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WS

# NORTHWEST PASSAGE

November 1983

*I'd Rather Be Eating The Rich*

Volume 24, No. 4

50¢

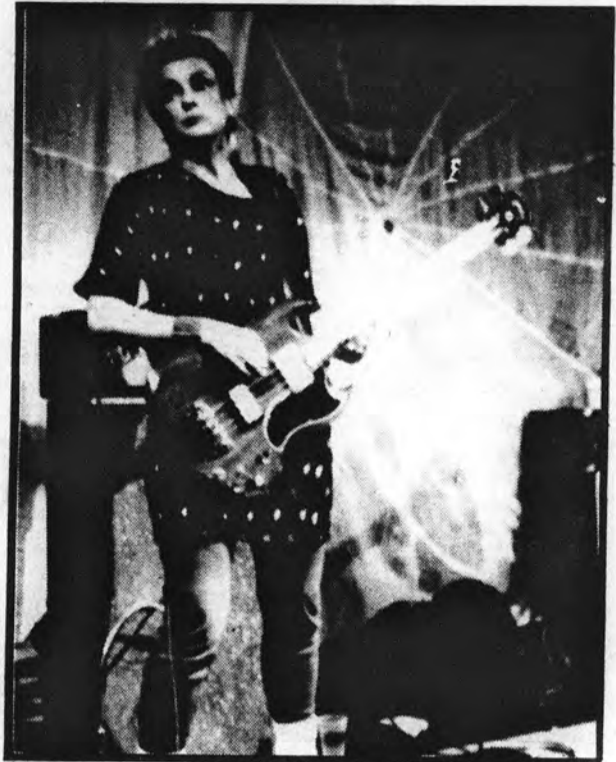
## NO MORE EUROSHIMAS

*Women's Peace Camp Update*

*Oct. 22nd Euromissile Protest*

*Interview with San Francisco Band*

### *Sleeping Dogs!*



*Paper Radio*

*Left Field*

*Comix!*

*Reviews*

*Emerald City Goes To Alaska*

*Military Madness*

# LETTERS

## Still Hanging In There

Dear NWP,

Are you people still hanging in there and what is your secret? Most of the alternate press publications are gone with the '80s. I've seen two or three of them go down here in Wisconsin in the last few years. Everyone sez: bills, cost of everything has gone up. I've been down awhile and I believe it just by canteen prices! I quit smoking because I couldn't afford it. As for anyone thinking of prisoners anymore! It's like everyone got robbed and they got an attitude. I would appreciate it if you would put me on your mailing list. I'll turn my sis on to your paper since she has friends in Seattle and travels there once or twice a year. I know a few people who moved there but lost track of them over the years—prisons are some faraway places.

Will close wishing you the best in your endeavors and hope this letter finds you fine and in the best of spirits.

James E. Szulczewski  
Mad City

## Another One For the Road

Dear NWP,

Well, there is no news in Portland.

In fact, I am not even in Portland—I'm in New York.

I hope you are all well, Bobby's face not punched in by the Angry Bauble-Monger, the office not too heavily ransacked by the FBI, Emma Goldman's ghost not haunting too loudly, etc.

Gini Card  
often at Portland, OR

## SNAPSNOTS



Cause Celebre Cafe

Richard Milliken

## Not the First, Not the Last

Dear NWP,

Though it may be a bit belated, I just wanted to comment on your poster article and the sleazy ethics betrayed in the way you used the work of the xerox artists whose work you solicited for it. When I first saw the cover I was amused—there was Bobby Seybold, eyes courageously blacked out, in his retrofit coop-hippie-gone-weekend-punk haircut stapling away on a big telephone pole: certainly a feast for any lay semiotician—we know what Dr. Freud said about big cylindrical objects and as for the macho he-man revolutionary posture... I thought that sort of thing went out with the

Sixties or is it Field Marshall Sebold [sic] now?

Then I read the after-the-fact article about the City Council meeting and noted the stuff about how all those uptight straight creeps down at the jewelry store and City Hall were so hypnotized by the profit motive that they couldn't understand how someone could care enough to put such posters for no reason other than to communicate their thoughts. Underneath this selfcongratulatory [sic] moralizing you ran the work of some xerox artists who happen to be friends of mine. Elsewhere you cut their art—without asking for permission!—to jazz up your graphics and illustrate unrelated stories.

So what we have is a situation where you solicit someone's art, you give them

no credit, you cut it up and used it as free illustrations, and then to top it off you run a picture of your art director as revolutionary outlaw on the cover—this is what we call a rip off, robbery, which equals profit according to the church to which you belong, does it not? But such sleazoid journalistic ethics goes right along with your Hey-Kids!-Help-Us-Put-Our-Paper-Out-For-Free course description in the Experimental College Catalog.

Whereas the *Rocket*, which pays its freelancers a laughable five bucks per article (at least they pay, though), at least printed the same poster artists' work legibly and saw them credited in the article I wrote on the same subject (Handbills and the threatened city crack-down) a mere few weeks before the same meeting you attended. With the speed and honesty with which you deal with the issues I'm sure the capitalists are quaking in their wingtips. But hey, it's all in a good cause so I guess it's ok to rip off the same people you pretend to identify with, right? Let me be the first to call you assholes.

Karl Kotas  
Seattle, WA

## Too Young for the Joint

Dear NWP,

I read about your newsjournal in a book called *Backbone 3*. I am a 21-year-old Jewish woman, serving an 8½- to 25-year sentence at Bedford Hills Correctional Facility. I am a musician, piano and clarinet. When I am not practicing I read a lot, and I'd love to receive your newsjournal. Please tell me what type of writings you need and I shall get some together.

Frannie Gottfried  
Bedford Hills, NY

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# INSIDE

## PAPER RADIO

Planning for next year's Democratic and Republican conventions; AIDS conference in Seattle; Mr. Doug's "Quest for Peace" airs on KUOW; the Lesbian Resource Center's future to be discussed; *Dalmo'ma* soliciting for its women's issue; Cuban performers at Seattle Mime Theatre; Empty Space soliciting scripts for its playwrights conference next year. Pages 4,5,6,7 and 8

## LEFT FIELD

"Perfect People" by Ron Mukai. Nobody *should* be perfect, so take your croissants and get out. Page 5



## CARP

AIDS is of concern to us all, says Janine Carpenter, because of the politics of the capitalist and patriarchal medical system. Page 8

## FEATURES

Phil Salem interviews this street evangelist about his plans for the Emerald City Mission and the street people of Seattle. Page 9

In an interview with Cris Niman, San Francisco musicians Jagged Canines, Dirty Dog and Bad Boy tell all. Page 10

Who is mad? Who is sane? If one man threatens a monument of the state in a bid to halt the arms race and is killed, what is our fate? George Bradford's article is reprinted from *Fifth Estate*. Page 12

On October 22, actions drew several million people into the streets to protest U.S. deployment of missiles in Europe. On October 24, women and supporters of the Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp held a 12-hour vigil and encirclement of the Boeing cruise missile plant near Kent. Page 13

## THIRD WORLD

Is the Nicaraguan draft an action worthy of uncritical support from North American anti-militarists? Seattle writer Derán Ludd gives us something to think about. Page 14

## MILITARY MADNESS

Chris Robinson tells us the words of Major General Hoover in "Nuclear Warhead Production Boom." Page 14

## REVIEWS

Erin Moore on the Alice Walker reading last month; Ira Gruber attends the Front Room Theater Guild's "In Search of the Hammer"; book review on U.S. militarism. Page 16

## EMERALD CITY

The second half of Ira Gruber's journey to the Real Alaska, wherein he goes native and eats raw salmon in oil. Page 17

## CLASSIFIED

Page 18

# OUR OWN DAMN COLUMN

## I'd Rather Be Reading The Passage

Well, I must say it's good to be back in the thick of things, churning out another issue of the *Passage*—but it was great to take a break. After the Okanogan by bike and the Olympics on foot, the NWP by hook or by crook is still a challenge. Anyway, office hours (1-5pm, M-F) were a bit disrupted in September and October; back to pseudo-normal now.

NWP T-shirts are in the process of being reprinted, so if you've ordered any recently, hang in there—we'll have them to you by mid November. Better than ever.

Belated introductions: Our recent addition to the Letters page, Snapshots, is a series of photographs of people at work in the alternative community. We welcome submissions, and request an SASE if you want your photo returned. Military Madness is now a regular column featuring the writing of Chris Robinson, editor of RECON Publications in Philadelphia. He is interested in networking with other organizations and publications, and can be contacted at RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

"Quest For Peace" is airing this month on KUOW at 6:30pm on the 8th,

9th, 10th and 11th. We'll all be listening, not only for some interesting history on American peace movements prior to the Vietnam War, but also to hear what former NWP Doug Honig has been up to lately. For more info on his project, turn to Paper Radio on page 6.

Seems the *Passage* has some egg on its face, so here are a couple of corrections: The centerspread (pages 8-9) of the September 1983 issue should have contained the following credit: Xerox art by Burnt Raisins, Phlegm Pets and anonymous. The last sentence of "Art Attack!" in Paper Radio on page 5 of the October 1983 issue should have read: "Perhaps artists who moan that museums and galleries won't show their work have forgotten what walls are for." The *Northwest Passage* regrets these errors.

On a cheerier note, hope everyone has a creepy Halloween and a gut-filled Thanksgiving. Join the NWP for our annual vegetarian Thanksgiving potluck at the office on Wednesday November 23 at 6pm—with the mailing of the December issue to follow at 7:30pm. Had to be a catch, right?

—Kris F/NWP

## DATES TO REMEMBER

- NOV. 1 Collective Mtg 7pm
- NOV. 11 Editorial deadline for December issue
- NOV. 13 Collective Mtg 7pm
- NOV. 16 Advertising deadline for December issue
- NOV. 18 Volunteer Orientation 7pm
- Calendar deadline for December issue
- NOV. 19-21 Production of December issue
- NOV. 23 Veggie Potluck 6pm
- Mailing of December issue 7pm
- NOV. 29 Collective Mtg 7pm

# FUTURE INVESTORS...



BURNT COW COMIT, Leif Linder 83

## National Conventions Planning Conference

A national gathering of representatives of grassroots groups intending to bring busloads of people to the Dallas August 1984 Republican Convention as well as the July 1984 Democratic Convention will take place this November 18-20 in Dallas. This conference is being put together to plan the politics and focus of the conventions protests, and to consider various scenarios for an overall schedule of events during and preceding the conventions.

The planning conference is sponsored by the Freeze Reagan/Bush Campaign, the focus of which has been the utter futility and fiscal fraud of Reagan's arms hysteria. Stopping the Reagan regime cold at Dallas and in November 1984 is an idea whose time has come for all kinds of people. The Freeze Reagan/Bush Campaign calls upon local activists everywhere to strike back, to mobilize a local coalition to stop the Reagan regime's invasion cold. For more information call (212) 533-5028, or write P.O. Box 392, Canal St. Sta., New York, NY 10013.

## Second World Tribunal for U.S. Blacks

The largest documentation on the oppression of black people in the U.S. will be put forward before an international panel of judges in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 11-13 to determine if the U.S. is guilty of violating the Genocide Convention of the United Nations, and to assess what reparations payments are owed for damages. The international panel of judges will present their findings to the UN Human Rights Commission and other human rights bodies, who have also been invited to participate in the Tribunal as observers. The First Tribunal, held in November 1982 in New York City, brought together scholars, activists, historians, prisoners, welfare mothers and many others from the black community throughout the U.S. to present two days of testimony, after which the U.S. was found guilty of violations of four international laws and judged to owe \$4.1 trillion in reparations for stolen labor alone.

This year's Second Tribunal will concentrate on individual testimony, individual claims for damages against the political and social system established by the U.S. government which has resulted in extensive cases of police brutality, prison outrages, acts of rape and violence, staggering infant mortality rates and a life expectancy seven years less than the white population, lack of adequate housing, and many more genocidal conditions for black people in the U.S. The Tribunal will hear evidence taken at Justice Hearings in more than 15 locations throughout the U.S., in which people are invited to come forward and make depositions, to tell their stories before the world, and put in their claims for damages. Justice hearings are planned for such locations as the Tent City for the Homeless in Oakland, in which hundreds of black people have come together to organize structures, food and medical care for themselves, and to work for black community control. The Oakland police have responded by tearing down the tents, thus saying that black people are expected to sleep in the park by hiding in the bushes, as they do every night, but not to sleep there with dignity by putting a roof over their heads.

Besides the justice hearings, there will be appearances at campus events and public programs by the members of the panel of judges, who will be converging on Atlanta from around the world. They will bring news and perspectives on the popular and democratic movements in their nations as well as observe



LNS

the conditions and struggle of black people in the U.S.

The African National Reparations Organization, founded after the completion of the First Tribunal, is organizing this tribunal and is working in black communities throughout the U.S. to build support for the demand for reparations for black people, and to bring international pressure to the U.S. to cease its violations of UN human rights laws and conventions.

For more information contact the Tribunal National Office, 7622 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, CA 94605; (415) 569-9620; or the African National Reparations Organization, P.O. Box 1397, Rockville, MD 20850.

—National Committee to Build World Tribunal II

## Initiative 28

Seattle voters on November 8 can issue a strong, clear message to the U.S. Congress to halt the Reagan administration's policy of military intervention in Central America. Initiative 28 stands as the only city initiative on the ballot.

A 'yes' vote on I-28 means Seattle's mayor and city council will convey to the U.S. Congress Seattle's opposition to military aid to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras; opposition to any action to circumvent the will of Congress by overthrowing or "destabilizing" the government of Nicaragua; support of peace through negotiation by all political forces in the region; and instructions that tax dollars be redirected toward improving city services in Seattle instead of promoting destruction in Central America.

"[The initiative] will give us a chance at the ballot box to send a message to the people in Washington, D.C., that may induce them to change policy," said Rev. Jamie Robbins of the University Baptist Church in Seattle. Robbins, who recently returned from a two-week fact-finding trip to Nicaragua, said that U.S.-backed counterrevolutionaries routinely terrorize the civilian population. Ministers, missionaries and health-care workers throughout the country told Robbins of atrocities and acts of terrorism.

"This immoral, unjust policy, this use of American dollars," Robbins pointed out, "has never been voted on." Robbins noted that if enough cities pass similar measures, "our voices will be heard in Congress." Voting 'yes' on I-28 is a way for Seattle voters to take some responsibility for what the U.S. government is doing in Central America and to say no to it. Currently, some 4,000 American troops are participat-

ing in military "exercises" in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border.

If the initiative passes, Seattle will join Chico and Santa Cruz, California; Burlington and St. Alban, Vermont; Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Multnomah County, Oregon, in passing similar resolutions. Seattle has led the vanguard in providing sanctuary to refugees who have fallen victim to the persecution by the El Salvadoran government, which is U.S.-backed. The University Baptist Church voted in December 1982 to declare the church a sanctuary for El Salvadoran refugees. It was the seventh church in the U.S. to do so. Currently, Robbins said, the U.S. government is deporting some 500 El Salvadoran refugees each month.

"We have reason to believe," he said, "that once they arrive in El Salvador, they don't make it out of the airport alive." There are now some 70 U.S. churches committing acts of civil disobedience in order to provide safe havens for these refugees.

The U.S. government has designated the refugees economic rather than political aliens, Robbins said. The University Baptist Church is asking the Department of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to grant the refugees temporary departure status. "This means they can stay in the U.S. until it is safe for them to return to their country," he said. Robbins explained that INS can ill afford to grant El Salvadoran refugees such status because of the human rights certification required by Congress to continue aid to the government of El Salvador. It is difficult, on the one hand, to say the El Salvadoran government is taking measurable strides in improving conditions and curbing human rights abuses, and at the same time admit that refugees cannot return to their native country because of fear.

The passage of I-28 will give hope to the El Salvadoran refugees and to the millions of El Salvadoran people trying to survive under one of the most repressive regimes in the world. And to the people of Nicaragua, who repeatedly told Robbins, "Tell people what is happening. Tell the truth. And stop the aggression."

Robbins stressed that it is incumbent on every Seattle resident to vote 'yes' on I-28. "Your vote counts in this crucial life-and-death issue," he said.

—Julie Garner

## New Women's Therapy

The New Women's Therapy Referral Service connects women seeking therapy with skilled, feminist therapists. After a personal interview, each client is provided with a selection of nonsexist therapists based on the client's individual therapy needs. The client is encouraged to shop around for her therapist and is provided with the necessary information to make an aware choice. Although the focus is women, and all of the therapists are women, men too are affected by sexism and service is available to men as well.

All of the therapists listed with the service have been interviewed and screened. Information includes their experience and credentials, therapeutic approach, specialized areas and fee scale. All therapists are available on a sliding fee basis.

Feminist therapy is an approach that uses the same methods found in more traditional therapy but integrates into the therapy the ideas inherent in feminism. That is: 1) An awareness of sexism and a commitment to the equality of the sexes in social, legal and economic terms; 2) An approach of mutual respect and cooperation. The therapist is seen as someone who has certain tools to offer the client, but is in no way superior. 3) The therapist provides in some measure a role model. She is accessible and not

an idealized vision.

These values differ from the traditional therapeutic model which tends to reflect and reinforce the societal stereotypes of dependency and powerlessness.

The goal in both the service and the therapy is to reinforce the client's ability to be in charge of her life. For more information, call the New Women's Therapy Referral Service at 587-3854.

## Courtroom Protest Cut Short

Denny DuVall found small victory in court October 18 after Judge Stephen Schaefer dropped the charge of littering against him. An immediate protest erupted from DuVall and his gallery of witnesses after the decision.

On August 22, DuVall was charged with littering after he and his companions, a local street theatre group, dramatized what he called "the death squads of El Salvador's right-wing government." Clad in combat uniforms and carrying toy guns, they dumped dummies of human bodies, stained with red paint, from a truck onto a downtown Seattle sidewalk. According to DuVall, the dummies represented slain Salvadoran civilians and the death squads' methods of disposing of the bodies. Police who arrived at the scene considered the dummies litter and issued DuVall, driver of the truck, a citation.

DuVall and about three dozen witnesses arrived in court ready to contest the citation as well as present their case of police harassment. Preceding the trial, there was an initial hearing before a magistrate, at which time the charge could have been dropped. "Going to trial was just another form of harassment," said DuVall. At the hearing, the magistrate told DuVall that theatre in buildings is okay, but to plan on getting arrested if it is performed on the street.

According to Colleen Barrett, assistant city attorney, police were unaware that this was political theatre and mistook the human dummies for litter. Barrett recommended the charges be dropped because of the "misunderstanding" and of the group's intention to clean up the mess.

In the court room there was obvious dissatisfaction with the judge's ruling, evidenced by outbursts from the gallery of witnesses and DuVall's persistence in reading his prepared statement. "We were disappointed at the outcome of the trial," said DuVall, "because we weren't able to present the case we had prepared. Besides presenting a case of police harassment, we wanted to tell the court of our outrage of U.S. intervention in El Salvador."

