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Poetry
Harp Seal Victory
Left Bank's Visions
Hispanic Herstory

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Struggling To Survive

April 1984
Volume 24 No. 9
Imagine All the People
Living in Freedom



We are the still
in the still beating heart

We are the calm
of the raging storm

We are the wailing
from old women's throats

We are the survivors
of genocide history

We are the colors
of the butterfly's wings

We are the powers
of the eagle plume

We are earth and sky

John Trudell

**Native Americans
Fight Genocide,
Imprisonment,
Uranium Poisoning,
Stolen Lands,
Religious
Persecution**

Leonard Peltier: One of Many

LETTERS

Underground Writer

Dear Northwest Passage,
I read the last few issues of *Northwest Passage* which you sent to one of my neighbors. I found the article by Ron Mukai "The Two Hour Lunch" very interesting and humorous. I enjoy many of the articles in your paper, and later, when more feasible, I may like to subscribe.

I used to write for a couple of underground newspapers in Austin, Texas, *The Austin Rag* and *The Austin Sun*. Some of the articles I wrote were also published in the *Berkeley Barb*, etc. I enjoy these types of newspapers, but many have demised. For example, I heard that the *Austin Rag* had ended its publication.

Rodney K. Crenshaw, 287392
Box 520 Hospital
Walla Walla, WA 99362

P.S. Also, anyone who would like to correspond would be welcome (especially chicks).

Editorial note: Cluck, Cluck!

To Vote Or Not To Vote

Dear Northwest Passage,
"Voluntary" prayer in the classroom is just an excuse by the "right wing religious creationists" to integrate Christianity into the public school system. Soon thereafter, evolutionary biology and the institution of free inquiry into the nature of our environment and universe will be under siege from these religious fanatics. Religion has always been a means by which to instill a sense of false consciousness among the masses; to facilitate better control over them. This is why education needs a good shot in the arm. To help it to



Democracy wall at the Comet tavern

John Littel

combat and to progressively dispel the ignorance that oppresses our species, education needs to be free from the scrutiny of religion and any other type of mythology.

Ronald Reagan and the people that support him are anti-education, even though when election time rolls around their words might say otherwise. I'm not saying that Mondale or Hart are Buckminster Fullers, but I'm going to vote for the lesser of the two evils when the presidential race comes around. So let's get out and vote come this presidential election, and vote out Reagan!

I.M. Student

University of WA
Seattle, WA

Favorite Alternative

Dear Northwest Passage,
Thank you for nominating articles for reprint in the *Alternative Press Annual* for 1983. I took one of the suggestions and want to reprint "Affirmative Action Is Dead" in the *Alternative Press Annual*. *NWP* is one of my favorite alternatives. Thanks for taking the time to make nominations. Please do it again for the next edition.

Patricia J. Case, Editor
Alternative Press Annual
Philadelphia, PA

Japanese Political Prisoner

Dear Comrades,
Thank you for your solidarity and support in printing Omori's story (*Prison Breaks*, February 1984). Right now, we are in the process of preparing detailed information and materials in English which will be ready by April 1984.

It will probably take us another few years of struggle inside as well as outside the prison and courts. In order to free our friend Omori we ask for further support and continued solidarity.

Several facts have become evident in the case of Omori. Among these are, first of all, the realities of the Ainu, aboriginal people of Ainu-Moshiri (Japan's domestic colony Hokkaido) which have become more and more visible. Another fact is the concealed existence of a horrible law, nowadays applied only in Japan. This law enables the judge to pronounce a death sentence on Omori even without evidence or confession, and only because the judge believes that Omori was guilty. This means that, by applying this law, the government can easily do away with people it doesn't want.

At the present time, Japanese imperialism is again in the process of conquering the world, moving toward the goal of becoming a superpower. In order to increase government control inside the country, they plan to set up a totalitarian state by introducing laws similar to those of the Nazi era. If Omori is executed, the other anarchists in Japan will be hunted down and killed off in a similar way. In order to free Omori and to crush Japanese imperialism, we will continue this struggle.

Akiyosi Ito
Kyoto, Japan

eagle eyed?
swift minded?
bored?

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OUR OWN DAMN COLUMN

More Great Shit

Yes, it's true—there was more great shit than you could have shaken a stick at, and it was all at the *NWP's* garage sale last month. Many thanks to the Cause Celebre Cafe and to Michael Christensen for donations, to Cris and household for use of their garage, and to all of you who came by and purchased all that great shit. Well, not *all* of it—which means we'll be having another garage sale there on April 28. The *Passage's* bank account sometimes breaks even, and often falls short, so these great garage sales are our way of keeping in the black. Thanks for your help.

On page two of this issue you may notice an ad for Mobilization for Animal's wildlife rallies planned for April 7 (one of *NWP's* donated ads). MFA has demonstrations planned this year for Washington DC, Chicago and Los Angeles to protest U.S. government-funded slaughter of wildlife for "predator control" and fur trapping. I urge you to get involved on April 7, and to read the latest edition of *Patio Table* (published from New York and Seattle, available at Bulldog News in the U. District), which has a chilling and inspiring section on animal abuses, rights and direct actions taken in England.

Also in this issue are several pages devoted to the struggles of Native Americans to fight the U.S.

government's programs of cultural and religious repression, genocidal uranium mining policies, and imprisonment of Indian leaders. We are glad to be able to present so many informative articles, because it's news that *must* be made known and acted upon; get involved *now* with the struggles of Native Americans. A good way to do that locally is to work with the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee's International Office here in Seattle, at El Centro de la Raza, 2524 Sixteenth South, 322-6261 or 322-6262. Our thanks to the LPDC people who helped with this issue, especially Naiche Wolf Soldier, Robert Free and, as always, Ray Beaulieu.

The *Northwest Passage's* 15-year anniversary exhibit at Ground Zero Gallery in June is in the planning stages. If you want to get involved, call the office and leave a message. A planning meeting is scheduled for April 3; call for more info.

You may have noticed from this month's and last month's staff boxes that the editorial board has a new member. We're glad to welcome Linda Averill to the ed board. She's a recent poli sci grad from the U. and is involved in Radical Women and reproductive rights organizing. And since she also rides a bicycle, the *NWP* can probably boast the only all-women cycling ed board in town!

You may have noticed in last month's issue our ad for a distribution manager. Unfortunately, our plans to work with

Rainbow Recycling as distribution manager have had to be scrapped. The Rainbow collective unexpectedly found itself shorthanded at the beginning of the year, and decided it needs to focus its energy on keeping Rainbow going rather than diversifying at this time. So give Rainbow Recycling your support, and if you have transportation, mechanical ability or willingness to learn, and some record-keeping experience, call the *NWP* to apply for distribution manager. We need you!

NWP will be publishing another fabulous poster, in the May issue, and we encourage you to submit your artwork. See classifieds for details. Artists Arise!

—KF/NWP

DATES TO REMEMBER

- April 3 Collective mtg. and planning of June Ground Zero show. 7:30p. Office.
- April 13 Yeah. It's Friday. Editorial, poster art deadline, May issue.
- April 15 Collective mtg. 7p.
- April 18 Ad, calendar deadline. May issue.
- April 20 Volunteer Orientation. 7-9p. Office.
- April 21-23 May issue production.
- April 24 To the printers.
- April 25 Mailing. 7p. Office.
- April 28 *NWP* Garage Sale! 10-5p. 6534 15th Ave. NE.



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PAPER RADIO

A SNAG In Boeing's War Preparations

"Nonviolent direct action seeks to create a crisis and foster such a tension that a community which has constantly refused to negotiate is forced to confront the issue. It seeks to dramatize the issue, that it can no longer be ignored."

Martin Luther King
Letter from the
Birmingham jail

"Leaders, organizers, instigators, and accomplices participating in the foundation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing crimes (crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity) are responsible for all acts performed by any person in execution of such plan."
London Agreement,
August 8, 1945

The Boeing Company received more contract dollars for nuclear weapons in 1981 than any other corporation, according to *The Nuclear Weapons Industry, 1984*. These government contracts, funded by public taxes, include the production of Air-Launched Cruise Missiles (now being tested and protested in Canada), the MX missile (the "Peacemaker") and the Minuteman ICBM. Other military contracts include the production of the B-1 and B-52 bombers, AWACS aircraft, and antisatellite programs. Boeing is at the forefront of a plan to engage in nuclear war.

This preparation for war is a dangerous threat to life on Earth. It is in violation of International Law, U.S. treaties and the Nuremberg Principles, as well as the U.S. Constitution and state and municipal law. Treaties that prohibit the planning, development and use of aggressive weapons and the targeting of civilian populations were signed by the United States at the Hague

Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the London Agreement of 1945, and the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and 1977. Boeing, in complicity with the Department of Defense and various elected officials, is breaking the law and recklessly endangering our community and the entire human race.

The Seattle Nonviolent Action Group (SNAG) is preparing to fulfill our obligations, as specified in the Nuremberg Principles, to prevent the execution of this plan for nuclear war. In accordance with the time-honored tradition of English Common Law, it is a citizen's privilege and duty to prevent the commission of a felony and/or to arrest on who commits a felony in her/his presence. We have notified the Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors of Boeing Company, the Seattle Police Department and several prosecuting attorneys that the production of nuclear weapons is in violation of the law, and ask that Boeing convert its weapons production to non-military business. Unfortunately, the Chief Executive Officer has been on vacation. The prosecutors and the police will not act. As citizens, we feel it is our obligation to take responsibility by calling for the arrest of the Board of Directors and, in the absence of official response, to attempt a citizen's arrest ourselves in a nonviolent and civil manner.

On April 2, at noon, SNAG will hold a lawful rally outside the Boeing corporate headquarters to publicize their complicity in and leadership of the nuclear industry. Following the rally, we will attempt a citizen's arrest of the Board of Directors. If this is not accomplished we will remain at the scene of the crime indefinitely.

The fulfillment of our obligations is a nonviolent direct action: an assertive, creative way for citizens to apply international law to a local corporation perpetrating the

Taking Back the Night



March 16 in Seattle—Close to 500 women marched in the driving rain to Take Back the Night. The march was sponsored by the Coalition to Stop the Green River Murders.

Jeanne Wasserman

arms race. We will risk arrest to put ourselves between Boeing and the nuclear nightmare. We invite everyone to join us in this action by coming to the rally and/or by being involved in the citizen's arrest.

We are committed to nonviolence and peaceful encounter. Non-violence preparations are scheduled on March 25 and April 1 in Seattle, throughout March in Portland and March 24 in Vancouver, B.C. Affinity groups with prior preparation are welcome. Please contact us at 783-4093 or 523-6687 for more information.

Seattle Nonviolent Action Group

Class Action Suit Against Agent Orange

If you or anyone in your family can claim injury, illness, disease, death or birth defect as a result of exposure to "Agent Orange" or any other herbicide while in or near Vietnam at any time from 1961 to 1972, you are a member of a class action brought on your behalf in the United States District Court for

the Eastern District of New York, unless you take steps to exclude yourself from the class. The class is limited to those who were injured by exposure to "Agent Orange" or any other herbicide while serving in the armed forces of the United States, Australia and New Zealand in or near Vietnam at any time during 1961 to 1972. The class also includes members of families who claim derivative injuries, such as those to spouses and children born before January 1, 1984.

Trial of representative actions in the "Agent Orange" Product Liability Litigation is scheduled for May 7. Washington State Dept. of Veterans Affairs estimates that more than 75,000 in-country Vietnam veterans in the state can make the choice to opt in or out of this class action suit. Should you wish to examine a copy of the legal notice of Pendency of Class Action, or have additional questions, call (206)753-5586.

For details about your rights in this "Agent Orange" class action lawsuit, call 1-800-645-1355 if you are outside New York state, or call 1-800-832-1303 if you are within New York state, or write to Clerk of the Court, P.O. Box 887, Smithtown, NY 11787.

—Mike Vouri

LEFT FIELD

Nightcast

by Ron Mukai

Good evening. This is Irv Fresco for Nightcast, the radio talk show of questions, answers and opinions. Our question tonight is, 'Are people who call radio talk shows normal?' Before we begin, here's a word from our sponsor, the Coastline Electric Company."

(Man with a microphone on the front porch of a house.)

"Excuse me miss, I noticed your well-lighted living room from the street. Do you buy your electricity from the Coastline Electric Company?"

"Yes we do. We've been very satisfied with Coastline."

"And why is that?"

"Well, every time I flip on a switch—just like magic—the lights come on. Am I on TV?"

"There you have it—an unsolicited testimonial. Coastline electricity is filtered for purity and contains no artificial additives or preservatives. Coastline: the electricity preferred by four out of five electricians."

"Good evening, you're on Nightcast."

"Irv, don't you think it's about time the Pittsburgh Pirates got rid of those silly hats?"

"I think you're a bit confused—this is Nightcast, not Sportsline."

"Oh, sorry, I must've dozed off." (Click.)

"Hello, you're on Nightcast."

"Excuse me, do you know what time it is?"

"It's 1:36."

"Thank you." (Click.)

"Once again our question for tonight is, 'Are people who call radio talk shows normal?' Irv Fresco here."

"Hi Irv. I'd like to respond to your question by saying no, I don't think people who call radio talk shows are normal. Just the fact that they're up at this late hour indicates that they wouldn't be considered part of the 'mainstream.' I certainly don't consider myself normal. Why, even as I speak to you I'm sitting in a hot tub full of lasagne. Would you like to know why?"

