saved.

The City of Seattle funds a program called Homesharing for Families. Its focus is to help low-income families find people to share housing with. The city funds the program, while the state plans to make cuts which will undermine its success. As the manager of this program, I can verify that most families get better housing and lifestyle advan-

LEFT FIELD

What's So Funny About Job-Hunting

by Ron Mukai

Unless you are independently wealthy, a job is vital to your survival. Without a job you are left with three choices: (1) find employment, (2) receive a meager income from the government, (3) sit on a park bench in Pioneer Square in an old overcoat among pigeons and in a gruff voice say to passersby "Hey, how ya doin'—got any money?"

You can see that finding employment is the most attractive of the choices and the first step is going on a job interview. Many people do not do well on job interviews, thus eliminating themselves in the eyes of the interviewer. You must realize that in many ways a job interview is like a game and to perform to the best of your abilities, it is necessary to know the rules.

The first rule is, dress conservatively. Men and women should wear business suits. What not to wear: Any jewelry or clothing that promotes the film Rocky Horror Picture Show. Deely Boppers. Bowling shoes. Clown makeup. A Moosehead Beer t-shirt—disregard if applying to be a long-haul trucker. A tattoo of a snake. (It should be covered by clothing or, if on the face, use makeup.) Earrings—if you are a man. A coonskin cap.

You should be 10 or even 20 minutes early for your interview. In the lobby of the building, or an appropriate area, you should check to see that everything is in order. See that all buttons are buttoned, zippers are zipped, be sure that your tie is straight, your hair is combed, and above all, make sure that there is nothing hanging precariously from the tip of your nose.

When you get to the personnel department, if you haven't already filled out an application, you will be asked to do so. It is important to stress all of your good points; however, be honest. For example, don't say on the application that at

one time you studied brain surgery at Cambridge University, with a footnote explaining that all records of your graduation were destroyed in a fire. And don't make up the name of a school, such as the Grand International Institution of Academic Achievement. Eventually, your deceit will catch up with you. Answer the interviewer's questions honestly and completely.

Don't try for sympathy. For example, don't say to the interviewer, "I really need this job. For the last 12 years I've been working in Bangladesh as a Peace Corps volunteer. Last month I received a letter from my parents—they're missionaries who manage a small orphanage on the outskirts of town. Did I mention that they're both blind? Anyway, it seems that an engine fell off a DC-10 and crashed into the orphanage. Luckily no one was critically injured, but the medical bills are beginning to pile up and... (whimper) I just don't know what I'm going to do... (sob)" etc.

Bad answers to interview questions:

Why do you want this job?

"I was told this company had some exceptionally tidy washrooms."

"Because I was turned down at Burger King."

What do you do in your spare time?

"I buy kitty litter and food for my 97 cats."

"I smoke two pounds of marijuana, and then see how many twinkies and ding dongs I can eat."

What do you picture yourself doing five years from now?

"I'd like the medical community to name a disease after me."

"My goal in life is to smell more like Doris Day."

Follow these simple rules and before you can say "Trickle Down Theory" you will possess a high-paying job. And some day, if you invest wisely, you might even have enough money to be a Republican.

continued from p. 5

tages. Those on public assistance can manage to 'make ends meet,' but they certainly can't afford another cut.

DSHS has now postponed the proposed cut until April 1, 1983 (April Fool!) and have stated that grants will be cut when they have 'reasonable reason' to believe that the other persons in the home have income. Southeast Asian refugees will be exempt. The state is trying to make this cut seem "reasonable." The fact is that AFDC families are getting only 65% of what the state determines they need. Any cut is unacceptable.

We are very glad to see that public pressure has caused DSHS to back up. We intend to keep up the

pressure and back this idea out the door. As I am writing this article, the Coalition is publicizing the fair hearings scheduled for Jan. 26 and 27. We are sure the meetings will be packed with people who refuse to accept this inhumane proposal.

Continued opposition is essential.

I urge Northwest Passage readers to write Alan Gibbs and Governor Spellman. You can send letters to: DSHS Secretary Gibbs, OB-2, Olympia, WA 98504; Governor Spellman, Legislative Bldg., Olympia, WA 98504. We in the Coalition Against Shelter Cuts would be interested in hearing from you if you would like to receive information and further updates.

Call 632-1285 or 447-3237.

—Bonnie Olson



Kris Fulssas/NWP

Candlelight Vigil for El Salvador

A candlelight vigil opposing certification of human rights progress in El Salvador was held Friday night, January 21 at the Seattle Federal Building. The small group of candleholders braved the cold weather from 4 pm to midnight, listening to speakers, music and poetry readings on an impromptu agenda. The vigil was organized by the Seattle Committee In Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) in response to Reagan's expected certification by the end of January.

A spokeswoman for CISPES indicated that Reagan has already announced his intention to certify the El Salvador junta during his recent trip to South America, and the actual certification at this point is just a formality to justify US military aid to El Salvador. She likened US intervention in El Salvador to the Vietnam War, and pointed out that the current opposition to US intervention is different from the anti-Vietnam movement in that it is not college campus-based and it works with a broad-based community, including religious groups.

CISPES is organizing a Medical Aid fund for El Salvador and is bringing Speaker Arnaldo Ramirez to address the National Lawyers Guild conference February 12 and 13. For more information contact CISPES, 2213 E. Union St., P.O. Box 22815. Seattle, WA 98122, 323-5698.

Mr Doug's Pork Barrel Quest for Peace

The Church Council of Greater Seattle has received a grant from the Washington Commission for the Humanities for an educational program on the history of peace movements. Titled "Quest for Peace," the project will produce a series of radio documentaries for KUOW-FM and will sponsor a series of public forums, both for November 1983.

Seattle journalist Doug Honig, the project director, says the project is focusing on the ideas and strategies of American peace seekers and the obstacles they have met. Themes for the radio shows include opposi-

tion to specific wars, changing notions about the causes of war, pacifism, and opposition to nuclear arms in the 1950s.

Honig is researching the history of peace movements from colonial times to the present and is interviewing numerous local scholars and activists. For more information, contact him at 522-1017.

Portland News



Oregon Company Aids El Salvador Junta

An Oregon air service company recently received a \$1 million contract from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) as part of a U.S. assistance program for the El Salvador government.

AID contracted with Evergreen Air Inc. of McMinnville, Oregon, to ferry electric company repair crews and materials around the country on a permanent basis. An Associated Press report quotes an AID spokesman as saying the contract was speeding up repair of electrical installations wrecked by guerillas and is part of a U.S. aid program to help the country fight the insurrection.

Evergreen Air, the third largest helicopter transport service in the world, received previous AID contracts for work in Pakistan and Ethiopia. In 1979, company officials denied allegations published in the *Wall Street Journal* that the airline worked for the CIA. The CIA connection stemmed from the airline's purchase in 1975 of Intermountain Aviation of Marana, Arizona, an airline revealed as a CIA operation a year earlier. Evergreen Air was also involved in ferrying the shah of Iran in his last days.

The El Salvador contract appears to be part of the massive counteroffensive launched in November 1982 by government troops there. This counteroffensive followed significant victories by rebel forces, which captured some 20 towns and severed rail links and highways. During the rebel offensive the

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From Britain, DUNCAN HALLAS

Author of

The Labour Party

Days of Hope - The British General Strike

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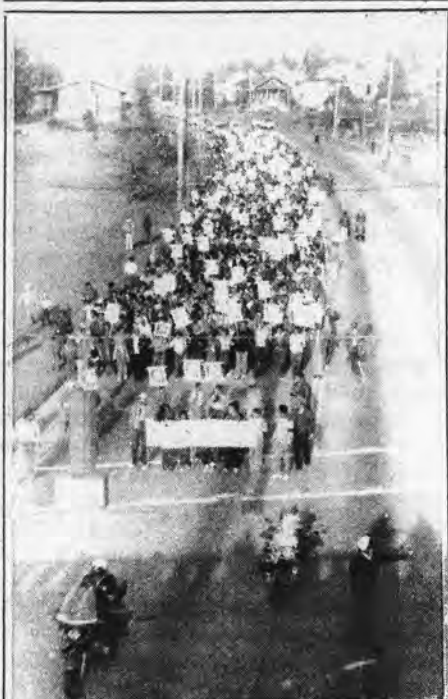
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH IN THE MEETING PLACE - ELLIOTT BAY ROOM
7:30 PM PIKE PLACE MARKET ABOVE DE LAURENTI

International Socialist Organization

FMLN bombed six high-tension electrical towers, blacking out 80% of the country. Evergreen Air could provide critical support for the government's effort to regain control of rebel territory.

U.S. aid to El Salvador's government was opposed by 75% of the voters in Multnomah County, Oregon, on a ballot measure last November. The Portland Central America Solidarity Committee plans a demonstration in Portland on January 29, the day following Reagan's expected certification for more U.S. aid to El Salvador.

—Tom Byrne



memphoto

March for Martin Luther King Way

On Saturday, January 15, several hundred demonstrators marched in hazy winter sunshine along Empire Way to celebrate Martin Luther King's birthday and to show support for changing the name of Empire Way to Martin Luther King Way. Singing and carrying posters with King's photo, marchers were given leaflets listing businesses opposed to the name change and encouraging a boycott of those businesses. Opposers of the name change have cited a financial burden as their reason for opposing the change. But marchers offered inexpensive solutions to changing business stationary, such as a \$4 rubber stamp.

The march began at Empire and Madison with about 700 marchers, and grew to around 2,500 by the time the march arrived at the rally site of Othello and Empire. Black politicians Norm Rice, George Fleming and Michael Hildt addressed the rally, with the message of not letting King's dream die.

—Kris Fulsaas/NWP

Public hearing demanded Forum on Convention Center

Convention Center Close-up is scheduled for Feb. 10, 7:30-9pm at the University Christian Church, 4731 15th NE. A growing number of residents in our communities have become increasingly concerned about plans for a Washington State Convention Center in downtown Seattle. Many questions remain to be answered regarding the impact of such

a project on our communities.

How will such a project affect an already financially-troubled Seattle Center that is largely supported by Seattle taxpayers? How will Seattle's taxable authority be affected (there is a concern that increases in the Hotel/Motel tax will now go to the convention Center, rather than the City's general fund)? Will the Convention Center provide meaningful long-term employment for Seattle residents? How will it affect parking and transportation in neighborhoods that ring the downtown? Has the State over-estimated the revenues that will be raised by the Convention Center and if so, will the State's taxpayers be left to shoulder a multi-million dollar debt? How much of Seattle's tax base will be needed to provide support services? How much low-cost housing will be demolished if the project is built and how will this loss affect the price of rent in Seattle?

A forum to hear Convention officials (including Phyllis Lamphere, and Jim Cairns of People's Bank) respond to these questions and other concerns you may have is scheduled for Feb. 10, 7:30-9pm., at the University Christian Church, 4731 15th NE. Final decisions on a Convention will soon be made by local officials who have final authority on the project. This may be your only chance to influence a decision that will affect all of us and all of our neighborhoods.

If you would like additional info on the Convention Center, contact the Central Seattle Community Council Federation, 4710 University Way NE, Seattle, WA 98105, 634-1546. Other supporters: Downtown Neighborhood Alliance, Church Council Urban Task Force, People for Downtown Housing.

January 22nd Coalition Abortion Rights Rally

January 22, 1983 marked the 10th anniversary of the Supreme Court's landmark decision in the Roe vs. Wade case which legalized abortion in this country. The tenth birthday of legal abortions was commemorated locally by several groups.

The January 22nd Coalition, comprised of the Seattle chapter of NOW, Seattle Reproductive Rights Alliance, the Women's Health Care Clinic, the Stonewall Committee for Lesbian and Gay Rights, and other groups, organized a Lobby Day in Olympia on January 21, as well as a rally and march in Seattle on January 22. Both events were organized "to commemorate a decade of the right to safe and legal abortion with a future of reproductive rights for all."

The January 22 Coalition marchers and their supporters, approximately 1,500 strong, approached the Federal Courthouse accompanied by a police motorcycle escort. The marchers chanted, "Hey, Right Wing, better run away and hide—women are united on the other side!"

As the demonstrators filed onto the steps of the Courthouse, the police departed. A large pro-choice banner was held aloft as a spokesperson used a megaphone to describe "the need for abortion and access to contraceptives, and for the rights of lesbians to be artificially inseminated."

About 80 counter-demonstrators, several of whom wore black clothing

DEAR DRAFT COUNSELOR

Identification and Registration

Your "Social Security" number and the draft

Richard Milliken

by Chris Robinson



Dear Draft Counselor: After I registered for the draft, I got a letter from the Selective Service saying that I have to give them my social security number. I thought it was illegal for the draft to use social security numbers. Can you tell me the truth? Do I have to tell them my social security number?

—Wandering, Hal Goldern, Sacramento, California.

Dear Hal: Thanks for your letter. You do not have to give the Selective Service System (SSS) your social security number. At least, you don't have to give it to them yet. Let me explain.

When President Carter started registration for the draft in 1980, SSS said they wanted registrants to give their social security numbers. After all, nearly everyone has a social security number, and this would give SSS a way to find non-registrants.

Fortunately, Federal Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ruled on November 24, 1980, that "the law reinstating registration for the draft contains no provisions which authorize Selective Service to obtain social security numbers." SSS has appealed this ruling, and it remains undecided.

In the meantime, Congress has stepped in to change the law cited by Gesell. In the Pentagon Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1982, there is an amendment which allows SSS to make use of your social security number. This amendment also allows the president to order the Social Security Administration to turn over all of their numbers to SSS. If the president

does this, it will allow SSS to match registrants' numbers against the social security list. It is a complicated task, but it will help them to identify some young men who have not registered. Should the draft begin later this year, it will also help them to locate draft dodgers who have moved to another part of the country, but who continue to use their original social security numbers. This bill was signed into law on December 1, 1981.

At the present time, people who are about to register do not have to put their social security numbers on the registration form. SSS has agreed to publish new regulations requiring disclosure of social security numbers, and until they do this there is no requirement for registrants to tell anything more than their name, address and birth date.

Once SSS publishes those new regulations, there will still be no need for people who have already registered—like you, Hal—to disclose your social security number. You are still covered by the court case which is under appeal.

As for those letters you keep getting from SSS, the best advice is to send a letter to SSS saying that you are a member of the class action suit, *Wolman v. U.S.*, which is currently before the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. For this reason, you can tell them that you will not disclose your social security number until the case is decided. That should turn off the hostile letters.