Schaefer declined to hear DuVall's statement and said the matter should be "taken up with the appropriate tribunal."

Was this trial a victory? According to DuVall, "It was a victory in the sense that [the city] couldn't make an example out of us." He added, "It is possible in the future that the police will be trying to come up with a more effective charge."

Carolee Colter, one of the participants in the "body dump," said, "Just because the charge was dropped, I don't think it means the police will show any more restraint in the future."

What is the purpose of street theatre, and how does it compare with other media? Colter pointed out that "The minimum impact of street theatre is that you're showing people that there is another point of view. It is a hot medium as opposed to a cold and passive one. It can also help to make people feel less isolated, to know that there are other people who feel the same way that they do. It is not a removed art form and it is hard to ignore when it's happening."

"There is a certain shock value to

# PAPER RADIO

street theatre," said DuVall, "that forces people to stop and focus their attention. Hopefully people will go home and begin to think about the content of what they saw."

The group will continue to do its theatre in the future, said DuVall, "to exercise our right to perform so the public doesn't get the impression that such activities are illegal."

—John Hill

## National Insecurity

Although the Reagan Administration wants to dramatically increase the military budget, its energy policy actually increases our military vulnerability. The Reagan administration's nuclear policies place most of the country's military—and energy—eggs in the same atomic basket. The president wants to prop up the nuclear industry at home, use commercial nuclear waste for military bombs, and beef up the nation's atomic arsenal. More and more Americans are questioning the wisdom of the nuclear arms race, but few recognize the relationship of domestic energy development to war, or the strategic consequences of our centralized energy system.

Accepting our current vulnerability to supply interruptions, we need to develop a better balance between near-term and intermediate-term strategies to ensure the availability of key resources. Needs for additional energy supplies traditionally have been met by adding new capacity to electrical systems, drilling new oil and gas wells, or building new energy facilities. In short, they have been met by centralizing production and distribution systems.

Some analysts have recently outlined a strategic alternative that makes more sense given the military vulnerability of such installations. Their view is that the threat of sabotage—though, luckily, not invasion—is real, and that centralized energy facilities are easier to destroy than decentralized ones.

Noting that only 200 electric generating plants produce more than 50 percent of U.S. electricity, Paul Hoover of Ohio State University has itemized the strategic benefits of dispersed, renewable, energy sources. Hoover says: "Accidents, acts of terrorism, or acts of war that could eliminate or incapacitate a single plant are unlikely to simultaneously damage 600 to 1,000 wind machines scattered over a relatively large area." Clearly, it is militarily absurd to try to destroy dispersed, on-site, residential, commercial and industrial power production facilities.

## Scripts Sought for Playwrights Conference

The Empty Space Theatre is now accepting script submissions from playwrights in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming for the fourth Northwest Playwrights Conference, scheduled for spring of 1984. Three scripts will be chosen, and the playwrights will be in residency at the conference for a 1½-week working session culminating in prepared readings, panel discussions and critiques.

Deadline for submissions is January 1, 1984 and must include a self-addressed stamped envelope with manuscript submission. Transportation, housing and stipend will be provided for the three invited playwrights.

For additional information about the Northwest Playwrights Conference, as well as other ongoing services to Northwest playwrights, contact John Kazanjian, Director New Play Development, 919 E. Pike St., Seattle, WA 98122.

—Karen Robertson



## What You Eat...

Pesticides in Illinois are being eaten by fields. In 1 percent or more of the fields treated with carbofuran "Furadan" insecticide (FMC Inc.) or thio-carbamate "Eptam" herbicides (Stauffer Chemical Co.), microbes degraded the chemicals so fast that by the end of the first month, the pesticides had vanished from the soil. These chemicals are part of the newest lines of pesticides, which are designed to be bio-degradable. Researchers of the Dept. of Agriculture facility in Beltsville, Maryland, say that some "intelligent" fields have learned in four or five years to eat the chemicals, while other "stupid" fields have not. This is not a case of ordinary adaptation, where the pests develop a tolerance; insects and problem weeds treated with these specialized corn-field pesticides still die while the microbes in the soil feast and thrive. . . .

All food causes cancer. Well, that may be quite true, but Dr. Bruce Ames, chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at UC Berkeley, reported that many natural foods from root beer to pepper contain proven mutagens, supporters and carcinogens. Exposure to low levels of these and other dangerous substances appears to be part of the natural human condition. Two common substances that can and should be avoided, however, are charred meat and rancid fats. Dr. Ames said that there is persuasive evidence that they should not be part of a healthy human diet. . . .

New cure for Giardia? Giardia lamblia is a major water-borne cause of intestinal disease in the world, including the United States. Scientists at the University of California at Santa Cruz, and Oklahoma City, have found that human milk kills the little parasites and may be the agent of protection for infants. One more reason why, as the World Health Organization says, "Mother's Milk is the Ideal Baby Formula." p.s. and we are still boycotting Nestle's.

—Gini Card

## Four Years After Greensboro

On November 3, 1979, a nine-car caravan of Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party members invaded a nonviolent anti-Klan rally that was being held in the black community of Greensboro, North Carolina. Taking rifles from their cars, they began to shoot. When the smoke cleared, five demonstrators at the rally were dead.

The Greensboro police were conspicuously absent at the shooting.

Of the 40 men in the assassination caravan, only 16 were arrested. Of

those 16, only six were brought to trial. Despite an overwhelming amount of evidence against them—including a videotape recording of the Klansmen and Nazis firing into peaceful demonstrators—the defendants were acquitted and set free.

After the trial, Harold Covington, head of the American Nazi Party, hailed the acquittal as "a great victory for white America."

One year after the Greensboro massacre, on November 3, 1980, a civil rights suit was filed on behalf of the

victims of that massacre. At the heart of the case are three questions:

1) What kind of justice exists when a caravan of Klansmen and Nazis can drive into a peaceful demonstration, shoot people in front of nationwide TV, and get away unpunished?

2) How can concerned people combat the growing climate of racism and the resurgence of hate groups like the Ku Klux Klan and Nazis in this country?

3) Why has no agency of the government—local, state or federal—dealt openly with the evidence of government involvement with the KKK and Nazis in this case?

The information that is coming to light in this case is just the latest of a barrage of revelations about federal and state policies that smack of a conspiracy against militant, anti-racist organizers who have been trying since 1968 to organize black and white workers in the south for collective bargaining. They have succeeded in organizing sanitation workers, university workers, food service workers, dock workers, textile workers and many others in North Carolina and throughout the south. Time and time again, these labor organizers have been harassed and blocked in their efforts.

The civil rights suit is not only on behalf of the victims of the Greensboro massacre, but others as well who have been victimized by government involvement in right-wing violence. The Greensboro case has been in the courts for three years. The estimated legal costs is almost a million dollars. To help this suit succeed, to help focus public attention on complicity involv-

Continued on page 7

# LEFT FIELD

## Take your croissants and get out Perfect People

by Ron Mukai

It has been said that "nobody's perfect," but I have questioned this maxim for some time now. I believe there are people who are perfect. I am intimidated by these individuals because I have no way of relating to them. They're just not normal.

The following profile should give you an idea of the type of person to which I refer.

Perfect people are always in perfect health. Whereas most people have 10 to 30 percent body fat, perfect people have 4 to 5 percent body fat. They workout in exclusive health clubs wearing color-coordinated sweatsuits—and they never sweat! Perfect people always win at tennis and when they shake your hand at the net they say "You played a good game." It is at moments like this—for just one or two seconds—that I wish I had a high-powered Uzi submachine gun.

Perfect people are beautiful. They are tall, majestic specimens who look like models from *Gentlemen's Quarterly* and *Cosmopolitan*. They have never experienced a pimple and have their hair styled, not cut. Their hair bounces just as in the Clairol commercials and their bone structure is flawless. Worst of all, they look just as beautiful the first second they wake up in the morning. Conversely, when I wake up I feel like a small furry animal has been sleeping in my mouth and I look as if I have been involved in a coal mine disaster.

Perfect people are intelligent. Their grade-point average in high school and college was 4.00. They specialize in computers and information processing. They play chess and read *Forbes* and *Time*. They rarely watch television but when they do it's always the educational channel. Their checkbooks are balanced and their tax returns are

always filed on time. They speak French fluently.

Perfect people are not necessarily wealthy but nor do they live in \$165/month studio apartments. They often drive BMWs and if they drive with the windows open, their hair will not become mussed. It will bounce but it will not become mussed.

Perfect people eat French food like croissants and brioche. (I make it a point to never eat anything I am incapable of pronouncing.) The flawless among us know everything there is to know about wine and cheese. They aren't above consuming a pizza but occasionally they frequent restaurants that feature odd types of poultry, i.e., pheasant under glass, quail, etc. They rarely eat doughnuts but if they do they don't get crumbs all over their faces like everyone else.

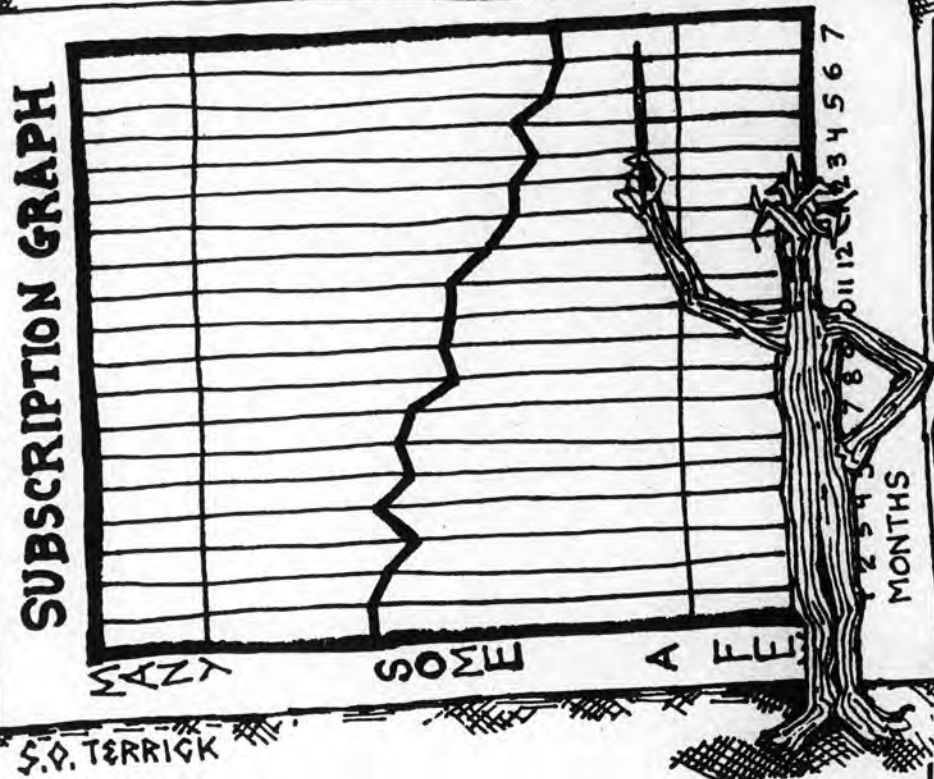
As for clothes, perfect women generally wear business suits or silk blouses with skirts. They also wear black high-heels and how they can drive their BMWs in city traffic while wearing those shoes is an eternal mystery.

Perfect men wear dark blue or black suits, in other words, whatever the best-dressed secret service agents are wearing.

It is important to note that perfect people are not snobs. If they were, they certainly wouldn't be perfect. No, they are modest and humble.

Being perfect is not normal and I feel that those of us who have perfect friends should do our best to corrupt them. Keep them out late at night at parties so they'll be too tired to jog in the morning. Constantly offer them jelly doughnuts in order to make them fat. And so on. No one should be allowed to be perfect. We should all be imperfect—it's one of the few things we have in common.

How does a Jack Straw\* demonstrate a rise in subscriptions?



\*A member of KRAB-FM's self-elected board, one of whom has stated: "... Since the board became involved in the day-to-day running of the station 18 months ago, membership has increased, and has in fact never been higher." (In the Post column of *The Daily*, June 20, 1983.)

## KRAB Radio Update

If the Board of Directors of the Jack Straw Memorial Foundation, which owns KRAB-FM, the community radio station at 107.7fm, has their way, the broadcast rights will be sold to Sunbelt Communications of Colorado Springs. The sale must be approved by the FCC and the Attorney General of Washington State. The FCC approval has been delayed because of a petition to deny the sale filed by Community for KRAB Radio, a coalition determined to keep community radio alive for the Puget Sound community. The Attorney General, under the Charitable Trust Act of the state, must also approve the transfer of any major asset of the Foundation.

Amid the legal wranglings, contradictory information continues to flow from the Board of Directors and staff of the Foundation about the condition of the station and about a new frequency for the station. One board member reported in a letter to the editor of the *Daily* that subscriptions have never been better. Ernie Nash, the Foundation's lawyer, painted a different picture in the *Weekly*.

According to Nash, the foundation "desperately needs to raise funds to keep KRAB on the air now." An interesting comment, especially when all solicitations on the station itself have stopped.

And talk about a new frequency for the station seems to remain just that. The Board, which has continually reassured the community that there will be another frequency—no problem—apparently has not found one yet. Even Ben Dawson, JSMF Board member and nationally respected radio engineer, refutes what was reported in a *Seattle Times-Post Intelligencer* Sunday edition that proposed FCC changes allowing for new FM stations would mean nothing for the Puget Sound areas, because the band is already full-up. Rumors are that KNHC or KCMU are prospects for being bought out.

With the contradictions from the pinnacle of the Jack Straw Memorial Foundation, it is not surprising that subscribers have lost interest in the station, which increasingly has been relying on old tapes to replace programs of producers who have left the chaotic and dismal station affairs.

—Bruce Miller

ing government agencies that has too often been swept under the rug, and to help thwart the efforts of the Klan and Nazis, the Greensboro Justice Fund was established. For information or contributions, write to GJF, Inc., 853 Broadway, Rm. 1912, New York, NY 10003.

Philip Zwerling

## Community Conference On AIDS

While considerable attention has been given to medical and other aspects of AIDS relatively little attention is being given to the plight of the "worried well." These issues will be explored by psychologists, sociologists and medical experts during a free conference titled "AIDS: Who's At Risk?" The conference will be held in the Rainier Room at the Seattle Center on November 5, from 8:30 to 5:30.

The conference is sponsored by SCOPI, a National Science Foundation-funded Science for Citizens Center; the Northwest AIDS Foundation; the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health; and the Children's Or-

thopedic Hospital and Medical Center.

Congressman Mike Lowry will give a keynote address, "AIDS: A National Perspective." Lowry has received attention as a national leader in advocating for the appropriation of federal funds for AIDS research. He has called AIDS "a national public health emergency of epidemic proportions requiring an immediate response from the federal government," which he believes "has been slow to react to this worsening problem."

For more information contact SCOPI/Metrocenter YMCA, 909 Fourth Ave., Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 382-5013.

—Sue Walsh and Susan Blanche

## New Cuban Mime Visits Seattle

The Teatro de Pantomima de Cuba (Pantomime Theatre of Cuba) will perform November 11 and 12 at 8 pm at the Seattle Mime Theatre. This will be only the second time since the Cuban Revolution in 1959 that Cuban artists have appeared on a Seattle stage.

Internationally renowned artists Olga Flora y Ramon of New Cuban

Mime will be in the United States beginning October 18 for a two-month residence on behalf of Teatro Latino, the resident theatre of the Mission Cultural Center in San Francisco. Olga Flora y Ramon will collaborate with Teatro Latino in the creation of an original piece, loosely based on the well-known novel, *One Hundred Years of Solitude* by G.G. Marquez.

Olga Flora y Ramon have entertained Latin American audiences with their performances and television programs, reflecting the characteristics and cultural traditions of the Caribbean people. Under their direction, the Teatro de Pantomima de Cuba has presented versions of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and Miguel Barnet's *El Cimarron* (Runaway Slave), adapted for mime. Their performances have been seen in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Mexico and other countries.

At the Seattle Mime Theatre, Teatro de Pantomima will perform *Mimorritmo del Caribe* (Mime rhythm of the Caribe), an entertaining recreation of the Cuban people's folklore and history. This production was acclaimed by San Francisco audiences in 1981.

This rare event is being co-sponsored by the Seattle Mime Theatre and Nine One One: A Contemporary Arts and Resource Center, with assistance from Venceremos Brigade. Tickets are \$3.00 and can be reserved by calling 324-8788.

—Karen Stuhldreher

## Dalmo'ma Plans Women's Issue

As part of the *Dalmo'ma* magazine series, an issue featuring the creative work of women on both shores of the Straits of Juan de Fuca is being planned. Submissions are limited to women from geographic areas bordering the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Input from Canadian as well as American sisters is actively encouraged.

Submissions can include poems, short essays and short stories, reviews and interviews, journal or diary excerpts, black and white photos and drawings suitable for off-set reproduction. The theme should revolve around some aspect of being female.

Women of color and Native American women are encouraged to send work. The all-women editorial board, chosen to reflect diverse insights and world-views, will make selections using consensus process. Since *Dalmo'ma's* inception it has sought literary and art work from the Pacific Northwest based on the notion of being a forum for "literature and responsibility."

The vision sustaining this project is one of surpassing the artificial and limiting boundaries of nation and state to embrace/share what binds us together as women. Funding for this publication venture is an act of faith, faith that the women's community will respond with all aspects of needed support, including financial. *Dalmo'ma* is an activity of a non-profit organization, Empty Bowl, and all donations are tax-deductible.

Submissions should be sent to Christina V. Pacosz, 230 Aldrich Rd., Port Townsend, WA 98368. Please include a SASE. Deadline for submissions is December 4, 1983. Notification of final selection will be made as soon as possible in early 1984. Tentative publication date is March 8, 1984, International Women's Day, hopefully with celebrations and readings in several communities.

## Quest for Peace

"Quest for Peace, a series of four radio documentaries, explores the history of American peace movements before Vietnam. It traces American citizens' efforts not only to protest wars, but to prevent wars. The shows

are based on interviews with 40 local activists and scholars, plus rare recordings from the National Archives. It's the fascinating story of a forgotten heritage, and it can be heard on KUOW, 94.9 FM at 6:30 pm, on the following schedule:

**Tuesday, November 8:** "Pioneers for Peace" covers the spread of organized peace societies from 1820 to 1940.

**Wednesday, November 9:** "Pacifists"—the ideas of people opposed to all wars on principle, from colonial to modern times.

**Thursday, November 10:** "World Law 'n Order"—the search for alternatives to war, from treaties outlawing war to leagues of nations.

**Friday, November 11:** "The Bomb: To Ban or Not to Ban?" The roots of today's peace movement can be seen in the protests against nuclear weapons in the 1950s.

"Quest for Peace" is sponsored by the Church Council of Greater Seattle, and funded in part by a grant from the Washington Commission for the Humanities. For more information, contact Doug Honig, 543-2710.

