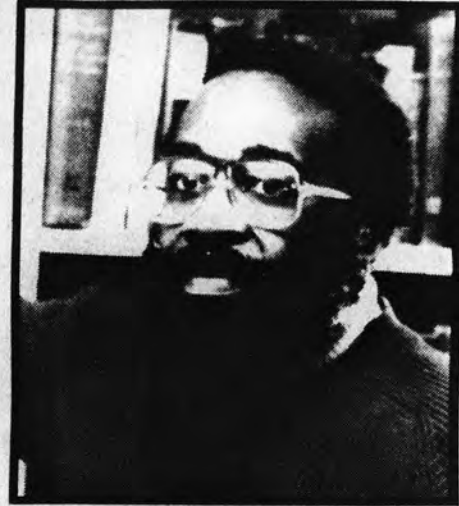


Eye to the World The Subject Was Revol

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NORTHWEST PASSAGE

January 1984 Volume 24 No. 6 Evict Ronnie in '84!



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We're Watching You, Big Brother!

The repression and police state tactics of "1984" have been with us for a while, so don't think January 1, 1984 has a special significance. Consider, instead, the following history of the U.S. version of Eric Blair's vision in 1948:

1973-1974: Watergate abuses and cover up exposed by Ervin Church and other committees.

1975 on: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) strengthened. Levi Guidelines restraining FBI and Executive Order restraining CIA adopted. Justice Dept. guidelines supporting full disclosure under FOIA implemented. Exec. Order on Classification of Documents limits overuse of secrecy stamp.

1976-1978: Onset of illegal destruction of files by FBI.

1978-1980: Intelligence agencies unsuccessfully attempt to gain exemption from FOIA and to expand their powers by charter and legislation.

Apr. 1981: Reagan eliminates hundreds of government publications and closes down most Government Printing Office bookstores nationwide.

May 1981: Atty. General Smith revokes Bell guidelines on FOIA and replaces them with ones providing legal support for agencies withholding info. from public.

Oct. 1981: FOIA "Improvement Act" proposed by Administration to shield intelligence agency, law enforcement and government files on hazardous products, worker health and safety, and pollution from public scrutiny. OMB announces termination or consolidation of over 2,000 gov't. publications.



Dec. 1981: Reagan signs new Exec. Order on Intelligence Activities, allowing CIA to "legally" spy on U.S. citizens and suspending protections of Bill of Rights. 1981 on: Six "backdoor" amendments to FOIA passed

without public debate; these bills exempt information held by Consumer Product Safety Commission on unsafe products, Dept. of Energy info. on nuclear power, and other info. No direct amendments to

FOIA are passed by Congress. Federal wiretap orders increase by 30% over last year. IRS steps up its targeting of "progressive" organizations for tax audits. EPA memo circulated entitled "How and When

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CLASSIFIED

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OUR OWN DAMN COLUMN

Passage Presses Keep On Rollin'

Hey what! At last the date's set for the long-threatened "Dance With Your Feet" NWP benefit, at the Metropolis, that all-ages mecca of live music. Yeah, the one with the *big* dance floor. January 26's the night: featuring the Industrial Waste Banned from B.C. and Global Romance of local fame, plus one, two or three more bands, to be announced. Look for updates on posters splattered across town during the week of the 20th or so. Then remember to come down and dance with yr feet (or yr head or whatever).

Two guest columns in this issue that may become regular *Passage* columns are "Sounding Off," a soap-box space (page 12), and "Eye to the World," a news briefs compilation by Stan Smith of the International News Coop of Seattle (page 11), presented this issue under Third World Report. By the way, we *haven't* forgotten Prison Breaks. It will return in the February issue.

The *Passage* wants to schedule a darkroom teach-in/work-party open to all interested *Passage* volunteers and collective members. If you're interested, call 323-0354 and let us know. Look for a time and date

announcement.

Oops. The *Seattle Times*—that "other" paper in town—printed some false lowdown (low lowdown) about the NWP in their gossip column of December 2. Contrary to what the straight press in town might be eager to believe, the *Passage* is *not* going bankrupt and looks forward to a long and active radical future. You'd think the *Times* would bother to verify such a serious charge before printing.

They got the announcement of the NWP 15th anniversary right, though. March 17, '84 marks 15 years of the *Passage*. NWP plans an exhibit to celebrate this radical rag and other alternative institutions from the late '60s. Contact us if you're interested in working (being included) in this.

—Erin Moore/NWP

Well, hope you partied till ya puked—or at least had a good time—on New Year's. If you need some light reading to dispel that pounding headache or just to remind you that it's *really* 1984, may I suggest the following in this issue: "Communique from the Committee to Intervene Anywhere," in Paper Radio on pages 5 and 6, is an uproarious defense of

Reagan's invasion of Grenada. Author George Schrub is aka Dave Lippman, a New York singer/songwriter with a satirical bent. Then on pages 8 and 9 we have an article by Allen Thompson on a San Francisco conference for a united left presidential candidate. While Allen's article isn't primarily funny, there are some *great* anecdotes of sectarian left-wing rads that all you obscure politicians should find either very amusing or very annoying. And of course there's our regular humor columnist Ron Mukai's Left Field, which this month features the "Definitive Sex Test." He also wrote a hilarious book review of "How to Regain Your Virginity." Do I see a pattern emerging? Anyway, hope ya laugh till ya puke—or something like that.

—Kris Fulsas/NWP

DATES TO REMEMBER

Jan. 3—Collective mtg. 7pm/NWP
Jan. 13—Ed. deadline, Feb. issue
Jan. 15—Collective mtg. 7pm/NWP
Jan. 18—Ad. deadline, Feb. issue
Jan. 20—Calendar deadline, Feb. issue
Jan. 21-23—Production, Feb. issue
Jan. 24—Feb issue ready to distribute after 2pm.
Jan. 25—Mailing, Feb. issue 7pm
Jan. 26—Benefit at Metropolis
Jan. 31—Collective mtg. 7pm/NWP

MR. FRUSTRATION.



LEIF LINDER "CUT IT OFF" COMIX. 12/83

PAPER RADIO



Shelley Lund

Bellingham Backs Greyhound Strikers

Greyhound workers across the nation walked out on November 2 to protest the company's proposed contract. About a dozen union drivers ordinarily operate out of Bellingham, some with more than 25 years' employment at Greyhound. They are members of Local 1384 of the Amalgamated Transit Union, which represents drivers; bus maintenance, terminal workers and clerical employees from Vancouver, B.C. to Portland, Oregon.

A town the size of Bellingham was affected differently by the strike than the larger metropolitan areas. Since there is no passenger train service or inter-city bus service, alternate transportation options are limited to private car or small airline travel. The size of the town and community ties also made important systems of support for the strikers available. On two occasions picket lines swelled with support from Bellingham unions and community members. The ranks of the striking drivers have been reinforced throughout the strike with sympathetic supporters from the Central Labor Council, Teamsters, Building Trades Council, Service Employees Union and activist groups in the Bellingham community.

On November 17, the first Greyhound bus to drive into the Bellingham depot since the beginning of the strike was met by pickets who tried to block the bus from Seattle by sitting in front of it. Picketers were carried and dragged away by police. Four of the 40 picketers were arrested. They were cited with charges of disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic. Among those arrested were Earl Bates, a Greyhound driver for 24 years; Rick Sawyer, President of SEIU Local 120; Donna Langston, director of the Women's Center; and an official from the Building Trades Council.

Over 70 union and community members again picketed in support of the strikers on November 23, a day of expected heavy travel for the Thanksgiving holidays. Eggs and verbal protest flew as buses ran through the line of picketers. A group of 30 picketers then marched to city hall to question police protection of company buses rather than Bellingham citizens. After the confrontation at city hall, two detachments of police arrived at the bus depot; one detachment to protect picketers from buses running through the picket line, the other in riot gear were positioned across the street.

There were many individual acts of support and unity shown to the striking workers by community members. Western Washington University Local AFT donated Thanksgiving gift certificates to strikers' families, AWPPW Georgia Pacific Local donated \$500. Child-care was donated and transportation to catch Trailways' buses offered. One AFT member even drove some students down to Everett so they

Bellingham has been harder hit by the Greyhound strike than larger cities, but the community has pulled together.

wouldn't have to take Greyhound.

On November 27 the Central Labor Council sponsored a benefit for the striking and arrested workers. There was an excellent turnout from the Bellingham community who raised hundreds to hear an evening of music about working people. Those present included people from the Democratic Party, women's groups, CISPEs, anti-nuclear groups and labor unions. There were many tears and smiles as activists from labor, peace groups, third world, minority and women's groups clasped hands spontaneously with the workers, in the final song of the evening: "Solidarity Forever."

—Donna Langston

Everett Women's Clinic Firebombed

The firebombing of the Feminist Women's Health Center (FWHC) in Everett is not an uncommon anti-abortion tactic that occurs throughout the nation. In January 1982, arson occurred at abortion clinics in Boulder, Colorado; Granite City, Illinois; Wichita, Kansas; and Williamsburg, Virginia. In May 1982, arson occurred in Sarasota, Florida; bomb threats took place in Atlanta, Georgia and vandals struck a center in San Francisco. In September, 1982 vandalism partially destroyed clinics in Little Rock, Arkansas. In October 1982, a break-in took place in San Diego and arson totally destroyed a clinic in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. In December 1982, a Portland, Oregon clinic was firebombed. Perhaps the most terrifying act of all occurred in the summer of 1982 when a physician who provides abortion care and his wife were kidnapped and terrorized for 10 days. A right-wing terrorist group called the Army of God took credit for the act. They claimed a message from God had told them to save the unborn.

The staff of the FWHC in Everett met with the Everett police department in regard to clinic violence and patterns of terrorism. They draw no conclusions regarding last month's firebombing, yet they perceived that the behavior of anti-abortion picketers the Friday and Saturday after the fire differed from typical patterns.

For example: Regular Friday night parking of cars and trucks displaying grotesque billboards did not occur. Saturday morning picketers arrived one and a half to two hours later than usual. When the picketers finally did arrive, the familiar faces were not present. Did they know to arrive later than usual? Did they know there would be no clients to harass? The front of the building appeared intact; however, when more familiar anti-abortion picketers arrived later they informed the picketers already present of the location and origin of the fire by walking directly to

it. This occurred even prior to press coverage.

This type of terrorism will not close the clinic. Said a clinic staffer, "We are united here to demonstrate our strength and commitment to women's lives. We will rebuild our clinic. We will never be deterred from our goals." Preliminary estimate of damages is approximately \$40,000. The clinic hopes to be operating fully within two to four weeks.

The Feminist Women's Health Center opened four years ago in Yakima, Washington. The clinic has since provided abortions, pre-natal referrals, birth control services including investigational cervical caps and health education to women in Central Washington. In March 1983, through research done regarding the availability of abortion services in Snohomish County, the health center discovered that in 1980, 1,700 women travelled out of the county for abortion care. Clearly, there was a need for services in Snohomish County. As a result, a satellite clinic was opened in Everett on August 8, 1983. On August 7, anti-

abortion propaganda was plastered on the windows of the clinic. Since that day the clinic has been continually harassed by several so-called Pro-Life groups.

Support for the FWHC in Everett includes the Feminist Women's Health Center Defense Committee, a coalition that meets regularly to counter anti-abortionists' actions; the Everett chapter of the National Organization of Women (745-1858); Seattle and Tacoma Radical Women (632-1815); the Stonewall Committee for Lesbian/Gay Rights (632-5009 or 322-1254); and the Snohomish County and Washington State Women's Political Caucuses. For information and/or to support the Everett FWHC, call 1-800-458-8010.

—Audrey Fine

BC Five Trial Under Way

On September 6, 1983, the first trial of the Vancouver Five began. Julie Belmas, Ann Hansen, Gerry Hannah,

SNAIL DARTER

Ban On 1080 Repealed

by Jeanne Wasserman

Justice isn't black or white it's green. Money doesn't talk anymore, it screams. Or so it seems in the case of sheep ranchers and cattlemen vs. coyotes and other wildlife.

The Environmental Protection Agency has recently decided that the environment will be best protected by repealing the ban on Compound 1080. Until it was banned in 1972, the highly toxic poison (one tsp. can kill 30 100- to 150-lb adults) was used to kill coyotes in an effort to decrease sheep predation. Like the more famous DDT, Compound 1080 doesn't stop at the death of one animal but continues along the food chain. A carcass is poisoned, raven eats carcass, hawk eats raven, coyote eats hawk, fox eats coyote who is eaten by a mountain lion—they all can die. It's an overkill.

Compound 1080 is, of course, just as deadly now as it was 11 years ago. The EPA repealed the ban upon a political decision. First the ranching interests put the pre\$sure on the Reagan Administration. Then William Rucklehaus, Watt's recent replacement as head of the EPA, who placed the original ban on 1080 in 1972, bowed out of the decision-making process because he didn't want to look the fool for reversing his own decision. Oh, excuse me—he "disqualified" himself because of prior involvement in the case. That left Assistant EPA Administrator Lee Thomas to make a decision that Mr. Reagan and friends had already made for him.

The EPA has limited Compound 1080 to two uses which will supposedly eliminate the death of nontarget animals. Placing toxic collars of 1080 on sheep is one such use. Theoretically, the coyote attacks the sheep, punctures the collar and is poisoned. But coyotes rarely eat a whole sheep in one sitting; other animals are just as likely to feed on the sheep carcass. Also the collars could be punctured by barb-wire, cactus or bushes, leaking 1080 onto the sheep's skin, creating another poisoned carcass for animals to feed on. Another problem is the potential for misuse. There will be nothing to keep ranchers from extracting poison from the collars and making their own poison baits or doing whatever else they want to with it.

The other allowable use of Compound 1080 is single lethal-dose baits distributed by government employees. These one-ounce balls of meat will contain

five milligrams of 1080, which is the estimated amount needed to kill a coyote of average weight. (In the past whole carcasses were poisoned at bait stations.) It is argued that since canines are most susceptible to 1080 other animals, being less susceptible, will not be poisoned should they happen to eat the bait. But although an animal may be one-fourth as susceptible to 1080 as a coyote, if it is also one-fourth the size of a coyote, it too will be poisoned. And what's to keep an animal from eating more than one poisoned bait?