Other questions about the draft should be sent to: Draft Counseling, RECON Publications, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

or armbands, gathered beside the Fifth Ave. Courthouse. These were members and supporters of Women Exploited, a group of Washington women who regret their decisions to have abortions. WE was founded in Chicago, Illinois, and has about 5,000 members.

Group leader Karen Crabtree explained that the "mourning vigil had been timed to coincide with the abortion rights rally slated to occur at the same location around noon. Crabtree said, "We are here to mourn the children killed by abortion since 1973." The NARAL activists, she declared, "Are here to celebrate."

Both the pro-choice and pro-life monitors and spokespersons showed concern that no violent confrontation take place. However, participants at both rallies began to drift away from the scene, and the Women Exploited group dispersed quietly. One of the last remaining pro-lifers remarked, "I'm really happy with the way things turned out... we did it right." The pro-choice demonstrators wrapped up their appearance with a musical performance. The sound of their singing reverberated up and across the nearby streets.

Joy Graham and
Kris Fulsaas/NWP

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Whether they are faculty, staff or student, women at the University of Washington know that war has been declared against them. If they lose this war, it will be harder for women to be admitted to the University; once they are admitted, they will be less likely to graduate; and if they graduate, it will probably not be in an area where they can get a job. It is a war filled with rhetoric about how pressed the University is for finances, worries about meeting the market demands for high-technology workers, and an incredible amount of bullshit about centrality and the mission of the University. What it means to women is that they will lose at every stage of the career process; poor women, single mothers, women returning to school, and minority women will be specially hard hit.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

In a letter written in May 1982 Philip Cartwright, the equal employment officer at the University, said: "We intend to investigate further to determine the reasons for the apparent failure of our affirmative action efforts to achieve more fully proportionate representation of women on our faculty." The affirmative action program at the University is not working and has not been working. Women faculty have declined 12% in the past four years; male faculty have declined only 4%. The number of women moving into nontraditional areas is small due to a history of discrimination and social channeling, for example, in engineering women comprise 14% of the students, and there are only six women faculty out of 162. Chemistry, physics, and mathematics have four women faculty out of a total faculty of 135.

In 1981-82 the University was under a compliance review by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs because its affirmative action program was moving slowly and had several complaints against it; the University was also being investigated by the Department of Education, Division of Civil Rights for sex discrimination in hiring. The specific charge was that they pre-selected a white male and hired him at the rank of associate professor without advertising at that rank. Two women who were associate professors at other universities complained that they were never given the opportunity to apply for the job since it was filled before it was made public. The University got off the hook by promising that they would never again hire at a certain rank without advertising at that rank.

There are also a number of structural reasons why affirmative action is a failure. In the first place departments and colleges are only committed to search for women and minorities, not to hire them. The University sets goals for percentages of women and minorities; if these goals are not met and there is evidence of a minimal search, that is the end of the matter. Those who are responsible for meeting the goals are the deans and chairs who for years have been part of the system that discriminated against women and minorities.

The University's minimal commitment to affirmative action is indicated in other ways. The budget for the Office of Affirmative Action has been cut 40% in the past two years. Funds that were available to help hire women and minorities were moved by the Provost from this special fund to the general fund for faculty salaries in 1979-80 without even informing the Affirmative Action Office. The University of Washington, in marked contrast with the City of Seattle, does not systematically go through its departments and programs to determine if there is a history of discrimination and then set quotas for those programs which must be met. The University is not so interested in remedies as it is in keeping enough paper moving to keep federal agencies out, an easy task under the Reagan administration.

Add to these structural weaknesses the traditional patriarchal attitudes and myths, such as devaluation of work that deals with women; an inability to see women as being as competent as men; hiring through networks that are male-oriented; pretending that the system is and has been completely meritocratic and that men got their jobs because they were the best qualified (and in the same breath bragging about how so-and-so got a job because he or she or the chair of his dissertation committee knew someone). In view of structural weaknesses, an anaemic affirmative action commitment, and the attitudes toward hiring women, one can only marvel at the equal employment officer who does not understand why the program has failed.

BUDGET CUTS AND PROGRAM ELIMINATIONS

The programs that have been severely cut or eliminated at the University in the past two years is a hit list for women. The big losers in the 1981-82 budget reductions were Education (8.2% reduction, scheduled for 15.3% reduction, 71.6% women students), Public Affairs (11.7% reduction, 59% women students), and Social Work (5.6% reduction, 82.8% women students). Nursing, one of the best programs in the country, has had several budget cuts in the past two years and is scheduled for an additional 6.4% reduction. Nursing is 95.1% women students and has 106 women faculty compared to 5 men faculty. In all of these areas the percentage of women faculty is much higher than in the University at large where there are 2,126 men and 474 women faculty.

The programs that are currently being eliminated give an even worse picture. Textiles and nutrition, two highly successful programs that place 85% and 100% of their graduates respectively in work related to their studies, are 97.4% women students and have an even higher



*Budget Cuts Slash
Women's Programs, Childcare,
Affirmative Action, etc. . .*

Gender Gap Widens at the UW

by Kenneth C. Clatterbaugh

proportion of women faculty. Kinesiology, another program to be eliminated, has a ratio of 1.7:1 women students to men and its faculty is 40% women. In fact the situation is worse than these numbers indicate because women have left these programs and taken jobs elsewhere for fear of impending cuts, and other women chose early retirement or were denied tenure; they were not replaced. Almost all of the classified staff in the affected programs are women. Classified staff positions are among the first to be cut and these jobs help women students get through school and provide a living for many women. The College of Arts and Sciences may lose as much as 20% of its women faculty this year, not to mention the destroyed career opportunities for women students.

The hypocrisy of what the University is doing compared to what it says can be illustrated by the following quotation of the University's Class C Bulletin No. 256 which is entitled: "Criteria for Resource Re-Allocation for Academic Programs at the University of Washington," dated January 29, 1981.

In any allocation of its resources, the University should keep in mind that there are issues of vital concern which must be safeguarded in the process of resource allocation: affirmative action, educational opportunities for ethnic minorities and women, and due process. These are areas in which the University has ethical and legal obligations whose fulfillment must not be allowed to depend on economic necessity.

THE UNIVERSITY AND CHILDCARE

The fight for childcare at the University goes back to the late 1960s. It has always been funded by student money which is appropriated by student government. From 1971-73 childcare was funded by the Graduate and Professional Student Senate; in 1973 it began to be funded by the Services and Activities Fees Committee (SAFC). Today SAFC contracts with four childcare centers which serve about 60% of the student parents. These centers operate on a system that gives highest priority to students with the lowest incomes; they are predominantly minority parents and single mothers. When the centers asked for increased funding to meet inflation costs and to serve more students, their request was granted by the student government but vetoed by the administration, which sought to freeze support for the centers for 1981-82 at 1980-81 levels.

In the heat of this controversy, with the student government and the centers on one side and the University Administration on the other, the University undertook a controversial and much-criticized study of childcare in the Seattle area, which many saw, prophetically, as a first step to ending contracts with the politically troublesome centers. The study concluded that the four centers at the University were more expensive than many centers in the Seattle area; but the study was so poorly done that its conclusion meant little. The study ignored things at the citywide centers like the ratio of staff to child, the qualifications of the staff, the kind of facilities, the hours the center was open, what kind of diet was provided, what kind of educational program was provided, the proximity of the centers to the University, and whether the centers encouraged minority attendance. The study ignored all the relevant information, especially the major goal of childcare being to provide access to education for low-income parents.

The four SAFC funded centers are extremely high quality; they have ratios of one staff to each three infants and one staff to each five toddlers and pre-schoolers. They are multi-cultural at all levels and seek to provide educational enrichment, good nutrition and a caring, well-trained staff. Parent after parent has testified to the quality of care their children are receiving. The four centers also offer a variety of systems for parental involvement which allows parents to greatly reduce their expenses. By contrast, the other centers in the Seattle area vary widely; quality childcare is rare and expensive. Washington has very minimal licensing requirements; one has to be 18 to work in a childcare center and the staff-child ratios are 1:5 for infants, 1:7 for toddlers, and 1:10 for pre-schoolers. A recent survey by the parents at one of the SAFC centers showed that many licensed centers do not even meet state requirements in their ratios.

In October 1982 Ernest Morris, Vice President for Student Affairs, proposed ceasing to contract with the four SAFC-funded centers and instead giving out vouchers to student parents so they could purchase childcare at other centers in the Seattle area. He hoped that in this way more parents would be served. But the SAFC hearings on distributing the money in this way show the Morris proposal would be a disaster. For one thing, it provides very little money to each parent, thereby forcing him or her to find low-quality childcare; many have said that they would choose not to go to school rather than take such an option. The proposal also increases the amount the parents will have to pay out of their own pocket or out of loans, impossible for most low-income parents. In short, the currently affordable quality centers funded by SAFC are to be replaced by unaffordable quality centers in the Seattle area or by affordable but inadequate and dangerous centers in the Seattle area. Given these options, women at the University who have children will be more likely to give up trying to get an education.

ADMISSIONS

Proposed changes in admission requirements that might affect women who want to attend the University include suggestions to increase the math and science entrance requirements. This proposal, in the current educational system which discriminates against women in these areas or is, at best, indifferent to them, will only make it harder for women to get into the University. There is also talk about raising tuition to a high level; in a society that overvalues male achievement, parents will more likely send their sons to the University and their daughters to less expensive schools. With the Council for Postsecondary Education's proposal to have the University admit only the top 15% of high school students, and the new emphasis on science and math, the University seems to be trying to attract the prep-school science student who will become a high-technology worker for government and industry. Ironically, programs that try to humanize technology, like the Social Management of Technology Program are targeted for elimination.

It is a picture of patriarchal retrenchment. At the University of Washington women will find it tough going to move into nontraditional areas when there is no affirmative action, poor educational opportunities and, if you are a parent, no affordable quality childcare. Women will also find it very difficult to move into areas that have traditionally provided careers because these areas are being cut or eliminated. At the University the twin pillars of patriarchy are firmly in place, namely, denial of access and devaluation of women's traditional achievements. Is it a conspiracy? President Gerberding admitted in an open meeting January 12 that they had not thought enough about the impact on women when cutting the budget. As a friend remarked, "Patriarchy is so entrenched it doesn't need conspiracy to work."

Northwest Co-ops and Collectives

Here it is at last, the *NWP's* much-promised issue on Northwest co-ops and collectives. There are, of course, many more co-ops and collectives in the Northwest than what you see on these pages. At right is a list of organizations that for one reason or another are not included in the rest of the co-ops/collectives section. The *NWP* volunteers and the workers/volunteers of the groups covered all worked hard to make this section as interesting, informative and comprehensive as possible. We regret if any group feels slighted by omission or by only appearing in the listing. It is our intention to cover as many co-ops and collectives as we can with the limited space and resources (time and volunteer energy) at hand. We thank everybody who showed interest in this section and supplied us with excellent stories and photographs—you're great!

—Editorial Board/*NWP*

And More . . .

This listing of additional co-ops and collectives is not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather is a minimal coverage of groups we would like to have given more coverage to had time and space been more abundant.

Black Duck Motors: auto repair; 710 S. Jackson, MU2-1432.
Bulk Commodities Exchange: wholesale food; 1432 Western, 447-9516.
Co-op Books: 710 Stewart. 323-2263.
Good Fairy Productions: gay men's music; 329-4863.
Left Bank Books: 92 Pike Place, 622-0195.

Little Bread Company: 1500 Pike Place, 682-4594; 8050 15th NE, 525-5400.
Morning Town: Seattle's oldest collective, pizza and sandwiches; 4110 Roosevelt Way NE, 632-6317.
National Consumer Co-op Bank: 2001 Western, Suite 150, 442-5753.
Pacific Bay Artists' Co-op: 322-8537.
Regret Sound Co-op Federation: 1520 Western, 624-0364.
Rainbow Recycling: 1325 N. 46th, 632-0755.
Seattle Music Co-op: 344-5753.
Through The Looking Glass: prisoner outreach collective; P.O. Box 2228, Seattle, WA 98122.
Women's Divorce Co-op: 784-4755.

Insuring the Future of Coops

by Erin Moore

NWP: Could you describe your insurance group, and your relation to cooperatives?

JL: I'm co-owner of Gales Creek Insurance Services, a workers' coop of insurance brokers incorporated in the state of Oregon. Collectively, the company insures various groups—my partner works primarily in the Gales Creek area and most of her contacts are with farmers and agricultural groups. I've chosen to stay in the cooperative arena and to market a set of products for coop enterprises—retailers predominately, but some manufacturers. Presently there are four people involved—the two co-owners and two employees. It's a big change for us to have employees. We wanted to bring these people in as co-owners but we needed professional and technical expertise. There just wasn't anyone that had the interest in being involved in a workers' coop and also had insurance background, or we ended up finding a lot of people interested in being involved in a workers' coop or collective, but they didn't have any insurance background. But I'm hoping that once these people deal with the clientele more and get used to democratic management, we can bring them in at a later date as co-owners.

NWP: Why didn't the new workers come into the coop as members?

JL: They weren't interested. First of all there was no benefit at this point, they were looking for a job to be paid on a steady salary; they often make more than my partner or me. One woman is a single parent with two kids and she wasn't interested in any sort of uncertainties about salaries from month to month. If you want that, you definitely don't want to be involved in a worker-owned co-op.

NWP: So though you began as a workers' coop, strictly speaking, you aren't anymore?

JL: No. But I resist being classified. Legally we're just two owners who have collective or cooperative ideas. But I don't think we function like that, we function like a workers' coop, conferring and making decisions collectively. I think you probably find that in a lot of coops there's a period when people have to pay dues, be there long enough to use part of their salary to buy into the coop. That's what I hope we'll be able to do with the people we've hired, if they want to stay.

NWP: It seems to me that it must be difficult, especially in the insurance field which has a very straight reputation, to find insurance people who are interested in paying attention to the interests of coop clients.

JL: Yeah, we're a real anomaly. That's why it's been so easy for us to work in this sub-segment, that's why we get referrals from groups whether they are collectives or just democratically managed organizations. We stick out because there really isn't an organization that does what we do in the northwest.

NWP: Outside of Oregon, where you started the brokerage four years ago, what other states do you do business in?

JL: Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, some businesses in California in the Bay Area, in Sacramento. In terms of direction of the company, we've never been sales-oriented because both of us are technically oriented. We strive to get out a set of products that are good. Our thought was that our services would spread themselves, that we don't have to go out and sell them, that word of mouth would get them out.

NWP: Is that working?

