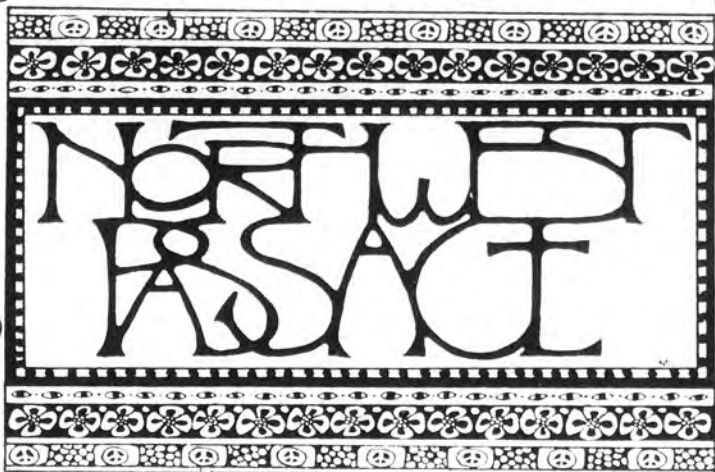




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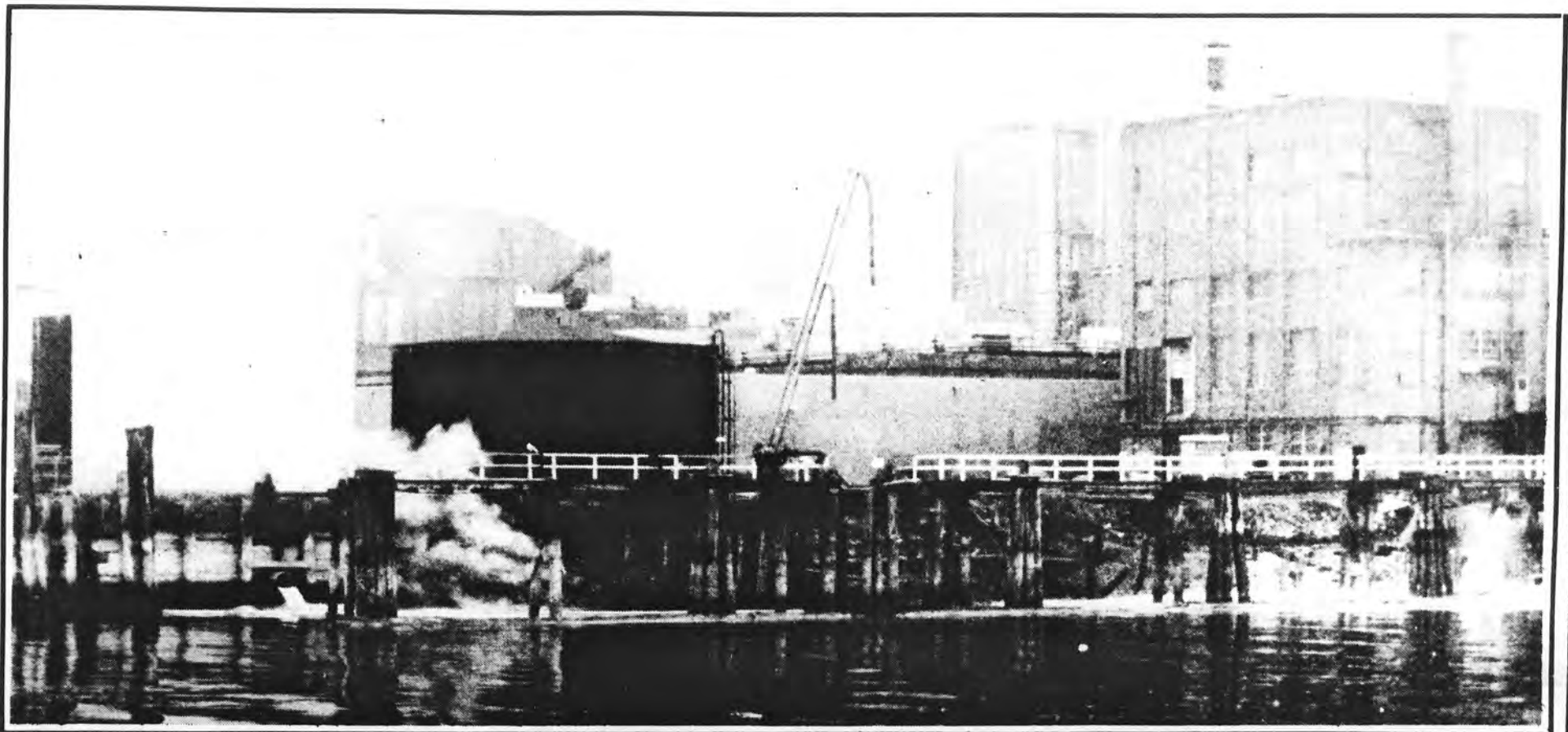
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March 23, 1970
Bellingham, Wa.



