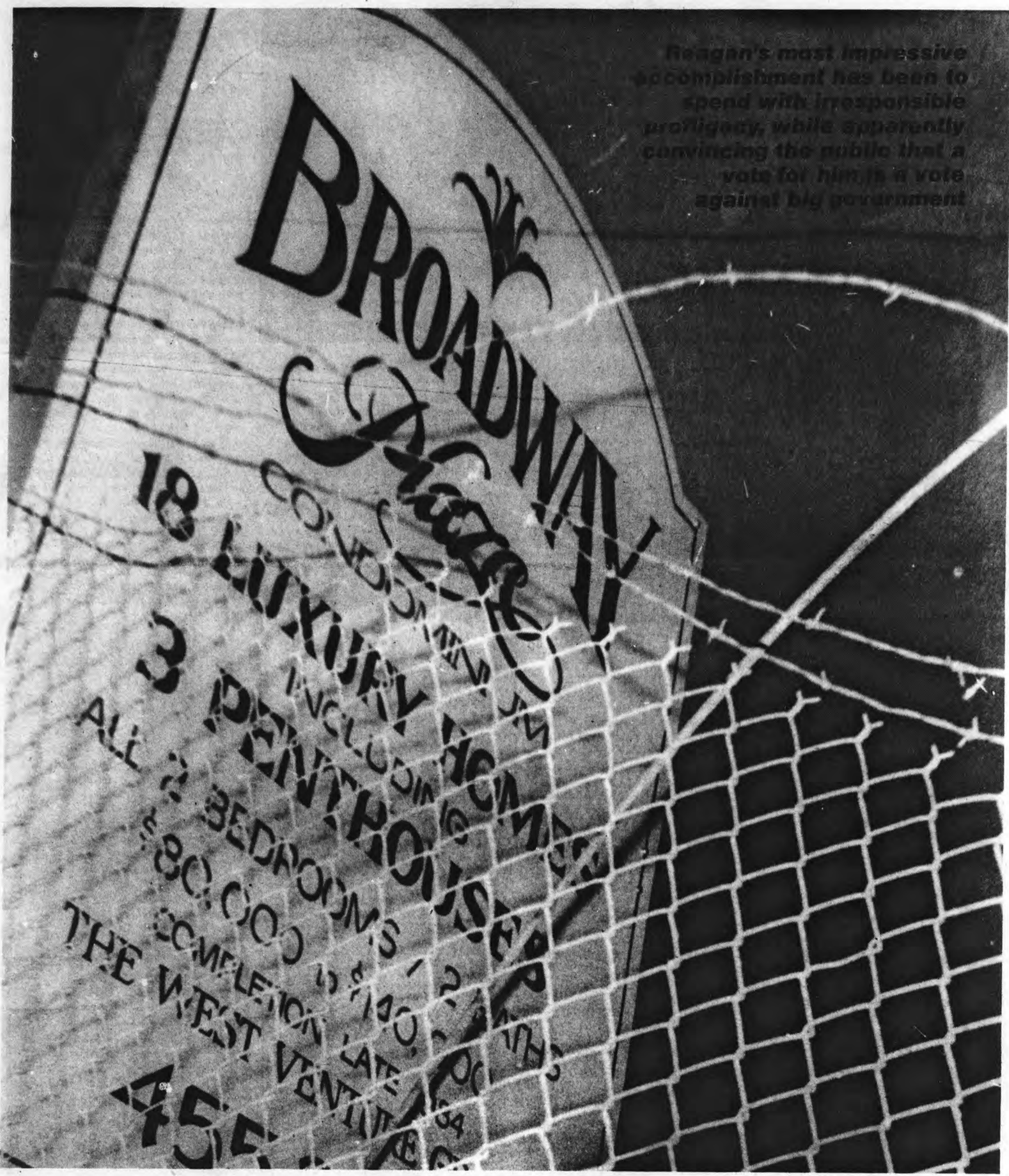


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How's YOUR "Recovery?"



Reagan's most impressive accomplishment has been to spend with irresponsible profligacy, while apparently convincing the public that a vote for him is a vote against big government.

**Elections in Nicaragua More Personal Personals
A Storm Gathers in the Philippines Whore Wars**

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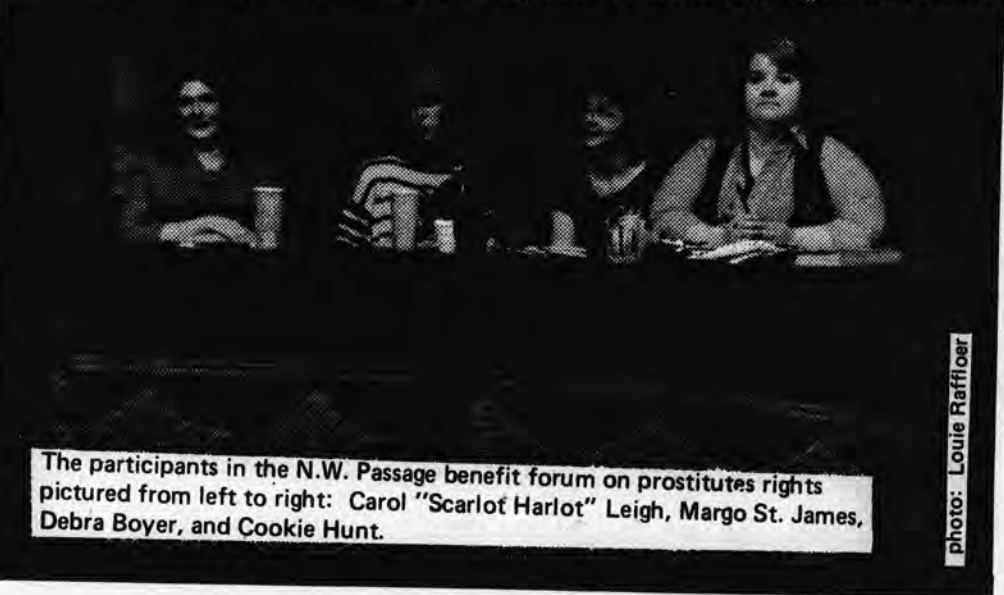
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Here we go again! Two months into a new collective and still putting out the issues!

Our most recent benefit, *The Scarlet Menace* (a public forum on prostitutes' rights and the issue of decriminalization), just about filled the Seattle Mime Theatre. *Scarlot Harlot* (Carol Leigh) wowed the crowd with excerpts of her one woman show, "The Adventures of Scarlot Harlot," a de-mystification of prostitution.

COYOTE founder Margo St. James rapped on, as only Margo St. James can, about prohibitionistic laws and how to change them. In a television interview the next day, she enjoined viewers to "stay tuned to the Passage for updates on the fight for decrimi-



The participants in the N.W. Passage benefit forum on prostitutes rights pictured from left to right: Carol "Scarlot Harlot" Leigh, Margo St. James, Debra Boyer, and Cookie Hunt.

photo: Louie Raffloer

nalization!" We'll try not to let her down.

Cookie Hunt of the Women's Coalition to Stop the Green River Murders, talked about the sensationalized press coverage the murders have received and the fact that violence towards women is escalating. She pointed out possible connections between murder of prostitutes in Seattle, Vancouver, BC and Portland, Oregon. (A statement from a Vancouver, BC group—ASP, Alliance for the Safety of Prostitutes—is included in this issue on page 7; it arrived too late to be presented at the forum.

U.W. anthropologist Debra Boyer talked about the Green River Murders special task force, and its recently acquired computer. For the first couple years of its existence, the Task Force filed information about the women who were murdered and possible murder suspects on 3x5 index cards.

Boyer told the forum audience that prostitution laws in this state make it more possible for women to be murdered. She called the laws "the last vestiges of patriarchal controls on female sexuality," and said that the decriminalization of prostitution should be a major concern of feminists.

On October 13, another partially decomposed body was found and later identified. A few days later the *Seattle P-I* detailed speculations that the killer might be posing as a policeman and "arresting" his victims.

The Task Force lists 27 young wo-

men as official Green River Murder victims. In fact, there could be many more. Most of the women on the official list were associated with prostitution. This is a fact that cannot be discounted. When a mother in her mid-30s who was not a known prostitute was put on the murdered list, the media acted surprised. Only "bad girls" are supposed to be Green River Murder victims, right? Women who sell their sexuality in order to survive are generally considered "bad girls."

We feel that it is necessary to take the stigma out of prostitution. It is because of this stigma that not enough has been done to stop the murders. Prostitutes do not have the support of the general community. They are considered outlaws, pariahs. Perhaps this is why, in the nearly three years since the first body was found, a psychopathic killer is still on the loose.

We urge our readers to write their state legislators to urge that a committee be appointed to examine prostitution laws. We ask people to call and write to the Seattle and King County councils to urge a period of amnesty for prostitutes until the Green River Murderer is caught. And we ask you to work with the Women's Coalition to Stop the Green River Murders.

As long as people are designated as outlaws for selling their sexual services, the feminist movement has a long way to go. It's time for us to call off our old tired ethics and push for the decriminalization of prostitution. JH/NWP

Letters

Dear Northwest Passage,

Big Mama Rag has stopped publishing after 11 years of feminist journalism! Our last issue was April 1984. Political and personal differences within the collective reached the point where we could not continue the project together. We hope another group of women will continue BMR, but nothing concrete has developed at this time.

We hope to continue keeping the office open for local women and groups to use the equipment and resources there. We welcome donations for this. Write to BMR, 1724 Gaylord St., Denver, CO 80206; or call (303)322-2010.

Thanks for all your support over the years!

In continuing struggle,
 deb luger & susanna smith
 Denver, CO

Editor, NWP:

In response to Jack Bugler's article, "Garbage: A Burning Issue" (October) I would like to offer this commentary:

Understandably, the term "garbage burner" incites thoughts of stinking fumes not unlike some that emanate from landfills or backyard barbecues. But an emotional opposition to a promising technology is unfair to the agencies that support it and to the community at large that has not—or will not—avail itself of the opportunity to learn more about the processes involved. Space prohibits an adequate reply; however, I will say that charging promoters of Refuse Fired Energy Systems with only profit in mind is begging the question.

Begin now to learn about recycling and revising your life styles.

Myron Harr
 Kent, WA

And here's Jack... the writer replies. *Stinking fumes indeed! The city's own pollution statistics indicate a good deal more than a bad smell. Many citizens, especially those in SE Seattle have studied the technology in depth and have made strenuous efforts to disseminate information, something the City Engineering Department seems rather disinclined to do.*

It's certainly all right to turn a profit on refuse disposal, but should that profit go to corporate interests, or to the citizens of the City? Should industrial development bonds—public money—be used to increase the profits of already healthy private corporations? Especially when technologies like recycling could create three times the payroll and be organized as a public, a worker-owned corporation or a combination of the two?

I agree with Harr that recycling is our best, safest and most economical option. But garbage burning as a "promising technology," come on, Myron, think again.



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To the Polls in Nicaragua

by James Stack

"I don't know what will happen in the future if our conditions aren't met and I don't want to say what we'll have to do... Those from the outside are the ones who will decide our destiny."

Nicaraguan "opposition leader" Arturo Cruz in an interview with *La Prensa*, August 1984.

With these words, Arturo Cruz issued a thinly veiled ultimatum to the Nicaraguan people as he prepared to leave Nicaragua at the end of August on a mission to discredit the Nov. 4 elections that he and the far-right coalition CDN had opted to boycott. Cruz encountered a mixture of indifference and hostility from the Nicaraguan people as he tried in vain to justify the position of the Contras and to organize a boycott of the country's first free elections in history at political rallies he held during August. CDN stands for Democratic National Coordinating Body.

After two years of self-imposed exile in the United States, the former Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington had returned as the emissary of "those from outside" and his message was clear: surrender your sovereignty, your social and political gains, grant amnesty to the Somocists and hold our kind of elections, or you'll have the U.S. Marines to deal with.

For the last three years, Managua-based journalist William I. Robinson has been covering events surrounding the coming elections and other Nicaraguan affairs for publications such as the *Monthly Review*, *The Guardian*, *The Multinational Monitor*, *In These Times*, and *Frontline*. He was in Seattle October 12 through 15 as part of a 16-city tour to speak out against distorted news coverage in the U.S. media of the political process emerging in Nicaragua, to report on the progress of preparation for the elections, and to raise money and donations of supplies for the Agencia Nueva Nicaragua (ANN), the independent but editorially pro-Sandinist news agency in Managua where Robinson is employed as a staff reporter.

Robinson spoke to about 200 people on October 13 at Seattle University's Pigott Auditorium and presented a slide show depicting various aspects of life in revolutionary Nicaragua, including a glimpse of the current situation along the Honduran border.

The U.S. media have portrayed Cruz and the CDN as the vanguard of a widespread opposition movement. Robinson noted that the parties comprising the CDN (see sidebar) could claim a combined membership of barely 1,000. He also challenged the notion that the CDN had ever intended to enter the electoral arena in the first place. Besides not having enough support to mount a serious challenge at the polls, Robinson said that the behavior of Cruz and ultra-conservative allies like Mario Rappaccioli, millionaire businessman and leader of the private business group COSEP, and *La Prensa* editor Pedro Chamorro had confirmed the already popularly held belief among Nicaraguans that CDN was nothing more than a political front for the Contras seeking to overthrow the Sandinists and install a regime beholden to U.S. interests.

The Reagan administration has attempted to characterize the elections as a fraudulent rubber stamp for a Sandinist "dictatorship." Robinson pointed out that, contrary to the prevailing assumption promulgated in the U.S. media, the Sandinist decision to hold elections was not an eleventh-hour maneuver to curry favor with Western leaders, but rather an outgrowth of FSLN policy dating back to 1969. At that time the Sandinists declared that universal suffrage in free, democratic elections would form the foundation of a new, anti-Somocist society.

According to Robinson, even if the Sandinists wanted to cheat, the legal framework of the elections does not leave room for fraud. In accordance with the electoral law, all participating parties are going to receive \$900,000 from the state for campaign expenses, and there is no restriction on raising additional funds either within the country or abroad. In order to guarantee all parties equal access to the media, the two public television channels and the 16 state radio stations are required to set aside 30 and 45 minutes respectively each day for campaign ads, with the time to be divided equally among all parties.

In addition, voting is voluntary, secret, and by direct ballot. All citizens 16 and older are eligible to participate. Each party has the right to appoint an inspector at every one of the 5,700 polling centers to guard against irregularities, and the votes will be counted in the presence of these inspectors.

Citizens will be voting to fill the offices of president and vice-president and all the seats in the 90-member National Assembly. Seven parties, ranging

from the right to the far left (see sidebar), will compete for a total of 1.5 million votes. By most accounts, the Sandinists are expected to win with about 80% of the vote.

The November 4 elections will be a clear departure from the past. All previous elections have either been reserved for a minority of the propertied classes, or imposed by occupying U.S. marines. From the Sandinist perspective, the Nov. 4 elections will serve two fundamental objectives. First, they will institutionalize the revolution and provide a juridical framework for the new society being created. Second, they will defend the revolution. The Sandinists hope that a constitutionally elected government legitimized by popular vote will forestall and direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua.

By moving up the date of the elections (originally scheduled for 1985) to Nov. 4, two days before the U.S. elections, the Sandinists succeeded in outflanking both their far-right opposition and the Reagan administration. When the move was announced Feb. 21 of this year, it set in motion a chain of events that ultimately worked to discredit the CDN internationally if not in the U.S.

From the outset, the CDN raised several objections to the new electoral law, which all other parties except the CDN helped to draft. CDN refused to participate in the process except on its own terms. It opposed the loss of legal status for parties not taking part in the elections, voting rights for

"All previous elections have either been reserved for a minority of the propertied classes, or imposed by occupying U.S. Marines."

members of the army and militia, banning of ex-Somocist national guardsmen and Contra leaders from elections, and the regional division of representation, which they claimed would favor the FSLN.

The Sandinists made some concessions, such as altering the system of proportional representation to favor smaller parties, increasing television access time for all parties, and prohibiting members of the armed forces from becoming candidates. But they rejected the CDN's preposterous demand that voting rights be stripped from the army and militias and granted to Contra leaders and Somocists.

By May the Supreme Electoral Council, a non-partisan body appointed to oversee the conduct of the elections, announced the election timetable. The campaign would last less than two months and nominations would close at the end of June. The CDN objected and petitioned the Supreme Electoral Council to extend the time allowed for campaigning and the deadline for nominations. The Council granted an extension of the nomination deadline to July 25 and lengthened the campaign period to three months.

Managua-based journalist William Robinson's perspective of Nicaraguan November elections

At the end of May, the Sandinists relaxed certain provisions of the State of Emergency, which had been in effect since March 1982. In order to allow parties to prepare for the campaign, anti-government public demonstrations were permitted, censorship was slackened and *La Prensa* was allowed to print strongly anti-Sandinist material.

Although the State of Emergency had been eased, the fact that it had not been lifted completely tended to cast the CDN in the role of the unfairly disadvantaged opposition in the eyes of many Western governments. But, according to Robinson, events accompanying Cruz's return to Nicaragua from the U.S. on July 23 began to turn international opinion in the Sandinists' favor.

Upon returning from "exile" Cruz was greeted by only 300 people at Managua airport. "And half of them were reporters," said Robinson, who was present. The small turnout was particularly embarrassing in view of the fact that *La Prensa* had been running banner headlines for days heralding Cruz's triumphant homecoming.

Even prior to Cruz's arrival, Mario Rappaccioli revealed that the CDN had already decided to boycott the elections. Once this was out of the bag, none of Cruz's feigned attempts at negotiations were taken seriously by Nicaraguans. After Cruz elevated the least-stressed demand in the CDN program—negotiations with the Contras before scheduling elections—to the primary demand, and he received the expected response from the Sandinists,

CDN announced formally that it was boycotting the elections.