JL: Yeah, it's working to a certain extent; we're having a tough go and '83 is going to be a tougher go. Tomorrow, I could get a phone call from a coop in San Francisco saying my name was given to them by PCC at an international meeting. That's how it happens. We don't sit on the phone calling, maybe we should. The reason we're having tougher times is because we deal with a lot of nonprofit organizations that are

either fighting for causes that have to do with the economic holocaust that's going on right now in the U.S., or are in areas of business dealing with people that are affected by budget cuts by the federal government. So in turn their budgets are cut, and it's becoming harder and harder for them to pay for their insurance needs. And we're definitely affected. That makes us different from the average insurance broker. We've been in a lower market. The wealthy people in society are just getting richer, so if we were in that clientele we wouldn't have a problem, but in our class, you know, we see it really grimly.

NWP: Do you see that when times get tough monetarily for a coop, insurance is one of the first things they cut?

JL: No, the type of insurance we sell is not the kind of insurance you *can* cut. If you are a wholesaler of natural foods, you need trucks and you just can't take a truck out on the highway without insurance. I mean it's the law, but beyond the law, there's too much at risk not to have insurance. If you own a building or warehouse and you borrowed money, the lender always requires that you have fire insurance. These are the essentials. What happens is when there's a tight squeeze economically, it gets harder and harder to pay for the premiums. We've always operated on the old-fashioned basis, you know, we're dealing on a good-faith arrangement: "We like what you're doing, we believe in what you're doing, if you have problems paying for it, we'll work something out." In our first two years we never charged any group a dime of interest, and people took six months to a year to pay. The problem now is that as more people rely on this, we can't afford to do it. We have some large nonprofit organizations that couldn't pay bills and we have a long list of accounts receivable.

Understand that we're not an insurance company; we're just brokers. We place with a number of different



Jeff Lang, an insurance broker for Northwest Coops: don't look for the cigar; there isn't one.

insurance companies, then we'll find the best insurance policy that we think is available for the price. We get paid from a commission off the premiums paid. You'll find that most business insurance is written through brokers because you need a lot of different insurance companies to take care of your clients. The interesting thing about insurance, and one of the reasons I've always been attracted to it, is that you deal with and see a lot of different people in the type of insurance I do. Everything from art galleries to tofu manufacturers to natural food stores. And you need a realm of insurance companies to help them.

One thing that we did that was different from any other organization in insurance that I've come across is that we started with nearly zip money; I had enough to pay the deposit on the phone but essentially we started from scratch. Most people in the straight

insurance world are heavily capitalized. Everything we've built has been on real money, rather than on leverage money. We do have to be careful, though, in harder times, because we don't have reserves to fall back on.

NWP: Before coops found you, did they have a hard time of it?

JL: Some did and some didn't. Depending on their size, they got better or lousier service. Now big organizations, whether coop or normal corporation, because of their size and purchasing power, will always get good service; there wasn't a void in the market place for them. But the smaller coops, which is the majority we serve, especially retail food coops, be they in Corvallis, or Forest Grove or Portland, are a line of business that, due to its size, normal insurance people are not interested in. So they weren't being serviced, and the policies they had weren't being reviewed or getting the fine tuning they deserved, and claim service was mediocre.

A lot of insurance work is boring, processing tons and tons of paper, but the most gratifying thing in my business is, when I see people in the community from coops, and I hear it so often, they say, "Yeah, we appreciate your services; it's really great that you're there." That's how I know that we really fill a void in the market place.

NWP: What kind of reaction do you get from individuals in coops to you as an insurance broker? People must be surprised a first, then pleased, to work with you.

JL: Oh yeah, most people in this country are geared to the overweight, cigar-smoking insurance person, and rightfully so. The industry is a sickening one, one of the worst I can think of. I know it intimately and I have friends on both sides of it; as in any large organization there's good people and you find them real quick, but on the other hand, the abuses are terrible, and that's why it's so easy for us to stand out, to people who know us.

One of the reasons that we've excelled price-wise in the coop marketplace and have been able to take on any straight competition, is because I had a theory three years ago; that coops, because of their organizational structure and philosophy would produce less claims for insurance companies.

NWP: They're lower risk, then.

JL: Yeah; and they've never been isolated as a group, and I was able to do that. I gathered a group of coop claims records together and presented them to insurance companies and said we should reduce coops premiums because their potential for having less claims is obvious. As insurance brokers, we try to come up with original theories; that was one. In coops there's greater understanding and trust, less likelihood of consumers suing the store. When I originally started going out to coops in Oregon, they said they couldn't understand why they were paying so much money and I said I couldn't understand either—I asked, "Have you had claims, lawsuits?" I had to figure out and market the idea that coops are lower risk in a way that insurance actuaries understand.

NWP: So why didn't insurance actuaries understand before that coops are lower risk?

JL: They just didn't think of it. Coops are only one percent of retail operations; they just threw them in the category with all the other food stores. There are big hazards in food-selling. Coops have them too, but I've found that as long as people are reimbursed for medical expenses, people won't actually sue the coop.

I think members of consumer coops are just people who want to be reimbursed and taken care of. If they chip a tooth on a tack in the granola, they just want they're \$100 dental bill paid.

For more information you can contact Jeff Lang at Gales Creek Insurance Services, 415 SW 10th, Portland, OR 97205; 503/228-8686.

Northwest Co-ops

Aradia

Aradia Women's Health Center is a worker-controlled, nonhierarchical collective. We are staffed by women paramedics who have received their training in the clinic. A physician's assistant, or nurse practitioner, and a doctor are available for consultation and referral when needed. We are the only entirely women-owned and staffed women's clinic in Seattle.

Aradia, designed and built entirely by women, opened in April 1972 as a program of the University YWCA. In 1978, no longer associated with the "Y," Aradia moved to our current location on Capitol Hill (1827 12th Ave.). For the first four years we were funded by HEW and the Department of Social and Health Services. From 1976 to the present, Aradia has been essentially self-supporting, with minimal funding from King County Block Grant and United Way's Project Transition. As of 1984, all outside funding will be discontinued.

Presently, our collective consists of 4 to 6 volunteers and six paid staff members, including a physician's assistant. Business meetings, attended primarily by the paid staff, are held weekly. Decisions are made by consensus. Major policy issues are discussed at monthly collective meetings.

We believe in demystifying our bodies by helping each other gain necessary medical information. This enables us to make responsible decisions concerning our health care. We believe in the sage and responsible use of paraprofessional health workers. Our focus is preventative and our patients can expect to spend at least as much time learning about their bodies (if they choose) as being examined.

Aradia's challenge now is to discover ways of remaining true to our ideas when our outside funding ends. It is said that the goddess Aradia was sent to earth to teach people how to care for themselves and their land. This is our hope: to return the care of women to women, with whom it originated.

Barter Collective

Finding trading partners is easier than ever for the users of the *Trading Post*, a monthly bulletin containing ads and directory listings of folks who will work locally for barter.

To place an ad in this paper or add your name to the mailing list, call Kathy at 632-1285, 9 to 11 am weekdays.

The 3rd Seattle Barter Fair will be held March 20. Please call us if you want to get involved. The fairs are run by volunteers. Help make it better each time we gather to trade and share our skills and talents.

Cause Celebre Cafe

The Cause Celebre Cafe began operation on June 2, 1978. The purposes of the Cafe are: to provide a reasonable standard of living for the

owner-partners and employees; to serve quality ice cream, coffees, desserts and vegetarian foods; to provide a place for musicians, writers and artists to display their talents and express their ideas; to provide a place for community forums, film and video explorations of current and historical social and political events; to further community-oriented projects and assist organizations working for progressive nonviolent social change; to generate funds to develop alternative businesses. Recently the Cafe evolved from a partnership structure to that of a nonprofit corporation.

Increasingly, we are seeking to expand our menu of organic, vegetarian foods. We are considering opening for breakfast on weekdays besides opening at 7:30 am on weekdays, and serving our recently revised lunch and dinner menu from 10:30 am (our present opening time) to 10:30 pm.

The Cause Celebre Cafe is collectively owned, organized and operated. The collective, which includes partners and trial partners, meets weekly to make decisions on all aspects of Cafe operations. Decision-making is by consensus. Partners have a 1½-year commitment and trial partners a ½-year commitment to the Cafe. Partners and trial partners are consensually assigned to management teams in the areas of food, labor, inventory and ordering, book-keeping, maintenance, outreach and advertisement. Management duties are shared where feasible and rotated among the members periodically.

The present and future goals of the Cause Celebre Collective are to survive and indeed improve our economic position during the present worldwide depression, and to enhance our menu and rededicate our efforts to provide community space and resources for progressive nonviolent social change.

The Cause Celebre Cafe is located at 524 15th Avenue E (at E Mercer St.). 322-1057 Stan Smith

Central Co-op

Central Co-op arose from the ashes of the bankrupt Capitol Hill Co-op in 1978. Due to the consistent support of the diverse natural foods and co-operative communities on Capitol Hill, it grew within 15 months to a business grossing over half a million dollars yearly.

Central has a volunteer board of directors, elected by the member-owners, which is responsible for overseeing the financial and physical management of the store and for long-range planning. Day-to-day management of the store—ordering, receiving and pricing goods, bookkeeping, etc., is done by a full-time paid staff of seven who divide responsibilities democratically. Both board and staff use consensus decision-making. Most of the cashiering, packaging (cheese, dried fruit, etc.), stocking shelves, plus some special tasks (newsletter, orienting new members), are performed by worker-members who receive a discount on food purchases in return for weekly work.

Central is unique among co-ops in Seattle in that we are managed by a board and paid collective and have retained our worker-member system. Central Co-op has over 100 people involved on a weekly basis with running the store. This represents a substantial level of direct participation and creates community feeling. On the other hand we face issues such as: how much reliability can be required of a member-worker? What degree of accuracy can we expect from cash-

iers working once a week?

Recently Central Co-op bought its building. We can now renovate, expand and make the store a more pleasant and efficient place to shop and to work. 1835 Twelfth Avenue.



Gentle Dragon Childcare

The Gentle Dragon Childcare Collective is a newly organized collective, planning to open a non profit childcare center in the late spring. Currently the collective has five staff members and an Advisory Board of eight. Our goals include:

1) providing a warm, stimulating child-centered program with a staff-child ratio of 1:4 for toddlers and 1:7 for preschool children;

2) providing examples and opportunities for young children to develop appreciation and understanding of multiculturalism, nonsexism, and nonviolent conflict resolution;

3) providing a quality workplace and working environment for staff members, including democratic management and wages which reflect the importance of childcare work;

4) creating a program that includes parents, children and staff of various racial, cultural, economic and social backgrounds;

5) creating an environment which is supportive of non-traditional lifestyles

6) providing a vegetarian meal with an emphasis on nutrition and minimally processed foods, and two sugar-free snacks.

The center will be worker-managed and controlled. Each staff member is expected to participate in classroom teaching, administrative tasks, house-keeping, food preparation, and the general running of the center. Decisions are made by consensus, unless a vote is called at the third discussion meeting. A community-based Advisory Board has been developed to provide advice, make recommendations, evaluate staff decisions, mediate conflicts, and conduct specific committee work.

We are currently in the process of finding a suitable location in the Capitol Hill/Central District area, for approximately 20 children ages 18 months to five years. Other priorities include collecting donated toys, office equipment and materials, fundraising, and finding low-income older people to work in the center with the Foster Grandparent Pro-

gram. Anyone interested in working with us or wanting more information may call Jean Kasota, 524-5206.

Greenpeace

Greenpeace Northwest is the regional branch of the international organization. There are three major areas of concern for Greenpeace Northwest: wildlife protection, toxic waste campaigns, and disarmament. The local coordinators of these issues are constantly looking for volunteers to support direct actions and assist with office work. Call the Greenpeace office at 632-4236.

Greenpeace Northwest has open membership, and makes decisions by consensus at meetings. Mail-in memberships that finance the group's work can be sent to Greenpeace, 4649 Sunnyside N., Seattle, WA 98103.

Annual memberships are \$25 per family, \$15 per individual and \$8 per student or senior citizen. Membership includes a quarterly magazine update on international, national and regional affairs.

Of special note: Greenpeace will be holding its annual Radiothon on KJZZ Radio (1540 AM) Friday through Sunday Feb. 25, 26, and 27. Call George or Liz with donations of wares or services or to volunteer.

Ground Zero Gallery

Ground Zero Gallery came to life in the coffee shop of the Elliot Bay Bookstore in January 1982, with a few members of the defunct Our Own Damn Gallery and a few new people brought by an untimely membership drive: a diverse group with a common goal of finding a space to show our artwork. We found the closed and bombed-out Rose Bud Theater and, with the rent right and a lot of cleaning, painting and sweat, we opened to the public for our first show on April 14, 1982. Since then we've had eight group shows, a xerox contest, single shows, performances by local and national musicians, and an open women's show.

Our philosophy behind Ground Zero translates to: An Alternative Space open to all Art Media. We have a membership of 13, each paying \$25 a month and four hours of sitting time. Some that cannot afford the payments sit extra



Members and guests taking part in a Ground Zero performance painting.

gallery time compensating for money.

We meet every Monday night to take care of business and to plan our future. Posts are held by the person wishing to do the job. We have no chairperson, with all members having an equal say and vote. This works fairly well because of our size, but could be a problem in the future if sudden growth happened.

At this point, we feel successful just for having the space to show our works, having a low turnover rate, and getting highly individual people to agree on somethings, with a lot of spirit to boot. We are not for everyone, but if interested, call or stop by: 202 Third S., Seattle, 223-9752; 1-9 pm Thurs., 1-5 pm Fri-Sun.

—Dave Lewis

High Hopes Media

High Hopes Media began in November 1977 as an outgrowth of The Crustaceans, Seattle's no-nukes performing collective. Activist Sam Lovejoy was coming to town and four of us in the band with previous video experience decided to produce a tape. Called "Nix on Nukes," it featured Sam, The Crustaceans jumping around on a downtown rooftop, and some official Kirkland Police Department footage of a demonstration held at the offices of Chem Nuclear.

Our first big project was the documentation of the May 1978 anti-Trident demonstration held at Bangor, Washington near the submarine base. It was a full weekend. High Hopes provided the p.a. system for the 4,000 demonstrators, The Crustaceans performed for an hour, and we captured interviews and demonstrator action on video. 48 hours later we shipped off the finished tape to New York. "Hold the Baloney—Live Without Trident" has since been shown in many places around the world.