**“The NorthWest-
Love it or leave it”**





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table of contents

Northwest Perspectives	Page 3
Letters	Page 3
Politics of Survival	page 4
Superarchbishop	page 6
Canada Fights for its Water	page 10
Out of the Molasses Jug	page 12
Black Gold	page 14
'Slick' Money	page 16
Radical Anti-Ecologism	page 17
Food Co-op	page 18
Anti-War Drums	page 18
Reviews	page 20

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editorial



"Progress Mentality"

A mentality has grown up in these parts over the last twenty years which today threatens the landscape of the Northwest as well as our very existence here. This is the idea that any sort of "progress", here taken to mean industrial development, is welcome in the Northwest.

To many of us the mountains, waters, and forests of this region are an important reason for living here. You have space in which to roam. The suburbs have not spread over the countryside. The air is not so polluted that you have the soot rainstorms for which New York City is becoming famous. By and large the waters are relatively pure, and you do not face the prospect of starting a raging fire if you flick a match into the water.

Our chamber of commerce types, though, look out at it all and view the landscape as "ripe for development." Politicians, even environmental-minded individuals such as Governor Evans and Seattle's Mayor Wes Uhlman, look on industrialization both as something which is inevitable and something which is beneficial. Finally, the timber interests, long a ruling force in the social and political affairs of the region, set their sights on literally every untouched forest remaining to us even as they pollute our waters and stand oblivious to criticism.

The aforementioned forces for a long time have been able to play "progress" more or less at will. Of course there was a lot of land to do

it with, and the bulk of the populace has been kept mesmerized by the magic word 'jobs'. If any muscle was needed, the timber people could call powerful client legislators, as for that matter could the real estate interests. Boeing didn't even bother to do that. It had (and has) its own private U. S. Senator.

In the last three years, though, the much-maligned "birdwatchers" have gained a large and broadly-based following. An increasing sophistication and alienation with the materialistic society has allowed many to look on Pittsburgh and Gary, Indiana, and say: "These places are horrible! If this is what you wish to make the Northwest into, then I for one am going to fight you every step of the way." The conservationists have done battle with the special interests, and in the last session of the legislature roundly beat them.

The upsurge in enthusiasm comes just in the nick of time, though, and the Northwest Passage warns against its being sidetracked. The oil companies have set their sights on Puget Sound as the repository for the oil they plan to take from Alaska's North Slope. The aluminum people view the Northwest as a source of cheap power (the Intalco plant north of Bellingham uses as much electricity as the entire city of Seattle) and an area of deep-water ports. If allowed their way these interests will not simply build factories with hedges around them, but will destroy large areas of the landscape, cause oil slicks on Puget Sound, and through muscle and money seize control of the politicians who have the power to restrain them.

Thus the "progress" mentality must be opposed at every turn with all available means. The task is not simply one of persuasion, for it is the oil companies, the people who own U. S. Senators, who we are up against. We must employ the rough and tumble tactics needed to win in the political arena. More important, however, is the necessity that this be a total commitment. There are those in public office and in the chambers of commerce who are these days promoting the doctrine of "controlled progress", and saying that industrialization can be made compatible with the land. This is nonsense, but alluring nonsense to some people. We must resist it!

Thus the Passage not only makes a standard pitch for commitment, but calls for all to do battle against a mentality. The tactics we recommend may seem strange to many, and there is the definite feeling amongst many that they would like to dump this grubby political thing and try to escape from the plastic society. However, they cannot run from the suburbs or oil slicks. The destruction of the planet is not something which is limited to the Great Lakes or the Eastern Seaboard. It is a worldwide thing.

Our neck of the world has been tortured less, and still appears to many to be as sparkling and fresh as ever. However, it is threatened by "progress" and its proponents. Just as in Chicago or Pittsburgh or northern New Jersey our struggle to save our environment must be undertaken with a total commitment to change life styles, not just a desire to build shrubbery around the refinery which will quite possibly kill all the wildlife in Puget Sound.