(Click.)

"Hello, you're on Nightcast."

"Hi Irv. I'd just like to say that normal or not, I think it's deplorable the way individuals cleverly promote their companies while they're talking to you on the radio."

"In the radio business we call that 'dropping a plug' and I agree with you; people can be quite devious."

"I've told all my employees down at the Zenex Widget Company that if they're ever guests on a radio or TV show, whoops, now look what I've done."

"That's quite all right."

"Well, if you're ever in the area—we're in the Montasota Valley, in East Cresten, just off I-105—come on over and see us. We'll be glad to sell you some widgets by the gross, the truck load or the ton. And be sure

to pick up a free balloon for the kids." (Click.)

"You're on Nightcast, go ahead."

"Irv, this is a fantastic tale and you probably won't believe it, but there is a family of Martians living in my pants—"

(Click.) "Well, I see it's time for another word from our sponsor."

"Hello, I'm your official spokesman for the Coastline Electric Company. On this table we have a candle and an electric lamp. The candle gives off carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other deadly fumes. The electric lamp gives off no fumes. The candle is messy. The lamp is clean and neat. The candle will burn itself out in a few short hours but the lamp will continue to glow year after year, and for only a few cents a day. So you see, doesn't electricity make more sense than this primitive carbon-based fuel? When you're shopping for electricity remember Coastline, the company that manufactures clean, factory-fresh electricity—we don't sell used electricity like some other companies. Coastline: we've been making rich, wholesome electricity to brighten and warm homes for more than 12 and a half years."

"This is Irv Fresco. We're out of time so I hope to hear from you tomorrow when the question posed will be, 'Dryer Lint: what should you do with it?' "

(Click.)

Northwest AIDS Foundation to Disperse \$5,000

On February 27 the Board of the Northwest AIDS Foundation approved a plan for the disbursement of a total of \$5,000 in its first official granting cycle. It was decided by a unanimous vote that a committee would be established to develop a process whereby individuals with AIDS or AIDS-like conditions could receive support to cover emergency needs not covered by other sources. Such needs might include living expenses, support for transportation to doctor's appointments, and/or medication.

"It is crucial that we establish a process that is flexible enough to respond quickly to emergency needs as they surface, and yet careful enough so that decisions are sound, fair and responsible," said Tom Marsella, President of the Northwest AIDS Foundation.

The five-person committee will be comprised of members from the Foundation and members from the Gay Men's Health Group. Confidentiality will be a top priority in determining the process for allocation.

Jim Holm, Chair of the new committee, stated that "All records will be kept in strictest confidence. An encoding system will be established to assure client confidentiality, and confidentiality pledges will be signed by any decision-making parties." After

the initial data-gathering, there will be no need nor desire for names of individuals to be mentioned.

The decision to adopt this particular dispersment plan came following a request for proposals from community nonprofit organizations. Phone calls, consultations and two informational workshops were provided to ensure maximum response to the request for proposals. Priorities for the granting of the money had been identified by the Foundation to include: 1) living expenses for those with AIDS and AIDS-like conditions and 2) mental health and/or patient advocacy.

Two proposals were received, neither of which fully met the established criteria and priorities. The adopted plan reflects a creative response to meet the needs that exist and will exist in the future.

It is estimated that the formation of the final process to be used in the granting of money will take several months in order to deal with the legal, medical and confidentiality issues involved. In the meantime, the committee has been authorized to make emergency awards where support is needed immediately. For more information contact Jim Holm (344-2633), Dr. Tom Marsella (622-9650) or Josh Hoshua (545-7165). To assist in providing this type of support to individuals in our community, your tax-deductible contribution can be mailed to the Northwest AIDS Foundation, P.O. Box 3449, Seattle, WA 98114.

—Nancy Welton

Depo Provera Being Used in Seattle

Despite its lack of approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), hundreds of women are receiving the controversial contraception Depo Provera. At least four Seattle-area clinics as well as doctors are prescribing the drug, although a special scientific panel, appointed by the FDA to review studies which indicate it may cause cancer, has yet to release its findings.

Many of these women are not being given adequate information about the drug's potential side effects, according to Women for Reproductive Freedom, a Seattle research and education group. The drug has been reported to cause



menstrual irregularities including uncontrolled bleeding, depression, weight changes, sterility and other disorders. A Port Angeles woman successfully sued two doctors who gave her the drug; she experienced severe anemia and depression following injections of the long-lasting contraceptive. A class-action suit against the drug's manufacturer, Upjohn, was filed by the National Women Health Network in February 1982. The 500 women party to that suit all say they suffered long-term health effects after receiving Depo Provera.

Women For Reproductive Freedom produced a pamphlet, "The Shot: Is It Good Birth Control?" after an informal survey of Seattle-area women showed many using this birth control method were not aware of the poten-

tial side effects of the drug and had not been given complete information on its risks by their physician. "The FDA's 12-year refusal to approve Depo for sale as a contraceptive does not mean doctors are prohibited from using it," explained a spokeswoman for the group. "We feel it's incumbent upon any health-care professional suggesting use of an unapproved drug to fully inform his patient of all its potential side effects and any negative studies of the drug. Not all doctors are doing this with Depo."

Women who want copies of the pamphlet should send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to "The Shot," 320 Summit Ave. E., No. 9, Seattle, WA 98102. Women For Reproductive Freedom also has available copies of portions of the February public hearing before the FDA's Board of Inquiry obtained through a Freedom Of Information Act request. Interested persons may make an appointment to see the transcript or pay for copying of the 450-page document by calling (206)328-2049.

—WRF

Walking the Line

A walk across the United States by a group of women "on behalf of all peoples for lasting peace, justice, beauty and freedom" began on March 21. The group, calling itself On The Line, expects to walk 100 to 120 miles a week and take more than 12 months to walk from Bangor, Washington, to Charleston, South Carolina. The walk's route follows as closely as possible the railroad tracks of the "nuclear train," which carries assembled U.S. nuclear warheads from the Pantex plant in Amarillo, Texas, to both Bangor (Trident sub base) and Charleston (naval weapons station).

The participants of the walk urge people in the communities through which the walk will pass to witness and resist the train. Each evening there will be community events such as films, slideshows, theatre presentations, music, discussions and workshops, as the women walking share experiences with the people they meet along the way. Everybody who attends an evening gathering is asked to donate a piece of cloth, which will be used to make a quilt at the end of the walk.

In Washington, the walk's route takes the women through Bremerton, Elma, Centralia, Longview, Kelso, Vancouver and the Tri-Cities. Other states on the route are Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

For more information, contact Sande Bishop at (206)842-8147, Maura Tucker/Patti Contaxis at (206)328-2475, or write to 6160 Lynwood Center Rd., Bainbridge Island, WA 98110.

—Kris Fulsaa/NWP

Canadian Health Activist Jailed

On June 20, 1983 Colleen Crosbie, who has been involved with the women's health movement, was picked up off the street in Toronto, Canada, and charged with procuring (performing) an abortion - a charge which upon conviction carries a possible maximum life sentence.

The charge followed a police investigation into the political activities of other members of her household. Colleen was pressed to give information (of which she had none) in return for the charge

SNAIL DARTER'S REVENGE

Harp Seal Victory

No Money in Pup Bashing

by Jeanne Wasserman

It's that time of year again, when a Newfoundland man's fancy turns to clubbing harp seal pups. But this year, according to the Canadian government, no such atrocities will be committed. Well, that wasn't what they called it, but who cares what they call it as long as they call it quits?

This is good news! This is monumental victory! This marks the second year that the ice floes along the Gulf of St. Lawrence will be white instead of blood red!

It's not that the Canadian government has suddenly developed a conscience; it's strictly a matter of money, or lack of it. People have been protesting the cruelty and senselessness of the harp seal slaughter for years. And the Canadian government has turned a deaf ear towards it for as many years. But last year, when they were hit where it hurts—their pocketbook—they were forced to listen.

As a result of public pressure, the European Economic Community (EEC) banned the importation of white-coated pup pelts last spring. This was done under a provision of the International Trade Code, allowing a country to prohibit the entry of morally offensive products—usually used to keep out pornography. Because Canada and Norway (the only other country hunting seals) have traditionally sold up to 75 percent of the furs to Europe, they lost a substantial market. (The pelts have been banned from the United States since the Marine Mammal Protection Act was passed in 1972.) With nowhere to sell the pelts, the Canadian government agreed to temporarily halt the killing of white-coated pups.

This year, in the face of mounting pressure from European governments and world-wide protests, the Canadian government has declared a moratorium on the baby seal hunt. Boycotts of Canadian seal and fish products have contributed directly to this decision. The International Fund for Animal Welfare has successfully staged boycotts of Canadian fish by major British supermarkets. Canadian fish sales to the United States have also decreased.

"I don't think anybody took the protest seriously until people started talk-

ing about stopping buying Canadian Fish," said James Morrow, senior vice president of National Sea Products Ltd, Canada's largest fish company. Economic necessity and not principle was his motivation, he said.

That pressure from the fishing industry was instrumental in prompting the moratorium is somewhat ironic. According to Farley Mowat, author of *Never Cry Wolf*, the Canadian fisheries department has a policy to reduce all species of seals in commercial fishing waters to virtual extinction. Because Canadian waters are overfished and the government won't consider reducing commercial catches and thus profits, they have pointed their fingers at the seals—seals eat fish, don't they?

Mowat explains that the killing of commercially unprofitable species such as the grey and harbor seals has had to be financed by government bounty payments, while the harp and hood seals are a blessing to the government because their pelts finance their elimination. Mowat, along with others, has stated that Canada's economic return from the hunt is less than what it costs them. The government has often contended that the hunts are a major source of winter income for coastal Newfoundlanders. But groups such as Greenpeace have stated that the government could actually save money by paying the sealers not to hunt.

In any case, the white-coated pups are not being killed. Everyone who has worked to make this happen should be proud. This is proof that people can effect change, especially when economically threatening tactics are used.

But before we bask in the thrill of victory, we must realize that the moratorium is only on white-coats. The pups change color at about three weeks of age. And, like last year, there will be nothing to prevent them from being killed along with the adults, along with other species of seals, along with other species of marine mammals, along with land mammals. The moratorium on baby seals is a step in the right direction, but there are a lot more steps to go—so let's keep at it.

being dropped. This charge represents not only police harassment of politically active individuals but also indicates the desire of the state to interfere with the privacy of women's decisions regarding their own bodies and health needs.

Crosbie faces a possible jail term and the loss of her job, not to mention the personal difficulties associated with criminal charges, as a result of her concern for women's issues.

Contributions are urgently needed for her legal defense. Make checks payable to David Cole in trust, Colleen Crosbie Defense Committee, 11 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto, ON M5R 1B6 Canada. For more information contact the CCDC c/o Ruby and Edward at the same address, or call (416) 537-2959.

Susan Cole and Mary O'Brien
Colleen Crosbie Defense Committee

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Fantastic Feminist

This year's counter-culture answer to Barbie is Fantastic Feminist, an 11-inch doll with moderate-size breasts and short hair who wears a royal-blue jumpsuit decorated with a gold women's symbol and a red satin cape. This Super Woman and Wonder Woman rolled into one is available in black-skinned and white-skinned versions.

Although Barbie clothes don't fit because of the difference in chest size, creator Joanne McQueen plans to expand Fantastic Feminist's wardrobe. Send \$10 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling to Fantastic Feminist Enterprises, 5388 Hillcrest Dr., Oxford, OH 45056.

—from Ms. magazine,
submitted by Ron Mukai

EYE TO THE WORLD

Gobi Desert: The World's Wastebasket

by Stanford Smith, I.N.C.S.

China's Gobi Desert: The World's Wastebasket?

