

April 1986

Vol. 26 No. 8

12/86  
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# Northwest Passage

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## A prisoner's support

Dear Folks;

Here's some money I've been meaning to send for awhile now, in support of NWP and in appreciation of the paper's unflagging supply of news of worth and credibility for me these past years.

As you may gather I am presently in prison and have been receiving free of charge. However, recently I have acquired a better paying job and as time passes this year, I will be sending you all additional financial support.

If the readers of the Passage want the paper to continue they need to support it with the finances necessary for its existence and betterment.

Thank you again for your tireless effort for getting the truth out to the people

Mike Lockey  
Huntingdon, PA

## Expose the facts

Hi Friends,

The Hopis and Navajos in Big Mountain, Arizona, really need you to expose the fact that industrialists are (thus far successfully) attempting to displace 10,000 Native Americans because uranium and coal were discovered in their home territory.

Most of the media have obviously sold out to the industrialists, because they refuse to denounce strongly the fact that industry is profiting from slavery in South Africa. There needs

The Syracuse Cultural Workers request photo and artwork submissions for their 1987 Peace Calendar by April 1, 1986. SCW has also published a series of six full color notecards of women from around the world: photographs by Jan Phillips, to further celebrate International Women's Day. 6 cards/\$7; 3 packets (18 cards)/\$18. Write: SCW, Box 6367, Syracuse, NY 13217. Send \$5.00 for catalog of posters, cards, calendars.

M. Lawson W/M, 31, 6', 165 lbs, br. hair, bl. eyes. If you've been dumped on by fake and phoney friends you know how I feel. I'm looking for a person who knows what life is and is willing to care and be honest. To start a real friendship write Mark Lawson 036376, U-2-S-6, Starke, FLA 32091.

Prisoner, Christian poet, 37, white Indian, hopes to meet Christian activist ladies open to romance. Write Don Raymond Anderson, Box 520-287176, 5 wing, Walla Walla, WA 99362. Note to Don: The APS address is PO Box 1347, Ansonia Stn., New York, NY 10023.

to be Nuremberg Trials in the US. The Rockefellers, Fords, Duponts, Mellons, etc. need to be tried for crimes against human rights.

I regard *NW Passage* as one of the few journals with a real conscience—please help.

Fred Rizzo  
Detroit, MI

## Greetings from the dry side

Dear Northwest Passage;

Greetings from the Inland Empire. Once before, (a seeming eternity, 1985 was a very long year), I wrote regarding a problem with my subscription. The confusion occurred at the time of the August, 1984 issue—the rumors I heard over here was that my favorite radical rag, main link to alternative news, was history.

Fortunately, as it is with so many rumors, my fear for your demise was unfounded, (though I'm still not sure what actually went down), and I was travelling to Seattle frequently enough that I usually was able to get a hold of a copy. But, with the coming of winter and the accompanying pass conditions, my sojourns to the Emerald City have not been frequent enough and I've been jonesing for some truth in journalism. (Seattle's mainstream newspapers have almost gained a certain admiration when compared with what Spokane has to offer.)

In any event, I can finally afford, (relatively), to renew my subscription and am excited about re-establishing contact.

The world seems to get crazier by the day, and the connectedness has become more and more critical for maintaining sanity in an insane world.

Marie Soveroski  
Spokane, WA

## It's in the water

Hi NWP,

We had a very good protest down here to greet the arrival of the USS *Olympia*, a fast-attack nuclear submarine. We easily equaled or outnumbered the audience at the reception and managed to drown out most all of the speakers. The paper today reported that there were 1,000 to 1,200 people there and about 200 protesters. Just insanely inaccurate. I'll try to round up some good pix and send in an article for next month.

Pete Murney  
Olympia, WA

## Be radical for real

Dear NWP,

"Love the stranger; for you were a stranger in the land of?" "Last Call" by Jesse Bernstein [February 1986]: Friends, let's cut the playing with words and take the homeless home. Be radical for real and love in deed. Take the homeless home.

John Genidel  
South Bend, WA

# Classifieds

**The Total Experience Gospel Choir** recently toured Nicaragua for 10 days and are available for concerts and/or speaking engagements. The choir has slides, photos and Nicaraguan handicrafts to share. The Seattle-Managua Sister City Assoc. is also available for speaking engagements. Call 329-2974.

**King County Rape Relief** offers support groups for women who have been raped as adults, to help women move forward through the on-going healing process. For info, call DeAnn Yamamoto-Nading, 226-5062 (M-F).

**Deadline for entries** to the annual Pacific Northwest Writers Conference literary awards competition is April 15, 1986. A total of \$4950 will be awarded to 1st, 2nd, 3rd prize winners. To receive contest rules and entry forms write PNWC Executive Sec., 1811 NE 199th, Seattle, WA 98155, (206) 364-1293.

Sharon Fernleaf please contact Linda Gryczan. Box 124, Clancy, MT 59634.

**Wife wanted** by former Seattle disc jockey, in prison, out soon. Write: Jon Martin 125916, B520-BMU-ICI, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

**Haymarket '86—Anarchist Gathering:** 100 years of May Day, Chicago May 1-4, for info, contact Box 102, 1200 W. Fullerton, Chicago, Ill. 60614.

**Spring Recon** includes a feminist view of the anti-draft movement, C.I.A. professors, how the Pentagon buys lemons, and much more. Send \$10/year (4 issues) to RECON, PO Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.

**Domestic Violence Counselor.** Battered women's shelter. Domestic violence experience necessary. Residential experience preferred. 4 day rotating day/night shifts. 36 hours per week. \$7.35/hour to start. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope and resume to: Catherine Booth House, Salvation Army, Box 20128, Seattle, WA 98102. Women of Color strongly encouraged to apply. EEOC Closing date 4/6/86.

Classifieds in the Northwest Passage are 10 cents/word, pre-paid ONLY. Send to NWP Classifieds, 1017-B E. Pike St., Seattle, WA 98122.

# NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Cover: photo by Erin Moore

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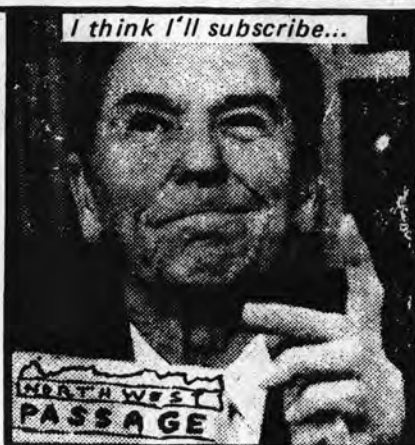
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Deadlines for May issue:

Editorial: April 11  
Advertising: April 16  
Calendar: April 18

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The Northwest Passage is an alternative, independent regional newspaper published monthly by the Northwest Passage, Inc., a nonprofit collective. We support struggles for self-determination and freedom from racist, sexist, heterosexist and economic exploitation. Our goal is to reflect these values in the newspaper and within our collective.



- ☐ \$8/year individuals
- ☐ \$12/year also sponsors a sub to a prisoner
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# NEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWS

compiled by Kris Fulsaa

## Native Americans and the Peace Movement

Local activist of the Puyallup Indian Tribe, Ramona Bennett, joins organizers Allan Anger and Barb Hanson of the Big Mountain Support Group in a public forum on "Native Americans and the Peace Movement," to be hosted by a local peace group, Sixth Sense, on April 3.

At Big Mountain, Arizona, thousands of traditional Navajo Indians are resisting an effort by US government agencies and energy companies to force them to move from reservation lands on which they have lived a long time and which have sacred value. This confrontation is quickly approaching a climax as the July '86 deadline for relocation nears and support groups across the country respond to government threats to use armed troops if necessary.

Hanson and Anger will present a slide show before kicking off a lively discussion about what can be done. The evening program will also include a presentation by Olympia organizer Fred Rose on an international peace workcamp held here last summer that brought together representatives from 10 countries, local peace groups and two local Indian tribes. Native American children will entertain with song and drum as well.

The event is scheduled to begin with a potluck dinner at 6:30pm and the program to follow at 7:30. Childcare will be provided. The forum will be held at the Hillside Community Church, 2508 S. 39th, Tacoma (near the Tacoma Mall). Call Sixth Sense at 272-5204 for more information.

## Nerve Gas Gets the Nod

Binary nerve gas was the only major weapon denied by Congress to Reagan during his first term. During 1985, the Pentagon pulled out all stops and made passage of nerve gas production its top priority. The Senate obliged with a 50 to 46 vote last May, and the House followed by voting 229 to 196 in favor in June. This was the first time that the full House had explicitly supported nerve gas production, representing a major victory for Reagan and the Pentagon. For the first time in 18 years, nerve gas weapons could roll off the assembly line in 1987.

The 1986 Pentagon budget request contained production funds for two binary nerve gas weapons and development funds for a third. The two that went into production immediately are the M-687 155mm artillery round and the BLU-80/B Bigeye 595-lb aircraft spray bomb. The 155mm artillery shell, with a range of about 22km, will disseminate the nonpersistent nerve gas GB, composed of methylphosphonic difluoride—a very poisonous organo-

phosphorous produced by the Army—and OPA, a mixture of isopropylamine and isopropyl alcohol—both commercially available. The Bigeye bomb will spray about 185 pounds of the persistent nerve agent VX, which is produced by the reaction of liquid ethyl-2-diisopropylaminethylmethyl and solid sulfur. The first substance is unstable during storage and reacts violently with air and water.

The third weapon, still under development, is a binary nerve gas warhead for the SM-135 multiple-launch rocket system. This warhead, with a range of up to 50km, will deliver a semi-persistent nerve agent called the intermediate volatility agent (IVA). IVA combines the volatility of GB with the persistence of VX. The Pentagon also plans to spend \$12.5 million this year on future nerve gas weapons, including binary warheads for the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

—Rodney McElroy

Reprinted from RECON, winter 1986 issue; McElroy is director of the Nerve Center and editor of its Journal, Unmask, 2327 Webster, Berkeley, CA 94705.

## Puget Sound Co-op Federation in Action

As part of its community outreach efforts this spring, PSCF is offering several events. On April 2, during its April delegate meeting, Beverly Mendelsohn will give a presentation on "Co-operative Development in the Third World." Mendelsohn is one of 90 people in the US who is trained by the World Council of Credit Unions; she is manager of the Skagit Valley Credit Union. Mendelsohn's lecture will cover co-ops in Nairobi, Lesotho and other faraway places. This will be held in Room 618 of Group Health Cooperative Central Hospital, at 16th and East John, at 7:30 pm (no charge).

"Marketing Co-ops in the 1980s" is an evening seminar by Carolyn Browne and Fred Lighter, sponsored by PSCF. Browne is a marketing research specialist and Lighter is marketing director of the Seattle Aquarium. This event will be held at the same location as above, at 7 pm, for \$20 a person (\$15 PSCF members). For more information call PSCF at 448-2667.

## Support Pesticide Reform

Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides is a resource center for more than 3000 citizens each year who request information, referrals and literature on pesticide reform. Located in Eugene, Oregon, NCAP researches, networks and lobbies on the many aspects of pesticides: nonchemical roadside vegetation management, gypsy moth eradication,

bacterial insecticides like *Bacillus thuringiensis*, nonchemical grounds maintenance at public schools, groundwater contamination, and much more. NCAP's comprehensive news publication, *Journal of Pesticide Reform* (formerly *NCAP News*), has been published for more than a decade, featuring the successes, issues and current events of pesticide reform in North America. You can support NCAP—and subscribe to *Journal of Pesticide Reform*—by sending \$25 to NCAP, P.O. Box 1393, Eugene, OR 97440; or call (503) 344-5044 for more information.

## Haymarket '86 Anarchist Gathering



International Conference  
Chicago May 1-4

## Anarchy in the USA

One hundred years ago in Chicago's Haymarket Square, police attacked a demonstration protesting a brutal police assault on strikers. When an unknown person hurled a dynamite bomb at the police lines, police went wild, shooting scores of people and killing at least four demonstrators and six police. The incident was seized upon as a pretext to suppress Chicago's revolutionary anarchist labor movement and five anarchists were hung by the state as a result of the US's first full-blown red scare. The savage repression unleashed on Chicago's working class soon became infamous the world over, and forms the basis for the celebration of May Day as International Workers' Day.

The Haymarket Centenary is being commemorated in Chicago where more than 30 anarchist groups from throughout North America are organizing the Haymarket '86 Anarchist Gathering, featuring a three-day conference, concerts, films, art exhibits, demonstrations and workshops on a wide range of subjects. The event will run May 1 through 4. Information about Haymarket plans are available from the Haymarket '86 Organizing Committee at Box 102, 1200 W. Fullerton, Chicago, IL 60614.

## What You Can Do About the Green River Murders

The exploitation of women continues; the Green River murders have not ended. Yet, unless and until

another skeleton of a woman has been found in the backwoods of Washington, the news drops out of sight, the media yields it to other safer or "sexier" topics. That "invisibility" doesn't make the murders any less urgent.