## California Democrats Prepare for Hard Times

Dickhead of the Month Award goes to Republican Assemblyman Don Sebastiani whose sponsored initiative on redistricting should have pernicious effects on the Democratic party in California.

Sebastiani is an extreme right-wing legislator whose basic attitude about minorities is that they should have no effective representation, whose basic attitude about women was well expressed by his statement that women should go into space only if they have a one-way ticket, and whose basic views on public policy are reflected by his refusal to vote for decent public education and adequate health care.

December 13 is the date of the special election in California, when pandemonium should set into the Democratic party—which may fall into a lasting eclipse, as many will be called to the sacrificial altar. Thanks to a loon named Don Sebastiani. Naturally, President Ray-Gun has endorsed the Sebastiani initiative, but then what would you expect from Ronnie?

—Velveeta

## Berkeley's Electroshock Ban Overturned

Berkeley community groups have been holding demonstrations against the practice of electroshock (sometimes called ECT) since 1974. In January 1982, city council member Florence McDonald made a motion that the Council hold hearings on ECT, which was voted down. The Coalition to Stop Electroshock next appealed to the Berkeley Human Relations and Welfare Commission, which held hearings on the subject in April 1982. Dozens of people, including many shock recipients, nurses, doctors psychiatrists and community activists, testified against the procedure, which they claimed was not a medical treatment, but an instrument of social control. Only three people testified in favor of ECT, all psychiatrists. As a result of those hearings, the Coalition decided to put the issue before Berkeley voters, and began collecting signatures to put a shock ban on the ballot. In November 1982, 61 percent of Berkeley voters passed Measure T.

The Northern California Psychiatric Society, the American Psychiatric Association and other psychiatric organizations brought suit against the city to have the ban overturned. In January

Continued on page 7

## Black Economic Roundtable

### Affirmative Action is Dead!

by Dr. Wallace L. Gatewood

Rumors of the death of affirmative action are not greatly exaggerated. The federal government and notable accomplices are guilty of murdering this 20-year experiment in socio-economic equalization policy. Several recent developments underscore discernible "knives" that stab at the heart of affirmative action.

Economic growth that produces jobs has been at 1 to 2 percent throughout much of the '70s and negative in the first two years of Reagan's administration; the GNP declined 2 percent in 1982. Black employment is down more than 20 percent since early 1981. While the administration projects economic expansion at 3 to 5 percent in '83, unemployment will remain near 10 percent for the foreseeable future. The recruitment, selection, training and promotion of Afro-Americans will lag disproportionately behind the economic betterment of white America for many years to come. Competition for scarce jobs and limited promotions is fierce at the same time the "baby boom" generation (born 1946-64) is developing careers.

Federal executive "leadership" is vociferous in its commitment to "deregulate" and neutralize EEOC, the Office of Federal Contracts Compliance Programs, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission right out of existence. A deliberate effort to kill affirmative action has been spearheaded by the Reagan administration through cuts in enforcement budgets, understaffing, recruitment of incompetent and insensitive agency heads, and stripping enforcement agencies of their limited class-action clout.

OFCCP regulations have been diluted by exempting all federal contractors with fewer than 250 employees and less than \$1 million in yearly contracts from submitting affirmative action plans, and federal contractors can simply forget about 20 percent of the women and minorities their "reasonable" guidelines were designed to recruit. Some 75 percent of the 200,000 companies doing business with the federal government and employing nearly 8 million of the 30 million workers on federal contracts can claim this exemp-

1983 they were granted a preliminary injunction which permitted the continued use of ECT at Herrick Hospital (the only hospital in Berkeley which uses ECT), until a ruling could be made on the legality of the ordinance. On March 15, nineteen members and friends of the Coalition protested the resumption of ECT at Herrick by blocking the doors to the administration building and were arrested. Knowing that a full hearing on the subject would be detrimental to their suit, in June the Psychiatric associations moved for a summary judgment, which claims that there is no dispute as to issues of fact, and that the case should be decided in their favor without a full hearing. In a preliminary decision, Judge McKibben ruled against the summary judgment, based on the written briefs submitted by the parties. On July 14th there was a short hearing where each side presented oral arguments, and the judge said he would take the matter under submission. Two months, on September 14, later he issued his decision granting the summary judgment, reversing his earlier ruling.

If unchallenged, this will permanently invalidate the ban and eliminate the possibility of a full hearing on the legality of the ordinance. Manuela Scott,



tion. Annually, the number of affirmative action plans will drop from about 108,000 to 24,000. Voluntary action to eliminate remaining, rampant vestiges of employment discrimination is indeed "whistling Dixie" to Black America.

The U.S. Justice Department's Office of Civil Rights is now headed by Assistant Attorney General William Reynolds, who feels job discrimination should be handled on a case-by-case basis, affirmative action plans should be scrapped because of preferential treatment for nonvictims, quotas or any other numerical or statistical formula will no longer be supported, affirmative action programs have resulted in "reverse discrimination," and the Justice Department will act only in cases of proven discrimination. Consistent with this dramatic reversal in Justice policy, the chief civil rights enforcement agency has recently entered the Boston firefighters case in opposition to affirmative action and is actively seeking legal cases that will permit the agency to attack the principle of affirmative action. Perhaps it should be renamed the Injustice Department!

In March 1981, the Court eased the burden of proof imposed on employers charged with job discrimination by finding that an employer simply has to explain clearly some nondiscriminatory reason for not hiring or promoting a

woman or minority, and it is up to the charging party to prove that the explanation is only a pretext for discrimination. Obviously, proving intent to discriminate makes winning employment discrimination suits all the more difficult.

Another recent Supreme Court decision has upheld the allegedly sacred seniority principle, coveted by unionists and nonunionists alike as an untouchable employee right and competitive/benefit security guarantee.

The business community has been rather quiet upon learning of the death of affirmative action. While it may be true that EEO has become institutionalized in some larger companies, effective affirmative action planning with managerial accountability for socially responsible personnel decisions and results is quite another matter. Corporate acquiescence is tantamount to granting supervisors and managers implicit permission to return to making personnel decisions on the basis of "fit" and incumbent similarity. With white males still occupying 95 percent of all positions of power in American business, will Afro-Americans make as much progress in the absence of active affirmative action plans? Only those few Afro-Americans who are "twice as good" as their white counterparts perhaps! Clearly, upward mobility in the 1980s and beyond will place a premium on performance and socio-

political interpersonal negotiating skills.

As many white liberals, working-class and right-wing assorted have-nots have backed away from civil rights and affirmative action, a growing chorus of "successful" Afro-Americans and conservative Black intellectuals deny the relevance of affirmative action as a significant factor in opening up previously foreclosed opportunities. It is callous and self-righteous for any Afro-American to exhibit a lack of gratitude for the dead bodies of fellow Afro-Americans who helped make many changes that paved the way for selective upward mobility. The death of affirmative action is partly attributable to those Afro-Americans who have "made it."

The nation is witnessing the ascendancy of selfishness, insensitivity and individualistic values which militate against humanistic reconciliation of long-standing social, political and economic inequities. It is an inexorable law of human economy that some must have less in order that many can have more.

Sadly, as we witness the evolving conspiracy to kill affirmative action and await the filing of its death certificate in the memory of Ronald Q. Citizen, one must also note its passing is but a symptom of the multifaceted structural decay endemic to much of what "our" country could become.

the Assistant City Attorney who has been defending Measure T, stated that she will consult with City Attorney Natalie West and the City Council before deciding whether to appeal the decision. Members of the Coalition to Stop Electroshock, the organization which put the shock ban on the ballot, are appalled by Judge McKibben's apparent indifference to the democratic process. The Berkeley City Council voted on September 22 to appeal the summary judgment. The new hearing will be held November 7 in Oakland.

The Assistant City Attorney who has been defending Measure T is asking McKibben to change his ruling based on new evidence submitted, including the information uncovered by members of the Coalition that Martin Rubinstein (one of the two shock doctors at Herrick) was put on one-year probation for violating the state law regarding ECT. According to Scott's brief, Rubinstein filed suit against Herrick for suspending his admitting privileges from April 1981 through July 1981, followed by probation. The reasons for disciplinary action were that Rubinstein "had administered electro convulsive treatment in violation of the hospital's requirements regarding informed consent" and a "persistent failure on Dr.

Rubinstein's part to complete peer review sheets." Rubinstein was also charged with deserting a patient who was in acute medical distress. Rubinstein had previously been suspended on numerous occasions. Rubinstein was the sole witness for the plaintiffs, who are suing the city to have the shock ban overturned.

Aside from Rubinstein the psychiatrist who has most been identified with the suit against the shock ban is Dr. Ronald Bortman, the president of the East Bay Chapter of the Northern California Psychiatric Society, and the only named plaintiff. (The other plaintiffs are a variety of psychiatric associations, none of which are located in Berkeley.) Bortman has also recently been hit with scandal, having been charged with filing false Medi-Cal claims and grand theft. According to court records, Bortman took Medi-Cal stickers for nursing home patients whom he never saw. His bail is set at \$72,000.

In recent months, the focus of the Coalition has been in meeting with attorneys who specialize in the field of patients rights to determine the best possible legal defense for the shock ban. As a result of these meetings, the Coalition successfully campaigned to have the City increase its budget for the

Measure T defense from \$5,000 to \$21,600. In addition, the Coalition plans to file a motion for intervention in the suit, so that the Coalition can have its own attorneys involved. Funds are urgently needed to cover the expenses of the Coalition's legal project. For more information or to get involved, call (415) 644-1899 or 548-2980, and send donations to the Coalition to Stop Electroshock, PO Box 3301, Berkeley, CA 94703.

—Jenny Miller

## Baltimore Buys

On May 10, demonstrators protested the arrival of the South African ship S.A. *Constantia* at a harbor in Baltimore, MD. The protestors, members of the Coalition to Stop South African/Namibian Uranium in Baltimore, said the *Constantia* was transporting Namibian uranium in violation of U.N. sanctions that prohibit South Africa from exporting occupied Namibia's natural resources. The group was also protesting Baltimore Gas and Electric Company's (BG&E) practice of buying South African/Namibian uranium to fuel its Calvert Cliff nuclear power plant. Coalition members said that

Continued on page 8

## WORLD ACCORDING TO CARP

### AIDS is All of Us

by Janine Carpenter

**A**IDS. In most places, all you have to do is say the word to get an immediate response. Public reaction to AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—has included beating up gay men and lesbians (yes, here in Seattle), AIDS "jokes," panic about contact with gay people, and an escalation of homophobic attitudes.

Gay men are one of the groups of people who have a high incidence of contracting AIDS. So are hemophiliacs, but the fear and harassment does not focus on them. Haitians, already terrorized in Haiti, are finding that here they are victimized by racism and AIDS phobia. The general attitude about the other AIDS high-risk group, intravenous drug users, seems to be that they are poor, helpless victims if the needle was given medically, and trash who deserve it if they were shooting dope.

The main thrust of fear and hysteria has been towards gay men. Right-wing Christians like columnists James Kirkpatrick and Patrick Buchanan, and Moral Majority leader Jerry Falwell have declared that AIDS is God's revenge against the unnatural acts engaged in by gay men. Teen-aged men who are probably unsure about their own sexuality have gone out in gangs to beat gay men with clubs and chains. Landlords have denied occupancy, and medical professionals have freaked out about treating people with AIDS.

Misinformation continues to flow, even within the gay community. A few facts:

1. AIDS is not a disease in itself. It is a syndrome. People with AIDS are immune-deficient: they lose the ability to fight off disease and risk opportunistic infections and a rare form of cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma.
2. No one really knows how AIDS is transmitted. So far the medical people dealing with it think it is transmitted through sexual contact and that it involves exposure to blood or other body secretions like semen. There is little likelihood that it is transmitted through saliva. It can't be contracted from a toilet seat or by touching someone who has it.
3. People with AIDS are not lepers. They are not a danger to public health. They do not need to be put away in isolation wards.

AIDS is a major political concern on many levels: the politics of capitalist and patriarchal medicine, racism, gay oppression, community response. AIDS is not just a gay male disease, nor is it just a gay male issue. AIDS—who it affects, how the medical community and government respond, the preachings of the right wing—affects all of us, excluding a minority of rich, straight, white men who I assume wouldn't be



Candlelight vigil, "Join Hands Against AIDS," held in October

Robin Evans

caught dead reading this rag anyway.

The AIDS issue is one of many health care categories that exposes the dangers and mis-direction of the male-controlled, for-profit health "care" system. It is part of the same system that sterilizes women of color, denies women the right of choice in abortion, gives women who don't fit into traditional roles tranquilizers, refuses care to the poor, and gives unnecessary treatment to the elderly in return for Medicare payments. The list of abuses could go on for several pages. The point is that the racism, sexism and homophobia the health-care system has put on the AIDS crisis is the same that it directs against other oppressed people.

When New York researcher Diane Feinstein spoke at a Seattle forum on AIDS last August, she cited cases of AIDS in several other countries including Costa Rica, Japan, Indonesia and some African countries. The only apparent concern of news media in this country is what happens *here*. Because there has been a large immigration of Haitians to this country recently, they have been part of the media coverage of AIDS. Last year when a Haitian man in a U.S. refugee camp was asked about AIDS, he replied that the Haitian people didn't really worry about it because most of them lived lives of barely surviving and then died young anyway. A sad comment. While other communities affected by AIDS at least have networks, support groups, alternative clinics, public pressure, etc., the Haitians have what they've always had: not much. Our demands around AIDS can't be made just in the name of the gay men's community.

AIDS is not solely a male disease: 33 percent of the Haitians in this country with AIDS are women. It is a con-

sequence of the prostitution they are forced into in order to survive here. Although AIDS in the gay community more directly affects men, lesbians are just as targeted by the homophobic violence and attitudes that are aimed at gays. AIDS is just one more excuse to have something to get us for. Lesbians shouldn't stand by and ignore attempts to kill us all off because they think it is the men doing this round of dying.

The men, however, did sometimes stand idly by during years of struggle around "women's issues," sometimes ignoring feminism and sometimes trashing it. I am not suggesting we just let bygones be bygones and work with the men through the AIDS crisis, only to have them run off again when it's time to rally for abortion rights or stop the courts from ripping off a lesbian's children.

But it is time to honestly talk about what has happened in the past; it's time for the men to cope with sexism and actively fight to change it. There are non-progressive parts of the gay male community, and it will be up to progressive gay men to deal with them. We will not just run to the men with all the usual wife/mother support and rescue structures.

We can, however, see AIDS not as a male problem but as one more tool of racism, sexism and homophobia the government will use in any way it can. We can all challenge the hysterical attitudes, the AIDS jokes, the fear of those who have or might get AIDS. We can all challenge the under-the-carpet treatment of Haitians given by both the right and the left. We can all demand real government funding for AIDS research, and an end to a health care system that keeps us all sick. We can all recognize that AIDS, and the response to it, really affects all of us.

according to the U.S. DOE sources, BG&E was the largest U.S. buyer of South African uranium in 1981. The *Constantia* had previously been a target of the Coalition's protests when it arrived in Baltimore last February with a spilled cargo of yellowcake.

Namibia has the world's largest open-pit uranium mine, which produces 5,000 tons of uranium per year, generating \$400 million per year in sales. The Republic of South Africa has occupied Namibia since the end of WWI when Namibia, then called Southwest Africa, was a former German colony. In 1966 the United Nations declared South Africa in illegal occupation of Namibia, and in 1974 the U.N. Council of Namibia enacted the Decree No. 1 which prohibits the mining, production, sale or export of natural resources without approval of the Council on Namibia. Today South

Africa imposes its apartheid rule on Namibia and considers its resources their own. *Coalition to Stop South African/Namibian Uranium in Baltimore, Box 313, Morgan State University, Baltimore, MD 21239.*

### Legislative Update on Extradition Treaty

Proposed efforts to amend U. S. extradition law, having failed in the face of nationwide opposition last year, have been recently reintroduced to Congress. Controversy centered on provisions of the bills (S-1940 and HR-6046) which would transfer decision-making authority in extradition cases from the courts' jurisdiction to the State Department, specifically placing the "political offense

determination" in the hands of the Secretary of State.

When it became obvious that the extradition bills were not to be taken up in the lame-duck session, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC), who sponsored the Senate version, attempted to attach his bill as a rider to a Law Enforcement Appropriations Act S-2411. Discovering this maneuver, groups in opposition to the proposed legislation, including the Congress Task Force of the Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship/Philippine Solidarity Network, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Campaign for Political Rights, responded in a nationwide effort to protest this subversion of the legislative process. In the wake of the controversy, the Thurmond bill was withdrawn.

This year Thurmond has introduced another bill to "modernize" U.S. extra-

dition law. Now awaiting hearings in the Subcommittee on Criminal Law of the Senate Judiciary Committee, S-220 and HR-2643 are more sophisticated versions of last year's proposals.

Although the bills now provide that the courts technically have jurisdiction over the determination of the "political offense exception," judicial ability to protect the civil liberties of the person being sought for extradition is severely undermined by other provisions in the bill.

Opponents fear the proposed revision of U.S. extradition law poses a grave threat to the political and civil rights of all Americans, immigrants and citizens alike. With the weakening of traditional judicial protection, extradition becomes a means by which repressive governments can extend their dictatorships beyond their countries into the U.S. and a handy tool for our State Department to silence opposition to its foreign policy of such authoritarian but "friendly" regimes.

The Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship/Philippine Solidarity Network is planning a nationwide campaign to protest passage of this repressive extradition legislation. For more information contact CAMD/PSN, P.O. Box 3267, Seattle, WA 98114.

### Forum on LRC

On November 17, a community forum on the future of the Lesbian Resource Center will be held. The purpose of the forum is to bring the lesbian community together to discuss what the future of the LRC will be. Over the years the LRC has become more dependant on volunteers? CETA position cuts and limited access to grant monies limit the possibility of more than one paid staff position. The LRC is also more than ever a community resource, because the bulk of the money that supports it is donated by the community—approximately 60 women who give an average of \$10 a month.

The current crisis is this: the LRC has less than \$500 in the bank (as of October 15) and only two Board members (since September). There has been some increase in drop-in volunteers and rap-group attendees in the last four weeks. In addition, a few women have expressed interest in serving on the Board of Directors. However, the LRC cannot survive long enough financially for these new women (and some new groups) to establish themselves.

The questions: Are there women in the community who want to take the responsibility to steer the LRC into the future? Who will be on the Board? Who will do the fundraising? Are the programs that the LRC presently offers (four rap groups and the Drop-in Center) worth the costs? Do the women who donate money to support the LRC want programs that serve them? (Right now the LRC serves primarily the needs of women who are new to the area or new to the lesbian community.) What do *you* think the role of the Lesbian Resource Center should be, and what are *you* willing to do about it?

The LRC is almost 13 years old and, as far as we know, the oldest surviving lesbian organization in the country. Countless women in Seattle have given years of service and financial support to it because they have believed in the uniquely valuable role it fills. What is its role now?