West Germany is considering a Chinese offer to store highly radioactive waste in the vast Gobi desert. China could receive over \$7.5 billion for storing the estimated 4 billion tons of European wastes needing a permanent home. There are fears the Chinese could reprocess the waste to make weapons. The U.S. says it has no general opposition to the plan. Source: *The Observer of London*

Upper Volta: Down With Tradition

The revolutionary military government of Upper Volta, headed by Capt. Thomas Sankara, recently published a decree that radically reduces the power and privileges of the country's traditional feudal chiefs. The chiefs will no longer collect or share tax revenue nor be government salaried. Meanwhile Sankara's regime has accepted the offer of a \$10 million soft loan from Libya for road improvement and balance-of-payment support. Upper Volta is a highly traditional society and previous attempts to reduce the positions of tribal chieftains have led to the downfalls of regimes. Source: *Africa News*

Falling Apart: Israel's West Bank Blues

The popularity of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) reportedly remains high in the Israeli-occupied (since 1967) territories of Gaza and the West Bank. The Palestinians are hopeful that a deal can be arranged by the PLO/Jordan and Israel that will end the hated occupation. Meanwhile the West Bank Village leagues, an Israeli-backed organization of "moderate" leaders, is coming unwound. League founder and chairperson Mustafa Doudin has resigned, saying he has lost support with the league's members and with Israel. Doudin expressed dissatisfaction with a withdrawal of Israeli financial support. Source: *Report on the Palestinians under Israeli Rule* (monthly)

Australia: An Unguided Missile

The Australian cabinet is upset with its Minister for Defense Supplies, Brian Howe. Howe is considered the intellectual leader of the ruling Labor Party's left wing. As Australian policy has drifted rightward from the party's pre-election program, Howe focused atten-

tion on military aid when he terminated negotiations with the Philippines over two potential ventures. Australia supplied at least \$1.5 million in military aid to the beleaguered Marcos regime in 1983. Howe's actions have opened a debate on all foreign aid with critics calling for radical restructuring of criteria so as to avoid propping up unpopular regimes and facilitating repression. Source: *New Internationalist*

Turkey: Repression of the Kurds a Priority

Turkey has refused to go along with a Nato proposal at the recent Stockholm conference on reducing the risks of war in Europe. Turkey's military-dominated regime refuses to divulge information about troop movements due to "a desire" to hide repressive attacks against the Kurdish minority in eastern Anatolia (close to the USSR) and in the southeast along the country's border with Iraq. The purpose of exchanging troop movement information is to reduce the chances of a surprise attack. Source: *The Observer of London*

Birth Control: The Under-Arm Protection

A new contraceptive device has been developed in Finland called Norplant. Effective for five years, Norplant is six small silicone capsules containing levonorgestrel, a progestin widely used in oral contraceptives. Inserted under the skin in a woman's arm, the capsules continuously release small amounts of the drug into the bloodstream. Over 7,000 women in 14 countries have used the device in clinical and "field" tests. Source: *Population*, UNFPA newsletter

Nigeria: The Harsh New Broom

In the ruthless manner of military regimes world-wide, Nigeria's new military bosses have begun a purge of the country's officials and workers. State employees from the administrative, legislative and security branches (including the military) have been sacked, retired or transferred by the hundreds. Upwards of 650 persons, including 71 senior officials of the overthrown civilian government and banned political parties, are still in detention—that is, in prison. The former president is the only top official not in prison he's under house arrest. Those suspected of graft and corruption are being told their eventual release depends on turning over any previous illicit gains. Hit especially hard in the purge have been the NSO, Nigeria's secret police/intelligence agency, and the customs service. Source: *Africa Now*



Philippines: A Coconut King Ready To Move Up?

As the Marcos regime in the Philippines continues to suffer the strong winds of revolt and revolution, a leader of the country's labor aristocracy is gingerly being put forward as a possible president/dictator in the event Marcos and his wife, Imelda, falter. The Philippines is the world's largest exporter of coconut products and Eduardo Cojuangco is king of the coconut business. He also has large interests in banking, brewing, sugar and food processing. Cojuangco is reportedly close to the Imelda/Ver faction of the Marcos dictatorship. (Ver is military chief of staff.) He was looked upon as a political rival of assassinated politician Benigno Aquino. Meanwhile the first opposition daily newspaper in the country in 12 years has begun publication. The paper is titled the *Free Press*. Source: *Far East Economic Review*

Yin & Yang, Grenada & El Salvador

The ever ill-tempered U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, recently visited the new U.S. colony of Grenada. Shultz looked over the infamous Pt. Salines airport and declared that it was needed after all. So \$14 million in direct U.S. funding is reputed to be "in the pipeline" for the completion of the airport. Shultz went to Grenada to quicken the formation of a U.S.-led and -trained Caribbean rapid deployment force made up of troops from the six Caribbean states which collaborated in the U.S. invasion of the island last year. Several hundred of these troops are presently in Grenada, training with and assisting the 700 remaining U.S. troops.

In El Salvador the opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) have made public a proposal to set up a broadly based provisional government which would include all warring factions in

the country as well as civic, professional and labor organizations. The detailed proposal outlines a transitional government structure, mediation of a final settlement, social, economic and immediate political objectives, and a nonaligned foreign policy. The proposal was presented in Mexico City by Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora. Sources: *New York Times*, *Granma* of Cuba

Sudan: The Islamic Two-Step

Presidential Dictator Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan has instituted Islamic law or Sharia in his country, by decree. Speculation has it that Nimeiri is seeking to undercut support for the powerful and traditionalist Moslem Brotherhood which has been a pillar of Nimeiri's military dictatorship. The imposition of the harsh Islamic code has further alienated the population in southern Sudan which, unlike the north, is African and non-Islamic. After a 17-year civil war which ended in 1972 with a compromise, the south gained a measure of autonomy. Recent government "decentralization" schemes which reduce southern independence have spurred a new revolt. The imposition of the Sharia has added fuel to these flames. Claiming the revolt is Libyan- and Ethiopian-inspired, the U.S. has begun airlifting increased military supplies to the regime. In Khartoum, to facilitate stepped-up U.S. involvement, was former deputy CIA director and Watergate player, Vernon Walters. Walters is Reagan's "special" envoy of "dirty work" according to critics of the U.S. regime. Sources: *Africa Now*, wire services

Calling Addis Ababa: Ethiopia & Tigre

Correction of last month's copy, the last sentence *should* read as follows: Reports indicate the arrest of 200 Tigreans in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capitol, following the distribution of anti-government propaganda there for the first time in five years.

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The Future Is In Our Hands

by Lamar Hoover

Americans are implicitly reputed to be insensitive to the hurts the Reagan administration has so widely inflicted: on the poor, on people of color, on the old, on the sick, on women, on Central Americans and on the environment. Many of us are hoping that come November the U.S. electorate will demonstrate the falsity of these perceptions—but don't bet your life on it. And the recent elections in Great Britain and Germany illustrate that this base view of human nature might be applicable to members of other affluent capitalist societies.

Erik Dammann is one of many who do not take so dim a view of human nature. He lives in one of the most affluent of capitalist countries, Norway. In the early '70s he cut short a successful career in advertising and public relations (his principal client was the Norwegian consumer cooperatives) to write *The Future in Our Hands*, a 170-page tract that eventually became a best-seller throughout Scandinavia.

The book, which was based on current scholarship on the Third World and problems of development, is at once an indictment of the lifestyle of affluence and a call to personal and societal change. Dammann devoted 40 pages to an exposition of the indigenous high cultures that existed in Africa, America and Asia before the Age of Exploration, and of the destructive harm Europeans have done in the past 500 years.

"What would the world have looked like without the plunderings by the white man?" he asked. "One thing is certain: we could not have attained the material levels the industrialized countries enjoy today. The earth does not possess the resources for that—neither in terms of metals, fuels or food. We have grabbed a larger portion of the world cake than is possible on the basis of brotherly apportionment. This does not mean that we would have been worse off today if we had not taken more than our share. Our material standards would perhaps have been lower but we might well have been happier people, with a greater capacity for sharing and a richer capacity for enjoying various aspects of life."

The rest of the book contrasts the over-consumption in the developed countries with the destitution that prevails throughout much of the developing world. "In the course of the day, 82,000 little children in developing countries will die of starvation or deficiency diseases," Dammann wrote, and he demonstrated that the easy answers the affluent give—the "Green Revolution,"

"economic growth" and "aid" that is tied to the donor's economy—are no answers at all. He refuted all the arguments that are used to put the blame for destitution on the destitute and demonstrated that they live poorly because they have been ripped off. But he goes further, to show how affluence for the few has become a curse to everyone, creating physical, psychological, social and environmental problems that are almost uncontrollable, with nuclear war an ever-present threat.

So what is to be done? Dammann proposes two principal solutions. These are that people in the affluent world make a conscious effort to reduce their standard of living and great differences in income, and their governments' expenditures on armaments, in order to make resources available to the developing world. The concomitant is that the affluent must give the poor people of the world, including the poor in the US, the support they need to bring about acceptable social and economic conditions. This means, in addition to an infusion of material aid, support for educational, agricultural and birth control programs, and of governments and social movements that are dedicated to serving the people.

The Future in Our Hands is a holistic look at the problems of our world based on simple observation and common sense. It is free of ideology. One need not be a Christian or a Marxist or anything else in order to follow the passionate but clearly reasoned argument, and if you are a Christian or a Marxist that's all right, too. Dammann does not address just hippies or social activists or the pious, but everybody, and especially the "silent majority." And, as he says, you need not wait for the whole society to change in order to do something. You can accomplish some good as private people working together.

During the first few months after the book's publication, letters, phone calls and visitors streamed in on Dammann. A year and a half after the book's publication, he presided at a mass meeting at which the Norwegian Future in Our Hands (FIOH) organization was founded, with an initial membership of 3000. After 10 years, there are nearly 25,000 members in a country of 4 million people.

The FIOH's primary focus is on running an information center in Oslo which handles memberships; publishing a monthly magazine; keeping in touch with the various media; lobbying members of parliament, pol-



Lamar Hoover

Erik Dammann, Norwegian author of "The Future In Our Hands"

ment officials; conducting research and selected campaigns; and acting as a contact point for FIOH local and national interest groups.

The FIOH interest groups include separate development funds for needy parts of Norway and the developing world, financed by members' contributions. The overseas fund also receives support from the Norwegian government (which has an outstanding record of sharing its resources with developing countries), and has financed small, grassroots projects in 20 countries, including Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Portugal, Indonesia, Guinea-Bissau, Tanzania and a dozen other African and Asian countries. Another interest group prepares materials for study groups.

The center has also commissioned and publicized the results of a number of public opinion polls that raise questions rarely asked in America. In one of them, three out of four Norwegians said they would prefer a better quality of life to a higher standard of living.

The FIOH information center has been conducting a long-term Alternative Future campaign, which calls for research into different possible patterns for future change. FIOH's nonideological approach triumphed when nearly two-thirds of Norway's parliamentarians, from the Christian Democrats on the right to the Socialist Left Party, approved initial funding of \$160,000 for the project. Of

seven parties in the parliament, only two held back: the Conservative Party, which is dominant in the government, and a small ultra-conservative party. The parties are expected to respond through policy papers to the research commissioned and the questions raised by FIOH.

FIOH Project USA

In view of these successes, it is not surprising to learn that FIOH has been exported to Sweden and Denmark, and that efforts have been made to promote it in Germany, Britain and Finland. After I read *The Future in Our Hands* in 1982, I thought that it and the movement that developed out of it ought to become known in America, and the possibility of setting up a similar organization in this country should be considered. With the agreement of the Norwegian FIOH, I set up an FIOH Project USA at Box 1380, Ojai, CA 93023, selling the book at lower than list price and publishing an occasional newsletter. (The book is available in Seattle at Left Bank, Red and Black and Circuit Rider, and from the Abundant Life Seed Foundation in Port Townsend.)

Beginning Tuesday, April 10, I will be leading a five-week course on FIOH through the Seattle Free University, in the University area from 7 to 9 pm. For details, phone the Free U at 329-3804, or myself at 776-9650, by April 6.

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Gigi

U.S. Guilty of Genocide

The First American Indian International Tribunal was in session in September 1983 at D.Q. University, the only Native American university, at Davis, California. This Tribunal was convened to receive testimony and documentary evidence regarding the economic effects of the United States foreign and domestic policies on the indigenous and native peoples of the world, including but not

limited to the Indian Nations of North, Central and South America. Evidence was presented concerning the military and foreign policies of Reagan, as well as his economic programs. The policy of the United States has been to drive all of the Indian nations onto reservations. Many Indian tribes were completely destroyed. When the United States could not destroy an Indian nation with military might, it entered

into treaties with those nations even as it has entered into treaties with other nations throughout the world. But the United States has violated every Indian treaty it entered into with Indian nations.

This genocidal policy of the United States toward the Indian nations of North America has continued to the present day. That policy has now been expanded so that the United States daily participates in and assists in dominating and destroying indigenous peoples throughout the world. Although this Tribunal was called to hear testimony on the Economic Effects of U.S. Policies (Foreign and Domestic) it could not ignore the testimony relevant to the charges of human rights abuses, killings, torture and terror being committed by U.S.-supported military regimes and dictatorships in El Salvador, the Philippines and Guatemala. These countries are supported both economically and militarily by the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government. Approval of this foreign assistance is through the U.S. Congress. Genocide is being committed in these countries. When this Tribunal undertook

the responsibility of convening this first session, we knew from history of the wrongs being committed. What wasn't known was the extent to which these historical wrongs are tied to present U.S. policies. It is shocking and chilling to consider what would happen if these policies are left unchallenged.

Therefore this Tribunal must remain in session and go where the people are, to protect those who seek justice, and to challenge any policy which brings harm and injustice.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1982.

By Tribunal Members: Dennis Banks, Larry Anderson, Ed Burnstick, Russell Means, Asencio Antonio Palma, Janet McCloud, Roberto Cruz, Herb Powless, Phillip Deere, Tyler Barlow, Kay Cole, Cecilia Wilson, Steve Robideau, Leola Woods, Leonard Peltier, Francis Stately, Bill Wahpepah, Bill Means, Pat Hendrikson, Mary Jane Wilson, Pearl Ross, Inez Hernandez, Agnes LaMonte, Nellie Red Owl, Robert Julien, Sarah Hutchison, Oren Lyons, Richard Bancroft, George Longfish, Michelle Vignes.

Relocation: Doublespeak for Land Grab

by Kris Kirby and Scott Brownwood

Public Law 93-531 Enforced at Big Mountain

As spring of 1984 approaches, the U.S. government is becoming increasingly desperate to show results in its attempt to remove 14,000 Navajo (Diné) and 200 Hopi people from their ancestral homeland. In recent years Congress has approved and authorized millions of dollars for this effort, yet so far only a few families have "voluntarily" moved; the majority refuse deportation.

The Hopi and Diné Indians have been living in the Four Corners area of the Southwest (where the borderlines of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado intersect) at Big Mountain for many generations. So far, 200 families have moved; 2,800 remain. The U.S. government plans to use federal marshalls to clear 1,500 square miles by relocating the Diné inhabitants by July 1986.