High Hopes, consisting of Jack BuChans, Mike Cady, Michael Holten, B. Parker Lindner and Mark Sherman, has produced a number of other anti-nuclear pieces, among them "Nowhere to Run," about the Three Mile Island accident, and "A Question of Survival," about the nuclear arms race. We have also produced tapes dealing with solar energy and medical education, as well as numerous training tapes, works of synthesized video, and pieces on the arts—notably

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It's Time

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Present about 13 to take ca on policy ideas. Co as well as such as b vertising. ization ar some col donate m who are i volved in to come store to t

It's About

and Collectives

"Traveling Modes and Devices," featuring Seattle's designers of "wearable art," Friends of the Rag.

While we are a collective and operate through consensus, we do not all participate on all projects. In fact, collective efforts tend to be the exception rather than the rule. We work variously at teaching video, designing sound for live theater, providing p.a. set-ups for diverse groups and, of course, video and audio documentation of seminars and events. We exist to facilitate the communication of ideas in a changing world. We work out of Studio 932, our new facility which we just opened following eight months of construction on which we received much help from many friends. Studio 932 is a video and audio production facility available for hire, with or without personnel and equipment.

Studio 932, 932 12th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98122, 322-9010.

It's About Time

It's About Time offers books by, for, and of interest to women. Conceived, created and kept alive by a volunteer collective of women, I.A.T. grew out of a need to have a diverse group of feminist literature and theory housed under one roof; and as an alternative to mainstream bookstores, which lumped Phyllis Schlafly and "How to Nurse Your Baby" together and called it women's studies. Even now, I.A.T. is the only women's bookstore in Washington state.

It's About Time carries a wide variety of books including feminist politics and theory, literature, biography poetry, spirituality and science fiction. We stock books representing third-world women, women of color and lesbian women, as well as non-sexist children's books, small-press publications and work by local women artists. We also have records, tapes, posters and cards. I.A.T. houses a library, which is stocked largely by donations. While the store serves primarily women, men are welcome on all days except Wednesdays and Sundays, which are reserved for women and children.

The bookstore sponsors such events as book signing-parties, poetry readings and movies. We are a ticket outlet for concerts and lectures, and an information center for women in the area. There are bulletin boards in the store covering employment and housing opportunities, services, and upcoming events of interest to the women's community. On February 12, I.A.T. will host its second annual women's Valentine Dance at CoMotion Dance Studio in Belltown. Call the book store at 525-0999 for more information.

Presently the collective consists of about 13 members who meet weekly to take care of store business, decide on policy and procedure, and exchange ideas. Collective members fill shifts as well as take on certain store tasks such as book ordering, finances or advertising. I.A.T. is a nonprofit organization and, as volunteer workers, some collective members are able to donate more time than others. Women who are interested in becoming involved in the store are always welcome to come to meetings, or stop by the store to talk to the woman on shift.

It's About Time is located at 52nd

and University Way. We are open Monday through Friday, 11-7; Saturday, 11-5; and Sunday 11-5.

Pacific Rim

Pacific Rim, a recently created cooperative business formed by the merger of C.C. Grains and Community Produce, provides much of the natural foods and organic produce found in coops and natural foods restaurants in this area.

The structure and the decision-making process have changed radically for both businesses. Instead of the entire "collective" of 40 people looking at each issue needing a decision, a 7-person board elected by the members meets regularly to decide key issues. Members may also participate on a number of committees, and have opportunities to propose policies to the board.

The structure looks hierarchical in that there is now a general manager and three department managers, and coordinators for each of the teams. However, efforts have been made to maintain a process of peer evaluation and individuals have a major voice in developing their own job descriptions.

There are now three categories of workers: owner/member, worker non-member, and substitutes (workers filling positions not yet budgeted for). After a person is hired, there are a series of evaluations of compatibility with the company, and after six months an opportunity to invest in the business and become a member.

Although there are kinks to be worked out, the potential is obvious to many who work. For more info or to get a catalog call 624-1681.

—Riva Redswallow



Phinney St. Co-op

The Phinney Street Co-op (400 N. 43rd, 633-2354) has avoided many of the pitfalls and problems of other collectives by being all volunteer-run. The Co-op is free from managers, coordinators, substitute workers and the ilk. All workers are completely self-directed. Responsibilities other than shift work (such as ordering) are divided up among the members. Anyone who wants to work may sign up for any shift that they wish. Tuesdays are set aside for womyn only to work. The amount one pays for food depends on whether one is a work-

ing or paying member.

PSC makes decisions by consensus, but one need not work to participate in decision-making. Any member, including paying members, may take part in meetings on an equal basis with anybody else.

Phinney Street Co-op stresses its commitment to small local issues. It emphasizes a food policy which strongly encourages local organic produce and less-processed foods. We sell no refined sugar or caffeine in any form. PSC owns its building, which eliminates many of the problems found in landlord/tenant relations.

The Co-op is trying to be as open as possible to all sorts of workers. . . parents, the young, the old. . . we are attempting to institute some childcare policies at this time. We are constantly struggling to keep things going, but our head is above water. We enjoy strong community support and a close to idyllic management structure.

—Phillip Goldman

Puget Consumers Co-op

Puget Consumers Co-op began in a Renton basement with 15 member-households buying food together in 1960. Today, PCC lists 15,000 member-households that shop at one of three stores—the original Ravenna store (6504 20th Ave NE)—the suburban eastside location (10718 NE 68th) in Kirkland—and the two-year-old Greenlake store (6522 Fremont Ave N).

Each store has a democratically managed workforce. The Co-op is united operationally by a General Manager who advises the stores through

ing on a written contract between themselves and the Board.

PCC faces the challenge of growth in the 80s. Currently the membership is considering the following ways to promote the cooperative method of conducting business: the opening of new food stores; the annual distribution of profits through patronage refunds; tighter price control; expansion of product line; expansion of services; and loans and technical assistance to other cooperatives. Puget Consumers Co-op maintains its quality product line, service to the membership, dedication to consumer education and awareness, and democratic control of the organization to its membership and to its Puget Sound community.

PUGET

PUGET Network is a resource for Northwest co-operatives and collectives, as well as anybody interested in the alternative community. It was formed as a result of Puget Sound networking done to assist the last two Northwest Rainbow Gatherings. Seattle work has involved hosting a peace walk for visiting Japanese monks and presenting Mayor Royer with a Pie for Peace.

Two events in the planning stages and in need of more volunteer interest and support are the 2nd Annual Children's Peace Picnic, and a Regional Children's Peace Picnic is scheduled for May 9, Mother's Day. Parents will be asked to bring their children and organize entertainment and, of course, bring their Pies for Peace. A Regional Gathering in late summer is a planned event that would greatly profit the communal growth of the Puget Sound alternative cultures.

Please send questions or information to PUGET Network, P.O. 31821, Seattle, WA 98103. We will keep your name and interests on file for our mailing list. Our office hours are mid-morning at 784-9232. For a copy of our newsletter, call Green Heart Coop, 282-2760. For information on the Rainbow Services Coop call 325-7719.

Red & Black Books

On May 1, 1983, Red & Black Books Collective will celebrate its tenth year of existence. Now located at 524 15th Avenue East upstairs from the Cause Celebre Cafe, Seattle's oldest progressive bookstore exists to make available new and used literature not generally obtainable elsewhere.

Throughout its history, Red & Black has been not only a bookstore but a source of information and support for the community, with a strong commitment to human rights and minority issues. Red & Black has co-sponsored workshops, informationals and film showings on the issues of women's and gay rights, anti-racism, Latin America, prisoner advocacy, Native Americans and nuclear politics, among others.

The collective is a group of approximately 25 individuals

with a diversity of philosophies and interests. All decisions concerning the operation of the bookstore are collectively made in bi-weekly meetings. With the exception of one full-time paid staff worker, all collective members are volunteers, who share the tasks of operating the store 84 hours per week.

Like many others, the Red & Black Collective is now struggling to survive in the current economy, and is seeking donations in any amount from people in the community. The store has occupied its current location for one year, and business is growing steadily. Collective members feel, however, that at least two years are required for a new store to establish its presence in the neighborhood and to build a solid clientele.

Red & Black will celebrate its tenth birthday with a benefit dance at the end of April. Call 311-READ

Storefront Press

Storefront Press has been around for over four years now, a fact that we look on with astonishment and pride. We are a woman-run small corporation. What that means to us is that we all own the stock in our company, we make major business and political policy decisions as a collective through struggle and consensus, and we see ourselves as having a responsibility to the political communities from which we arise. That responsibility to the broad progressive communities is manifested through a system of discounts and donations to groups and individuals that are working for social change.

Do put the facts down: we are Kate Thompson, Beth Power and Stephanie Smith. We have over 30 combined years in the printing field and are all long-time political activists in the women's, anti-racist, anti-imperialist and general progressive communities. Although we all hold various individual political beliefs and ideas, we think it's important that a community printshop provide access to a wide range of thought and action while staying within the context of the progressive movement.

Internally, we have our share of struggle. However, we have managed to maintain a fairly constant collective membership throughout our existence. Most of our hassles center around differing work styles, which is a problem most collectives experience. Resolution is usually accomplished through collective meetings or one-on-one talks.

Last year, as a result of our continuing concern and involvement with the labor move, we affiliated with the Graphic Arts International Union Local 530. We're active in the union and happy to be able to offer the union bug to our customers.

The future? Printing is a field of overwhelming technological change. We hope to be able to keep up with it all fast enough to continue being an up-to-date and accessible resource. We purchased a small computer last year and do mailing lists right now, but we know that's only a start. 514 E. Pine, Seattle, 322-3150.

We regret that we received copy from Bulk Commodities Exchange after this page was laid out. —Ed.

Work Shop Printers The IRS Is At Our Door

by the Work Shop Printers

Work Shop Printers, a Seattle collective print shop, started in January 1980 with borrowed equipment, no capital, little business experience, and a lot of energy. That year we managed to acquire additional equipment, new members, and a small debt. 1981 brought an increase in efficiency but even with an increase in sales, the training of new members and an increasing amount of overhead lead to a rising debt.

In 1982 we doubled our sales and dramatically increased our efficiency and quality. Despite these improvements, in 1983 we find ourselves in the same boat as many other small businesses: with outdated equipment, without capital, in serious debt, and being squeezed out of the market by an emerging depression. At the moment, our most active creditor is Reagan's new, hungrier IRS. They are threatening to shut us down and take the equipment.

Fortunately the situation has its positive aspects. There are eight collective members and many friends of Work Shop Printers who want it to survive. And there is the equipment—light tables, plate maker, presses—old and funky as it is, which we own. So now we find ourselves debating, re-evaluating, working out which of our original goals are still viable and which must be let go.

When Work Shop began, its goals were to offer low-cost printing to the community, to share skills and production resources with progressive groups and individuals, and to become a nonexploitive working and learning environment.

Collective members' involvement has always taken a variety of forms. People have worked full-time on production, both for pay and voluntarily; some have worked in the shop while holding down full-time jobs elsewhere; and others have done sales work, community outreach or other support work in addition to their outside jobs. The collective has always valued this variety and given equal decision-making responsibility to all members. Wages have been based on individuals' needs and Work Shop's financial condition.

Our decision-making process is by consensus of the whole group, with standing and ad hoc committees taking responsibility for proposing and implementing collective decisions. Meetings of the whole collective have been weekly or bi-weekly with additional committee meetings as required. Daily meetings of people working on production in the shop help us fulfill our plans and keep us in touch with the variety of work that needs to get done.

Work Shop Printers has operated on the idea that we are a commercial shop—that is how we support ourselves and provide the wherewithal to be able to contribute to causes we support. And to a limited



degree this has worked. We have paid ourselves something, sometimes, though by no means a "living wage." And we have given free printing or donated labor or paper to a good number of groups, including CISPES, the AFSC's Committee on Justice in South Africa, the *Pacific Peacemaker*, the Asian Counseling and Referral Service, the Women's Clinic, the Kit Kat Club and the Northwest Women In Print Conference.

But we've also gone into debt and worn ourselves down. It seems it is time to try a new approach. There are two aspects to the way we are dealing with our present situation. First, we have to pay off our debt and to do this we are developing a major fundraising effort. Two events we have planned for February are a rent party on Feb. 5 and a benefit showing of the new film *Anarchism in America* on Feb. 10 at the Grand Illusion in Seattle. The rent party will be at our space at 312 S. Washington in Pioneer Square, and will feature music by Private

Co-op Tales

Sector and entertainment by several other performers. Donation at the door will be \$3. *Anarchism in America* is the first comprehensive documentary about the subject, covering both its history and its influence on contemporary political struggles. Our benefit showing will open a short run of the film at the Grand Illusion. Tickets are \$4. We are also making a direct appeal to the public for loans or, better yet, donations. We want to be able to keep our equipment and space out of the hands of the IRS because it is too good a resource for the community to lose.

The second aspect of our current situation requires that we begin planning for the future. We want to continue to be a community resource, hopefully even more than we have been in the past. To do this we need a new approach. We will no longer try to make our living from Work Shop. We will do less commercial work and try to support the space with income generated in other ways. These will include offering classes in offset and letterpress printing, camera work, stripping and design; renting and donating our space and equipment to groups who want to produce their own material; and possibly beginning some small publishing ventures of our own. We want to continue to make donations of labor and materials to groups we support. Expanding the ways our resources are used will, we hope, make this possible.

To help support Work Shop Printers and insure a large-format print shop accessible to the community, send your donations to Work Shop Printers, 312 S. Washington, Seattle, WA 98104 or phone (206) 624-9056.

The Town Tavern

Failure In Paradise

by linda meo

The room was a sea of beards, waist-length hair, and bright summer fabrics swaying like the ebb and flow of the sun-jeweled bay three stories below. We stood in a circle, eyes closed, silent for a moment. Shrugging the silence aside with a collective sigh followed by smiles of contentment, everyone settled back and the meeting began.

It was not so much what was being said that impressed me, it was the *feeling* that I got from that roomful of people—their spontaneous bursts of laughter were warm as honey. These folks were like no other group I had encountered in the previous months of driving up, down and across the country. I sat transfixed as their talk drifted from hall cleanup to work shifts to the next family outing on the lake. I felt I was coming home, and indeed I had. I moved in that very day and remained for the better part of the next five years.

On the average, the family consisted of 20 to 25 adults and 1- to 5 children. Our living quarters were in the upper floors of a marvelous, decrepit Victorian building on the shores of the Olympic peninsula. We supported ourselves by running a tavern and restaurant, which were on the street level. We gathered once a week for family meeting, the nuts and bolts of our self-management, at which decisions regarding our living space, business, building restoration and maintenance were made by consensus (that is, all agree or no dissent).