All interested lesbians are invited to attend and discuss what to do. The Forum will be at 7pm at the Women's Information Center at Imogene Cunningham Hall on U.W. campus. If it is impossible for you to make the forum to express your ideas, please call 623-9631 or write in care of Pacific Women's Resources, 1325 N. 45th, Seattle, WA 98103.



**An On-the-Street Interview with  
the Emerald City Mission**

**Who is Tommie  
Robinson and What  
in God's Name  
Does He Want?**

by Phil Salem

**T**he people who congregate around Pike Street and Second Avenue lack the chic of the Atrium Square crowd, the *fin de siècle* funkiness of the Belltown habitues, and the Northwest classic leisure look that the sports faithful around Pioneer Square have popularized. They have their own panache, with which Seattle's paparazzi are only too familiar. It's Second Ave Scuzz. Leather jackets, tattered vestments, and bagperson chic dot the fashion scenery.

As documentary filmmakers gather around young street people, an even more colorful show is provided across the street from the J.C. Penny mausoleum. It's the Tommie Robinson Show, conducted by Seattle's most unique street minister, Reverend Tommie Robinson.

Sometimes Rev. Robinson, a diminutive but confident man with an Okie twang, can be seen handing out flyers for his Emerald City Mission. The flyer maintains that his group, sponsored by Calvary Tabernacle's Outreach Ministry in Tulsa, Oklahoma, has 11 ministers and 22 volunteers working to help meet the needs of Seattle's street people, and asks for a small donation so that they can open a shelter for ap-



Reverend Tommie Robinson sipping coffee proximately 215 needy street people. It also notes that they have 67 beds donated by the Navy, 67 mattresses donated by the Army, and five boxes of sheets and blankets donated by churches.

Sometimes, when he feels the need, Rev. Robinson hops on the roof of his car to deliver his kerygma. Many saunter by, paying little—if any—attention. Few are willing to make a donation. Now that charitable organizations are not licensed by the state, fraudulent and religious rip-off groups have invaded the Seattle street scene like salmon about to spawn. Maybe Tommie Robinson is another flim-flam operator, or, just maybe, as he claims, he is on a mission from God.

One thing Tommie Robinson does well is evangelical oratory. With a powerful, high-pitched voice, there is something commanding about his presence. Street ministering is no mean feat. It takes a certain amount of gumption as well as artistry, and Rev. Robinson



Tommie Robinson's associate, Rev. Locklin, lacks neither. Standing 10 feet from a teddy bear snuggled into a Navy bunk bed, Robinson, in a neatly pressed bargain suit, chats with Rev. Cliff Locklin Sr., who contends that the chief of police of Seattle harbors illegal aliens at the First Avenue Service Center; he rails at Democrats, Communists and Catholics: bringing foreigners to this country, especially Asians and Latins, will lead to America's ruination.

It is clearly evident why Rev. Tom-

mie Robinson is the front man for the Emerald City Mission. He sounds sincere and not too off the wall. I munched a Langendorf berry pie from the Mission's free food table as we began our conversation.

**NWP: Did you go to the annual gathering at the Greater Seattle Council of Churches?**

**Robinson:** Almost 400 ministries were there. And the only solution they could come up with was to work on the problem and come up with something by January. That's all they came up with.

**NWP: A solution for what?**

**Robinson:** For the men and women on the street. The churches cannot give anyone any money until after January. That's what Dr. Cate, director of the Church Council, said at the meeting. They are working on it very desperately.

**NWP: So where do you go from here?**

**Robinson:** We are going to get all our

money together and rent a building that will sleep 20 men. No women, no kids. We'll rent a building for 20 men until things get better.

**NWP: I understand that you are interested in the old Oraz boutique space (1420 Second Ave.). Is it owned by the banks?**

**Robinson:** It belongs to the First Avenue Associates.

**NWP: First Avenue Associates went bankrupt about six months ago, right?**

**Robinson:** That's what I heard but I can't confirm it.

**NWP: So how do you know who to contact?**

**Robinson:** Well, we will find out. Our real estate agent knows who to contact. We have several people who are trying to get us several buildings. This is not the only one. So the man who is trying to get us this building can, we hope, work it out.

**NWP: But you know even if you got this building, it could only be month to month, because it is going to be coming down.**

**Robinson:** Month to month or six months. If we can get it for six months, why, we'll get it for six months. We have some hangars at Sand Point but I don't want to go out there, Stack Steel has a building for us but the men don't have a way to go down there. It's too far down on Sixth and Lander.

**NWP: What about occupancy permits?**

**Robinson:** We will get those when it comes to it. I know where you get permits. I know zoning codes. I have been there.

**NWP: Did you get your tax-exempt status?**

**Robinson:** We have a tax-exempt status as a church, but not as a food bank and mission yet. But it will come through.

**NWP: You say that if the shelter doesn't happen, the money you're collecting here (\$30 a day) will go to the P-I Action Fund.**

**Robinson:** It sure will. We will give it to them. This little bit that we have collected is less than \$600.

**NWP: Does the Action Fund know about you?**

**Robinson:** No, they don't. But I have been reading the Action Fund for three years. I like the way Maribeth (Morris) writes. I have sent people to the Action Fund and they have gotten help. As a minister, I have sent them to the Salvation Army and every mission around here and they have gotten help.

**NWP: Is there a real shortage? Are the missions strapped here?**

**Robinson:** Yes, they are short of money and food. The Northwest Second Harvest got a lot of stuff from the 700 Club and that will help out.

**NWP: Where do you get your food?**

**Robinson:** We get ours from private donations. We get ours from Tradewell. We have never failed to feed someone yet. We have never asked the Northwest Second Harvest for a bean. We believe that God is able to do it and we are going to do it. If he wants us to expand, then we will go ahead and do it. Otherwise we will open it up for a small group of people.

**NWP: What is the training to be a minister in your organization?**

**Robinson:** The main thing is to read the bible. Be saved first.

**NWP: Is there anything special you want to say to the NWP readers?**

**Robinson:** Anyone who thinks he or she is not doing a good job can give money to the Bread of Life Mission, the Union Gospel Mission, the Salvation Army and the Millionaire Club. They are all doing a good job.

Robinson claims he has hit just about every bar in the United States and could have been an alcoholic had he not been saved. He also maintains that after two years' ministry on the streets, this is the first time he has ever asked for donations.

Maybe Tommie Robinson is a bit obsessed, but he loves his downtown drunks. Remember, he's been there.



Reverend Cliff Locklin

Photographs by Richard Miliken

Exclusive Interview with San Francisco Band

## Sleeping Dogs Wake Up Seattle

by Cris Niman

There's a place down in Pioneer Square called Metropolis. This place doesn't serve alcohol and doesn't have a lot of "hit" shows. This place does have a lot of new, different and previously unexposed or underexposed bands. On October 14 there was one such band. Sleeping Dogs is on the Crass label. Its members go by the names of Dirty Dog, Jagged Canines and Bad Boy.

**NWP:** Where did Sleeping Dogs originate?

**Dirty Dog:** Sleeping Dogs are from San Francisco. Our former band (Arsenal) was in New York. I'm from England, Jagged Canines is from New York, and Bad Boy is from San Francisco. We met in New York.

**NWP:** What was your original objective for the band, and what is it now?

**Jagged Canines:** Really hasn't changed much.

**DD:** For me it's somewhat an expression of anger. One way to express this is by writing down my thoughts about it and coming up with these lyrics... which makes a song, and you put some music to it. So if everyone does this, then you have a band.

**NWP:** Do you all write lyrics?

**JC:** Yeah, we each write the songs that we sing.

**Bad Boy:** Our songs are both personal and general.

**JC:** My songs tend to be personal. I've written about some of my experiences including wanting a job in bureaucracy, and incest and gay promiscuity.

**NWP:** What is, if any, the significance between the band name and your view points?

**DD:** Sleeping Dog was originally a magazine, and the idea that I had at the time was that a lot of the problems people have, individually or collectively, have to deal with the fact that people aren't really awake. So one thing that I think is our responsibility is to try to wake up—figure out what is really going on around us. I don't claim to be totally aware. I don't claim to have answers for other people. All I can really say is that I'm trying to wake up myself. I think that in some way this reflects the philosophy of the band.

**JC:** I suppose we have a general idea of trying to be personally responsible for our own actions. Incidentally, I think that if everyone did take responsibility for their own lives, then a lot of the responsibility abdicated to teachers, parents, friends, politicians, which causes a lot of problems, could be dealt with.

**NWP:** Why are you touring?  
**JC:** To reach people.

**BB:** To have direct contact, to have a dialogue in some way with other people, not just to send records out to other places and have no response.

**NWP:** Your lyrics seem to try and provoke a response (either immediate or subconscious) out of the audience, and I heard one description of your band and music as "Anti-Political, Anti-Social, Anti-People." How much do you agree with this statement?

**BB:** I don't see us as being any of those things. We're social—we're sitting here talking to you. The main reason for the tour was to socialize ourselves, and I think we're optimistic—we're idealists if you will—because we do believe that we can have some sort of communal effect or we wouldn't be presenting words revealing ourselves, making ourselves vulnerable. If we were true pessimists we wouldn't do anything, and if we did, it certainly wouldn't be done publicly.

**JC:** As far as being anti-political, we are. In the sense that politics is bullshit. Actually what we are is mirrors; if someone sees us a certain way, it's their projection. Our music is very re-

sponse invoking. It's rhythmic, it's repetitive, and it is something that catches you. The music itself is not intellectual—it's very primordial. The words, if you listen, are provoking, but first the music should catch people.

**DD:** The thing is about people... where was it that there was a demonstration you went to?

**JC:** Oh right, the Diablo Canyon protest, where the monitors were worse than the cops. The protest was basically civil disobedience, but the monitors wanted to be so very "polite." It was a fucking American flag over this camp and there were people there who didn't want it. Those people were gonna tear it down, and they did. Then these "vibe captains" from the monitors came and they said that they raised these people's consciousness. But I don't see... It's not a game, it's not necessarily fun, it's not necessarily entertaining, it's really hard—you have to work at it. You can have fun too but I think a lot of it depends on what you bring. We did one show in New York where I was playing key boards. I was the "front person" (that's one thing that's changed since Arsenal, Sleeping Dogs doesn't really have a lead singer) and there was this loft full of people. Most of the people didn't know us, but the whole place danced. We were dancing too, and it was nice—it never happened again—but ya know, we'll play hardcore shows in San Francisco and the audience will just sit down and watch. It's almost like being in this sort of an educational situation.

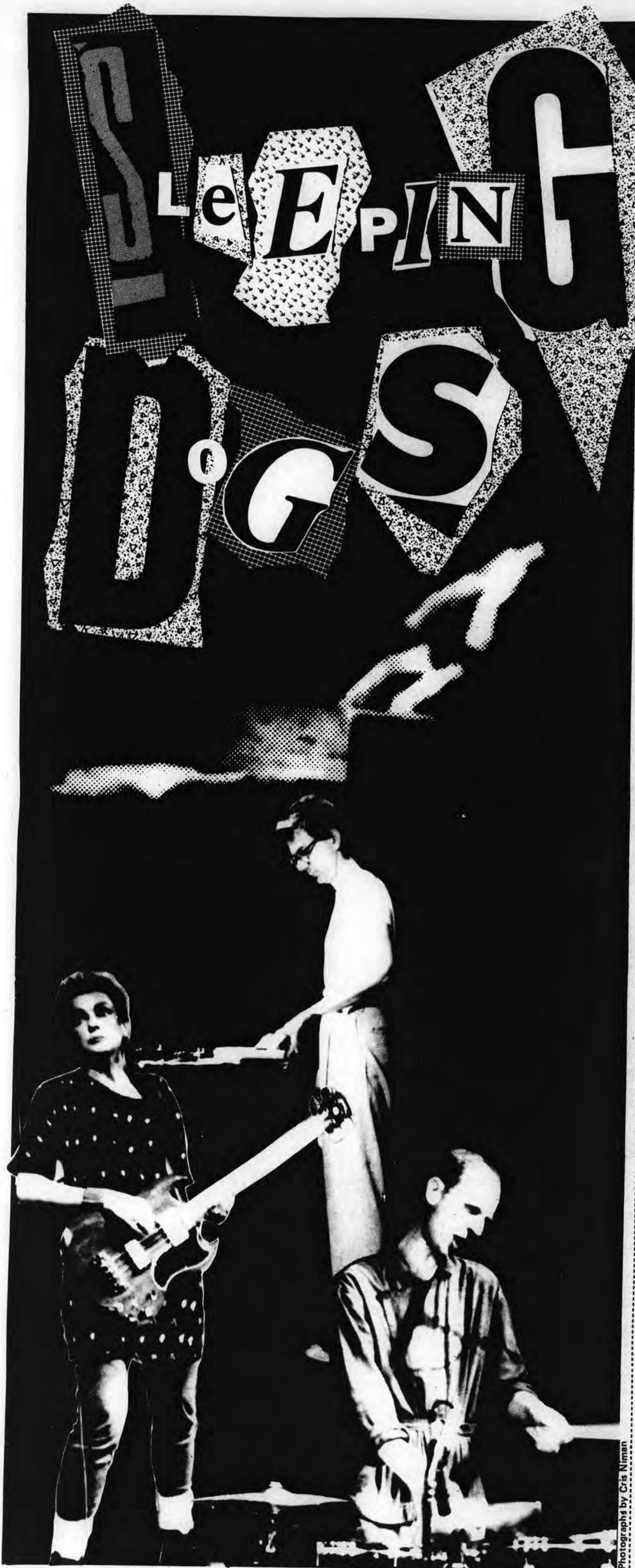
**BB:** Like doing a poetry reading or something. People would be so intent on the words...

**JC:** I think last night was pretty typical though. What we really want is strong reactions and to me there's not a whole lotta difference between someone, say, jeering at us but still standing through the set, and someone yelling for us. What's really deadly is when they leave... So I figure that there's something... like this one guy was yelling "hey I can do that" so I said "well why don't you do it—that's the idea." That's the whole thing about punk, if you wanna be in a band you go up and you do it. There's no bullshit about staying in your room and listening to all Cream records and Hendrix records and playing guitar just like that. You can do anything you want; if you wanna make a paper—you make a paper, a fanzine or something like that, that's what's really exciting.

**DD:** The whole thing about people who accuse you of not being entertaining... I think they miss the point, that the whole of this society is supposed to be entertaining. Mainstream society is really based on diversion. Television, magazines, newspapers, are just something to pick up and to numb you for awhile, and to distract you from your real life or from other people's real lives. Anyone who's ever tried to examine real issues has always been told to lighten up.

**BB:** "You're too real man, we can't deal with that." It is hard to deal with reality as it is beneath the levels of... smog... radiation... but in fact that is the reality you have to deal with. It's not going to go away by just watching a fun band. I, well, I sorta don't mind if older generations wanna listen to Laurence Welk and stuff. They've mostly lived through world wars, and done whatever they could-or-not that's, well, I don't wanna destroy my parent's generation. But it upsets me if young people exhibit the same attitudes whereby they just wanna be left alone. To read *Rolling Stone* magazine or watch M.T.V., that I think is pretty reprehensible.

**NWP:** Between shows or recording, is playing a show something you prefer to do?



Photograph by Cris Niman

It's rhythmic, it's re- something that catches itself is not intellectual dial. The words, if you ng, but first the music le. about people. . . where was a demonstration Diablo Canyon protest, rs were worse than the was basically civil dis- monitors wanted to " It was a fucking this camp and there who didn't want it. gonna tear it down, n these "vibe captains" came and they said ese people's conscious- ee. . . It's not a game, fun, it's not neces- it's really hard—you You can have fun ot of it depends on e did one show in was playing key "front person" (that's aged since Arsenal, sn't really have a lead as this loft full of e people didn't know lace danced. We and it was nice—it ain—but ya know, e shows in San Fran- nance will just sit down most like being in ational situation. oetry reading or would be so intent ht was pretty typi- ve really want is to me there's not eness between some- us but still standing d someone yelling y deadly is when ure that there's this one guy was o that" so I said u do it—that's the whole thing about e in a band you t. There's no bull- n your room and m records and Hen- aying guitar just like nything you want; a paper—you make r something like really exciting. ng about people ot being enter- hey miss the point, his society is supp- ing. Mainstream ed on diversion. es, newspapers, are ck up and to numb o distract you r from other peo- one who's ever il issues has always up. al man, we can't is hard to deal with th the levels of . . . .but in fact that ve to deal with. away by just watch- ell, I sorta don't tions wanna listen d stuff. They've n world wars, and could-or-not that's, destroy my parent's psets me if young me attitudes nanna be left alone. e magazine or think is pretty ys or recording, is thing you prefer

**BB:** It's all the same, everything is the same—whether we're doing a magazine, or playing a show, or sitting here talking to you, or fixing dinner for the household we're staying in, it's all the same.  
**JC:** It's only a question of using resources. Right now we have access to a xerox machine, and we just have to pay for paper, so we've done a number of publications. We did the record on Crass because they asked us to do it. We did the recording on subterranean because they asked us to. We came up here because we heard that there was interest in the Northwest. It's kind of ironic in a way because we heard there was a lot of interest, and then it turned out there wasn't as much interest at first as we heard. But now there's generated interest. We're going to try to do a gig on the way back from Vancouver. It might be just an underground gig, it might be for free. There was talk about doing a benefit for the Metropolis. They've been having a lot of problems with making expenses.  
**NWP:** How are you doing this tour?  
**BB:** We're paying our expenses, hopefully, and staying with people.  
**JC:** We're not in it for the money. I was talking about doing a free magazine. One thing we want to do is collect material while we're in Seattle and Vancouver and wherever else we play. Then take it back to San Francisco and print up as many copies as we can, and send it out to other cities. Somebody said "why don't you charge for it?" but shit if we have the money. . . If I have an extra day's pay because I didn't have to work—it was a holiday—then we should do a little magazine—spend \$20. I would be suspicious if we (Sleeping Dogs) we're making money. I mean if everyone in the club liked us. We don't like us sometimes, and we're not any better than the audience we're just the same.  
**NWP:** Are you planning to put out more recorded material?  
**BB:** Well, we'd like to but nothing's really planned. We just sorta do things. Right now we're doing the tour, and that's what we're doing for the next two weeks, sorta.  
**DD:** When we get back we'll do another issue of Sleeping Dogs magazine.  
**JC:** . . . and the compilation material.  
**NWP:** Then does it alternate between music and literature?  
**BB:** It all happens at once.  
**JC:** When there's a camera available we make films. It's back to using the resources available to you. I think the reason we started playing (or I did) was just because someone said "hey why don't you play keyboards for us?" and I said "I've never played before" and he said "well, it doesn't matter." Later I left that band and someone asked me what I was doing now, and I said I'm gonna find another group. He said that there would be a gig next week—"why don't you play?" So I learned bass in a week and did a five-song set. It's all the same. And anyone can do what they want to.  
**NWP:** How long has Sleeping Dogs been together under this name?  
**JC:** The three of us have been together for about four years but as Sleeping Dogs for one year. It's more like an ongoing project though, like Hellen played on the record and now she's in Texas, yet she still considers herself in the band. I didn't play on the record, but in a sense I'm on it. It's a part of me because these are my friends, even though we do fight. We're not about labels or identification.  
**BB:** People who were part of the band for even one gig they were equally part of the band for that time.  
**JC:** If you get a good heckler and give him a microphone, he's part of it too.