How is this possible? Public law 93-531, enacted by Congress in 1974, allows the U.S. government to forcefully relocate anyone, anywhere, at any time. The act also established the Relocation Commission to implement removal. Over the past seven years the Commission has spent more than \$38 million to remove the 200 families that have already been relocated. It has requested another \$25 million for 1983-84 to escalate removal of the Diné people.

It is launching more teams of "social workers" and "counselors" and offering people cash "rewards," new homes, "vocational" and "credit" counseling, and other forms of systematic browbeating to coerce people into being "enumerated" and "applying for relocation." Persons unwilling to participate in "interviews" are considered ineligible for grazing permits, and are denied their right to raise livestock, even prior to relocation. (*Treaty Council News*, June 1983)

For decades the government has been introducing a series of "scientific range management techniques" which ultimately reduce the number of livestock to far below the amount needed to sustain the Indians at a subsistence level of existence. These "range management" practices most often take the form of U.S. officials directly confiscating livestock; 90 percent of the herds have

been taken away. The self-sufficient communities of the Big Mountain people are based upon raising animals, and much of the population is deteriorating due to what is, in effect, a starve-out.

In addition, animals are getting sick and dying from drinking "hot" water that has been irradiated by radioactive materials leaching into the ground water from uncovered piles of uranium tailings. These piles are everywhere on the reservation and can be seen by any visitor.

In 1921 Standard Oil discovered oil on the Indian reservation. They were not hesitant to pursue the possibilities of exploitation, and began pressing for leases on the land and resources along with several other corporations. Now American corporations have taken hold of the land and are strip mining it for coal and uranium.

The Indian people are suffering greatly from the effects of mining and relocation activities. The withering away of their traditional self-sufficient lifestyle has forced Diné and Hopi men to work in the uranium and coal mines, resulting in an increased mortality rate approaching 70 percent. Indian women are unable to complete pregnancies because of radiation poisoning of the air and water. Infant mortality and malformation have been widely reported among the surviving population.

Relocation has caused much strife among the Indians as they are severed from their only homeland of many centuries. It has brought about the breakup of the traditional extended family, the backbone of the culture. Since the turn of the century, children have been forcibly removed from their homes and placed in schools that deprogram them away from their traditions. These schools are mostly controlled by the Mormon Church. It also happens that most of the commercial interest in reservation land is of Mormon origin.

With relocation and the breakup of families have come astonishingly high rates of death, alcoholism, poverty, divorce, sickness and suicide. As one relocatee said, "We felt very bad about relocation. It's really bad. We lost my father, mother and sister



Dan Budnick/Endangered Diné

(all within six years) and my daughter too. They worried and their minds went kind of bad. They wandered off somewhere with no place to stay."

The main tool that the U.S. government uses to relocate Indians is a "land dispute" between the Hopi and the Navajo. This dispute is only composed of a small number of men (this is strange, since leadership in the communities is usually by women) that are hand-picked by the U.S. government for negotiating purposes. These councils are not recognized by the traditional Indians, the men who sit on the council are "progressive" Indians who have divorced themselves from the traditional culture of the people. The traditional Indians simply want the government off of their land.

One action the U.S. is taking is the installation of a fence dividing the Hopi and Navajo land in a deliberate attempt to sever the tribes, which are interdependent and have shared the land for centuries. The Indians who protest this are mostly women. One 60-year-old woman and her three daughters were maced and then thrown to the ground when they confronted a fencing crew with guns. They still have not had a trial. This action on the part of the women is a direct reflection of their role in Hopi-Diné society, in which they are traditionally at the head of the family and responsible for carrying on the people's ways from generation to generation.

According to Article 2 of the United Nation's definition of geno-

cide under international law, the attacks by the U.S. on the people of Big Mountain constitute genocide. Article 2 states that genocide is, among other things, "intentionally exposing a group to living conditions which lead to its total or partial physical destruction," and "forced transferring of children of a specific group to another group." Interestingly, the U.S. Senate refused to sign the U.N. treaty opposing genocide, which has been signed by every other industrial nation, on the grounds that "It would make our nation vulnerable to outside intervention in internal affairs."

The Indians' ability to resist intervention depends on unity and solidarity among Indians and non-Indians alike. Support is needed in many ways. There is a gathering scheduled at Big Mountain beginning April 19 to foster solidarity with the Indians and maintain public vigilance and resistance against government atrocities. It is hoped that the presence of outsiders will make the U.S. think twice about their plans for forced relocation and oppression, and ultimately repeal Public Law 93-531.

Big Mountain Alert meetings are held every Wednesday at 3 pm in the nonsmoker cafeteria at The Evergreen State College in Olympia. If you cannot attend but wish to be an informed member of the network in the Northwest region please send a card to: Big Mountain Network, P.O. Box 2193, Olympia, WA 98507. For general information write: Big Mountain Support Group, 1412 Cypress, Berkeley, CA 94703.

Targeted for Death Native American lives and land threatened by uranium mining

by Naiche Wolf Soldier and Robert Free

Such attention is given to the possibility of a nuclear accident at some reactor owned by a corporation or of a nuclear exchange between Russia and the U.S. by the pressing of a button ordered by a politician or general gone insane. The devastation and horror that would befall our Earth as experienced by victims of Nagasaki and Hiroshima is something we all must work to prevent from happening.

However, there doesn't have to be a bomb blast to kill people with nuclear technology nor a bomb blast to destroy vast areas of land. None know this better than the Indian nations in North America whose resources have been misused to serve as the backbone and foundation of the nuclear establishment.

Several factors are responsible for this situation: the natural location of resources; the mutually beneficial relationship that exists between government and business; apathy by the public, government and media toward Indian issues; and the lack of political clout of Indian people.

Indian Lands Are Source

Studies by the U.S. government place 80 percent of all uranium reserves in the United States on Indian reservations. The largest concentrations of uranium are on the lands of the Navajo, Ute, Hopi, several Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona, the Sioux reservations and their Sacred Black Hills of South Dakota, and the Spokane Indian Reservation in

Ownership of Uranium Reserves

KERR-MCGEE	35.5%
GULF OIL	18.5%
CONOCO	5.2%
GETTY OIL	4.6%
EXXON	4.0%
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD	3.6%
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM	2.8%
TENNECO	2.0%
TEXACO	2.0%
STANDARD OIL-INDIANA	2.0%
UNION OIL	2.0%
STANDARD OIL-OHIO	1.2%

Washington state. From 1978 to 1983, 100 percent of all uranium mined came from Indian lands. Oil companies now have managed to gain control of 76 percent of the uranium reserves (see chart).

The U.S. Department of Energy estimates that 33 percent of all strippable coal reserves in this country are on Indian lands. Oil companies own over 57.5 billion tons of the 100 billion tons of coal reserves. Oil companies are energy companies exploiting any and all resources that can produce energy, and have been investing profits into alternative sources of energy besides petroleum-based sources. These energy companies have a huge stake in Indian lands, and a closer examination reveals that not only do 12 oil companies own 76 percent of uranium and a majority of coal reserves, but also most of the industry, from mines to the processing mills needed to extract the uranium from the ores.

One might wonder how corporations could have acquired so much of the resources on Indian lands. Corporations have with ease obtained access to Indian lands through consent of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior through its Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other branches of the Interior Department. For example, in 1975 the U.S. Geological Survey joined with the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Bureau of

Reclamation in a massive search for nonpetroleum energy resources in the Great Plains. Uranium was found to be present over a wide area of the Pine Ridge and Hopi-Navajo reservations.

The USGS concluded that "the numerous potential pay zones" and "the relatively shallow drilling depths . . . combine to make the Pine Ridge an attractive prospecting area." Corporations use these federal funds to plan and map out strategies for growth and expansion. Through the puppet governments it has placed on the reservations, the BIA obtains permission for corporations to exploit the resources. The heads of Tribal Governments sign contracts at the insistence of the U.S. Government. The BIA allows mineral companies to pay very little for the land's resources. In 1975, Indians received royalties of 60 cents per pound of uranium while the market price was \$30.00 per pound. The difference goes to the energy corporations which are in constant pursuit of more and more profits. The price of uranium rose to \$69 in 1978 making Indian royalties less than 1 percent of market value. Of the 339,870 acres leased for uranium development in 1976, 95 percent of land leased was on the Navajo Reservation in the Four Corners Region. Today, 787,570 acres of Navajo land have been leased.

The Chairman of Exxon Corporation has been trying to convince the government to declare the Four Corners Region an energy basin that should be devoid of federal regulation as a sacrifice area. From 1936 to 1976, 1.8 million acres have been taken away by government action alone. The threat has always existed to take away Indian lands by whatever means necessary. It is now happening primarily because of the DOE strategy based on the 1973-1975 reports of the Trilateral Commission, a consortia of corporate executives, high-ranking officials, and the security chiefs of the western energy countries. The basic strategy is contained in the report "Energy: A Strategy for International Action," a thinly veiled plan to extract extremely high profits for benefit of the oil and nuclear industries through manipulation of world energy resource markets.

The multinational oil and uranium cartels in 1979 showed profit increases over 1978 of 120 to 190 percent. The results have created much suffering to human life and natural beauty, while government agencies entrusted with the safety of the public look the other way. Conducting business devoid of federal regulations and concern for Indian lands has been going on for some time. Indian people's efforts to bring to light the effects of uranium development on the health of the people have gone unheard.

38 Percent Miscarriage Rate

In December 1979, 38 percent of the pregnant women on the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation miscarried in one month. Women of All Red Nations (WARN), an organization of American Indian women, weren't satisfied with

Uranium Processing

Uranium ore is mined through tunnel mines in the earth or strip mines above ground. During extraction, types of radiation escape, such as Uranium 238, Thorium 230, Radium 226, Radon 222, radioactive Lead 210 and 214, Bismuth 214, and Polonium 218.

Uranium ore is milled into "yellow cake" resulting in waste tailing containing: radon gas, iodide 231, radioactive lead, and strontium 90. Yellow cake is processed further through a

government investigations and decided to do their own investigation. Rates of miscarriage were found to be twice as high as the national average, with high rates of bone and reproductive organ cancers also. At the insistence of WARN, the Indian Health Service conducted water tests, which revealed gross alpha radiation levels at or higher than the maximum federal safety level of 15 pico curies per litre, in several communities on the Pine Ridge Reservation. In Manderson the level was 19, in Evergreen 15, in Ogalala 25 and in Slim Buttes 50.

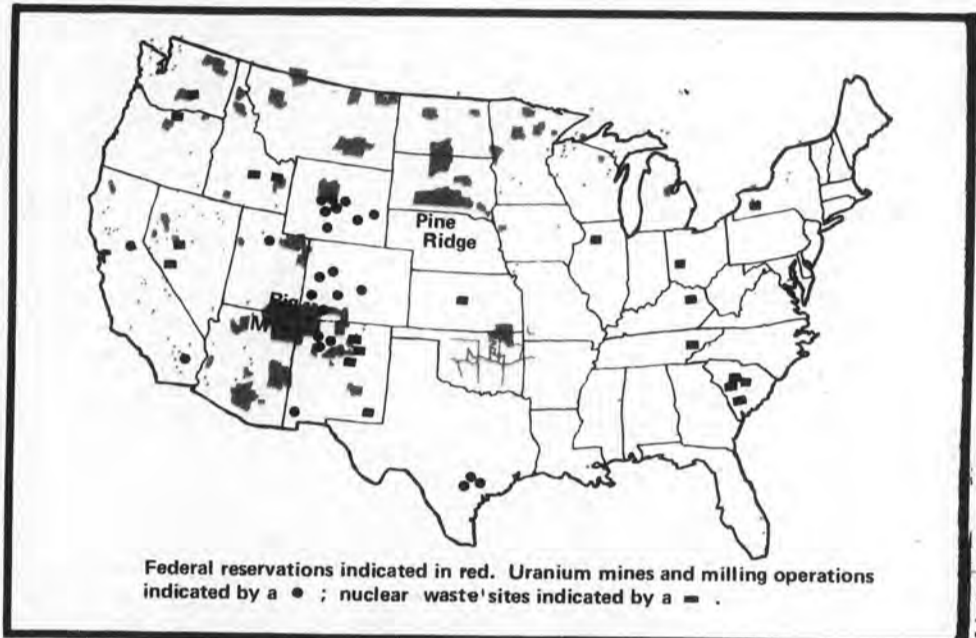
Ogalala and Slim Buttes are on the westernmost part of the reservation closest to the Black Hills development area. The Indian Health Service and the EPA denied W.A.R.N.'s request for

on the Laguna Pueblo reservation.

These wastes have seeped into the water supplies in vast areas of Indian country in the Great Plains and Southwest, affecting not just Indians but non-Indians, agriculture and livestock. The corporations that created the tailings don't take responsibility for them, and the government that allows this development to continue looks the other way.

133,000 Acres Secretly Signed Away

On June 26, 1975—while the F.B.I. attacked a traditional encampment in Ogalala on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota—there was a secret transfer of one-eighth of the entire reservation (containing large depos-



Federal reservations indicated in red. Uranium mines and milling operations indicated by a •; nuclear waste sites indicated by a ■.

Kris Fulstas

clean water for these and other communities, saying more tests were needed. Finally, after more protests, the Indian Health Service attempted to dig wells for Slim Butte four times. Two went dry, one caved in, and the fourth contained a gross alpha level of 70, the highest radiation level on Pine Ridge discovered yet. The U.S. government now says the people should move or haul their water from elsewhere. The radiation has leaked into the water supplies from mining operations since 1951. Since then, 3.5 million tons of radioactive tailings have resulted.