It's almost impossible to determine the true number of sheep lost to coyote predation, in any case, because "the numbers they count"—whether U.S. Fish and Wildlife or the Washington Woolgrowers Association—"are not numbers they can verify," according to Vim Wright, Assistant Director of the Institute for Environmental Studies at the U.W. "It might be wild dogs or farmers' dogs doing the killing. Or a rancher loses part of a herd grazing. Any sheep losses are attributed by ranchers to predation. And coyotes are the whipping dogs."

Like farmers who sometimes have to deal with the havoc of the weather, I think ranchers should be prepared to sacrifice some sheep to coyotes. And it's not as if they don't have alternatives to poison. Special fences and European sheep dogs are a few ways they can protect their flocks. Why is the most destructive method always favored in this country?

Theo Caldwell of the Washington Woolgrowers Association told me that all major sheep producers in Washington were using 1080 before it was banned and will probably do so again.

Al Rasmussen of the Washington Department of Game in Olympia said that they have received lots of requests for Compound 1080 but that there will be no use of the poison until it is registered and labeled. This is expected to take from nine months to a year.

Defenders of Wildlife filed an immediate appeal with the U.S. District Court of Appeals the same day the EPA decision was announced. The Pacific Legal Foundation (sheep and cattle ranchers) also plans to contest the EPA's decision for being too restrictive. (Blood-thirsty aren't they?) No location or date has been set for the appeal. Both sides anticipate that it will be months, maybe years before this issue is resolved. Unfortunately, coyotes and other animals may not have long before they are fatally fooled by Compound 1080 in sheep's clothing.

PAPER RADIO

Doug Stewart and Brent Taylor face four separate trials in B.C. and a fifth in Ontario, charged basically with being members of Direct Action & Wimmin's Fire Brigade—19 to 24 charges altogether, including the sabotage of a B.C. hydro substation (intended for nuclear power use), sabotage of the Litton Industries plant in Ontario (manufactures guidance system for cruise missile), firebombing of three pornographic video outlets, conspiracies to sabotage, weapons possession, etc. Supporters of these five radical environmentalists/feminists intend to see the nuclear industry, pornography and the police put on trial instead.

This first trial, of the Brink's conspiracy, weapons and theft charges, began with the entry of not guilty pleas from all five defendants and a motion from the defense to have the entry of not guilty pleas from all Direct Indictment set aside and the case returned to provincial court for the full preliminary hearing that an accused is entitled to. Motion denied by Judge S.M. Toy.

Then followed a 10-day examination of the effects of prejudicial pre-trial publicity on the right to a fair and impartial jury. Defense counsel called expert witnesses and played excerpts of the "Trial By Media" videotape in an effort to have the charges stayed on grounds of prejudice. Two witnesses, experts in memory formation and retrieval, and jury behaviour, gave evidence that human memory responds to attention-grabbing material and initial emotional reactions are formed that cannot be readily overcome. Feelings of anxiety and opinions of guilt would be the common response to such media display.

There was sufficient proof of the likelihood of the trial's outcome having been affected by media and police manipulation to compel the judge to grant in-depth questioning of the potential jurors (although he did deny the motion to stay the charges). In Canadian courts, a juror is selected from nothing more than their appearance and occupation. But a legal precedent was set by permitting defense counsel to extensively question potential jurors for any prejudice. Quite a high percentage, 20%, of the potential jurors chose to dismiss themselves on the grounds that they could not be impartial. Those remaining were questioned by some or all of the defense lawyers to gain an understanding of their personal lives and attitudes on political and legal issues. The prosecutor only rarely used any veto. The jury selection process took 10 days and the presentation of 175 people from the jury panel before 12 suitable jurors were chosen.

At the present time, the "voir dire" section is still in progress and the jury is not present during this period of a "trial within a trial," when the Crown presents

the more contentious evidence in their case and defense counsel cross-examines and attacks the admissibility of such. In this trial, police surveillance information and the legality of the wiretap evidence are in question. In the three weeks since the "voir dire" began, some of the police from the various enforcement agencies have taken the stand and given some interesting insights into their structure, methods of operation—and coverups, of course.

Depending on the outcome of these crucial arguments over the admissibility, this pre-trial period could extend another four to six weeks, with the trial proper starting about January '84. The other more political trials follow this one.

For further information regarding the case, or to make much-needed contributions, the Free the Five Defense Group can be contacted at P.O. Box 48296, Bentall Station, Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1A1. You can write to any of the five incarcerated: Julie Belmas, Ann Hansen, Gerry Hannah, Doug Stewart and Brent Taylor, at Oakalla Prison, Drawer "O," Burnaby, B.C. V5H 3N4.

—FTFDG

which reminded them of the fragmented peace movement in England two years ago, before it became a grass-roots movement.

Saturday's Peace Arch protestors weren't sure what would happen when they crossed the border. The official stand was that the protestors would be arrested.

After a 1 pm rally that included speeches, song and theatre, the protestors marched north singing and carrying banners and mock cruise missiles; and then crossed Canadian customs peacefully. A block inside the Canadian border, protestors formed a circle and fired distress flares to symbolize the eminent danger faced by both governments and their citizens.

Cruise protestors then marched south to cross the U.S. border without incident, again formed a circle and sang. After a moment of silence inside the U.S. border, protestors cheered and returned to the Peace Arch where the protest had begun.

Organizers termed the event a success. Demonstrators became involved in a meaningful exchange of ideas and con-

cerns, hundreds of motorists who crossed the border were educated as to the seriousness of the nuclear arms issue, and a strong message was sent to

Taylor, at Oakalla Prison, Drawer 'O' ments.

—Donna Langston

Communique from Committee to Intervene Anywhere

I will represent the viewpoint of the imperialist community on the Grenada matter so that after reading it you will proceed to do nothing about the issue.

We are the guardians of the region against its own lack of judgement. We stopped the Communists in Nicaragua in 1874, and several times since.

Franklin Roosevelt pointed out, in the case of the first Somoza, the merits of having our own son-of-a-bitch. We have had many admirable, hard-working ones. But after Cuba, Guatemala, Continued on page 6

Hands Across the Border

On Saturday, December 3, approximately 100 American and Canadian citizens illegally crossed both borders at the Peace Arch at Blaine to protest planned testing in Canada of the U.S. cruise missile. There were no arrests among the protestors. The march across borders was part of a Canada/U.S. Solidarity action planned by the Portland, Oregon group, New Clear Vision. This demonstration coincided with others across the nation.

On Friday December 2, about 30 protestors illegally camped in tents on the Canadian side of the Peace Arch. Organizers called the peace camp a success, since they had expected to be hauled off and weren't. Campers leafleted cars during the day and projected anti-war films on the Peace Arch at night. While U.S. custom officials locked them out of the bathrooms, the Canadians offered their services to the protestors and were very cooperative, according to New Clear Vision event organizer, Laura Powell.

The Peace Arch park was filled with protestors on Saturday from Vancouver, B.C., Seattle and Bellingham. Members of the Puget Sound Womens' Peace Camp were present as well as two women from Greenham Common Peace Camp in England. Both women from England quit jobs to travel in the U.S., going to groups individually to find out what kind of anti-nuclear work is being done. They felt that the peace movement in the U.S. was discouraging because of its lack of mass support,

ACCORDING TO CARP

On Relating by Janine Carpenter

I've just finished my first quarter of nursing school. Much of what I've learned so far has been interesting or useful. Much of it, especially in classes that are not directly related to nursing skills, has been the usual pack of racist, sexist, homophobic lies we expect from schools. I was prepared for this, and have gone by my plan to challenge whenever possible and accept it when I couldn't. What I wasn't prepared for was the passive, accepting attitudes of so many of the other students.

I have always felt in touch with non-political, mainstream people as co-workers, neighbors, friends, etc. and fairly comfortable expressing my beliefs. But there is a big difference between dialogue in small groups and watching a whole classroom accept authority.

There is another difference, too: I usually dismiss people who think AIDS is God's revenge or who call Blacks "Coloreds" as right-wing jerks not worth the time. But I've heard these things at school from people who are not consciously based in hatred and bigotry. They are caring, hard-working, giving people who are just plain ignorant, so ignorant I could scream. But open to learning, if you can slide some truth in between the lies they think are knowledge.

Those of us with raised conscious-

nesses need to remember that a whole lot of good people out there believe it all—every *Reader's Digest* article, every billboard, every sermon, every official version. They don't read the *Passage* because they don't know it exists. They don't live alternative lifestyles because they don't know it's possible. Social activists need to see that although the benefits of community are enormous, the flip side is how isolated we can get. So many of us can ignore the mainstream by having alternative jobs, sending our kids to alternative schools, shopping at co-ops, getting health care at alternative clinics, etc. These services are very important, but our outreach around providing and using them is usually directed against the government or within our own communities.

"Organizing the masses" is not my goal. Sharing with other people is one of my political goals, which means reaching outside the safety of my community. It means going beyond the rallies, demos and picket lines to confront racism and sexism with racists and sexists—not the right-wingers who founded their beliefs on those evils, but those who have not yet been released from the cocoon of propaganda we all get wrapped in. I'm no paragon of proper community organizing, but the experiences I'm having in school have shown me there's a whole population out there that we aren't dealing with. Between right and left lies a middle ground, one we'll have to explore in order to really be effective.

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PAPER RADIO

Chile, Cuba, Nicaragua, Nicaragua, Cuba and Nicaragua, the Committee to Intervene Anywhere has finally intervened Anywhere.

We chose Grenade-a for humanitarian considerations. For the wounded, there was a medical school conveniently located on the island. Fortunately, there have been no people killed in action—only Communists. Incidentally, the reason that all the resistance has come from Cuban soldiers, and that there have been no comments of actions from Grenade-a, is that for the last two weeks there have been no Grenade-ians on the island. They have all been on vacation in Cuba; we plan to rescue them shortly. (In actuality, these "vacations" were merely a cover for the Soviets to convert Grenade-a into a military airstrip, further covered by the clever use of a British contracting firm.)

It is true that 18 American boys were killed in the action and others were wounded. However, it is a glorification of the Cubistas' fighting capability to credit these casualties to enemy fire. To the contrary, four Navy men drowned in a pre-rescue accident, several died when two of our own helicopters collided, and 14 were injured when a U.S. air strike was called on the wrong location. In fact, the enemy has been so inefficient at killing our forces compared to our own capability, that in the future we're considering going to war against ourselves.

In this particular case, however, we went in to protect American lives, as we will continue to do Anywhere that they may at some point perhaps be taken hostage, mugged, asked embarrassing questions about U.S. foreign policy or otherwise inconvenienced. American lives must be protected. Americans abroad are susceptible to a disease, widely prevalent in so-called third world countries, known as Communist Filtration. It strikes Americans in disproportionate numbers, unless of course we strike First. It often leads to complications such as literacy, expropriation and, in severe cases, sovereignty. The only physician competent to treat the disease is, of course, the Monroe Doctor. The old ways are the only ways.

Our assistance in Grenade-a is a simple case of hemispheric security. The Western hemisphere must be protected from the Eastern hemisphere by the Northern hemisphere. I just don't understand why Western values aren't appreciated in the Southern hemisphere.

And we're not just talking about a lot of nutmeg down there in the Carob Bean. We're talking about Soviet-Style airports. An Airport is not a toy for little children to play with. It's a toy for grownup nations.

The action in Grenade-a may have come as a surprise to many. We all thought Grenade-a would invade the United States. Obviously the regime was a threat to the Region, just as Cuba has been. Cuba took over Grenade-a, Grenade-a seized Nicaragua, and soon Nicaragua will overrun Mexico, El Salvador, Chile, Guacamole, or whatever. Those few nations who disagreed with our action—and there were only 150 or so—simply don't understand the stakes. If they would just listen to our explanations in the press, they would understand that it's a high-stakes game of revolving crap. Or perhaps you could liken it to a game of Monopoly.

The whole situation was best explained by Comrade Ed Meese in Denver last week. This was not an invasion. It was a landing. Sort of an open-door policy. (Our ambassador to the United Nations—still sporadically in operation—has on the other hand characterized it as a rescue. Which just goes to show how much pluralism we have in this nation.)

Now that Grenade-a is part of the Free World again, and the self-styled "Radio Free Grenade-a" has been re-

stored to its proper respectful title "Spice Island Radio," you may be wondering, "How can I believe Mr. Reagan when he says our troops—which were sent in to defend medical students, or restore democracy, or order, or to forestall aggression, or to avenge the Lebanon murders, or to root out the Libyan Hit Squad, or find Bulgarian Pope-killers—how can I believe that the troops will be withdrawn in a few days, or 30 or 60 days, or several weeks, as promised? Well, it's kind of like Vietnam: you just have to trust us.

As for the charge that we're engaging in gunboat diplomacy, that is a bald-faced misinterpretation. It should be clear by now that we're not engaging in any diplomacy at all. Anywhere. It should also be clear that there are not gunboats down there. Only battleships. But then people will always find something to complain about.

Now Mr. Reagan is no fool. He intends to restore stability in Lake America. And no one knows more about stability and America. For example, we have not had a change of even 1 percent in the distribution of wealth in our country since 1900. Can the Grenado-Cuban terrorist Leninoids make that claim for their self-proclaimed, alleged nations? No, they cannot. It is left to us to defend the five freedoms, and above all the freedom to exploit. For as the President has exclaimed, freedom is not something you can buy once and be done with it. No, freedom must be paid for at the going rate until we have all the freedom there is for ourselves. And as you know, there is no freedom without peace. And we will bring peace to Grenade-a and keep a piece for ourselves. Grenade-ians who want to keep the whole island for themselves are Greedy Grenade-ians.

If you liked Grenade-a, you'll love World War Three. So be romantic—get involved in foreign affairs. Call the White Palace and tell us where to go. And forget about all this "Yankee Go Home" propaganda. We make ourselves at home wherever we go.