Sometimes it's really great. One time I played a show singing to tapes, and there were some sorta hardcore people there yelling. I gave 'em a mic and they got into this long thing about "get Reagan—kill Reagan." It worked!  
**NWP:** So interaction seems to be a vital part of Sleeping Dogs' "philosophy."  
**JC:** Yeah, last night someone was playing the keyboards . . .  
**NWP:** Did you bring some of your magazines with you?  
**DD:** Well, not really, we brought one copy of each.  
**JC:** We decided it was gonna be "stripped down," that we would just use resources that come up. I'm more interested in what people are doing here or what they wanna do. We wanna be self-contained, we don't wanna have to have roadies. We don't wanna have these slaves that set up your amplifiers and tune your guitar. Our drums are packed in a plywood box that also serves as the keyboard stand. We don't want Marshall stacks. I always thought each musician should be responsible for their own equipment, that's the way Crass does it. They set up and then they'll help others set up if it's needed. . .  
**JC:** It's funny 'cause last night a lot of people said "ah, the music should be louder," or "the vocals should be louder," and some people said "you should move around less."  
**NWP:** Yeah, one guy was yelling "feedback on the bass!"  
**DD:** Very specific.  
**JC:** Somebody yelled "more treble on the keyboards." It's good that they can say that. I would think of an audience saying that to their friends. I mean, I can't see anyone saying that to AC/DC.  
**DD:** In a way it would be nice if there was sorta "communal mixing," if the mixing board wasn't stashed behind the bar but was right in front of the stage. Then if someone thought it needed more treble they could just go over and turn it up. And then if someone else thought it needed more bass they could walk over and do that. Then the thing would be going back and forth all the time, which is sort of what happens anyway . . . the sound man ends up spacing out, so it might as well be the whole audience.  
**JC:** One of the ideas I had before I started really playing in a band was that there would be a band and they would rehearse and do all the things that bands do. But there would be another member, too, who would just go to performances. What s/he would do is untune the guitars while the guitarist was doing a solo, or fool around with the drums, adding a random element. Then some body I was talking to got really upset. He was real serious. And he said "Oh that'd kill 'em."  
**NWP:** Do you have people accusing you of not being serious musicians?  
**DD:** Not at all, amazingly enough.  
**JC:** We're not serious musicians.  
**BB:** We're serious about what we're doing but we're not serious musicians.  
**JC:** But then there's humor too. I mean bureaucracy is pretty funny. It depends, it's different each time. You can't have any preconceptions as to how an audience is going to react or how you're going to react. When I first started playing I was real serious about not letting "outside influences" intervene in my playing. I wouldn't want to hear the band that went on just before us because I didn't want to get a different rhythm into me. But now it doesn't matter—I like that; a lot of times we'll be influenced by the band before us. Noh Special Effects (the band that opened for the Metropolis show) didn't seem to realize what crowd

they were playing for, not necessarily that they should accommodate the audience but just respond to the audience. If there's a lot of people banging chairs ('cause they don't like you) you should pick up on the rhythm and start banging in the same rhythm, 'cause then you make *them* part of the band. That's what it's about, not to shut off from the audience or other bands.  
**NWP:** You've never had anyone dance to you as Sleeping Dogs?  
**JC:** No, because we mostly play with hardcore bands. There were people dancing last night, at least one person . . . at a situation like Pioneer Square where you have all the nouveau pop, renovated art-gallery coffee-house places and you also get the winos and the street kids—it's all mixed together and it's really good like that! In New York it's not like that.  
**NWP:** Do you see San Francisco music scene as being or beginning to be classified into separate "style sectors?"  
**JC:** Well, yeah, but we try and break down this kinda thing. The first show we played was with M.D.C. because they asked us to play, and we've been doing hardcore shows since. We played some other shows with a sort of "post punk" sounding band. So you get two separate audiences but then they have things in common and their people will start coming to see you when you're playing for a "different crowd." And that's good, breaking down these walls.  
**BB:** These Ghettos that people set up, **JC:** Obviously our lyrics are hard core. The music isn't. I'd call the music punk or post-punk or whatever. People seem to forget that a lot of punk was really à-tonal; it was druggy; it was droney. It wasn't just 1!2!3!4! go! When we first came to San Francisco it was really hard for a hardcore band to find a place to play. Now it's really easy. Even in Seattle hardcore bands bring in the most money for some place like Metropolis. Last night Hugo specifically wanted to have three different kinds of bands to play, but it's hard because the critics put everyone in boxes. They stereotype people. They also set bands against each other, by saying something like "why do you wanna play with the Fuck-ups? They're just head bangers. They're not political and you guys are political. They wanna fight and you don't wanna fight . . ." We play with the Fuck-ups because they have something to say. Even though it's not the same thing we have to say, and you certainly shouldn't fight.  
That's what the (for want of a better word) establishment does. If they can set us all fighting against each other, if they can set the Gays against the Straights and the Blacks against the Whites, then they're safe.  
**BB:** They will either set us fighting or feed us "entertainment" or make sure we get the right drugs. They're all ways of repressing people.  
**DD:** I guess if it wasn't for people's paranoia they wouldn't succeed. You can have this whole system of propaganda but unless people accept it to a smaller or greater degree it wouldn't have any effect. The weaker parts of you say, "Maybe the Blacks are after me . . ." and that's why you have to be wary of your own weakness. It plays into the hands of anyone who wants to control people with a rigid system of belief. Everyone's vulnerable to even the most obvious propaganda, you have to be alert.  
**NWP:** How much do you feel Sleeping Dogs is doing for "raising people's consciousness" or changing views on entertainment?  
**JC:** Well, you can only change individuals.  
**DD:** I think it's the same way you would feel about yourself. One day

you get up and you feel that you can do something positive—and you do it. Another day you think "well, what the fuck am I doing this for?"—and you have doubts about it.  
**JC:** If you didn't have doubts about it, it probably wouldn't be worth doing. Everything that you're completely in favor of seems to be safe and I'm not for safety at all, I think you should take chances. And yet, when you take chances there's a danger of making mistakes.  
**BB:** But you're not bored.  
**JC:** . . . And that's what pop culture is, no chance taking—it's real safe.  
**BB:** Just buy the product.  
**JC:** In a sense it's safe to think that your vote is going to change things. If you find the right politician and vote for him, everything will be all right.  
**BB:** If I get the right job, if I find the right lover, if I have that vacation, everything will be ok. It just goes on and on and on, these sorta "pie in the sky" delusions that people buy for themselves.  
**DD:** It is a perversion of hope, yet in some ways it is an aspect of hope. I mean, people know that things aren't right. People know that it isn't ideal to live with an atomic power station just down the road. Everyone knows that, but they figure they can't do anything about it. So they just find some convenient distraction so they don't have to think about it too much.  
**BB:** "We'll save on our utility bills . . ."  
**NWP:** Are you trying to change people's direction of hope from material to mental?  
**BB:** It's not so much hope, but a confidence that "I am potent," that "there is energy within myself," that "I can change myself and provoke people around me to think." It's turning responsibility back onto ourselves rather than expecting someone else to take responsibility. Demanding that certain changes happen in our environment.  
**JC:** I don't think it's as much changing people, as just acting the mirror. We reflect, and if people didn't already have it inside of them then they wouldn't be able to think the way we do . . . We're not preaching. The nastiest song we have is called "Parasite." I'm singing. I'm the parasite. I'm not pointing the finger, I'm saying "What can you give me, what can I get. I just care about myself" but it's me because there's part of me in that song . . . It's a violent world out there and there's a lot of stuff that will hurt you. Dirty Dog was talking about paranoia, and maybe it's safe to be paranoid, na, maybe it's the best way of dealing with a lot of things, but it's not going to change things.  
**DD:** "Paranoid is having all the facts," said somebody, not me.

Sleeping Dogs may be contacted at PO Box 210208, San Francisco, CA 94121 and would be happy to receive obscure, interesting, personal or pseudo-boring material.

JUST IN: Sleeping Dogs will play the Post-Mortemist Ball

at GZ gallery. This is a free event to be held on Saturday, October 29. Their address is 202 3rd Avenue South.

## Norman Mayer: What If?...

by George Bradford

Norman Mayer tried to stop the Missile X and failed. On the morning of December 6, 1982, the 66-year-old Miami man drove his van up to the Washington Monument, threatening to blow up the structure with 1,000 pounds of dynamite. Not interested in taking human lives, he insisted that nine people inside be evacuated. Perhaps he could have toppled that ugly stone spire, or even have broken a few windows in the White House. But no bombs were exploded and no White House windows were broken.

A friend described him as "obsessed" by the possibility of nuclear war. "He's been reading everything printed since the 1920s," he said. "The more research he did, the more convinced he was of man's inability to resolve the conflicts." A sign on the truck said, "No. 1 Priority: Ban Nuclear Weapons," while Mayer demanded a national dialogue on nuclear war. "As an act of sanity, ban nuclear weapons or have a nice doomsday." He picked the Washington Monument because, in his words, "It's one of the sacred icons and it's accessible."

Ten hours later he was killed by SWAT snipers as he pulled his truck away from the monument. There were no explosives inside. "He died for a bluff," said one reporter.

Calling all politicians "genocidalists," he decided to take his message to the media, hoping they would relay it sympathetically. It became a field day for cynical newspaper reporters and television commentators. AP reporter Steve Komarow chosen to mediate with Mayer wrote later, "As I stood near the white van, there was no way for me to know whether this man posed a real threat of massive destruction," blind to the irony of his words in the situation. The television media presented it all as a problem of "terrorism," portraying Mayer as a maladjusted fanatic turned lunatic turned terrorist. No one mentioned the contrast between one little man with a dummy bomb threatening all the Big Men with their thousands of Big Bombs, threatening to blow up a worthless obelisk resembling a missile in order to gain the attention of all the millions threatened by the genuine missiles of the State.

### Missile X—and Planet X

The MX refers specifically to the "missile experimental," or "Peacekeeper," as Reagan and his minions have dubbed it in their Wild West (or perhaps apocalyptic) fashion. But the MX is only a part, and an expendable part at that, of something greater. Nevertheless, there is something space-age and enigmatic about that title, making it a fearsome metaphor for an entire weapons system. It is that system of domination which also creates countless other manifestations of its power, some not even weapons in the strict sense, though they do as much damage to the human body and spirit. The Planet X is the vast, unitary machine, made up of the thousands of weapons, innumerable computerized plans for destruction and for human domination, the massive bureaucracies, the tremendous expenditure and centralization of energy, the megatechnic projects which crush the landscape, all the interminable chains of command. It is an ant heap growing out of control. E. P. Thompson has labeled this system "exterminism," while Lewis Mumford has described it as a megamachine.

All the seemingly unrelated parts of the machine act in a chaotic unison, each contributing directly or indirectly, each layer aware of its own immediate acts but of no others, all the strata coalescing into a gigantic organism beyond the reach of the parts, an unknown X factor which even the analysts cannot



Bobby Seybold

begin to surmise—that hairline trigger, that gamble for war, the world we won't live to see when these monsters have devoured it, the ever more terrifying discoveries emerging daily from the sorcery going on in the tiers standing alongside the sleek, riveted, voracious hulls of Missile X. It is the sum of all the parts working away at the edifice of death—the daily death and the Final Death.

### Life Among the "Well-adjusted"

Somehow the mass men of today have learned to live with this dread. That is what it means, among other things, to be "well-adjusted." But Norman Mayer saw through the illusion and was haunted by it until he broke, going beyond the norms and shattering the taboos to attack a symbol—an icon for an icon—and was killed in reprisal for this act of rebellion by normal men, following orders somewhere down the chain of command, like the men who will launch the missiles when they are so instructed by some supervisor or machine.

Meanwhile, normal people like ourselves went about their daily routines.

And so the paradigm of the Missile X works in another important way. The megamachine functions as it does because all its parts only see it from their fragmented, partial perspective. A social opacity renders it invisible so that no relationships can be established between its isolated, everyday acts, its diverse sectors, and its result.

Hence, in a manner of speaking, war is already in progress, not only in the

peripheries where the massacres go on unceasingly, but in the very minds and spirits of the drones here in the midst of the machine. World War III, the Final Death, has already broken out in the culture. A mass indifference has taken hold. As long ago as 1958, C. Wright Mills signalled this indifference as "moral somnambulism, the mute acceptance—or even unawareness—of moral atrocity." Norman Mayer tried to shake people from their passivity and moral torpor with a dramatic act, but he ended up as carrion for the media, another show. Afterwards, the culture went on blowing up abstract worlds and alien enemies on video screens in mock rehearsals for the final conflict to come.

"In the expanded world of mechanically vivified communication," wrote Mills, "the individual becomes the spectator of everything but the human witness of nothing. . . . The atrocities of our time are done by men as 'functions' of a social machinery—men possessed by an abstracted view that hides them the human beings who are their victims and, as well, their own humanity. They are inhuman acts because they are impersonal. They are not sadistic but merely businesslike; they are not aggressive but merely efficient; they are not emotional at all but technically clean-cut."

These are the experts who are making the incremental decisions. Neither voting referendums nor street marches touch them in their quiet laboratories and offices. Whether confronted by

six lonely souls bearing pathetic placards in Red Square or a million in Central Park, they go about their business. Whether the MX is defeated or squeaks through, they map their targets and improve their rockets.

### Shift From MAD to NUTS

In the years since World War II, the analysts and experts have shifted in their theory of "deterrence" (since nobody admits to wanting a nuclear war, not even the sorcerers in the war rooms), from the model of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) to Nuclear Use Theory Strategy (NUTS). War strategy has tailed after technological innovation, rendering MAD obsolete. The increased speed and accuracy of the missiles and the increasingly blurred line between battlefield weapons and "ultimate" weapons, and not the changing mood of politicians, have eroded the original perspective of deterrence. When President Carter signed Presidential Directive 59 in July 1980, which called for the development of accurate first-strike weaponry which could hit Soviet missiles in their silos, as well as called for planning of so-called limited nuclear war based on the concept of "flexible response," he was only making official what technology had been doing on its own within the bowels of the megamachine.

Reagan and Weinberger call this process "modernization," and that is in a sense exactly what it is. They are going to replace old weapons with newer, updated versions, whether or not they get their MX decoy in the bargain. Technology has its own laws—all must conform.

So perhaps Norman Mayer was not so crazy, since contrary to the (mathematically demonstrable) probability of inevitable accidental nuclear war, with the deliberate planning and the modernization of the equipment, it will be an accident and a fluke if there is no nuclear war.

### The Grim Chase Toward the Void

The inevitability of nuclear holocaust consists not only in people's willingness to continue working as war targeters, but in their capacity to continue in the banks and insurance companies as well. The fact is that if people are incapable of or unwilling to collectively overthrow the everyday conditions of domination, to stop not only the decoys but the entirety of the empires and the megastates which produce them, then they can be sure that they are destined to die in a nuclear war.

Norman Mayer was a desperate man. He decided to target an icon of imperial power, of the state, a physical structure resembling a missile. But he could not do it alone—and perhaps, given the present momentum of events, or their inertia, his particular scheme was a hopeless and quixotic one. But a world free of the nuclear terror and all the terrors which flow from the megamachine, cannot be won without such a sense of urgency, passion and despair, without demolishing the icons of domination, without disrupting the rhythms made up of the everyday reproduction of the machine at its base, without dismantling the massified technological pyramid which incarnates absolute power and its absolute weapons.

Let this be an epitaph for Norman Mayer. The pervasive sense of radical futurelessness which drove him to the brink and beyond is an accurate sense of the state of the world. *This civilization has no future.* And only by winning back our present, by stopping this voracious Planet X in its tracks and regaining our own Planet Earth, can we assure any future for ourselves.

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## Arrested at Boeing: The Peace Camp Five

### Women's Peace Camp from the Puget Sound

**O**n September 27, five women from the Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp walked onto Boeing Company property in Kent, Washington, and into the building where Cruise missiles are assembled. After talking with Cruise workers for 30 or 40 minutes, the women were detained by Boeing security guards. They were able to continue communicating with workers for another 15 or 20 minutes, however, before being removed from the plant by Kent city police. The women had disrupted production of Cruise missiles for an hour, as scores of workers stopped their work to see, hear and discuss the women and their statements about Cruise missiles.

After being booked by the Kent police and charged with criminal trespass and criminal impersonation (of Boeing employees), the women were released. They were arraigned on October 6, and the judge entered their pleas as not guilty. Their pretrial conference, where they will present their planned defense and list of witnesses, will be Oct. 25 at the Auken District Court in Auburn. The trial is scheduled for Dec. 5, 6 and 7, also at the Auken District Court in Auburn, and supporters are encouraged to attend. For more information, please call or write to the Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp: (206) 872-3482, 7604 S. 212, Kent, WA 98032. Below are portions of the women's statements to Boeing workers on Sept. 27.

I feel it is my responsibility and obligation as a human being to do everything within my power to stop the production and deployment of any and all nuclear weapons.

Not war, or national security, or anything else can justify the killing, the murder, of entire populations of innocent children, women, men and other inhabitants of Mother Earth. The way to deal with our differences is not to blow each other off the face of the earth; violence does nothing more than create more violence. What must I do to reach that sensitive, caring, human part of you that all humans possess within themselves, that part of you that knows violence is not the answer?--Tammy Jo Dunakin

Nuclear weapons are a catastrophic horror and waste of life. Knowing this, we are responsible for stopping nuclear weapons-me-you-everyone.

--Leslie L. Redtree

A Cruise Missile is not just a compact metal vessel, anymore than you are just a body performing the necessary tasks at hand.

You are not a robot; you have a heart, a soul and a mind. And you know that, like everyone else in this world, you are responsible for your



Richard Milliken

actions.

None of us can stop Cruise Missiles alone. None of us has to, alone. But together, we can refuse to be party to planned murder. Examine your conscience. Talk to your God, if need be. And then talk to Boeing. Boeing is a part of this community, and has no choice but to listen to one hundred thousand souls shouting No!

--Susan B. James

I am here today to talk with you. I am here to say "no." I want to put a stop to the production and deployment of the cruise missiles and all other weapons of destruction.

I am here to say "yes." I am responsible for my actions. I am doing what I can to ensure my planet's survival. I would like everyone to say "yes" to a world in which we can all live without fear for our lives. If we can risk nuclear war, we can risk disarmament.

--Kris Delaney

Frightened, I come to you.

Determined, I come to you.

Hopeful, I come to you. Because I must.

Though I do not know you, nor you me, I feel we must talk about something that concerns us all.

With urgency, I come to you.