Every year Project Censored selects the top ten censored stories in the United States. The Green River murders have been nominated for this dubious honor. Write to the Project, encouraging the choice of this story as one of the top ten. Contact: Carl Jensen, Director, Project Censored, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 94928.

You can contact the Women's Coalition to Stop the Green River Murders at PO Box 95589, Seattle, WA 98145.

## Does Cerezo Bring Hope?

On January 14 of this year Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo was inaugurated president of Guatemala beginning an experiment in civilian government after three decades of military rule. Cerezo makes refreshing statements about support for the impoverished native subsistence farmers, considering "talks" with the guerrillas, and the desire to return local government to civilian control. Even more remarkable has been his candor about the tenuousness of his position and the unapproachability of basic issues such as agrarian reform or the investigation and prosecution of Army officers implicated in death squad activity. Cerezo's earnestness and charm have allowed him to outshine El Salvador's president Duarte, who also heads a government in the shadow of a ruling military. He has been received with enthusiasm by our Congress.

Cerezo and his party are in office but not in power. The Guatemalan economy is in a shambles with no economic growth, 140% inflation and a black market which pays 4.5 Quetzals for every US dollar (in 1980, 1 Quetzal=1 dollar). By shedding the blood of Guatemalans from virtually every sector of society, the military has shown that it will protect its own interests above all else. It has created pseudo-civilian institutions to administer economic aid that might be forthcoming from the US and other nations impressed by the facade of civilian government.

Cerezo's inauguration has not ended death squad activity. The Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA), a death squad thought to have links with the Army, announced its reappearance following the presidential run-off elections on December 8. Graffiti appeared on walls throughout Guatemala City with

continued on page 4



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# NEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWSNEWS

cont'd from page 3

a threat from ESA to kill all "Communists" who did not leave the country within 72 hours. Their first known victim was Beatriz Barrios Marroquin, a teacher who was kidnapped on December 11. Her tortured and mutilated body was found the next day. Found with her body was a piece of paper saying, "More will follow."

After the many years of terror and oppression in Guatemala, it is tempting to see Cerezo as a long-awaited ray of hope. We must watch carefully, however, since his presence is likely to fuel the resources of the military in developing its counterinsurgency program.

Source: Guatemala News and Information Bureau Jan/Feb 1986.

## Pledge of Resistance Calls Attention to Central America

As the congressional debate on contra funding heats up, Seattle Pledge of Resistance has been campaigning against contra aid by petitioning, conducting letter-writing drives, and phoning representatives to urge them to vote against contra aid. Reagan has requested \$100 million (\$70 million military, \$30 million "other"), though there is vocal House opposition to any aid. If Congress refuses to approve military aid, Reagan will propose continuation of "humanitarian" aid, requesting much more than the \$27 million Congress approved last year.

Reagan made his initial request during the last week of February and on March 20, the House defeated the funding request. The Senate was scheduled to vote on contra aid March 27. A House vote on a compromise aid package will take place April 15. In sit-in actions last December, eight members of Pledge of Resistance were arrested for occupying the Federal Building in protest of the nearly \$1 billion in mostly military aid appropriated to Central America. The defendants—John Gilbert, Nan McMurry, Rob Catlin, Stan Burris, Stephanie Smith, Ellen Bercovitz, Jeff Patterson and Kris Langer—will go on trial March 24-25, as this issue goes to press. They will



Hal Thackery and Suzanne Rice, members of Seattle's *NicaTech*—a group providing technical aid to Nicaragua—organized the "No Contra Aid" action over Seattle's freeways. Four sites were chosen during the week prior to the first congressional vote which defeated Reagan's package to provide military aid and further CIA support to the contras. The placards were seen by thousands of Seattle commuters; with a substantial number signaling their support with a thumbs up sign or a honk on their horn.

—photo and caption by Rich Lewis/NicaTech

argue that their nonviolent presence was a necessary act to call witness to the US's wrongful intervention in the countries of Central America. Expert witnesses will be called to testify on their first-hand observation of civilian murders and harassment, in El Salvador and other countries. For more information on the trial or on contra aid actions, contact Pledge of Resistance at 789-5565.

## Punx for a Better Today

Some 75 people, mostly youth in punk-rock dress, attended a "Punx for a Better Today" peace gathering—not a rally, they said—entitled "The Day After—Love Continues" on the steps of the US Courthouse in Seattle on February 15 (the "day after" Valentine's Day). "Punx for a Better Today" is a group of punk-rockers who formed in November 1985 and meet weekly in Seattle. They have published at least two issues of their "Infazine," a newsletter containing articles, letters from punk-rockers in other cities, poetry, and reprints of writings by people like Joan Baez.

"Punx for a Better Today" invited several local peace and social-change groups to send speakers to the gathering, and asked them to emphasize positive aspects (giving people hope, telling them what can be accomplished, and how), "rather than getting people emotionally stirred up and mad." Some of the speakers were activists from the punk-rockers' own generation, while

others were definitely non-punks from an older generation who became politically active in the 1960s (or before).

Chad from "Punx for a Better Today" explained why he organized the group: "Because I was concerned about what is going on in the world that is affecting me, and none of the existing organizations seemed to satisfy me."

Other speakers included Steve from International Socialist Organization; Tess from Northwest Women Take Back the Night 1986 Coalition; a punk rocker from an Olympia group; Michael from the December 13th Network for Poland, El Salvador and Disarmament; and nonviolent activist John Runnings (who is now in jail).

Ricki, a black woman from the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade (RCYB, aligned with the Revolutionary Communist Party), began her talk by thanking "Punx for a Better Today" for "allowing different groups to speak out on their positions," and went on to say: "RCYB is here...to share some good news: the people overthrew the government of Haiti," but complained that "the US government is trying to replace Duvalier with a military junta in Haiti." Meanwhile, much of the audience began leaving, and a young man in the audience (who was wearing a red beret and a brightly striped shirt of red, yellow, and green) began interrupting her speech by singing and chanting. Ricki paused in her speech to ask him in a very friendly way, "What are you singing?" while another RCYBer (in the audience) shouted, "Don't you want to hear about revolution in Haiti?" Ricki concluded the RCYB's speech by saying, "We also want to send revolutionary literature to the people there, so once they get their democratic rights, they can decide for themselves," as the heckler in red, yellow, and green chanted, "It's Howdy Doody time!"

Speaker Lillian from Seattle Non-violent Action Group (SNAG) discussed "the dis-empowerment of the individual" as a very important obstacle to peace and freedom, saying, "It is hard to do something without permission. My group helps to support people to do what is right." She gave out flyers that said, "SNAG is a group of friends using nonviolent direct action to confront militarism, the draft, war in Central America, racism, sexism, nuclear weapons and power, intervention, obedience to authority, destruction of our ecosystem, all manifestations of violence in our society. We are a non-hierarchical group committed to the empowerment of ourselves and others."

The man dressed in red, yellow, and green took the microphone and led part of the gathering in humming "Nam-myoho-enge-kyo." He then read some poems, which he called "poems of youth": "Anger holds me back, strength leads me on..." and "Don't invade my space, disturb my peace, burst my bubble..." and "Life without dreams is like death without a cause..."

The "Punx for a Better Today" peace gathering had been scheduled to last until around 5 pm, and the organizers had obtained a permit for use

of the US Courthouse steps. But at 3:48 pm, an announcement came over the microphone: "We're gonna have to leave now, because someone wrote 'RCP' on the wall. We all have to clear out, or else we will all get in trouble. Thank you, RCP!" The crowd dispersed quickly, just before a squad of six police officers arrived and trotted up the courthouse steps. (Upon leaving, this reporter could not see any paint on the front wall of the courthouse.)

"Punx for a Better Today" is now seeking a place to hold a concert with several punk-rock bands, to be held on the weekend of April 26. It will be a social event, but with an information fair and political speakers between bands. This has been done successfully in other cities, an organizer said. For info, contact "Punx for a Better Today" at 324-4701 (Ben).

—Michael Brunson

## Support the Women's Funding Alliance

In the old days, only a handful of very wealthy individuals with names like Rockefeller, Ford and Mellon could start their own foundations for distributing money to causes they believed in. The "old world" philanthropists historically have ignored women; in fact, they give less than three percent of their money to women's and girl's projects. And this despite the fact that now the need is greater than ever:

\*Two out of every three poor adults in America are women. If the current trend continues, women and their children will comprise 90 percent of the poor by the year 2000.

\*A woman over 60 is twice as likely to be poor as a man over 60.

\*In the city of Seattle, 50 percent of the children reside in homes headed by a single mother. At least one-fifth of non-working women with children are unemployed because they cannot find satisfactory child care. At the same time, the federal government has decreased support for child care.

This is why the Women's Funding Alliance exists. The WFA supports the work of groups in the community who are changing the lives of women and girls: Aradia, Lesbian Resource Center, King County and Seattle Rape Relief, Sexual Assault Center, Welfare Rights Organizing Coalition, and the Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence. Recently, two more organizations have been added to the Alliance: Gentle Dragon Childcare Center, and Northwest Women's Law Center.

In its second year the Women's Funding Alliance is now building its donor base so it can reach more women. The Women's Funding Alliance is attempting to raise \$30,000 through a direct mail/phone follow-up campaign. Anyone who donates \$100 or more will receive a complimentary copy of *The New Our Bodies, Our Selves*, by the Boston Women's Health Book Collective. Your gift will change the lives of women and girls. For more information contact the WFA, 119 S. Main, Suite 330, Seattle, WA 98104; (206) 467-6733.

## State Legislature Urges Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Negotiations

Washington became the first state in the nation to ask Congress and President Reagan to resume negotiations toward a verifiable nuclear test ban treaty. House Joint Memorial 26 was passed into law and, according to sponsoring Rep. Dick Nelson, it "tells Washington's congressional delegation that the Washington Legislature, representing the citizens of the state, support a vote for negotiations."

Nelson said the US currently tests weapons, by exploding them under-

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Carpenters & Joiners and Intl. Woodworkers

### MARVAL POULTRY COMPANY, INC.

Turkeys and turkey parts: Marval, Tender Pride, Lancaster, Frosty Acres, Top Frost, Table Rite, Manor House, Richfood, Food Club, Dogwood Hill Farms. All products bear USDA stamp #P-18  
United Food & Commercial Workers

### NIXDORFF-LOYD CHAIN COMPANY

Heavy duty chains sold in hardware stores. The Nixdorff-Lloyd brand name appears on the chain spool.  
Machinists & Aerospace Workers

### R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.

Cigarettes: Camel, Winston, Salem, Doral, Vantage, More, Now, Real, Bright, Century  
Smoking Tobaccos: Prince Albert, George Washington, Carter Hall, Apple, Madeira Mixture, Royal Comfort, Top, Our Advertiser  
Little Cigars: Winchester  
Chewing Tobaccos:  
Brown's Mule, Days Work, Apple, R. J. Gold, World Horse, Tob, Reynolds Natural Leaf, Reynolds Sun Cured  
Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers

### SCHWINN BICYCLE CO.

United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers

### SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Withdraw funds  
United Food & Commercial Workers

### STERLING RADIATOR

Baseboard heaters for the home  
United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers

### TROJAN LUGGAGE COMPANY

Luggage—Hampton, Vagabond, Newport, Nassau, Going to Grandma's, Monterey, Aspen, Magnum, Biscayne, Executive Briefs, Dant's  
United Furniture Workers



# NEWSNEWSNEWS

ground, every three weeks, which is very expensive and encourages other countries to follow suit. The US House of Representatives is expected to vote soon on a proposal calling for the resumption of test ban negotiations.

## Referendum 7 On the Ballot in September

King County voters will have a chance to preserve the King County Fair Employment Practices Ordinance this fall by voting **yes**. Referendum 7 (a **no** vote would repeal the law). Passed in 1985 by King County Council and signed into law by then-county executive Randy Revelle, King County Ordinance 7430 prohibits discrimination against any person based on that person's race, color, age, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, religion, ancestry, or presence of sensory, mental or physical handicap. The ordinance does not affect actions taken by an employer against an employee "based solely on the job performance of such employee." The ordinance covers employers of eight or more people in unincorporated King County, excluding nonprofit religious or sectarian groups and governmental bodies other than King County.

Fair employment laws have been passed by local, state and federal governments throughout this century. Washington State's Law Against Discrimination was passed in 1949. The City of Seattle's Fair Employment Ordinance has been on the books for 13 years. However, this law does not apply outside the city limits; King County's new law extends the city's protection to residents of unincorporated King County and King County government employees.

To keep fair employment practices for everyone, you need to vote **yes** on Referendum 7. You can also help stop discrimination and pro-

tect civil rights by:

- \*Joining the "Yes On 7" campaign
- \*Putting up a yard sign, volunteering at a mailing party, participating on a committee

- \*Educating co-workers, family and friends when they make derogatory remarks or jokes about various minority groups--tell them that discrimination and prejudice are not laughing matters

For more information, contact Yes On 7 at 322-1501, or call the Seattle NOW Task Force on Lesbian Rights at 632-8547.