Dear NWP:

You might be interested in Mercer Island's planned saturation proposal where the community, instead of allowing an unplanned demographic development of the island's land -- at great cost to the quality of the environment -- would purchase the remaining undeveloped land for greenbelt, open-space, park, flood plain and other community land needs. Not only is this aesthetically, ecologically, environmentally and psychologically preferable, it has also been found to be economically cheaper for the taxpayer to implement this plan rather than paying for additional schools and municipal facilities.

Green Pastures Ahead,

Antoni J. Sobieralski
7438 S. E. 32nd
Mercer Island, Wash. 98040

[Editors' Note: This is one of the more interesting proposals we've heard about in a long time. We shall seek out more information on this Mercer Island plan and, if possible, report at length in a future issue.]

Dear NWP:

A national movement has been started to clog up the great draft machine. The movement, called a "comply-in", is based on a massive obedience to the selective service law. The law which is usually over-looked, requires every male to inform his draft board within ten days of any changes in address or status. This also includes changes in religion, mental attitude and anything else.

Everyone is asked to report any little change -- I mean **everything** every day from March 16 through 22, the selective service would become so clogged up with paperwork that they would break down.

Wives, as well as mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and friends, should submit documents and letters attesting any change to the local board. The board must accept and file any information sent them.

The selective service cannot stand up, administratively, to absolute obedience of the draft law.

Doug Buatte
2301 30th Street
Bellingham

Dear NWP:

Would you do a couple of things for us readers about pollution? (1) Print in every issue, within a bordered, clearly identifiable box, in large type, the telephone numbers to contact for Bellingham pollution (733-8750 - Whatcom County Health Dept: Sanitation, which merely registers your complaint; 336-5705 - Mt. Vernon, which gets the complaints once a week and enforces). There is no person stationed in Bellingham with enforcement powers and the man in Mt. Vernon is alone and responsible for three counties. Complaints should be as specific as possible including the time of day and type of offense (e.g., black smoke billowing from the Mt. Baker Theatre).

The State has recently funded a second position so that there should be an enforcement officer in Bellingham, but the chap at Sanitation didn't know when. Therefore, would you do me another mitzvah and publish (2) a list of the names, addresses, and phone numbers of all the local legislators and their voting records on all environmental bills presented in the recent special session. The Seattle P-I did this a few weeks ago when the session was still on and you can probably resurrect the information from back issues.

I think both items should be run routinely in each issue of the Passage. Then if people want to jam selected switchboards (G-P??) with complaints, or keep a weekly tote sheet and pass it on to the local agency, or fuss at their

state and county legislators, it will be that much easier for them. I have the feeling that none of us bitches enough to the authorities.

I have a complaint about your coverage of the pollution issue, which is that it's too grim. I end up feeling like slitting my throat. You might just leaven the misery with a few positive stories about what people have begun to do, e.g., talk of jamming General Motors switchboard with complaints about cars, the trash-in at U.W. which will send junk back to the manufacturers asking for recycling of waste cans and bottles, the research on using trash as a fuel which in the particular case in New York would provide 10 percent of the steam power needs of a huge industrial plant which employs a lot of the local folk. It's dreadful psychology to load people down with **nothing** but the horrors because it deadens one's imagination and you give up without a fight.

Peace,

Aura Cuevas Carlton
1417 Grant
Bellingham, Wash.

[Editors' Note: Thanks for the fine suggestions. We'll try to implement these ideas as soon as we can.]

Dear NWP:

Further inquiries about the Baha'i Faith, following the display this past week at the Student Union at

continued on page 22



There is a newly awakening political force in America. People identify it as the conservation or environmental or ecology movement. Whatever the name, it is the same battle, that of survival.

Spawned by concern over the state of our natural environment, the survival crusade has gained new impetus and momentum, as the degradation of the earth's ecosphere, our life-giving system, reaches crisis proportions. Those crisis situations are rapidly being manifested in our quickly evolving world.

THE CRISIS THIS TIME

A society such as ours, whose affluence has resulted from treating the land as a commodity and not as a viable living community, must develop new attitudes and a new land ethic if we are to preserve the quality of life we enjoy today. In our senseless haste to get rich off the land and in assuming that a better life is one with more dollars associated with it, we have failed to realize that air, water, and land are not luxuries that our economic machinery is capable of mass producing. Instead they are necessary parts of a greater system than even the United States itself, the life-support system of the whole earth.

In our greed to exploit our great natural resources and under the impression that the earth's resources are for man alone to heedlessly misuse, we have put into operation a system of over-production and over-consumption that may well destroy life as we know it. Many threads in the great web of life are being broken by man.