The whole CDN charade angered many in the Western diplomatic community. One Western ambassador was recently quoted as saying, "Giving up the right to play the political game is like signalling that they are relying on the Americans to put them in power through invasion."

A U.S. invasion of Nicaragua may not be far off. Even considering the difficulty Reagan will have inventing a pretext for further aggression after Nov. 6, four more years in office will give him ample time to find one.

Meanwhile, people can help fend off disinformation in the U.S. media by helping Agencia Nueva Nicaragua continue to survive and disseminate information. An ongoing material aid campaign for ANN is being conducted as a spinoff of Robinson's tour. The 200 people at his Seattle U. presentation donated \$1,500 cash. To find out what ANN needs and where to send it write:

ANN Material Aid Campaign
P.O. Box 14312
Seattle, WA 98114 or call 721-0656.

Nicaragua's Political Parties

Popular Action Movement—Marxist-Leninist (MAP—ML): Founded in 1972 as split from FLSN; some Trotskyist influence. Its armed militias fought in insurrection, then refused to disarm. In 1980, daily newspaper "El Pueblo" confiscated by government and entire MAP—ML leadership arrested as "ultra-leftists." Favors rapid radicalization, greater state role in economy, no political role for bourgeoisie. Presidential candidate: Carlos Cuadra.

Nicaraguan Communist Party (PCdEN): Split from PSN in 1970. Founded and dominated by popular leader Eli Altamirano. Hard-line Moscow tendency, but no official relations with Soviet CP. Leads small but important labor union, CAUS, active among textile workers. Wants system of "workers' soviets." Presidential candidate: Allan Zambrana (CAUS general secretary).

Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN): Traditional Moscow-line CP, but less rigid than PCdEN. Led by working-class hero Domingo Sanchez. Allied to FLSN in Council of State. One faction joined FLSN in 1978. Small but influential labor union (CGT-i), active among construction workers. Believes FLSN is necessary for the time being but that PSN will eventually emerge as vanguard. Presidential candidate: Domingo Sanchez.

Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN): Founded in 1961 as nationalist,

Marxist, anti-imperialist revolutionary organization. In power since 1979. Headed by nine-man National Directorate. Claims 900,000 members of Sandinista-affiliated mass organizations. Presidential candidate: Daniel Ortega (present coordinator of governing Junta).

Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC): A party of socialist Catholics; split from PSC in 1976. Allied to FSLN in Council of State. Led by Mauricio Diaz. Advocates greater worker control through cooperatives. Has small trade union, CTN-A. Presidential candidate: Mauricio Diaz.

Independent Liberal Party (PLI): Founded in 1944 as split from traditional Somoza-controlled Liberal Party. Traditional base is support in second city Leon. Radical but anti-Marxist liberal ideology in European mainstream; member of Liberal International. Allied to FSLN in Council of State until April 1984. Presidential candidate: Virgilio Godoy (Labor Minister until March 1984).

Democratic Conservative Party (PCD): Direct descendant of traditional Conservative Party, with base of support in third city, Granada. Split in June 1984 over participation in elections. Now led by Clemente Guido and other middle-class professionals, who are accused by Right of being pro-Sandinista. PCD member Rafael Cordova Rivas is member of governing Junta. Still unclear which of two conservative parties has

grassroots support (see PCN below).

Presidential candidate: Clemente Guido.

Social Christian Party (PSC): Founded in 1957. In mainstream of conservative Christian Democracy, with ideology of "social communitarianism." Only member of CDN alliance with clear political program. Has been voice of moderation within CDN, though condemns FSLN as "communist dictators." Decision to boycott elections has caused problems with party rank and file. Led by Adan Fletes, potential CDN vice-presidential candidate.

Social Democratic Party (PSD): Founded in 1979 by dissident conservatives as vehicle for middle classes to take control of revolution and guide it toward European-style mixed economy. Not recognized by Socialist International. Member of CDN; led by CDN president Luis Rivas.

Constitutionalist Liberal Party (PLC): Founded in 1967 as split from traditional Liberal Party. Intended to recapture old liberal values of "progressive capitalism"; now dominated by conservative interests. Not recognized by Liberal International. Led by Alfredo Reyes.

Nicaraguan Conservative Party (PCN): Founded as split from PCD in June 1984, disagreeing with PCD decision to participate in elections. Led by millionaire businessman Mario Rappaccioli. Identified with old creole aristocracy and large landed and business interests. Not yet officially recognized as legal party. Dominant voice in CDN.

Rainbow Over Bismarck

by Smoke Signal

"...I don't recall." These words were the bulk of the testimony given by FBI Agent Hodges, witness for the prosecution at Leonard Peltier's evidentiary hearing early in October in Bismarck, North Dakota. What came to light during the hearing was that Hodges, an FBI ballistics expert, had actually checked only seven of the 137 shell casings sent to him for examination. He also had never made certain of exactly where the evidence was being sent from. On the basis of this minimal effort he had gone ahead and testified before a grand jury (this fact was hidden until this last hearing), and presented the testimony that put Leonard away for years. FBI documents that defense attorneys William Kuntler and Lew Gurwitz obtained under the Freedom of Information Act were heavily censored and in addition, the FBI released only 12,000 of the 18,000 pages in their possession, for "national security reasons." Nevertheless, even these documents pointed out that the FBI was well aware of certain facts that clearly prove Leonard's innocence. A glaring fact among these is that the firing pin on the gun connected with Leonard could not have fired the shells that killed the FBI agents.

The real breakthrough happened after the hearing ended. In the last 10 minutes the defense called into question the origin of the handwriting in certain crucial points in Agent Hodges' notes of testimony. They demanded that a handwriting analysis expert be called in to check Hodges' notes. Prosecutor Crooks and Agent Hodges flatly maintained that this demand was "insulting" and "irrelevant" and that the handwriting was only that of Hodges and his lab assistant. Judge Benson looked at the notes and argued that nothing seemed amiss, but would agree to a handwriting analysis if the defense found such a waste of time to be necessary. The hearing was over, temporarily.

Less than two hours later, the courtroom was once again filled to capacity. Agent Hodges had admitted that the handwriting was neither his nor his assistant's, thus calling into question every shred of testimony presented by the U.S. in this case. You can figure out what Agent Hodges said when asked whose writing it was. Kuntler asked that, in the light of the new evidence, the hearing be continued at a later date. The judge agreed, so it will happen most likely in November.

As important as the hearing itself are some of the implications raised by how this particular hearing was conducted and the complete news blackout that accompanied this important chapter in the history of the U.S. justice system. Why was this hearing not made known to the nation by the media? There were representatives of the major networks there. Why were only three reporters allowed contact with Leonard, sans cameras, and even then for only 30 minutes? The Soviet news agency TASS was not allowed into the state of North Dakota, let alone into the courthouse. Simply the amount of armed force there would have been sufficient for national news.

A billboard in Bismarck, North Dakota



Two hundred-plus people, for the most part Indian, came to North Dakota from many places to pray for and show solidarity with Leonard. They came to pray for justice. The U.S. officials came prepared for a major combat scenario. There were Special Weapons Attack Teams present on the rooftops, armed officers with attack dogs patrolled every floor of the Federal Building, and surveillance helicopters buzzed the town. All persons entering the courthouse were subjected to two searches as well as required to go through a metal detector at the entrance to the building and another metal detector before going into the courtroom.

In the courtroom alone there were 10 armed U.S. marshals with their eyes trained on the audience at all moments, as if they expected this courtroom filled with peaceful people—including Sioux elder women as well as small children—to break out in a wave of violence. These men were no standard security cops. They had the look of highly trained paramilitary goons with cold, set faces and the baleful stares of men whose sole function is to liquidate people. As Lew Gurwitz expressed in the courtroom, for the record, "This is clearly a precedent. These men are being trained, this hearing is being used as a training ground for a style of oppression that has never been equalled before in the American judicial system. It is a stain on the history of the courts. This kind of intimidation in a court of law is reminiscent

'It would have been Wounded Knee all over again.'

of pre-war Germany under Hitler."

Nonetheless, the hundreds of thousands of dollars being squandered on security overkill served only to make the peaceful supporters all the stronger in their mode of action. There was not space for even the smallest departure from the attitude of prayer that was the main form of action, otherwise, as a Choctaw woman put it, "It would have been Wounded Knee all over again."

There was a 24-hour walking prayer vigil for the duration of the hearing, which lasted for three days and two nights. A Buddhist nun from Japan, named Jun-san, sat outside the Federal Building from sun-up to sun-down maintaining a chanting vigil. She had been fasting for 19 days praying for Leonard's freedom and was to continue fasting until after Dennis Banks' sentencing, which was a few days later in South Dakota.

Every time the court adjourned a drum ceremony was held outside the front door of the Federal Building, and a Lakota medicine man led a prayer circle to the four directions, Grandfather Sky and Grandmother Earth in the traditional way. A spirit of unity prevailed among the different tribes. The courtroom was filled to capacity through every minute of the hearing.

Leonard Peltier's spirit is high. Throughout the hearing he had a sacred pipe on the table in front of him, and he often smiled and raised his fist to his friends in the room. They have been trying to break him in prison but they have not been able to do it.

To communicate with Judge Benson, write Judge Paul Benson, Old Federal Bldg. and Courthouse, Fargo, ND 58102.

The International Office of the Leonard Peltier Defense Committee, 2524 16th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington 98144, (206) 322-6261 or 322-6262. To stay currently informed about Indian struggles read the newspaper CRAZY HORSE SPIRIT, available free from the LPDC.

Courtesy of Leonard Peltier Defense Comm.

Red Alert at Big Mountain

Big Mountain is currently in a state of red alert. Livestock are being impounded right off the range. Officials of the BIA are trespassing, harassing families and escalating their agenda of psychological warfare on the traditional peoples of the Joint Use Area. The deadline for voluntary relocation is April 1986. The absolute mandatory deadline, when forced removal is expected, is July 1986.

The Elders of Big Mountain have offered effective nonviolent resistance to the fencing crews that come to divide the land. In one recent incident, a group of Elders blockaded the crew and their spokesperson, Pauline Whitesinger, told the boss that they were prepared to stand there until the people in Washington came and talked to them face to face. The crew backed off. But they will be back.

In October, the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission appropriated around \$20 million dollars for 1984-1985 from Congress. To date, more than \$500 million have been used by the Commission.

The stress being generated by the relocation machine is destroying the morale and lifestyle of the Navajo. Stress-caused illnesses and suicides are very common. Traditional Hopi leaders are denouncing the relocation. They are not at all in agreement with tactics being employed by the "progressive" tribal councils and the U.S. government to erase the people from the land and free it up for coal and uranium development, all under the thin facade of a "land dispute" between the Hopi and the Navajo people.

The Big Mountain Legal Defense/Offense Committee (BMLDOC) is filing lawsuits against realtors and loan sharks who have taken financial advantage of relocatees. This defense is essential because of the high level of racism in the border towns and the heavy anti-Indian sentiment among the judges and juries. Recently, a Navajo man who had relocated with his 10 children was awarded \$2 by a racist judge. The man had filed suit against a loan company for \$72,000 because he had lost his home in a loan scheme. Afterwards, one of the jurors admitted that the all-white jury disliked Indians and "did not like the idea of Indian children growing up in our communities." The entire jury had sworn under oath at the start of the court proceeding that they were unbiased. More than 50% of the relocatees have lost their homes to loan racketeers.

The BMLDOC is only able to afford to enact a small portion of their agenda of action due to lack of funding. All the work is voluntary, and is presently limited to suing on behalf of the relocatees and preparing for a federal lawsuit against the Relocation Commission, as they have amassed ample proof of the failures of the Commission. Lawyers from Arizona and other states have been meeting to put together a federal case based upon this evidence. Lew Gurwitz, who is a main organizer of the BMLDOC as well as a defense attorney for Leonard Peltier, is a very dedicated and resourceful lawyer. The BMLDOC needs help now, to prepare for the government and corporate onslaught that the Navajos face in 1986.

As of early 1985, the BMLDOC is planning to set in motion the initiative for the repeal of Goldwater's 1974 Public Law 93-531, the mandate for removal of the Indians residing in the JUA. We are in the final leg of a struggle that could prove to be a great humane and spiritual victory; or the ugliest chapter of genocide to happen in this land since the full-scale slaughter of Indians in the 19th century. It is up to us not to let the "Long Walk Of The Navajos," led by Kit Carson in the last century, be repeated. Hopi and Navajo traditional leaders are calling this relocation program "The Long Walk To Death" for the Hopi and the Navajo people.

This is not an isolated struggle. It is the eye of the nuclear hurricane; the front line of the energy war. It is also the last stand of a traditional people who are calling now for people to help in any way possible. The Elders of the Navajo and Hopi have acknowledged the positive energy coming from the people of the Northwest and are sending a messenger here, a Sundancer named Willie Lone Wolf, to tell us of his people's struggle and lay the groundwork for a journey of the Elders to the Northwest. Willie's mission is to speak to any groups who will listen and wish to help. He is deeply respected among the American Indian community for his Sundancing, and he is a traditional drummer and singer. If anyone in Seattle would like to hear Willie Lone Wolf, please contact NW Big Mountain Support Group in Olympia. He will be in this region around October 25.

For current information about the struggle and how you can help, send a donation to help with mailing costs (a dollar or more) to: NORTHWEST BIG MOUNTAIN SUPPORT GROUP P.O. Box 10234, Olympia, WA 98501. If you can, please send a donation direct to the BMLDOC. They are working hard with very few resources: BIG MOUNTAIN-JUA LEGAL DEFENSE/OFFENSE COMMITTEE, 124 N. San Francisco St., Flagstaff, AZ 86001. (602) 774-6923.

Whose Recovery?

According to Reagan, "profit is our most important product"

by Paul Stanbery

When Ronald Reagan claims Franklin Roosevelt was his idol, he's not just whistling the theme from *The High and the Mighty*. The only way he was able to lift this country out of the Depression that two years of Reaganomics created between 1981 and 1983 was the biggest handout scheme in U.S. history. Except that Reagan handouts aren't for the laid-off laborer in the food bank lines;

the most isolated North Americans. Americans bought electric appliances, began using cosmetics and new hygiene products, adapted to new patterns of food distribution, energy consumption, and transport.

But, far from exhausting U.S. productive capacity, domestic markets were soon satiated and, as the 1920s drew to a close, it was the diminished profitability of U.S. industry and the snowballing unemployment that resulted (far more than such superficial symptoms as the stock market crash and the great credit contraction of the



they're part of a giant-sized relief program for large corporations that has merely coincidental benefits to the national defense of the Republic.

And, as national defense, the program is dangerously inappropriate. The U.S. lacks what Kennedy's New Frontier people called "flexible response" (i.e. military alternatives short of atomic bombardment) to conventional Soviet offensives like the Hungarian, Czech and Afgan invasions. Yet the Reagan administration keeps investing in complicated superweapons systems, most of which will have to be scrapped if disarmament negotiations ever succeed. Is its defense the Reaganites are really trying for?

WHOSE RECOVERY?

Conservatives have been saying for years it was only the military buildup for World War II that lifted the U.S. out of the Great Depression. So Reagan's advisers knew exactly what to do when their Reaganomics experiment fell flat on its face. They had managed to get a Congress disoriented by astounding Conservative membership gains in the 1980 elections to approve across-the-board spending cutbacks.

And we got to see the U.S. economy collapse like a house of cards as a result. Reaganomics provided impressive, almost laboratory-certain proof of the neo-Keynesian hypothesis that government spending is necessary to support full-employment capitalism. All we need to do is look back into history to see that the main problem with the U.S. economy, far from the lack of productivity decryd by those hungry for quick profits, is that it has been too productive ever since the First World War. More goods are dumped into the marketplace than U.S. consumers can purchase.

PRODUCTIVITY VS. PURCHASE POWER

After supplying material for four years of Europe's first global war, U.S. industry—with the aid of newspapers, profusely photo-illustrated magazines, and the new media of radio and motion pictures—created a vision of home life that transformed the lifestyle of all but

early 30s) that brought on the Great Depression.

RAVAGING FEDERAL FISCAL POLICY

When Reagan came into office and began to prune government spending, he wanted to accompany his budget-cutting with substantial taxcuts for the well-to-do that would, presumably, allow more consumption by the private sector to make up for lost government markets. Unfortunately, those cuts that did win Congressional approval embodied the "trickle-down" theory, a Reaganomics cornerstone postulating that when you give money to the rich, they spend it on things made by the poor. This theory, of course, runs entirely counter to the teachings of economic history. Experience supports a "trickle-up" theory: that any money the poor get eventually ends up in the hands of the rich.

But Reagan's administrators cut program after program and the result was nationwide financial disaster. The President had only ended up doing to the country what he had done to California as its governor: ravage government fiscal policy while posing as its savior. The rich spent the refunds but on new investments. Small and moderate-sized businesses, whose proprietors comprised Reagan's most ardent supporters, were left floundering for lack of either government or consumer markets; their control became increasingly concentrated in the hands of centralized financial interests. Financing the biggest peacetime military buildup in American history—coupled with the typically lower tax revenues produced by a Depression—has given the U.S.A. a national indebtedness that dwarfs anything in the past.