## Youth Revival for Survival

A reawakening of activism and awareness is sweeping American youth, according to organizers of an international youth conference scheduled for this spring. In 1985, there were anti-apartheid actions at universities nationwide, as well as Live Aid and Bruce Springsteen's support for 3M workers. In response to this growing youth activism, not seen since the 60s, young people from diverse backgrounds are being called together. "Youth Revival for Survival: Youth Unite for Jobs, Peace and Justice" will be held April 19-20 at the University of District Columbia's Minor Hall, in Washington, DC.

Participants, representing anti-apartheid, peace, religious, student, trade union and unemployed organizations, will plan a united youth agenda. There will be workshops, discussion groups and videos on topics including ending the arms race, international solidarity and friendship, public education, racism and the fight for equality, and youth employment. A public hearing will be held on the crisis conditions faced by young people, and a mass action will be planned at and carried out during the conference.

For more information contact the planning committee, 314 W. 53rd St., New York, NY 10019; (212) 484-2691 or (212)247-1198.

## Publish and Perish

by Katn Martin

Scene One: a dark alley. Wind blows scraps of sodden paper against the dim outline of a basement door. A tall figure in a trench coat steps deliberately to the door, and just as deliberately knocks; one, two, three-four. The door opens, "Have you got them?" a nod. The door closes.

Scene Two: a messy desk. Behind the messy desk sits an unhappy-looking bureaucrat. This bureaucrat has just stolen satellite photos and arranged to have them printed in a military journal belonging to one of his country's allies.

Despite the similarity between these two scenes, they have one important thing in common: both can now be prosecuted under the same law. The 1917 Espionage Act prohibits the transmission of classified material "to any person not entitled to receive it." This law was originally intended for the clandestine spy who gave information to a foreign enemy. Now, however, the Justice Department under the Reagan administration has given its interpretation a whole new twist.

On October 17, 1985 Samuel Morison was found guilty of violating the US Espionage Act. What Morison, a civilian analyst for the US Navy, had actually done was to filch and "leak" photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier to an ally of the US for publication. *Jane's Defence Weekly*, a definitive British journal, had been paying Morison \$5,000 a year as their part-time American editor. Evidently he wanted to supplement his income. A month after the damning issue of *Jane's* came out, the photos were released to US wire services. The photos in and of

themselves were not deemed to be of major importance, but the case surrounding them is landmark.

Under this interpretation of the US Espionage Act, the state is given the right to decide what information is dangerous to the interests of national security. That means classified and unclassified information. It also means those parties responsible for the transfer of information include the informant, the publisher, the distributor and the reader. Truly a one-size-fits-all law.

William E. Colby, ex-director of the CIA, insists, "We've got to do something to pull up our socks here and put a little discipline back in the government." Clearly, to an administration that has been caught time and again with its pants around its knees (military spending over the budget, recent spy scandals, etc.), socks must be an important consideration. Morison is the example for this administration of "what-will-happen-if-you-stretch-our-loving-kindness-too-far." Reagan himself chided in his grandfatherly way that those exercising First Amendment rights have a "responsibility to be right." The maximum penalty for conviction of espionage is 40 years in prison and \$40,000 in fines. The Reagan administration has submitted legislation to Congress increasing the penalties for espionage to "death by a firing squad" or a mandatory life sentence for those convicted of publishing leaks. Morison was sentenced to two years in prison. Maybe the punishment is closer to the crime, but the precedent established by this case is frightening.

## Letter from Moscow

MOSCOW—The United States ambassador to the Soviet Union was polite during most of our 40-minute meeting at the US Embassy one afternoon in late February. But Arthur A. Hartman's civility soured when we mentioned our plans to stay in the Embassy's ninth-floor political section to operate a disarmament desk.

"You don't understand," said the tall silver-haired envoy as he stood up in his three-piece suit. "This meeting is over."

Anthony Guarisco, director of the International Alliance of Atomic Veterans, did not move from his seat. Neither did I. We had just handed the ambassador a statement denouncing White House refusal to reciprocate the Soviet nuclear test moratorium as "a tragic crime against humanity"—and explaining that as American citizens "we have come to the US Embassy here in hopes of supplementing its activities on behalf of nuclear escalation with activities for nuclear disarmament."

A few minutes later we walked to the reception room near his office and sat down. Hartman followed, looking a bit shaken and threatening to send for Marines to remove us from a "classified area." Then, apparently realizing that his visitors had no intention of voluntarily fading into Moscow's twilight, Hartman offered to let us stay in another reception area, down the hall, "as long as you like."

Taking the ambassador up on his offer, Anthony and I moved to the outer waiting room and sat on a couch, our portable typewriter and lots of paper in hand. But Hartman's promise turned out to be no more trustworthy than his government's nuclear policies.

We used a lamp-table phone to provide an update to American news bureaus in Moscow. During our third call, the phone went dead. At about 8:30 pm—a few minutes after an Associated Press reporter arrived and about an hour after our meeting with Ambassador Hartman had ended—an Embassy official ordered Anthony and me to leave the building. Normal office hours at the Embassy, he repeated, are 9 am to 6 pm.

I replied that Mr. Guarisco and I would be pleased to leave the Embassy if we could receive credible assurance that the US government would not escalate the nuclear arms race after those same office hours. But unfortunately, Anthony and I noted, the USA's escalation continues 24 hours a day.

Sometimes, however, there's just no reasoning with diplomats.

A few tall gentlemen in crew cuts arrived on the scene. Two of them, in sweat suits, grabbed me. When I slipped to the floor, they picked me up and put me on another fellow's shoulder.

Being carried to the elevator, I heard Anthony saying that he suffers from severe spinal ailments—a result of his participation, as a US navy sea-

man, in two nuclear bomb tests at Bikini atoll in 1946. As much as he would regret assisting in his removal from the Embassy, Anthony said, he preferred to walk since being carried might make him a paraplegic.

Nine floors down, I was carried out of the elevator and through the Embassy's front door, where I was dumped on the sidewalk of Tchaikovsky Street next to two astonished-looking Soviet police officers on routine duty. In the glare of Cable News Network floodlights (the CNN Moscow bureau later decided not to transmit the footage), a few reporters asked questions. Anthony, walking with his cane, emerged from the Embassy a few minutes later.

Our Feb. 19 meeting with Ambassador Hartman had been a dialogue with madness. He hauled out all the old excuses for the Reagan administration's continuation of nuclear test ploys. We responded with evidence that nuclear blasts are unnecessary to assure "stockpile reliability"—and that compliance with a test ban can easily be verified through existing technical means.

But the ambassador added a new line of rhetoric: "Until there is elimination of nuclear weapons, we cannot ban nuclear tests." This contention prompted the International Alliance of Atomic Veterans to send Hartman a telegram three days later declaring: "Such an approach would insist that when constructing a house no foundation be laid until the roof has been installed. We found our meeting with you to be truly frightening for the prospects of human survival."

The nuclear veterans' group informed Hartman that "despite fierce competition from fellow members of the Reagan administration, you have won the first annual 'Dr. Strangelove' award of the International Alliance of Atomic Veterans."

An Associated Press dispatch, describing our disarmament action at the Embassy, appeared in some daily newspapers in the United States. But the most prominent coverage was in the Soviet afternoon paper *Izvestia*, which published a lengthy interview with Anthony and myself, and followed up the next day with a story about our direct action at the Embassy. In contrast with an article by the *Chicago Tribune* Moscow correspondent that confused Anthony's personal background with my own, the *Izvestia* accounts were fully accurate.

No one seems to remember any similar event at the US Embassy in Moscow. Anthony Guarisco and I believe that, at the very least, our actions there communicated to many Soviet people that the US government's deranged nuclear policies are being resisted by American citizens who deeply appreciate the Soviet Union's bold new disarmament initiatives.

by Norman Solomon

## Charley Hands Seattle Over to the DSA

The program's objectives are to "provide efficient mechanisms to inform the public about how to get in and around downtown [Grammar 101]; to reduce peak hour congestion [post-nasal spray]; to protect small businesses [big-business bullies]; to assist downtown neighborhoods such as the Pike Place Market, Pioneer Square, International District and Seattle Center [assist 'em into condo villages]; and to mitigate the potential loss of business and corresponding loss of tax revenue [economic blackmail]." The annual budget of the four-year project is \$600,000—almost \$2.5 million.

The Mayor's Office issued an upbeat little press release last month announcing "a unique partnership to ease the impact of construction in downtown" Seattle. The City of Seattle, Metro Transit and the Downtown Seattle Association are developing a major program together; but it will be man-

aged by DSA and paid for by the City. Think of all the low-income housing that could've been built with that dough.

Come to think of it, DSA represents a lot of the companies that Royer has cheerfully exempted from his under-enforced Downtown Land Use Plan. Meaning that they don't have to replace any of the low-income housing that they tear down in order to build for profit. I'm just not too wild about Charley handing them so much of our money, and letting them decide how to spend it to boot. Seattle City Council President Sam Smith, in the press release issued by Royer, gushes inexplicably about how pleased he is about the idea. "I fully endorse these efforts to help the citizens of our city continue to utilize our downtown," Smith said. "In addition, at a time of decreasing federal government support, the City must protect its tax base to ensure the continued funding of important human services."

—Kris Fulsaa



**F**or years, it was easy to think of tropical rainforests as vast, impregnable and unchanging features of the planet. Only now are people discovering just how fragile and vulnerable these ancient ecosystems are when confronted with the problems of the modern world.

Lush forests, covering one sixteenth of the earth's land mass, filled with toucans and tapirs, marmosets and howler monkeys, are quickly being cleared to meet increased demands for cheaper hamburgers, hardwood furniture, inexpensive agricultural land, and firewood. Most experts agree that these growing demands will lead to the extinction of many of the world's rainforests by the year 2000, particularly the rainforests found in Southeast Asia, Central America and the Pacific Islands. Along with their eradication will follow the demise of millions of various animal and plant species. Already, each passing year signals the inadvertent extermination of thousands of species, many not yet even categorized.

#### Rainforests: Their Vital Role and Potential

Some of the world's tropical rainforests have remained in continuous existence for as long as 70 million years. Because of their relative stability, over the years the forests have developed into the most genetically diverse and complex ecosystems on earth.

Of the thousands of plant species found in the world's rainforests, fewer than one percent have been screened for chemical compounds. Of those plants tested, many have been found to have important medicinal uses. Already, substances from several species have been successfully used in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease, hypertension, and rheumatoid arthritis. Rosey periwinkle has been found useful in putting childhood leukemia into remission and other tropical species reveal potential in the development of safe and effective birth control. Some scientists claim that among the untested rainforest plantlife, there are likely to be thousands of substances with potential curative properties for such elusive diseases as cancer.

In addition to the "potential" benefits of rainforests there are "real" benefits which rainforests provide at both regional and global levels. Rainforests play important roles in the prevention of erosion, which forest cover usually holds to less than one ton of soil per hectare annually. When the forests are cleared for pastureland, erosion can total 20 to 200 tons per hectare (about 2.4 acres). Erosion on crop fields can reach 1000 tons per hectare annually. The soil erosion consequently increases the amount of silt in the rivers and thus lessens hydroelectric potential. The silting-up of hydroelectric dams in both Costa Rica and the Amazon is already a growing problem.

Forest cover is also important in the prevention of flooding, which is a serious problem in many cleared areas. A decrease in the amount of water available, poorer water quality, and a greater risk of contamination are other effects which may be associated with deforestation.

While it is known that rainforests keep the climate moist and cooler on a regional level, there is also growing concern that large-scale deforestation of this non-renewable resource may seriously disrupt heat patterns, wind currents and rainfall far outside the tropics. Through the process of evapotranspiration the Amazon alone produces 23 percent of the world's fresh water. Of the world's existing tropical forests, located within a 3000 mile-wide band straddling the equator, Brazil contains approximately one third, with Zaire and Indonesia each claiming about 10 percent.

#### The Hamburger Connection

By far, the dominant factor in the elimination of Latin America's tropical rainforests is cattle raising. Ranchers with large-scale operations produce much of this beef for use by the convenience food industries in North America, Western and Eastern Europe, Japan, and some newly wealthy nations in the Middle East where the trend is being replicated.

While North Americans are eating less beef than they did in the 1970s, their overall total beef consumption continues to increase due to the expanding population. Presently, the US, the world's biggest producer of beef, is also the world's biggest importer, accounting for about one third of all beef in international trade. Due to the rising price at home, the US has been looking elsewhere for its beef. Latin American beef is available at an average price one half that of US-produced beef.

Because North Americans have become accustomed to eating the fatter marbled cuts of US grain-fed cattle, the lean, grass-fed beef is considered only suitable for such convenience foods as, hamburgers, chili, soup, frozen dinners, baby food, beef stew, frankfurters, luncheon meat, salami, pet food, and other processed meats. With fast-food hamburgers easily being the leading category, and in light of the fast food industry being the fastest growing part of the entire US food industry, it appears that the demand for cheap, lean beef is unlikely to slacken. In fact, "rainforest beef" imports will likely increase if grain prices rise in the US.