Knowing that the Cruise and Pershing II missiles soon to be deployed will permanently--and RADICALLY--disrupt the so-called 'balance of terror' by making a nuclear weapons freeze unverifiable.

Knowing that these new missiles are FIRST-STRIKE WEAPONS: aggressive, undetectable, superaccurate, fast. DEADLY.

Knowing that their sole function is to kill. PEOPLE.

With honest love, I come to you.

I love this earth. The oceans the mountains the creatures, the faces the passions the wisdom of the women of the men of the seasons, the beauty the variety of life on this old, on this wondrous earth.

All that I love is threatened with total devastation.

ALL THAT I LOVE.

--Cynthia Nelson

## Seattle and the Euromissile Protest

**A** thousand people marched in Seattle rain from the Federal Building to Seattle Center on October 22, in conjunction with actions held throughout western Europe to protest the planned December deployment of Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe. The sun broke out for the "Stop the Euromissiles" rally. After the opening remarks, taped long-distance interviews with peace leaders in Bonn and London were played for the Seattle crowd. At the time of the Seattle rally, actions in Europe had just occurred--due to the eight-hour time difference.

A spokesperson from Bonn said 400,000 demonstrated there and a total of 1.5 million people staged demonstrations in the four largest West German cities. Hundreds of actions have taken place in West Germany during the last week. A National Day of Action is planned for the day Helmut Kohl's party is expected to okay cruise and Pershing II deployment.

Bruce Kent, General Secretary of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) said 450,000 to 500,000 people demonstrated in London--the

biggest demonstration ever. "If they deploy the missiles," he said, the next move for the peace movement is to "make it difficult for them to move their equipment off base."

Helena Knapp, Co-Chair of the National Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign spoke on "Why the Euro-missile issue is so critical--and what can be done." Referring to the large numbers of demonstrators who turned out in Europe, Knapp asked "Can the mass media still say 'less people turned out than expected in the Pershing-Cruise protest actions? How many more people does it take to say we've had enough? (Our local press reported 1 million demonstrators total throughout all of western Europe.) Knapp also mentioned the planned U.S. deployment in December of the Tomahawk, a sea-launched generation of cruise missiles that can be put on any large ship or sub. Presently the U.S. has 11 nuclear-armed aircraft carriers. With the Tomahawk "the U.S. will be able to take that warfighting capacity all over the world, not just threaten, and go from 11 destructive fighters to many more possible warfighters. We must do what we can to speak out in protest."

--Erin Moore

## Circling for Peace

**A** thousand women attempted to circle the Boeing cruise missile plant near Kent on October 22. Coming from the Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp (organizers of the event) and from the Seattle area and several Oregon cities, women gathered to protest the planned December deployment of the cruise missile in Europe, and to protest Boeing's contribution to the production of the production of the cruise.

The action began at 6am and built up to the attempt to encircle the vast Boeing Boeing plant at 2pm. The circle of women stretched seven-tenths of a mile, and completed at least three-fourths fourths of the planned encirclement. Afterwards, the protesters rallied briefly before dispersing at about 6pm in the light autumn rain.

--Kris Fulsas

## Sanity and the Arms Race

**O**n December 1983 the NATO alliance is scheduled to begin deploying 464 ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) and 108 Pershing II missiles in Western Europe. The deployment has serious implications for America's security as well as Europe's, and could have a crucial impact on our ability to reach arms agreements with the Soviet Union. The Pershing II's lethality, or ability to hit a pinpoint target, could be as much as six times that of the most lethal existing ICBM's. Like the MX and Trident II missiles, it is a first-strike weapon which could be used in an attack against hardened targets such as ICBM silos and command centers.

Even more than other first-strike missiles, the Pershing II would give the Soviets virtually no warning time between launch and impact. The MX missile's 25-30 minute warning time is dangerous and destabilizing enough; in this respect, the Pershing II is far worse. The Soviets have already suggested that they will respond to the Pershing II by adopting a launch-on-warning policy of firing their missiles at the first in-

dications of an attack. A computer malfunction or human error could have disastrous consequences. The Pershing II--like the MX and Trident II--will actually make the U.S. and its allies less secure because it will increase the chances of nuclear war through accident or miscalculation. Our decision to put them in Europe sends a signal to the Soviets that, while we have a legitimate security concern about intermediate-range missiles that can reach U.S. soil from Cuba, we do not admit the possibility that they have a legitimate concern about intermediate-range missiles that can reach Soviet territory.

The purpose of arms agreements must be to give each nation a sense of security so that it will not have any incentive to use its nuclear weapons. In order to negotiate successfully, we must accept legitimate Soviet concerns as well as insisting that they accept ours. The United States must remain committed to the security of our allies. But the security of every nation will be improved if we can prevent an escalation of the arms race in Western Europe.

Reprinted from July 1983 Congressional report from Mike Lowry



Erin Moore

## Nicaraguan Draft:

by Derán Ludd

The Sandinist state of Nicaragua implemented a compulsory military draft for all males between ages 18 and 40 on September 13, 1983. The North American anti-militarism/anti-war and Latin American solidarity movement is now faced with a tough and touchy questioning of our predominantly uncritical and singleminded endorsement of the Sandinist-led Nicaraguan nation-state that has arisen since the 1979 revolution.

As a supporter of the Nicaraguan peoples' revolution and their struggles to create a new society, I have found the occasional authoritarian, tyrannical actions by the Sandinist leadership—outlawing of working people's right to strike and organize autonomously, "kneejerk" suppression of internal leftist opposition and independent leftist journalism—difficult and uncomfortable to reconcile with the activities and expressions of the Nicaraguan peoples, and most of the activities and rhetoric of the FSLN (the revolutionary governing party of Nicaragua). For the most part the FSLN, and especially the Nicaraguan people, have striven to create a high quality of life, pluralism, and grass-root democracy for the previously disenfranchised majority of Nicaragua.

When I first heard of the new compulsory military draft via the US mass media, I was disquieted by the very possibility, but assumed that the mass media was probably lying about or misinforming us as to the true nature of the new law. So I researched around, and found to my despair that it was all too true.

Immediately I had many questions, which I think the whole of the North American anti-militarism and Latin American solidarity movement must address as a part of the process of our continuing support for the Latin American people's struggle for social emancipation and healthy existences. We must carefully consider all developments if we are to retain a coherent analysis of what sort of new world we are supporting and seeking.

Our movement exists in the first place because we recognize the current

poverty of all human lives, and are critical of the dominant capitalist-nationalist-patriarchal systems which motivate and require militarism for social-economic controls. As anti-imperialists and internationalists, we have all recognized that a government's institution of a compulsory military draft is a sign that the government has decided it no longer can depend on the will of the people to defend their society through self-mobilization. If one studies the history of social-revolutionary struggles and wars, one finds that the revolutions that empower the masses of people in their daily existences can certainly depend on the active, autonomous self-defence of their new society.

Ever since July 1979 we in North America have been seeing evidence of a steady surge of Nicaraguans who have volunteered to defend the new society and new possibilities brought on by their victory. So what is the use/value of a compulsory military draft? Do the Sandinists feel they must have greater control over institutions, and means of social and ideological mobilization, to maintain what the FSLN cadre feel is their correct position of economic, state and ideological dominion? The essential function of the new draft and state military consolidation is to enforce the dependence of the revolution on a nation-state of the leadership's designing—for better or worse.

So, while I am in no way 'abandoning' my solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's new society, I can not help but doubt the internationalist, pluralistic, and self-management intentions of the Sandinist leadership.

When we consider the historical factors as to why the Sandinist leadership sees a compulsory military draft, as desirable and/or necessary, we see there is one central, external force at work: the USA. The logic in the Sandinists' ideology that leads them to implement a draft is, mostly, motivated by terrific external pressures from the USA.

The USA under the Reagan administration has aggressively pursued policies of military, economic, political and informational destabilization, subversion and guerrilla warfare. The interventionism of the USA includes training, arming and managing

Somocista, Nicaraguan exiles in Miami, Florida, and Honduras; cutting of all US aid and most US and US-puppet-allies' trade; as well as waging a massive misinformation campaign to confuse North Americans and to misrepresent Nicaragua.

Secondly, this covert war against Nicaragua has made it impossible for the rest of the world to have the chance to benefit from the radical, democratic and pluralistic experiments Nicaragua began in 1979. As the USA's covert war intensifies, the Sandinist leadership feel they are obliged to tighten their control internally and to institutionally militarize their society.

The Sandinists speak of the new draft law as the "Patriotic Military Service" act. I find this continual use by the Sandinists of "patriotism" and "patriotic" very disturbing. The word patriotic means an allegiance to a particular nation and a particular government, an allegiance not open to free thought or free will but required by a nation that defines itself as the "benefactor" of the people. "Patriotism" does not mean the populace's revolutionary will (ask Ronald Reagan or Yuri Andropov what patriotism means to them), rather it demands obedience and ideological "belief" in the nation's sanctity, for the nation's sake—not for the sake of the people's autonomy and desires—but for the sake of the government and the government's leadership. "Patriotism" is used as a thin veil to cover a government's use of a revolutionary people's desire for the collective self-defence of their region, to maintain the leadership's position of power and

moral authority.

It is obvious to me that whoever will not question the institution of a compulsory military draft is most likely a confused, if not dangerous, ideological partisan.

To respond to the growth in militancy and to develop an understanding of contemporary realities, the anti-militarism and Latin American solidarity movement must have an intimate and conscious discourse. Such a discourse can help us critically assess the development of various governments in relation to a people's needs and desires.

The *Guardian* (10/5/83), writing about the new Nicaraguan draft, avoids the questions the draft poses. Instead they pull out the unfortunate leftist habit of conscious, blind "belief" in certain revolutions and the governmental leaderships that arise to power in their aftermath.

In a particularly pointed bit of leftist newspeak, the *Guardian* claims that "...the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans embrace the new measure [the compulsory military draft] as a consolidation of the right (my emphasis) to defend themselves and their revolution."

I think it would also be useful for North Americans to begin asking Nicaraguans, North American solidarity organizers, and those who speak as representatives and spokespersons for the Sandinist policies for their personal feelings on the new draft and for further information on the draft and the Sandinist's plans for the structuring of a hierarchical state in the provisionally revolutionary society in Nicaragua.

Among Nicaragua's many activities that have stood out as more democratic and self-management-oriented than any made by previous 'National Liberation Front' governments is their conscious effort to gain social equality for all women.

During the 1979 insurrection, roughly 40% of the anti-Somocista fighters were women, and up to the time of the new compulsory draft more than 25% of the nation's armed forces were women. And AMNLAE, the strong grass-root women's organization, has been one of the most active and autonomous of the Sandinist mass organizations.

But, falling back on a long, ignorant heritage of machismo and patriarchy (that the whole world is burdened by), the Nicaraguan government has declared that the draft is for males only. Women can still volunteer but will not be 'eligible' for the draft. Not that it seems very reasonable or useful for a woman (or a man) to want to be forced to be a part of a nation-state's standing army. Rather its male-only status shows that there is still entrenched machismo and patriarchy—women still aren't quite "good" enough, "useful" enough, or somehow not "worthy" of serving in the standing army.

## MILITARY MADNESS

## Nuclear Warhead Production Boom

by Chris Robinson

Under the direction of President Ronald Reagan, the Department of Energy (DoE) is now producing more nuclear warheads for the Pentagon than at any time in the last 20 years. While the current stockpile of nuclear warheads stands at 25,000, the Reagan program will produce an additional 17,000 warheads by the end of the decade. This involves such an enormous amount of plutonium that civilian research projects may be ordered to transfer their holdings to the military stockpile.

President Nixon decided in 1970 to build a sneak-attack capability into the U.S. nuclear arsenal. This required a new (MX) intercontinental missile, a new (B-1) strategic bomber, and a new (Trident) ballistic missile submarine. Of course, the new arsenal of nuclear delivery systems also required new warheads.

Presidents Ford and Carter both recognized this requirement and did their best to prepare for the delivery of these warheads in a timely manner. But most of this building spree was left to Reagan. When he signed the

1983-1988 Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum in March 1982, Reagan was following in the footsteps of Nixon, Ford and Carter.

The warhead production plan was presented to Congress in a very businesslike manner by Maj. Gen. William W. Hoover in March 1983. That's right, civilians are no longer in charge, as they were in the days of the old Atomic Energy Commission. Air Force Gen. Hoover is now DoE's deputy assistant secretary for military applications. But Hoover likes to masquerade as a businessman—or perhaps he is rehearsing for a future role on the board of directors of a multi-national corporation. In any case, Hoover preferred to discuss "products" rather than "warheads." Here's how Hoover introduced his report to Congress on Reagan's massive warhead construction program:

"I really think we need to look at this government-owned industry as if it were a major industrial corporation, and that we, the DoE management, are presenting to you, the members of this subcommittee—if you will, the board of directors of this corporation—an annual report for the stockholders of this country."

This "let's-pretend" corporation, according to Hoover, would be in the top quarter of the Fortune 500. In Hoover's words, it "consists of seven production plants, three national

laboratories, the Nuclear Testing Site (NTS), and some important and ancillary facilities at the University of Rochester [Rochester, NY], KMS Fusion [Ann Arbor, MI] and the Naval Research Laboratory [Washington, DC]. If you look at the total, this complex employs some 38,500 people, and that total embodies a land mass... about the size of the State of Delaware."

"The point is," claimed Hoover, "we do support a broad cross section of American industry with the budget that you are considering today. In addition to suppliers of bits and pieces and raw materials, we obviously support other aspects of American industry, such as the heavy machine tool industry..."

The DoE requested \$6.7 billion for its military programs during FY 1984. This was a 26% increase over the \$5.3 billion it received during FY 1983. In addition to warhead production, DoE's military spending also includes nuclear reactors for naval ships, verification technology, security, and disposal of waste and byproducts. As for the part of DoE's budget devoted to production of warheads, Hoover asked for an 18% increase from \$3.3 billion in FY 1983 to \$3.9 billion in FY 1984.

Once again, Hoover presented his case in a sanitized, businesslike fashion: "Although American industry derives

many tangential benefits from our program, at the bottom line, all of these assets are directed toward developing a line of products that will satisfy future national security needs in a timely and cost-effective manner as well as being a hedge against technological surprise."

It is hard to tell that the product line being discussed by Hoover was actually warheads for hydrogen bombs, neutron bombs and various missiles. It all sounded too neat and clean.

"Finally, as I complete my combination annual report and budget request," Hoover said, "I would like to summarize the status of this government-owned industry with respect to our investment strategy. Production capacity has generally been growing to meet requirements. [Deleted by government censors] I am encouraged by the steady growth in R&D employment... [Deleted] the number of tests continues to increase as does the sophistication and value of each test; The payoffs from the restoration program are becoming more and more evident throughout the complex... In total, I believe that this government-owned industry is in better shape now than it was a year ago and will continue to improve with your continued support."

# A U.S. Senator for Today's World

Congressman Mike Lowry was born and raised on a farm in Eastern Washington and graduated from WSU. He moved to King County in 1962 where he met and married his wife Mary. They have one daughter, Diane. In 1975 Mike was elected to the King County Council, and three years later he defeated the incumbent Republican to represent the 7th District in Congress.

Mike Lowry is best known for the strength and consistency of his positions on the important issues and for his effectiveness in Congress:

*On Jobs and the Economy*, Mike understands that the problem is not a lack of work to be done or people to do it, the problem is getting the two together. That's why he has worked hard in Congress for job training and economic development programs to put Americans to work.

*On the MX Missile*, Mike has voted and worked consistently against deployment of this wasteful and destabilizing weapon which will only make America less secure.

*On Central America*, Mike went to El Salvador and Nicaragua, talked to the leaders on all sides, and worked to cut off money for covert CIA attempts to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

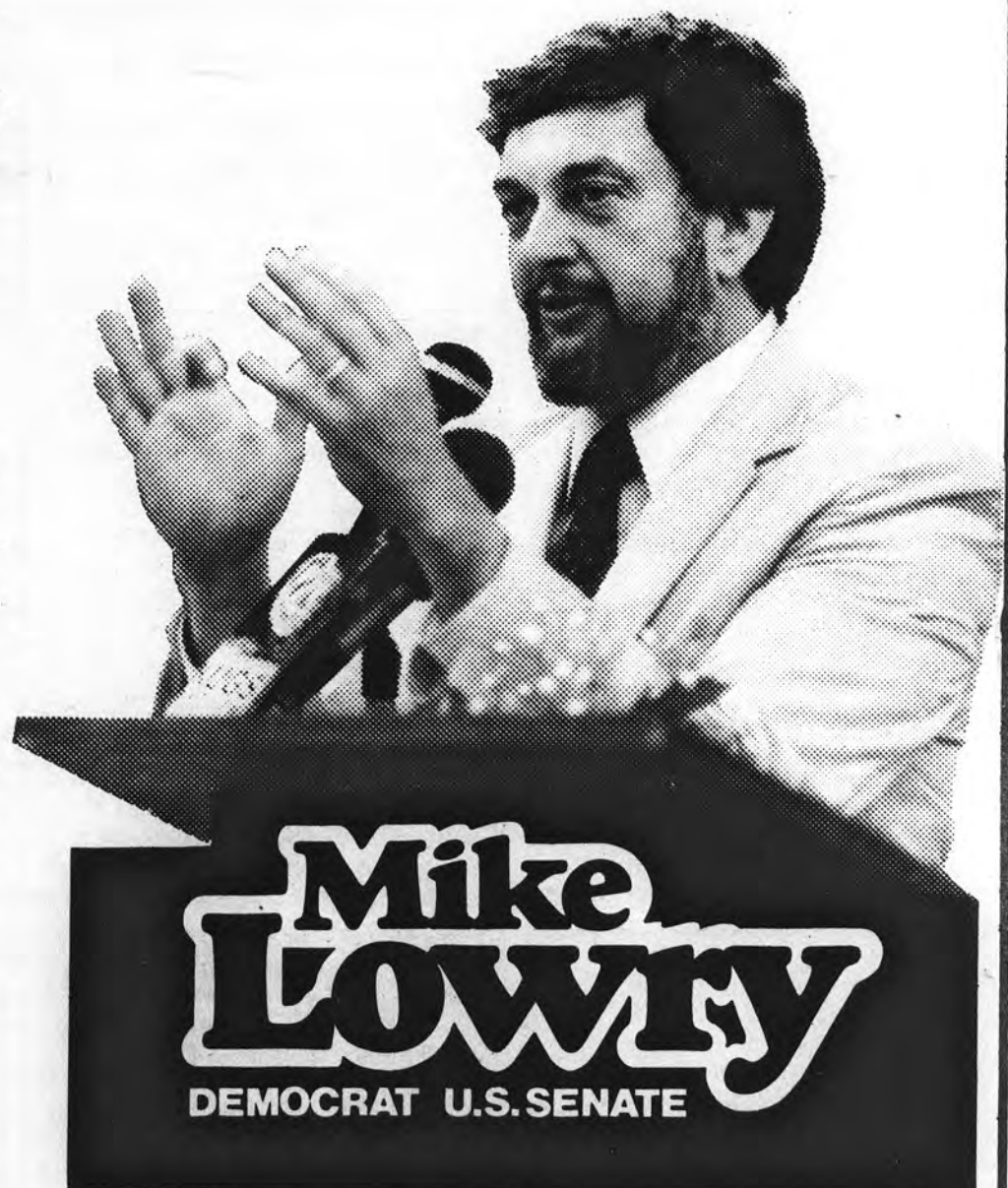
*On the Federal Deficit*, Mike helped write budget and tax alternatives to balance the budget and meet national security needs without sacrificing needed domestic programs.