—George Schrub

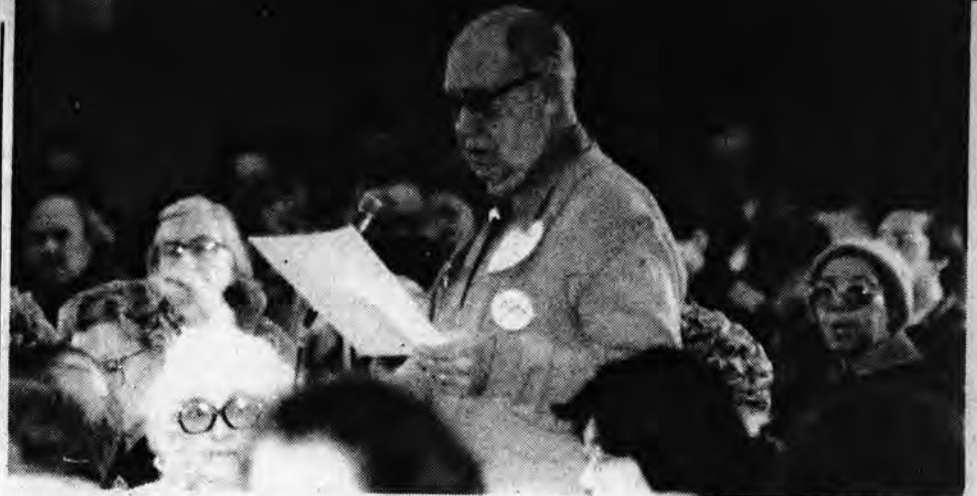


Photo by John S. Littel

What's Up Downtown?

Seattle Center was the site for Mayor Charles Royer's forum last week on the Downtown Plan. Mayor Royer spoke to an audience of 250 people, including representatives from People for Downtown Housing, various developer and property owner groups, and City Council members George Benson and Jim Street. This was the last in a series of public forums on the City's Land Use and Transportation Plan, and the mayor will make his final recommendation to the City Council some time in February.

In his remarks, Royer stressed his commitment to downtown housing: "I want a downtown that is constantly alive and filled with people—not a one-dimensional office complex that becomes a sixty-story ghost-town at night—but a diverse urban community where people live as well as work." He also stated the only way the city can preserve and develop downtown housing is through a much stronger zoning code: "I have no illusions about how much effort and creativity this will require. This administration has built hundreds of low-income units downtown, and we know what it takes when all the economic forces are working in the opposite directions... We will not stop now that our efforts are succeeding."

Following the mayor's remarks were comments on the Downtown Plan from five panelists, which were largely support-

ive. Margaret Pageler from Allied Arts in Seattle stated that "Allied Arts strongly endorses Mayor Royer's Downtown Plan." Allied Arts is an organization working for historic preservation and city beautification; they take partial credit for the preservation of Pioneer Square and the Pike Place Market. Barbara Dingfield, with the Downtown Seattle Association (a developer and owner group), recognized the economic problems in the private development of low-income downtown housing. She suggested developers be allowed to pay into a housing fund to build more floor area than would be allowed under the new code.

When the panelists finished, people in the audience had a chance to comment. Downtown property owner Richard Klopfer told the mayor, "If the proposed plan is implemented, the retail core will become a desert." Joe Reed, with People for Downtown Housing, raised the question of support for displaced low-income people, and requested that the plan include an anti-abandonment law. The mayor responded that they were considering such an ordinance as part of the plan.

—John S. Littel

LEFT FIELD

The Definitive Sex Test

by Ron Mukai

One can scarcely turn around without finding a sex test in a magazine or tabloid newspaper. Often, these tests are prepared by self-appointed sex therapists and pseudosocial scientists, who do more harm than good by propagating myth and misinformation. Therefore I present this—the definitive sex test—to dispel any sexual confusion you may have.

1. What causes pregnancy?

- A. Sun Spots
- B. Atmospheric ionization
- C. Swimming in a pool not treated with chlorine
- D. Watching Marcello Mastroianni films

2. The average heterosexual American male thinks about Christie Brinkly—

- A. Once a month
- B. Once a week
- C. Twice a week
- D. All the time

3. A man is most sexually intimidated by a woman who—

- A. is six inches taller
- B. wears a great deal of leather
- C. is an aerobics instructor and a bodybuilder
- D. can quote the soliloquy from

Hamlet verbatim

4. Most heterosexual women are not sexually attracted to men who—

- A. are unkempt
- B. do their B.B. King impression at parties
- C. like to stand on their heads in public parks
- D. try to make little snowmen with their mashed potatoes

5. Is sexual intercourse disgusting?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only if it is a hot day
- D. Only if you have a yeast infection

6. The most effective birth control method is—

- A. the condom
- B. the pill
- C. the diaphragm
- D. having a lover who lives in a communist country and is unable to obtain a visa

7. The phrase most often uttered during orgasm is—

- A. "Scotty, give me warp drive!"
- B. "Toto, I don't think we're in Kansas anymore!"
- C. "I thought you were using Birth Control!"
- D. "Nnnnnnnnnngggghh!"

8. What happens to spermatozoa that do not get into the egg?

- A. They eventually disintegrate
- B. They get very depressed and

go to the bus depot to read magazines

- C. They consider vocational school
- D. They form extremely small musical groups and begin touring the country

9. Impotence is caused by—

- A. continental drift
- B. reading too many trivia books
- C. a shortage of storks
- D. the greenhouse effect

10. Sexual intercourse before marriage can cause—

- A. guilt
- B. an increase in interest rates
- C. uncontrollable smiling
- D. the end of the world as we know it

11. If a male thinks about sex too much it can cause—

- A. forgetfulness
- B. an increase in the price of Playboy stock
- C. perspiration
- D. sun spots

12. After sexual intercourse it is proper to—

- A. sleep like a rock
- B. discuss the experience
- C. talk about life
- D. re-enact the battle of Bull Run with tiny soldiers on your lover's abdomen

The key to the test results will be published next month, if I don't forget.

The Subject Was Revolution

by Lamar Hoover

The gospel sound emanating from Pigott Auditorium at Seattle University on a Saturday evening in early December might have sounded to passersby like a joyful church service.

Joyful the event was—and a bit churchy, too—but the subject was revolution. It was the windup of three meetings in which two of the strongest, clearest, most moving black leaders in America had brought a message to whomever in Seattle would listen.

"Hush. Somebody's calling my name," Vincent Harding said, echoing a line in a spiritual the Total Experience Choir had just sung to accompany a dramatization of Harriet Tubman's life by A Friend with Friends Theatre Ensemble. Harding, an activist-scholar-teacher-writer, dwelt on the idea of being called. Tubman herself, the female Moses who delivered so many of her people from slavery, had heard the words of Nat Turner, and Turner had heard the voices of God and of his people "calling from the slave ships, calling from under the many fathoms of the sea, reminding us of how we got here."

And who's calling our names now? Harding suggested they might be Nicaraguans or El Salvadorans or Grenadans, or South Africans "trying to break toward their freedom." Or the spirits of American blacks who are re-enslaving themselves voluntarily by their love of money. We are called to be leaders, Harding told the audience of blacks and whites.

The second speaker, Harding's wife, Rosemarie Freeney Harding, made it clear that theirs was a call to all who cannot tolerate injustice.

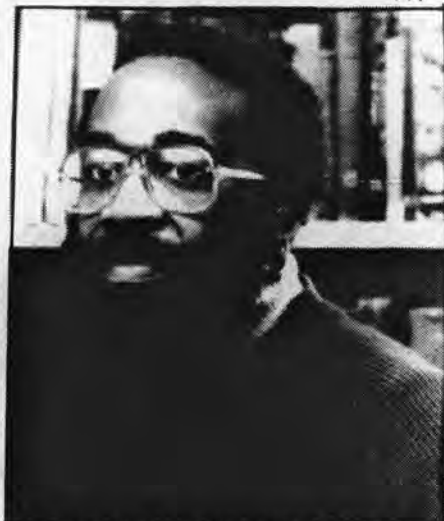
"We all depended and still depend on each other," she said. "That is the nature of being human."

This was the most reflective of the three meetings at which the Hardings spoke during a two-day session called "There Is a River." That is also the title of Vincent's beginning book on the struggle for black freedom in this country, which he wrote to be "A narrative, analytical and celebratory history." The river is a metaphor for that struggle: "Its long continuous movement, sometimes powerful, tumultuous and roiling with life, at other times meandering and turgid, covered with ice and snow of seemingly endless winters, all too often streaked and running with blood."

It is the Hardings' thesis that spirituality and social responsibility are one, and they have worked actively for social change since 1961, when they moved from Chicago to the South to take part in the black freedom movement. Today, he is professor of religion and social transformation at Iliff School of Religion, Denver, where she is a part-time instructor as well as having a private practice as a holistic counselor. Their visit here was co-sponsored by the Afro-American Studies Program at the U.W., Campus Christian Ministries, the National Organization for an American Revolution, and Minority Student Affairs of Seattle U.

The first meeting, held on a Friday night at Mount Zion Baptist Church, where blacks considerably outnumbered whites, was more explicit in its politics. The message was that blacks, who have been particularly victimized by America's shortcomings as a democracy, must take a leading role in bringing about the revolutionary change the country needs. The key evils to be attacked are racism, materialism, militarism and anti-communism.

At the Friday meeting, Rosemarie set the tone by reading the famous



VH
Vincent Harding, black activist and teacher, spoke in Seattle last month at a two-day session named after his book, "There Is A River."

Langston Hughes poem: "O, let America be America again—/The land that never has been yet—/And yet must be—." And then she told the story of Ida B. Wells, born in slavery, an outstanding fighter against racism—especially against lynching—from the 1890s to her death in 1931.

Vincent picked up on the Hughes poem to emphasize the importance of the black church as a matrix from which its people can move forward.

"We are here to transform America...We the people must redeem our land again."

He then spoke of his and Rosemarie's good friend, Martin Luther King Jr.—with particular emphasis on the years between the March on Washington and King's assassination.

The name change of Empire Way to Martin Luther King Jr. Way had just been approved in court, and Vincent took advantage of this fact to urge people to travel along a really new Martin Luther King Jr. way. ("Empire Way is what brought us here in the first place.") Harding stressed that King was not assassinated for urging black and white children to hold hands, as in the 1963 "I have a Dream" speech, but for the much more radical things he was saying in 1968; for trying, in effect, to make America "a human place."

By that time, King was well aware that more was needed than the Civil Rights Act, passed in 1964, and he was extending his hand to the poor and weak of all communities: Black, Hispanic, Native American, White—and opposing the war in Vietnam.

Now, 15 years later, blacks must continue to take the lead in fighting racism, Vincent said. Many Americans still seem to believe that things are more important than people, as our six percent of the world helps itself to 40 percent of the world's goods. King's 1968 challenge—"I am ready to tell all black people everywhere to stop offering themselves as cannon fodder to the armed forces of the United States"—is as relevant as ever amidst today's unemployment, after Grenada, and with the nuclear arms race in full swing. And our leaders are still using the "bogy of communism" to do awful things to people who are looking for an alternative to misery (a misery often contributed to by our multinational companies).

Instead of advancing along King's way by challenging the structures behind these "sickening, deadening, destructive" values, "we have joined a system he was so saddened by," Vincent said. He urged the black church to take a leading role in educating toward liberation, and cited some of the many black leaders besides Wells and King and Tubman—

Frederick Douglass, Fanny Lou Hamer, and Malcolm X—who had transformed themselves in the service of the people.

It was at this meeting that the perhaps inevitable question about Jesse Jackson's candidacy for the presidency arose. Jackson had an able spokesperson in Louise McKinney, wife of the church's pastor, but Vincent could offer critical support at best, though he did not differ with Rosemarie, who described Jackson as "a marvelous person."

"When we consider where Martin Luther King Jr. was taking us in 1968, I have a sense that we ought to be someplace different than we are today. Perhaps this represents too much of an entrapment in things as they are. The Democratic Party does not have the resources to provide the leadership this country needs."

(Later, when this writer asked the Hardings how important they think it is to defeat Reagan in 1984, they said my question was put too negatively. "I would rather say that we should elect a person who represents an alternative to Reagan," Rosemarie said, and Vincent suggested that such a victory could be "an important element in a much larger context." "For example," he said, "the ending of the Vietnam War was absolutely necessary, but it should have been kept within the context of change in all the institutions of society.")

At the morning workshop between these two meetings, held at the U.W.'s Ethnic Cultural Center, the Hardings took part in a public discussion with some local leaders, relating to concrete problems facing the black community. Moderated by Wayne R. Williams, director of the U.W. Afro-American Studies program, the discussion included a critique of the black church by Albert W. Black Jr., a professor in the Afro-American program—"We ought not to talk about dying for a cause. We ought to be willing to win... men and women are getting ready for heaven rather than recognizing their responsibility for making a heaven here on earth"). Mary Thompson, pastor of the Sojourner Truth A.M.E. Zion Church in West Seattle, spoke of sex discrimination in the church. Collin Williams, director of integration and special programs in the Seattle public schools, spoke of the racism of the school system, which currently has the black community at loggerheads with superintendent and board.

Rosemarie Harding spoke out of her own experience in Atlanta from 1961 to 1972. There black people created their own organization, the Guardians, to monitor the board of education and the city council and to read the textbooks used in the schools. Though this program was effective, and even contributed to bringing in a black superintendent, many problems remain, she reported.

"The church has a tremendous role to play here," Rosemarie said, citing alternative schools that were started in Atlanta, teaching against militarism and the profit motive. "The black church has always been a liberating experience," she said. "When Harriet Tubman liberated herself she also liberated her slave-master... Black folk have never accepted Christianity in a conventional way. It's more of a God movement than a traditional church. God wants us to live in practical ways."

Vincent, for his part, said flatly that our present educational system is "no good for anybody." He cited the all-male, all-white panel that ABC had assembled to discuss nuclear war after it showed "The Day After."

"That represented the most powerful leadership grouping in this country," he said. "They went to the 'best schools' and got the best education we could possibly desire for our children. Yet they were absolutely empty men with no vision of what society could be about." Forget Harvard and Yale, he suggested. The best and brightest may be at North Carolina A & T or Morehouse.

Ultimately, Harding questioned the assumption that this is a white man's country. "It is a disputed territory," he said, "A country coming into being... We do not give ownership into anyone's hands. It is up to those who will transform it into what it needs to be."

So that black church down the street may not be as humble an abode of the Lord as it seems; it may in fact be a powerhouse for revolutionary change in America.

Some nonblack people have found it spiritually satisfying to join a black church—or to infuse a black-church outlook wherever they are—but for the more secularly minded, Deborah Smith told the Saturday morning meeting about another way of plugging into that power.

Smith represented the National Organization for an American Revolution (NOAR). She explained that her organization has been active in Seattle for three years, focusing on unemployment and racism. "NOAR's aim is to start from the bottom up to create an America that never was," she said. "The fundamental problem in this country is us."