It should be no surprise, with such incredible government largesse behind it—greater than any spending program the Democrats would have dared sponsor—that the nation's economy seems to show signs of recovery. Reagan's most impressive accomplishment has been to spend with an irresponsible profligacy that would make the most seasoned New Dealer blush, while

(continued on page 18)

It's A Rich Man's World

Despite a preponderance of evidence to the contrary, U.S. political and economic leaders continue to trumpet an economy on the rise. "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" Economic indicators show positive growth. The gross national product is up, interest rates are down. The implication is that you're either better off, getting better off, or you will get better off. And if you don't, the fault and the guilt lie with you.

But some of the U.S. government's own statistics say otherwise. And upward movement from where? From when? According to the U.S. Department of Labor, Federal Home Loan Bank and the Department of Commerce:

	Jan. '81	July '84
Employment (civilian, seasonally adjusted)		
Number of unemployed 7.847 (in millions)		8.543
Number of "discouraged" workers— benefits expired, no longer looking (in millions)	1.25	1.35
Overall unemployment	7.4%	7.5%
Nonwhite unemploy'm't	12.9%	16.9%
Wages		
Average weekly take-home (in 1967 dollars)	\$184.83	\$175.76
Average weekly take-home (in current dollars)	\$213.96	\$297.72
Prices		
Consumer Price Index (all items)	\$260.5	\$311.7
Increase from previous year	11.7%	4.1%
Interest Rates		
Prime interest rate	20%	13%
Difference between interest and inflation	9%	9%
Mortgage rate	13.26%	14%

Additionally, the negative balance of trade and the federal budget deficit have increased four to six times in the last four years. However, profits for U.S. corporations have increased by an average of 27%.

THE RICH GET . . .

The suggestion that the economy is better for individuals ignores the historical realities of the U.S. economy: realities of wealth, privilege and power, usually inherited, concentrated in the top 2% of the population, with a trickle-

fer of income from the middle classes and the poor to the already rich.

CLOSER TO THE GROUND

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that one out of three citizens received some form of government assistance last year. Programs based on income (Social Security, unemployment, Medicare) helped one in five, while those based on need (food stamps, Medicaid, Aid to Families With Dependent Children) helped almost 20%. Average monthly family income from all sources is \$1,747 for whites, \$1,231 for Hispanics and \$1,076 for blacks. Households headed by women with children averaged only \$795 per month.

Women and nonwhites have been especially hard hit by the Reagan "Recovery." The movement of women into so-called nontraditional jobs has decelerated. The chance for women entering the workforce as clerical workers has increased from 25% in 1950 to 33.3% in 1980. Women's average incomes continue to lag: in 1955 women workers earned 64 cents to every dollar earned by men; today women earn 59 cents. And 6,236,000 households are now headed by women with children under 18.

Black families with one working parent have averaged a \$2,000 loss in disposable income in the last four years. The "official" level of poverty in the black community is nearly 26%—the highest since 1966 when the data was first available. Long-term unemployment (six months and longer) among blacks has risen by 72% since 1981, compared to a 1.5% rise among whites. The overall "official" poverty rate is up to 15.2%—more than 35 million people are now "officially" poor. Poverty rates for people 15 and older are:

- Black women 35.8%
- Black men 23.8%
- White women 12.0%
- White men 8.8%

NEW JOBS "DISAPPEAR"

Despite a slower population growth than that of the non-industrial countries, the U.S. population will increase by 30% by the end of the century. Washington state has one of the highest population growth rates in the country, and one of the most rapidly deteriorating economies. The state's basic industries are suffering—or are they?

Certainly employment is decreasing

A volcano of statistics spells out the disaster of the economy and highlights the growing gap between the top 20 and the other 80 percent.

down that ends with the top 20%. The Federal Reserve Board and six other federal agencies are examining how wealth is distributed among the population. Their preliminary findings:

The top 2% of families—earnings of \$100,000 or more—control 30% of all financial assets. These families own 50% of all privately owned stock, 71% of all tax-free bonds, and 20% of U.S. real estate. They also control 39% of all taxable bonds. (We're talking families, not corporations.)

The Urban Institute reports that over the last four years the top 20% of income-earning families has increased its disposable income by 2%. The second highest 20% of income-earning families has stayed even with inflation. The remaining 60% of U.S. families has seen real disposable income decline by 2%. This represents a \$25 billion trans-

rapidly. The ASARCO smelter in Tacoma will soon shut down (500 jobs gone); local steel manufacturers are selling out (Bethlehem—300 jobs could be lost) or going out of business (Leckenby—275 jobs gone, Isaacson Steel closed last year). The aluminum industry is sliding downhill despite consumer-subsidized low-cost electricity. ALCOA and Kaiser have already laid off more than 350 workers in the last year. ARCO and Martin Marietta will be leaving the business in Washington, leaving the fate of hundreds of jobs up in the ozone.

The local shipbuilding industry is sinking fast. Todd Shipyards, Lockheed Shipbuilding, in Seattle, and Tacoma Boat will drop 1,500 jobs by the end of this year. Todd and Lockheed have already laid off more than 4,000 workers since 1982. The timber indus-

(continued on page 18)

The Philippines: the Gathering Storm



by Erica Goldstein

"We love your commitment to democratic principles."—U.S. Vice Pres. George Bush toasting Philippines President Marcos, Manila, 1982

On August 21, 1983, former Philippine Senator Benigno Aquino was assassinated as he descended from the airplane returning him to Manila. While most Americans had been unaware of events in America's former colony halfway around the world. Stephen Solarz (D-NY), who chairs the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, summed up the situation: "The Philippines is heading straight toward a political and economic disaster. This is another Vietnam waiting to happen."

The roots of the crisis run deep—far beyond the drama of August 21. Aquino's return from exile was a timely response to a situation demanding drastic changes in the policies and the leadership of the government. Of his murder, oppositionist Luis Villafuerte, a former trade minister under Marcos, explained, "The Aquino assassination merely exploded sooner what would have happened later. The fundamental causes of the crisis were already in place."

TEETERING ECONOMY

The Philippines has one of the developing world's largest foreign debts (more than \$26 billion) and the lowest investment efficiency in South-

east Asia. Unemployment exceeds 30% and inflation averages 50%. Even prior to the Aquino assassination, the country's economy was in serious trouble. A recent study by economists at the University of the Philippines challenges Marcos regime claims that the current economic chaos is due to "external difficulties" or that it is a byproduct of the assassination, finding the causes instead in the regime's political and economic policies. In particular, the study criticizes nonproductive outlay, the use of government connections for private gain, and overreliance on foreign loans. It also stresses that the economic problems require political solutions.

The parties to the unfolding political confrontation are the repressive Marcos regime; an opposition movement, which grows ever broader, stronger, and more militant; and the United States, off center stage but equally important.

When the U.S. granted independence to its colony in 1946, it insisted on the enactment of laws allowing special privileges to U.S.-owned companies, to the detriment of domestic ones. The Philippine economy has been profoundly impaired as a result.

But the most important of U.S. interests are military. Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base secure air and sea lanes in the western Pacific. They also provide logistical support for U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. These bases are considered irreplaceable by prominent U.S. military experts.

These factors make political instab-

ility in the Philippines a major U.S. concern. Prior to the Aquino assassination, the U.S. had consistently supported Marcos—Carter as well as Reagan. The feeling of the State Department and the CIA was that Marcos had so effectively destroyed the power and popularity of the elite opposition by the late 1970s that he was the only effective protector against the increasingly organized and militant left and thus the only reliable guardian of the U.S. bases and company interests.

POLITICAL STRIFE

The traditional opposition group of capitalist politicians including Aquino had been squeezed out of power by the imposition of martial law in 1972 and the consolidation of Marcos' personal power in the subsequent decade. Following the assassination of one of its most well-known and well-respected members, large numbers of the elite opposition have moved to join forces with other parts of the anti-Marcos trend.

The nation's business and professional sectors, primed by the deepening economic crisis, have joined the opposition movement too in the wake of the Aquino murder.

Another sector increasingly active in the opposition is the Catholic Church. More than 87% of the 52 million

the Aquino assassination; and outline a clear and reasonable plan for presidential succession. Were these demands met by Marcos?

The May 14 elections were marred by voting fraud and abundant violence against the opposition and its candidates. Despite the fact that it is illegal not to vote, 20 to 40% of the people boycotted the elections, in response to the call of the more militant segment of the opposition. Still, the participating group of the opposition won 60 of the 180 seats in the National Assembly. These factors and Marcos' violent response to post-election demonstrations served to further undermine his credibility and to make the elections a loss for him.

The establishment of the Agrava Commission to investigate Aquino's murder was marred by the resignation and dissolution of two previous commissions with the same task, and by serious questions from the outset about its impartiality and its ability to get to the truth about the assassination. Although the Commission still hasn't announced its findings as of this writing, it is unlikely that a complete explanation of the events will ever be made public.

And finally, the regime has not meaningfully addressed the demand to structure presidential succession.

"Prior to the Aquino assassination, the U.S. had consistently supported Marcos—Carter as well as Reagan."

Filipinos are Catholic, and the Church's influence in society is strong. It has been increasingly outspoken in calling the regime to task for the deterioration of economy and society. The growing number of arrests of priests, nuns and lay workers on charges of subversion and rebellion has added tensions to relations between regime and Church. Cardinal Sin, leader of the Philippine Church, has issued pastoral letters calling for the end of military atrocities and U.S. military aid, and recently went public in urging participation in peaceful anti-government demonstrations.

Organizations among the Left include those of trade unions, students, teachers, women; groups organized in direct response to the Aquino murder (Justice for Aquino, Justice for All—JAJA; August Twenty-One Movement—ATOM); the Communist Party of the Philippines; and the national Democratic Front (NDF), an umbrella organization of legal, semi-legal and underground organizations of youth, teachers, peasants and workers.

These groups, with subsequent new ones spawned by campaigning for the May 1984 legislative elections (see below), formed the Coalition for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD), now a major unit of the opposition to Marcos as it formulates plans for the transition from dictatorship to democracy. The main points of its program are the resignation of Marcos and his cabinet; a transitional government; the drafting of a new constitution to be submitted to the people for approval; genuinely democratic general elections as soon as possible; the release of all political prisoners; and the full restoration of democratic rights.

THE NEW STAGE OF ANTI-MARCOS ACTIVITY

The aftermath of the Aquino murder has thrust the United States onto a precarious perch. The erosion of the credibility of the Marcos regime, the increasing strength and militance of the opposition movement, and the deterioration of the economy have compelled a shift in U.S. diplomatic posture. A concrete expression of this was the cancellation of Reagan's proposed trip to the Philippines in November 1983. In addition, the U.S. Congress placed three demands on the Marcos regime: hold elections for representatives to the National Assembly; fully and impartially investigate

U.S. IN A JAM

The deficient response to the demands of the U.S. Congress hardly deters Reagan's support of Marcos. It does, however, aggravate dissent in Congress and the State Department about the U.S.'s response in turn.

Try harder to make Marcos milder? Some analysts argue that U.S. interests are "hostage" to him because of the military bases. But Marcos is losing control, the polarization of Philippine society gets more extreme, and the power and appeal of the more militant anti-U.S. forces of the opposition continue to rise. This growth is also seen in the guerrilla war waged by the Communist Party's military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), which has gone from an estimated 8,000 in 1980 to about 20,000 now.

Disengage from Marcos? The push towards true democracy in the Philippines contradicts U.S. interests. What demands for democracy the U.S. can support are cosmetic. Parallels to Nicaragua and Iran are obvious as the U.S. continues supporting an ever more isolated and repressive dictator while speaking of democracy and human rights. Members of the U.S. Congress and the Reagan Administration are well aware of these parallels, which contribute to their anxiety as the U.S. government once again backs itself into a corner for a doomed cause.

Martial law has ensured the closure of legal avenues to the opposition movement's attempts to curtail Marcos' dictatorial powers. He can still arrest any person whom he chooses without charges, through the Preventative Detention Act. The bolstering of his political power through Amendment 6 of the Constitution has given him the power to single-handedly enact legislation.

The elections of May 1984 did not restore democracy in the Philippines. The elections may have presented a facade of democracy, but failed to weaken the broad support of a growing opposition movement, the majority of which is calling for Marcos' resignation as a prerequisite to the establishment of genuine democracy in the Philippines. For more information contact the Philippine Solidarity Movement/Coalition Against the Marcos Dictatorship, P.O. Box 14302, Seattle, WA 98114.

We're Not All Happy Hookers

from ASP

Prostitution is not the glamorous and exciting profession society and even some prostitutes' rights groups would have you believe. Prostitution is hard and dangerous work and we women who do it are among the most vulnerable, oppressed and exploited of all women. The statistics speak for themselves:

- *60% are single mothers (living below the poverty line)
- *50% are women of color (in Vancouver)
- *80% have been sexually assaulted as children
- *one in four women is raped sometime in her life—prostitutes are raped an average of 10 times a year
- *13% of adult women, at sometime in their life, have had to turn to prostitution for money to survive

Prostitution is indeed a very sad reflection of the limited opportunities open to women in this society, and until we live in an egalitarian one—where women have equal access to the opportunities that men have—more and more women will continue to be forced into prostitution. Furthermore, pimping, not prostitution, is the oldest profession, as men created the situation by which women had to prostitute themselves.

In the last 10 years the women's liberation movement has gained considerable ground. Criminal sanctions against prostitutes is one of the ways the government is usurping those rights we have fought so hard for, and keeping women in "their" place and under control. It also perpetuates the whore/madonna dichotomy, as men get to define what constitutes a 'bad' woman or a 'good' one. Unfortunately, women who try to retain the madonna status by not supporting the 'bad' women do not realize that they too can be labelled 'bad' women anytime men choose to do so.

As prostitutes and women, we have to fight back and challenge some dangerous myths.

myth: Prostitutes make lots of money.
fact: The reality is the prostitutes who

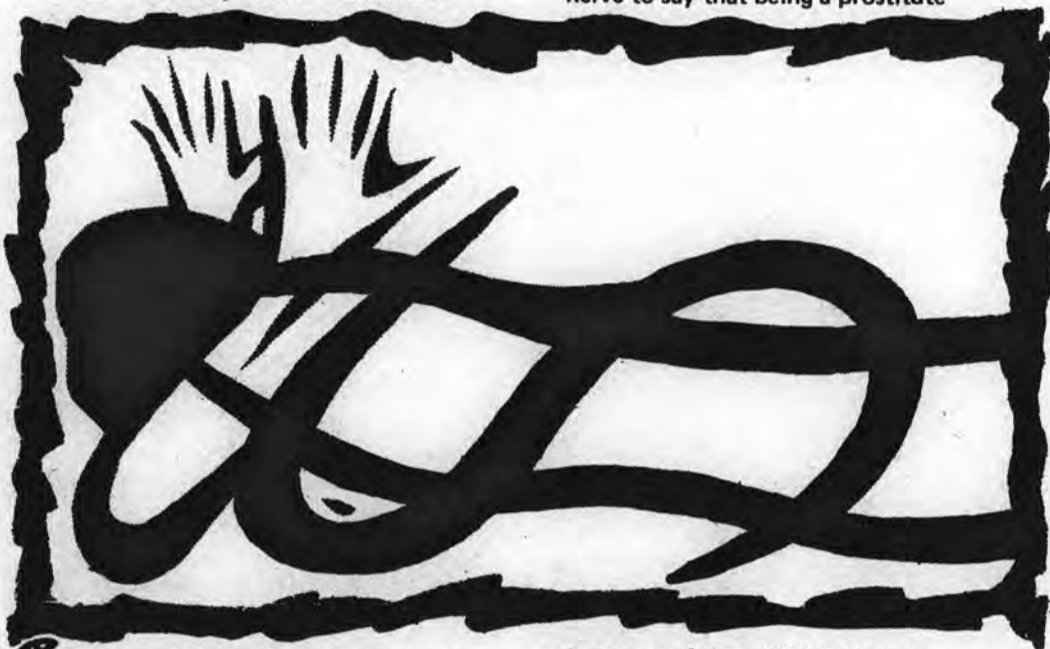
do earn a good living are the exception and not the rule.

myth: All prostitutes are junkies or alcoholics.

fact: Prostitutes use drugs or alcohol to alleviate stress on the job. They use no more or less than the businessman who has several martinis at lunch and after work, or the housewife who uses valium and alcohol to cope.

myth: All prostitutes have pimps.

fact: Prostitutes and pimps are allies only in the sense that they are both seen as social pariahs. Fact is that



many prostitutes do not have pimps.

myth: Prostitution is immoral and therefore a moral issue.

fact: Prostitution is an economic and human rights issue. To be a prostitute is to be stripped of all human and civil rights. What is immoral is a government and society that create the conditions by which many women and children have nowhere left but the streets, and then turns its back on them. What is immoral is a government and society that turn women and children into whores and thieves in order to survive, and instead of working on viable alter-

natives, fine and jail us.

myth: Prostitution is a choice.

fact: For most of us prostitution is our only option. The word "choice" would imply there are other options available, when there are not. For most of us, prostitution is a decision—a last resort—and we resent white middle-class women who enter the profession and who have other options saying it is a choice and how they like it and wouldn't do anything else. For them it is a choice but for most of us it certainly is not.

By perpetuating the happy hooker image, these women sell out the street prostitutes, and reinforce all the harmful and dangerous myths that groups like ours are working so hard to dispel. They create an image that prostitution is exciting, fun, glamorous, nurturing, helping men with sexual hangups, and very profitable. They even have the nerve to say that being a prostitute

enhances one's love life! Believe me, I have been a prostitute for 20 years and spent a great deal of that time celibate due to the fact that working as a prostitute really messed up my sexuality.

That working (prostitution) is in fact even sexual for prostitutes is in question. A woman's sexual identity is still dominated by the concept of "being in demand" or "appealing," as defined by males.