*On the Environment*, Mike sponsored major legislation to save wilderness areas and he has fought James Watt's attempts to weaken environmental protection—and won.

*On the Arms Race*, Mike is a leader in Congress for mutual and verifiable arms control agreements to strengthen American security.

*On Agriculture's Needs*, Mike has not forgotten his roots in Eastern Washington and has built a strong record of support for American agriculture.

*Only one candidate offers five years of experience working on the issues in Congress —*



**ENDORSED BY:** Washington State Labor Council • Sierra Club •  
National Nuclear Freeze Organization

Paid for by Mike Lowry for U.S. Senate Committee/Thom. O. Wimmer, Treasurer

November 1983/Northwest Passage/page 15

# REVIEWS



C.A. Hyder

## Witnessing Alice Walker

by Erin Moore

People were powerfully yet beautifully awakened when Alice Walker came to town October 1 for a reading sponsored by Red & Black Books and the UW Women's Studies Program. Alice Walker is a potent author and speaker; she kept her audience alternately wincing in pain, chuckling with delight, or sitting quietly in great awe. She spoke to issues most lecturers shy away from. Like race hatred, slavery, sexism, death. She also talked about the good stuff in life. That's her genius, her storytelling; her words carry both the wonders and the horrors. While Alice Walker read, people in the crowd responded, witnessing her words with "Yeah!" and "Uhhmm."

Walker is Georgia born. She is a contributing editor to *Ms.* magazine, a Distinguished Writer at Berkeley, an author and poet. *The Color Purple*, Walker's most recent book, received a Pulitzer Prize.

Saturday night she read first some early poems, including "Goodnight Willie Lee, I'll See You in the Morning," and "I'm Stripping Bark for Myself for Jane Who Says Trees Die From it"; then more modern ones about how women hold pain inside themselves, cover up, when things go badly. Poems like "Did This Happen to Your Mother, Did Your Sister Throw Up a Lot?" and "Never Offer Your Heart to Someone Who Eats Hearts." Her poems ring clear and direct, like her novels and short stories.

Walker read a chapter from *The Color Purple*, where Celie and Shug talk about God. It's a shame the church obstructs the connection we all have to God, says Shug. "God ain't a he or a she, but a It," she says to Celie. "Conjure up flowers, wind, water, a big rock"—not some pale man in long, white robes. "You have to git man off your eyeball before you can see anything a'tall"—before you can notice the color purple in a field of flowers. Walker ended with Celie saying, "Now everytime I conjure up a rock, I throw it. Amen." Amen echoed the crowd. Alice Walker touches deep when she weaves a story.

The poems that followed concerned nuclear realities. There are many stages of anger and grief, said Walker; now people must be in a state of action. She

talked about why people of color are alienated from the peace movement. There's 40% unemployment among blacks in this country, that's why, she said. Education is being eroded. Poverty abounds. "There is a very different view from where most people of color are. Native Americans are dying long before the bomb falls." There is no excuse for inaction, she said, but in people of color there is a "deep well of anger." In the poem "Only Justice Can Stop a Curse," she read "without justice there can be no peace." A "hope for revenge" against oppressors is at the heart of many people of color's complaint against and resistance to the peace movement. "The vote is going next," and people have already lost education rights, health care, etc. Maybe, postulates the poem, nothing short of putting an end to the human race will stop the doctrines of "manifest destiny"; maybe that is the best destiny. The poem concludes that perhaps extinction is not necessary, revenge not the answer. After all, said Walker, "Life is better than death if only because it is less boring and has fresh peaches in it."

In "These Days," her last reading, Walker persuaded "surely, the earth can be saved for us."

## Handmaiden of the Pentagon

by Chris Robinson

*Going for Broke: The University and the Military-Industrial Complex by the Committee for Non-Violent Research, 1982, 32 pages, \$2.25 (includes postage) from Build House, 802 Monroe, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.*

The military and the university have long been intertwined through research contracts designed to make the military function more efficiently. During the '70s some of those entangling commitments were cut by the peace movement. To assist that struggle, a genre of literature developed on the nation's campuses for the purpose of exposing and, thereby, ending the university's role as handmaiden of the Pentagon.

The process of disengaging the university from the military has now been reversed. An ever-growing budget for military research is being doled out to campus laboratories across the country.

*Going for Broke* is the first sign of a revival of that early genre which included *University-Military-Police Complex* (NACLA, 1970) and *Braintrust of the Empire* (Syracuse Student Research Group, 1974). This time the focus is on the University of Michigan, "Harvard of the Mid-West."

The Committee for Non-Violent Research has documented the growth of military research at the University of Michigan. They have also refuted the typical arguments used in support of such work. Those active in the '70s struggle will surely remember such classic arguments as, "My work is basic research," "Research is value neutral," and the all-time great, "This civilian research may have some military usage." Of course, there is now a new college generation that needs to be shown the hollowness of that puff of lies. *Going for Broke* makes it clear that the researchers know damn well that they are designing weapons for the Pentagon, and that they are proud of their work.

The authors could have mentioned the Mansfield Amendment, won from Congress by the peace movement in 1969. This legislation limits the Pentagon to funding only those projects with a "direct and apparent relationship to a specific military function or operation." In other words, the Pentagon is not allowed to fund "value-neutral" research, civilian research or basic research. They are only allowed to fund research which has a military purpose.

*Going for Broke* does locate the increase in Pentagon contacts and contracts within the University of Michigan's five-year plan to Reaganize the campus. Programs serving women, Third world, handicapped and older students (specifically the art, education and natural resources programs) are being cut by \$20 million. That same amount of money is being added to the budgets which service both the Pentagon and industry (specifically engineering, business, economics and computer science programs).

The authors' main failure is one of omission. They fail to place the current plans in historical context. Some great victories were won by the peace movement at the University of Michigan: the Willow Run war lab was forced out of the University, Pentagon contracts were reduced to a trickle, and a structure for overseeing research contracts was implemented.

The struggle that won those victories was part of the struggle against the war with Vietnam, and it had a very solid anti-imperialist core. *Going for Broke* lacks that core, and unfortunately relies only on pacifism for its political justification.

The authors say their book "is intended as a foundation for further work, not as a definitive statement." Hope-

fully, peace research will spread to other campuses where activists will continue building the struggle and the literary genre that was so successful in the past.

## The Three Mustbequeers

by Ira Gruber

*In Search of the Hammer* didn't have the imprimatur of Seattle's theatre critics. It was in fact Seattle's best kept theatrical secret of the year. Maybe the mum was all about their subtitle, "The First Adventure of the Three MustbeQueers!"

I've seen lesbian drama, and gay musicals. Now I have completed the triumvirate by seeing my first lesbian musical comedy. Expecting very little from a group of dilettantes, tyros and novices, I was beguiled beyond my wildest expectations.

*In Search of the Hammer* symbolizes how women must seize the power from the patriarchy (represented by Ronald Reagan) which fraudulently obtained it. Author of the play, Cappy Kotz, is one of Seattle's finest young women playwrights. Her script was action-packed and crisp. The lines of the all women cast provided refreshing but not glib dialogue laced with subtleties surpassing those in such touted and disappointing plays as *Educating Rita* and *Talley's Folly*. How wonderfully unpretentious! Patricia Black, who played Coral, has an outstanding voice and is reminiscent of a younger Marni Nixon. Karen Poverny (perfect Rose) is another singing delight who has real talent.

*In Search of the Hammer's* leitmotif is the idea that guerrilla warfare may be more practical than traditional liberal techniques that have a committee orientation. The recent closing of the movie *Snuff* in NYC's Greenwich Village due to guerrilla tactics versus Women Against Pornography's organizing campaign is a case in point.

What Seattle really needs is to let a fine group like the Front Room Theatre Guild show their wares to mainstream audiences. Considering most of the schlock appearing all over town, it's a disgrace if none of the theatres utilize the talents of this company. Harvey Fierstein made it in NYC with *La Cage Aux Folles* (they did tone it down for mid-America) and there's no reason that the same sort of thing couldn't be done here. Although maybe "toning down" would be selling out, and would alienate the faithful.

Until the second adventures of the Three MustbeQueers!

Call 789-1527 if you're interested in the Front Room Theatre Guild, which depends on donations and community volunteers.

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# EMERALD CITY

## Trekking the Real Alaska

by Ira Gruber

**A**nchorage—Once a tent city for workers on the Alaska Railroad, Anchorage personifies urban Alaska. Bounded by the spectacular Cook Inlet and the scenic Chugach mountains, Anchorage, about the size of Tacoma, doesn't live up to all the travel-hype exhorting it as the Los Angeles of Alaska. The downtown area is very compact. The People Mover (50 cents) does a decent job in the daytime of taking you to and fro. There are four tall buildings that provide all the high-rise scenery, two of which are owned by Alaska's Native Americans. In 1971 the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act gave Alaska Natives \$1 billion (\$20,000 for each Native). Roughly half comes from the federal treasury and half from oil royalties, payable over a 20-year period to 12 Native corporations as compensation for land/culture loss. In 1991, each Native American in Alaska will get 100 shares of their corporation stock at market price while continuing to receive rather small dividend payments.

The counterculture crowd gathers at the Bread Factory (835 I St.). This funky cafe, Alaska's oldest natural foods restaurant, is situated in the oldest commercial building in downtown Anchorage, lending to its charm. The owners, Pete, a former '60s activist, and his wife, Gloria, cook up crepes, Indian and Philippine specialties, and bountiful Alaskan breakfasts. They serve delicious smoothies in a variety of flavors. Airbrush t-shirts line the walls. Pete mentioned that he would like to use the restaurant as a center for the alternative community. You can pick up copies of *Metro* (their version of the *Rocket*) and *Alaskan Well Being*, (the punk fanzine *Warning* is harder to come by), or check out their well-used bulletin board.

A block from the Westward Hilton is the Log Cabin visitor information center where you can pick up free "Wild about Anchorage" buttons, besides obtaining zillions of brochures from helpful volunteers. The Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum (121 W. 7th Ave.), which offers free films and tours, is undergoing expansion and, when completed in 1984 for Alaska's 25th anniversary of statehood, should be first-rate.

The downtown night scene is limited but lively. The Monkey Wharf (529 C St.) features good rock music to get loose by but it's Chilkoot Charlie's (near the Youth Hostel)—similar to the Rainbow—where it really happens. Big-name performers like Ray Charles, Willie Nelson and even the Supersonics perform at the brand-new Sullivan



Arctic Circle Club

Arena. The interracial disco crowd hangs out at Lucy's In The Sky at the Holiday Inn. The big gay dancing bar, the Village Lounge (225 E. 5th) is more mixed than any place in Seattle. They're also in the process of starting a gay newspaper.

Interesting groups/organizations to check out include the Coalition for Economic Justice (204 E. 5th) which sponsors the Housing Hotline, the Anchorage Food Co-op, the Men's Support Network, the Anchorage Women's Resource Center (241 E. 5th), the Women's Book Store (513 W. 7th), the Freeze (421 E. 15th Terrace), the Alaska Public Interest Research Group—which is community based and not affiliated with a university like WashPIRG (513 W. 7th) and the Alaska Center for the Environment (1069 W. 6th) which has an excellent alternative energy library. The Alaska Zoo is very unusual in that it accepts orphaned and injured animals and birds that normally would have been destroyed. It is the policy of the zoo to release these animals as soon as they can be returned to the wild.

The best place to stay in town if you're on a budget is the Anchorage Youth Hostel, 32nd and Minnesota, (non-members pay \$8.25). You can see Miranda and Dan's Alaska Black Book, compilations of hundreds of travelers' experiences in Alaska. It's worth a special trip to the YH just to see this one-of-a-kind chronicle.

If you want to stay in a local home, Alaska Private Lodgings (Box 10135, Anchorage, AK 99511) is the place to contact. Selections are varied. I stayed with Donna, an ex-University District woman and Pat, also a former Emerald Cityite, who is building a log cabin addition for her doll business. Donna, a real campy type, had been living in Alaska since way before statehood. She has a convenient

downtown location and her breakfasts could rival anything. Pat instilled in me the idea that I'd really be missing something if I didn't see the "real Alaska." So on her prodding, I changed my itinerary.

I decided to take Gray Line's most spectacular tour, the Columbia Glacier cruise, which traverses Prince William Sound, a spectacular waterway that rivals the Inside Passage in beautiful and dramatic scenery. On the way we stopped at the world-famous Alyeska ski resort, where I read an August issue of the *NWP* while riding the longest chairlift with the greatest vertical rise in North America. After oohing and aahing at the Columbia Glacier, the largest and most magnificent of Alaska's calving tidewater glaciers, I arrived in Valdez. If you're looking for a hotel (Gray Line Tours includes hotel) prices are outrageous and you would be wise to look up Father Mike at the local Catholic church for a place to crash. The Gray Line Tour heads back to Anchorage via the scenic Richardson Highway, so you can see the Wrangell Mountains which are more breathtaking than Mt. McKinley. There is also a stop in the Matanuska Valley, home of the 70-pound cabbage and an ambitious agrarian experiment of the 1930s when the government subsidized farmers to try their luck in Alaska.

**Fairbanks**—Fairbanks is still an emerging frontier town. Whatever happens here is due in no small measure to North Pole U. The University of Alaska at Fairbanks has an outstanding museum. Be sure to visit Alaskaland, a theme park that was the site of the 1967 centennial. There's a free shuttle tram from the tourist office downtown. If you're into sternwheelers, you can take a narrated four-hour cruise aboard the riverboat *Discovery*, along the Chena and Tanana rivers. There are free

buses from all the hotels that will take you to the Alaska Salmon Bake, located next to Alaskaland. Try the Peking Palace downtown for its lunch specials.

Cheapest place downtown is Harvey's Rooms (750 8th). The Youth Hostel, located near the University, is hard to reach because the bus service is so poor. Best place in town for convenience and price is Ron Punton's bed and breakfast (851 6th). The most progressive places here are the Institute of Alaska Native Arts, advocates for Alaskan Native artists throughout the state, and the Fairbanks Environmental Center.

**Fort Yukon**—If you want to see the "real" Alaska (as if everything else is make-believe), visit historic Fort Yukon with Air North that runs daily Arctic Circle tours. I went on a funky 12-seater with cartons of food produce. I had a charming Athabaskan guide who, more than anything, wants to split from dreary Fort Yukon. There is cable TV everywhere yet most Natives have no shower facilities and have to use the community center. The scene there is a mini-version of Seattle's First Ave. Services Center. Avoid the Sourdough Inn, the only restaurant in town, unless you desire food poisoning. Fort Yukon makes Appalachia look affluent.

**Kotzebue**—The best way to get to Kotzebue is via Emerald City-based Alaska Airlines. You know, the planes with a Yupik Inupiaq (eskimo) on the tail. Alaska Airlines has recently extended service to 24 villages in northwestern Alaska, the *real* real Alaska.

Seattle-based Alaska Exploration Holidays (624-8551) provides a day tour that includes a program of Eskimo dancing, ivory carving, a blanket toss, tundra walks, and visits to a sod igloo, the excellent Living Museum of the Arctic and a jade factory. I ate reindeer stew at the Nul-Luk-Vik hotel (what an improvement over Fort Yukon) and shared a lunch at an Eskimo home: raw salmon in oil—eech! Some members of the family were smoking dope, which was legalized in 1975, making Alaska and Nepal the only two such places in the world!

The Real Alaska is rapidly changing. Previous subsistence-level Eskimos are now corporate stockholders, whales are pursued in outboard motorboats with CB radios, and dogsleds are replaced by snowmobiles. You can still see fish, seal skins and caribou hides drying on racks, right alongside people plunking down \$13 for steaks at Dairy Queen.

*NWP thanks Gray Line of Alaska; Peter Skinner, vice-president of sales and industry relations for Exploration Holidays and Cruises; and Tim Doke, public relations director of Alaska Airlines for providing transportation and amenities.*



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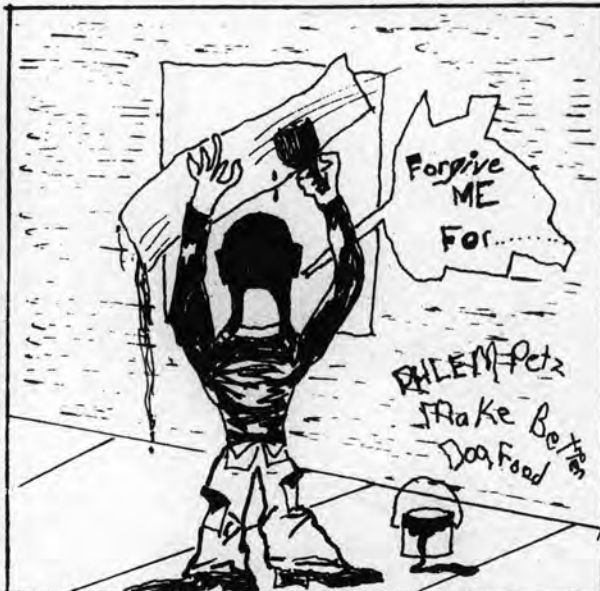
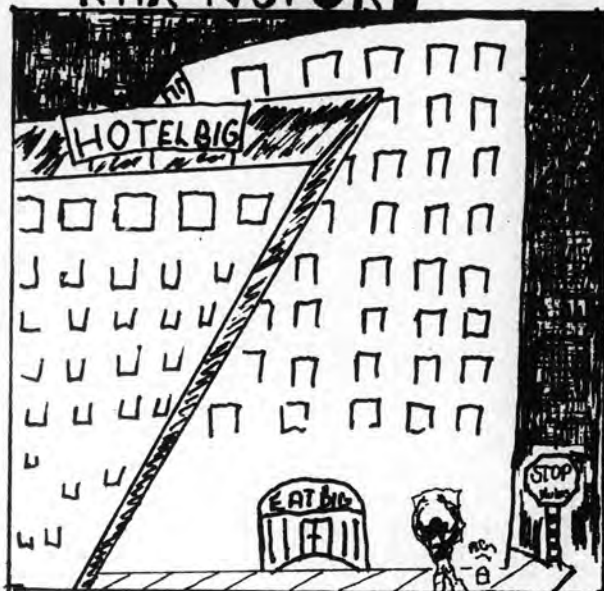
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### PUBLICATIONS

Just Us is a contact/correspondence magazine exclusively for women wanting to meet women. Free details, first ad free, sample copy \$2. JU, POB-80521-AY Chamblee, GA 30341.