The family was founded in 1972 by a small group of people who purchased the building, evicted the pigeons that flew at will through its lofty rooms, and established their home and business. When I joined the group in 1977, only one of the original purchasers remained. Two others had joined him in ownership by buying out their previous partners. These three men constituted a legal partnership under whose auspices business was conducted. Shortly after my arrival, the partnership was incorporated, forming a small business corporation in which the partners owned about 80% of the stock. The remaining shares were undistributed, pending inclusion of future shareholders.

At first I was unconcerned with the structure of ownership. Being part of the family was enough. I was full of idealism and delighted at the opportunity to put my ideals into practice. I was sure I had finally found a hot-bed of radicalism—a viable alternative to the oppressive social and economic order that pigeon-holed us into the roles of either boss or wage-slave.

Of course, we had plenty of problems. Collectives are by nature problematic: each individual has his or her

own idea of what is or should be happening. We talked (and talked and talked) everything out each week; and if, at times, family meeting resembled an orchestra of scorched cats, well, that was collective process.

Achieving consensus is sometimes a monumental task and always time-consuming. Ultimately, some individuals must make compromises—give the needs of the group priority over their own—if consensus is to work at all as a decision-making method. Working toward consensus can often be an intense, painful, enlightening experience; much like group therapy—which could, perhaps, work well in collective households. However, as a business management procedure, consensus is severely flawed—it is too slow and unwieldy when seizing the moment is crucial.

Throughout my experience with the family, consensus was also adroitly manipulated by the one remaining founding father, so that his single dissent carried an overriding veto. If his manipulations were unsuccessful, he would simply ignore or defy consensus. This man could talk out of both sides of his mouth till hell froze over and melted again. Family meetings were often dominated by his despotic pontifications. He was an inexhaustible cause of consternation to the family, but because of his ownership and longevity he had to be dealt with. Deal we did, but to no avail. In the end he had exhausted and alienated virtually the entire family (myself included), many who had put in years of commitment and hard work.



melanie moor

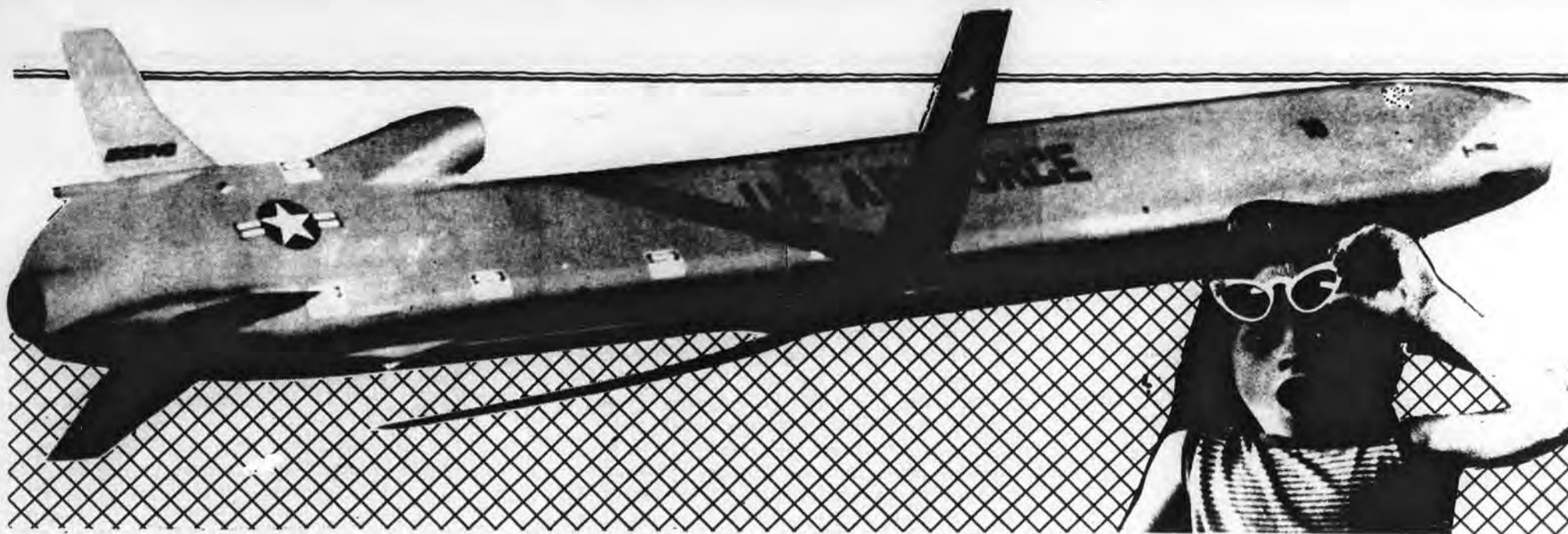
Finances were also a major stumbling block for the family. We were often on the edge of default, or at best breaking even. As the '70s careened into the '80s, economic problems became more significant.

The family was handicapped in controlling its finances for a number of reasons, among them: unchecked spending, lack of regular inventory-taking, and an inability to develop a budget and stick to it.

Although we played at being egalitarian, consensus-run, the family was in fact a pool of cheap labor. To the unlabeled family member, a commitment of several years was a treadmill of working but never getting ahead. "Broadening the base of ownership," often touted by the shareholders as their goal, was like dangling a carrot just out of reach. As the family's general lack of funds prohibited increased monetary compensation, we were working on distributing the corporation's remaining stock as an alternative solution. But although Big Daddy was the most vocal of the three shareholders concerning the need to "Broaden the base of ownership," Mr. Founding Father failed to facilitate consensus when that possibility became imminent.

I believed in the family's possibilities. Along with many others, I put a lot of effort into making our goals more than just words repeated continually at family meetings. But the family failed to live up to its potential, and even to its 'alternativeness' (beneath the misty veil of collective self-determination, what existed at the bottom line was the same old capitalist gig) as well as to my own expectations.

Still, I cling to the hope that collectives and cooperatives will continue to endeavor and succeed in changing the social/economic order by offering creative alternatives to the tunnel vision that so often keeps us from living and working together.



The Ground-launched Cruise Missile Is Being Tested at Fort Lewis

Cruisin' for a Bruisin'

by Meristem Murray

The nuclear arms race is a complex and many-headed beast, making it difficult to give it any one characterization; however, recent developments indicate that it is sprouting a new head, one more deadly than any it previously possessed: the cruise and Pershing II missile plans.

Until this new development, the rationale behind our participation in the arms race was deterrence or, to use that wonderfully apt acronym, MAD (mutually assured destruction). Even though, as the argument goes, we deplore the danger and waste involved in the stockpiling of so many nuclear devices, as long as both sides are capable of devastating retaliation, neither side will ever start a nuclear exchange. It would mean suicide. Meanwhile, we can negotiate and gradually get rid of the things.

However, these weapons seem to take on a life of their own and thus can be described as undergoing a sort of evolution, with the Pentagon and the executive and legislative branches of our government acting the part of natural selection, deciding which shall live and which shall not. Just as humans developed greater brain-power, these missiles are developing greater speed and accuracy, plus a spectrum of other fancy features. There would be no problem with this in a deterrence situation because either side would still be MAD to use them. Unfortunately, the increase in speed and accuracy has created a situation where the logic of deterrence no longer holds. Some strategists are now thinking that may be an advantage in striking first. Thus, the new nuclear buzz-words "first strike" and "limited nuclear war."

The cruise and Pershing II missiles have such accuracy that, theoretically, if they were fired at Soviet targets such as missiles-in-silos, command centers and docked submarines, we could seriously deplete their retaliatory power. Of course, not all Soviet missiles would be destroyed, but possibly enough to render the USSR incapable of destroying very many of our remaining missiles. They could then fire at our population centers, but at the risk that we would do the same to them. There are some who would like to execute a first strike as soon as we have a good chance of success. Roger Molander, who was a nuclear strategist for the National Security Council, is quoted here from an article in the March 21, 1982 *Washington Post*:

"Within a month [in 1969] I had met the first of a small but not uninfluential community of people who violently opposed SALT for a simple reason: It might keep America from developing a first-strike capability against the Soviet Union. I'll never forget being lectured by an Air Force colonel about how we should have 'nuked' the Soviets in the late 1940s before they got The Bomb. I was told that if SALT would go away, we'd soon have the capability to nuke them again—and this time we'd use it."

Could the Soviet Union manage a successful first strike against the U.S.? The answer is no. The reason is well-presented in this excerpt from the summer 1982 *NUCLEUS*:

"The United States has approximately 9,500 nuclear warheads and bombs that could be delivered to targets in the Soviet Union by the 'triad' of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), all land-based and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), and strategic bombers. Roughly half the U.S. strategic arsenal is carried on nuclear missile submarines, some two-thirds of which are kept on patrol in the open ocean where they are virtually invulnerable to attack. Another 27 percent of U.S. strategic warheads are carried on long-range bombers; 30 percent of these bombers are kept on alert status at all times, enabling them to become airborne quickly and escape a Soviet surprise attack. The remaining 23 percent of U.S. strategic warheads are carried by land-based ICBMs. Based at fixed locations easily identified by Soviet surveillance, these ICBMs are the most susceptible to a Soviet first strike."

"Under a worst-case scenario in which the Soviets were successful in destroying 90 percent of our land-based missiles, 100 U.S. land-based ICBMs would still

survive, carrying 100 to 300 warheads, poised for a retaliatory counterattack. 100 B-52 bombers on alert would also survive, carrying another 1,000 nuclear warheads. Most important, the overwhelming retaliatory capability provided by U.S. missile submarines would remain largely intact, dispersed at sea. At any given moment, this capability consists of some 24 submarines on patrol, carrying about 3,400 warheads.

"All told, the United States could respond to a Soviet first strike on our land-based missiles by dropping a minimum of 4,500 nuclear warheads and bombs on the Soviet Union. These warheads and bombs could destroy every major Soviet city twenty times over."

Since, to many Americans, it seems incalculably cruel and dangerous to use even one nuclear weapon, a first strike by the U.S. is not a serious option—as long as one of those trigger-happy types doesn't get in control. So what are the serious options? There are three separate, and mutually exclusive, philosophies: deterrence, escalation dominance, and a nuclear freeze.

Deterrence, already described, requires a basic equality of the opponents so that neither side sees any advantage in striking first. If both sides are sincere in only striving for equality, successful arms negotiations and reductions should be possible, since both would stand to gain from the resulting abatement of strain on their economies, as well as their nerves.

Escalation dominance is President Reagan's philosophy; it does not look for equality, but rather complete superiority of the United States. Proponents reason that there are a number of levels of nuclear exchange. The mildest of these would be a local nuclear contribution to an existing conventional war; the strongest, an all-out strategic firing at large population centers in the U.S. and USSR. In achieving escalation

"The US has never successfully fired a Minuteman missile from an operational silo. After four unsuccessful attempts, the Air Force quit."

dominance, the U.S. would have the weapons superiority necessary to win at every level. Realizing this, the Soviets would not dare attempt hostilities at any level, or if a war somehow did occur, they would be deterred from escalating it.

Trying to achieve and maintain escalation dominance would involve a constant high-powered effort to develop new and better weapons. Not only is it an expensive philosophy, it is also the one that is most likely to result in an actual nuclear war. It allows no possibility for negotiations. Who wants to negotiate for escalation sub-dominance? This impasse was exemplified in Reagan's "zero-option" offer, which was considered a farce. In it, Reagan offered to forego deployment of the not-yet-existing 572 warheads on cruise and Pershing II missiles if the USSR would dismantle all of its 1,100 nuclear warheads on 600 already existing SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. Reagan claimed that the USSR has a heavy warhead advantage in theater nuclear forces in Europe. This is a distortion. He was only considering ground-based missiles. NATO has its warheads on submarines and bombers, which Reagan chose not to include.

The third philosophy, a freeze, is a strong, simple call for a halt to all this dangerous nonsense right now. The Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign has been startlingly successful in the U.S. The publicity it has generated has created a strong political force for disarmament within the American public. According to a Harris poll, 86% of Americans want the U.S. and USSR to reach agreement to reduce nuclear arms.

The nuclear freeze proposal is basically this: "The U.S. and Soviet Union should adopt a mutual verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons."

The strategy of the freeze campaign is to gather the largest possible support by keeping the concept simple.

The only two requirements are that any arms freeze agreements be bilateral and that they be verifiable. The success of this movement can be seen in the fact that a freeze proposal in the U.S. House of Representatives in August 1982 lost by only 2 votes. This movement has given a great many people, not only in the U.S. but also in the USSR and Europe, a long-awaited spark of hope. It has enabled many who were inactive through a feeling of powerlessness to begin to be able to express themselves and work on this incomparably crucial issue. Seeing the kind of pressure it has been generating, some predictors think that some sort of arms control could actually be achieved following the 1984 elections.

The introduction of the cruise and Pershing II missiles is a clear escalation dominance tactic. These weapons render deterrence a thing of the past, as the warheads shift their aim from the unthinkable population targets to the thinkable military targets. They are a violation of the freeze philosophy in two ways, both the obvious one that bringing on new weapons is not a freezing of weapons and the fact that the cruise is at this point easily hidden and wouldn't fit into the verifiable clause.

The Pershing II is the fastest missile ever. If fired from West Germany, where 108 of them will be stationed, it could reach Moscow in six minutes. It has been bragged that a Pershing II is so accurate that one can be put through a Kremlin window. It is also capable of burrowing 12 feet into the ground before exploding.

The cruise missile is much slower and would take at least 2 hours to reach its target. Actually a pilotless jet only 15 to 21 feet long, it flies high but still within the earth's atmosphere until reaching enemy territory, where it descends to as low as 50 feet above the ground, dodging obstacles, and lands and explodes, theoretically within 100 feet of its target. Flying at such a low altitude allows it to escape radar detection. This and its accuracy are the reasons that the cruise is a first-strike weapon.

The accuracy claimed for these weapons is somewhat like the mileage claims for new cars. According to James Fallows, a successful first strike is a pipe-dream. As he points out in his book *National Defense* (Random House, 1981), there are many uncertainties involved in a first strike: all the calculation about accuracy, magnitude of explosions, and hardness of silos are estimates on both sides. Fratricide, a phenomenon about which we were not told until Reagan began using it as an argument in favor of his MX missile dense-pack plan, is just one of the problems. Basically, fratricide means the explosion of one nuclear warhead will interfere with the proper function of a subsequent one arriving in the same area. There is also the problem of reliability. Fallow claims, "The United States has never successfully fired a Minuteman from an operational silo. After four unsuccessful attempts, the Air Force quit."