Eighty-five percent of radioactivity is left in the tailings, or waste product, of the manufacturing process. Though 20 uranium mills are operating as of this writing, there are also 24 abandoned mill sites closed between 1940 and 1974 which left 27 million tons of tailings. Uranium mill tailings are blown like dust over long distances by the wind. They are grey and sandy and are easily mistaken for un-milled soil. Over 1,800 metric tons of tailings are released each day from an operating mill. In 1978, 113 million tons of tailings were counted at active sites. At each site, 250 acres of land must be permanently committed to storing tailings exposed to erosive forces of wind and water. Liquid mill wastes are usually stored in holding panels behind dams. It was such a dam that broke and released the largest spill ever near Church Rock, New Mexico in 1979—

its of uranium) from the Tribe to the U.S. government, totaling 133,000 acres. The government was successful in diverting all attention to the F.B.I. attacks as they raided several camps that were preparing to prevent the land transfer. Leonard Peltier was convicted of aiding and abetting in the deaths of two F.B.I. agents on the Pine Ridge Reservation in June 1975. Leonard's case is linked directly to the theft of resources from Indian lands.

Nuclear exploitation at the expense of Indian land and people in the name of "national security" must be stopped. The anti-nuke movement must support the struggle for freedom of Indian political prisoners such as Leonard Peltier whose charges come directly from the defense of Indian land and people from U.S. government attack. People everywhere must see the necessity of solidarity with American Indian struggles and take a stand against the U.S. government and corporate strategy to isolate Indian people and suck dry the land and life. It is in the best interests of all people to help stop exploitation mining and milling of uranium at its sources, not only on Indian lands, but throughout the entire country.

We need help to free Leonard Peltier, to sue the nuclear industries, to shut down mining and pollution on our lands, and to remove for all time the fear of nuclear annihilation. The success of our efforts will help protect the future for coming generations yet unborn.

We call upon all anti-nuclear movements, regional and national, to come together and strategize to stop nuclear proliferation at its source. Laying across railroad tracks are symbolic, after-the-fact acts, while at the source, American Indian people are dying, and the land is becoming a dump upon which the heap and refuse of America's technology is left to rot.

We look forward to your helping us to activate the mechanics of resistance. The Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, 2524 16th Ave., Seattle, Washington 98144; (206) 322-6261 or 322-6262.

The Persecution of Leonard Peltier

by Laurie Vesich and Donna Creed

Leonard Peltier, a man of Lakota-Ojibwa ancestry, is currently serving two consecutive life sentences in the U.S. Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois, after his 1976 conviction of aiding and abetting in the killing of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, on June 26, 1975. To this day, he maintains that he is innocent of the charges brought against him.

His trial, as well as the origin of the charges, have been well-documented in two major books published in 1983. *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse*, written by noted author Peter Matthiessen (Viking Press), gives a detailed account of what happened on that June day and how Leonard was pursued, then illegally convicted by a confused jury. *The Trial of Leonard Peltier*, written by criminologist Jim Messerschmidt (Southend Press of Boston), gives a remarkable overview of the relationship between the FBI and the American Indian Movement, how Leonard came to be targeted by the FBI and an excellent breakdown of the perjured testimonies and falsified "evidence" that brought his conviction.

Feb. 27, 1973—The Occupation of Wounded Knee, in protest of the injustices against American Indians.

1973-1975—200 Indians killed in violent, unexplained, uninvestigated murders by the FBI and the BIA. Some of those killed were: Frank Clearwater (4-27-73); Buddy Lamont (4-27-73); Pedro Bisonette (10-17-73); Joseph Stuntz Kills Right (6-26-75).

June 26, 1975—Firefight near Ogalala, SD, while 133,000 acres of Lakota land were being illegally transferred to the Interior Dept. by puppet tribal chairman Dickie Wilson. On the morning of June 26, two FBI agents who had been on the reservation the previous day returned, followed by units of paramilitary forces, and they began a firefight that ended with the deaths of the two agents, Coler and Williams, and Joseph Stuntz Kills Right, a 21-year-old Coeur d'Alene Indian man, whose death was never investigated.

June 27, 1975—Witnesses totaling 365 were brought in for questioning by the FBI.

Sept. 5, 1975—Anna Mae Aquash, a young Micmac woman and a long-active member of AIM, who dedicated her life to Indian rights, was questioned by the FBI.

Nov. 25, 1975—Federal indictments came against Leonard Peltier, Bob Robideau, Dino Butler and Jimmy Eagle. Charges were eventually drop-

ped against Eagle because he was known to have been out of the Ogalala area during the firefight.

Feb. 6, 1976—Leonard Peltier was arrested in Canada, where he had gone to seek political asylum.

Feb. 19 and 23, 1976—Myrtle Poor Bear was questioned by FBI agents Price and Wood and she signed two contradictory affidavits against Peltier, whom she would later confess she had never met.

Feb. 24, 1976—The body of Anna Mae Aquash was found on reservation land. An autopsy done by Dr. W.O. Brown of Nebraska claimed that she had died of exposure. She was buried in a Catholic cemetery on March 2, as a "Jane Doe," even though her hands had been cut off for FBI identification. FBI agent David Price was at the scene of the discovery, but did not identify her, even though he had, according to an FBI report, interrogated her just months before.

March 8, 1976—The body of Anna Mae was ordered exhumed at her family's request and a second autopsy done by Dr. G. Peterson of Minnesota proved she had been killed by a .38 calibre bullet shot into the base of her skull.

March 31, 1976—Myrtle Poor Bear signed a third affidavit against Peltier. These were used in his extradition. Later, Poor Bear would state to attorney E. Taikeff and Judge Paul Benson that she had been told by Price and Wood, "they were going to do the same thing to her that happened to Anna Mae Aquash" (from *In the Spirit of Crazy Horse*).

June 17, 1976—The trial of Butler and Robideau began.

July, 1976—The Butler-Robideau trial ended in acquittal on a plea of self-defense.

Dec. 20, 1976—Leonard Peltier was extradited from Canada.

March, 1977—The case of the U.S. vs. Peltier went before Judge Paul Benson in Fargo. The prosecution was given six weeks to present its case. So much of the two weeks' worth of prepared defense evidence was labeled "irrelevant" by Benson that the defense was left with one and one-half days in which to present its case. No self-defense plea was allowed.

April 18, 1977—Peltier was convicted. During the trial and the period that the jury was sequestered, jury members were not allowed to take notes, review the transcript or talk about the trial among themselves.

Benson also refused a defense request that the jury be given Jury Instruction

no. 19, which reads: "Testimony has been given in this case which if believed by you shows that the government induced witnesses to testify falsely.

If you believe that the government, or any of its agents, induced any witnesses to testify falsely in this case... this is affirmative evidence of the weakness of the government's case."

Dec. 1977—Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Peltier's conviction.

Feb. 1978—The Supreme Court declined, without comment, to hear Peltier's appeal.

Feb. 11, 1979—2:00 pm. John Trudell, AIM spokesman, burned an American flag on the steps of the FBI's Washington building, at a protest rally.

Feb. 12, 1979—2:00 am. Tina Trudell, John's pregnant wife, their three children and Tina's mother were murdered by an arsonist as they slept in their home on the Duck Valley Reservation, in Nevada. Tina had been working for water rights for her people.

July 20, 1979—After being transferred from Marion to Leavenworth, then to Lumpoc, California, Peltier escaped in knowledgeable fear for his life. Capt. R.M. Carey, Chief Correctional Supervisor of Marion, assisted prison doctor J. Plank in holding back medical treatment to the man eventually coerced into attempting to kill Peltier (this man also warned Peltier of the assassination plot). However, the escape was allowed before the plan could be carried out. In the escape, Dallas Thunderfield was shot while surrendering, and Bobby Garcia was recaptured without resisting.

July 26, 1979—Peltier recaptured without resisting.

Dec. 1, 1980—Bobby Garcia was found hung by a bedsheet in his Terra Haute, IN, prison cell. An autopsy revealed that he had been heavily drugged, though friends said he was in excellent spirits, just days before. Immediately, all the prisoners were removed from Garcia's unit to other prisons. Soon after, Peltier released a statement that he would never take his own life, in hopes of insuring his own safety.

Dec. 21, 1979—Peltier was convicted of escape and returned to Marion prison; the conviction was later overturned in a higher court, then upheld in a reversal. However, because of government implication, charges are expected to be dropped.

Nov. 1981—Documents began to be released to Peltier's attorneys under the Freedom of Information Act.

April 11, 1982—Peltier's attorneys filed for a new trial in Fargo.

Dec. 1982—Peltier's motion was denied by Judge Paul Benson.

March 23, 1983—A motion for appeal was denied by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Sept. 13, 1983—Peltier presented an oral argument before a three-judge panel of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. The panel has since ordered files of ballistic tests used in the Fargo trial.

Fall 1983—Marion officials asked Peltier to remove them from any liability in guaranteeing the safety of his life, or he would be put into protective custody within the prison.

Oct. 26 to Nov. 8, 1983—An especially harsh lock-down status at Marion is held. During that time, a guard was seen carrying arsenic into the prison. Also, Peltier found a foreign substance in his food. He began a 30-day hunger strike that ended Dec. 1 to protest conditions. He was physically reprimanded during this time, for passing food to another inmate.

Early 1984—Marion remains in a modified lock-down status. Prisoners are allowed to keep 12 photographs, three books and a paper bag for their belongings.

The government's contention that Leonard Peltier is dangerous has never been lent any credence whatsoever. Perhaps the only danger seen by the government is that this proud, caring man is eloquent and knowledgeable and has a great desire to see the land illegally leased and stolen from his people returned, according to the Treaty of 1868. Sometime between March and June 1984, the Eighth Circuit will rule on Peltier's motion for a hearing to present the 12,000 pages of evidence they have already gathered. Another 6,000 pages of suppressed evidence is being withheld by the government for "national security" reasons, although the Indian Nations are not recognized as sovereign by the U.S. government, nor has AIM ever sought out any subversive sympathy from any other country.

"The struggle for the survival of my People has been going on for 400 years. Where is the wrong in our love of the Mother Earth and the harmony of our lives among the gifts of our Creator? We teach respect for these things to our children, but they see us persecuted for our desire to live within the bounds of our religion, with respect for all things of Nature. What are they to think?"

—Leonard Peltier, January 1984

To assist in Leonard Peltier's struggle for freedom and justice, contact the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee (LPDC), 2524 16th S., Seattle, WA 98144; (206)322-6261 or 322-6262.

Dave Madera Seeks Retrial

by Yvonne Wanrow Swan

Dave Madera, a Spokane Indian from Wellpinit, Washington, along with co-defendant Gary LaMere (of the Chippewa-Cree Nation at Rocky Boy Reservation in Montana), was tried in Butte, Montana, on charges of robbery and theft stemming from a robbery at the Dumas Hotel, a brothel in Butte, on October 3, 1981.

The trial of both defendants took place between March 2-8, 1982. The all-white jury returned verdicts of guilty on all counts. Both defendants were sentenced to 50 years in the Montana State Prison.

Friends of Gary LaMere and some family members said that he was in Idaho at the time of the robbery. Dave Madera was in Spokane, Washington at the time, but the jury believed the Madam, Ms. Lee Arrigoni, who manag-

ed the Dumas Hotel; JoJo Walker; Richard Carle Jr.; Doug Holden; Detective Dave Gertz; and other witnesses who participated in this frame up.

Madera's trial attorney was an ex-prosecutor appointed by Judge Mark Sullivan. W.D. "Bill" Murray offered little or no defense for Madera. When Madera dismissed him as counsel prior to his appeal, Judge Sullivan (also an ex-prosecutor) assigned David Holland to do the appeal. After Madera realized that Holland, too, was an ex-prosecutor, he dismissed him. In the fall of 1982 Attorney William M. Kunstler, a well-known criminal attorney from New York, began working in Madera's behalf. He, along with one of his associates, Attorney Robert H. Gombiner, prepared the appeal brief. Gombiner handled the oral arguments at Helena.

Because the trial court kept very few records of the trial, the appeal lawyers

had very little information to review. Kunstler and Gombiner argued that because the court did not record the voir dire, the opening statements, bench conferences, the closing statements, the jury charge, and the jury poll at trial time, Madera was denied due process as guaranteed by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution. And, secondly, because the trial defense counsel for Madera did not see that proper records were kept, Madera was denied right to effective assistance of counsel as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment.

Oral arguments of the appeals by the defendants were heard by the Montana State Supreme Court at Helena, MT on April 19, 1983. Dave's appeal was denied in October 1983. William Kunstler is currently preparing a writ of habeas corpus, and funds are urgently needed.

Send donations directly to William M. Kunstler, Kunstler & Mason, Attorneys

at Law, 13 Gay St., New York, NY 10014; (212) 924-5661. If he wins a new trial it would help to have supporters there. Contact Yvonne Swan at the Dave Madera Defense Committee, Box 49, Inchelium, Washington 99138.