**BEAT THE HEAT:** A Radical Survival Handbook, 336 pages. Send \$4.95 (includes handling) to RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

**NORTH IRELAND,** a solution to the crisis. Send \$6.95 for "Beyond Orange and Green" by Belinda Probert to RECON Publications, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

### WANTED

Seal Press seeks submissions for "THINGS THAT DIVIDE US: Stories on Racism, Classism and Anti-Semitism." Submissions should be no longer than 5000 words, fictional in nature, and can have appeared previously in periodicals. Send with SASE. Seal Press, 312 S. Washington, Seattle, WA 98104. Deadline May 1, 1984.

### PRISONERS

My name is Charles Stone. I'm a 50-year-old prisoner, blind and looking for my sons: Steven Alan Stone (30 years old) and Michael Harvey Stone (about 15 years old). Steven was last known to be in Long Beach CA. Michael was living with his grandmother in High Point, OH but may be in Sharonville OH now. I would also like to find by cousin, Lawrence Oliver, nickname Buddy. His last residence was in Kentucky. I love these people and need their help. Please write: C.H. Stone 161-461, PO Box 511-LDV, Columbus, OH 43216.

Searching for my children, Kandy May White, Camelia J. White and William M. White Jr. In 1972 they were living in Manhattan, KS. Would like very much to hear from them and would appreciate any info. Write William M. White aka Bryan Alsworth, PCC/113308/C-2, State Farm, VA 23160.

Searching for an intelligent young woman to share permanent, loving, 100 percent involvement. At the back side of thirty, I'm slender, 5'11", artistic, eclectic, tender and romantic. Write to Gary L. Wallace, Box 260-93635, Lexington, OK 73051.

### VOLUNTEERS

Well, yes, while we're on the subject, the NWP has well-trained, amiable volunteers eager to assist in your organizations next campaign, fundraiser or cycle of general gruntwork. Now wouldn't it be wise to call 323-0354 to offer your services and thereby establish credit for when you need help?

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The Childrens Museum is sending it's Victorian House to the Swinging Sixties. If you or someone you know has leftover counter-culture trash from that era, a donation could shape some youngsters' ideas of "ancient history." Please call 624-6192.

The Lesbian Resource Center now resides in Wallingford, at 1325 N. 46th. They are sharing this space with Rainbow Recycling. Please visit them or call 632-9631 for info on classes, projects and meetings.

### SERVICES

Violence Hurts. Call for help at 1-800-562-6025. They can provide information about shelters, alternatives to domestic violence, and counseling on child abuse. 24 hours-toll free.

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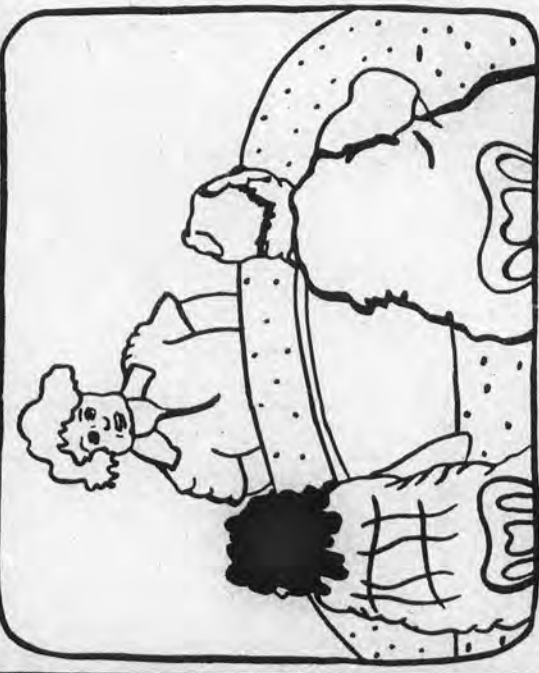
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## October 29

Discussion of the GREEN PARTY, led by Kevin Annett, active in Vancouver. BC's Green Party, sponsored by the Red Planet Group. CAMP Firehouse, 722 18th Ave. 7:30pm. Donation. 324-2302.

10th ANNIVERSARY Celebration of the Total Experience Choir, with guest saxophonist Vernard Johnson; co-sponsored by the Bible Way Church of God in Christ of Everett.

## October 30

Wilson High School auditorium, 1202 N. Orchard, Tacoma. 7:30pm. 322-3271. Seattle; 475-6110. Tacoma; 653-8440. Everett.

TARGET SEATTLE, through Nov. 6. All events free except Oct. 29. "Soviet Realities/U.S. Choices: What Next?" at Paramount Theater, 907 Pine. 9-4. \$5/\$3 students, senior citizens, unemployed, low-income. 382-5011.

10th ANNIVERSARY Celebration of the Total Experience Choir, with guest saxophonist Vernard Johnson; co-sponsored by the Bible Way Church of God in Christ of Everett.

## November 1

PUBLIC INFORMATION meeting on the 633-page Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Draft Land Use and Transportation Plan (LUTP) for downtown Seattle, the Draft Land Use (zoning) Code and the Draft LUTP. Copies of the DEIS are available for review during regular hours at all Seattle Public Library branches, all Seattle Community Service Centers, and three offices in the Municipal Bldg. at 4th and James: LUTP, 2nd floor; Govern-

ment Research Assistance Library, 3rd floor; and Environmental Policy Act Information Center, 4th floor. Copies may be purchased from LUTP for \$10. Auditorium, downtown Library. 6:30-8:30pm. 625-4591.

SELF-PROTECTION for Teenage Girls, workshop led by Alternatives to Fear, four sessions every Tues. through Nov. 22. 101 Nickerson St., Suite 150. 5:30-7pm. \$25. 282-0177.

THE WHOLE FOODS KITCHEN—Tips on purchasing, storing, menu-planning and preparation of whole foods such as beans, dairy, meats, fruits and veges; demos on the use of steamers, woks, pressure cookers. Handout, tea and snacks. Sponsored by and held at PCC, 10718 NE 68th, Kirkland. 6:30-9:30pm. \$2. 789-7144.

## November 2

EPA—ASARCO HEARING. Tacoma Bicentennial Pavilion, 1313 Market St., Tacoma. 9am-11pm. Schedule testimony by contacting Laurie Kral, EPA, 1200 Sixth Ave., MS/532, Seattle, WA 98101.

"STRANGE SNOW," through Nov. 27, by The Group. Ethnic Cultural Center, 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE. 543-4635 or 543-4327.

OPEN HOUSE AT CORNISH South: student and faculty dance, music and theatre performances. 710 E. Roy. 7-10:30pm. Free.

"THE DAY AFTER TRINITY": J. Robert Oppenheimer and the Atomic Bomb," documentary on the building of the bomb. KCTS-9. 10pm.

JOAN BAEZ. Opera House, Seattle Center. 7:30 and 10pm. 241-2320.

## November 3

BPA PUBLIC MEETING re: weatherization and indoor pollution. Center House Conference Center, Seattle Center. 7:30pm. (800)547-6048.

WOMEN'S BASIC SELF-DEFENSE course, led by Alternatives to Fear; three sessions every Th. through Nov. 17, last session Tues. Nov. 29. 101 Nickerson St., Suite 150. 5:30-7pm. \$25. 282-0177.

"SONIC BREATHING AND Circular Meditations," On the Boards' New

Performance Series featuring Stuart Dempster, new music composer and trombonist. Wash. Performance Hall Gallery, 153 14th Ave. 8pm. \$6. 325-7901.

"THE DAY AFTER TRINITY," KCTS-9. 2pm. See Nov. 2.

THE WHOLE FOODS KITCHEN—tips and demos (see Nov. 1). At PCC, 6522 Fremont N. 7-10pm. \$2. 789-7144.

GROUP PROCESS two-day workshop led by director of Antioch Center in Seattle. 1165 Eastlake Ave. E. 9-5. Seattle. 343-9150.

ART A LA CARTE, self-guided walking tour of more than 75 artists' lofts and studios in Pioneer Square; benefit for Allied Arts of Seattle. Begins with win and hors d'oeuvres at Il Cavallo Restaurant, 315 Second Ave. S. 5-9:30pm. \$15/\$25 couples. 624-0432.

## November 4

PERMACULTURE DESIGN Conference; three-day conference on productive permanent agriculture with the diversity, stability and resilience of natural ecosystems. Sponsored by Maritime Permaculture Institute and Breitenbush Community, Detroit, OR. \$75. (503)854-3715.

NINTH FIBERS UNLIMITED Textile Show, through Nov. Opening preview 7-9pm. Whatcom Museum of History and Art, 121 Prospect St., Bellingham. Tu-Sun, 12-5pm. Free. 676-6981.

LES BALLETS TROCKADERO de Monte Carlo, part of the Meany Hall for the Performing Arts Lively Arts Series. Meany Theater, UW. 8pm. 543-4880.

CORNISH JAZZ Faculty with tenor saxophonist Joe Henderson. Cornish South, 710 E. Roy. 7:30 and 9:30pm. \$6.50/\$4.50 students. 323-1400.

"THE OWL AND THE PUSSYCAT," premiere production of New Faces Theatre, a project of Northwest Educational Acting Theatre (NEAT). 1100 E Pike St. 8pm 324-NEAT.

## November 5

AIDS: A COMMUNITY CONFERENCE—Who's at Risk? Mike Lowry will give the keynote address. Sponsored by SCOPI NW AIDS Foundation, Seattle-King Co Dept of Public Health and Children's Orthopedic Hospital. Rainier Rm, Seattle Ctr 8:30-5:30. \$5. 382-5013.

LEBANON: VIET NAM OF THE Middle East, a public discussion led by Sam Deaderick of the Freedom Socialist newspaper. Middle-Eastern dinner will be served at 6:30. \$5. Discussion at 8pm. 2831 NE Union. 249-0708 or 249-8067.

SEX KITTENS GO TO COLLEGE (1960) presented by Backtrack Cinema Society. Clifford's on Broadway at Jefferson 8:30pm. \$4/\$3 advance. 524-0529.

EWAJO DANCE with guest artist Bruce Hawkins. Playhouse Seattle Center. 8pm. 362-8151.

LES BALLETS TROCKADERO de Monte Cristo. See 11/4.

## November 6

PACIFIC RIM CONCERT. Xia Ze Cha, Hmong musician plays "Talking Songs on the highland ceremonial panflute, the 'nqeej'; the Lao Lane Xang Association Band performs traditional lowland Lao Songs. Sponsored by the Music Advisory Council Performance Space at Pier 57. 7pm Free.

LA BOTTINE SOURIANTE, French Canadian fiddle music and songs. Museum of History and Industry, 2161 E Hamlin, 8 pm \$7.50. 782-0905

EWAJO DANCE. See Nov. 5.

## November 7

SENIOR CITIZEN Self-protection course, led by Alternatives to Fear, four sessions every Mon. through Nov. 28. Lake City SPICE. 1:30-3:30pm. Free. 578-4344.

UW STUDENT PERCUSSION ENSEMBLE and Marimba quartet concert. Studio Theatre of Meany Hall, UW. 8pm. Free. 543-4880.

## November 8

"QUEST FOR PEACE," radio documentary series on American peace movement prior to the Vietnam War. "Pioneers for Peace." 1820-1940. KUOW-94.9fm. 6:30pm. 543-2710.

"JOANNE" a hard-hitting play dealing with the rape and trial of black prisoner JoAnne Little. Glenn Hugh Hughes Playhouse, UW. 8pm. \$4/\$3 students, seniors. 543-5637.

November 9  
Public information meeting on the DEIS; see Nov. 1.  
"QUEST FOR PEACE: PACIFISTS" See Nov. 8.  
"JOANNE" See Nov. 8.

## November 10

"QUEST FOR PEACE: WORLD LAW 'N ORDER" See Nov. 8.  
"JOANNE" See Nov. 8.

## November 11

TEATRO DE PANTOMIMA DE CUBA will perform Mimoritmo del Caribe. Seattle Mime Theatre, 915 E. Pine St. 8pm. \$3. 324-8788.

Refresh course in SELF-DEFENSE FOR WOMEN. Children, teenagers and seniors, led by Alternatives to Fear. 101 Nickerson St., Suite 150. 12:30-2:30pm. \$5. 282-0177.

"QUEST FOR PEACE: THE BOMB—To Ban or Not to Ban?" See Nov. 8.  
"JOANNE" \$5/\$4 students, seniors. See Nov. 8.

## November 12

MARCH AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION in Central America and the Caribbean: No More Vietnam Wars. Rally at the Federal Bldg., 2nd and Marion. 12 noon.

BENEFIT DINNER for the COMMUNITY GRAPHICS CENTER, at Soup & Salad Restaurant in the Pike Place Market. 6:30pm. 624-9056.

"EXPLORING FATHERHOOD" conference sponsored by the Fathering Project, a coalition coordinated by Northshore Youth Services. The Monroe Center, 1810 NW 65th. 8:30-5pm. \$20. 485-6541.

TEATRO DE PANTOMIMA DE CUBA. See Nov. 11.

"JOANNE" \$5/\$4 students, seniors. See Nov. 8.

## November 13

Benefit showing of "AMERICAN PICTURES" 3½-hour slideshow by Danish photographer. Proceeds to Puget Sound Women's Peace Camp and the American Pictures collective. Nippon Kan Theatre, 628 S. Washington. 2pm. \$5/\$2.50 low-income. 872-3482.

"MISSILE MADNESS AND THE NEW COLD WAR" a talk by British

socialist Chris Harman, sponsored by the International Socialist Organization. The Meeting Place, upstairs in the Pike Place Market. 7:30pm. 722-4133 or 725-9717.

General Meeting of the STONEWALL COMMITTEE FOR LESBIAN/GAY RIGHTS. Ethnic Cultural Center, 3931 Brooklyn Ave. NE. 4pm. 632-5009 or 322-1254. Call in advance for transportation or childcare for any of our general meetings.

## November 16

PUBLIC HEARING for Oral Testimony on the DEIS. Olympic Rm., Seattle Center. 2-5pm. and 7-10pm. 625-4591. See Nov. 1.

## November 17

A Public Forum: THE FUTURE OF THE LESBIAN RESOURCE CENTER The Women's Information Center, Imogene Cunningham Hall, UW. 7-9pm. 632-9636.

LIVING AND LAUGHING IN THE NUCLEAR AGE: The Fran and Charlie Show. Monroe Center, 1810 N.W. 65th St. 7:30pm. \$5/\$4 low income. 324-1489.

## November 18

Public Hearing on LONG-TERM CARE FOR THE AGING in Seattle, sponsored by State House of Reps' Committee on Social and Health Services, and State Council on Aging. Federal Bldg., 915 2nd Ave., North & South Auditoriums. 9-4pm. Preregister by calling 625-4711.

## November 19

NEW MUSIC WORKS by composers/performers on the Cornish Worlds of Music faculty. Cornish South, 710 E. Roy. 8pm. Free. 323-1400.

SIXTH ANNUAL NORDIC YULE FEST with craft fair, refreshments, music. Nordic Heritage Museum, 3014 NW 67th St. 10-6pm. \$1. 789-5707.

PAT METHENY GROUP. Paramount, 9th and Pine. 8pm. \$12.50/\$11.50. 241-2320.

## November 20

THE OPUS I Series of new music begins with eight composers presenting recently composed works, four of these pieces being world premieres. Broadway Performance Hall, 1625 Broadway. 8pm. 628-0888.

GAMELAN PACIFICA Orchestra, directed by Jarrad Powell. Cornish South, 710 E. Roy. 8pm. \$2.50. 323-1400.

NORDIC YULE FEST. 12-6pm. See Nov. 19.

## November 21

MAGGIE KUHN, founder and national convener of Gray Panthers, will speak on nuclear issues as the number-one health problem. "The Right to Live is Not Negotiable." University Unitarian Church, 6556 35th Ave. NE. 8pm. \$4/\$3 Church members/\$2 gray panthers, seniors, students/free to unemployed, hardship. 523-6865.

## November 22

TEACH-IN on Preventing Nuclear War and the Way Forward, with speakers Sherry Klink, Charles Meconis, the Revolutionary Communist Party and others. CAMP Firehouse, 722 18th Ave. 7pm. 527-8558.

## November 25

"THE COMPANIONS of the Musevir," an evening of mystic dance, poetry, music and drama. Langston Hughes Cultural Center, 17th Ave. S. and Yesler. 8pm. \$5/\$3.50 seniors, children. 323-8477.

## November 26

"The Companions of the Musevir." See Nov. 25.

## November 29

"THE INSPECTOR GENERAL," Gogol's satire on bureaucracies, by UW School of Drama. Glenn Hughes Playhouse, UW. 8pm. \$4/\$3 students, seniors. 543-4880.

## November 30

STUDIO JAZZ Ensemble and the Tuesday Night Combo perform premieres of Northwest compositions. Meany Theater, UW. 8pm. \$4/\$3 students, seniors. 543-4880.

UW STUDENT CHOREOGRAPHIC workshop. Studio Theatre at Meany Hall, UW. 8pm. \$4/\$3 students, seniors. 543-4880.

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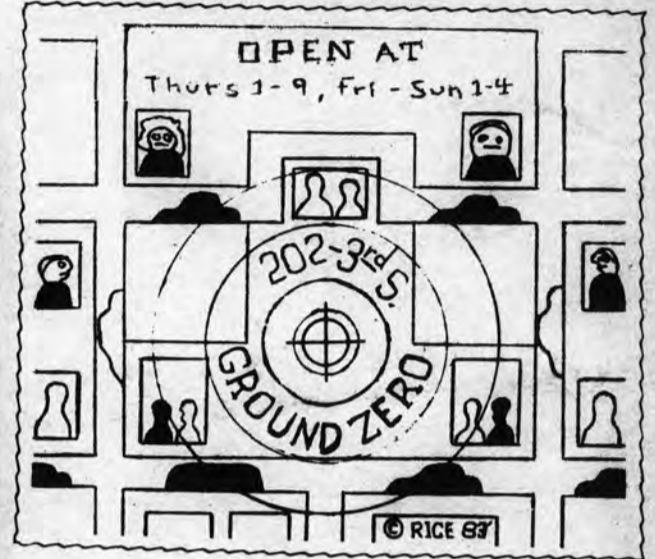
# PIONEER SQUARE BRAG!

## METROPOLIS

## late October, November

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- Thursday, Oct. 27: KCMU welcomes the Violent Femmes.
- Friday, Oct. 28: Ultraviolet Catastrophy, Chains of Hell Orcharstra, and Death of Marat
- Saturday, Oct. 29: Red Masque, and PMA
- December welcomes the Dream Syndicate.
- Friday, Nov. 4th: Red Dress
- Wednesday Nov. 23rd: Replacements (from N.Y.)
- Friday, Nov. 25th: Bohemia (from Chicago)
- Saturday, Nov. 26th: D.O.A. and the Fastbacks
- Other shows in November will include: True West, Green on Red, 10 Minute Warning, and the U-Men.



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