The US presently imports about 10 percent of its

total beef consumption, with 17 percent of that coming from tropical Latin America, and most of the rest from Australia and New Zealand, with lesser amounts from Argentina, Ireland, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti. Of the Latin American beef imported, approximately three fourths is from Central America. According to US government estimates, these Latin American imports trim a nickel off the price of a hamburger.

Burger King, Monterey Jack's, and Roy Rogers have all admitted to buying foreign beef. McDonald's denies allegations that it also uses imported beef, claiming that its hamburgers are made entirely of US produced beef. Because all beef imports to the US are categorized as domestic beef upon leaving the point of entry, it is virtually impossible to disprove such claims. A spokesman for Burger King alleges that, "Any large chain that says they don't use imported beef almost certainly is lying," but Douglas Shane, an environmental researcher who has researched the issue extensively, maintains that he has "found no evidence indicating that McDonald's uses rainforest beef in its US stores."

The activist environmental group Earth First! recently called for a boycott of all those companies found to be using rainforest beef. While many environmentalists support this action, saying the boycott will help to publicize the issue of rainforest destruction, some involved in the movement claim the boycott is unfair and offers no solution.

"A boycott won't solve the problem," claims one environmentalist active in the rainforest issue. "If the boycotted corporations didn't buy the beef then some others would. And it's not just large corporations that are buying it, but small 'mom-and-pop' establishments as well." The beef is bought by brokers who may then sell it to privately owned franchises or small businesses, with the owners often not knowing where the beef originally came from, he says. "What is needed is federal legislation banning imports of rainforest beef."

Some environmentalists feel that the issue of toxic residues found in Central American beef deserves greater attention—that the government and consumers are likely to be more responsive to consumer health threats than to deforestation in other parts of the world. According to Shane, who has done research for the US State Dept., "In recent years the quantity of Latin American beef refused by the U.S. has more than doubled." During the 1970s and 80s beef shipments from El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala have been cut off several times in reaction to intolerable levels of toxic substances. Yet, Shane maintains that the FDA—which takes random samples of arriving beef shipments—hasn't the money nor the staff to inspect any more than 1 percent of all beef imports.

Insecticides such as DDT and defoliants such as Agent Orange are still widely used throughout Central America. Cattle ingest these chemicals when they graze in harvested fields or when they consume feed from crops that have been sprayed. In this way, toxic chemicals produced in the US and exported to Central America return to the US consumer in their hamburgers and convenience foods.

#### From Rainforests to Dust Bowls?

Experience indicates that cattle raising in tropical forest lands proves a dubious venture. Stocking rates are generally low, with only one head of cattle to one hectare immediately after new pastureland is established. Due to the decline in soil fertility and nutritional grasses, after five years the stocking rate drops to an average of one head per five hectares. Eventually the grasses and legumes sowed for pasture give way to scrub unpalatable for cattle. The rancher may then cease to use the land, or keep the scrub down using heavy machinery, annual burning or herbicides.

The nutrients upon which rainforests rely are primarily found in the leaves and plant stalks, and not in the shallow layer of topsoil. Rainforest soils, generally of poor quality, are quickly exhausted and require ever greater amounts of costly fertilizer to maintain the more nutritious grasses. Also, when these soils are unbuffered by plants and litterfall, they soon turn to hardpan. When a ranch becomes worn out, it is a common occurrence for the owner to readily move to a fresh patch of undisturbed forest.

Many scientists speculate that continued stripping of the Amazon rainforest—the last large, more or less intact, contiguous jungle on earth—may give way to gradual and irreversible aridity. But Brazilian government scientists dismiss such scenarios. "There is not the slightest chance of it becoming a desert," says Eliseu Alvez, president of EMBRAPA, the government's agricultural research institute. "If the soil was really losing fertility, then the farmers would soon abandon the land. But in the Amazon, natural vegetation would quickly return." Yet a 1981 study shows that seven to ten years of overgrazing and torrential rains has already turned some areas into eroded wastelands.

Brazilian government officials frequently claim that so far only 2 percent of the Amazon has been cleared. Yet many scientists familiar with the situation state that

# Destroying the for Cheaper The global rainforests

close to 100,000 square kilometers are felled every year. That would amount to about 2 percent of the Amazon being cleared each year, and this has been going on for at least the last decade.

#### Deforestation and Cattle Ranching in Amazonia

Only the fact that US law prohibits imports of chilled or frozen beef from countries infected with hoof-and-mouth disease has prevented the Amazon rainforest from falling prey to the US's love affair with beef. Still, the US imports an average of 46 million pounds of cooked Brazilian beef each year, largely in the form of corned beef, sausages and other canned beef products. More than 80 percent of Brazil's beef export goes to other countries—mostly to Western Europe, which has no laws against imports from regions with hoof-and-mouth disease.

While Brazilian individuals and firms own the overwhelming majority of Brazil's ranching operations, increasing numbers of foreign multinationals have bought into the industry. While not all of the foreign companies active in the Brazilian cattle business have risked involvement with Amazonia, there are more than a few foreign multinationals with ranching operations in the Brazilian rainforest.

In 1976 Volkswagen burned 1 million hectares of Amazon tropical rainforest to clear land for its Cristalino Ranch, today revered as "The Amazon's Largest Slaughterhouse." Liguigas, a multinational of which the Vatican is a principal shareholder, had by 1976 cleared 70,000 hectares of Amazon forest for ranching activities. It was estimated that by 1985 the company would have a quarter of a million cattle grazing on 20 farms of 10,000 hectares each.

Some US companies with at least partial shares in Brazilian cattle ranching enterprises are Dow Chemical, Caterpillar International, United Brands, Gulf and Western, Bettec International, Massey Ferguson, W. R. Grace, International Foods, Hublein and Sifco Industries, Anderson Clayton, Twin Agricultural and Industrial Developers, Goodyear, and Swift-Armour.

Further foreign enterprises with cattle ranching interests, from countries other than the US, include Mitsui, Tsuzuki, Marubeni, and Spinning-Nichimen (of Japan); Liguigas (from Italy); and Volkswagen (from West Germany). To foster cattle ranching, prospective ranchers in Amazonia are offered incentives by the Brazilian government. Amazonian ranchers are allowed to import certain forms of equipment into the country duty-free. Foreign ranchers may also repatriate profits and capital. Until recently, Amazonia's cattle ranching industry enjoyed a 50 percent rebate on income tax, though the amount is now being reduced to perhaps as low as 25 percent.

For many of the various indigenous tribes living within the Amazon, some of which have remained in virtual isolation for centuries, bulldozers clearing land for cattle ranching have been their first contact with the outside world. These Indian cultures, with invaluable ecological awareness, and who live in complete harmony with the rainforest, are now being threatened with extermination as their world grows ever smaller.

The rainforest Indian is extremely vulnerable to some of our diseases, such as the common cold, measles and VD. Once a tribe makes contact with the "civilized" invaders, they face lethal epidemics with as many as 90 percent of a group dying within a few years. While many escape ever deeper into the remaining jungle, only to meet the advance of "civilization" on the other side, others find themselves alienated, living in the cities' slums.





# ng the World aper Burgers

## rainforest roundup

### Deforestation and Cattle Ranching in Central America

Rather than recognizing tropical rainforests as valuable natural resources, many Central American politicians view them as obstacles to national development. Not only do the politicians fail to conserve nationally owned forest lands, but they also provide legal and financial incentives to small farmers and cattlemen to colonize and clear these forests.

Because Central America is free from hoof-and-mouth disease, it serves as the US's primary source of Latin American beef. In El Salvador, where beef exports began in 1973, all forest cover has been virtually eliminated.

Costa Rica is presently the US's major supplier of Central American beef. In 1950 cattle raising areas accounted for only about one eighth of that country's land. Today more than one-third of Costa Rica is pastureland.

Prior to the 1979 Sandinista revolution, Nicaragua was the largest supplier of Central American beef to the US market. From 1960 to 1979, beef production in Nicaragua increased almost three times. Of the country's farmlands, the Somoza family alone owned about one-fourth, as well as six beef importing companies in Miami. Following the revolution, 10,000 square kilometers of their holdings were redistributed to landless families. This action was welcomed by environmentalists in Nicaragua and elsewhere as it relieved pressure on the country's Atlantic Coast rainforest, the largest bloc of this rich type of forest in Latin America north of Amazonia. Regrettably, however, the new Nicaraguan government is persisting with a plan to encourage agricultural settlements in extensive parts of the eastern region, including a sector of the uniquely diverse Mosquitia Forest.

### A Problem of Economic Inequity

The land tenure problem in Nicaragua is replicated in other parts of Central America—a problem grossly aggravated by cattle ranchers. In Guatemala, for instance, 2.2 percent of the population owns 70 percent of the agricultural land, which is primarily devoted to raising beef, coffee and bananas for sale abroad.

The inequitable circumstances of land tenure systems are made worse by a cultural factor in virtually all these countries: national oligarchies view cattle raising as a prestigious, "machismo" activity. To own land and cattle fosters social standing and political power. Ranchers include professionals, notably government officials who retire to their country estates on weekends to ride horseback and enjoy an image as gentlemen stock raisers (sound familiar?).

In contrast to the "campesino" farmer, who necessarily must make very intensive use of his small holding, the prestige rancher is often content to use his land in a more inefficient and wasteful fashion. Those who control the largest amounts of agricultural lands are those with the least motivation to use it efficiently.

Gerardo Budowski, director of the Tropical Agricultural Center in Costa Rica, claims that the cattle people take the best lands for cattle and leave the campesinos with the poorest land on which to survive. Yet various forms of campesino agriculture greatly outproduce large-scale ranching operations. The intact forest can produce ten times as much food in the form of tropical fruit, game and fish than pastureland. The traditional agricultural system of the Lacandon Maya—the indigenous inhabitants of eastern Chiapas in Mexico—produces up to 13,000 pounds of shelled corn and 10,000 pounds of root and vegetable crops per hectare per year. The average beef yield in the area is 22 pounds per hectare per year.

Unemployment is another problem seriously aggravated by cattle ranching and the inequitable distribution of land.

Whereas various forms of campesino agriculture can support up to 100 people per square mile, the typical rainforest cattle ranch employs one person per 2,000 cattle, which amounts to about one person for every 12 square miles.

According to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, in Latin America as a whole, 7 percent of the landowners control 93 percent of the arable land. Well over half of Central America's rural families—some 35 million people—either own no land or own too little upon which to support themselves. To relieve the problem, governments promote the migration of these impoverished campesinos into forested areas with the rationale of using this settlement pattern to gain temporary release from political pressure for land reform.

In Brazil, the Amazon colonization projects are conceived precisely to relieve pressure for agrarian reform in other parts of the country, thus reducing demands upon the government to break up and redistribute large estates and company holdings, many devoted to the cattle business.

### Logging and the Campesino

While it can be seen that ranching is a major factor in the destruction of Latin American rainforests, the timber industry has no small role in tropical deforestation. Because the trees of the rainforest are locked together in a tangled web of leaves, vines and lianas, many non-commercial species are often damaged when timber companies cut down the valuable hardwoods they have selected. Studies indicate that between 30 and 50 percent of the forest canopy may be destroyed or damaged through this "creaming" or "high-topping" process.

But the damage wrought by commercial logging is not so much the result of what foresters remove from the forests as what they leave behind. The roads loggers construct to enter and exploit the area are used by large numbers of landless campesinos who may travel deep inside the forest to begin subsistence farming. Employing the slash and burn method of clearing land, the campesinos—thousands of them—eat away at the forest from within.

While the campesino farmers' invasion of Latin American jungles may largely result from economic disparities associated with cattle ranching, it is they who actually perform the majority of deforestation. In most Latin American countries, the simplest way to establish title to unoccupied land is to cut down trees, which is legally considered as "improvement" of the land. Frequently settlers will cut down as much forest as they can, often much more than they are able to cultivate. The "improved" land may then be sold for about \$80 per hectare to large ranching outfits.

In contrast to ranchers and loggers, the campesinos see no alternative to what they are doing. With no work and no prospect for work, they migrate to the forests to become subsistence farmers. They raise subsistence crops, as well as some commercial ones, until the soil loses its fertility, then they move on to repeat the process in another section of the forest.

Traditionally, tribes of natives living deep in the rainforest practiced an ecologically sound form of slash and burn agriculture, allowing the forest to grow back, only to be cut again decades later. But since about 1950, when the population explosion began to effect tropical lands, the numbers of outside cultivators increased to a point where the ecosystems were left with too little time to recover. Now the soils rapidly become exhausted and the cleared areas degenerate to scrub.

While logging roads continually open up new reaches of the rainforest to campesinos, other farming communities live at the rainforests' edges, constantly cutting down its outer rims. In Latin America these deforested lands may then be taken over by ranchers, leaving the forest no chance to regenerate, eliminating the original ecosystem entirely and for good.

In Brazil, law requires that 50 percent of the forest on each holding be kept standing. Many, however, claim that the law, which large corporations generally abide by, is not enforced and is continually violated by smaller developers. The critics also allege that 50 percent forest retention is, in any case, close to total destruction because rainforest will not survive in small isolated patches.