All this uncertainty seems to indicate that neither side, with sane leaders, would dare attempt a first strike, and yet neither side can afford to assume that the other would never attempt one. This leads to the "use-them-or-lose-them" mentality. If you suspect a first strike has been launched against you, you have to launch your own missiles before the counterforce arrives and hits your missiles in their silos. This is called launch-on-warning, and it doesn't leave time to determine whether the warning was a mistake. The warning system that the U.S. uses gave out 147 false alarms of Soviet missiles attacking in the space of 18 months. Soviet computers are known to be less reliable. The six-minute flight time of a Pershing II missile is not enough for humans to receive warning and respond. What choice will the USSR have but to turn to a system that can respond in time?

If the cruise and Pershing II missiles are deployed as planned at the end of 1983, the launch-on-warning becomes a reality, then the famous doomsday clock on the cover of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which now says four minutes to midnight, will surely be moving a couple of minutes closer.

For more information, or to help with the effort to stop the arms race, call Armistice, 324-1489. Armistice conducts a monthly educational vigil at the Boeing plant in Kent where cruise missiles are being built.

WORLD ACCORDING TO CARP

Tacoma's Toxic Tour

by Janine Carpenter

This article is my perspective as a white woman. My questions about lifestyles and politics in regard to the environment are not directed to the cultural attitudes and practices of Native people. I have a deep respect for Native beliefs about living on and with the earth, and see them as very different from political lines or theory.

This month's column is about contradictions. For example, what I did on New Year's Eve to observe a beginning year and celebrate the clear, sunny Northwest winter day, was to take the Toxic Tour of Tacoma. I spent the afternoon in the shadow of Mount Rainier, witnessing belching smokestacks and gushing wastewater while a knowledgeable guide pointed out the sights and gave me more information than I'd ever wanted about how poisoned the city really is.

The Toxic Tour is a project of Tahomans for a Healthy Environment, an environmental activist group in Tacoma and surrounding areas. The tour, one of the educational services provided by THE, visits ten sites throughout the Tacoma area, and provides a packet of excellent documentation on each. They also provide a resource list of local, state and federal environmental agency addresses and phone numbers.

And here are the contradictions: What can *really* be done? And how can we be the ones doing it? As familiar as I was with the Tacoma situation, being a native Northwesterner who has read lots of newspaper articles and been exposed to jokes about Tacoma's odor from an early age, the tour was a bit shocking. Surprise and disgust turned to anger, the anger met reality, and frustration emerged as the primary response. The reality—and a central contradiction—is that people are attacking the earth so that they can continue living on it. The industrial plants producing the waste and poisons that are killing us also provide the jobs that keep us alive.

Some of the pollution could be eliminated or curbed by spending huge amounts of money. In the long run, this is the healthiest, most efficient and cost-effective solution. But the few rich folks controlling the plants are not interested in the long run, or in solutions—just profits. Time is on their side. (All that money helps, too.) They can avoid dealing with pollution by putting

the controls question through the courts. Even if and when it finally results in an order to clean up, the company has had plenty of time to use up local resources and move on. Should a company actually end up with a fine, they usually find it costs much less than controls. So they pay up and continue on their poisonous way, and the whole process begins again, providing that those fighting the companies aren't too exhausted and broke to keep going.

And still more contradictions exist. Why is it that these factories/mills/plants exist in the first place?

Because we use what they produce. Our daily lives revolve around materials whose by-products include arsenic, cadmium, sulfur dioxide (a major contributor to acid rain), formaldehyde, asbestos, chloroform and lead. As we move into the electronics age it only gets worse. Although computers may seem clean, in truth the electronics industry uses many dangerous chemicals and has a high illness rate among workers.

The Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp. plans to open a \$100 million plant employing 2,000 people (50% low-salary unskilled labor) near Puyallup this year. They will be manufacturing silicon wafers (chips) and using at least 25 hazardous substances in the process. Think about that the next time you play a computer game. Some people who really need jobs might get them, and they might get cancer, too.

A thought that deepens the contradiction: can we as individuals develop lifestyles that will really eliminate destruction of the earth? How can we be anything but voices crying out in the fast-shrinking wilderness while we live smack-dab in the middle of a patriarchal white capitalist system that has no respect for life? Can "the left" lead us to the answer? Looking at all the litter left behind at rallies and demonstrations makes one wonder. There are small and important ways we can show respect for the earth by the ways we live, and at least claim a moral victory, but can recycling really stop the daily acts of destruction? Is it supposed to? Would it really work if only enough people did it? Is education then the answer?

The Toxic Tour is an educational project, and a good one. But like almost every other project

created to educate the public, it gives knowledge but not the methods for using it to effectively change the problem. We can get involved—maybe some folks who take the tour will join THE and start educating other people. In the meantime, there are children in Tacoma with elevated blood levels of lead, and people living in some areas who can't eat the vegetables they grow in their gardens. And that's just here—people in Times Beach are homeless, people in Love Canal have miscarriages and handicapped children.

Although it is possible that individual attitudes and practices can bring the kind of spiritual strength and peace of mind that can connect us with the earth and help us listen, and that the answer to healing the earth lies within her and is not something we will directly control, we are in no position to settle back on our stacks of old *Mother Earth* magazines and wait for it all to evolve.

Concern for the earth needs to be incorporated into more general concerns for the world. Our political work needs to include the realization that a revolution is useless if there's nothing left worth living on afterwards. On the flip side, environmental activists don't have much hope for change if they ignore the totality of the system responsible for this mess. The same people poisoning the air we breathe are funding right-wing attacks against us, maintaining an economy that benefits only the rich, and supporting slave labor and torture chambers in other countries. The current political situation makes it even more important to fight the whole monster instead of one tentacle. It is no accident that James Watt is now the Secretary of the Interior, that Ann Gorsuch is now the head of the EPA, that environmental gains won are now being attacked, at the same time that we are now experiencing economic disaster, military build-up, and a growing right wing. Reaganism is a package deal, and environmental slaughter is just one part. As we fight for our own survival, we'll have to be fighting for the environment we're surviving in. So get on out there and organize—and walk softly on the earth as you go.

For information on taking the Toxic Tour, call THE in Tacoma: 752-0316 or 752-2102.

PRISON BREAKS



Multi-Service Center has a lot to offer

Prisoners' Service Center at Monroe

Established in 1972 with the help of the University of Washington School of Social Work, the MSC is an inmate-staffed, multi-ethnic social service agency acting as liaison between the inmates at the Washington State Reformatory and a wide range of community-based resources, and offering many services to aid in the inmate's institution adjustment. Our concept is: we prisoners can be intelligent, creative, adaptable individuals who can originate and implement positive programs to serve the needs of our population. Our ultimate objective is to help fellow residents to increase their chance of success. The MSC has just initiated a program which allows us to remain a central resource referral location for the use of residents involved in work and training release facilities or released on parole. The following is a brief outline of some of the areas in which the Multi Service Center is able to assist reformatory residents.

"CHAIN" ORIENTATION

Chain Orientation is held for all newcomers the morning after their arrival. During the orientation, the chain coordinators will present most rules, regulations and expectations, and some of the problem areas a new resident might encounter. They will also receive a presentation from the various ethnic and self-help groups, and introductions by administrators, custody and treatment staff, classification counselors, and various other reformatory personnel. These sessions are followed by a tour of the institution, giving each new resident an opportunity to see all the different education facilities and vocational areas that are available to them. The following day, individual interviews are held. At this time new residents receive assistance in obtaining jobs or enrolling in school or vocational trade, joining one of the therapy or self-help groups, or obtaining legal aid. Hopefully, this orientation aids in the adjustment processes and give the new arrival a little exposure to some different facets of life at the Reformatory.

CRISIS COUNSELING

From the first day a man comes into the Reformatory, the MSC staff presents itself as a group which will be always available to come to with his problems, including those of a personal nature. Thefts of personal property, fights, alienation, crisis in his family, and other problems in adjusting to the Reformatory are all issues that the staff will help residents come to terms with.



FREEDOM!

ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL OFFICE

Residents interested in furthering their education, whether it be a high school diploma, G.E.D., or a co college-oriented program, receive assistance in registration and course selection. Tutors are available for basic subjects: math, english, reading and spelling. We're able to offer assistance in obtaining B.E.O.G. grants, and other financial aid to cover the cost of tuition.

VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

The Vet's Office at the MSC is a contact point for all incarceration all incarcerated servicemen and veterans. It acts as liaison between the VA, VFW, and many other veterans' organizations in the community. Many services are provided such as: apprenticeships, on-the-job training, and educational benefit applications, upgrading discharges and location of military records, securing all military pay arrears, disability compensation, and all other benefits administered by the VA. In the case of servicemen here on civilian court convictions, we can aid in discharge proceedings.

PRE-RELEASE ORIENTATION POST-RELEASE FOLLOW-UP

Bi-monthly PRO classes bring residents into contact with a wide range of community-based agencies designed to assist ex-offenders in location of jobs and housing, and funding for training programs or drug and alcohol treatment, and many more peripheral social services. Employment readiness classes are given with current job market listings and resume writing, interview techniques, financial planning and goal setting. Individualized assistance is offered to develop an acceptable parole plan including referral to an appropriate program. Recently implemented is the new Post-Release Follow-up program which allows us to remain a central resource referral for the six months after release from this institution. This program is a culmination of the process that begins with our "chain" orientation—and that is the successful re-entry into a social structure we have been separated from, and the beginning of a new "lease" on life. For more information contact the Multi Service Center, P.O. Box 777, Monroe, WA 98272, (206)794-8077, ext. 325.

Fiction

One Night Beneath the Moon

by Derek Running Colors

The moon mirrored the hidden sun of the midnight with a gray cast that lit the yards of rural Seattle. Earthsong sat before an exhausted fire and poked at a pile of broken rocks. They glowed with a red volcanic warmth. He tossed driftwood scraps that lay scattered beside him into the yellowing center until they exploded into a dance of flames.

In the back of his grassy yard stood a sweat lodge. He had been taught its bee-hive design by an Indian medicine man at last summer's Rainbow Gathering. Twelve willow boughs were bent together into a circular wicki-up held taut with tension and twine. The frame was covered with a patchwork of sleeping bags, canvas tarps, and sheets of thick plastic used to insulate the lodge.

Tonight was a reunion of spirits and memories. Earthsong and his friends had met one another in a sweat lodge at the Rainbow Gathering during a special ceremony July 5th for the occurrence of the lunar eclipse. From that chance encounter they had fallen in love and formed a family who shared their possessions and one another. As the spheres of heaven aligned themselves for a second lunar eclipse Earthsong had begun building the sweat for a vision quest.

A mumbled chant drifted from the lodge as the three people within enjoyed the last of the heat from the water-cooled rocks.

They had fired these rocks upon a large pyramid of scrap lumber salvaged from a construction site. The rocks had been carefully placed into a shallow pit in the center of the lodge. As the door flap was securely tucked shut water was sprinkled over the stones flooding the darkness with the hiss of steam.

Earthsong laughed as he stoked the fire. It had taken the Rainbow Gathering this summer in the forest for his new friends to find one another. You can live next door for years in the city and still not know the name of your neighbor. Now in the chill of late december they had added something new to their Christmas season, a sweat ceremony for the coming year.

Emerging naked from the moist womb of the lodge, two steaming bodies slipped into the icy waters of a bathtub. The night air burst alive with half-drowned hollers and shouts of shock. The two women stretched with a series of yoga postures and then went to join Earthsong at the fire.

Another man emerged and dunked himself with a splashing shout, Carl crossed towards the fire but stopped to examine a young fruit tree in the center of the yard. He looked up into its sparse flowering limbs and puzzled for a moment.

Rebecca and Wildflower stepped from the shadows and sat beside the fire. Earthsong glanced from the mesmerizing blaze into the eyes of his girl friends. Their wet glistening bodies steamed as they nestled closer to the flames. The outer coals sizzled as Wildflower began squeezing her braided hair free of the tub's water.

Carl joined his friends and added an armload of wood to the fire. "The warm weather this winter has fooled that little cherry tree," he announced. "It thinks that Spring has arrived. I wonder what this means." He always pondered the Earth changes about him.

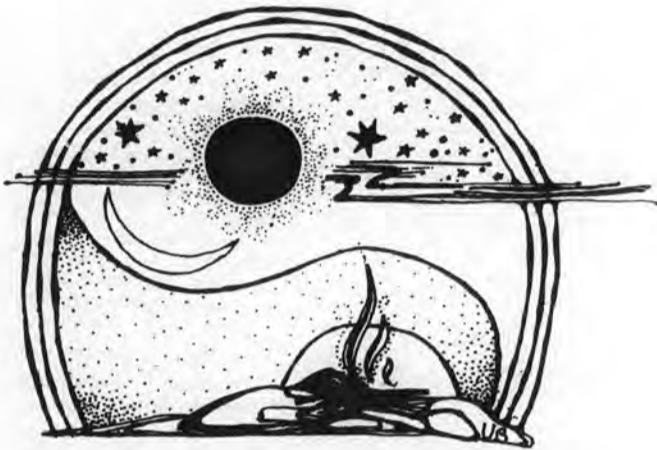
"It makes me think of the people who want peace in the world," scoffed Earthsong. "We're just like this tree, hoping for an early Spring while it's still the dead of winter. But the odds are that there's a storm coming.

Think about the prophecies! Everyday we read more about the madness in our newspapers. The last days of the Bible have arrived!"

"Don't talk like that," hushed Rebecca as she reprimanded her lover.

"Hey, look around!" he insisted. "We're surrounded by nuclear missiles, both Russian and American. How can anyone seriously plan on building for the future? The nuclear nightmare is totally out of our control. We're going to have to get really radical if we want things to improve." Everyone gazed deeply into the flaming circle and kept their thoughts to themselves. "Who wants to go to the Rainbow Gathering next year in Michigan?" Carl asked as he decided to change the subject. While walking about the stalls of the Pike street market he had received word of the event.

"It really doesn't seem very practical, does it?" mumbled Earthsong whose spirit had settled into a resigned depression about Life's realities. "It will be so far away. To go East will mean a lot of energy spent on a cross-country trip and I know I can't afford it."