NOAR was formally organized in Philadelphia in 1978 after 10 years of development under the leadership of James Boggs, a black worker in Detroit, and his wife Grace Lee Boggs. Although it seeks to create a "vanguard" anti-capitalist party, with roots in the labor, Marxist, black, anti-war and women's movements, its program differs from any that these movements have previously proposed.

Although NOAR's leadership nationwide is largely black, the organization opposes any kind of



VH
Rosemarie Freeney Harding, black activist and counselor

racism or sexism, and the leadership of its Seattle branch is mostly white and female.

Although the Hardings are not formally affiliated with NOAR, they are, in Vincent's words, "tremendously supportive of it." "It is trying to create an ideology that is based on America's past, present, and future—as America is created. Its special gift and its power is that it is not primarily socialist or Marxist but American. That gives it its appeal and integrity."

Some 500 Seattleites learned something of NOAR at these three meetings, and a number of follow-ups are planned, including a five-week study of Vincent's book, "There Is a River," to be led by Father O.J. McGowan of Seattle U. beginning January 14. For information call 325-0592.

SCULPTing A United Left for 1984

National Convention for a Presidential Candidate



by Allen Thompson

Last November 25 through 27, three Seattle radicals attended the Search Committee for a United Left Presidential Ticket (SCULPT) national convention in San Francisco. Around 50 people attended this conference, including delegates from the California Peace and Freedom Party the Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) and the Internationalist Workers Party (IWP). The Committee to Fight for Equality, a large Los Angeles-based organization active in the struggle against deportations and for la migra, sent delegates. A small delega-

A prime New Alliance Party leader, Dr. Fred Newman, was allied ten years ago with Lyndon LaRouche and his Labor Party cult during Operation Mop-up.

tion representing the electoral alliance of the Pennsylvania-based Consumers Party and the New York-based New Alliance Party was in attendance. Leading this delegation was the presidential candidate this alliance is running in several states on the East Coast: Dennis Serrette.

This conference occurred as part of an ongoing effort to coordinate and unify the activities of the left in the U.S. The impetus for this unification drive comes from the California Peace and Freedom Party. The Peace and Freedom Party, which came to national attention in 1968 when it ran Dick Gregory and Eldridge Cleaver for president (in different states), died out in most of the country a short time after that election. In California, however, it has built up a strong presence with 64,000 registered voting members and several hundred day-to-day activists. The Peace and Freedom Party (P&FP) has permanent ballot status in California and often gets more than five percent of the vote in elections. This is comparable to the electoral support the West German Green Party has, though the less democratic California election laws preclude P&FP proportional representation.

In 1974 the P&FP adopted an explicitly socialist-feminist platform. Throughout the '70s it was involved in efforts to build a national united left-wing political force. This force manifested itself as the People's Party. Although the People's Party had a measure of prop-

aganda success in running Benjamin Spock for president, it did not hold together as a national force. So in early 1980, the Peace and Freedom Party launched SCULPT as a renewed effort at left unity.

The major organizations of the left were invited to participate in SCULPT. At the June planning conference, in addition to the delegates present at the November conference, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Citizen's Party and the Workers World Party were represented. Since then, both the Communist Party (CP) and the Workers World Party dropped out of the SCULPT process in favor of a dual electoral strategy of supporting Jesse Jackson and running their own candidates. While the Workers World Party sent one official observer (who had a penchant for sneering) to the November conference, the CP did not have any official observers there, though a bunch of CP literature turned up on a table midway through the conference. The CP continues to watch the SCULPT process through its supporters who are members of P&FP.

The Citizen's Party is internally divi-

ded between members like Barry Commoner and Ramsey Clark, who favor supporting Jesse Jackson and therefore running no Citizen's Party presidential campaign, and those like ex-Mormon feminist activist Sonia Johnson, who favor the party running its own candidate, possibly with a Socialist Party member running for vice-president. Though there seems to be little Citizen's Party support for a SCULPT broad left-unity strategy, they did send an observer to the conference, something the Socialist Party failed to do. The Socialist Workers Party, uninvolved in the process from the beginning, maintained their absence at

this conference, as did its two recent split-offs, Socialist Action and the North Star Network.

The Vermont Liberty Union Party and the Wisconsin Labor-Farm Party were unable to send representatives to the conference, but expressed keen interest in its proceedings. Both intend to have a presidential candidate run on their slate in the 1984 elections, and will strongly consider running the candidate picked by SCULPT and/or P&FP. (P&FP's statewide ballot status necessitates its choosing a presidential candidate whether or not SCULPT does).

Despite the limitations imposed on the conference by the limited amount of participation it had from broad left forces, it was still a productive and interesting event. The biggest achievement of the conference was the adoption of a strong six-point platform to run presidential and/or other campaigns and carry out united socialist work in general. Though the amended final version has not as yet been sent out to convention participants, what follows is an outline of its major parts.

1) A commitment of any SCULPT candidate to support this platform and

working-class self-organization, and enactment of measures to stop runaway shops.

3) This plank supports all fights to end discrimination in this country, including discrimination based on race

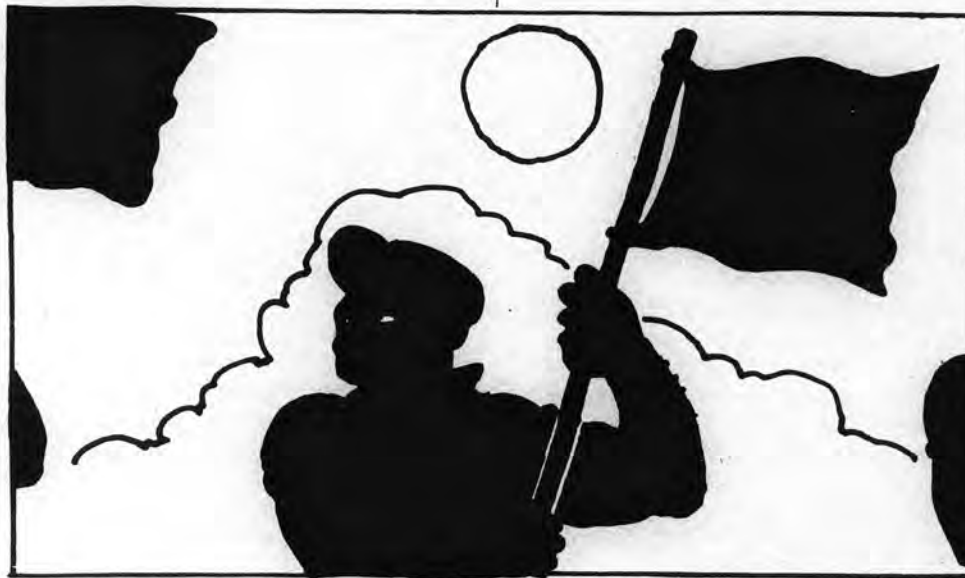
The International Workers Party switched on the final vote after a twisting series of "principled maneuvers" that kept everybody amused and on the edge of their seats.

sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin, and religious or political viewpoints. It supports the right of unlimited immigration to the U.S; the right of all to freedom of speech, press and religion, and to quality health care and education. Also affirmed is the right of women to choose abortion. This plank calls for the end of the death penalty and backs the repeal of all laws against victimless crimes. It supports the abolition of the present prison system and its replacement by a system of compensation for victims and rehabilitation for offenders.

4) The fourth plank supports an end to U.S. military spending, nuclear and conventional disarmament, an end to the CIA, and the cessation of all U.W. military involvement abroad. This plank includes support for the struggles for justice and liberation around the world—in El Salvador, the Philippines, South Africa, East Timor and elsewhere. It also calls for the honoring of all treaties with native peoples and supports the struggles for the independence of Puerto Rico, Micronesia, and all U.S. colonies.

After sharp political debate, support for Solidarnosc, Charter 77, and the independent peace movements in Eastern Europe was voted to be included in this plank. This struggle was initiated by Seattle delegates and won only a narrow victory. Many of those who opposed the inclusion of this point did so more out of fear of alienating pro-Soviet forces than from a position of supporting the Soviet bloc governments in their attacks against these movements. This was true of the FSP who voted against the adoption of this point but voted for the plank as a whole and expressed willingness to defend the adopted position in any campaign work.

5) This is a strong environmental plank that states that socialism and a clean environment are impossible with-



not support candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties. This plank also defines socialism as society run democratically by worker, consumer and community councils; and rejects the idea that socialism can be created by any socialist government. Rather, socialism entails the complete reorganization of society by its members, a process electoral campaigns can only serve to propagandize.

2) The right of all to socially productive jobs at union wage levels. This plank calls for the reduction of the work week, job-to-job unemployment benefits, production oriented to social needs, the repeal of laws that hinder

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out each other. It calls for immediate massive attention directed at saving the biosphere from environmental destruction. Not the least of the steps supported by the plank is the dismant-

Though some activists thought aloud that the Worker's Government party was a one-member party, Driscoll stated that it had "between 2 and 10 members in at least 3 cities."

ling of all nuclear power plants.
6) This plank calls for the revitalization of the trade union movement through the formation of rank-and-file caucuses and a massive effort at organizing the unorganized. It opposes the bureaucracy of the trade unions. It calls for the formation of labor-community congresses which would, in conjunction with the trade union movement, launch a labor party in this country. The call for a labor party was chosen instead of a formulation, favored by much of the P&FP delegation, that called for the building of a "working-class people's party." The difference was that those who favored the latter formulation opposed the idea of building a labor party because they feared it would become a bureaucratic obstacle to the achievement of socialism. Those who hold this view cite the British Labor Party as an example.

After adopting this platform, the conference addressed the problem of choosing a presidential candidate. Three candidates who were present were nominated. In addition, Tod Ensign, a soldier's rights activist and writer for the *Guardian*, sent a telegram expressing his interest in the candidacy. Of the three candidates present, only two were seriously considered.

One of these was the above-mentioned Dennis Serrette. Serrette has a long history of activism in the black community and the labor movement and is gifted with a certain dynamism that gives him appeal as a candidate. However, many delegates were hesitant to back Serrette due to his equivocation on issues relevant to the SCULPT platform. One concern was that Serrette, in his campaign material and in the *New Alliance Party's* newspaper, had given backhanded support for Jesse Jackson's campaign. Another concern was that Serrette was already conducting a campaign on a platform not explicitly socialist. Many delegates were worried that his campaign would be socialist only in states where SCULPT and/or P&FP afforded him ballot status. Serrette said that if he got the nomination his entire campaign would become explicitly socialist and that any differences between his campaign and the SCULPT platform could be worked out "in conference." Still, many delegates were skeptical.

This skepticism was compounded by what many viewed as unforgivable past behavior on the part of some leaders of Serrette's organization, the *New Alliance Party* (NAP, Dr. Fred Newman, a prime NAP leader, was allied with Lyndon LaRouche and his Labor Party cult during Operation Mop-up, a campaign of physical terror against left organizations conducted 10 years ago. Though Newman later disassociated himself with LaRouche and said that the alliance had been a mistake, many

delegates seem unwilling to forgive such a mistake. Serrette expressed a lack of familiarity with this affair and with questionable NAP actions when asked about them by delegates. Serrette explained that he had not heard of any of these incidents, having been a NAP member for only the last year and a half. He stated that nothing he was aware of had led him to question the NAP leadership.

The second candidate was Stephen Durham (FSP), a gay whiterestaurant worker, expressed his support of the SCULPT platform and his enthusiasm for making it the basis of his campaign. While the Seattle delegation was prepared to support Durham if a candidate was chosen before the conference was over, we preferred not to choose a candidate at the conference, but rather wait and see if more support could be built for a SCULPT campaign and candidacy before a candidate was chosen. We also felt it would help run an effective propaganda to have a candidate who, in addition to strongly supporting SCULPT politics, had a vibrant and dynamic speaking style.

Though the third candidate was not seriously considered, his participation in the conference, including his candidacy, was one of the most curious aspects of the whole weekend. Registered as the delegate of the Worker's Government Party was comrade Bob Driscoll. Though some Peace

The Workers World Party sent one observer, who had a penchant for sneering.

and Freedom activists thought aloud that the Worker's Government Party was a one-member party, Driscoll stated that it had "between two and 10 members in at least three cities." No one challenged this claim, and therefore Driscoll was accorded two delegate votes, as per conference rules. During the platform debate, Driscoll proposed an amendment that would require a SCULPT presidential candidate to, if elected, declare a state of emergency and suspend the functioning of all current government bodies. Next, he or she would require by law that workers self-organize. Squads would be sent out to arrest non-compliers. The conference, simultaneously horrified and amused, rejected the amendment.

After the platform debate, Driscoll nominated himself for president during the nominating session. His campaign speech recounted a personal history of obscure political organizing, including touring California in an old car as an aide to the Socialist Party candidate for governor in 1946. It also included his leaving the SP and the P&FP because they were too conservative.

After their campaign speeches, the three candidates were placed in front of the meeting hall to answer questions. Partly through the question and answer period, Driscoll (who had not left the stage or received any messages) informed the conference that his party had instructed him to withdraw his candidacy because SCULPT had not adopted his above-mentioned platform amendment. One can only assume word from his party had reached him telepathically, and only after he had nominated himself. Later, the Worker's Government Party preserved its

principles by withdrawing from SCULPT.

As it turned out, the conference ended up deciding not to choose a candidate before it adjourned. The IWP, who had supported Dennis Serrette throughout the conference, switched on the final vote to "no candidate" after a twisting series of "principled maneuvers" that kept everybody amused and on the edge of their seats. In any case, it was clear that there was no consensus out of the conference for choosing one of the two candidates. It was decided to continue building SCULPT in our local areas with the agreed-upon program and work on getting a candidate in early spring.

The Seattle delegation found that conference participants, despite having major disagreements, displayed a refreshing spirit of cooperation and camaraderie, and often demonstrated their understanding of the importance of maintaining a sense of humor. (In particular, the hospitality and humor of the Revolutionary Progressives Caucus [For A Fifth and Final International] of the P&FP was much appreciated.) It appeared that many had experience working in the P&FP's lively political life. The P&FP is a truly multi-tendency party that includes many different groups, members of others parties, and independent socialist activists. The various members of the P&FP showed an attitude of committal towards working with anyone or any tendency that was for a fundamental social change. Their program and orientation is as radical as the SCULPT program, and they are a very significant and well-known force in California. If activists in other states, including Washington, would show a similar committal, it might be possible to convince more people and organizations to join the struggle against the modern capitalist and bureaucratic status quo.