### The Role of International Banking

There is a tendency for "development" agencies, notably the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the UN Development Fund, to promote cattle raising and colonization projects in forestlands. These institutions sometimes justify these investments with the rationalization that they are helping to close the "nutrition gap." But in reality they are compounding the problem of malnutrition by facilitating the export of high-quality food from the region and by helping to convert agricultural land to the production of export crops.

Throughout Central America, landowners find it easy to obtain financial backing for cattle ranching, but not for food production for the local population. Bankers willingly support beef cattle producers because they know that the US market for imported beef will produce funds to pay back their loans.

### Before It's Too Late

Recently, environmentalists worldwide succeeded in convincing the World Bank to delay a massive Amazon colonization project. The Polonoroeste program would have cost \$1.6 billion and would have destroyed a tropical rainforest the size of West Germany. Thirty-four tribal groups and countless species from the rich and unique area were also threatened. The purpose of the operation was to relocate campesinos from the populated southern areas of Brazil, so as to enable large-scale export agriculture in this fertile area.

In another positive move, the new civilian government in Brazil has pledged land redistribution, with plans to settle 7 million landless campesinos on what is now mostly privately owned land. Currently in Brazil, 43 percent of the land is owned by 1 percent of the population.

In Costa Rica, where a system of parks and reserves places up to 8 percent of the country under effective protection, a key tract of virgin rainforest has recently been purchased by a consortium of environmental groups. The previous owners of the tract had been pressuring the Costa Rican government to either buy them out or to lift the restrictions protecting it. Had the environmental groups not purchased the land, it is unlikely the government would have been able to find the necessary \$2 million without draining resources from other conservation efforts. Once funds are found to allow for the management of the preserve, the entire area will be turned over to the Costa Rican government.

While these actions are important, reality tells us that the vast majority of the world's rainforests are still under the threat of extermination. To save the rainforests, much more action will be needed, and soon. Were the US to cease importing rainforest beef, the country would simply have to reduce its beef consumption by 2 percent, or instead more beef could be imported from nontropical suppliers in Latin America or other suppliers like Australia. Such an action would likely encourage the region to follow a more diversified agricultural strategy.

According to Jose Lutzenberger, an eminent Brazilian ecologist, "If the methods of organic farming were promoted on the good, fertile soils in the south, the northeast and central Brazil, without touching the remaining wilderness, this would dramatically increase productivity with less pollution and erosion. Migration would cease and could soon be reversed."

While cattle ranching and mass colonization are rapidly wiping out the rainforests of Latin America, large-scale agricultural projects, over-logging, and the need for fuel wood are just as quickly decimating the remaining rainforests in other parts of the world. Each year that current patterns persist means another 60,000 square kilometers of tropical rainforest are eradicated. Norman Myers, author of *The Primary Source*, claims that when the rainforests are gone, "the planetary ecosystem will need between 10 and 20 million years to restore the damage done to the fabric of life." Doesn't it make sense to act now?

For more information on what you can do, contact one or more of the following organizations:

National Resources Defense Council, 122 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10168; (212) 949-0049.

Earth First!, P.O. Box 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Rainforest Action Network, 466 Green St., Suite 300, San Francisco, CA 94133 (publishes monthly action alerts on the world's rainforests).

The Nature Conservancy, 1800 N. Kent St., Arlington, VA 22209; (703) 841-5300 (there is also a Seattle office).

Reprinted from National Boycott Newsletter, winter 1986 edition. This excellent quarterly tabloid is available from National Boycott Newsletter, 6506 28th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98115.

### EARTH DAY 1986

The decade and a half long celebration of Earth Day continues April 21-23 at the University of Washington. The theme of this year's event is "Environmental Consciousness and the Economy," sponsored by the ASUW student group Earth First! and seven other UW organizations and departments.

The three-day conference will offer talks on bio-regionalism, Native American relations with environmentalism, recycling, forestry, the Puget Sound, biocentricity, environmental issues in Nicaragua, and rainforests.

There hasn't been an Earth Day celebration at the UW since 1980. This year's should make up for part of that loss by bringing some of the best known leaders in the more radical wing of the environmental movement: Earth First! founder Dave Foreman, the eco-philosopher Peter Berg, tropical rain forest expert Randy Hayes, and a founder of modern environmental activism, David Brower (former president of Sierra Club, and founder of Friends of the Earth, League of Conservation Voters).

Brower will kick off Earth Day '86 with the keynote address, Monday, April 21, at Kane Hall, Room 120. Admission is free to all events. For more information contact Earth First! at 522-8000 (George Draffan).







**D**efining "Homelessness" or "the homeless" is not as simple as it may seem. From many sources [see *NWP*, Feb. and March, 1986], we know something about the definitions of the authorities, the experts and the media. When they use these terms, they refer only to some of our most unfortunate brothers and sisters. They mean those who are desperate enough to feel forced into the charity-emergency shelters, if they can even get in, and who depend regularly on other approved survival services for material necessities.

Closely related, though less publicized, are the views of business interests. Late last year the Downtown Human Services Council circulated a study of attitudes of business people ("A Business View of Social Problems, People and Solutions in Downtown Seattle," October, 1985). This was a survey funded by SAFECO Insurance. It covered 500 managers and owners of retail/wholesale merchandizing, food/entertainment, professional and service businesses which ranged in size from less than 10 employees to well over 100.

In the language of the report, those who responded "were quite consistent in their identification of social problems and populations responsible. . . The problems were mostly sidewalk activities that interfered with potential customers or clients. Those identified as responsible were people whose activities or personal problems were obvious on the sidewalk." Most of the business people surveyed listed among the "most troublesome" activities: "panhandling, bizarre behavior, public drinking, blocking sidewalks, verbal abuse/threats, scavenging, public urinating." The owners and managers had no trouble labeling the "most troublesome" classes of people. Most listed as the top five groups of offenders "alcoholics, transients, homeless, street youth, mentally ill."

A moment's thought shows that the groupings labeled *homeless*, *street youth* and *transients* overlap so much as to be practically one class, especially from the viewpoint represented by the survey. Likewise, alcoholics and mentally ill are the two subgroups most often mentioned in approved discussions about who "the homeless" are. Thus we are being told that all people without homes are crazy and/or drunk.

So we see that business in general, the media in particular, officialdom and the specialists are in close agreement on defining the problem as they see it. They are equally together on the "problem people" whom they hold "responsible" (their word) for what they see as threats to their interests.

Of major concern is the combination of what the survey calls the "business view" and the same outlook projected by the media from the officials and specialists who study and report on "the homeless." Indeed it is this very combination of forces that decides how most big public issues are presented to citizens.

What is obviously missing from all this defining of groups is any independent input from ordinary people such as workers, the growing workless class, of the mounting numbers of citizens who have directly experienced homelessness. In other words, the voices of experience are simply excluded from what the general public is compelled to follow in the media, without being allowed any but the most passive part in the process. We need to hear testimony from other ordinary people who know the realities of the roads and streets around Seattle and elsewhere. Among acquaintances and friends who do know what they are talking about, quite a few have commented on my article, "Questions of Things to Come," in the March issue of the *NWP*. Here are authorized quotations from two outstanding examples.

*It [the article] is beautiful and it is true and it is something we need. . . Still, why do you say 'the homeless'? Why not write something like 'people who lost their homes—or were never allowed to have homes because of bad luck or because of a bad system or because of other bad problems—problems they did not choose and they do not control'?*

—Sarah

Here we have a beginning for what has been so missing and so needed. This is a start toward homeless, near-homeless, once and future homeless people *defining themselves*. Sarah shows us something about how to resist being labeled by others—and how to stop others from causing us to label ourselves. She is also helping us locate sources of our suffering in the "bad problems" imposed on us by history and society;

The homeless define themselves

## In Other Words by Val Valentine

rather than in the personal weaknesses of individuals, where the "authorities" tell us the causes lie. Notice how Sarah makes it clear that being without a home means that normal powers of choice and control are taken away from people.

So a home is not merely a roof or a shelter, nor even if it provides good physical protection. Nor is it just a network of relationships, as some more thoughtful experts have suggested. After all, many poor people manage to keep adequate homes while living alone. There is one essential factor that makes a home distinct from other kinds of living space. A person's home is a place where he or she can make some *choices* and take some *control* of at least a little part of life.

Now see what another friend said.

*I love it [the article] because it is real. We have been needing a good writer for a long time. . . Now don't get mad, but I'm not sure all of us can understand all of your big words. Can't you make it more plain?*

—Sunshine

Let the big talkers and proud writers among us read this and weep. If we cannot make ourselves plain in the ordinary language of people, what we have to say may not be as true or useful as we like to think. We should all take Sunshine seriously whenever we speak among ourselves or indeed talk to other publics. (If this article does not come up to Sunshine's standard, it is because my own over-education is still in conflict against my experience of homelessness and other forms of poverty.) Some of the buzzing confusion that surrounds us and our difficulties comes from the "big words," false images, and misleading pat phrases imposed on us and the rest of the public by the authorities and their media messengers. We need to take these insights into our practice as well as our thinking. Again this may help us begin working out choices for ourselves and building control over our collective or individual lives.

Now there are many more expressions of experience and thoughts from persons of our shared world. Here are a chosen few definitions of "home" volunteered by people who definitely know of what they speak. (Variations on general themes, voiced by different individuals, are included in parentheses.)

Home is:

- my new place (apartment, room, etc.) where I can stay 'til tomorrow (next week, next month), and then I'll find another new place.
- my friend's (lover's, relative's) place.
- with my family in our car (truck, van, whatever).
- where I park(ed) my car (which I plan to get running again).
- the place (apartment, house, room) where I sleep (change/leave my clothes).
- the shanty I (we) built.
- my (our) backpack(s) and sleeping bag(s).
- somebody's empty building (bus, construction site, house, train, etc.).

These quotes all come from people who are not contained or counted in the expert and official surveys of "the homeless." These families, partnerships, and individuals are seldom found in the charity centers or emergency shelters. This is because they manage to arrange alternatives for themselves. Yet they do not have what securely-homed citizens commonly call a home of one's own. Also these abodes offer less of the comfort or sense of security assumed to go along

with a normal middle- or working-class home.

In these statements, the abodes described by their inhabitants are mostly makeshift at best and hopefully or necessarily temporary. Among the reasons for this shifting scene is that the persons speaking have not had the money or other resources required for "respectable," "stable" survival. They have long been missing the steady jobs or other work by which most citizens gain some security of subsistence—much less what it takes to buy or rent a home. These folks expertly tread water above the drowning depths of charity-emergency shelter-survival, where all the officially defined "homeless" exist. Yet the persons quoted do not possess homes of their own in the usual sense of that phrase.

Clearly these voices are from people who are less than well-homed but are blanked out of the picture of "homelessness" put out by authorities and media sources. How many more like them must there be? At present there appears to be no effort to count or estimate these hardly-homed survivors. Indeed because of the shifting scene of their lives it would be far from easy to reduce them to numbers. Common experience and observation, however, make it seem likely that there are many more of these folks than of the officially defined "homeless." How many more probably no one knows.

The majority of people who are without real homes are not considered in approved discussions of homelessness. This is important because it keeps the attention of the general public focused on the minority who can be most easily "blamed" for their misfortune. It is easier for society to blame them because there is no covering up the fact that they include addicts of alcohol and other drugs, push-outs from mental hospitals, ex-convicts, runaways from breaking or broken families, and the like.

Even poor people who should know better are often tempted to blame our most troubled brothers and sisters for their misfortune. Think how much easier it is for those who live in comfortable homes, hopefully secure but threatened vaguely by what they hear of "the homeless," to assign blame and to blame most those who are most victimized. So we face the making and selling of false images. And along with the images go equally false judgments to make us believe that those who have never lost their homes are morally superior. What this amounts to is a propaganda war against our people.

In this war it is not allowed to matter that the affluent condominiums and the comfortable suburbs contain lots of alcoholics (private "problem drinkers," not public drunks, of course), users and abusers of cocaine, crystal, etc. (not "drug addicts" as on the streets), persons who are psychologically stressed or troubled (not "chronic mentally ill"), prosperous experts in white collar crime (not "ex-inmates"), abused children and child molesters (not the "pimps" and "prostitutes" so celebrated as representing the "culture of street youth"), parents powerless and puzzled about their runaway teenagers (not "juvenile delinquents"), and anyone can extend the list. No, the media and officialdom tell us these problems are located among "the homeless."

When the same problems occur among the respectable and well-homed, they are explained (not to say excused) and serviced by high-priced professionals. When we are the subject, similar difficulties become not only our "personal problems" but the causes which are supposed to make us "most troublesome" (as the survey quoted earlier says) to the authorities, business, commerce and the rest of our accusers. The accusers and blamers cannot accept that there is much in common among us all. So in effect they often hold us responsible for their own problems as well as ours. This may be how they come to define us as threats to what they see as their own interests.