Madera is an active member of the North American Indian League, he helps publish a bi-weekly newsletter within the prison, and he is active in trying to get the administration to allow the men inside to construct and use a sacred sweatlodge. He is also involved in research work on other cases of brothers inside and trying to shed light on the dire need for outside help. Many of the men inside are there because they did not have the money to hire good legal counsel. To support freedom of religion, write David A. Madera, A012118 and Gary LaMere, Box 7, Deer Lodge, MT 59722. To inquire about other prisoners, write North American Indian League, Box 7, Deer Lodge MT 59722.

Freedom of Religion—None Behind Bars

During the 1970s, after long struggles and many sacrifices, Native American prisoners formed clubs at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary and at state prisons in Walla Walla and Monroe, Washington. These organizations were established for the purposes of cultural survival and religious freedom. They have faced a continual battle to maintain their existence in the face of attacks from prison administrations, including the transferring of leaders, false legal charges, and even murder of members.

HISTORY

June 15, 1979: A guard, Sgt. Cross, confiscated wood for a memorial sweatlodge ceremony. Later in the evening another guard harassed a young Indian and a fight broke out. Sgt. Cross became involved and was stabbed and died. Several Indian brothers suffered severe beatings that night and were taken to segregation. The entire prison was locked down. During searches, the Brotherhood's sacred pipe and drum were stolen and never returned. Native American artwork, medicine bundles and prayer feathers were destroyed. Eventually, George Simmons and James Dexter Simmons were charged with murder.

July 8, 1979: Six segregation prisoners, including Indian prisoner Daniel "Skeemo" Atteberry, were handcuffed to the bars and severely beaten. Prisoners nearby taperecorded the whole incident. The prisoners filed suit against the state. Despite an avalanche of evidence the jury ruled that the guards did not use excessive force.

Spring 1981: Judge Yancy Reeser ordered James Simmons to be chained during his trial. James Simmons stated that "my people have been in chains too long" and that he would not appear at all if chained.

Fall 1981: Chaining order was appealed to State Supreme Court where precedent was established, giving all prisoners the right to a "Just Cause" hearing before a chaining order can be issued.

Nov. 1981: After spending two and a half years in isolation and segregation, James Simmons was brought to trial in Walla Walla. Prisoners of all races wore red arm bands or head bands in solidarity.

Dec. 9, 1981: James Dexter Simmons was found not guilty. He was moved from the hole at Walla Walla to Pine Lodge Correction Center, where he is not allowed to participate in Native American sweatlodge ceremonies.

IN WASHINGTON

Shelton Correctional Center — In the Admissions Unit of the state prison system for men, it is routine for prisoners to have mandatory haircuts, a direct violation of laws concerning religious freedom for Native Americans.

McNeil Island State Prison and Minimum-Security Institutions — If Indian prisoners protest having no sweatlodges, spiritual advisors or cultural organizations, they are threatened with transfer to a maximum-security institution.

Washington State Reformatory (Monroe) and Washington State Penitentiary (Walla Walla) — There is disrespect for Native medicine and religion. There is disrespect for the visiting spiritual advisor, sweatlodge visitors and the residents themselves. There is arrogant inspection of medicine bundles and visitors. Prison officials constantly change their standards of what can and cannot be brought in, depending on the personal attitude of the inspection official or guard. They change the rules and regulations periodically so as to encumber the visitation of long-distance visitors. They don't regard spiritual Native advisors on the same level of official recognition offered Christian clergy—resident or

nonresident. Prison staff steal sacred wood used for sweatlodge fires. They disregard the superior orders of the state governor, and have no system of legal accountability for their actions.

Washington State Penitentiary — The administration's strategy to destroy prisoner organizations continues by not allowing clubs to meet, harassing outside guests and spiritual advisors, and isolating leadership in segregation. The guards continue to destroy and desecrate sacred objects using the "interest of security" as an excuse.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kent Institution — A sacred sweatlodge was built on November 16, 1983 and on November 18 the first ceremony was held, with nine of the Kent Native Brotherhood participating.

Written by the Respect and Freedom Project, September 1982, submitted to the First American Indian International Tribunal. For information contact: Carey "Youngblood" Webster, No. 263263, Box 520, Walla Walla, WA 99362; Simmons Brothers Defense Committee, P.O. Box 22987, Seattle, WA 98122; or the Respect and Freedom Project, 119 N. Washington, Olympia, WA 98501.

Too Many Imprisoned

by The Respect and Freedom Project

The United States has the highest per capita prison population in the world and the government plans to double the number of prison cells in the next 10 years. Sentences are longer for most crimes in the U.S. than in other industrialized countries, and the prison conditions are harsher.

People of all classes and races break the law, but it is poor and nonwhite people who go to prison at the highest percentage rates. Prisons are used to keep the unemployed and the poor off the streets. Indian prisoners have been struggling to survive and maintain their culture in these unnatural and oppressive places. Without community awareness of prisoners and prison con-

Dave Madera and Gary LaMere—See accompanying article.

Angie White Rock—38-year-old Paiute woman, incarcerated in the Oregon Women's Correction Center, struggling for religious freedom in prison (to attend sweatlodge ceremonies and be able to isolate herself from men during her moon).

Daniel "Skeemo" Atteberry—Involuntarily transferred from the Washington State Penitentiary in Walla Walla, WA, to the federal penitentiary in Marion, IL, for living in a cell which produced a weekly newsletter, *The Washington Prisoner News Service*. Skeemo also had been a defendant in a lawsuit against the state for a brutal beating by guards while handcuffed to the bars.

Jim Dexter Simmons—A 30-year-old Muckleshoot/Rogue River

support and legal advice in his struggle.

Carey "Youngblood" Webster and Clyf "Boo" Gladstone—Brothers from the Northwest coast, at Washington State Penitentiary, secretary and chief of the Brotherhood of American Indians, were placed in segregation indefinitely on charges of organizing a prison strike against racist, inhumane prison administration policies.

Leonard Peltier—See accompanying article.

Leonard Daoust—Canadian prisoner at Laval, Quebec; recently relocated to Archambault and threatened with removal to the Special Handling Unit, a notorious behavior modifi-

cation segregation unit.

John Drummond—Another Canadian prisoner at Laval who was moved to Millhaven, Ontario, on December 23, 1983, where his family can visit him. They recently moved to Toronto from Edmonton and could not afford another move, and so were happy about the transfer.

Gary Butler—Another Canadian prisoner at Laval who was moved in January 1984 to Edmonton, Alberta (P.O. Box 2290, Edmonton, AB T5J 3H7 Canada). An appeal date of May 8, 1984 has been set to hear oral arguments for the Dino and Gary Butler case, in Vancouver, BC.

Albert Larvie—See accompanying article.



ditions, the government is free to deny religious freedom, to harass, torture and even murder prisoners.

There are thousands of Native American prisoners struggling every day for the survival of their people. Some of them have the assistance of people on the outside, but most of them are unknown and receive little support. It is important for those of us who are not in cages to communicate with these prisoners whom the government is attempting to isolate. The following are only a handful of those sisters and brothers.

Rita Silk-Nauni—32-year-old Sioux woman in prison in McAlester Prison, McAlester, OK, for defending her son from attack by two Oklahoma City Airport police officers.

man at Pinelodge Correctional Center, WA, was recently found to be not guilty after a two-year struggle against the false charges of killing a prison guard. A vindictive prison administration revoked two years of earned good-time and sent him to a prison where he is isolated from other Indians and spiritual people, and not allowed to participate in sweatlodge ceremonies. He continues to organize against attacks on Native American religion by prison officials.

Gerald Peters—A Navajo man incarcerated in the Santa Fe Penitentiary in New Mexico, thrown into segregation for a hunger strike for his rights of religious freedom, is filing suit in district court, for medical attention and a spiritual healer. Gerald is seeking outside

Albert Larvie Awaiting Trial

by The ALDC

On December 1983 Albert Brian Larvie, a 20-year-old Indian man (Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians Of Oregon/Sioux), was arrested in Salem, Oregon and is currently awaiting trial with allegations of murder against him. Albert is being held on a \$600,000 bail, although he has no prior history or record, violent or otherwise, of felony charges against him. The Albert Larvie Defense Committee is extremely concerned that this man receive a fair trial.

At the time of Albert's arrest, a "reliable informant" told the police that Albert was traveling with two American Indian Movement (AIM) people. As a result, his arrest became a military siege of the house he was visiting. Upon spotting him, one of the arresting officers came over to Albert and knocked him out with the butt of his rifle. When Albert came to, all the members of the family, including small children, were on the floor of the living room and Albert was told that if he even moved an inch that his "fucking head" would be blown off. The home that he was visiting is not an AIM house, nor are members of the family involved in AIM.



This is not justifiable behavior. Police conducting themselves like thugs during the course of an arrest gives cause to concern as to the type of conduct that can be expected from the court: denial of due process of law in order to get a conviction? Law enforcement officials in this case have permitted known violent people to terrorize, murder, rob and brutalize the public and community, yet use unrestrained force and abuse their positions of authority by terrorizing families in search of "suspected criminals." Law enforcement officials have treated Albert as and labeled him a "dangerous criminal." Albert has been kept in isolation while incarcerated awaiting trial. Where is the presumption of innocence until proven otherwise?

The trial will be taking place on April 18 in the area that has a history of poor community relations between Indian and white people. The ALDC is working to assure that Albert will get a fair trial. Any support that you can share with this effort is needed. Write to: Albert Larvie Defence Committee, c/o R. Thomas, 421 S.W. Fifth Ave., Portland, OR 97741.

Resources

Akwesasne Notes—Journal of the Mohawk Nation, published five times a year since 1968 with a circulation of 100,000. Via Roosevelt, NY 13683.

American Indian Movement—Primary organization of Native American resistance; 10-year reunion April 28; Leonard Peltier is AIM director-in-prison. %LPDC International office, 2524 16th S., Seattle, WA 98144.

Albert Larvie Defense Committee—see story, "Albert Larvie Awaiting Trial," p. 11.

Big Mountain Network—see story, "Relocation: Doublespeak for Land Grab," p. 8.

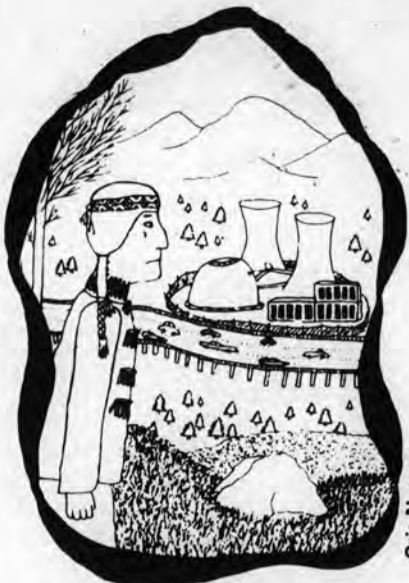
Brotherhood of American Indians—Prisoner support group inside Washington State Penitentiary. P.O. Box 520, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

Crazy Horse Spirit—Quarterly newspaper of AIM organizers, with a circulation of 25,000. Recently moved from Rapid City, SD, to Seattle. %LPDC, 2524 16th S., Seattle, WA 98144; (206)322-6261, 322-6262.

Dave Madera Defense Committee—see story, "Madera Seeks Retrial," p. 10.

High Plains Alliance—Environmental educational group with Native American members; publishes quarterly newsletter *High Plains Thunderbolt*. Box 197D, Buffalo Star Rte., Sheridan, WY 82801; (307)674-4795, 672-5790, 674-7350.

Indian American Folklore Group—Prisoner support group inside Stillwater Prison. Box 55, Stillwater, MN 55082.



Cris Nyman

International Indian Treaty Council—Publishes monthly newsletter *Treaty Council News*. IITC Information Office, 330 Ellis St., Suite 418, San Francisco, CA 94102; (415) 441-7841.

KILI Radio—Native American radio station. P.O. Box 150, Porcupine, SD 57772.

Leonard Peltier Defense Committee—See stories, pp. 9 and 10.

National Indian Youth Council—Non-profit group with all-Native American board of directors; provides educational and legal assistance for Indians affected by uranium mining; publishes *Americans Before Columbus*. 201 Hermosa NE, Albuquerque, NM 87108; (505)266-7966.

North American Indian League—see story, "Madera Seeks Retrial," p. 10.

North American Water Office—Non-profit organization working for water protection, especially against acid rain; has an Indian Caucus. 1519-A E. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, MN

55404; (612)872-1097.

Northwest Indian Women's Circle—Nonprofit grassroots organization with an all-female Native American steering committee; publishes *Moccasin Line* newsletter; organizes annual Salmon Berry Festival and Elders' Circle Gathering, as well as ongoing projects fostering self-sufficiency. P.O. Box 8051, Tacoma, WA 98408; (206)458-7610, 531-4758.

Paula Three Stars Defense Committee—Support group for 30-year-old Oglala Sioux woman convicted of manslaughter last month. P.O. Box 698, Lake Stevens, WA 98258.

Respect and Freedom Project—see story, "Freedom of Religion—None Behind Bars," p. 11.

Richard Marshall Defense Committee—Support group %Evelyn Lifsey, Box 20522, Denver, CO 80220.

Simmons Brothers Defense Committee—see story, "Freedom of Religion—None Behind Bars," p. 11.

Society of the People Struggling to be Free—Support group for Native American prisoners in Canada; publishes *Almighty Voice*, writing and artwork from Indian prisoners. Box 69092, Sta. K, Vancouver, BC Canada.

Spiritual/Cultural Council of Native Nations—Prisoner rights group in Lewisburg Federal Prison. 7845 Fishing Creek Valley Rd., Harrisburg, PA 17112.