Those interested in talking about the SCULPT project and/or possibly forming a Washington group similar to the Peace and Freedom Party can reach this author c/o PO Box 10791, Pike Place Station, Seattle, WA 98107.



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LEBANON.....Before the Fact

Eisenhower Sent Marines to Lebanon

by Lee Smith

In July 14, 1958, President Eisenhower ordered 5,000 Marines into Lebanon. The Marines were covered by air and naval forces that had been poised off the coast in readiness for the invasion. Their arsenal included nuclear weapons.

The underlying reasons for this use of troops have not disappeared. Basically, the 1958 invasion was aimed at keeping the Arab nations weak and divided to preserve European and U.S. control of the oil-rich area.

The order to invade Lebanon came directly on the heels of King Faisal's downfall in Iraq. Riding the crest of a massive popular uprising, a group of army officers toppled Faisal's regime on July 14 and declared the Republic of Iraq.

The upsurge of Arab nationalism that overturned the monarchy in Iraq also shook the regimes in Lebanon and Jordan. Lebanese president Camille Chamoun and Jordan's King Hussein were solidly pro-imperialist, just as Faisal had been. Eisenhower swiftly invaded Lebanon and the British sent troops into Jordan to save the two rulers from the same fate that had befallen their friend on the throne in Iraq.

In Lebanon, massive opposition to Chamoun erupted on May 10 in response to his announcement that he would seek a change in the constitution permitting him to remain in office for six more years. Barricades went up in the center of Beirut. Soon the barricades were supplemented by concrete pillboxes and the rebellion had escalated into full-fledged civil war.

Chamoun charged that the rebellion was an invasion by forces from the United Arab Republic that "infiltrated" across the Syrian border. Such a charge was an invitation to imperialist military intervention. But a report by a team of United Nations observers concluded in early July that Chamoun's charges could not be confirmed. The UN report said the "vast majority [of the rebels] was in any case composed of Lebanese."

The UN report proved an embarrassment to both Washington and London when both capitals ordered their troops into Lebanon and Jordan, respectively, despite what the report had said. Eisenhower used an appeal from Chamoun as the pretext for his invasion order.

As for Chamoun's appeal, not only was it immediately opposed by his own parliament, which vigorously protested the U.S. invasion, but it was also opposed by his successor, who was elected under the guns of the occupying U.S. troops. General Fouad Chehab was elected to form a government replacing Chamoun's. The Associated Press reported from Beirut Aug. 5, 1958, that Chehab "wants U.S. troops to get out of Lebanon."

From this embarrassing position, U.S. and British diplomats engaged in some parliamentary fencing with the Soviet Union when the UN General Assembly met in August to consider the Middle East crisis. But after a few thrusts and parries, both sides joined the rest of the Assembly in unanimously approving a resolution calling for the "early" withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Jordan.

—The Militant/July 28, 1978

A Mini World War

by John Judis

Lebanon used to be the intellectual and financial capital of the Mideast. Tourists flocked to its seaside resorts and to Beirut's fashionable Hamra district.

It was also a country where different religious and national groups lived side by side: Maronite and Greek Orthodox Christians, Sunni, Shi-ite and Druze Moslems, Jews and Palestinians. Before the war, when both Christian and Moslem Lebanese championed the Palestinian cause, they pointed to themselves as evidence that a democratic secular state could work in the Mideast.

But now Lebanese religious and national groups have become warring armies bent upon each other's destruction, and Beirut and much of southern Lebanon is a shambles.

Beirut is no longer one city, but two, divided by the *Place des Martyrs*, across which the Phalangists and Lebanese National Movement lobbed rockets at each other. East Beirut, as well as northern Lebanon, is largely Christian territory, ruled by the Phalangist and National Liberal party militia. The Palestinian refugee camps that used to dot its perimeter were forcibly evacuated during the war.

West Beirut retains its mixture of Moslems, Christians, Lebanese and Palestinians. It includes cosmopolitan *Ras Beirut*, where the embassies and university remain, as well as the tumble down shacks of the "belt of misery" and the Palestinian refugee camps. The PLO and the different Lebanese parties have their own militia anxiously guarding their buildings and the surrounding streets.

There are no Lebanese police and hardly any army. And without police or army, the Lebanese state cannot enforce its will over its feuding citizens. For all intents and purposes, there is no Lebanese state. In southern Lebanon, a 6,000-strong UN force stands between the Israelis and the Lebanese National Movement.

A recipe for war

Talking to representatives from the different parties, one hears widely different accounts of the war's cause. The National Front of the Phalangists and National Liberals blame it on the Palestinians and, secondarily, the Soviets and the pan-Arab, pan-Islamic forces. The Lebanese National Movement blames it on Israel, the U.S., and the National Front, in roughly that order.

But the most compelling description I heard of Lebanon's problems came from a man caught in the middle, Gaby Habib, who heads the Middle East Council of Churches. Habib rejected explanations that looked solely at one side or the other. "What is going on is a mini-world war by proxy," he said.

According to Habib, Lebanon has become a battleground for Christians and Moslems, for pan-Arabism, for the Israelis and the Palestinians, and for the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Superimpose these conflicts upon a divided society with a weak state, glaring inequalities, and historic rivalries among national and religious groups, and you have a recipe for war.

You also have a situation that defies internal solution.

Moslem vs. Christian

Since 1943, Lebanon has been governed by a "national covenant" that divided up power and offices among the different religious groups according to a French-conducted 1932 census. The Maronite Christians got the most powerful government posts of president and army head and also enjoyed a six-to-five edge over the Moslems in parliamentary representation.

The Moslems demanded that the

proportions be rearranged according to a new census, one that would show that the Moslems were now a majority. But the Christians refused to conduct a census. In 1958, this was to be an issue in the brief Moslem uprising. In the '70s, it again became an issue.

PLO base in Lebanon

An estimated 200,000 Palestinians migrated to Lebanon in 1948, most of whom settled in UN-funded refugee camps. By the '70s, their numbers were estimated as high as 600,000, or one-sixth of Lebanon's estimated population.

Initially, all Lebanese politicians championed the Palestinian cause. Many Palestinian refugee camps in northern Lebanon were on land donated by Christian monasteries. But Israeli reprisals for PLO actions inside Israel took their toll on Christian support. On Dec. 31, 1968, the Israelis blew up 13 Lebanese airliners at the Beirut airport and began retaliatory bombing raids in the south.

The Lebanese army attempted to curb PLO commando operations in the south, which led to frequent armed clashes. The Arab states then stepped in and arranged a meeting in Cairo in November 1969 at which the Lebanese government and the PLO signed an agreement guaranteeing PLO freedom of movement and armed presence within Lebanon.

The PLO, for its part, attempted to stay out of Lebanese politics and to present itself as an advocate of compromise and moderation. But, fearful of becoming isolated from the Lebanese populace, it also established ties with Lebanese workers and with the Lebanese National Movement. As a result, it found itself increasingly linked, in right-wing Christian eyes, with the Moslem and left-wing threat to their ascendancy.

Political polarization

By 1975, Lebanon had become polarized between a largely Christian National Front, on the one hand, and the Lebanese National Movement, on the other. The differences between the two groups, though complex, tended to break down along lines of right vs. left.

By 1975, with no Mideast settlement in sight, the parties of the Front began to see the Palestinian link with the Lebanese left as a threat. They began to demand that the Palestinians be disarmed and, where possible, dispersed among the other Arab countries. Later in the war, when the tide was turning against them, they advocated partitioning Lebanon between a Christian north and a Moslem south.

The predominantly Moslem Lebanese National Movement (LNM) was formed in the early '70s as a coalition of left parties all committed to political reform and support of the Palestinians.

In a 1975 program, the LNM called for the secularization of Lebanese politics, replacing it with one person/one vote. They also advocated electoral reforms that would eliminate the hereditary control by a few families over Lebanese legislative districts and permit the urban poor to participate in elections.

These modest political reforms threatened to turn Lebanese politics upside down.

Syrian intervention

Chroniclers of the Lebanese civil war, which began on April 13, 1975, divide it into different phases. The first pitted the PLO and the LNM against the Front. By mid-1976, the PLO and the LNM had driven the Front into northern Lebanon. At this point, the Syrians intervened against their former allies, the PLO and the LNM, and helped the Front drive them into the south.

But in fall 1976, the Syrians turned

on their erstwhile Christian allies and stopped their march southward. The Syrians effectively created a stalemate, and at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in October 1976, the Arab states endorsed a Syrian plan to establish a deterrent force and maintain the peace.

Syria's role in the war was dictated by its national interests and by changing alliances within the Mideast. While Syria wanted to prevent a Christian victory over the PLO, which would have weakened its bargaining power with Israel, it also feared a PLO/LNM victory, because that would have created a politically explosive neighbor and might also have invited an Israeli invasion on behalf of the Christians.

CIA role

But Syria was merely the most visible foreign influence on the Lebanese war. Israel also played a complicated game during the war. In its early stages, its gunboats unaccountably permitted arms shipments to the PLO through the Lebanese port of Tyre, while it furnished arms to the Christian Front. After Syria's invasion, it suddenly began to block PLO arms shipments.

Lebanese politicians of all stripes suspect Israeli motives, believing that they wanted to create a Lebanese civil war because it would weaken the PLO and would prove the impossibility of a democratic secular state.

The U.S. has also been active in the war. Its strategy in the Mideast has been to create a bloc of pro-Western states, including Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. It sees the PLO as a threat to this plan. In Lebanon, it therefore played a deceptive game. While the US ambassador advocated compromise and negotiation, the Israeli section of the CIA is supposed to have funneled up to \$50 million in aid to the Christian front during the war's beginning.

Both the U.S. and USSR, which backed the LNM and PLO, attempted to pressure other countries within the area to aid their respective favorites in the struggle. The U.S., as noted, probably had some responsibility for Syria's intervention, as well as for the later Saudi role in backing the Syrians, while the Soviets, shut out of Egypt and betrayed by Syria, had their interests represented by the Iraqis and Libyans.

Israeli invasion

By the time of the Israeli invasion last March, the war was already threatening to enter a new phase. Thrown back into the PLO's arms by Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, the Syrians began to appear partial to the left in their Lebanese peace-keeping operations.

The Israelis only partially succeeded in their military objectives. In eight days of fighting, the PLO and LNM stopped them short of the Litani River and the port of Tyre.

Recent clashes in the south between UN forces and what the press terms "Palestinian guerrillas" have, in fact, been between the UN and the LNM.

But while the military morale of the PLO and LNM is high, they are not optimistic about the Lebanese political situation. They fear an effort by the U.S., Israel, the Christian Front, and the Saudis to isolate them and the PLO and the Lebanese left.

A no-win war

It is hard to imagine a victory or defeat in Lebanon's war while the Palestinians still battle the Israelis for the right to their own state on the West Bank and Gaza, while an anxious Syria and Saudi Arabia stand poised between left and right, Christian and Moslem, and while the Soviet Union, and the U.S., and their Mideast allies pour aid into the different sides of the struggle.

—In These Times/May 17, 1978

Eye to the World

by Stanford Smith

Like the rest of the Third World, Costa Rica is in serious economic difficulty. The country's foreign debt has climbed to \$4 billion over the last three years, the colon (the national currency) has been devalued 500 percent, and economic activity has declined for 24 consecutive months. There are, however, some positive signs.

The government changed hands in a peaceful election in May 1982. Since the election of President Monge, leader of the National Liberation Party and a supporter of US policy in Central America, the US Agency for International Development (AID) has supplied Costa Rica with over \$327 million in concessional loans and grants. AID's generosity makes the country the agency's biggest client in Latin America in both absolute and per capita terms. Inflation has been cut from 80 percent to 12 percent, and the colon is stronger by approximately a third relative to the US dollar. However, some businessmen and government officials are concerned about the growing dependence on US aid and its ramifications in domestic and foreign policies. The "Contra" or counter-revolutionary attacks being made from Costa Rica into Nicaragua against the Sandinista government are a principal concern.

The Costa Rican Ministry of Public Safety recently reported that hundreds of mercenaries recruited in Costa Rica to fight the Sandinistas and join the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Eden Pastore have deserted due to lack of pay. As many as 600 of these men are attempting to sell their weapons in the Nicaraguan border area. Additionally, some 300 other Contras have left ARDE to form another anti-Sandinista group based in northern Costa Rica and known as the "Third Movement" or M-3.

SOURCE: Interlink News

EL SALVADOR

A series of shifts within El Salvador's military hierarchy have reportedly scuttled US efforts to professionalize the country's armed forces and move them into coalition with civilian politicians committed to social change. The maneuvering has isolated US-backed Defense Minister General Casanova. By gaining control of a US-sponsored military commission supposed to advise the Minister on promotions, retirements and prosecution of counter-insurgents, right-wing elements have consolidated control of the entire military apparatus.



LEIF LINDER '83

Military sources say the commission is dominated by four officers identified with the extreme right and its infamous death squads. The four colonels command the Treasury police, the National police, the Air Force, and the Army's First Brigade which guards the capital. They are attempting to shift "moderate" commanders out of combat roles. Rumors of a right-wing military coup attempt over the last three months have been officially denied and military sources say a coup is unnecessary since the rightists have reasserted control of the military command.

SOURCE: Manchester Guardian

GRENADA

As US domination of Grenada continues under a deteriorating interim government, a government diminished by resignations and subservience to US military commanders, officials of the overthrown governing party have accused the US of arresting opponents and torturing former military officers. Detained members of the central committee of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) smuggled out a statement to left-leaning Caribbean groups, charging that detainees are being denied legal counsel. The statement calls for the end of US occupation and invites international human rights groups to send teams into Grenada to investigate "atrocities being carried out by US and Barbadian soldiers."

SOURCE: Interlink News Service

AUSTRALIA

On the morning of November 11, women from all over Australia set out from Alice Springs for the Pine Gap US CIA Base. Pine Gap is in the heart of the desert, over 1,200 miles from major population centers. The women, including Aborigines, are demanding the elimination of US bases in Australia (which are principally electronic surveillance and control facilities for satellites and missiles) and the restoration of land rights and the right to self determination for the Aboriginal peoples.

The Women For Survival Camp organizers chose Pine Gap because of its importance to the US global nuclear warfare system, which also makes it a potential nuclear target. The Women For Survival see the base as representing the Australian contribution to the growing likelihood of nuclear conflict. The camp reportedly lasted for two weeks, and there are plans to repeat the demonstration at Pine Gap or elsewhere.