But what may be most important to us all is to search out the common strengths and shared sources of problems that could unite those on both sides of the artificial line between "the homeless" and the many more who are lacking the choices and control that are essential to a real home.

*Val Valentine is a freelance Seattle writer who says he feels fortunate not to be altogether homeless at present. He hopes for response to issues raised here, and can be found at 1423 First Ave. No. 415, Seattle, WA 98101, phone 622-6240.*



by Jenny Miller

Activist and author Lenny Lapon began fasting December 13 to draw attention to psychiatric crimes against humanity. Lapon, who teaches math at a college in Springfield, Mass., took only water and 4 oz. of juice a day for 60 days. I recently received a copy of his newly-published book, *Mass Murderers in White Coats: Psychiatric Genocide in Nazi Germany and the US*, which makes fully comprehensible the outrage which prompted him to undertake the fast.

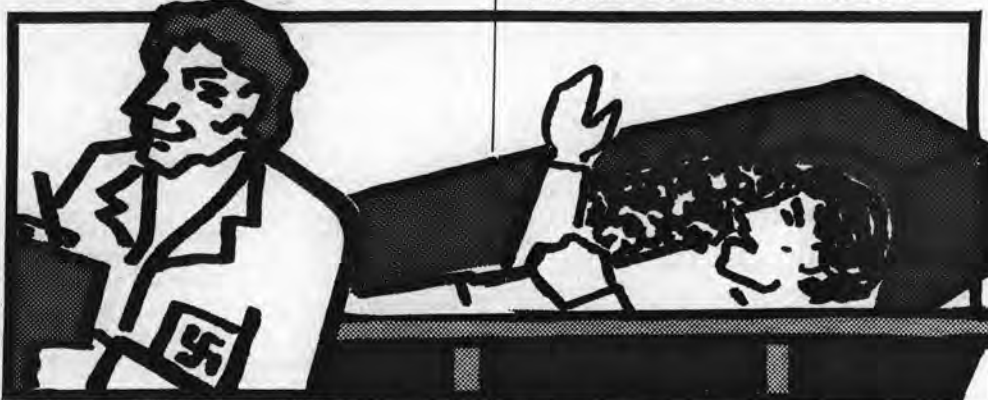
The book is clearly written and amazingly well researched. Lapon documents the Nazi program of "euthanasia" which exterminated an estimated 300,000 inmates of psychiatric institutions, and shows how this program was carried out under the initiative and sponsorship of leading German psychiatrists. Even more chilling is the description of the careers of some of these experts in genocide, who continued to be honored in their profession after the war. For example, Werner Villinger, a professor specializing in child psychiatry was "one of the most distinguished members of the team of experts which was the heart of the whole killing operation. . . . In 1950 he was invited to participate in the White House Conference on Children and Youth and did so." Another doctor, Werner Catel, was an expert "for the special agency of child 'euthanasia' and . . . was professor of pediatrics and head of the pediatric clinic at Kiel until the 1960s.

Lapon convincingly demonstrates that the philosophy of killing and sterilization of people labelled mentally ill was not a phenomenon limited to Nazi Germany, but was the outgrowth of the international eugenics movement, for which much of the funding and ideology came from the US and England. The world's first compulsory sterilization law for so-called imbeciles was passed in Indiana in 1907, long before the Nazi rise to power. The book traces the origins of the movement for racial "purification" and sterilization of those considered unfit to the writings of English psychologist Francis Galton in 1869. Interestingly, Galton was the

## Making A Psychiatric Killing

cousin of Charles Darwin, and Darwin's son, Major Leonard Darwin, was the President of the First International Congress of Eugenics held in 1912 in London. Another important proponent of the destruction of "inferior" humans was the American Nobel Prize winner Alexis Carrell, who, in his book *Man, the Unknown* (1935) recommended that criminals who had murdered, robbed, or "misled the public in im-

fascinating was with Werner Kohlmeyer, who after emigrating from Germany worked as an associate director at Patuxent Institute in Maryland, and later with Ewen Cameron at McGill University in Montreal. Patuxent is a "very restrictive psychiatric prison that uses high-powered behavior modification techniques" and indeterminate sentencing to break the spirits of rebellious prisoners. Ewen Cameron has been



portant matters," as well as people labelled insane, should be economically disposed of in small euthanasia institutions supplied with proper gases."

The book shows the role of psychiatrists in supervising the extermination of Jews, gay people, political dissidents, and others in the concentration camps that were set up following the successful operation of the program to eliminate psychiatric inmates. The connections between the oppression of people based on supposed racial inferiority and oppression based on supposed mental illness are made throughout the book, as in the discussion of the theories of three Harvard psychosurgeons, Mark, Ervin and Sweet, who attributed rioting in the black ghettos in the 60s to a form of mental illness, that could be remedied by brain surgery.

Lapon follows the careers of former Nazis in the US, and quotes from interviews that he conducted with a number of American psychiatrists who had practiced or studied in Nazi Germany. Most of them, of course, denied knowledge of the euthanasia program that wiped out the vast majority of psychiatric inmates during that period. One interview that I found particularly

much in the news lately because of the CIA-funded mind-control experiments he did with massive doses of electroshock on patients at McGill in the late 50s (part of the MK-ULTRA project). Cameron was president of the American Psychiatric Association in 1953 and the first president of the World Psychiatric Association. In the interview with Lapon, Kohlmeyer speaks admiringly of Patuxent policies, and when asked what he thought of Cameron, responds, "He was a very interesting person, very interesting teacher, very imaginative."

The book brings the history of psychiatric crimes up to date with a thorough discussion of deaths and permanent brain damage caused by current psychiatric practices in the US, such as the use of phenothiazine drugs (e.g., Thorazine, Prolixin, Mellaril), and electroshock. One of the more horrible effects of phenothiazines is a form of permanent brain damage called tardive dyskinesia. The symptoms include "slow, rhythmic and involuntary movements of the face and limbs; cheek-puffing; lipsmacking; chomping or chewing of the jaws; undulation of the tongue or repeated tongue thrusts; difficulty in swallowing

or speaking. . . ." The list of other devastating effects of these drugs (including 'unexplained death') is much too long to include here.

Lapon quotes Peter Breggin, a psychiatrist and author of a book on electroshock, describing some of the effects of that "treatment": "death, amnesia and other kinds of memory loss, brain hemorrhages, cell death, brain death, bleeding, brain-tissue destruction, damage to the central nervous system, coma, permanent mental dysfunction, difficulties in concentration, confusion and incontinence, impairment of learning, and of course, fear."

The last section of the book is a history of the psychiatric inmates ("mental patients") liberation movement in the US, from its beginning in 1970 to the present. Lapon describes the annual ex-inmate conferences, the sit-ins and demonstrations protesting forced psychiatric treatment, the patient-run refuges and drop-in centers, the court battles, consciousness-raising groups, books, films, and newspapers that the movement has created. Much of this section consists of documents from the movement, as well as first-person accounts, poetry, and songs.

To order a copy of *Mass Murderers in White Coats*, send \$10 (includes postage) to Lenny Lapon, Psychiatric Genocide Research Institute, PO Box 80071, Springfield, MA 01138. While I wholly understand and support Lapon's reasons for fasting, and while the knowledge of society's indifference to psychiatric atrocities can at times seem unendurable, only by honoring the life principle in all of us will these atrocities be brought to an end.

Jenny Miller is co-ordinator of the Coalition to Stop Electroshock Legal Defense in Berkeley, CA, and a board member of the National Association for Rights Protection and Advocacy. Her articles have appeared in Science for the People, New Women's Times, Madness Network News, the Utne Reader, Northwest Passage, Strike!, Big Mama Rag, and others. Coalition to Stop Electroshock: PO Box 3301, Berkeley 94703, (415) 548-2980.

## Recon Reading

compiled by Chris Robinson

*Creative Conflict Solving for Kids* by Fran Schmidt and Alice Friedman, Abrams Peace Education Foundation, 1985, Miami Beach, 40 pages, \$14.95. Written as a guide for teachers of children in grades four through nine, this workbook attempts to make conflict solving meaningful and exciting. The project is important and well worth the energy that has been put into it. Teachers (and parents) will find the reproducible activity sheets to be useful, even if only as a starting point. Abrams Peace Education Foundation, P.O. Box 19-1153, Miami Beach, FL 33119.

"More Jobs, More Security: Alternatives for Military-Dependent and Declining Basic Industries in Connecticut" by Kevin Bean and Marta Daniels, Peace Education, Inc., 1985, Hartford, 28 pages, \$1.50. For years, Connecticut has been the most military-dependent state in the union, and many people there believe that military spending is good for both jobs and the economy in general. Using a question-and-answer format, the authors carefully dispel myths and present facts. Peace Education Inc., 55 Van Dyke Ave., Hartford, CT 06106.

*Manual of Resistance* by Disarm Now Action Group, 1985, Chicago, 44 pages, \$4.25. This handbook was prepared by the group that blockaded the Rock Island Army Arsenal and the Great Lakes Naval Base. Its emphasis is on direct action: strategy, tactics, support roles,

choosing the target, and using the media and the law. Their interest lies in giving people a sense of power to overcome their status as victims of the warfare system. Their political goal is to use direct action as a model of a future society completely controlled by its citizens. Disarm Now Action Group, 407 S. Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60605.

*World Military and Social Expenditures 1985* by Ruth Leger Sivard, World Priorities, 1985, Washington, 52 pages, \$6. This is a special 10th anniversary double edition of the classic analysis of worldwide guns-or-butter decisions. World policy has taken another turn for the worse, and the politicians appear to have learned nothing from the 78 million war-related deaths this century. Sivard shows us where we're headed, and you won't like the goals they have set for us. World Priorities, P.O. Box 25140, Washington, D.C. 20007.

*War Resisters League Organizer's Manual* edited by Ed Hedemann, War Resisters League, 1981, New York, 222 pages, \$11. Now available in a new 1986 printing, this collection of works by 30 nonviolent activists will be useful to anyone organizing for social change. While some may disagree with parts of their discussion on politics, the sections on organizing techniques and working with different constituencies have a universal appeal. The step-by-step guide covers all of the basics from forming your own group, fund-

raising, and literature production through the essentials of direct action to achieve the group's goals. Not a theoretical work, the book is based on the experience of people who have served in the trenches for social change. War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012.

*Nuclear Winter: The Human and Environmental Consequences of Nuclear War* by Mark A. Harwell, Springer-Verlag, 1984, New York, 179 pages, \$16.95.

"The extinction of *Homo sapiens* is a valid scientific question, no longer the hyperbole of science fiction novelists," says Harwell. The mechanism through which human beings could effect their own demise is the nuclear winter that would follow a nuclear war. It is a frightening thought, but the possibility is now a reality. The author points out that nuclear winter would even result if the Pentagon successfully first-strikes the Soviet Union. Although such a sneak attack would mean no nuclear explosions in North America, the population of the US would still starve to death from the resulting changes in the environment. Springer-Verlag, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

*Roots of Crisis in Southern Africa* by Ann Seidman, Africa World Press, 1985, Trenton, 209 pages, \$8.95. This social history of southern Africa includes an update on the crisis, a description of poverty as an institution, and a current history of the intimate relationship between apartheid and corporate invest-

ments. The book's purpose is to criticize Reagan's policy of "constructive" engagement. The author works for Oxfam America, which sponsors grassroots development projects. Oxfam's staff has found that US policy in Africa serves the interest of trans-national corporations at the expense of self-reliant development. It is a realistic audit of your interests as a US and world citizen. Africa World Press, P.O. Box 1892, Trenton, NJ 08608.

"Accidental Nuclear War Dangers of the 'Star Wars' Proposal," by Dean Babst, Robert Aldridge, and David Krieger, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 1985, Citrus Heights, 16 pages, free. Reagan's proposed "Star Wars" anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system will rely exclusively on decisions made by computers and automated sensors. The authors of this pamphlet correctly analyze the impact this will have on the possibility of an accidental nuclear war. "Star Wars" is quickly becoming the most frightening of modern vampires. While this pamphlet is not the stake we need to drive through its heart, it is certainly one splinter. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, 7915 Alma Mesa Way, Citrus Heights, CA 95610.

The author is editor of RECON, the quarterly newspaper that keeps its eye on the Pentagon: RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Philadelphia, PA 19134.





# calen

## SATURDAY MARCH 29

**Two other Sides of the Philippine Revolution: A View from the Countryside**—lecture and slideshow by Ivan King, recently returned from his fourth month-long trip to the Philippines in the last three years. Sponsored by Socialist Party. University Friends Center, 4001 Ninth Ave. NE. 7:30pm. \$2/\$1 low income. 632-5098.

**Yes On 7 Rally: "Say No to Bigotry!"** sponsored by the Action Committee of Yes On 7 Campaign—Seattle. Westlake Mall. 1pm. 322-5374 or 328-5194.



## SUNDAY MARCH 30

**Workers World meeting** on upcoming conference May 24-26. 1017-B E. Pike St. 6pm (potluck). 328-5194.

## MONDAY MARCH 31

**Public Forum: Struggle in the Philippines**, with speaker Lydia Bayoneta; sponsored by All People's Congress. Rm BE 4160 (4th fl.), SCCC, 1701 Broadway. 7pm. 328-5194.