We've never thought of prostitutes as nurturers or healers—what a preposterous idea! The women we talk to on the street share this view. The trick is on a power trip—he buys you and he

gets to call the shots. If he rapes, assaults or robs you, you usually have no legal recourse. So we do not see being a prostitute as taking on one's full sexual power or being in control, because ultimately the man has it all.

We think that those who perpetuate all the happy hooker myths/images are doing us all a great disservice. It is too bad that their sensationalism is what draws media, and is what the media reports to the public. We don't want to portray prostitutes as pathetic, helpless victims. The fact is, we are victims in the sense that all women are oppressed, but some of us are more oppressed than others and prostitutes are some of the most oppressed of all women.

Decriminalization (abolition of all laws regarding prostitution) is one way to allow women some autonomy over their lives, such as working hours and conditions. We are totally against zoning areas, legalization or tenderloin or red-light areas, or any criminal sanctions. All of the above make the government/men the biggest pimps of all and serve only to keep women under the thumbs of men. Where there is legalized prostitution, the conditions for the women are tantamount to slavery, as is the case in Nevada and the Mustang Ranch.

Decriminalization would allow women to advertise freely, work out of their homes, work in bars and lounges again, form collectives (houses) where the house is licensed as a business rather than the women. Decriminalization certainly would take most prostitutes off the streets. Women would be safer working with each other in a common area.

Decriminalization in itself is not a complete answer without other vital steps being taken, such as: increased welfare rates; incorporation of sexual-abuse and incest-awareness programs in the school system; safe houses for runaways; more street workers; more daycare; more affordable and decent housing; more job training; equal pay for work of equal value; education of people who work with prostitutes and juveniles (police, social workers, teachers, etc.).

Social attitude changes are needed but, unfortunately, while you can enact laws, you can't legislate attitudes. For The Alliance for the Safety of Prostitutes, Sally deQuadros and Marie Arrington
For another point of view, see pg. 18.

GOOD LUCK, AND I HOPE YOU MAKE A LOTTA MONEY

(This poem is dedicated to the safety and wellbeing of the women who work at Hong Kong, Aiko's, Yoko's and Lilac Saigon in the Tenderloin.)

If there's one thing I know, it's that I definitely don't wanna go back to work in the Tenderloin.
I don't care how good the money is.
I don't care that the tourist customers pay over a hundred for a half and half.
I don't care if I could be making three hundred a night.
I won't work at night. Night girls fight. I'm a day girl.
I don't wanna go back and work at 467 O'Farrell Street where I was raped on August 7, 1979 by two black punks with a knife and couldn't bring myself to call the police.
I don't wanna suppress my fear,
I don't wanna be a victim.
I don't wanna be raped again.
I don't wanna live the fast life.
I don't care how much you paid at Magnin's for your creme-colored high-heeled boots. They make you look like you're gonna fall down.
I don't wanna spend my money on last year's shop-lifted silk blouses and slit skirts that the junkie booster brings around.
I don't wanna cook chicken in the sauna and rice in the electric pressure cooker and eat on the floor anymore, even though it was good and we came to know and love each other.
I don't wanna avoid discussing anything too personal.
I don't wanna lie about how much I make.
I don't wanna be ashamed of doing twenty dollar blow jobs.
I don't wanna refer to myself as a masseuse.
I don't wanna smoke dope and watch you return from the bathroom stumbling on junk.



I don't wanna pretend I don't see the bruises your boyfriend gives you.
I don't wanna be the one who never gets picked.
I don't wanna know what I'm worth.
I don't like it when cockroaches crawl on my customers.
I don't wanna fuck poor men with anti-social looks on their faces.
I don't care how much money you say you make.
I like you. I mean, I like some of you.
But I don't feel safe. Don't blame me for leaving.
I have to move up. I'm going to work in the financial district.

—Carol Leigh

(Reprinted with permission from "Autobiography of a Whore," copyright 1983, Carol Leigh.)



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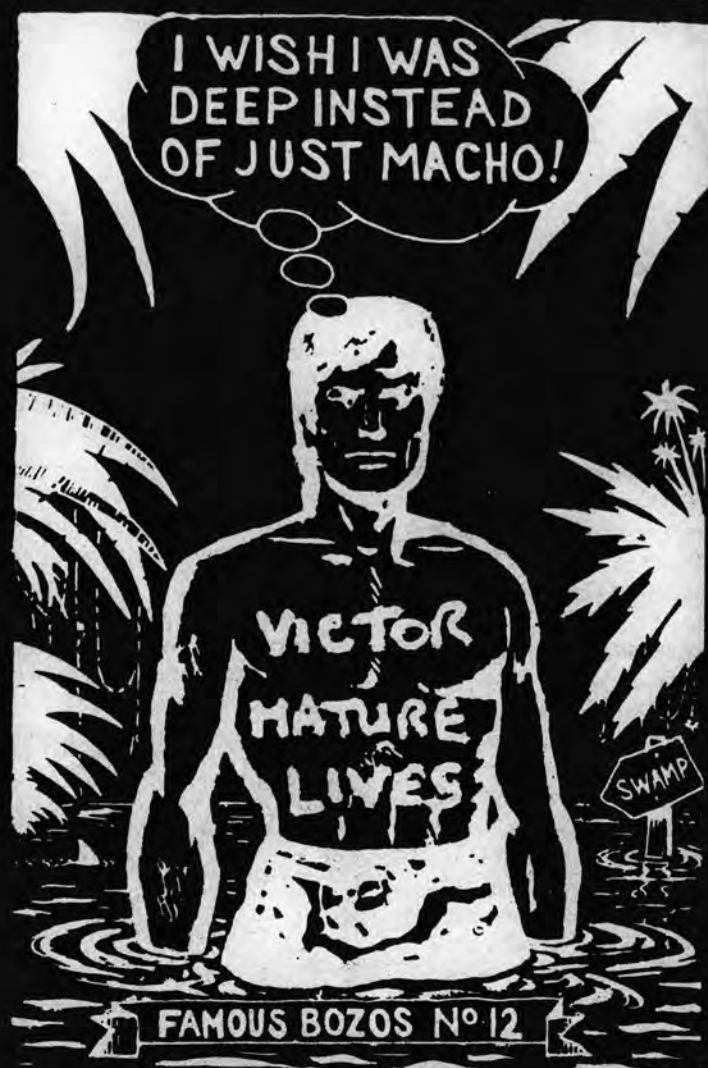
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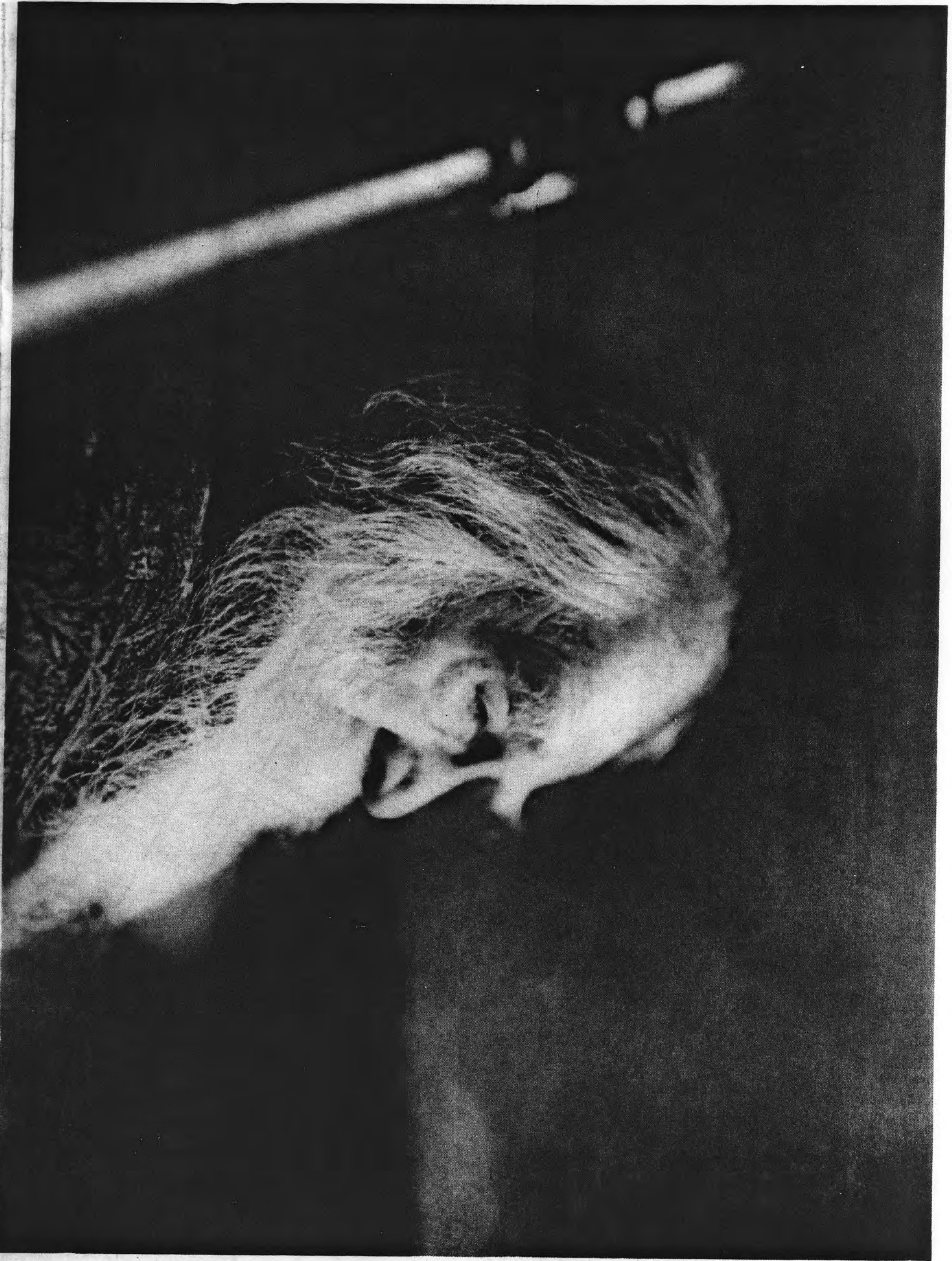
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WE HAVE FREQUENTLY PRINTED THE WORD DEMOCRACY.
Yet I cannot too often repeat that it is a word the real gist of
which still sleeps, quite unawaken'd, notwithstanding the reso-
nance and the many angry tempests out of which its syllables have
come, from pen or tongue. It is a great word, whose history, I suppose,
remains unwritten, because that history has yet to be enacted. It is,
in some sort, younger brother of another great and often-used word,
NATURE, whose history also waits unwritten. Walt Whitman

NOVEMBER

1
"LEMONS:" A play by Ken Broadhurst, performed by The Group. Begins today, time and place to be announced.

2
NAT'L LAWYER'S GUILD-Boogie Till You Drop party and fundraiser—Seattle Aquarium. 9am. \$5-\$7. 524-9146.

"THE DANCE & THE RAILROAD" begins today. See On-Going.

CHICANO & LATIN ARTISTS exhibit begins today at MHI (see On-Going).

SABIA, women's ensemble, plays Latin American folk music. Benefit concert for Friends of the Women's Association of El Salvador (AMES) and the Guatemalan Solidarity Committee (GUASO). Washington Hall, 14th & Fir, 8 p.m. \$6 donation. Tickets available at Red & Black Books, 524-15th E. Childcare 329-7956 or 325-0471.

MILLER AND EVANS ON FOREIGN POLICY: A luncheon debate co-sponsored by World Affairs Council and Educators for Social Responsibility. Madison Hotel, 515 Madison; noon. \$12.50 members, seniors; students: \$15 for others.

"THE DANCE AND THE RAILROAD" The story of two Chinese immigrants working on the transcontinental railroad in frontier America. Second Stage Theater, 8th Ave. between Pike and Union, 8 p.m. Reduced-price tickets (\$9) by reservation or at the door. 587-5766.

REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS. A discussion of Initiative 471 and other attacks on women's right to choose abortion. How to defend and expand reproductive rights. Part of a study series on revolutionary feminism sponsored by NWS. 7321 W. Greenlake Dr. N., 7:30 p.m.

"BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN: Varieties of Sexual Experience in Film." An evening of explicit educational and sex films sponsored by SISTER. Five films with introduction and brief commentaries. UFC, 6:30-8 p.m. and 9-10:30 p.m. \$7.

"MAKING SENSE OF LIFE'S TRANSITIONS." Lecture by William Bridges, former president of the Association for Humanistic Psychology. AUS, 7:30 p.m. \$5.

GATEMOUTH BROWN sings and plays blues and jazz thru tomorrow at the Golden Crown. 1608 Times Ct. 622-6304.

ZEST FOR LIFE FAIR. Seminars, sports, entertainment, more. Benefit and food collection for Northwest Harvest. At the Flag Pavilion (and other locations) at Seattle Center, Nov 2-4, 11 a.m.-7 p.m. \$3, students \$2. For further info on events, tickets, etc., call 285-7435.

"THE DIZZINESS OF FREEDOM; or, Why I Read William Blake." Ninth Annual Faculty Lecture; Prof. Hazard Adams, Roethke Auditorium, UW campus, 8 p.m. Free.

"CEDDO" 1977 film from Senegal, directed by Ousmane Sembene. Part of "Afrika in Film" series. BPH, Mondays, 7 p.m. Gen. adm., \$2.50; seniors, SCCC students & staff, \$5.

6
Election Eve Life Mask Workshop in preparation for Armistice Day concert (see 11/11) 7:00-10:00 pm Puppetsoup Studio 1419 31 St. South 325-6498

"NOMADS OF THE RAINFOREST." A visit with a tribe of Indians in a remote corner of Ecuador. Insights into the way of life of a "Stone Age" people, the Waoorani, who first came into contact with civilization in the 1950s. On "Nova." KCTS/Ch. 9, 8 p.m. (Repeats 11/7 & 11/11.)

"WOMEN: NEW REALITIES." Discussion group on the directions women will take in the working world, the family, politics, etc. Led by Dr. Margaret Svec, Professor Emerita of Shoreline Community College. Five Tuesdays at the Bothell Library, 9:30-11:00 a.m. Free.

THE MAZELTONES perform traditional Jewish music from Eastern Europe and Israel. SCCC, Room BE 1110, noon. Free.

4
LOOSER FUTURES, a Seattle-based quartet, plays an intricate, structured style of jazz. Cornish South Theater, 710 E. Roy, 8 p.m. Reduced-price tickets (\$3.50) at Cornish Business Office and at the door. 323-1400.

SEATTLE LESBIAN & GAY NURSES' ALLIANCE potluck dinner meetings 1st Sunday of each month. 324-6131.

"A DAY IN THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON" Opening day of exhibit at MHI (see On-going).

Nicaraguan elections.
 Concert: Adulterers Autonomous, Theater of Cruelty: "Psychogeography of Composition," and **BABY JESUS HITLER.** Presented by Panic Merchants Here Today: 202 3rd Ave. South for more info: 623-6553

3
ANNUAL ART AUCTION of the UW Y.M.C.A., featuring works of Pacific Northwest artists. Paintings, pottery, sculpture, photography, etc. Proceeds to benefit Y.W.C.A. women's programs. MHI. Viewing begins at 6 p.m. with a buffet dinner. Bidding starts at 8 p.m. \$10.

"The Dance and the Railroad." See 11/2

STOP 471! Defend State abortion funding! Rally, 915 E. Pine, 10 a.m. Picket Human Life, 14th & Pine, noon. Sponsored by WRF and ISO. 324-2302.

LINDA ALLEN performs at Sunny's in Duval, Wash., 8 p.m. 333-6276.

POVERTY IN AMERICA, as viewed from one of the poorest cities—Chester, PA. "Frontline," KCTS/Ch. 9, 6 p.m.

WORKING WOMEN. Series on KCTS/ Zest for Life Fair. See 11/2

Gatemouth Brown. See 11/2

NOW: Northwest Socialists, 322-8238 or 525-0434.

PAC: Pacific Arts Center, 209-3rd Ave. N. 343-3094. Gallery hours are 10 a.m.-4 p.m., weekdays and Saturday. Thursday is complimentary day.

SCCC: Seattle Central Community College, Broadway & Pine. 546-4666.

ShCC: Shoreline Community College, 16101 Greenwood N. 56th, 522-8588.

SISTER: Seattle Institute for Sex Therapy Education Research, 100 N.E. 56th, 4th floor. 324-8788.

SMT: Seattle Mime Theater 915 E. Pine, 5th floor. 324-8788.

UFC: University Friends Center, 4001 9th N.E. 632-7006.

WCC: Women's Cultural Center, 701 Northlake Way. 632-4747.

WPHG: Washington Performance Hall Gallery, 153-14th Ave. 325-7901.

WRF: Women for Reproductive Freedom. No info; maybe contact ISO.

- key**
- AUS: Antioch University Seattle, 1165 Eastlake E. 343-9150.
 - SFS: Seattle Folklore Society workshops, concerts, call 782-0505, 587-3806.
 - BPH: Broadway Performance Hall, SCCC, 1625 Broadway. 587-4166; ticket info, 587-3806.
 - CLC: Chinook Learning Community, Box 57, Clinton WA 98236. 467-0384
 - DSAC: Daybreak Star Arts Center, Discovery Park. 285-4425
 - FPMC: Focal Point Media Center, 913 E. Pine. 322-4303.
 - GHP: Glen Hughes Playhouse, UW campus. 543-5637
 - ISO: International Socialist Organization, 1810 N.W. 65th, 789-3907.
 - MC: Monroe Center, 1810 N.W. 65th, 789-3907.
 - MHI: Museum of History & Industry, 2161 E. Harlin St. 324-1125.
 - NWS: National Organization for Women, 632-8547.
 - NWS: Northwest Socialists, 322-8238 or 525-0434.
 - PAC: Pacific Arts Center, 209-3rd Ave. N. 343-3094. Gallery hours are 10 a.m.-4 p.m., weekdays and Saturday. Thursday is complimentary day.
 - SCCC: Seattle Central Community College, Broadway & Pine. 546-4666.
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 - UFC: University Friends Center, 4001 9th N.E. 632-7006.
 - WCC: Women's Cultural Center, 701 Northlake Way. 632-4747.
 - WPHG: Washington Performance Hall Gallery, 153-14th Ave. 325-7901.
 - WRF: Women for Reproductive Freedom. No info; maybe contact ISO.