SOURCE: Peace News

TURKEY

The Committee for the Defense of Democratic Rights in Turkey (CDDRT) has charged that the recent elections in Turkey which brought to power a former minister in the military regime are a

"farce." The CDDRT points out that the military junta vetoed 40 percent of the prospective candidates and allowed only 55 of 483 independent candidates to run for parliament. The military regime banned all candidates from the Kurdish areas of the country (southeast Turkey) and again denied the vote to the Kurds. Tens of thousands of citizens are reportedly still in prison for opposing the regime.

SOURCE: Peace News

TANZANIA

Despite Tanzania's total ban on trade with the apartheid regime in South Africa, a secret two-way trade in oil has been going on for four years between the two countries. The South African oil deals were set up by a Swiss-based company, Marcotrade, part of Gulf International Holdings of Luxembourg (not to be confused with US-based Gulf Oil). Marcotrade is controlled by the Gokal family of Pakistan.

Reportedly, two high-level government officials in Tanzania were bribed by the oil company to facilitate the trade. The country's energy minister and the head of the state oil corporation were promised "commissions" for purchases of residual fuel oil. It is not known if these officials knew of the trade with South Africa.

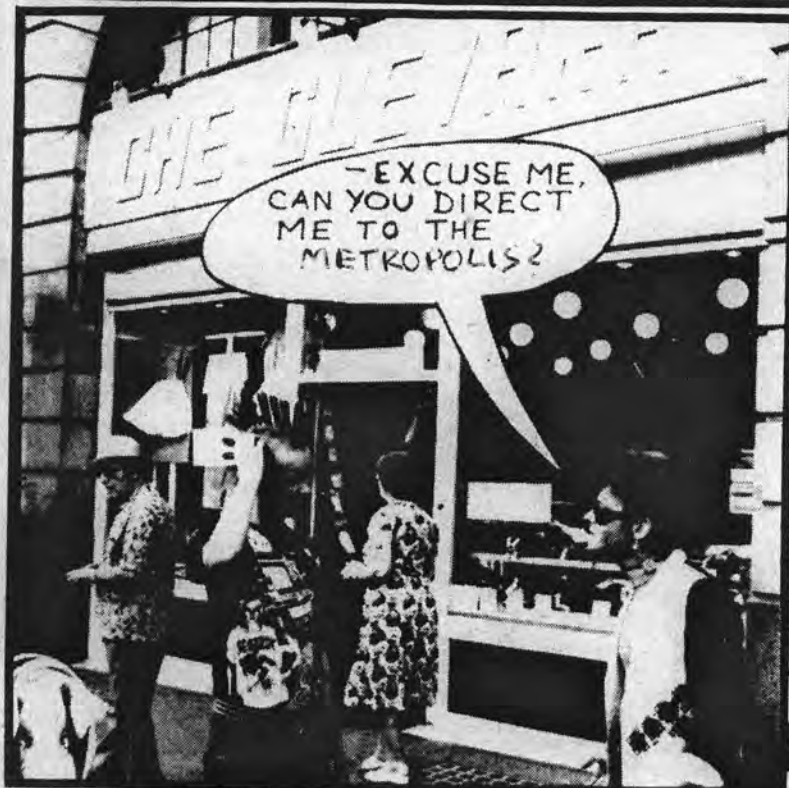
In September, Marcotrade negotiated a package deal to supply all of Tanzania's oil requirements without benefit of open bidding. The scandal was revealed by the *Observer* of London. Tanzanian President Nyerere, renowned for his opposition to apartheid and domestic corruption, has ordered an urgent inquiry. Anti-apartheid feeling runs high in Tanzania and motorists are unhappy to learn they're filling up with South African diesel. Tanzania spends about \$230 million a year on oil imports, more than half of what it earns on exports.

SOURCE: The London Observer

SOUTH AFRICA

A European campaign against oil trade with the apartheid regime in South Africa is being organized by dockers, and seafarers' unions. The effort against apartheid began with a five-nation union organizations meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark, last November. A larger, full-scale conference is to be held in early 1984. The strategy will be to obtain information on oil tankers stopping in South African ports and then lobbying the companies which break the UN General Assembly-endorsed oil embargo against the racist government. South Africa's government has banned information about oil shipments into the country, which has no domestic oil deposits. The anti-apartheid group will also publish a blacklist of offenders and may use strikes to support the ban.

SOURCE: The London Observer



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Freedom Of Information Alert

Continued from cover

to Purge Divisional Case Files of Material Which Could Prove Embarrassing If Released . . . " EPA eliminates 86 of 104 publications, saying they are "out of date."

Jan. 1982: CIA Deputy Director calls for scientists to submit research work to "voluntary" review to avoid Administration mandating of such review. Defense Department subjects employees to polygraph tests to discover "leaks." Interior Secretary Watt continues to refuse to turn over documents subpoenaed by Congressional Committees (he is eventually cited for contempt).

Apr. 1982: Reagan signs new Exec Order on Classification of Documents, expanding the use of classification stamps and giving new agencies, such as EPA, the power to classify documents as secret.

May 1982: Travel ban to Cuba goes into effect. Reagan announces nuclear disarmament movement is "Soviet-inspired."

June 1982: Agent Identities Protection Act, supported by Reagan, is enacted. Visas denied to "foreigners" attempt-



ing to attend UN Session on disarmament. Top Secret Exec Order calling for campaign to "promote democracy" abroad signed.

Aug. 1982: Reagan's executive Orders on Classification of National Security Information and on Intelligence Activities go into effect.

Oct. 1982: House Energy and Commerce Comm. releases study critical of EPA's poor enforcement of toxic chemicals, drinking water and hazardous wastes.

Dec. 1982: Reporters forced to sign secrecy pledge before attending Defense Dept. briefing.

1982 on: Attorney General refuses to turn over information about the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control to House Post Office and Civil Service Committees. EPA Direc-

tor Ann Gorsuch refuses to turn over subpoenaed information to Congress. Three Canadian films on acid rain and nuclear hazards are designated "political propaganda" and forced to file rental reports to Justice Dept.

Jan. 1983: Att'y General invents new category of classification, "enforcement sensitive," to justify President's refusal to release subpoenaed EPA documents. Justice Dept. defends EPA Director Burford when she is cited for contempt.

Feb. 1983: Att'y General issues new fee waiver guidelines that will restrict use of FOIA to wealthy few.

Mar. 1983: Att'y General revokes Levi Guidelines and replaces them with ones that invite return to FBI abuses and illegalities. Reagan issues new Exec Order requiring all government employees with access to classified material to sign secrecy pledge, undergo lie detector tests if requested, and submit to prior review by government censors of text of any speeches, articles or books (even after leaving U.S. government employment).

June 1983: Senate Judiciary Comm. unanimously approves compromise amendments to FOIA, exempting additional information from disclosure, giving businesses greater opportunity to object to release of data,

increasing fees, and giving agencies increased time to reply to requests. Sept. 1983: CIA asks Congress for exemption from FOIA for "operational" files showing how they conduct often illegal covert actions; bills introduced in House and Senate. FBI surveillance of former Vice-President Henry Wallace, folksinger Phil Ochs and scientist Albert Einstein revealed through FOIA documents.

For more information about these and other pending attacks on the public's right to know, please contact FOIAAlert at National Campaign to Save Freedom of Information, Fund for Open Information and Accountability (FOIA), Inc., 339 Lafayette, New York, NY 10012, or (212)477-3188. FOIA, Inc. is an educational nonprofit organization with over six years' experience in using, and assisting others to use, the FOIA (Freedom of Information Act). FOIA, Inc.'s Speakers Bureau offers a variety of prominent speakers. FOIA, Inc. also offers a two-hour Files Clinic Training, including: How to make FOIA requests; pertinent agencies and addresses for various topics; how to follow up on requests, including pertinent timelines; exemptions; how to write appeal letters; how to interpret released documents.

SOUNDING OFF

A Shell Game

by Leon Katz

No one was hurt in the November 7 bombing of the U.S. Capitol building. Credit for this harmless act was claimed by three groups: *Armed Resistance Unit*, *United Freedom Front*, and *Revolutionary Fighting Group*. Which shell has the pea under it? Arbitrarily, it would seem, the FBI is going for the one called *Armed Resistance Unit*. I wouldn't lay my money on any of them — I've seen this game played before. What's important, though, is that there is a pea. Whether it's under one of the shells or in the huckster's hand, makes no never mind. Somebody made and placed the bomb. Several people telephoned the press: and claimed responsibility. All of them gave the same message: U.S. hands off Central America, the Caribbean Islands. Wherever. Simple message. Dedicated people. Round, very ripe pea—with a fuse

And while the cops and other government hounds are busy sniffing at the air, the walls, the carpets and furniture of the House ante room, trying to follow the thread of smoke back to its source, the fuse grows shorter. They don't stand a chance: the cops, the Secret Service, the FBI, the dogs. They'll wind up growling at the cracks under a million doors—more than a million. When that many people are in cahoots, as criminals, tracking them down is not a police action, it's a military assault. We're not there, yet.

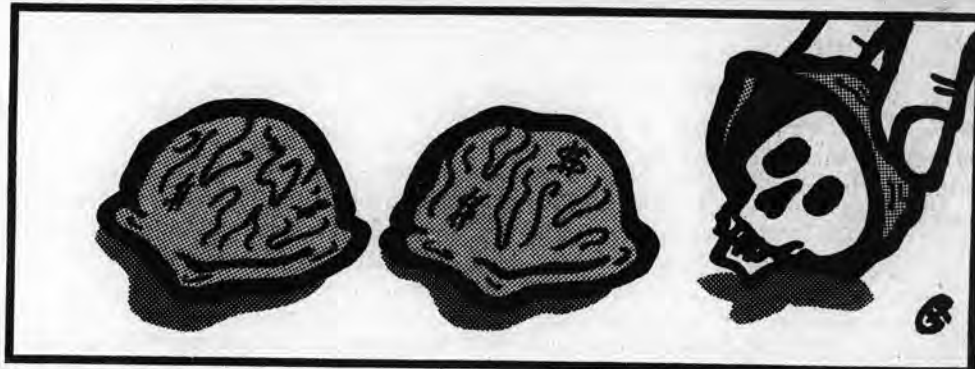
Planting a bomb in the Capitol was not an act of vandalism—the government boys are not uptight about having a hole blown in their wall, what they are bothered about is the message. And, there's the underlying message: *We're out here. we're paying attention, and if you don't quit fucking around, we're going to do more than write letters to our congressmen.* That's the kicker. A solid, no-nonsense message. And I don't think it's at all extreme or out of proportion. Not when you consider

what it's a response to: U.S.-trained and armed death squads and torturers in countries around the world; armies and intelligence organs protecting U.S. interests abroad by oppressing, starving, terrorizing populations; the U.S. building an arsenal of bombs sufficient to vaporize the planet's surface in minutes...And these guys are worried about a hole in the wall? Don't you believe it. The "representatives" who meet in that august building, the United States Capitol, are the authors and financiers of tyranny. They lit the fuse... But they want the bomb to go off somewhere else. They're unrealistic.

When U.S. decision-makers vote to develop and produce more (and more lethal) weapons, to step up aggression in Central America and elsewhere, they drive people to commit acts of desperation. These people are called "terrorists." Ambiguous word. I think the people who bring us Saturday morning cartoons are terrorists. The heads of multinational corporations who own and control huge plantations, mines and global industrial operations where millions of people worked, literally, to death—these friendly, smooth-talking business executives are terrorists.

Also, the sadistic small-fry who work the torture and execution parlors of the world. And the scientists who develop bacterial and chemical warfare agents, space-age torture devices, hideous weapons of all sorts. Terrorists, most certainly. Who facilitates all this wretchedness? American politicians, among others. These, too, are terrorists—that's my feeling. Soft, rosy terrorists who sit in big leather chairs, drive expensive cars, eat in nice restaurants. And get their faces printed on billboards. I'd bet whoever planted the bomb in the Capitol would not want their face on a billboard. Terrorist?

Billboards. The ad industry is what puts people in power. Advertising generates influence. Someone wants to rally support behind a product, position or individual, they employ an ad agency. Joseph Goebbels, propaganda minister of the Third Reich, was an ad man of highest



order. For 22 years he ran a large and very persuasive ad agency: The German Propaganda Ministry. Goebbels & Company made dazzling movies, published newspapers and magazines, broadcast for hours and hours—years of propaganda on German radio, and worldwide, and staged public events, and displays of might and national splendor. People were, of course, captivated. Overwhelmed. Without Joseph Goebbels and his ad agency Adolph Hitler would not have become chancellor of Germany, likely there would've been no WWII, millions of people would not have been gassed or otherwise slaughtered, etc.

Goebbels didn't give a hoot for Hitler, or the Nazi creed. He manufactured power. Out of thin air. And it's my opinion that his innovations in the advertising field—particularly in the areas of packaging and presentation—have not been lost on designers of campaign and political strategy in the U.S. and elsewhere. A dreadful legacy. Goebbels shot his family and committed suicide, in April 1945. Who mourns him? I wonder. He was a brilliant, resourceful, horrible man—the consummate terrorist.

So, it's possible to sell anything to the unwary customer—like \$1 trillion worth of nuclear missiles, bombers, submarines, nerve gas.... Nightmares. On November 9 the Senate said *yes* to further development and manufacture of the U.S.'s chemical warfare arsenal. That means nerve gas—real horror-picture stuff. Even Richard Nixon was disgusted by nerve gas. In 1969 he impounded existing stores of nerve gas, and other chemical/bacterial warfare agents, and cut off funds for further research in those areas. This ought to tell us something. If an asshole like Nixon says, "No, no,

that's too awful," and 14 years later a pasty old cowboy says, "Let's go ahead with this one," and the politicians and public back him on it, without even wincing, we have to recognize that what we are seeing is partly a result of a very slick, sophisticated ad campaign. An outrageous act of terrorism. There are no responsible hands in which to place such weapons—and placing them in irresponsible hands is a damnable crime.

I'm paranoid. I see an image on teevee, or hear Senator So-and-so on the radio, and I try to peel back the surface of what I'm seeing and hearing, hoping to discover what's behind the face, the voice. And I'm 99.99% certain that what's behind the face, the voice, on the surface has little to do with reality. So, there's a game being played, various tricks are being employed, and I'm trying to dissolve the image with sheer force of attention, so I can find out what's going on. This is a paranoid process. It assumed that someone is trying to fuck with my head, to misinform me. And, that's just what I believe.