## TUESDAY APRIL 1

**Poetry & Short Prose Reading** with Ricky Rankin, Aubrey Sparks, Randall Brock, editors of the "James White Review" (a gay men's literary quarterly), and others. Sponsored by the Lesbian/Gay Organization of SCCC. Rm 4140, SCCC, 1701 Broadway. 7pm. FREE.

## WEDNESDAY APRIL 2

**Dr. Helen Caldicott speaks** on "Star Wars and the Arms Race: National and Local Perspectives." Co-sponsored by Wash. PSR and Students for Social Responsibility. Rm 130, Kane Hall, UW campus. 7:30pm. \$4. 547-2630.

**The Fifth Sun**, play by Nicholas Patricca, portrays events leading up to the 1980 assassination of El Salvador's Archbishop Oscar Romero. Jesse Jaramillo, co-artistic director of Co-Motion Dance Company, choreographs and dances in this West Coast premiere. Ethnic Cultural Theatre, NE 40th & Brooklyn NE. W-Sat 8pm, Sun 7pm. Through Sun April 6. \$8-\$11/\$4 reduced tickets by SAC. 543-4327.

**Cooperative Development in the Third World**, a presentation by Beverly Mendelsohn; part of Puget Sound Co-op Federation's April delegate mtg. Rm 618, Group Health Co-op, 16th E. & E. John St. 7:30pm. FREE. 292-8313.

**Peace Pilgrim**, documentary video on a woman who spent her life walking for peace. Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, 16159 Clear Creek Rd. N.W., Poulsbo. 7:30pm. FREE. 692-7053.

**Textile artist Kathleen Coyle's** one-woman show opens. Cunningham Gallery, Women's Information Center, UW campus. 5-7:30pm. FREE. 545-1090.

**Dersu Uzala**, Japanese/Russian movie about an indigenous hunter in southeastern Siberia, with "The Idiot," a Japanese movie of Dostoevski's work. Dersu Uzala 6:30pm, The Idiot 2:55 & 9pm. Neptune Theatre, NE 45th & Brooklyn NE. \$3.50/\$2.50 matinee, seniors & children. 633-5545.

## THURSDAY APRIL 3

**Native Americans and the Peace Movement**, public forum featuring activists from the Puyallup Tribe and the Big Mountain Support Group; sponsored by Sixth Sense. A slideshow precedes discussion on how to react effectively to the forced relocation

at Big Mountain, Arizona. Hillside Community Church, 2508 S. 39th, Tacoma. 6:30pm (potluck)/7:30pm (program). Childcare provided. 272-5204.

**Countering Backlash at the Ballot Box:** Yes On Referendum 7/No On Initiative 479 (cutting state funding of abortion). Radical Women's discussion on how to build an effective feminist counterattack. 5018 Rainier Ave. S. 6:30pm dinner/7:30 meeting. For childcare call 722-2453 3 days in advance. 722-6057 or 723-2549.

## FRIDAY APRIL 4

**Word of Mouth: Women Reading & Singing for Peace**—a dramatic presentation of women's writings about peace and social justice. Sponsored by SCCC Women's Programs and Students Programs. Broadway Performance Hall of SCCC, Broadway and E. Pine. 8pm. \$7/\$6 seniors and students. Childcare available. 547-2630, 323-1868, 362-4288, 587-6924 (childcare reservations).

**Creating the political will to end hunger**, a meeting led by Dylan Gillis of RESULTS (Responsibility for Ending Starvation Using Legislative Trim-Tabbing & Support). Bread & Roses House of Hospitality, 1320 E. Eighth Ave., Olympia. 7:30pm. FREE. 754-4085.

**Women's Open Mike & Dance.** Rm 4300, Library, The Evergreen State College, Olympia. 8pm-1am. \$2. Free childcare. 866-6000 ext. 6511.

**Washington State Recycling Symposium:** two-day statewide conference on "How Cities & Counties Can Approach Recycling." Ellensburg. 1-800-RECYCLE.

## SATURDAY APRIL 5

**Word of Mouth:** see 4/4; Saturday's performance will be sign-interpreted for the hearing impaired (details 587-3854/tty); 8 pm (come early to browse literature tables of one dozen peace and justice groups).

**Righteous Mothers' Album Release Concert:** celebrating the release of "Stand Up"; sponsored by Lincoln Arts Assn. The Museum of History and Industry. 8 pm. \$6/\$7 at door, seniors, low-income \$2.50/3.50 at door. Free childcare; sign interpreted. 943-7873 (Olympia).

**Cambodian Studies Center** presents an evening of Cambodian cultural performances. Sharples School, 3928 S. Graham St. 6-12 pm. \$5 donation. 271-8042, 284-7021.

**Envisioning Peace Workshop**, a community wide event on the world we want to create; sponsored by Olympia Fellowship of Reconciliation, with help of T.E.S.C. Peace and Conflict Resolution Center. The Evergreen State College Library, Olympia. 8 am-5 pm, Sat.; 1 pm-5 pm, Sun. FREE. 491-9093 or 249-5251; 866-6000 Ext. 6098 for childcare.

## SUNDAY APRIL 6

**Two Other Sides of the Philippine 'Revolution'**—a View from the Countryside; informal talk and slides by Ivan King, just returned from a month in the Philippines, his 4th trip in the past 3 years). Sponsored by Socialist Party. 3907 Aurora Ave. N. 3 pm potluck, 4 pm presentation. \$2/\$1 limited income. 632-5098.

**Wealth and Well-Being:** a seminar series offered by the Puget Sound Co-op Federation on philosophies of societal and economic health and welfare. Weekly reading includes Plato, Adam Smith, Tocqueville, Marx and Keynes. PSCF Office/Conference Rm., 2407 First Ave. 6:30 pm. \$10. 448-2667.

**An Introduction to Propaganda in Film:** excerpts from "Triumph of the Will"; presentation by Profs. Haig and Hamida Bosmajian; series sponsored by Educators for Social Responsibility. Rm. 1110, SCCC, 1701 Broadway. 7:30 pm.. Childcare provided. \$3. 547-7739.

## TUESDAY APRIL 8

**New Talent:** a survey of art by students of the Puget Sound community colleges—opening reception 6-8 pm; exhibit through 4/25. Art Gallery of N. Seattle Comm. College, 9600 College Way N. M-F 11-3 pm; W-Th 5-8 pm.

## WEDNESDAY APRIL 9

**Big Mountain: Forced Relocation of Navajo and Hopi People**, a slideshow and update. Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, 16159 Clear Creek Rd. NW, Poulsbo. 7:30pm. FREE. 692-7053.

**Focus on Chile:** an informational and cultural series on Chile begins with Giovanni Costigan speaking on "Chile in the '80s." Kane Hall, UW campus. 7:30pm. \$4/\$2 students, seniors. Continued on April 11-12. 547-2766.

## THURSDAY APRIL 10

**Seminar on Long-Term Care:** "Options for Independence—Surviving at Home"; sponsored by Seattle-King County Division on Aging. South Auditorium (2nd Ave. level), Federal Bldg., 915 Second Ave. 9am-noon. FREE (reserve space by April 7). 625-4711.

**Textile artist Kathleen Coyle** gives a lecture and slideshow in conjunction with her one-woman show. Cunningham Gallery, Women's Information Center, UW campus. 12:30pm. FREE. 545-1090.

**Deadline** to request a reservation form for Kadima Passover Seder. See April 25. Call 329-9139.

**Video on Nicaragua**, by Pete Leinonen on his recent CANTO tour. Free Mase Cafe, 2416 Western Ave. 10pm. FREE. 441-1677.

## FRIDAY APRIL 11

**War Tax Resistance** talk by David Tegenfeldt (the new WTR coordinator for Western Wash. Fellowship Of Reconciliation). Bread & Roses House of Hospitality, 1320 E. Eighth Ave., Olympia. 7:30pm. FREE. 754-4085.

**Free Friday** at Seattle Art Museum, featuring "Treasures from the National Museum of American Art" and "Igbo Arts: Community and Cosmos" (see ongoing). Former is at SAM Seattle Center; latter is at SAM Volunteer Park, 10-5. FREE. 447-4670.

**Focus on Chile** continues, with Isabel Allende (daughter of Salvador) speaking on "The Latin American Debt." See April 9. Kane Hall, UW Campus. 7:30pm. FREE. 547-2766. Continues April 12.

## SATURDAY APRIL 12

**Focus on Chile** concludes with Pena Chilena, an evening of Chilean music, dance, folk art and food. See April 9 & 11 for related events. Russian Hall, 704 19th E. (19th & Roy). 7pm. 547-2766.

**Indian Art Mart & Salmon Bake**, with a market-type setting for basketweavers, wool spinners, beaders and other craftspeople from Washington and Oregon; smoked salmon luncheon; and a traditional Men's Fancy Dance demonstration. Daybreak Star Cultural Center, Discovery Park, Seattle. 10am-4pm. Admission FREE; salmon bake \$7. 285-4425.

**16th Annual Green River Vocal Jazz Festival**, featuring Diane Schuur and competition between jazz ensembles from 33 state high schools. Green River Comm. College, Auburn. 8am-11pm. 628-0888.

**Bluegrass Festival**, sponsored by Lincoln Arts Center. Monroe Center, 18th NW & NW 65th. All day. 448-ARTS.

**Backyard Bluegrass Festival**, sponsored by Seattle Folklore Society. Includes food, and country crafts bazaar. Jane Addams School, 11051 34th Ave. NE. 2-6 & 7-11pm. \$8/\$7 advance (one show), \$14/\$12 advance (both shows). 743-2086.

**Seattle Men's Chorus** presents "Classic Concert," featuring members of the Seattle Symphony performing pieces by Strauss, Grieg, Bernstein, Debussy, Sousa and Gounod. Meany Hall, UW campus. 8pm. \$9-\$12. 623-2280.

## MONDAY APRIL 14

**Lecture by Alan Hart**, British journalist and author of "Arafat: Terrorist or Peacemaker?" Sponsored by General Union of Palestinian Students and Palestine Human Rights Campaign. HUB West Ballroom, UW campus. 7:30pm. FREE. 524-7055.

**Old Believers**, a documentary film on a Russian-American community in Woodburn, Oregon, which practices the lifestyle and culture of 17th century Russia. The "Old Believers" were Russians who rejected the modernization imposed by Peter the Great. Film is followed by discussion and display. Sponsored by UW Russian and East European Studies Dept. and Sedyanka Balkan Women's Choir. Rm 110, Kane Hall, UW campus. 8-9:30pm. FREE.

**1st Annual Seattle Jazz Festival**, sponsored by Dimitriou's Jazz Alley. Through April 19. 441-9729.

## TUESDAY APRIL 15

**Benefit Concert for the People of Big Mountain**, with Native American poet John Trudell and guitarist Paul Prince. Evergreen State College Recital Hall, Olympia. 8pm.

## WEDNESDAY APRIL 16

**Marketing Co-ops in the 1980s**, a seminar by Carolyn Brown and Fred Lighter, presented by Puget Sound Co-op Federation. Rm 618, Group Health Co-op Central Hospital, 16th E. & E. John. 7pm. \$20/\$15 PSCF members. 448-2667.

**Skip Cospito of "The Last Veteran,"** a group of veterans committed to using nonviolence in personal and international conflicts. Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, 16159 Clear Creek Rd. NW, Poulsbo. 7:30pm. FREE. 692-7053.

**Martin Totusek: jazz.** The New Melody Tavern, 5213 Ballard NW. 782-3480.

## THURSDAY APRIL 17

**If the Right-Wing Ruled the World...** join Radical Women for a review of "The Handmaid's Tale," new novel by Canadian feminist writer Margaret Atwood. 5018 Rainier Ave. S. 6:30 dinner/7:30 pm meeting. For childcare call 722-2453 (3 days adv. notice). 722-6057 or 723-2549.

**Effects of Contemporary Issues on Igbo Art.** Onum Esonu of the Nigerian Student Union at UW speaks about contemporary social, political and economic issues & events in Igbo land in relation to Igbo art. SAM, Volunteer Park. 7:30 pm. 443-4729.

## FRIDAY APRIL 18

**Festival of New Growth** with Native American folksinger Floyd Westernman and poet John Trudell; sponsored by the Northwest Indian Center. Evergreen State College, Olympia. 8 pm.

**Tickle Toon Typhoon** performs high-energy songs. Sponsored by Pike Market Senior Center and Pike Market Childcare Center. Pike Market Senior Center, 1931 First Ave., Seattle. 11 am. FREE, with preferential seating to seniors. 728-2773.

**Catholic Worker Movement**, worship service led by Rev. Larry Speicher of the First United Methodist Church of Olympia. Bread and Roses House of Hospitality, 1320 E. 8th Ave. (or 1303 E. 8th Ave.), Olympia. 7:30 pm. FREE. 754-4085.