QUE P

12
"BLACK AND WHITE IN COLOR" 1976 film from Ivory Coast; part of "Afrika in Film" series. See 11/5.

13
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION Women Chapter Board Meeting. Louise Chernin's, 2703 N.E. 7:30 p.m. 632-8547

READINGS by George M. Kertner; and op Books, 5825 University. \$2. 528-5

9
FIRST ANNUAL OLYMPIA FILM FESTIVAL begins today at the State Tri Cinema, 204 East 4th St., Olympia, Wash. For more info, call Olympia Film Society, 754-6670.

"WOMEN, POWER AND LEADERSHIP" Readings by Ursula LeGuin and Vonda McIntyre. AUS, 7 p.m. \$5.

10
"BREAKING THE BARRIERS OF JOB DISCRIMINATION." A two-day conference with keynote speakers Clara Fraser and Marie Woo. Panels & workshops will cover topics from comparable worth to unionizing. Sponsored by Radical Women and the Clara Fraser Defense Committee. To be held at the U.W. For more info, contact Radical Women, 3815-5th Ave. N.E. Seattle 98105. 632-1815 or 632-7449.

"DEEP ECOLOGY." A workshop with Dolores LaChapelle, author of "Earth Festivals" and "Earth Wisdom," two books which have been important to the work of the Green Party in Germany. The workshop will include discussion, experiential work, and intentional time on the land. GLC, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. \$25-\$40.

ROBIN FLOWER BAND. Flow all-female band, leaders in the folk music revival, play at Sun and Stella, in Duval, Wash. and \$7 at the door. 632-

INDIAN ARTS MART. for authentic Indian art and crafts. Second Saturday of month, 4 p.m. Free. Sal

TEX & THE H. with the U-M. Rainier \$

WERNER menserie Angry Satur

EVENTS

12
"AND WHITE IN COLOR," 1976
Ivory Coast; part of "Africa in
... See 11/5.

13
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR
WOMEN Chapter Board Meeting at
Louise Chernin's, 2703 N.E. 68th,
7:30 p.m. 632-8547
"Women: New Realities." See 11/6.

14
READINGS by George Howland, Jr. and
M. Kettner; and open mike. Laocoon
Books, 5625 University Way, N.E., 7:30
p.m. \$2. 626-5085.

15
"SEATTLE WOMEN: A Legacy of
Community Development." A presenta-
tion by Mildred Andrews, Ph.D., including
slides, on her recent book. Student
Lounge, SHCC. Free.

16
"A STORY-TELLER'S RUSSIA."
Michale Gabriel, educator and story-
teller, recreates her tour of Russia. The
Little Theater, South Seattle Community
College, 7:30 p.m. Tickets at the door,
\$4 and \$3. Childcare available but must
register in advance. 764-5371.
(Also see 11/8)

17
OF JOB
lay confer-
ara Fraser
workshops
operable worth
by Radical
raser Defense
d at the U.W.
adical Women,
Seattle 98105.

18
"G.Y." A workshop with
apelle, author of "Earth
d "Earth Wisdom," two
n have been important to the
ie Green Party in Germany.
shop will include discussion, ex-
al work, and intentional time with
nd. GLC, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Cost,
\$40.

19
ROBIN FLOWER BAND. Flower and her
all-female band, leaders in the new acou-
stic music revival, play at Sunny's, Main
and Stella, in Duval, Wash., 8 p.m. \$6
and \$7 at the door. 632-8038.

20
INDIAN ARTS MARTS. Public markets
for authentic Indian arts & crafts. DSAC,
and Stella, in Duval, Wash., 8 p.m. \$6
and \$7 at the door. 632-8038.

21
TEX & THE HORSEHEADS, from L.A.;
with the U-Men. Spiders Web, 4916
Rainier 5.

22
WERNER HERZOG: Three short docu-
mentaries—"Hui's Sermon," "God's
Angry Men," and "La Soufriere." 2nd
Saturday Cinema, FPMC, 8 p.m. \$3.

23
"STORIES FROM THE CHICANO/
LATINO CULTURE" told by Clare Cuddy
to accompany a travelling exhibition fea-
turing the work of 10 Chicano/Latino
artists from Washington, Oregon and Idaho
MHI, 2:30 p.m. Tickets (\$1/adults, \$5/
children) in advance or at the door.

24
"Breaking the Barriers of Job Discrimi-
nation." See 11/10.
Armistice Day Concert
Performed by the Marionettes
Million Dollar Band
Meet at the Doughboy statue
outside Veteran's Hall at Seattle
Center, 1 pm, FREE
for more info: 325-6498

25
"INTRODUCTION TO WOMEN'S
VOICES: OUR FOREMOTHERS." From
a feminist perspective, a discussion of 6
women poets who wrote and lived prior to
the Women's Movement; exploring their
impact on women writing today. Led by
PeshasGertler, poet, M.A. Creative Writing,
UW. Location to be announced. 1-5:30
p.m. 525-5373.

26
COMPOSERS' & IMPROVISERS'
ORCHESTRA. Contemporary settings of
the music of John Coltrane, Thelonious
Monk and Billy Strayhorn; arranged by
James Knapp, Marius Nordal and Dave
Peck. BPH, 8 p.m. Gen. adm., \$7.50;
students and seniors, \$5, and \$20 for a
series ticket.
"Stories from the Chicano/Latino Culture"
See 11/11.

27
"EMITA (LORD OF THE SKY)," 1972
film from Senegal, directed by Ousmane
Sembene. See 11/5.

Ongoing

VIDEO SHORTS Produced by High
Hopes Media in cooperation with and/or
service and FPMC. Watch for public
screenings in selected downtown locations,
Nov. thru Dec.

"VINEGAR TOM." A play by Caryl
Churchill. A 17th-century witch-hunt in
England is used to make a comment on
a society whose scapegoats are always
people living on its fringe. UW School of
Drama, Director's Workshop production.
GHP, Nov. 8-10, 8 p.m. \$2 all seats.

CHILDREN'S ART SHOW. The Third
Biennial British Columbia Young Artists
Exhibition, 1983, visits the U.S. for the
first time. 166 pieces of artwork by
young artists 2-18 years of age. 10/30
thru Nov. 25. PAC Gallery.

"A DAY IN THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON"
Exhibit of 120 photographs and a half
hour of video tape all shot on Sept. 23,
1983, capturing life in Washington State.
MHI, beginning Nov. 4; open 10 a.m.-5
p.m. Monday thru Saturday, noon -
5 p.m. Sunday.

SEATTLE FOLK ARTS has a number of
classes and workshops starting in November
— too many to list here. It's best to
register in advance, so do it now! (See
SFA/SFS in "Key")

THE VIKINGS ARE HERE! Exhibit of
10th century Viking artifacts. Includes
fine craftwork by Vikings, as well as
items imported. Nordic Heritage Museum,
3014 N.W. 67th St. Began 10/22, will
run thru Dec. Hours: Mon-Fri, 11 a.m.-
4 p.m.; Thursday until 9 p.m.; Sat-Sun,
11 a.m.-5 p.m. Gen. adm. \$1.50,
789-5707.

**FIRST ANNUAL OLYMPIA FILM
FESTIVAL** ..Sponsored by the Olympia
Film Society, the Festival runs from
Nov. 9-15. Three themes of the Festival
are Women in Film, The Cinema of Latin
America, and Confetti (very diverse films).
Full series passes available for \$40/OFS
members, \$45/non-members. Partial
series tickets, 7 shows for \$15/members
and \$20/non-members. All shows will be
at the State Tri Cinemas, 204 E. 4th St.,
Olympia. Tickets and passes are also
available from the Olympia Film Society
218 1/2 W. 4th St., Olympia, WA 98501.
754-6670.

WILLIE LONE WOLF, traditional Navajo
sundancer, drummer, singer will speak about
Big Mountain struggle. For info call UIAT at
Daybreak Star after Oct. 26: (206)285-4425.



20
SKUTAI MARIMBA ENSEMBLE plays
contemporary and traditional marimba
music of Zimbabwe. SCCC, Room BE
1110, noon. Free.

21
NOW Chapter Program Meeting, 701
N.E. Northlake Way, 7:30 p.m.
632-8547

24
"MALE ISSUES: A CONVERSATION
AMONG MEN." A workshop on ques-
tions of male roles in society. Facili-
tated by Fritz Hull, Bruce Bochte, and
Roger Collis. CLC, beginning today at
9:30 a.m. and concluding Sunday at
4 p.m. Cost: \$50-\$70 including meals
and accommodations (bring a sleeping
bag).

"MONDRAGON: THE THIRD WAY."
Workshop led by Terry Mollner, on the
Mondragon Cooperatives in the Basque
region of Spain. Supposedly represents a
"third way" between capitalism and soci-
alism. Sponsored by Chinook Learning
Community. At the Resource Center of
the Dodge Building in Clinton, Wash.
9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. \$25-\$35.

Concert: John O'Connor, folksinger,
and Almandina, music of the Andes.
8 pm, Monroe Center.
789-0505 or 783-1919

26
CANTONESE OPERA PIECES at the
Chong We Hall, 522-7th Ave. S., 7 p.m.
Free, with donations welcome. 722-1592.

27
"Women: New Realities." See 11/6.
NOW Chapter Action Meeting, 701 N.E.
Northlake Way, 7:30 p.m.

29
"BELOVED HICK: ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT'S OWN FIRST LADY."
The Women's Theater. BPH, 8 p.m.
thru Saturday. Tickets (\$6/Thurs.,
\$7.50/Fri. & Sat.) by reservation or at
the door. 587-4166.

"OXYMORA" by Norman Durkee, starts
today. See On-Going.



"THE DANCE AND THE RAILROAD."
Obie Award-winning playwright David
Henry Hwang bridges the distance between
East & West in a humorous story of two
Chinese immigrants working on the trans-
continental railroad. Part of Intiman's
International Theater Series. 801 Pike,
11/2-25. For series ticket info, call
624-2992.

NORMAN DURKEE Seattle composer
Durkee's full-scale music-theater piece,
"Oxymora." Part of On the Boards' New
Performance Series. WPHG, Nov. 29-
12/16. Series ticket prices \$32 to \$56.
Christine Lamb exhibit. Painter;
gouache on paper. WCC, thru Nov.

NEW AGE/SPACE MUSIC: "Music
from the Hearts of Space," every Friday
11 p.m.-midnight, KUOW 95 FM.
"Musical Star Streams," every Sunday,
10 a.m.-noon, KEZX, 99 FM.

CHICANO & LATIN ARTISTS in the
Pacific Northwest; an exhibition featuring
12 recent works by nine Washington and
Idaho artists. MHI, 11/2-12/27.



WE HAVE FREQUENTLY PRINTED THE WORD DEMOCRACY.
Yet I cannot too often repeat that it is a word the real gist of
which still sleeps, quite unawaken'd, notwithstanding the reso-
nance and the many angry tempests out of which its syllables have
come, from pen or tongue. It is a great word, whose history, I suppose,
remains unwritten, because that history has yet to be enacted. It is,
in some sort, younger brother of another great and often-used word,
NATURE, whose history also waits unwritten. Walt Whitman



Confessions of a Caffeine Addict

by Melissa Laird

When I took my six-week old son into a naturopath clinic, I told the two student clinicians that he was suffering from colic. We discussed the foods that can add to gas pains in children: cabbage family vegetables, eggs, milk, chocolate, tomatoes, and pickles. I told them I had eliminated these almost totally from my diet.

The clinicians gave me the glassy tolerant stares of nurses in a psych ward, looking nervously at my son who hadn't started crying in spite of their stethoscopes, pulse-taking and undressing. The muscular doctor dressed in a long Indian dress marched in and boomed, "Well, what are you eating?"

I repeated that the only thing on the list that I still ate was about a cup of goats' milk in the morning on cereal. "Oh, and coffee in the morning."

"Coffee?" she said, the blood rushing to her face. "The caffeine can get into the breast milk!" she snapped, looking about as calm as a sociologist at a child abuse conference.

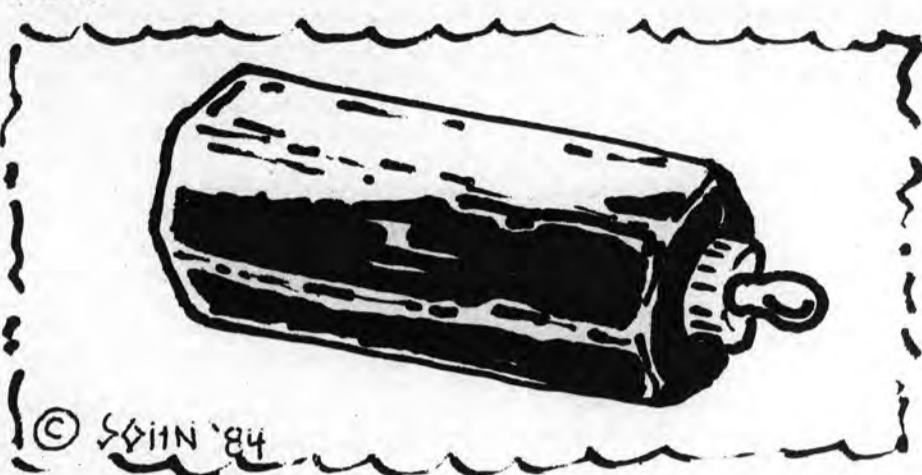
"Well, it's only a cup a day," I lied. I usually drank at least two strong cups each morning. "When I cut it out, it didn't seem to make much difference," I said, weakly. Cutting it out had amounted to one day when I drank one cup instead of two.

"Usually it's one food that causes colic in young babies," she said rationally. "Though I don't see why he has colic only at night when you drink coffee in the mornings."

The clinicians shuffled papers, suggesting that perhaps soy products were making the breast milk too strong. My son started to holler, having been ignored during the discussion. One

of the clinicians adjusted the lighting.

"That's how he sounds in the evening when he has colic, only it lasts three or four hours," I said. I began to question how much time drinking coffee was really saving me—not to mention that I didn't want my baby to suffer.



I always thought that caffeine mobilized my typewriter and was the fire behind my literary career, though as yet nonprofit and unpublished. After all, Salinger mentions all-night coffee binges during his best passages. And Dylan's "One More Cup of Coffee" was, I thought, one of his best songs. Everyone knows about Coleridge and his opium. Surely the drugs had nothing to do with why these guys ran out of juice for writing.

Besides, coffee gave me the edge if before 9:00am I got calls from a collection agency. I'd be prepared with "The family you want is in Tierra del Fuego. I'm just housesitting."

When I worked on one of the teaching floors of University Hospital, I got

my name on the official coffee list about 15 minutes after my job started. Being on the coffee list meant you did didn't have to pay every time you took a cup of coffee—you just put an "X" by your name. Every couple of weeks you got a bill for 15 cents times the number of X's. I was one of the biggest users, though I considered myself more health-conscious than most of the booze—drinking, capillary broken, meat-eating staff on the floor. Looking at the tallies of X's, I thought

ite dishes happen to be for the first couple of days. Not me. Visions of coffee cups danced through my head the whole four days. When I broke the fast and drank a cappuccino, I felt like an alien being had injected a foreign stimulant into my DNA code. I was ready to take on the whole world—standing still, of course. Like the speed freak who took an exam. She wrote all the essay questions in thorough detail with time to spare. But she forgot to spread her handwriting along the page. At the end of the two-hour exam period, one thick spot of black ink the size of a dime decorated the empty blue book.

After eating food again, I readjusted to coffee. After all, coffee is a cheap and legal drug and booze is not inspiring to me. Coffee must be good, I thought. I've been drinking it for half my life and my parents turned me on.

The clinicians weighed the baby and the doctor declared him in good health—except for the mysterious colic. "Try our homeopathic remedy—chamomile tablets. If he's not over it in a week, give us a call. Oh—and you'll have to give up coffee since caffeine is an antidote to homeopathics."

The next day I cold-turkeyed, experiencing a pounding headache all day that I later found out accompanies caffeine withdrawal. In a few days our baby was almost colic-free. After a couple weeks, I discovered a morning rush through exercise and found that I could still type a complete sentence without caffeine. I've stopped having anxiety attacks thinking that when the phone rings, it's going to be a collection agent. It turns out that if you remember to put the stamps on and mail them, most of the bills get there in time.

Not only that: it is still wonderful to see my son's smiling face and know that he got me to take the pledge.

MORNINGTOWN
9am—Midnight
Tues.—Sun.
Breakfasts
T—F 7—11 am
Sat 9—Noon
4110 Roosevelt Way NE

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Sun, Mon 1-5

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Grateful Dead Night
every Sunday
Radical Existential Despair Night
weekdays
BLUE MOON
712 NE 45th at I-5 545-9775



World Briefs

Sahara War Simmers

Despite *New York Times* reports hailing the imminent defeat of the Polisario Liberation Front in the Western Sahara (former Spanish colony) at the hands of Moroccan imperialism, the war continues unabated. The U.S. and France continue to prop up King Hassan's royal dictatorship with economic and military aid. This aid has facilitated completion of another section of Morocco's earthen wall around the so-called "useful Sahara" (that portion of the country with readily extractable minerals and principal population centers—primarily the northern quarter of the country). Nevertheless, the Polisario reportedly engaged 30,000 Moroccan troops who were building the wall in heavy fighting.