Spotted Eagle Production—Native American film company with films for rent. 2524 Hennepin Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55405; (612) 377-4212.

Yellow Thunder Camp—Religious and cultural resource area of the Lakota Nation; now in its 11th year. Via P.O. Box 9188, Rapid City, SD 57709.

—KF/NWP

VISIONS

Anarchy the Left Bank Way

by Sue Letsinger

Left Bank Books is a collectively run bookstore consisting at present of three part-time paid people and about 10 volunteers, all of whom take part in the functioning and decision-making of the store. While we are "anti-state, anti-capitalist and anti-authoritarian," we are by no means anti-people; in our diversity as a collective, our common belief is in people's ability to be autonomous and cooperative with one another as long as they are not constrained by governments, parties, religions, economic systems or external authority.

Since the powers that be do not share this view of people, and since the information emanating from them daily tends to reflect their authority, the goal of Left Bank is to make as much alternative information as possible available so that people can regain perspective and some control over their own lives. We are not an organization or party. If we are a "political" bookstore, our politics are simply those of daily living in all its aspects. While being a business places Left Bank in the middle of the capitalist system we are opposed to, it does allow us to experiment with ways of working that differ from the usual hierarchical format of the workplace. It also helps Left Bank people be involved with other projects such as the Prison Project and Left Bank Publishing/Distribution. We are currently in need of new volunteers for the bookstore and these projects.

The Distribution project furthers the goal of Left Bank by making hard-to-come-by, small-press titles available to bookstores around the country and internationally. Among the small presses is Left Bank Publishing which has published two books, two calendars, several pamphlets, many cards, buttons and posters and which has several ambitious projects in the works. We've just acquired a new press and work space and are excited about getting everything set up and running. We are looking for other people who are interested in working with graphics, printing, etc.

The Prison Project is one of very few such projects in the country and has been going strong for several years, corresponding with and sending books to prisoners for free. Recently we've run short of funds and have planned a rummage sale March 30 and 31 (at 15th and Harrison on Capitol Hill) and a benefit (to be announced) so the multitude of letters and requests can be dealt with. The project is run totally on donated time, books and money, and can use any and all help.

At the first of this year Left Bank opened AKA, a used book store in the university district, on the initiative of those at Left Bank who are interested in recycling books at cheaper prices, and in keeping the hard-to-find and the ever-increasing number of out-of-print books in circulation.

All of the projects stemming from Left Bank are basically powered by volunteer effort. We are looking for people who are interested in books, who share the common goals of Left Bank members, and who want to work cooperatively with others to keep the ideals of Left Bank viable. If you are interested in volunteering or would like more information, call Sue at 622-0195. Thanks.

Visions is a column that features the aspirations of organizations in the alternative community.

POETRY

Untitled

disease is by choice
my mother had jungle

rot
and my father

gangrene
I went mad

believing all
my red corpuscles

were explosive devices
commanded by Mao

and one false step
would blow my mind

so I moved
with crazy

grace
the way

the crippled
and the child

dance
every

movement
a prayer

To, Then

Twisted roads,
twilight burning,
night completely dark,
no horizon today.
Empty sky.
Oh well.

Michael K. Johns

there were cures
my mother washed

her hands every
two hours for a

year
and they cut

off
my father's toe

in mid-dance
I was locked

in a room
with no handle

on the door
you may ask

how I came
to be here

it wasn't easy

Virginia Davis

To What

To afterwards,
from there, was
something, or now
gone, going to next,
this is, not just
anywhere,
from Time, or something
is us, we're changing,
now, to which
is the where of
this.

Michael K. Johns

PLEASE
TELL ME
WHO YOU
ARE. PLEASE
TELL ME
WHO YOU
ARE. PLEASE
TELL ME
WHO YOU
ARE.

The Ontological Dumpster

You must get
To the bottom of it

Trying always not to remember
Exactly what
You are looking for

Maura Davis

Trees in my life

Leaves, green veined and star speckled,
that taper to points, are held imprisoned
by bare brown arms that let go with a fly
and a fling.

Leaves that dance to recorder, moaning
mystery through the tunnel alley
between Eight-two and Eight-three
TenderTalk Avenue.

Walkers on a wind-wrapped stormy sunday
turn collar up, head down into the cry
and howl that tears through the heart
under black buttoned overcoats
and releases stomach butter-flutters
that dance with head of pin feet,
unbalanced, flap rapid wings in
compensation and land to pirouette
on point

One, two, three, trees choking
wave in machine-made movements,
turn chemical refuse into useable re-
use, keep silent company with
forgotten relics, rust-rotting
in shadows casting water dancing sun on
rolling, bucking concrete
that is rising over root
growth snaking
slowly underneath.

leticia stewartgreen

HERSTORY

Hispanic Women Tell Stories of Struggle

by Donna Langston

Hispanic women fulfill the multiple roles of maintaining the family, working in fields and factories, and serving their communities. Chicanas have played a central role in the modern labor movement. From their prominence in union efforts in Texas in the '20s and '30s, their indispensable role in mineworkers' activities in New Mexico (as depicted in the film, "Salt of the Earth"), as leaders of the Farah strike and national grape and lettuce boycotts, to organizing the United Farmworkers Union, Chicanas have made their presence known.

Yet often, in looking for historical records of their contributions, there is a void. In interviewing Hispanic women in Whatcom County, I found that their life stories show that simply defining human history as a timeline of famous leaders and great events is misleading. Who are the Hispanic women of Whatcom County? Many emigrated north from Mexico as children and grew up in migrant farmworker families.

One of the earlier emigrants in the Whatcom County Hispanic community is 67-year-old Della Vasquez, known as the "mother of the Mexicans." Born in Mexico, Della moved with her family to the U.S. when she was four.

Della started working in the fields at age eight and had to stop school in the fifth grade in order to work and contribute to the family's survival. Whole families worked together, since one or two people working in the fields could not make enough to support a family. Della married at 19, had seven children (two of which died as babies) and continued working in the fields most of her life. At times, she also worked as a cook in the labor camps.

All the women I talked with recalled living in small and cramped quarters. The small one-room cabins at labor camps were often filled by 12 or more people. The women recalled bare floors, no beds or furniture, sleeping on the floor and being able to see

through cracks in walls. Della remembers a winter when "We had to sleep with all our clothes on, socks, shoes and everything, 'cause it was so cold."

Ramona at 59 is still working in the fields where she has worked all her life. "We don't like to work in the fields but we have to; we don't have education. So we have to. In my typical day I get up at 4 am, make breakfast and lunch for everyone, wake up the kids for school, go to work, work 8 to 10 hours, come home about 5 or so, make dinner, wash dishes, do laundry and get to bed about 9 or 10. We can do nothing, just work and take care of the home, no leisure time."

Hilda remembers her first winter here; they had no lights, no water. "We'd go to a neighbor for water but we were told 'No more water for you, only for my horses.'"

Nanette, a 21-year-old single parent with two daughters, grew up in a family that did fieldwork. She remembers her mother's life as being only hard work both in the field and at home. "Just the work that was involved in making flour tortillas for breakfast, lunch and dinner was hard." Nanette's worst working experience was picking cotton in Arizona, which involved getting up at 4 am, working all day with the temperature around 109 degrees, and facing rattlesnake bites and sunstroke.

Della Vasquez, her husband and children, moved to Lynden from eastern Washington in 1955. At that time the labor camps paid truck drivers to bring workers over. "I used to kid, we were bought and sold." At the time Della moved to Whatcom County in the '50s, she estimates there were about 100 Hispanics. The latest census counts 2,000 Hispanics in Whatcom County.

EDUCATION

As a child Della served as an interpreter for both her family and community. She continued this function throughout her life, volunteering as interpreter at social agencies, stores, schools and

doctor offices for migrant families.

Migrant women faced tremendous pressure, trying to survive in an unfamiliar and often hostile culture. Having to quit school at an early age is common to women who grew up in Hispanic migrant families. The inability to read and write English creates barriers for approximately 30 percent of Chicanas over age 25. Hilda remembers years of grocery shopping by "looking for pictures. You'd look until you find it 'cause you can't explain it yourself."

Although she liked school, Juanita had to quit school in eighth grade. "My dad kept telling me, 'You don't need an education, your brothers need it.' It's still true nowadays. We're told to find a husband and that we don't need an education."

Nanette, who now works as a secretary, grew up with bilingual language skills as have her daughters. "When I was young I only knew Spanish, but in school we'd learn English and then the oldest kid would teach the younger ones."

DAYCARE

Della Vasquez served as Assistant Director of the Migrant Center in Lynden from 1966 to 1971. The Center offered daycare services; classes in English, sewing, driving, cooking; and health services. Free daycare was perhaps the most vital and valuable of the services offered by the center. "The first year we started the daycare center, we found children in cars, hot, their milk spoiled, children in cabins taking care of younger ones, babies out in the hot sun."

A common thread in the women's lives was their working far into pregnancy and starting back soon after the birth of children. All the women had memories of working with no daycare and of young children out working with parents.

Hilda recalls her worst experience. "One time I was working in the cotton. This man said, 'Hilda, you want your baby to die?' I had left her in the sun and she was all red. I was working be-

cause I needed the money, I had to work."

At age eight Juanita would get up at 3 am when cotton would weigh more from the dew, and work all day until evening when "you would fill up a bag and there you slept by the car."

In her formal position as an organizer in her community, Della Vasquez had to overcome her fear of speaking in public. "The first time I had to speak in public, I thought I'd faint but I was the one who had to tell them the needs of the people."

GETTING ORGANIZED

Della feels that it is difficult to organize the women in the Hispanic community. "They don't drive so it's hard to get them to meetings. They work so hard and so many hours and they have to get food ready for the next day, clean house, take care of the babies. The men hardly ever help with housework. Men are the boss; if they wanna help, ok. The family is the most important thing in the women's lives."

The discrimination that Hispanic women faced as a result of not becoming "Americanized" in earlier generations led to poverty, low educational attainment, unemployment and health problems. Many young Hispanic women are now employed in occupations that make up the female job ghetto. They and their children are living with the feminization of poverty. The difference between their lives and their mothers' lives may be a change in degree but not in kind; the hard-working life of their mothers merely changed into another kind of hard-working life.

The compounded factors of race and sex discrimination, and low socio-economic status, relegates Hispanic women to the bottom of the ladder in education, employment opportunities, adequate income, quality health care, political representation and social freedom. Today Hispanic women are striving for education, jobs and careers while also struggling to preserve culture and tradition.

WORLD ACCORDING TO CARP

Musings on the Movement

by Janine Carpenter

Last month I went to an International Women's Day event that was a benefit for Rita D. Brown. (Rita is a former Seattle resident who has been locked up since 1978 for bank robbery. She was a member of the George Jackson Brigade.) I have been involved in several International Women's Day events over the years. Like many others who spent several years deeply involved in various forms of political work, I've had to set priorities. And I now do less than I used to because I am a full-time student in an intense program.

The benefit was important for me to attend because Rita is a friend. She, too, hails from the early days of the gay liberation movement. Although as individuals we have gone in various directions, I feel a kinship for all the people I worked with in the early '70s, when the political scene was much less safe and sophisticated than it is now. The benefit not only renewed that sense, but gave me a clear historical perspective and respect for the younger activists now doing work in Seattle.

There were many women at the

benefit who were teenaged and younger at the time Rita was involved in politics here. But they attended and participated in a benefit for her.

That made me think back to the events Rita and I and others had worked on, and how different they were from today's; not just the surface differences, i.e. the punk look, the new wave and performance art entertainment—but the real political differences. It made me realize that as a community we have made real accomplishments, and that there is new energy to help make more.

A big difference between now and then is that now events almost always offer nonalcoholic beverages—sometimes there is no alcohol. This is a major step, especially in the lesbian and gay communities, where alcoholism is a prevalent disease. One of the next steps along this line will be to find ways of confronting and coping with alcoholism within the community and the effect it has on our work.

Another difference is that childcare is taken for granted at most community functions. That sure wasn't true ten years ago. There is also a growing awareness about the need to provide accessibility for physically and mentally challenged people. We've gotten over many geographical boundaries, too. Events are no longer held either on "the hill" or in the U. District; lesbian and gay communities have expanded into other areas.

The progress we've made within may

be less important than the actual issues we've worked on, but they seem connected. Our ability to create social change is mirrored in our ability to change ourselves. There are many accomplishments of which, as a movement, we can be proud. Seattle has earned a reputation for social service concerns. We established the Gay Community Center and a Lesbian Resource Center (formerly Gay Women's Alliance) in Gay Community Social Services, a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation, the first gay corporation in the country.

We fought back and won, too—in 1978, with the defeat of Initiative 13, a proposed anti-gay ordinance; with Faygle ben Miriam's six-year legal battle that led to a \$40,000 settlement after he was fired from the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission (he gave most of it away to community groups); with court battles that resulted in lesbian mothers winning the right to keep their children. (The Lesbian Mothers National Defense Fund began in Seattle and is still here, celebrating its tenth anniversary.) We participated in coalitions to win other victories: Clara Fraser's reinstatement at City Light after being fired for her socialist/feminist views; and the Central Area resident's success in keeping a police station out of their neighborhood.

Some of the issues we worked on years ago have resurfaced in new ways, and new people will help in this round.