The senators, the ad men, the President and all his little men, the CIA, all those people—they're the terrorists. I'm not worried about some desperate woman or man with a bundle of dynamite.

By now the hole in the ante room wall has been patched and painted over. At night FBI K-9 dogs pace around sniffing and re-sniffing everything. By now there are nervous little jokes going round among the representatives. I'd be scared, too. Fact is, though, no one was hurt by the November 7 bomb. Damage was light. Step up security some, and it's back to business as usual. Business, advertising, pinching the global public...terrorism. The real stuff.

REVIEWS

Central American Documents

Revolution and Intervention in Central America, ed. by Marlene Dixon and Susanne Jonas, Synthesis Publications, 1983; 350 pp., \$8.95.

Revolution and Intervention in Central America comes at a time when conflict in Central America, as well as the possibility of direct U.S. intervention there, have never been greater. Editors Marlene Dixon and Susanne Jonas address this historic situation with a unique collection of documents and analysis.

There are documents from the very heart of the struggles in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala, including a recent interview with Joaquin Villalobos, a commander of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador, which offers one of the most extensive analyses ever published about the guerrilla war being waged there. Sergio Ramirez, a leader of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, discusses the offensive by the remaining ruling class forces in that country. Documents by the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, one of Guatemala's leading rebel forces, include a "Letter from the EGP to the North American People."

The book also offers analysis by distinguished Latin American intellectuals: Edelberto Torres-Rivas, Ruy Mauro Marini, Pablo Gonzalez Casanova. They take on such broad and crucial questions as the class character of the movements, strategies of repression, and the role of religious groups. Rosario Murillo of Nicaragua offers a powerful call for intellectuals—particularly in the U.S.—to defend the sovereignty of the peoples of Latin America.

That relationship between Central American revolution and the North American people stands at the heart of this book. Included are in-depth articles on U.S. strategies for counter-revolution by noted authors such as James Petras. Susanne Jonas' new study of Guatemala also appears here.

Revolution and Intervention in Central America can be ordered from Synthesis Publications, 2703 Folsom St., San Francisco, CA 94110.

Reform Strategy Not Enough

by Steve Leigh

Beyond the Cold War by E. P. Thompson, Pantheon: New York, \$5.95 paperback, 198 pages.

E. P. Thompson's book *Beyond the Cold War*, is well worth reading. It is a collection of essays from 1981-82 about various aspects of the arms race and the system Thompson calls "exterminism." He ably dissects the doctrines of deterrence, showing how they are based on a self-perpetuating "worst-case" analysis and a degree of "rationality" in war that has never before been achieved. He rebuts the claim that nuclear weapons have maintained peace between the superpowers for 35 years. He shows the distortions of our culture and society which come from the arms race.

In several places, he stresses that the peace movement must oppose both superpowers' weapons. He rejects the idea of defensive nuclear weapons. He shows how the U. S. has hypocritically used "freedom" and the U.S.S.R. "peace" to support its foreign policy objectives. The division of Europe between East and West was accompanied by a division between those supporting peace and those supporting freedom. To make progress, we must dissolve the blocs and support both peace and freedom. In this light, he explains how

important it is for the Western peace movement to support human rights in the East and for the Human Rights movement in the East to oppose all nuclear weapons. Any increase in military tension decreases prospects for human rights and any victory for human rights weakens the blocs. Martial law in Poland was a real defeat for the peace movement.

To end the arms race, Thompson stresses action by people, not governments. "We can destabilize the weapons systems only from below. The means must include those of political discourse and agitation; of lateral exchanges of many kinds between the middle ranges of society in the opposed blocs; of detaching client states from their dependency on either bloc and adding to the sum of influence of the nonaligned powers; of pressing measures of conversion to peaceful production within the weapons system itself . . ." This stress on action from below is welcome, as is his support of unilateral disarmament in both blocs so that the movement doesn't depend on negotiations. Only if the movement stays independent of the blocs and politicians can it succeed.

A continual theme through Thompson's book is "exterminism"—the drive toward extermination. He feels that this drive now dominates both Cold War blocs so that their similarities are more important than their supposedly different economic systems. His concept is useful in pointing out the economic, social, political and cultural influence of militarism and in pointing out the symmetry of both sides. But the concept itself is vague. It sometimes seems to refer to a particular set of economic interests (corporations, research labs, military officers, etc.) and at other times it seems to mean a whole new economic system.

There are several other problems with Thompson's analysis. For Thompson, the source of the threat of nuclear war is the division of the World into East and West. He, therefore, wants to add "to the sum of influence of the non-aligned powers." Of course we must dissolve the blocs, but this is not enough. The East-West rivalry is only the latest form of power struggles between military blocs. World War I had one alignment, World War II another and the Cold War still a third. Even if the present blocs dissolved, new ones would form—unless we eliminate the competitive nation-state system, and the competitive market economy it is based on.

Even the weaker powers and neutrals fight wars (Chad-Lybia, Iran-Iraq, India-Pakistan, China-Viet Nam, etc.), though these are aggravated and sometimes caused by Great Power conflicts. But the source of all international conflicts is the same—the struggle between rulers of various states over power and profit. Given continual competition, eventually they will develop nuclear weapons (and many are doing so today).

So even without the present blocs, there would soon be new potential nuclear wars. This means that Thompson's support of the nonaligned movement is misplaced. All ruling classes and the whole system of separate states must be ended. Real internationalism requires this if we want a world community—not Thompson's goal of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

These problems in his analysis lead to weakness in his strategy for ending the arms race. He believes we can gradually reform away the arms race and that "exterminism is not a class issue; it's a human issue." These ideas are related. If there is no class at the top that rules society and pursues the arms race, then the exterminists are relatively easy to root out. With enough mass popular pressure, we can gradually deflect their aim and change society, says Thompson. And if a particular class isn't responsible for the arms race, we shouldn't risk di-

viding the movement by raising class (and political) issues.

But on both of these points Thompson is unfortunately wrong. As we've seen, each national capitalist class, whether corporate owners in the West or government bureaucratic rules in the East, depends on those arms to maintain its position in an increasingly competitive world. No world power has ever disarmed—unless it was defeated in war or its own people disarmed it in revolution. We can expect this to be true in the future as well. So any strategy for ending the arms race must include revolution to take power away from rulers on a world scale.

If it will take an international revolution to finally end the arms race, disarmament becomes an intensely political issue and a class issue as well. There is a whole class that depends on the military for its position. On the other hand, the vast majority of people—those who work for others, the working class—pays for the arms race through taxes, unemployment and death of its children. This class has the potential power to reorganize the economic and political system on a cooperative, democratic, humane and rational basis to meet everyone's needs.

There is then a real conflict of class interests over the arms race. If it will take the overthrow of a certain set of class interests to end the arms race, we should not try to gloss over these differences in an attempt to find the broadest unity at the lowest level. Instead we should urge the anti-nuclear movement to take political stands—to support progressive movements that weaken the present economic system and governments. We should oppose attempts of "peace" politicians to harness the movement behind their campaigns, since they support the interests that we must oppose to abolish nuclear weapons. (Look at the Democratic House's vote for a nuclear freeze and for the MX last session, for example.)

Thompson's book is very interesting and useful. His advocacy of action from below, opposition to both blocs, and unilateral disarmament are welcome but his strategy does not attack the real root of the problem.

If You're Serious About Sex, Read This Book

by Ron Mukai

"How to Regain Your Virginity" by Patricia Marx and Charlotte Stuart, Workman Publishing, \$3.95 paperback, 128 pages.

This work is a satire of all the books on human sexuality that have flooded the market in recent years. It is a series of silly, nonsensical one-liners and outrageous concepts best explained by giving an example of some of the chapters:

How to Tell if Your Lover Has Passed Away; Why Men Can't Have Babies; How to Determine the Sex of your Child Without a Doctor!; Virgins Run Faster and Jump Higher than Nonvirgins; In Other Countries, They Order Babies by Mail; and, If Your Virginity Is Lost and Not Found Within the Fiscal Year, You May Use it as a Tax Write-Off. Chapter 56 is entitled, Why you Have to be Married to Have a Baby. The answer: "You have to be married to have a baby because if you're not married the man at the baby store won't give you one."

Although the book can easily be read in three hours, it is well worth the price.

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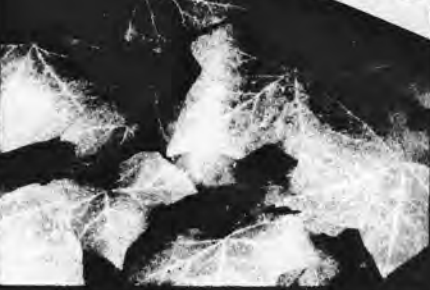
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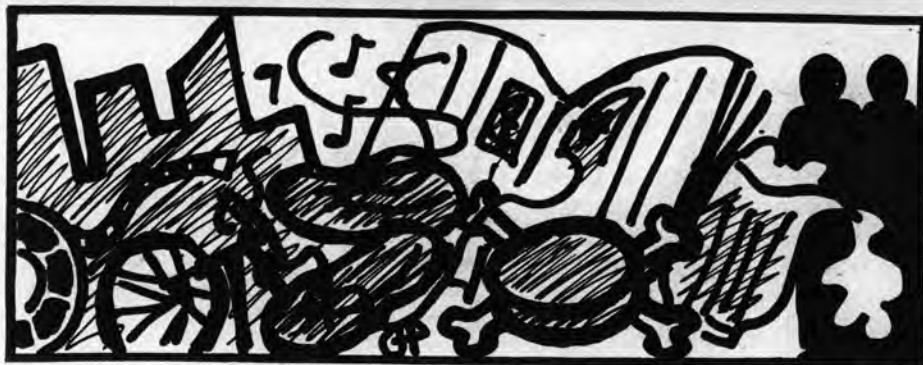


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EMERALD CITY



The Emerald City has done it again. The first-ever world's fair for older adults debuts January 13-15 at the Seattle Center. Should be a dandy event for our senior friends.

The Dance Lab recently put on the dance extravaganza of the season at the Broadway Performance Hall. Ray Bussey, one of the Northwest's most popular dance teachers, and Denise Penington's tour de force, "That's Jazz," gave us a good glimpse of a young performer named Kym Belden. Her new-wave dance rendition sent the audience into a frenzy. Belden may not exactly be a young Mitzi Gaynor but her future looks brilliant. Dance Lab, a neighbor of the *Northwest Passage* at 1525 Tenth Avenue, 323-3232, is a dynamite place to study ballet, jazz, tap or Spanish, and a tuition hour runs only about \$5!

Two Seattle professors at the UW recently were featured in *People* (what's that?) magazine, along with skating wizard Rosalynn Summers. The academics, Philip Blumstein and Pepper Schwartz, reveal in their exhaustive study, "American Couples," that Lesbians have much lower sexual frequency than any other group, that non-genital forms of intimacy are more important to women than to men, and that men still balk at housework.

Reese Erlich, a freelance journalist and former editor of *Ramparts* magazine, presented an Eyewitness Report from Grenada last month. A regular contributor to *Unity* magazine, he maintains that the average Grenadian today sees Americans as liberators but still holds the long-term view that will change. After suffering a grief reaction, one would expect it normal to salute one's rescuer. It's fortunate that the alternative press has someone of Erlich's stature for international coverage.

If you're not familiar with Bucky's, the alternative messenger service, shame on you. *Enetai*, Puget Sound's bimonthly feature magazine that can be picked up for free at the Pike Place Market or at the ferry terminal, recently did a story on this bicycle transport carrier. The company gets 30 applications a month so don't get your hopes up too high for being a pedaler (although there is high turnover). Most riders churn up to 40 miles of riding a day, so it's great exercise for enthusiasts.

Wanna know what's going on in the Seattle travel scene? Then get on the mailing list for Rick Steve's do-it-yourself budget travel newsletter printed every now and then to fill the void of travel journalism (771-8303). Rick Steves is the travel editor of the *Bellevue Journal American*, and is known for his alternative travel jaunts to Europe.

If learning languages is your bag, then the next time you're in a bookstore, check out the Emerald City-based Bilingual Books. This two-year-old firm has produced Spanish, German, French, Italian, Norwegian, Chinese, Russian and Japanese 10-minute-a-day how-tos. I have seen countless language books, but their series is the best in the business. Sorry about that, Berlitz!

Still the cheapest place in town to quaff beer is Dante's on Thursday night between 8 and 10pm: \$1 pitchers at 5300 Roosevelt Way NE. And the cheapest burger in town, if you have nerve enough to ram it down your gullet, is Burger King's 39-center at the Greyhound Terminal.

Got an envelope in the mail the other day that said on its outside "socialism is a dirty word..." and on the inside "...to Exxon, IT&T, General Motors, David Rockefeller and the Chase Manhattan Bank." The gimmick was a pitch by *In These Times*, an independent national newspaper that the *Village Voice* says is "living proof that left journalism does not have to be jargon-ridden sludge, recycled clippings from *Time* or the *New York Times*." Get thee to Left Bank Books in the Market, Red and Black Books on 15th, or A Different Drummer on Broadway to pick up a copy of this valuable news source that you can trust.

If you really are concerned over the dangers of nuclear war, call 1-800-NUCLEAR for your Nuclear War Prevention Packet. It's loaded with lots of goodies that I am not going to disclose, so don't delay.

Metro is really getting into the coupon business. They are offering oodles of discounts on fun, fitness and the arts. It's all available if you have a Metro Anytime Pass. Discover Dance, ACT and the Seattle Supersonics are some of the listees offering 2-for-1 deals. Washington Conditioning Club downtown offers a week free. Call 447-4800

Chatter by Ira Gruber

to get their coupon booklet.

Kadima (329-1416), Seattle's progressive Jewish group, and Congregation Tikvah Chadashah, Seattle's gay and lesbian Jewish organization (522-5353), put on terrific Chanukah celebrations and potlucks. Just like you don't have to be Jewish to love Levy's rye bread you don't have to be progressive, Jewish or gay to enjoy their activities. Kadima recently had Ilana Debare and Debra Reuben, two Jewish women who have lived in Nicaragua, presenting their views on alleged anti-Semitism practiced by the Sandinista government. Their newsletter is one of the undiscovered gem publications to be found in the Emerald City.

Seattle is about to be put on the map. Not only is the NCAA basketball championship to be held here in April, but the World Congress of Gay and Lesbian Jewish Organizations is slated to hold its annual meeting in Seattle next summer.