Polisario has also renewed sea-launched attacks behind Moroccan lines and seriously damaged port facilities in the northwest. The recent curious alliance between Libya and Morocco is being hailed in the West as a death blow to the diplomatic efforts of the Polisario. So far, however, the reverse is true. The government-in-exile set up by the Front has received additional diplomatic recognition this year, particularly in Africa.

For Morocco, the cost of maintaining 100,000 troops in the Western Sahara is proving disastrous to the economy. Running a two-to-one trade deficit, Morocco's debt problems are much worse than those of the Latin American countries, relative to the size of its economy. Unrest continues within the country as the king attempts to raise food prices, curtail government debt and cut down consumption. With new loans from the World Bank, the IMF and commercial banks, Morocco faces the demands of its creditors for austerity and the desire of its people for affordable necessities.

Sources: *Africa Now*, *Africa News*, *New York Times*



Canada Adds to Nuclear Weapons Proliferation

Canada's governmental nuclear agency provided technology on the reprocessing of spent nuclear reactor fuel—knowledge considered by experts to be the main hurdle to achieving a

nuclear bomb—to South Korean nuclear technicians this year, according to the October 14, 1984 edition of *Sunday Morning*, a weekly radio news show of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). The agency involved, Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL), refused comment to *Sunday Morning's* investigator.

The information-sharing reportedly occurred over a 12-month period ending in the summer of 1984, in fulfillment of South Korea's request.

Sunday Morning compared the incident to two during the 1970s. In 1974, India exploded its first atomic bomb using materials and technology supplied by Canada under pledges of nonmilitary use. Later the French, again in compliance with a South Korean request, provided that country with know-how having military potential, until U.S. protests compelled France to halt the activity. *Sunday Morning* reported that AECL halted its technology-sharing this year "only after strong U.S. State Department protests."

Tom Cochran, the head of the National Resources Defense Council in Washington, D.C., and a physicist, told the CBC show that of three elements required to produce a nuclear bomb—plutonium production, spent-fuel reprocessing and competent bomb design—reprocessing is the most difficult. Nuclear power plants create plutonium out of their uranium fuel, but the plutonium is too dispersed in the spent fuel to be usable. Spent-fuel reprocessing thus entails extracting the plutonium.

Other experts consulted by *Sunday Morning* claimed that international control of nuclear proliferation is terribly lax and that South Korea's fear of U.S. abandonment is what has motivated its quest for "the bomb." South Korea, in case anybody didn't know it, is a major U.S. military base with tens of thousands of troops as one element of the U.S. presence.

Canada has long been involved with South Korea's nuclear industry, having sold South Korea its three commercial power reactors; this accounts for the continuous presence of South Korean nuclear personnel at the AECL facilities. The CBC broadcast also noted that Canadian nuclear reactors are more copious generators of plutonium than those of other nuclear-industry nations.

—Dale Chock

by Stan Smith

Bangladesh

Hundreds of thousands of people flooded Dhaka, Bangladesh's capital, on October 14 to demand an end to the martial law regime headed by General Ershad. The political groups sponsoring the rallies called for an interim regime leading up to parliamentary elections December 8. The groups say they will not take part in the elections as long as Gen. Ershad holds power.

Source: *NY Times*

Philippines: Repression Continues

Men in military fatigues waylaid and shot to death an opposition leader on an isolated road on October 19. The murder took place in front of his wife and three year-old child. Alexander Orullo, 38, was killed on the outskirts of Davao City, 610 miles south of Manila. His wife, Nenita, was found in a state of shock by passersby.

Orullo, a former economics professor, was regional secretary of the opposition Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (AJFD) and a director of the Coalition

of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD). Both groups are militantly opposed to the Marcos regime.

A local newspaper editor said Orullo had been threatened by former separatist rebels allegedly in the pay of the military. The local constabulary commander denies allegations of military complicity.

On October 16 the lawyer who represents the family of the straw man accused by the Marcos regime of killing Benigno Aquino was arrested. Lupino Lazaro was arrested in conjunction with a libel suit by Eduardo Conjuangco, a close associate of President Marcos. Lazaro had claimed in a newspaper interview that the accused assassin, Rolando Galman, was a "fall guy" for the military and had been taken to a home owned by Conjuangco two days before the murder. Conjuangco is chairman and chief executive of the giant San Miguel Corporation.

Sources: *AP*, *UPI*



Chile: Dictator Jails, Then Releases Opponents

Seven opposition union and party leaders were first jailed overnight, then released, at the command of Chilean dictator General Augusto Pinochet.

The seven, and an eighth who wasn't apprehended, had been charged with endangering national security for leading the national protest and work stoppage September 4 and 5. Agence France Presse also considered the leaders' call for a general strike Oct. 30 to have motivated the short-lived crack-down.

According to the Interior Minister Oct. 10, Pinochet ordered the withdrawal of charges "for the sake of national unity," but warned that the reprieve should not be taken as a sign of weakness.

The September demonstrations, held to demand the return of democracy, were brutally put down by the regime at the cost of nine dead, dozens wounded, and about 500 arrestees.

Sources: *AP*, *Agence France Presse*

Eritreans, Tigreans and Oromos Take the Offensive

Eritrea has been the scene of fierce war for national liberation since 1962. The war was the result of a takeover of the former Italian colony by Ethiopia, which terminated a federation of the two forces of Eritrea after WWII.

Despite the seizure of power in the 1970s by Ethiopia's leftist military, the war continues and has intensified.

Ethiopia, despite the military-led revolution that has changed the political, economic and social landscape, continues to function as an Amhara peoples' empire state. The Amharas have long been dominant in Ethiopia, imposing their political control, language and culture on the non-Amhara majority of Ethiopia's peoples.

Last year several Soviet-supported offensives failed to end Eritrean resistance, and this year it is the Eritreans who are on the attack. In the first half of 1984, the main Eritrean liberation group, the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front (EPLF), has scored some astonishing victories. After successes in the northwest early this year, the EPLF overran Ethiopian positions on the foothills along the Red Sea coastal plains in northeast Eritrea. A huge Ethiopian buildup in this area was wiped out. These victories put the Eritrean resistance movement in control of the entire country, save the capital and one port. And these are subject to guerrilla attack. The EPLF offensive represents the worst defeat for Ethiopian forces in the 23-year war.



great Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF) is in control of almost the entire province. No Ethiopian garrisons in Tigre are safe from attack. The TPLF has also assisted two other liberation groups opening antiregime fronts in Wollega and Gondar provinces.

In southern Ethiopia the Oromos, who make up 19 million of the country's 35 million people, have launched their struggle for liberation under the leadership of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF). The OLF is active in four south-central provinces: Wollega, Sidamo, Bale and Gararghe. The OLF reportedly has up to 6,000 guerrillas backed by a peasant militia numbering more than 12,000. The Ogaden (Hararghe) is also the scene of attacks by the West Somali-Abo Liberation Front (WSLF) backed by the Somali regime. Differences between the Oromos and the West Somalis over territory have made it difficult for the OLF to get supplies through Somalia.

Despite the promises of the military dictatorship headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, 10 years of power and billions of dollars in Soviet military aid, Ethiopia seems in worse shape than it was under the empire. The new Marxist-Leninist Ethiopian Workers Party launched and headed by Mengistu represents only the interests of the military and urban elites. Additionally, the country faces a severe crisis from a decade-long drought. More than eight million people are directly affected by this natural disaster. 1985 looks to be a critical year for Ethiopia's people and for the military dictatorship headed by Mengistu, the present chair of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Sources: *Africa News*, *New African*, *Africa Now*, *InterPress Service*



Keeping them sweet: Grenadians receive US aid via task force

Grenada: Occupation and Trial

Still under U.S./Caribbean-puppet occupation, Grenada is now the scene of what promises to be a long and sensational trial. In the dock are 19 people accused of murdering Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 11 others following the disastrous split in the then-ruling New Jewel Movement. The killings on October 19, 1983 were used as a pretext in the U.S.-led invasion of the island on October 25, 1983. The defendants refused to enter pleas and are without legal counsel. The trial

will resume on November 1 after the court appoints legal representatives for the accused. The defendants claim they have been tortured in detention and challenge the validity of the court. Although most political groups on the island say it's too early and some call for the removal of occupying forces prior to any elections, the U.S.-dominated interim government has scheduled elections for a new government for December 3.

Sources: *NY Times*, *Multinational Monitor*

Navy Spies on Battleship Opponents
The Navy has begun its counterattack against the opponents of nuclear weapons in New York Harbor. The Navy's announcement in July 1983 that the renovated battleship U.S.S. *Iowa* and a surface action group of six other warships would be based on Staten Island has been the focus of anti-military activity because the ships will be equipped with nuclear weapons.

Now the Navy has assigned Robert Allen Ravitz, a captain in the Navy Reserve, to spy on the opposition. Ravitz' initial efforts have not been very impressive. On June 7, he reported to his control officer, Captain Owen J. Resweber of the Atlantic Fleet Command Headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia, that he expected demonstrations "this summer and quite probably around the visit of naval ships." This had never been discussed by any of the peace movements.

Ravitz, who is a senior vice president at the McCann-Erickson advertising agency, was invited to address the Committee for a Nuclear-Free Island on September 13. The Committee offered to make his spy mission easier if Ravitz would be brave enough to speak to the group. The Committee even offered to give him copies of all documents and even a copy of the keys to the houses where many Committee members live. Of course, they wanted Ravitz to do as much in return. Of course, Ravitz never showed up.

There are now two bills before New York's City Council that would ban the entry of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials in the city. The Committee for a Nuclear-Free Island continues to rely on two tactics: making the public aware of the threat of basing nukes in major cities, and gaining support from established political figures. Already in August, 11 members of Congress from the New York area wrote to the Secretary of the Navy demanding that he answer unequivocally whether or not the Navy intends to bring nuclear weapons into New York Harbor.

For more information, contact the Committee for a Nuclear-Free Island, P.O. Box 509, Staten Island, NY 10314; (212)843-4256.

—Tom Hamilton



Banks Will Appeal in Custer
Dennis Banks, 47, co-founder of the American Indian Movement, was sentenced to three years in prison on 1975 riot and assault convictions. The charges came from a February 6, 1973 clash between demonstrators and law officers. Banks and others had demanded a stiffer charge for a white man accused of manslaughter in the stabbing death of an Indian man. On the day of the riot, many people were not allowed into the hearing and violence broke out. The violence was police-provoked.

Banks surrendered to authorities after nine years in exile from South Dakota, first in California and later on the Onandaga reservation in New York State. Banks fled because he feared assassination in a South Dakota prison. Banks said he surrendered to clear the record and free himself from the threat of legal harassment, to be able to live securely with his family and to help Indians fight against racism and discrimination.

Among several character witnesses testifying on Bank's behalf was Russell Means, another founder of the American Indian Movement. Bank's lawyer, William Kunstler, said the convictions and the sentence would be appealed to the South Dakota Supreme Court.

Life Is Cheap In Those Foreign Lands
A four-year-old girl was found dead of starvation on Seattle's Capitol Hill and her aunt pleaded guilty to second-degree manslaughter. The girl's body had multiple cuts and bruises on the forehead, wrists, knees, and genitals, definite signs of sexual abuse. The aunt has no previous criminal record and deputy prosecutor Linda Jacke says she will recommend a sentence of one year and one day in prison, less credit for time in jail since the aunt's arrest. And that's justice, Seattle-style. Meanwhile, media attention focused on the Year of the Child has apparently played a part in the increase of reported child abuse cases. In 1983, 510 cases of child abuse were reported to the Seattle police. In 1984 it will be 720 by year's end and a police official predicts 1,000 cases may be reported in 1985. The average age of abused children is 8.

and/or Dissolves Itself After 10 Years
and/or, one of Seattle's leading contemporary arts organizations for more than ten years, announced October 17 that it will discontinue the use of its name and end its identity as an initiator and programmer of arts activities. Four divisions of and/or—Focal Point Media Center, Nine One One, Soundwork, and an Artists' Grants Program—will continue to develop as individual divisions under the existing corporate umbrella.

"The decision to end and/or comes from many of the same perceptions that caused it to be founded," said Director Anne Focke, who will not continue with the organization. "and/or began as an artists' response to a particular time and set of circumstances, and in many ways we have accomplished what we set out to do."

"Seattle now has a number of energetic groups dedicated to contemporary art and artists; we are proud that many of these had their start with and/or," Focke said.

Coop Federation Gives Recognition
The Puget Sound Co-op Federation (PSCF) has announced its 1984 recipients of awards to individuals and organizations that have made outstanding contributions to cooperative development. This year, the newly established Anacortes Plywood Cooperative and Henry Polinder—40-year veteran of the Northwest Dairymen's Association, a regional cooperative association—will share the PSCF Cooperative Development Award.

The re-establishment in 1984 of the Anacortes Plywood Cooperative is a return to the cooperative origins of this mill. It was founded in 1938 as Anacortes Veneer, Inc. and operated as a cooperative until 1969, when it was purchased by Publisher's Forest Products Co. Publisher's operated the plant until 1981 when it was closed in the midst of a deep recession. The worker-initiated effort to purchase the \$2.4 million plant was the result of cooperative efforts between the workers, the City of Anacortes and the State departments of Employment Security and Community Development, which assisted in providing loans and start-up grants.

Henry Polinder is a local dairyman and founder of the NDA. The NDA started with 40 members and today has grown to represent more than 1,500 dairymen in Washington, Oregon, Montana and California.

Other recipients of PSCF awards include local politician Gene Lux, Central Co-op (Cooperative Award for Management) and the Senior Caucus of Group Health Cooperative (Cooperative Volunteer Service Award).



Metro Levies Toxic-Discharge Fines
Metro (Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle) has fined four businesses in Auburn, Redmond and south Seattle a total of \$4,650 for violating Metro and federal standards for pretreatment of toxic waste.

Santa Clara Circuits North, 15133 NE 92nd St., Redmond, received the largest fine—\$2,400—for discharging excess copper four times this year: February 1, March 19, May 30 and June 20. The business was also fined \$200 for discharging excess nickel May 17.

Water Service Corp., 1910 - 21st Ave. S, Seattle, received a \$250 fine for a copper and chrome spill June 20 and another \$250 for failing to report the spill to Metro.

Advanced Electroplating, 9585 Eighth Ave. S, Seattle, received an \$800 fine for discharging excess nickel June 27.

Electrofinishing Co., 510 A St. SE, Auburn, was fined \$500 for discharging excess copper and cyanide August 16 and \$250 for failing to report the violation to Metro.

Metro regularly monitors about 170 businesses with discharge permits to make sure they are complying with Metro and U.S. EPA waste pretreatment standards. Metro monitors all significant dischargers whose volumes and types of wastes (oils, acids, gasoline, solvents, heavy metals, etc.) may adversely affect the wastewater treatment process. Metro also randomly samples some dischargers whose business activities indicate they might be violators of discharge limits.

To enforce regulations, Metro can levy fines ranging from \$50 to \$5,000 per day, issue compliance schedules and cease-discharge notices, suspend or revoke permits for discharging wastes into the sewer system and seek to recover costs that have been incurred as the result of an illegal discharge.

The World Is Your Oyster

The Leonard Standley salvage yard has apparently illegally dumped hundreds of discarded electrical transformers into Burley Lagoon at the head of Henderson Bay on south Puget Sound near Purdy. The result is possible cancer-causing PCB contamination of commercial oyster beds in the Lagoon. The EPA discovered that Standley purchased at least 1,000 transformers from Tacoma City Light and more from Seattle City Light, Puget Power, the Department of Defense, and others. Standley apparently dumped the PCB-laced oil into Burley Lagoon and then resold the metal casings and copper cores. Nice work, Leonard!

White Train Flash

There is some startling news in the saga of the "White Train," which is reputed to carry hydrogen bombs to the Trident base at Bangor. The trial of a women's affinity group came to an abrupt end in Poulsbo, WA on Friday morning October 19, when it was determined that the train had been traveling illegally. The train crew had not done a mandatory brake test in Vancouver. All charges were dropped against the women and they were allowed to go free. Two more trials are to follow.

This train with unchecked brakes was reputed to be carrying 144 nuclear bombs, each with the explosive power of five Hiroshimas. It was not traveling legally; therefore anyone who blocked its progress from Vancouver, WA, in uncivilized manner could not be charged with blocking a legal train.

—Big Turkey

Group Health Faces Bad Air

Group Health moved its headquarters into the new Elliott Bay Office Building, and the air in the building has adversely affected the health of some workers. Similar complaints have come in from workers in other modern high-rises. At fault are the internal ventilation systems that recirculate the air, have windows that don't open and are tightly insulated to save on energy costs. Common pollutants include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, tobacco smoke, solvent (e.g. paint) fumes, and even body odors. Civilization has its price.

Spokane Ignores Passage Article

The Spokane City Council has approved \$100 million to burn garbage and create electricity. And the city has sucked in 7 of 11 cities and towns in Spokane County into the dubious scheme. The city manager says more studies are needed and financing must be found before the plant can be built. There's still time! (see "Garbage, A Burning Issue," October 1984.)

Northwest Indian Women's Circle Emergency Alert - LIFE AT STAKE!