COYOTE, the prostitutes' union, no longer exists in Seattle, but a Take Back the Night march last month, organized by the Coalition to Stop the Green River Murders, confronted the murders of prostitutes in the Green River area and the problem of violence against women in general. The People's Blockade of boats that interfered with the Navy during the Viet Nam war is gone, but others are working to keep the Navy out of Puget Sound and will demonstrate on May 5.

I will be involved in some of this activity, but not at the frantic pace of years ago. Many of us thought then, for very serious reasons that may seem funny now, that revolution would happen soon in this country and that we had to focus on that rather than individual goals. We accepted living on the edge because there was no choice. Now I and others I worked with are dealing with those goals, with jobs and schooling for jobs, with PTA meetings as well as political meetings, with the realities of surviving beyond one day or one week, and surviving without the chemicals that once got us through.

Many of us burned out on all the ugly parts—the gossip, the in-fighting, the sectarianism, all those divisions. At Rita's benefit, I felt like that had lessened. I hope so. As the movement goes on and a new wave joins in, these problems will need to be tackled. We got through some tough ones during the last ten years, and I wish us all luck for the next round.

REVIEWS

Demystifying the American Dream

by Cora Fisher

El Norte, West Coast premier now through end of March, at the Egyptian Theater, 801 E. Pine, 323-4978.

If you haven't yet seen *El Norte* or don't go to the movies very often, you probably have two or three more weeks in which to see this moving film. It's the only movie where I've noticed a subdued crowd gather in the lobby afterwards to intently read the posted reviews (all good—some national). It has that hypnotic effect; perhaps because it's a well-made commercial film—even an adventure film—that allows us to look at the condition of two Central American refugees through their own eyes. In this light they become undocumented workers instead of "illegal aliens."

El Norte follows the journey of a Guatemalan brother and sister, Enrique and Rosa, who are impelled to leave Guatemala and its death squads which abducted their mother and killed their father. The father was a peasant organizer seeking recognition for the "heart and soul" of the field worker beyond the "two hands" he represents. On the lighter side, we see Enrique and Rosa lured to "El Norte"—the North—by a *Good Housekeeping* vision of the United States. When the Indian brother and sister arrive in a Mexican shantytown on the U.S. border, this dream becomes more compelling than ever. And when they finally crawl through a rat-infested tunnel to their "freedom"—San Diego and eventually, Los Angeles—Enrique and Rosa begin another cycle of brutal competition for survival. The flush toilets and electricity for which they envied the



Cinecom Films

U.S. poor do not nearly offset the sweatshops, the patronizing and uncertain working conditions they encounter. Without the cherished Green Card they run the risk of being deported to face certain death at the hands of the authorities in their mother country.

Fortunately, however, more than anything else, this movie shows how irrepressible the human spirit is. There is laughter and light-heartedness in *El Norte*. Poetic footage and dream-like imagery captures the central characters' inner fears and hopes. Much is made of these occasional departures from the straight-forward telling of the story because it seems to borrow from popular author Gabriel Garcia Marquez' lapses into the surreal as in *One Hundred Years of Solitude*. However, the surreal scenes in this film always make sense and obviously add to the overall artistic impression with more license than a documentary film would care to take.

A final word about the making and outcome of *El Norte*. Directed by Gregory Nava and produced by Anna

Thomas (a husband/wife team), the movie was beset by one interesting difficulty that underscores the topical and controversial nature of their enterprise. While filming in Mexico they were forced to abandon shooting when their film was confiscated by paramilitary troops—one wonders with what tacit agreement from the Mexican authorities. The politics of this being nominated best foreign language film—though the producers are American, not Indian or Central American—are also somewhat questionable, although by all accounts *El Norte* is a picture in league with the best.

Congo Music

by Tom-Tom

More has to be said about Tabu Ley Rochereau's Congo Music Extravaganza at the Music Hall in February. It is not the last word on Rochereau

that his music lacks an "exotic level of texture and depth," as Paul DeBarros reports in his *Seattle Times* article. Nor does "two hours of sixteenth notes" adequately describe the drummer's often brilliant bandleading.

The Rocherettes, seven young women who danced at least briefly during almost every number, wore considerably more than shocking pink and blue. These outfits, which included some nifty tiger-striped stockings, were swapped early on for change after astonishingly fast change of beautiful black, brown and white, and multi-colored print dresses and wraps. Rocherettes are not Rangerettes, nor is their floor show "Las Vegas-inspired." It is Zairean village dancing, plain and simple.

The fine lilting music continued through all the costume changes and was generally much too distracting for watching dancers. Those harplike, wind-chime arpeggios poured forth by three lead guitarists were a refreshing contrast to the manic changes thrust out by most western guitarists. This guitar section was the drone strings on the sitar of Rochereau's horn, conga and vocal orchestra, which produced music more akin to the string music of Eno or Steve Reich than Al D'Meola or Eddy Van Halen. Featured vocalist was M'Bilia Bel, a fine singer who wasn't given enough of a showcase.

According to their busdriver, the tour has included New York, Washington DC, Dallas (where they were not overwhelmingly received), San Francisco, Portland And Vancouver BC, where Greyhound spent half the day before the Seattle concert attempting to repair the bus clutch—unsuccessfully. They are now off to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and points east where I wish them many successes in their whirlwind tour.

CLASSIFIED

PUBLICATIONS

Gargoyle Magazine is Looking for Fiction



WANTED

Gargoyle magazine Fiction/84 is planned as a matching volume to last year's successful Fiction/82. The deadline for submissions is May 1, 1984. The book will be available by Christmas 1985. The Paycock Press, P.O. Box 3567, Washington, DC 20007.

The Nation Reprint Mart makes available special back issues of the Nation magazine at incredibly reasonable prices. 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.

1984 tax resistance issue of the "Newsletter." Ten pages packed with stories of experiences with tax resistance & IRS, methods of tax resistance & possible consequences, and resources. All from a feminist/pacifist viewpoint. Only 60 cents. Write: Newsletter, 331-17th Ave. E., Seattle, WA 98112.

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Connexions, an international women's quarterly, presents its winter issue, Women and Militarism. Articles and interviews from all over the world on the diverse issues of war and militarism: propaganda, torture, prostitution, women in the armed forces, national liberation and reconstruction, the peace movement and reproductive rights. (\$3.50) One year subscription, \$10. Peoples Translation Service, 4228 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, CA 94609; (415)654-6725.

WANTED

Women in the King County Jail are held in cells without opportunity for exercise for long periods of time. To help meet this need, Aradia Women's Health Center coordinates a Jail Exercise class once a week. Aradia needs new energy and input to this project. If you have Thursday mornings free and are interested, WE NEED YOU. Call or write: Aradia, 1827 12th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122; 323-9388.

Medical Aid for El Salvador. People-to-people. Send donations to Box 3282, Los Angeles, CA 90078.

OPPORTUNITIES



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Con. 1984 by Ron Mukai

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Artists Arise! NWP is accepting submissions for a 20x16" poster to run as part of the May issue: Should be political in nature (directly or obscurely) and done in black and white. Deadline April 13. Contact us for more info at 323-0354.

CHATTER

Seattle is among the top ten most expensive American cities in which to operate a car. Why not cut down on this expense by (bicycling, busing, skate-boarding, walking) commuting to work in a carpool or vanpool? Call Commuter Pool, your rideshare matchmaker, at 625-4500.

PRISONERS

I wish to locate Donna Atchey, Montana Sue with the pony tail, Patty Bland, Venette, Marie Harrington, Gregory Lee, Steve Boneau, and Peggy Miller. I'm in love with them. Please write me Cyril Kolocotronis, Box 1, Fulton, MO 65251.

Older convict wishes to correspond: Marty Serbo no. 80467, Unit-5 3/1, Station A West, Nashville, TN 37219-5525.

Inmate seeks news and a penpal. "Not much news at this old prison." Robert Courtright no. 84443, Unit-5 2/1, Station A West, Nashville, TN 37219-5525.

EMERALD CITY

Tidbits and Balderdash

by Ira Gruber

Baltimore opened their rapid rail system in November. Miami, Buffalo, Portland and Detroit either have light-rail systems or will have them completed in the next few years. Even Los Angeles, a city synonymous with cars and freeways, plans to have an 18-mile subway in place by 1990. Yet it looks like Seattle will be condemned to buses forever. A 1980 study by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration indicates we'll need a light-rail system for the 21st century. Yet Seattle has dithered for the better part of a century over whether or not to build an urban rail system. The going price for a new system is now \$200 million a mile. Looks like Metro can keep smiling.

If you're meandering around the E.C. and plead poverty, do as the English do: go tea-hopping. It's dear in London but dirt-cheap in Seattle. Best deal in town is at the Grand Illusion (50th and University) all the tea for two and *New York Times* you can handle for an amazing 55 cents. At the Sunlight Cafe (65th and Roosevelt) it'll run you a buck, ergo at the Last Exit (Brooklyn and University Way) and you'll have to settle for one pot. Downtown, Kell's on Post Alley is 60 cents a head for unlimited tea; and big spenders who want a chic atmosphere to impress somebody can try the Mayflower Hotel—across the street from the Bon—65 cents a cup. Cheers!

The exhibit "Chinese Medicine in the Gold Mountain" continues at the Wing Luke Memorial Museum (414 Eighth Avenue in Chinatown), illustrating the influence of Chinese medicine on the

Pacific Northwest frontier. There will be free lectures on herbal medicine April 15 and 22 at 2pm.

Allen Ginsberg, in a recent visit to the E.C., evoked a lot of closet beats, bohemians and hippies from yesteryear. He even recited his nostalgic Ode to Seattle, which were his first impressions of Seattle on his initial visit, circa 1955.

Shades of *deja vu*, could the Central Hotel become Seattle's cause celebre for housing activists, a la San Francisco International Hotel? The city's construction and Land Use Department said that eviction plans for the Central Hotel are illegal. The Seattle Tenant's Union has been actively involved in the proceedings and "Keep the Central Open" will be a battlecry in '84 for tenants and activists alike.

Seattle lesbians have started a private membership club as an alternative to the bar scene, according to *Lights* magazine. *Travel Age West* called Seattle's Society Expeditions the most exotic travel organization in the world—who else regularly takes jaunts to the South Pole? I recently reconnoitered the office of CIEE Council Travel at 1213 NE. 43rd Street, Rm. 210 (632-2448). It's the hippest place in town for travel nomads who want the best charter deals. They also have a small alternative travel library.

Seattle just might have the best gay men's chorus in the country according to the cognoscenti, and Alfred Taylor's Hosanna Gospel Choir puts on one of the most amazing high-energy music performances in Emeraldsburg. Amen!

Formerly *Broadway*, this slick tabloid now has the audacity to call itself *Seattle!* At least they're getting more topical. They did a nice story on the

plight of the Turf restaurant on Third Avenue, which is to be demolished for a new site for the Intiman theatre and a group of trendy boutiques.

La La La Human Steps, recently seen at On the Boards is without doubt the top new-wave performance group in North America. They're a combination of MTV video, Blondie, and new wave break dancing, with a dash of acrobatics and chanteuse singing accompanied by the latest synthesizers. They're every thing Culture Club isn't, and more.

Their fortune cookies may lie but false promises withstanding, China First (4237 University Way NE, 634-3553) probably serves the best mandarin-style cooking outside of Chinatown. Their walls are lined with reviews from every major newspaper in Seattle (including the defunct *Seattle Sun*) so Lo Yu Sun, their amicable proprietor, was only too eager to have the *Northwest Passage* sample his cuisine, especially when we told him we specialize in the budget trade.

As far as I'm concerned Lo Yu Sun, who claims he is out to wage war against McDonald's, has in China First the closest thing in Seattle to Sam Wo's in San Francisco. Putting it in simpler terms for the uninformed, China First is the "in" Chinese restaurant in Seattle presently. Why? The food is superb. So China First has captured a tremendous repeat following. And the prices are more than reasonable. Their daily luncheon special from 11 to 4 is \$2.50 and includes two main courses and steamed rice. Their \$4.95 dinner special might include their delicious wonton soup, tantalizing sweet and sour prawns, shrimp vegetable chow mein, boneless almond fried chicken that melts in your mouth, and a top-of-the-line egg roll.

All their appetizers are primo and if

you splurge on the Fireplate Chinese dinner, you'll really be spoiled forever. Their fried rice is flavored with ham drippings as opposed to soy sauce, another discernible difference reflecting excellence. But a meal isn't complete until you taste the tea. Unequivocally, China First serves the best pot of tea in Seattle.

China First is an almost perfect Chinese restaurant with one minute flaw. The fortune cookies. Now don't get me wrong, even they were delicious. It's just the damn lie inside telling me I'm going to be a millionaire because I'd invest all my money with Yu Sun. This guy really knows how to run a high-quality budget Chinese restaurant.

Some say that to really experience Europe, cycling is the only way to go. I don't know if I would concur but there's an organization called Bike Europe that is so proud of the concept that it provides in a brochure a complete list of past bikers—several hundred from more than 30 states—to aid you in your decision on whether to join a Bike Europe Tour.

They design their trips to give each cyclist the freedom and independence of seeing Europe on his or her own, as well as the social benefits of travelling with a group; plus the security of knowing that experienced coordinators are available to assist you when you need them.

There are three itineraries to choose from: a six-country loop including London, Amsterdam and Paris (six weeks) and two three-week options covering the aforementioned cities. Departures are in May, June and July. If you've got the legs, for trip details and itinerary write/call: Bike Europe, Box 7928, Ann Arbor, MI 48107; (313) 668-0529.



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