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Page 10/Northwest Passage/April 1986

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## SATURDAY APRIL 19

**Celebrate Central America**—day-long festival to raise funds for Central America and Caribbean issues and projects. Music by Bryan Bowers, Bochinche, the Mazeltones, the Total Experience Choir, the Marimba Coalition, the Dynamic Logs, and more. Five stages with continuous music, plus food, Guatemalan crafts, films, poetry and a children's stage. Sponsored by Freedom Fund. First United Methodist Church, 811 5th Ave. 11 am-1 pm. \$9/\$8 adv; children 5-12 and seniors, \$5/\$4 adv. 547-7644 or 634-0518.

**Benefit Concert in support of Leonard Peltier**, with Native American poet John Trudell and singer Floyd Westernman; sponsored by Leonard Peltier Support Group. Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center, 17th and Yesler. 7:30 pm. Cost: TBA. 329-6306.



**Seattle Day of Percussion**, with performances by Kutamba, Entropics, Cinco de Mayo and many others; clinics; instrument makers' & dealers display; and attempt at a world's record drum roll of 8 hrs. Be there or be a triangle! Seattle Centerhouse. 10 am-6 pm. FREE. 527-4989 or 526-8760.

**Seattle singer/guitarist dag sings atypical topical tunes.** The New Cause Celebre Cafe, 524 15th E. 7:30 pm. FREE. 323-1888 W-Sun, 10-4 (Art).

**Festival of Spring**, contemporary and classical dance accompanied by Koto and flute. Nippon Kan Theatre, 628 S. Washington St. 7:30 pm. \$5/\$3 seniors and students/ free to seniors over 75. 624-8800 or 624-8801.

**Hunter Davis**, pop & folksinger, celebrates release of her album "Harmony." Wild Rose Tavern, 1021 E. Pike. 8 pm. 723-4391 (Bryker).

**Fred.** Original upbeat music. Lincoln Arts, 66 Bell St. \$4.50. 448-2787.

## SUNDAY APRIL 20

**Health Care in Central America**, presentation by "Partners for Health." Includes finger-food potluck. Sponsored by Seattle Fellowship of Reconciliation. Woodland Park Presbyterian Church, N. 70th St. and Greenwood Ave. N. 5-8 pm. FREE. 789-5565.

## MONDAY APRIL 21

**Propaganda and Education:** excerpts from "Witness to War"; presentation by educators Jill Boyd, Dwight Gibb, John Morefield, sponsored by Educators for Social Responsibility. Rm 1110, SCCC, 1701 Broadway. 7:30 pm. \$3. Childcare provided. 547-7739.

**Earth Day '86:** see page 7 this issue.

## TUESDAY APRIL 22

**Earth Day '86:** see page 7 this issue.

## WEDNESDAY APRIL 23

**Germany: Building a Bridge for Peace and Justice;** Rev. Dick Arnold tells of a visit. Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, 16159 Clear Creek Road N.W., Poulsbo. 7:30 pm. FREE. 692-7053.

## SATURDAY APRIL 26

**Sweet Honey in the Rock** in concert, presented by Red & Black Books. Paramount Theater, 9th & Pine. 8 pm. \$8-12. Childcare by advanced registration. 322-READ.

## SUNDAY APRIL 27

**April Fool's Gala**, annual event of the Northwest Wind Quintet, featuring the Octoot by PDQ Bach and hits from previous galas. N. Seattle Comm. College Concert Hall. 3 pm. \$5/\$3 students and seniors. 827-0162.

## ongoing

**Ad Hoc Committee for Fair Employment and Open Housing.** Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday of the month. CAMP Firehouse, 18th & Cherry. 6pm. Martha, 762-6417.

**CANTO** general meeting second Tuesday every month. 7:30pm. 911 E. Pine, Seattle. 323-2731 (Ann).

**Textiles by Kathleen Coyle**, 1982 UW grad. Cunningham Gallery, Women's Information Center, UW campus. M-F 9-5, Th 9-9. FREE. 545-1090. Through May 2.

**December 13th Network for Poland, El Salvador & Disarmament** is collecting signatures on a petition to the government of Poland to free Adam Michnik, imprisoned Solidarity worker. Throughout April. For a petition or info write to Main P.O. Box 625, Seattle, WA 98111 or call 542-3264.

**Epilepsy Support Group**, focusing on psychophysical needs of people with epilepsy, meets every Friday. Institute for Movement Therapy, 1607 13th Ave. 6-7:30pm. FREE. 329-8680.

**Fences**, a new play by black poet and playwright August Wilson, traces eight years in the life of an urban black family in the late '50s and early '60s. Seattle Rep, at Bagley Wright Theatre, 155 Mercer St. (Seattle Ctr). Tu-F 8pm, Sat 2 & 8pm, Sun 7pm. Through April 12. \$5 SAC reduced price. 443-2222.

**Film Fatale**, women directors' film series featuring directors from Belgium, Canada, US, Poland, Hungary and West Germany. Th-Sun through April 13. 911 Contemporary Arts Center, 911 E. Pine. \$5/\$4 members. 324-5880.

**Drawings by Albert Fisher**, long-time Seattle resident and painter; works inspired by Pacific Rim culture. The Boiserie, Burke Museum, UW Campus, (NE 45th & 17th NE). M-F 7:30am-9:30pm, Sat-Sun 9am-4:30pm. Through April 13. FREE. 543-5590.

**Guatemalan Guernica: Children of War**—drawings by refugee children; exhibit has been extended, due to tremendous public interest, through April 6. Burke Museum, UW campus, 45th & 17th NE. Tu-F 10-5:30; Sat-Sun 9-4:30. FREE. 543-5590.

**Igbo Arts: Community & Cosmos.** Exhibit of this tropical African people's traditional arts, furniture, personal decoration and textiles; renowned for their progressiveness, individuality and worldliness. SAM Volunteer Park. Tu-Sat 10-5, Th 10-9, Sun 12-5. \$2/\$1 students & seniors/FREE on Thursdays. 443-4670.

**Introduction to Marxism:** study/discussion group sponsored by International Socialist Organization. Seattle. Phone for details: 292-8809.

## TUESDAY APRIL 29

**Heartbreak House**, by G.B. Shaw, performed by UW School of Drama. Glenn Hughes Playhouse, UW campus. 8 pm. \$4-\$6/\$1 discount for students and seniors. 543-4880. Repeats Wed. April 30.

## WEDNESDAY APRIL 30

**Potluck Dinner:** an evening of song and discussion. Ground Zero Center for Non-violent Action. 16159 Clear Creek Road N.W., Poulsbo. 6 pm. FREE. 692-7053

**Lesbian Mothers National Defense Fund**, regular meetings every other Monday. 7-9pm. Sonny, 522-2698.

**Men Against Rape** meets first Wednesday of every month, 7:30-9:30pm. Mar 5. 1425 E. Prospect, No. 1. 325-1945.

**Olympia/Tacoma IWW monthly mtg**, every 2nd Sunday of the month. 2115 S. Sheraton (Tacoma). 3pm. 272-8119.

**Prism**—an organization of lesbians of color—meets the first Sunday of each month. 322-3953 for more info.

**Punx For A Better Today:** weekly meetings Mon 7-8:30pm. Lincoln Arts Center, 66 Bell St. 324-4701 (Ben).

**Radical Women** meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday every month. 5018 Rainier Ave. S. Dinner 6:30pm/mtg 7:30pm. 722-6057.

**Raoni:** 1979 movie made in the Amazon jungle depicting the plight of indigenous people facing the cultural imperialism of "civilization." Shown with "The Claw & the Tooth," a movie about animals in East Africa. Nightly April 18-24. Raoni 5:35 & 9:30pm, Claw 7:30pm M-F; Sat-Sun Raoni also 1:40pm, Claw also 3:35pm. Neptune Theatre, NE 45th & Brooklyn NE. \$4/\$2.50 seniors & matinees. 633-5545.

**Seattle Front Runners**, an informal gay/lesbian running group; all ages and abilities welcome. Meets every Sat near the outdoor basketball court at Green Lake behind Evans Pool (or inside bldg if weather is bad). 9am. 783-9169 (Phileo) or 822-0555 (Gregg).

**Seattle IWW monthly meeting**, every 2nd Sunday of the month at 4pm. Call David, 725-1756.

**Seattle Lesbian and Gay Nurses' Alliance (SLGNA)** meets 1st Sunday of each month for educational activities, collegial support and networking, and potluck. Write SLGNA, 801 E. Harrison, no. 105, Seattle, WA 98102. Or call Andrew 323-9028 or Anne & Suzanne 632-1279.

**Traces in the Landscape**, photos by Monika Krajewska of Jewish tombstones in Polish cemeteries—remnants of the once-vital Jewish community in Poland. Thru April 15. Jewish Community Ctr of Greater Seattle, 3801 E. Mercer Way, Mercer Island. M-Tu 6am-10pm; F 6am-5pm; Sun 9-5. FREE. 232-7115.

**Vancouver BC IWW monthly mtg**, every 2nd Thursday. Organization of Unemployed Workers Ctr, 1918 Commercial (Vancouver). 7:30pm. (604)876-8438.

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# March for Women's Lives

by Erin Moore  
and Kris Fulsas



**O**n March 22, 1100 people marched from the Federal Courthouse to Seattle Center in support of reproductive rights and free choice.

The Seattle march was part of a national effort to show the world that advocates of abortion rights won't submit to those who would deny all women nationally and internationally the right and the access to abortion and birth control.

A following rally at the Seattle Center Flag Pavilion featured speakers from Washington state NOW, Taxpayers for Choice, NARAL, Washington state Rainbow Coalition, the Washington state Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights, the Yakima and Portland Feminist Women's Centers, and others. The rally was organized by the Northwest Coalition for the March for Women's Lives.

Anger, optimism, sadness, frustration and determination: the range of emotion in the voices of women speaking at the rally reflected the broad and urgent nature of the issue of reproductive rights and abortion. Suzanne Wallis, a member of NARAL, gave first-hand

testimony of the "choice" open to her in 1961—an illegal and dangerous abortion. The abortion cost 500 (borrowed) dollars and unquantifiable physical and mental suffering. She was lucky, and survived; many women forced to do the same or who couldn't possibly raise the \$500, did not.

Rainbow Coalition activist Dee Anderson's first words to the mostly white crowd conveyed how sorry she was not to see more of her "black sisters" at the march, since the issue of reproductive rights affects women of color even more than white women. Seventy-one percent of the families below the poverty level are headed by black women, said Anderson. And one out of 10 black women receive no pre-natal or basic health care. The numbers are frightening. "The black woman's right is the right to choose life and not accept death. We have a right to more than just exist," she said.

Anderson followed with a "footnote for our white sisters. Reproductive rights for women of color is bigger than the abortion issues; you must expand the issue. Women of color are dying, but for different reasons. In an inherently

racist economic structure, survival is more than just the right to abortion. Women of color will come running to march, I assure you, if you lift up the issues important to us: adequate housing, quality education, job training, and accessible health care."

Margaret Ward, Native American and abortion rights/clinic defense activist informed the crowd that currently 51-90 percent of Native American women are now unemployed. She spoke of the terribly high incidence of sterilization of Native American women. Sadness cracked her voice. "If sterilization continues Native American women will soon exist only in history books."

Geri Craig of the Portland Feminist Women's Health Center said workers had dubbed it "Fort Feminist" since the windows have had to be boarded or covered up to guard the center from harassment and break-ins. "Women are still being harassed by sidewalk anti-abortionists; they are accused of being murderers, sluts and AIDS carriers," she said. A package bomb received in the mail during working hours last December 2 was fortunately spotted by an ever vigilant staff and defused

before it could explode. "The anti-abortion people make it clear," said Craig, "they are not in any sense pro-life." Craig said clinic violence is "no different from rape or battering," and as with these crimes of violence, "women have to not be on the defensive, but to learn self-defense." Craig urged people to contact women's clinics, send letters, call, lend a hand, be an escort, send donations. "Women's clinics need your support!"

The US Supreme Court is currently hearing two cases that could restrict the *Roe vs. Wade* decision, which legalized abortion in 1973. The Reagan administration, not unexpectedly, has filed an amicus brief (friend of the court) requesting that *Roe vs. Wade* be overturned. Locally, in Washington state, Initiative 479 would prohibit state funding of abortion. It will appear on the ballot this coming fall.

The anti-abortion movement has named 1985-86 their "year of pain and fear." In December 1985, three package bombs were mailed to Portland clinics and one to a Portland Planned Parenthood office, and in New York City a bomb exploded in the bathroom of a women's clinic during working hours; these bombs were obviously meant to injure or kill clinic personnel and anyone in the facility.

Last month's march was for all women's lives, and their freedom to choose. Abortion and birth control services are critical to women's reproductive freedom and must be safe, legal and accessible to all women regardless of income. Women's control over their economic social and political lives is undermined without this most fundamental right to determine if and when to have children.

The Northwest Coalition for the March for Women's Lives can be contacted at P.O. Box 22540, Seattle, WA 98122: (206) 632-8547 or 763-2243.

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