The NIWC is calling for immediate action to be taken in the form of letters, phone calls, or telegrams to protest the abuse of Michelle Richards. She is being held at the Pennington County Jail in Rapid City, SD, because she refuses to testify to the Grand Jury. No charges have been filed against her. Because of this basic violation of her rights she has been fasting for 38 days and her life is in severe danger. When her mother last saw her, Michelle was handcuffed to her bed by her ankles. She is a Lakota from the Pine Ridge reservation. She is 28 years old and a mother. Do not let her die! This is the only protest open to her against this outrageous illegal repression of her basic right to remain silent under the 5th Amendment.

Please send telegrams to or call: Judge Davis, Pennington County Court House, Rapid City, SD, 57771 (605) 394-2571 or KOTA-TV, Dave Barker, Marcy Christianson (605) 342-2000 or Rapid City Journal Ken Bakka (605) 342-0280

by Jack Bugler

Local Shorts





Not A Red Herring; Seeing Real Reds

SEEING RED (opens Nov. 2 at the Grand Illusion)
Directed by James Klein & Julia Reichert

Jim Klein and Julia Reichert were both raised in the 50s and radicalized by involvement in the antiwar and feminist movements of the 60s. In 1970 they became filmmakers, producing *Growing Up Female* and in 1976, *Union Maids*, a 50-minute documentary about labor struggles during the 1930s. *Union Maids* concentrated on the lives of three women. One of the women, Sylvia Woods, had been a Communist during the 30s and was still an active member. Through their conversations with her, they discovered the party's important involvement in the development of the American labor movement. Having both been raised in staunchly anti-Communist homes and envisioning Communists as rather shadowy, trench-coat types, they were surprised by the warmth and intense idealism they encountered in Sylvia Woods. They realized that this ignorance of what kind of human beings had composed the Communist Party was probably shared by most Americans. They decided to make a documentary about the lives of American Communists. After seven years of research and some 400 interviews with past and present party members, *Seeing Red* was born.

Seeing Red is an oral history structured around a series of interviews interspersed with period film footage and music. In choosing the 16 interviews that were to appear in the film, they tried to achieve a gender, racial and regional balance, strongly weighted toward rank-and-file working-class Communists. With the exception of three, all those interviewed left the party during the period of Khrushchev's disclosure of the crimes of Stalin. The film's real strength comes from the interviews,

although the period filmclips and stills provide a rich and fascinating background. The interviewees are open, warm and life-affirming, their intense idealism often contagious. They talk about various aspects of their involvement, from their initiations in the labor struggles of the 30s to the shock and disillusion they felt upon hearing Khrushchev's disclosures. High points during the interviews include longshoreman Bill Bailey's reminiscences of the McCarthy era when "Communists turned up in everybody's soup," Sylvia Woods' description of chasing the FBI from her doorstep, and writer Carl Hirsch's tearful reading of a letter written to his wife during a migrant farmworkers' strike in Missouri in the 30s.

As Julia Reichert says in a recent interview, "We never intended to make a history of the Communist Party of the U.S. per se. What we found fascinating, and what we were driven to make a film of, was the lives of these people who chose to be Communists." Although there is a historical narration to which the interviews and filmclips are attached, giving the film a roughly chronological structure, it is sketchy, quickly passing over or even omitting such important topics as Stalin's suppression of non-CP elements during the Spanish Civil War, the Hitler-Stalin Pact and the impact of the Rosenberg case on party members. Even so, *Seeing Red* is a very moving portrait of people with great idealism who saw the necessity for change and committed themselves entirely to that end. As Pete Seeger says during one interview, "If you're going to mourn, don't mourn for a fighter who made a mistake and lost, but mourn for the suckers who never put up a fight."

—Gary Wilkie

Rickshaw Boy

Directed/Written: Ling Zifeng
Cinematography: Liang Ziyong
Music: Zu Xudan
Cast: Zhang Fengyi (Shanzi), Siqin Gaowa (Huniu), Yan Bide (Liu)
Adapted from a novel by Lao She.

It's hard to recall a stronger or more willful female lead than Siqin Gaowa [pronounced "see-chin"] in the new feature film from mainland China, *Rickshaw Boy*. Petulant, manipulative, shrewd, seductive and charming, Siqin Gaowa is magnificent as Huniu, the scheming daughter of Master Liu, a rickshaw shop owner amid the economic and political ruins of Beijing in 1920. Although well into her 30s, Huniu is still single and living with her father. As his assistant, she is pitiless and handles the "rickshaw boys" as hardheartedly as any Simon Legree. When Shanzi, an ex-employee of her father, returns from a disastrous attempt at self-employment, she becomes overjoyed. Shanzi, is young, strong, handsome and obsessively goal-oriented. He wants his own rickshaw. Huniu has other ideas. As the film progresses she manages, through an adroit combination of charm, allure, manipulation and threats, to seduce and finally marry Shanzi, launching a series of events that lead inevitably to their destruction.

Rickshaw Boy is one of the first new feature films from mainland China to be shown in America. Although it lacks the production values we usually associate with Hollywood film, it has many beautiful moments and the seduction scene, perhaps comparable only to that in *Tom Jones* in its joyous ribaldry, is in itself worth the price of admission. This film represents a major shift in Chinese cinema since the period of the cultural revolution. *Rickshaw Boy* is one of the earliest films of a new wave of realism that is sweeping across the People's Republic of China. Opportunities like this do not occur often enough in Seattle. Take advantage, see this film during its short stay.

—Gary Wilkie

A Soldier's Story

A *Soldier's Story*, the film adaptation of Charles Fuller's Pulitzer Prize-winning *A Soldier's Play*, is a murder mystery wrapped up in a musical drama with surprisingly provocative sociological implications.

The film, which has attracted wide attention because of the acting of Howard (Ragtime) Rollins and the motion picture debut of Patti LaBelle, revolves around the life and motives of Master Sergeant Vernon Waters who is shot and killed on a lonely road outside his Deep South army base near the end of WWII. It is obvious to all concerned that Vernon Waters was the victim of the Klan or other Southern racists and the Army, responding to Black pressure, dispatches Rollins, a military attorney, to investigate the murder. Rollins plays Davenport with aplomb and, unlike the sergeant who adopts white values and tries to impose them on others, Davenport believes that racial advancement will only come as the result of active participation in society without abandoning Black heritage and self-respect.

—Ira Gruber

BOOKS

CINEASTE INTERVIEWS: ON THE ART AND POLITICS OF THE CINEMA

by Dan Georgakas and Lenny Rubenstein
Lakeview, 1984, 396 pp., \$11.95 paper

Interviews include Fassbinder, Sembene, Bertolucci, Costa-Gravas, Wertmuller, Sarris, Wajda and others. A thorough exploration of the links between art and politics that goes beyond the usual leftist straitjackets of *realpolitik*. "None of these filmmakers devoted their careers to demeaning and exploiting their audiences," the forward notes. "There is where the politics comes in."

BLOODS: AN ORAL HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR BY BLACK VETERANS

by Wallace Terry
Random, 1984, 311 pp., \$17.95 cloth

A portrait by 20 black veterans that explores their complex and unique experience. Attempts to give a representative feel for those who shouldered a vastly disproportionate share of the burden in this part of America's continuing saga of tragedies. Here is the racism, the cruelty, the vileness, the courage, the cowardice that result from such cauldrons; or, as Seymour Hersh puts it, "why we should never go to war again."

Incapable Of Administering Your Own Lives, You Delegate That Administering To Elected Officials



THIS IMAGE WAS MADE IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF WARHEADS AT THE DISPOSAL OF EACH OF THE FIVE POWERS. IT IS APPROXIMATELY 57% REAGAN AND 43% ANDROPOV.

9,775	U.S. (REAGAN)
7,226	USSR (ANDROPOV)
64	BRITAIN (THATCHER)
64	FRANCE (MITTERAND)

YOUR SHIP OF FOOLS

Don't Change Life—Change Leaders

But in political terms, even most telling poll was a returned sports-re are other uses to which crats admit, the challenger seems week magazine. The the days of Runyon, can be put besides fiction, fallen short of the kind of decisive 100 voters who called was more widely now. But I am too old to experts say he needed to overcome expressed for his popular fiction, fray and of course the president's substantial lead in voter polls dent. Among cluded The Poseidon Aders have an almost insuper-judges unanimously gave Mondale the victory ing last est was in Joe other hand, it seems to me that in the Kansas City, Mo., faceoff, giving said the. the anti-war mood, evolutionaries have basically Mondale 187 points to Reagan's 168 out vote for, and I wondered if he was to revolt about, are dilei possible long-gone anachronism.

The Whore

by Carol Leigh

Well, here I am again. The Whore. I admit it. "Oh, no. This can't be," you think. Not an actual, real-live prostitute spilling the beans in this radical rag? Isn't that dangerous? Won't she be arrested? What if her mother finds out?"

And dangerous it is. Yet I forsake my well-being in an effort to satisfy your overwhelming curiosity about what prostitution looks like from the inside out.

Besides, I'm proud. Sex work is nurturing, healing work. It could be considered a high calling. Prostitutes are great women, veritable priestesses. Maybe that's an exaggeration.

"Prostitutes always glorify their work," says X. "They have to glorify it or they couldn't stand to do it."

X is an ex-prostitute. Ex-prostitutes are out of touch with the true glories of the trade. Plus, they were never very good at it. That's why they're ex-prostitutes. But I suppose everyone has their prejudices.

And so I strive to sift these complexities, to seek and present The Truth.

Naturally, I've been barraged with letters from the curious masses. I've edited their substance to the quintessential. For instance:

Dear Scarlot,
Is it true that women made prostitution illegal? You said so once.
—Doubtful

Dear Doubtful,
No. I was over-reacting. I exaggerated. I guess I'm just angry at everyone. But some women helped.

Dear Harlot,
Is anything you say true?
—Just Wondering

Dear Wondering,
Yes.

Dear Whore,
Me and my friends never even think about prostitution. You shouldn't assume everyone is curious. By the way, what is truth?
—Socrates

(Reprinted with permission from *The Continuing Saga of Scarlot Harlot*, copyright 1984, Carol Leigh.)



WHOSE RECOVERY?

continued from page 5

apparently convincing the U.S. public that a vote for him is one against big government. The really baffling situation, however, is not that the economy seems to be recovering, but that what recovery there has been is so sluggish that it can leave us with doubts there has been any recovery at all.

LEAVING THE WORKERS OUT

To find out why the recovery has been so halting, we have to go back to the assembly lines that made American First World War industries so productive. One of Henry Ford's first principles in setting up for mass production was that workers should be paid enough to allow them to buy what they produced.

That principle was among those that became law when the U.S. labor movement got enough political clout to force the issue during the Great Depression. The backbone of U.S. prosperity has been our high wage level. American workers

Many American workers are withdrawing their support from labor unions because they attribute today's generally reasonable working conditions to the humane character of management rather than what history proves was labor's collective refusal to accept exploitation.

There now seems little concerted opposition to those who seem to echo the view of both major political parties: that wages and benefits, if they cannot be cut back, should at least not be increased. The major parties still disagree on whether the reorganization of major firms to void union contracts or relocation overseas to avoid the cost of hiring U.S. labor should be condoned. While Republicans have so much Congressional strength, Democrats seem unable to do anything to stop these practices.

The outcome is that the median U.S. worker has less money to spend. Current figures show that U.S. real wages (those measured in constant dollars)

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have increased as inflation halted during the Reagan Depression. But most middle-income Americans seem to feel they now have less to spend. What's really happened?

First of all, the basis for calculating the cost of living was reorganized in 1981 to exclude (of all necessities!) housing. If your rent has gone up since early 1981, it doesn't count in your cost of living.

Secondly, it seems that the astronomical salaries being paid certain managerial workers (the head of Warner Communications took home \$17 million in 1981) have badly skewed average earnings figures so that, while aggregate wage bills may well be increasing, most laborers feel their earnings are not keeping pace.

STRANGLING THE CONSUMER INDUSTRY

The principal triumph of Reaganomics is that prices have stayed down without government price controls. How? By leaving the problems produced by decreased spending capacity to the beleaguered business people in the high-risk

RICH MAN'S WORLD

continued from page 5

try, Washington's number two, has terminated approximately 15,000 workers since 1978. Industry leader Weyerhaeuser is still in the lead with more than 700 layoffs in the last few weeks alone.

The aerospace industry (Boeing and friends), number one in terms of employment, is the only dim spot—and there are no bright spots. Boeing says it will hire 400 workers in 1984-85. Presently, Boeing has 64,000 employees, down from a high of 105,000 in 1968. Boeing laid off more than 800 workers in 1983.

The recession in employment has many causes. New technologies, movement of operations to cheaper labor markets overseas (e.g., Weyerhaeuser's operations in Indonesia) or in the U.S. (e.g., Weyerhaeuser's plans to build a \$50 million stranboard—a plywood substitute—plant in North Carolina, foreign competition, reinvestment of corporate profits in the acquisition of other businesses rather than plant renovation or new facilities—to name a few. Already in 1984 corporate takeovers of existing companies have topped the 1981 record of \$82 billion.

Two crucial factors are the demonstrated weaknesses of existing labor unions faced with the wage-rollback-or-layoff dilemma, and the deliberately induced recession of Reagan's first two years. Reagan used the time-tested and politically sanctioned method of reducing inflation by creating recession and consequent unemployment. Measured from the depths of the recession in 1982 (the worst in U.S. history since the 1930s), almost any "indicator" looks good in 1984.

CORPORATIONS STAND TALL

The decline in employment opportunities at reasonable wages is being used by corporations to further weaken—with an eye to eliminating altogether—the already fragile unions. Recent examples

are Weyerhaeuser's use of nonunion labor for plant construction in Longview, and Todd and Lockheed shipyards' demands that their unionized workers accept pay cuts of \$2/hr or more, or face permanent unemployment. No mention is made of wage/benefit reductions for management or engineering/technical staff. Nor of lowering profits.

Under Reaganomics, the one indicator consistently up is the rate of corporate profits. Local examples for the third quarter of 1984 (compared to the third quarter of 1983) include:

PACCAR Inc. (Bellevue truck and rail car mfg) \$38.3 million, up 300%.

Peoples Bank (Seattle based) \$4.55 million, up 25%.

Sea Land (Port of Seattle's largest customer, moving to Tacoma next year) \$27.9 million, up 300%.

Weyerhaeuser \$58.3 million, up 10%.

IT'S ONLY JUST BEGUN

Given this volcano of statistics and the obvious reality that one can check by talking to people on the streets of the cities and the small towns, it's clear that a major and perhaps crucial crisis for the economic system is close at hand. Of course, for the poor and the working class, it's an ongoing crisis. And it will deepen. As the economic collapse for workers spreads into the middle classes, we may awaken to the economic terrorism being waged against us by the monied and corporate interests. Ronald Reagan is calling for a second American revolution, and perhaps we can accommodate him.

Olivia Ward, writing for the *Toronto Star*, poses two possible outcomes: "For many, especially the rural poor, even service jobs are unlikely. And some experts predict violent revolution if widespread unemployment is not solved in the future. But other experts believe that the opposite is more likely: The longer people are out of work, the more alienated and politically passive they become, and then they are likely to accept authoritarian government."

area big money is most loathe to enter: competitive (i.e., small) retail trade.

Retailers have to keep their prices down or they can't sell; they must attract large volumes of customers. Even if inventory costs rise, retailers can't raise prices unless consumer demand warrants it. If they have to, they'll make cheap bulk purchases of foreign goods or inferior merchandise, they'll cut back on purchases of slow turn-over items, they'll go deeper into debt and settle for lower profits. But, at currently still-high interest rates, the loss of retail profit puts dangerous strain not only on the retailer but on the banking system itself, which is often forced to extend credit rather than force ailing businesses to close their doors and stop repaying debts altogether.

What we see is the slow strangulation of consumer industry while government contractors prosper and, in few cases, increase the wages of their workers to match. Industry claims it uses excessive profits to improve products and production processes, but the experience of our last few years indicates that industry follows a dictum that paraphrases what Reagan used to say on T.V. for General Electric: "profit is our most important product."

According to such financial community mouthpieces as the *Wall Street Journal*, profitable U.S. industries—while avoiding "conglomerate-type" mergers that diversify their activities—are currently either acquiring new holdings in their own field or, in a relatively new phenomenon that supports claims J.K. Galbraith made years ago in his prophetic "economic thriller," *The New Industrial State*, they are often simply buying out their own stockholders while stock market prices are low.

IT WOULD HELP IF . . .

What must we do? It would help if the Democrats gathered and publicized statistics of their own, or reinterpreted the ones provided us by government institutions from a wage-earner's perspective.

It would help if Congress established a standing percentage of profits (or losses) that would legally have to be reflected in wage changes. It would help even more if labor was made an equally responsible partner with capital in the production process by making laborers stockholders in their companies.

U.S. industry has always been suspicious of worker participation, possibly because it might mean the elimination of many unnecessarily inefficient management prerogatives. When Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers attempted to make an agreement that would have distributed Ford Motor's completely family-held stock to its workers after the company's Edsel failed so miserably in model year 1957-58, the contract was declared unconstitutional by the courts and Ford stock went on the open market. This was at a time when worker management had made Standard Motors in England, producers of the Triumph sports car, one of the world's most successful auto-makers (until a combination of British unions and rival auto manufacturers bought out the company and made it abandon worker decision-making).

Unless the consumer share of our national wealth is somehow increased, the massive influx of industrial profit into our major financial institutions—which is being immediately reinvested at the first apparently profitable opportunity—will only fertilize the seeds of financial disaster by underwriting the construction of firms that have no chance of finding a market. The excessive and essentially unsound "monkey see, monkey do" investment policies of the early '70s, particularly overseas, based on projections that failed to take account of the "law" of diminishing returns, have already pushed the world financial community to the precipice. One might be tempted to say "good riddance" if they wouldn't be taking one's own savings with them when they go over the edge.