Ignoring Earthsong's sense of despair, Carl recalled the incessant drums and voices of song and welcome that had made the Rainbow Gathering such a unique vision quest. It had been a chance to experiment with the basic structures of society where new values replaced old frustrations. Yet having returned to the drudgery of the city routine a sense of loss mingled with his reflections.

"Know what I heard today?" edged Wildflower as she rubbed up against Carl. "The gathering is coming to us, or at least the reason to hold a gathering. The next Trident submarine will be coming to our waters soon. And you know what else?" she added as she built up everyone's interest. "It will be called the USS Michigan. I think what this area needs is a regional gathering focused on world peace where we can spread some love and light. All the gloom and doom of this atomic madness is such an oppression that it leaves us feeling helpless!" Wildflower stressed.

"But really," laughed Rebecca at the idea, "what good will 4,000 dancing hippies do for a submarine? I mean, isn't that what the Rainbow Gathering is really amounts to... a big party for a week? Sure, I had fun, but what good would a gathering do for a submarine?" she repeated. She looked over at Carl as he thought to focus his ideas.

"I guess any gathering held near the most powerful machine for destruction on the planet would have some serious overtones, don't you?" Carl smiled back at Rebecca. "The only way we'll ever win against the military will be when the soldiers throw down their guns and some join us.

For that to happen we'll have to offer them an alternative that can be believed. Something of practical worth... not a party."

Collecting a handful of twigs Carl motioned for Rebecca's attention. He tossed them on the coals and watched as they twisted in the heat for an instant and burst into a ball of flame.

"Just like these twigs, a gathering will create a source of light in a dark time. Only by creating positive

alternatives can we hope to succeed against the evil presence of fear. I feel that it's our ecotopian duty to gather the people who dare to envision a positive future." Carl stood up as if to give his idea room to grow.

It was so new but sounded so possible. Carl began plotting out the lay of the camp. Each group or community that came should bring their own supplies and set up a circle of self-sufficient kitchens. Demonstrations of personal healing techniques and regional problem-solving workshops could bear fruit a hundred times the energy invested to accomplish the groundwork of finding the site and organizing the camp.

"Actually," Earthsong affirmed, "I've been thinking along the same lines... that we should hold a gathering here in the Puget Sound. It would serve as a spiritual event for our local friends. Just set up a cooperative village open to everyone. I think that August would be a good time so people could attend the July Rainbow Gathering in Michigan and come back to support this event. Besides there'll be no rain and the gardens will be ripe." Having spoken, Earthsong felt redeemed as his friends nodded in agreement.

Wildflower added another armload of wood to the fire as everyone drew back from the increased heat. The full moon had now shrunk by a third as the shadow of the earth swallowed its brightness. Wildflower danced about the circle for a minute and then turned to her friends.

"It's the answer to atomic energy!" she realized. "Think of the human critical mass that would be created. Peace groups could do personal networking away from the hustle and noise of the city. They could get away from the telephones and the postcard protest movement and share in the basics of life. To live together without any fences for a week, well for city people, that experience alone will make a difference." She returned to the warmth of the fire and snuggled up to Carl enthusiastically.

"It's like the zen credo of old Japan," offered Carl as the fire crackled before him. "The disciples swore to attain the unattainable, to achieve the impossible. It's what we're faced with, the ultimate script of our generation, and we're the writers, actors and audience. If we continue to accept the values of humankind what we've been fed all our lives then perhaps the world will end in fire and brimstone. But as idealistic as it sounds, it's not wrong to dream we can make a difference. It's so easy to forget but there's really no other choice. It's the last frontier, to have faith in the future."

At last the fire died and the yard cooled in the clear night air. Wildflower and Carl had gone into the house to sleep off the inner weariness that a sweat can leave. Rebecca moved up behind Earthsong and ran her slender fingers through his matted hair. He reached back for her legs and together they waited as the moon slowly melted into the night sky.

"I just want a chance to be a child and an adult, to live live my life with the hope of having children," Rebecca whispered at last. "I feel that we're like those stars above us, seeking to light up the sky," she told her lover.

"And we're going to have to learn how to shine just as brightly if we want to live to see the dawn," Earthsong answered as they held one another in the approaching darkness.

CONNEXIONS

A PROFOUNDLY SHOCKING EXPERIENCE -- Read "P.O.W.: Two Years With The Viet Cong", by George E. Smith, 304 pages. Send \$5.95 (for handling) to RECON, P. O. Box 14602, Phil., PA 19134

BATIK BOUTIQUE, Seattle Center House mezzanine, has timelessly attractive tops skirts, dresses, kimonos, costume jewelry. Reasonable rates, too.

COMMIES, DYKES, PUNKS, ANARCHISTS. Non-aligned feminist collective household of 4 seeks woman roommate. Central area. Must like children \$135-\$155 plus utilities. 322-1922.

PONCHO THEATER now taking applications for Public Relations and Marketing Assistant. You need writing, graphic, organizational and public contact skills. Need car. 20 hours week job. Salary DOE. Resume to P. R. Director, Poncho Theater, at 4649 Sunnyside Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98103. (Equal-op employer.)

The **DISARMAMENT CALENDAR** of 1983, plus nifty, striking posters can be gotten thru P. O. Box 6367, Syracuse New York 13217

Prisoner **BENITA KALEBAUGH** needs legal help, and financial help, too, I assume. Write B.K. Number 41730, at 2605 State Street, Salem, OR 97310-0504 (A friend of hers sent request.)

Gary Thumb wants to locate his father, Carmen Blakes, last at South Adams, Billings, Montana. Linked to a Gros Ventre Tribe, Ft. Belnap. Is Korean War vet. Send info to Gary Thumb, Box Seven / 14500, Deer Lodge MT 59722

MEDIA NETWORK GUIDE TO DISARMAMENT MEDIA Best films, tapes and slideshows, plus advice on screening, distributor lists and film libraries. Single copies \$1 and 11 or more 50 cents. MEDIA NETWORK, 208 West 13 St. New York, N.Y. 10011 (There is no cents-symbol on typewriter and I didn't want to divide word 'cents'.)

My Happy 1983 to all was postponed inadvertently. And Happy Valentine, Happy George, Happy Abe, Happy little brother and sisterling. "Roses are red, Shamrocks are green, my favorite day is funky Halloween."

Single mother, young 39, could enjoy occasional afternoon/evenings of dining, conversation, movies, blossoming woman-man friendship. Is bright, tall, trim, eyes green, hair light auburn. Only vices are coffee, cigarettes. Intelligent, sober, and considerate men can write Fran H. at P. O. Box 12627, Seattle 98111.

PEN PALS WANTED for the following prisoners:

Larry Taylor 'M.S.B. 3E20
P. O. Box 520 No. 263382
Walla Walla, Wa 99362-0520

Ken McClure
No. 660030
P. O. Box 520
Walla Walla, WA 99362-0520
(Is 22, brown hair/eyes, has a lot of time to do, seeks female pals.)

William Conrad
No. 255440
b9-6W
Walla Walla, Wa 99362-0520
(Is 35, wants contacts with gay groups and persons.)

"A fool and his money are some party" --source forgotten, prob. Today's Chuckle.

And **RUN DON'T WALK!** To ever-enchanting Pike Place Market. **LINN'S TABLE**, Flower Row, has haunting watercolors, darling dragon-unicorn stationery, pottery, poetry. No longer co-op. **SOUP AND SALAD**, mezzanine, offers carob-chocolate cheese-cake worth a hitchhike from Renton! **SANDOVAL GALLERY**, second level, has posters, totes, memorable Market sketches. (All aforementioned are good gifts, very valentine!)

"In Zen, spirituality is cleaning the potatoes, not thinking about Zen while cleaning the potatoes." (Pragmatism! We now pause for a commercial -- the **PASSAGE** paper now has dedicated, unsalaried staff. Just love donations! -- to NWP, 1017-B E. Pike, Seattle 98122)

I babysit. Your home or mine. Call 938-3595.

SEATTLE RAPE RELIEF begins new counselor training session in March. Also need Board of Director material with counseling, law, accounting, and fundraising talents. Call 325-5531. (Women, minorities, handicapped are encouraged to apply.)

16 Wednesday

KCTS/9, 10pm. Wm. Marshall stars in "Frederick Douglass, Slave and Statesman."

KCTS/9, 10pm. Wm. Marshall stars in "Frederick Douglass, Slave and Statesman."
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS at SCCC winter quarter series: "Deaf Women in the Job Market," facilitated by Patricia Hughes. Panel discussion by women in different jobs discuss their work and lives. See 2/2.
CONTEMPORARY GROUP, UW School of Music, conducted by Stuart Dempster, presents works of Peter Maxwell Davies. \$4 general, \$3 students/seniors. Meany Theater, 8pm.
1978. B.C. Federation of Labor condemns sexual harassment.
CHINESE NEWYEAR.

17 Thursday

"CONVERSATIONS WITH WORKING Women," SCCC series. Discussion led by Rose Hendericks, sr. service rep at Xerox. See 2/3.
"THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS Jane Pittman" will be shown at SCCC's programs for Black History Month. Noon. Call 587-6924 for details.
THE FARM PROJECT, a temporary siteworks project in a natural environment, will be discussed by Ron Glown, art critic and project curator. SAM/VP. 5:30pm. Museum admission free on Thursdays.
THE TUNING OF THE WORLD excerpts presented by David Mahler explore our sonic environment. SAM/VP, 7 & 8pm. Museum admission free on Thursdays.
SPIDERWOMAN THEATRE, an all-woman American Indian company specializing in experimental political theater, presents The Lysistrata Numbah in On The Boards' New Performance Series. Call 325-7901 for more info.

18 Friday

THE EMERALD STREET BOYS: Rapping and Popping, a lecture/demonstration/performance at SAM/VP. 8pm. \$4 general admission; \$3 SAM members.
MADRIGAL SINGERS, UW School of Music, perform at Meany Theater, 8pm. \$4 general; \$3 students & seniors.
THE THALIA CHAMBER SYMPHONY, Frances Walton, conductor, Richard Poff, guest conductor. Program includes works by Varese, Barber, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, and Brahms. 8pm at Holy Names Academy Auditorium, 728 - 21st E. \$4 general; \$2 students & seniors. For more info, contact Thalia at 2626 Eastlake E., Seattle 98102.
SPIDERWOMAN THEATRE. See 2/17.
1943. Japanese-Americans ordered to detention camps for duration of WWII.

19 Saturday

EDUCATIONAL ON PREVENTING Nuclear War: "Dialog or Doomsday--Towards Understanding the Soviet Union. Valentin Berezikov, Ph.D., of the Soviet Embassy, is keynote speaker who will address American-Soviet relations and the arms race. Responses will be given by Herbert Ellison, UW, and Bruce Cumings, UW. Afternoon workshops on Soviet & American competition in the Third World, The Psychology of the Soviet Citizen, US-USSR Trade and Economic Interdependence, and Myths and Justifications for the Arms Race. Sponsored by Peace Action Fellowship of Univ. Congregational Ch. and the Peace Group of Univ. Christian Ch. Complete brochure and registration form available from Univ. Congregational Ch., 524-2322, Kathy Coronetz at 523-9060 or Greg Bargman at 523-1711.
SEXUALITY AND RECOVERY for Women, 10am-5pm. Workshop for women of all sexual orientations explores effects of chemical dependency on women's sexuality, common issues in abstinence and sobriety, and ideas for enhancing sexual and sensual lives. Preregistration necessary. Sponsored by Substance Abuse Recovery Program at SMHI, 281-4323. \$25 to SARP, c/o SMHI, 1600 E. Olive, Seattle 98122. Facilitator: Deborah DeWolfe.
ROBIN FLOWER BAND at Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW 65th, 8pm. Flower is a flat-picking guitarist, fiddler and mandolin player whose styles have been compared to David Grisman. Childcare provided. \$5 at City Peoples, Red & Black Books, Left Bank and Elliot Bay Books, It's About Time and Montana Books. For info, 324-5178, 632-6038, or 322-2535.
LETTING GO OF STRESS in the Gay and Lesbian Lifestyles, a seminar conducted by Randy Stanton, 1729 12th, No. 104, Seattle 98122. Advance registration, \$25; \$30 at the door. Special arrangements for the fee may be made by calling 323-7127. 10:30am-4:30pm; bring a sack lunch. Seminar location 4416 Burke Ave. North.
FILMS FOR CONTEMPORARY Families, a program of contemporary interpretations of classic folk tales from around the world, includes The Stonecutter, a Japanese fable; Sand, based on Peter & the Wolf; Hansel and Gretel, An Appalachian Version; and others. \$3 general, \$2 museum members. 1:30pm, SAM/VP.
CARNIVAL OF ANIMALS. See 2/5.
SPIDERWOMAN THEATRE. See 2/17.

20 Sunday

VISION AWARENESS, taught by Cynthia Swann and Doris Brevort, will explore techniques of relaxing the "mind's eye" and body to increase circulation, tone muscles, and increase visual acuity. 11am-3pm. \$20. Auspices New Seattle Massage, 4214 Univ. Way NE, 632-5074.
THE COMPUTER: LEONARDO HAS A New Toy, presented by C.T. Chew, offers personal insight into the use of the computer as a tool for new forms of expression. 3pm, SAM/VP. Cost covered by museum admission.
ALISTAIR ANDERSON, master of the English concertina and Northumbrian smallpipes, and Johnny Cunningham, fiddler, present traditional music from Northumberland, Scotland & Ireland, 8pm, Monroe Center, 1810 NW 65th. \$6.50 Seattle Folklore Society members; \$7.50 general. Tickets available through Globe Books, Wee Bit of Ireland, and Montana Books. 782-0505 details.
SPIDERWOMAN THEATRE. See 2/17.
THE TUNING OF THE WORLD, 2:30 and 4pm. Cost is admission to museum. See 2/17.
1974. After a year of oil shortages, Exxon announced its 1973 profits-2 1/2 billion dollars.

21 Monday

KABBIE MITCHELL DANCERS perform at SCCC's Black History Month program. See 2/17.
1965. Malcolm X assassinated.

22 Tuesday

SCCC NOON CULTURAL SERIES presents Iris Gomes. She will incorporate Indian Sign Language and American Sign Language with East Indian dancing. See 2/1.
LECTURE ON AFRICAN JEWELRY by Ethnic Arts Council at SAM. For more info, call 447-4697.
STAND STILL by Seattle playwright Trish Arlin will be presented in Penthouse Theatre by UW School of Drama. 8pm. \$4 general, \$3 students/seniors.
1974. Montague, Mass. First direct action against nuclear power in N. America.