USA Today recently gave the Emerald City some press. Their grabber headline was "Seattle looking to new skyline." Martin Selig says his Columbia Center, which will be the tallest building on the West Coast, is going to be a world class symbol. We hope not, because Selig has already indicated he wants to build another structure to match the Columbia Center.

The critically acclaimed Bathhouse Theatre, under the direction of Arne Zaslove, is offering a "Holiday Big Broadcast" which is geared for nostalgia buffs. Excellent impressions of Eddie Cantor, Jack Warden of *Dragnet* and Bing Crosby are rendered. A unique do-it-yourself theatrical piece, *Artery*, is at the New City Theatre. It was selected as one of the six theatre pieces from the U.S. to be presented at the Olympic Arts Festival. You'd

better have a proclivity for donning a Walkman headset. Supposedly they loved it in NYC and San Fran.

Choices of the Heart, the tv movie dramatizing the true story of Jean Donovan, the young lay missionary from Cleveland who was killed in war-torn El Salvador with three American nuns, almost didn't make it on tv because of the fear that it wouldn't generate high ratings. This mesmerizing drama, along with Tom Brokaw's *Journey to the Heart of China*, and the *Winter of Our Discontent* starring Donald Sutherland and Teri Garr, proved once again that television can offer superb stuff when the networks depart from the Love Boat, *Dynasty* offerings. Bravo.

The holiday season movie fare looks even worse this year than last. There is no Gandhi on the horizon, not even a Tootsie. *Gorky Park*, the grisly murder mystery, was more coherent than the Ostermann Weekend, but so what? *Sudden Impact* should thrill *Dirty Harry* fans with its inordinate violence and could be the biggest grossing picture of the current batch. *The Biggies* - Yentl, *Scarface*, and *Silkwood* - all have their targeted core audiences but all may fail to reach a hit of blockbuster proportions. The overrated *Terms of Endearment* is being groomed for the Oscars. This is one movie that Seattle critics vehemently downgraded, unlike their NY and LA counterparts.

If you want the best educational deal in the country, it's being offered at Griffin Business College. They provide unemployed, low-income students with free schooling and books. This winter, 225 students will be trained in accounting, word processing, book-keeping and data entry. It's putatively the first program in the country where the government doesn't pay a cent until the trainee gets a job.

Now Serving

The Mikado Fish and Tempura Company doesn't have the elegance nor the prices of its polished sister, the Mikado in the International District. What it does have is Irwin Yoshimura, Seattle's version of Rocki Aoki of BeniHana fame. It seems Irwin is determined to bring Japanese fast food to mainstream Seattle. His downtown eatery at 83 Spring Street, one block south of the Alexis Hotel on a turn-of-the-century type of European street, seems to attract an Eddie Bauer crowd mixing it up with a businessperson throng.

This is the type of place where you won't be intimidated if you dine alone. Meticulous, super-sanitary, a subtle but traditional Japanese decor with a Buddhist head as dominant motif

lines the walls. The \$5.95 all-you-can-eat special is served weekdays from 4 to 7:30pm and on weekends from 11 to 7:30. It consists of prawns tempura (tastiest item on the plate), fish tempura (the restaurant's name is understandably well-deserved), teriyaki chicken (excellent), sushi (I've had better), Tonkatsu (pork loin but tastes more like gourmet-quality veal), and rice (sadly, a disappointment; for a moment I thought I was eating Uncle Ben's). A salad bar that is basically lettuce and dressing accompanies the meal, while you wait for your dim-sum plate. Tea is available for 35 cents. The French gave us Cafe Casino and, rightly, the Japanese have given us the Mikado Fish and Tempura Company, Fastfood international-style for tender stomachs at affordable prices.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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If you are a renter: State and Local laws require that your landlord install a Smoke Detector FREE in your house or apartment.

With the advent of Lebanon and Grenada conflict, the Seattle Vets Center has expanded its services to vets of these new conflicts. Call 442-2706 or drop by at 1322 East Pike between 8 and 4:30 Mon. thru Fri.

OPPORTUNITIES

The Northwest Women's Cultural Celebration will be held Aug. 24-26 (Women's Equality Day), 1984, at Evergreen State College in Olympia, WA, showcasing visual and performing arts by women from throughout the Pacific Northwest. To get involved

or for more info, call Judith Wood, 322-2535 (Seattle), 473-2854 (Tacoma), or write NWWCC-84, PO Box 380, Tacoma WA 98401.

The Northwest Youthchoir invites young men and women, aged 14 to 19, to audition for membership. Musical experience is required. For more info, call 329-6478.



VOLUNTEERS

To help coordinate and distribute holiday food donations, Northwest Second Harvest provides a toll-free telephone referral service: 1-800-722-NW2H (625-0755 in King County).

The Northwest Passage needs volunteers, as always. Specifically, we need a subscription coordinator (collective position), another person for the editorial board (can be a collective position), and while we're at it, let's be extravagant and say we'd love to have a fundraising coordinator (can be a collective position). Volunteers for writing, photography, illustration, proofreading, layout, darkroom work, etc., always needed and always welcome. Call 323-0354, or write to NWP, 1017B E. Pike St., Seattle, WA 98122.

PRISONERS

Looking for my brother David Dryer, last at PO Box 711, Flora Vista, NM 87415, and my father Edward Dryer living as of a year ago at 655 West Road Street, Dubuque, IA 52001. If you have any info, please write Gene E. Dryer, CTU Box 1338, Clarinda, IA 51632.

39-year-old college educated, nature loving, open and broad-minded inmate would like to correspond with all races and cultures. Jack Lee Stolle, No. 128268, Box 520, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

Cyril Kolocotronis wants a penpal. He is a "criminally insane forensic psychiatric martyr" who says he was "framed in '59 by a witness who just died this Thurs. or so." Cyril Kolocotronis, Box 9, Fulton, MO 65251.

PUBLICATIONS

THE NATION REPRINT MART makes available special back issues of the Nation magazine at incredibly reasonable prices (individual or bulk copies). Get the story on Latin America, the Middle East, the disarmament movement and many others. For information/order form, write to: The Nation, Reprints Dept., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011.

Pentagon Headquarters. A complete list of the number of personnel on military headquarters staffs around the world. Send \$1 (includes postage) to RECON, PO Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

JANUARY AT METROPOLIS

FRI. 6th CIRCLE 1, ACCUSED, DERANGED DICTION

SAT. 7TH RED DRESS, HOMBOWNERS

FRI. 13TH TRUE WEST, MINISTRY OF LOVE

SAT. 14TH PELL MELL, CHAINS OF HELL ORCH., ALTERED, SEX MUTANTS

SUN. 15TH SPECIAL PARTY W/JOHN FOSTER, SUPREME COOL BEING, YOUNG PIONEERS

RICH JANSEN, LEGION OF HONOR

SAT. 21 GREEN ON RED, RED MASQUE

THUR. 26 BENEFIT FOR NORTHWEST PASSAGE

FRI. 27 CRAMPS (CALL MET TO CONFIRM)

IN THE WORKS: THE RATS

ALL AGES/ALL TYPES

382 9495

207 2ND AV

Sunday

1 January
Happy first day of 1983½! No 1984
8 January
General meeting of the Stonewall Committee, featuring a report on lesbian and gays during the McCarthy era. Ethnic Cultural Center, 3931 Brooklyn Ave. NE. 4pm. 632-5009 or 623-0656.

"Adventures of a Lucky Dog." See January 5.
1959: Victory in Cuba.
15 January

"Senior World" concludes. See Jan. 13.
"The Making of a Guitar," second meeting of the season for Seattle Classical Guitar Society, with luthier demonstration, solos, refreshments, raffle. Denmay Hall, SPU, Fifth W. and W. Berton. 7pm. Free. 282-9966 or 323-0121.

1929: Martin Luther King Jr. born.
22 January
General meeting of Stonewall Committee, featuring a report on abortion rights. Ethnic Cultural Center, 3931 Brooklyn Ave. NE. 4pm. 632-5009 or 623-0656.

"Arterials." See January 20.
1939: Atom is split for first time, at Columbia University.

1968: A B-52 carrying four nuclear bombs crashes into ice off Greenland.
1973: Abortion during first 13 weeks of pregnancy becomes a legal choice.

29 January
"Arterials." See January 20.

C

Monday

2 January
1974: Layoffs at GM in Detroit; 60% are blacks. Puerto Ricans, women.
9 January

Deadline for written comments on second draft of State Environmental Policy Act rules. Mail to Janet Rhodes, DOE, PV-11, Olympia, WA 98504, or call 459-6026.

Nuclear waste generated today will finally be harmless in the year 251980 A.D.
16 January

1958: UAW intervenes against proposed nuke plant in Monroe, Michigan, raises safety issues.

23 January
1942: Jewish resistance to Nazis erupts in Warsaw ghettos, Poland.
30 January

1948: Mahatma Gandhi assassinated.



A I

Tuesday

3 January
First NWP collective meeting of the new year. 7pm. NWP office.

OVERHEARD

At America's Lunch Counters *STUSS* *Scam* *Caricature*



"I haven't seen Gary for awhile. I guess he took his boys to a carwash, and I hear the elder one got caught in it."

10 January

1 AD: Mary changes Jesus' swaddling clothes for the first time.

17 January

1902: Washington State Federation of Labor formed.

1962: Federal employees win collective bargaining rights.

24 January

February issue of NWP goes to press.

31 January

Last day of January 1983½. No 1984!

E

Wednesday

4 January
Public meeting for proposed Metro service cutbacks. 4th floor conference room of Exchange Bldg., 821 Second Ave. Noon. 447-6866.

Public hearing for second draft of Dept. of Ecology's proposed rules for State Environmental Policy Act. Pier 66, 2201 Alaskan Way. 7pm. Call Olympia: 459-6026.

12 January
1 AD: Mary washes Jesus' swaddling clothes for the first time, by hand.

19 January
Benefit for Nuclear Exchange, featuring Moral Lepers from Vancouver, BC, and other bands. Metropolis, 207 Second Ave. Evening. 382-9495.

"Broadcloth," a series of five one-woman shows presented by the Women's Theatre, begins with "Spittin' Hairs" by Seattle actress Rebecca Wells. Broadway Performance Hall, Broadway and Pine. 8pm. \$8/\$6. 789-6001. Series runs through April.

11 January

1912: Bread and Roses strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

18 January

"Nuts," courtroom drama by Tom Topor is a powerful story of one woman's stand against the state of New York, lawyers, psychiatrists, parents. The Group, at the Ethnic Cultural Center, 3940 Brooklyn NE. 8pm. Runs through Feb. 12. 543-4635 or 543-4327.

25 January

Research on Pornography Patrons, a report by SISTER, presented by Rae Larson; you must preregister. SISTER office, 100 NE 56th. 8pm. Donation requested. 522-8588.



Thursday

5 January
1920: 4,000 North American labor organizers arrested as suspected "reds" in Palmer raids.

"The Adventures of a Lucky Dog" return by popular demand, starring Patty Dobrowski. Broadway Performance Hall, Broadway and Pine. 8pm. \$7. 932-7225.

12 January
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DA

Friday

6 January
"Adventures of a Lucky Dog." See January 5.

1982: Toronto Labor Council supports equal pay for equal work.
13 January

"Senior World: The People, the Products, the Future," first senior world's fair, sponsored by Chautauqua Northwest. Seattle Center. \$4/\$2 seniors, youth/children free. 223-1378.

Start of the People's Emergency Response Plan, an Abalone Alliance extended nonviolent action at Diablo Canyon nuclear plant. San Luis Obispo county, California. (805) 543-6614.

20 January

"Spittin' Hairs," first in the Women's Theatre's "Broadcloth" series. See January 19.

"Arterials," Seattle's first local performance festival, running from Nov. '83 through June '84 and sponsored by Seattle Mime Theatre and Newer Doubt Productions, continues with new compositions for dancers and musicians. Seattle Mime Theatre, 915 E. Pine, 4th floor. \$4. 324-8788.

Conference for Nuclear-Free Zone organizers, sponsored by Mobilization for Survival, with discussions and workshops. Berkeley, CA. 10am. \$10. MS. 853 Broadway, Rm. 2109, New York, NY 10003.

27 January

CISPES vigil and protest of Reagan's recent approval of aid to El Salvador. More info to be announced. 323-5698.

Barbara Higbie and Teresa Trull, preceded by Shelly and the Crustaceans; concert by Genevieve Productions. Broadway Performance Hall, Broadway and Pine. 7pm and 9:30pm. \$8. 324-1878.

"Arterials." See January 20.

"Northwest New Works." See January 26.

R

Saturday

7 January
"King of the Hobos," documentary featuring five-time winner of King of the Hobos title, Steam Train Maury. KCTS-9. 8:30pm. 543-2000.

"Adventures of a Lucky Dog." See January 5.
14 January

Martin Luther King Jr. Commemorative Banquet sponsored by Blacks in Government Region 10; featured speaker is VP of Greyhound (I), Westin Hotel. 6pm. \$35.

"Senior World" continues. See Jan. 13.
21 January

Benefit for Nicaragua and day of international support; music (by Charm School, among others), exhibits, etc. Ground Zero Gallery, 202 Third S.; Given Image, just around the corner on S. Washington, across from Work Shop Printers; and Metropolis, 207 Second Ave. Look for more info on flyers and at these places.

"Spittin' Hairs," first in the Women's Theatre's "Broadcloth" series. See January 19.

"Arterials." See January 20.

Deadline for February calendar, NWP.

28 January

"Labor in 1984: A Socialist Analysis," conference sponsored by the Red Planet Group. Discussions of the working class and socialism, the labor movement today, the future of women's work, Operation Solidarity in Canada, the Seattle General Strike, more. 324-2302.

Children to Children Party, a benefit for the refugee of El Salvador, sponsored by Seattle Friends of Asociacion de Mujeres de El Salvador (AMMES). University Baptist Church, 4554 12th NE. 1-4pm. Donation of a toy, article of clothing, or \$1. 322-2464.

"The Revolutionary Women of Ireland," public discussion sponsored by Radical Women, preceded by dinner (6:30pm). 2831 NE Union, Portland, OR. 8pm. \$5 for dinner. (503) 249-0708 or 249-8067.

Variety show benefit for OEC food banks. 725-2100.

"Arterials." See January 20.

"Northwest New Works." See January 26.