Passage Personals

Hell folks, you did it again! You responded in veritable *droves* to our offer of *free* personals ads. We knew you would, because it's a well-known fact that *leftists need love too!* (Just a little word to the wise, everybody: Do try to keep those ads *short* if you really want to meet someone *sweet!* We know whereof we speak.

We're offering ads on a sliding-scale contribution basis for the month of December. The deadline is November 20. Our sliding scale works this way: the more you have, the more you give. *Pull-ease* hash out more dough if you wanna run a long ad! If you're poor or in prison, you can still run a Passage Personal for free.

We will be setting official rates for Passage Personals in January. We haven't decided yet what to charge, but rest assured that our personals will be *twice as nice* at something like *half the price* of your local alternative.

Remember: our ad of the month gets a free Superlative Massage...and, as ever, *If at first you don't succeed, run another ad!*

To reply to a Passage Personal, write to the box number at the end of each ad, c/o the Northwest Passage, 1017B E. Pike St., Seattle, WA 98122.

Rubenesque Blonde, 26, seeks male partners for talk and fun leading to romantic interlude on fourth date. Desirable qualities: open-minded, trustworthy, generous, sincere, with healthy libido. Sanity, smooth talk, \$ not required. Feminists, artists, outdoorsmen, pagans, cooks, mechanics appreciated. Herb yes; cigs no. Photos will be returned. Reply Passage Box 34. Thank you.

Unpretentious in Ballard. Politically aware male, 28, not unattractive, wanting to increase my political involvement (as well as my personal involvement). Also into folk music, biking, hiking and more. Would like to meet compatible feminist-oriented women for shared activities, friendship, even romance. Reply Passage Box 42.

Sure, I'm ready for a serious relationship with a woman that shares my concern about nukes, defense spending and all the other rhetoric we hear. Maybe even thinks Green politics is the answer, and is willing to put some effort into seeking that answer. If you're interested in meeting a secure, 30s, almost vegetarian that cares, respond to Passage Box 78.

Laissez-faire lassy, fair . . . with a shapely derriere (not to mention quite a pair). Seeks a man who really *can* to make up for the ones that couldn't (and a few who could but wouldn't!) Seriously, though, I may be ribald, but I'm also a strong Marxist feminist. No pigs, please. Only the very sincere need apply to Passage Box 63.

GWM, mid-20s, 5'8, bearded, clean-cut. Wants to meet other GWMs 30s on up, reasonably fit, nonsmokers to talk about books, music (rock and all other kinds), poetry, etc. Occasional, friendly, caring, safe sex (I tend to be attracted to hairy-chested men) is possible, though not a requirement. I don't often go to the bars. Write me. I'll write back, we'll take it from there. Cheers! Tom, P.O. Box 23102, Seattle, WA 98102.

Writing politically correct and personally preferable personals. I'm always happy to give free advice on the subject. Leave a message for Jennifer at the Passage.

Single woman seeks married businessmen for discreet relationship. Send business card to Passage Box 91.

Real sweetheart. Real radical. No new-age, retreat hippies. Woman not exclusively seeking heterosexual relationships Passage Box 89.

Looking for a Friend and Runner, who's looking for a man, 38, 6'2", 190 lbs, nonsmoker, feminist, bisexual, open, financially independent; seeks mutually supportive, committed, open relationship with self-confident, multi-faceted, radical woman who's into cartwheels, sharing, Dodge Darts, personal growth, skinny dipping, responsibility, autumn leaves, and who finds joy in running and/or other intense physical exercise. A courageous, laughing, passionate person with a dancing smile who chooses love instead of jealousy, directness instead of self-protection, creativity instead

of conformity and who is seeking a caring, adventuresome, on-going friendship which includes long walks/runs, seaside camping, and San Juan kayaking. A thinking, energetic, vulnerable woman with an alternative political analysis who is outraged by injustice, and who balances strength with compassion, personal freedom with social responsibility, sensuous lovemaking with bawdy fun...one who celebrates mind, body and spirit. I'm a junk collector, orphan, thinker, creative dancer, revolutionist, Aquarian, literalist, seeker who chooses growth instead of complacency, understanding instead of ego, substance instead of appearance, freedom instead of license. Let's go for a romp in the park! Write: Bill Wigenton/2533 Westlake N./Seattle/98109

Unemployed Poetaster. 32-year-old male. Nonprofessional drug user. Unhealthy, emotionally and financially insecure, uninspired, nonathletic wastrel. No special talents, plain looks, often with bad attitude. Insincere. No interest whatsoever in: hiking, tennis, chess, dancing, fine dining, your children, theatre, opera, culture, market strategy, developing meaningful relationships, or anyone's cozy fire. I seek any woman who will condone or celebrate: long wet walks on dull grey days, feeding ducks stale bread, pointless conversation, sharing cold germs. Reply to P.O. Box 85817, Seattle, WA 98145-1817.

43-year-old country/western professional musician presently incarcerated. Seeking solid relationship with a one-man woman. Marriage in mind—children okay. Six months to a year left to do. Reply: Elvin Henderson, No. 42777, 2605 State St., Salem, OR 97310.

Fat Cat seeks warm and loving older woman or man (bi-affectionate). Must have well-heated house, full cupboard, and large lap. I am unwanted at my present household but little do they know my *real* beauty. Reply—Ms. Brown, NWP Box 010.

Male lesbian from NYC very intelligent looking for a woman who can relate to my special identity—6'0, 130 lbs. Write Passage Box NYC.

Overworked, underpaid 24 y.o. white boy (who has happily adapted to those things) with severe caffeine habit would like to meet a pleasant, intelligent woman (somewhere around my age) to be friends with. Caffeine addicts, smokers, and other social deviants are encouraged to respond to this. Non-smokers who are repulsed-by-smokers, yuppie mentalities, and people who will hang up on my answering machine need not respond. Passage Box L.O.U.I.E.

Honest & Affectionate man, poly-gamous but not promiscuous, seeks woman with kids, career, or other partner(s). In my mid-30s, more gnomish than elfen, I still want to learn and explore and play. You? Write to AJ, Passage Box 20.

announcements

SIXTH CONGRESS of Pan American Federation of Nursing Professionals, in Managua, Nicaragua, 11/28-12/4. For more info, call 328-2378.

THE FRONT ROOM THEATER GUILD, a lesbian-feminist theater, is holding auditions for "Last Summer at Bluefish Cove," a comedy by Jane Chambers, which will be staged in January. Parts are available for eight women ranging in age from early twenties to mid-forties; previous experience not essential. At Seattle Mime Theater, 915 E. Pine, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. For more info, and audition appointments, call Patricia Van Kirk, 789-1527.

SEATTLE VENCEREMOS BRIGADE: Recruitment of the 16th contingent of the Venceremos Brigade has begun. P.O. Box 22332, Seattle WA 98122; 329-3494 or 723-7543.

"IT'S ABOUT TIME" womyn's bookstore is having financial problems. Send donations of any amount to 5241 University Way N.E. If you can help with a fundraiser, call 525-0999 for more information.

WOMEN ARTISTS are invited to submit slides for jurying for the Women's Cultural Center Gallery. 12 artists will be selected for a monthly show in 1985. Submission deadline is Dec. 1. 632-4747.

SHANTI SEATTLE provides free counselling and emotional support for individuals facing life-threatening illness and bereavement. 324-7920 or 322-6720.

THE WOMEN'S CENTER at Shoreline Community College provides programs and services for campus and community women and men. Also has many videotapes and audio tapes available for classroom or personal use (\$5 handling fee for off-campus use). The Women's Student Network has a potluck dinner on the second Thursday of each month. 546-4606.

MEN'S THERAPY GROUPS, sponsored by Men's Counseling Network (329-9919). Tuesdays: North of UW 7-10 p.m., facilitated by Doug Cook and David Gray, \$50-\$100/month. 524-9786. Wednesdays: Location to be announced, 7-10 p.m., Doug Cook & Chris Richards, \$50-\$100/month. 524-9786. Thursdays: Capitol Hill, 5-7 p.m., Jay Craver & David Gray, \$50-\$100/month. 323-6966. MCN is also sponsoring a Gay Couple Workshop which will be held on a weekend in early November. Jay Craver and Don Zimmer will co-facilitate. 323-6966 or 325-9197.

ADULT CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS. Women's and men's groups; facilitated by Donna Carr and Robin Shapiro. Sponsored by Chemical Dependency Program. 682-4695.

SEATTLE AIDS ACTION COMMITTEE. An open, community-based, grass-roots organization dedicated to the love and support of all people with AIDS. 113 Summit Ave. E., Apt. 204, Seattle WA 98102. 323-1229.

• PUBLICATIONS •

Announcing the fifth annual **SIGNPOST PRESS POETRY COMPETITION** for a chapbook of verse, for poets anywhere writing in any form. The poet whose collection is chosen will receive \$50 and 50 copies of the chapbook. Submissions should consist of 20 pages of poetry (exclusive of title page and other front matter) and be accompanied by \$4 reading fee. The poet's name, address and, if possible, phone number should appear on the title page. Results of the competition will be announced in March, the winning chapbook manuscript in Spring of '85. Deadline for submissions is Dec. 31, 1984. Send entry and SASE to *Signpost Press Poetry Competition*, 412 N. State St., Bellingham, WA 98225.

• WANTED •

WANTED: MENTOR to teach me carpentry—rough/finish—in exchange for my knowledge of active/passive solar and energy-efficiency. Tom 789-4617.

• FOR SALE •

MICHAEL JACKSON fans: For sale, rare 1971 Life Magazine with Michael and entire family on cover. Excellent condition. Also articles on Frank Zappa, Grace Slick, Richie Havens and others. \$5 or best offer. Send bids to: Ron Mukai, 1017B E. Pike, Seattle WA 98122.

• WORK WANTED •

Ron Mukai, former NWP columnist is looking for work: Experience: freelance writer, newspaper postal agent, janitor, printers assistant. Salary requirements: peanuts. Job preference: anything legal. References available. Call 725-9246 evenings. P.S. My column was cancelled so unexpectedly I didn't have a chance to say goodbye to my readers. Thank you for your support and as Ludwig von Beethoven said in his final hours, "Applaud, friends, the comedy is finished."

Classifieds

• OPPORTUNITIES •

THE SEATTLE ARTS Commission is seeking applicants for terms beginning January, 1985. Com missioners serve two-year terms without pay. Applicants should have a substantial background in or knowledge of the arts and be able to invest time. Send a resume and letter of interest by November 19 to Ned Dunn, c/o The Mayor's Office, 1200 Municipal Bldg, Seattle, WA 98104. Call 625-4223 for info.

IS THERE LIFE AFTER THE ELECTIONS? Yes! No matter who wins, politicians still need to be held accountable with citizen pressure. Washington Fair Share, the statewide citizens group is now hiring articulate, political individuals for its outreach staff. Work to clean up toxic wastes, keep utility rates down. Travel and career opportunities with our national Citizen Action network. \$8,000-\$11,000/year; hours, 1:30-10:00pm. Call 329-9764.

GAY COMMUNITY Social Services seeks new board member. We are looking for someone with energy and enthusiasm and an interest in the lesbian and gay community to regularly attend board meetings and perform follow-up work. We are also seeking volunteers to work an average 4 hours monthly. Deadline for applications is Nov. 15, 1984. Write GCSS, P.O. Box 22228, Seattle, WA 98122.

CB for the People

from AROI

Many of you who are reading this probably have never considered using a citizens band radio. Well if you're working for peace, squatters rights, anarchist action or what have you, CB could and should be used by the Movement.

In the early days you had to have a CB call sign issued by the FCC in Washington, D.C., and no one ever tried anything creatively different for fear of fines and short-term jail sentences for breaking communication laws pertaining to the 27MHz band. From 1965 onward, as youth rebellion against traditional values took place, there was a brief period on citizens band where lively discussions were heard, music filled the airwaves, and you could feel the revolution of the late '60s spreading like wildfire over 11 meters. Many revolutionaries have used CB radio in Mexico, El Salvador, and Nicaragua for field communications. In England, CB pirates use 27MHz, but the English government has made it illegal.

After the war in Vietnam was over, CB went back slowly to becoming controlled by people from mainstream American society, using call signs, talking about cars, radios, nothing of

any real meaning. This went on from about 1974 until 1980. That's when a group of liberals, anarchists, peace and progressive folks in a small Connecticut town each decided to buy citizens band radios, and formed the first alternative CB organization since the inception of two-way communications on this band in 1959. They call themselves the Alternative Radio Operators International (AROI). Their two-way CB broadcasts can be heard regularly in Connecticut and, if the skip conditions are right, as far away as eastern Canada, on 27.105MHz channel 12.

Conversations have dealt with anti-nuke, politics, health issues, communal



This is a more direct way to promote an exchange of ideas and positive action.

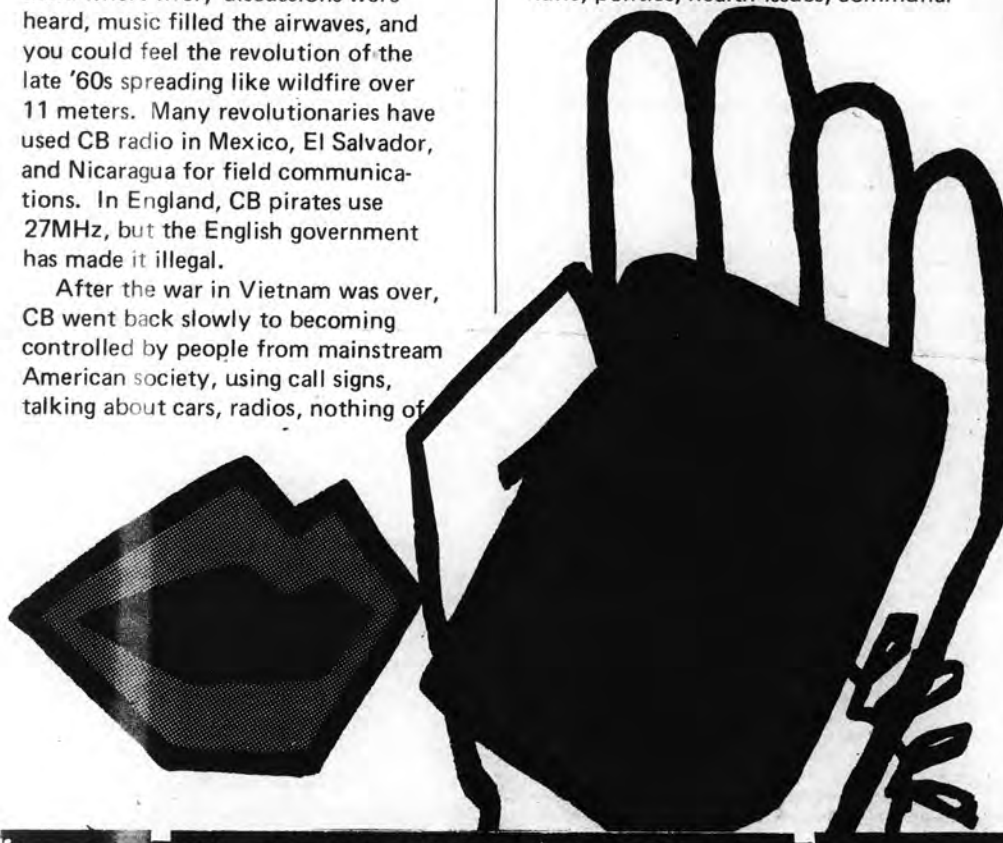
As far as obtaining a CB radio, you can buy a new 40 channel for \$100 or less, AM only; or AM/SSB, for around \$200 to \$300 brand-new. If you don't want to spend a lot, good used sets are available at garage sales, flea markets, or in local for-sale-type newspapers. New units can be found in chain communication stores like Lafayette, Radio Shack, and—for better prices and a wider variety—independently owned communications outlets. Besides buying a CB, you need an antenna and CB antenna cable to get out to the other people you will be talking to. After that's been completed, just get a grounding rod and ground wire and you're ready to operate.

Finally, if you have any further questions about alternative citizens band radio for the people, or would like to start Alternative Radio Operator International groups on the air in your area of the planet Earth, write and enclose a SASE to AROI, 198 Hickory Lane, Southbury, CT 06488.

living, peace issues, music for people and more. Since anyone can talk on the radio, there have been problems.

The AROI has had transmissions jammed and the channel invaded from time to time by supporters of traditional American values and lifestyles who feel threatened. This has caused non-violent radio guerrilla action on the airwaves. The AROI currently has 26 members with CBs in Connecticut.

CB has always had laws censoring free expression because of FCC rules. One good thing has occurred in the last two years: CB licenses are no longer required to go on the air. Even if they were, groups like AROI would still be pirating on the CB. The concept of free radio is a great way to form another type of alternative radio community.



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—J. Hoberman, Village Voice

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The film is less about dogma, than about American Idealism. It's social history of a high order."

—Vincent Canby, N.Y. Times

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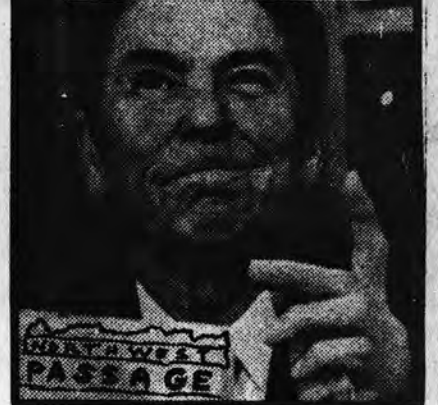
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