23 Wednesday

"THE ANTI-NAZI PHOTOMONTAGES of John Heartfield" by Doug Kahn, author of John Heartfield: The Cutting Edge. 8pm. Odd Fellows Hall, 911 E. Pine. \$1 donation. For info, call 324-5880.
"BLACK EXPRESSIONS" features talks by black instructors Rosetta Hunter, Hank Rollins, J.T. Stewart & Peggy Williams. See 2/17, SCCC Black History Month programs.
SCCC Women's Programs present "Alcohol and People in Our Lives," a lecture by Joanne Leck, therapist and R.N. See 2/2.
STAND STILL. See 2/22.
1975. Why!, FRG. 28,000 Europeans occupy site of proposed nuke.

24 Thursday

LEADERSHIP SKILLS FOR THE Emerging Women, a workshop at South Seattle Community College, Feb. 24 & 25, 9am-4pm. \$30. For more info., 764-5802.
SCCC BLACK HISTORY MONTH program features dramatic readings by Anita Bailey, who will present the writings of Sojourner Truth, and Toni Hodge-Wright, who will give a monologue, "Alabama Church Burning." See 2/17.
CONVERSATIONS WITH WORKING Women, SCCC Women's Programs, ends with Betty Kay, Software Development, talking about computer programming. See 2/3.
"ROBERT SMITHSON AND EARTH-works" lecture at SAM/VP. Jeffrey Bishop traces the work of post-minimalist Smithson. 5:30pm. Thursdays free at SAM.
MURRAY PERAHIA's long-awaited Seattle debut. The pianist will perform works by Mendelssohn, Chopin and Mozart at Meany Theater, 8pm. \$11 general; \$9 students/srs. STAND STILL. See 2/22.

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CALENDAR

25 Friday

WOMEN'S MEETING TO DISCUSS Feminist action against Cruise and Pershing Missile deployment. 7:30pm. 1120 E. Roy. For info, call 322-1120.
SCCC BLACK HISTORY MONTH program presents perspectives on the past, present and future of blacks at SCCC. See 2/17.
KJZZ-Greenpeace Radiothon broadcasts live all weekend from Tower Records to raise awareness about toxic wastes, disarmament and endangered species and to raise dollars by auctioning goods and services. KJZZ, 1540 AM.
STAND STILL. See 2/22.
1909. Women's suffrage granted in Washington State.

26 Saturday

MICHAEL HARRINGTON will speak on "Hard Choices for Hard Times." 7:30pm in HUB auditorium, UW. Tickets \$4 general; \$3 students & unemployed. Reception follows. Childcare provided. Sponsored by Seattle Democratic Socialists of America. For more info, call 322-2947.
KCTS/9, 1pm. "A House Divided: Denmark Vesey's Rebellion," a dramatization based on a true account of a free black carpenter in the 1820s who led an abortive rebellion to free the slaves. Stars Yaphet Kotto.
FOOT REFLEXOLOGY, 10am-2pm. Workshop to teach a detailed reflexology treatment. Heida Brenneke, 623-7119. \$30.
VIDEO SATURDAY, a day-long program of video tapes featuring work by contemporary artists. 10am-4pm. SAM/VP. Cost is museum admission.
UTAH PHILLIPS in concert at Asa Mercer Jr. High, 1600 Columbian Way S. 7:30pm. Donation \$5 in advance; \$6 at the door. For info, call 725-0260 and 633-0523.
SWING DANCING workshop, Seattle Folkarts, at Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW 65th, 2:30pm. First of 3 swing dance workshops on consecutive Saturdays, this focuses on basic jitterbug, leading and following, and simple twirls. \$7.50. For more info, call 782-0505.
BLUEGRASS FIDDLE Workshop, taught by Craig Keene of The Tennesseans and Southfork bluegrass bands, will cover leads, backup and fills; double-stops, double shuffles and blue notes. Bring your fiddle and a tape recorder. 1-4pm, Monroe Ctr., 1810 NW65th. \$10. For more info, call Seattle Folk Arts, 782-0505.
CARNIVAL OF ANIMALS. See 2/5.
KJZZ-Greenpeace Radiothon. See 2/25.
STAND STILL. See 2/22.

27 Sunday

CARNEGIE INTERNATIONAL walk-through tour led by Bruce Guenther, curator, emphasizes the less familiar European and South American artists. SAM/VP, 3pm. Cost is museum admission.
STAND STILL. See 2/22.
KJZZ-Greenpeace Radiothon broadcast from Tower Records. See 2/25.
1973. Pine Ridge, So. Dakota. Native Americans occupied Wounded Knee.

28 Monday

SCCC BLACK HISTORY MONTH program concludes with Food Fair in the college Student Place. See 2/17.
1958. London. Campaign for nuclear disarmament began.

OF INTEREST

"Freedom to Speak" a 12-part series recreating great orations of American history, opens Feb. 13, 11pm, with actor James Earl Jones portraying Martin Luther King, Jr., and Frederick Douglass. Series hosted by Wm. F. Buckley, Jr. KCTS/9.
CHILDHOOD FAMILY VIOLENCE is a group for women who were sexually and/or physically abused as children within their own families. Led by Sally I. Ashford, MSW. 8 weeks, Wednes. evenings, 7-9pm, beginning March 2. \$18/session. For more info, 525-0446.
THE WRITING SHOP winter quarter classes. Workshops in short stories, articles, novels, nonfiction books and scripts. W. Gordon Mauer, 4628 161st Ave. SE, Bellevue, 98006. For further info, call 641-8658.
Lalada Silva Dalgligh, "Brazilian Images in Clay" at Women's Cultural Center. Feb. 3-25, 9am-5pm, Mon.-Fri. Univ. YWCA, 701 NE Northlake Way. 632-4747.
Introducing Deep Etchings by Bruce Onobrakpeya, Nigeria's Master Printmaker. Feb. 1-19, 11am-5pm, Tues.-Sat., Native Design Gallery, 108 S. Jackson, 624-9985
Primitive Perceptions, first U.S. showing of selected primitive and ritual art featuring tribal art of New Guinea, Oceanic and African origins. Opens Feb. 21, Native Design Gallery, see above.
Carnegie International exhibition opens Feb. 10 at SAM/VP.
Joe Feddersen, Okanagan, and Melvin Olanna, Eskimo, shown at Sacred Circle Gallery of American Indian Art, 2223 4th Ave., 223-0072. Opening Feb. 3, the exhibit runs thru March 26.

Portland

Northwest Film Study Center, Portland Art Assn., Winter Film series 'Reel Rock-Film and Music' features classic jazz, blues, folk, rock and country performers. For more info, contact the Association at 1219 SW Park Ave., Portland, 97205, or 503-221-1156.

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EMERALD CITY

Pro-duck-shuns

Local Production Alternatives

by melanie moor

In a city such as this, so-called "Emerald," the luster of production companies scattered throughout the glimmer demands the attention of those inclined to night-life. Possessing an avid interest in area productions, I want to begin the search and find Seattle's collectives, organizations and single producers. Bringing out art and artists in shows, concerts, plays, dances, galleries and whatever else strikes their fancy is a dedication some people, including myself, work on more than full time. This journey through our city theaters will briefly cover pro-duck-shuns as well as mention up-coming events.

An added gift to any performance is learning what it's like to live a different way than the accustomed. Seeing *Windows*, a play at the *Broadway Performance Hall*, I was opened up to the dimension of growing up deaf. Using sign language and voice, the *Deaf Drama and Arts Project*, *The Association of Students of SCCC* and *The Broadway Performance Hall* arranged a powerful and educational play. Upcoming events at the *BPH* include *Puttin' on the Ritz*, February 10-27; *Scott Cassu Ensemble*, February 20, and *Linda Waterfall and Scott Nygaard* February 4 with *We Three* That's co-sponsored by the Association of Students of Seattle Central.

In the arena of the government-backed organizations, the National Endowment for the Arts and King County Art Commission also supports local artists' endeavors. At Washington Hall Performance Gallery, the *Skinner Releasing Dance Company*, *None of the Above Improvisational Theatre* and *Composers and Improvisers*, all Seattle-based companies along with internationally renowned quest artists *Keith Johnstone*, *Julius Hemphill*, and *Steve Paxton* collaborated in a week-long *Festival of Improvised Arts*. Improvisation is being called the art of the here and now. For both the performer and composer/choreographer/playwright, it calls on all that the artist knows, feels and can do. Improv lies on the thresholds of our respected Emerald City streets, it seems to me. *On the Boards*, based at Washington Hall Performance Gallery, presents *Spiderwoman Theatre* February 12-20.

Dream's Eye, a collective of five women, continues to produce concerts of national women artists. *Robin Flower and Banjo* will be at the Monroe Center February 19 and *Sweet Honey in the Rock* will take over the Westin Hotel Ballroom on March 5.

Wallflower Order, back from the East coast and on tour on the West coast, will be produced by the UW Women's Commission and an ad hoc group on March 4 at Kane Hall.

Moose Productions, a new production company in town that started with the *Ferron* concert in December, will be bringing *Mary Watkins* April 1 with *Terri Clark* opening. The *Northwest Passage* dance on February 12 is also a *Moose Production*.

Details for these events can most likely be found on bulletin boards and telephone poles as the desired date nears. Contact the given pro-duck-shun group for immediate gratification for those serious "culture vultures."

Woza, Albert!

by Audrey Fine

What would Jesus Christ think of South Africa, today? Or better yet, how would South Africans react to His Second Coming? That is the plot of "Woza, Albert!" ("Rise Up, Albert!"), opening at A Contemporary Theater on February 23. The play is written and presented by two black South Africans. Surprisingly, it has not been censored in South Africa and plays to both black and white packed houses. The play has received excellent reviews all over the world—in South Africa, Scotland, London, Los Angeles, Berkeley and Philadelphia.

Jesus Christ arrives on a South African Airways jet. Thousands of people turn out to greet him, including Prime Minister Botha. His arrival is viewed as a show of support for the government's supposedly Christian Nationalist principles. As he begins to criticize the social injustice, though, he is seen as a political dissident and agitator. As can be expected, He is put to death once again.

The two actors, Perry Mtwa and Mbongeni Noema, play all the characters from Fidel Castro to laborers and barbers, from ghetto people to Prime Minister Botha. When acting as white people, they don ping pong balls on their noses. They make all the sound effects themselves, using anything from a cement mixer to an entire band. Mtwa and Noema creatively use a combination of mime, music and dance. They undergo more than 75 character changes.

One critic of a San Francisco publication describes the play as displaying "the tyranny of the passbook laws, the self-righteousness of the authorities, the arbitrary nature of law enforcement, prison conditions, extreme poverty, and the casual arrogance of racism." Barney Simon, the white South African director,

describes the play's message as one of hope and courage. It is uplifting and full of joy.

"Woza, Albert!" is being presented by the Empty Space Theater in association with ACT. For more information, call 325-4443.

Feminist movie reviews

Sophie's Choice

by Royale Landy

Love story be damned! What "Sophie's Choice" is really about is Sophie's proclivity toward insanity, her burden of guilt (heavier than *three* Wailing Walls), and her innate masochistic (so thick you couldn't cut 'em with the latest Ronico super-duper battery-operated hacksaw if you tried, already) tendencies.

Sophie's madness begins with the typical woman's "triple-whammie syndrome"—she was born female, beautiful and a lousy typist! All this plus the fact she was *not* Jewish and she did *not* die at the hands of the Nazi exterminators poses a lifetime of complete anguish and despair for this gorgeous goyim-guppy. But worst of all for this poor, suffering, supine seductress is her inability to make any women friends and to get herself a good set of knee pads.

Having audaciously survived the German crematoriums, Sophie comes to America, where she nearly perishes from an undiagnosed case of pernicious anemia. Obviously, in her zeal to learn English, she has forgotten how to say "doctor" in any of the *five* languages she speaks fluently. Nursed back from ematation by her manic-depressive yiddish lover, Nathan, Sophie's gloom soon wilts under his continual "Madonna/Whore tirades" and his ghoulish preoccupation with Sophie's escape from the Jewish holocaust. When offered a tad of salvation, Sophie's masochism triumphs, returning this tortured titmouse back to a life of endless abuse, deprivation and finally death. Schlimmverbesserung!

Sophie's character is certainly the wimpiest thing to come along for women since Mother Mary's ipso facto virgin birthing. William Styron (author of the book *Sophie's Choice*) defends himself from feminist critics by calling them lunatics, and in the typical male porcine quandry wonders what women want. What we want, Mr. Styron, is the cessation of the abysmal portrayal of women in fiction spending all their lives in back braces—nothing better than door mats and punching posts.

Anyone for huffing and puffing and blowing this little piggy's house down? Oink... oink!

DANCE

with LES B FRIENDS STRING BAND and "POST NOH WAVE" 8 to 9 p.m.

A musical theater collage by NOH SPECIAL EFFECTS with Kathryn Lyle, Chelsea Bonacello & Hanny Soedibio

IF ALL HAPPENS IN THE YEAR OF THE BOAR
8 P.M., FRIDAY, FEB. 11
NIPPON KAN THEATRE
628 So. WASHINGTON
Sliding Scale \$3.50-5.00

Proceeds to BENEFIT NORTHWEST PASSAGE

MOOSE

for info 323-0354

NORTHWEST PREMIERE!

ANARCHISM IN AMERICA

This comprehensive documentary explores the history and influence of the movement in the U.S. Includes rare newsreel footage of Emma Goldman and others.

PLUS

THE FREE VOICE OF LABOR

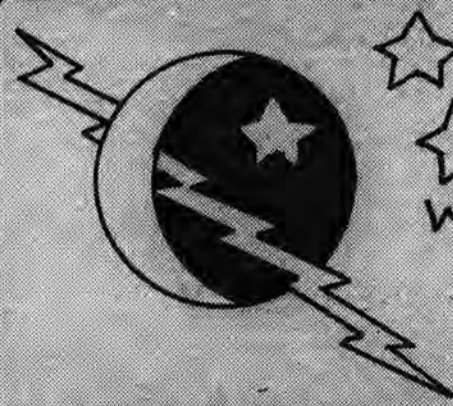
Lively portrait of the Jewish Anarchist newspaper *Page Arretes*, 54 issues, and of the people and politics that formed it during its 87-year history.

Opens Thursday, February 10 with 3 shows to benefit WORK SHOP PRINTERS

5:00 p.m. - \$3
7:30 p.m. - \$4
9:45 p.m. - \$4

Regular run starts Feb. 11 Tickets \$4 at

The Grand Illusion Cinema
1403 N.E. 50th St. 523-3935



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