Over-population, over-pollution, and a host of overkill symptoms are being realized. Conservation has taken on a new and important meaning. No longer is the fight only centered on areas of vast and beautiful scenic value.

Conservation means survival. We must preserve, protect and restore our land. We must love it and care for it or all life may perish. Conservation has assumed the role of savior, and a major

THE POLITICS OF SURVIVAL

by terry cornelius

Terry Cornelius, making his debut as a Passage contributor in this issue, is co-chairman of Project Survival, the coalition of Seattle-area environment groups, and head of the University of Washington Committee on the Environmental Crisis.

part of that role will be played in the political arena.

WITHIN THE SYSTEM

The present political system may or may not allow us to survive, but if we are to accept it then we must be willing to work in and with it. That work must not only seek punishment for environmental criminals, as the courts so aptly provide for, but it must seek positive environmental protection. The legislative process is "far more certain, and more permanent than 'education' ... or demonstration as a method for saving the land." (M. Brock Evans of the Sierra Club)

For years conservationists have tried to work under, around, and most often above the legislative system, only to find that their valiant "letter writing" efforts have been undermined by the special interest lobbies, who have been hard at work in the legislatures defending their own interests.

The realization that one must work in the system to change that system most effectively has given rise to a new conservation battle field, that of the lobbyist. These earth defenders will carry the public's cries to the legislative underworld. They have in fact been partially already effective. They have learned to direct a sophisticated and

strong, but activist energy into the heart of the decision-making process.

Conservation leaders suggest several fundamentals to remember when one is advocating whole-earth politics. The first is that conservation is politics. It is a question of allocating land, air, or water resources between competing interests. Many feel that the present system is not flexible enough to allow for changes in priorities. Should we allow forests to be cut down for lumber when there is an increasing demand for forested recreation land? Certain land-use laws may have been relevant to a growing nation in the 1800's, but certainly today's world dictates that new and responsive changes be initiated. The problems are many, and the answers are complex.

Decisions relevant to whole-earth principles are made by politicians, who like to feel they are acting for the greatest good for the greatest number of people. But, who do they hear from when it comes time to decide? Who does influence the decision making process? Oftentimes the only people politicians hear from are those with special economic interests and the money to hire lawyers, consultants and the resource peoples. Who is to say those people represent the people's needs?

The second fundamental axiom to remember is that conservationists can

win! People who are dedicated and vitally concerned are backing giant industries and agencies up against the wall. What is good for the land is good for the people. Both are part of the same life system, and battles to save our environment are battles that everyone can identify easily with.

A third thing to remember is to never quit fighting. "Persistence in politics is one of the few things that can usually be counted on to pay off." (Brock Evans). By continuously working to convince politicians that you are genuinely and urgently concerned, one will develop credibility and political support. One other aspect that I might add is that of positive reinforcement. Too often politicians only hear from people when they are in dissent. Politicians must receive positive encouragement when they do act in the whole-earth interest.

TWO METHODS

How then does one enter into this influential system? Conservationists must use two methods of presenting their cases. First an emotional plea must be expressed to show sentiment and involved concern. Secondly, and most important, reasonable, well thought-out rationales must be factually presented. Although "our political process really depends on the interplay and balance of conflicting forces at a particular moment," (Evans) conservationists must use accurate, truthful facts that will present a favorable argument for their case.

The one overriding argument that will inevitably arise is that of use vs. over-use and abuse. The forest industry will argue that the trees are rotting in the forests and the power companies will argue that every free flowing river has power generating capacity, but conservationists must question the idea of progress as growth and development. Do we always measure the quality of life in terms of the productivity of our economic system? Or can clean and beautiful places of spiritual and aesthetic value be competitive with the dollar bill? This philosophy of non-consumption is one

"Conservation has assumed the role of savior, and a major part of that role will be played in the political arena."

that will be absolutely necessary to apply if we are to survive.

If in order to support our wasteful and luxurious life-styles we destroy the basic necessities of life itself, then we have succeeded in dictating our children's non-future. Conservationists must integrate these ideas into every environmental issue. Agencies and industries for years have used circular reasoning in proposing projects that will harm the land. They instigate

self-fulfilling problem-solving programs. In such cases as these conservationists can present accurate and detailed information to discount poor planning and blind development.

How difficult will it be to be an effective environmental lobby power? Obviously the special economic interests have money to hire their lobbyists, and although environmental concerns sometimes have representation they are almost always outnumbered as much as a hundred to one.

But the land interests have one powerful force on their side -- the people. People mean votes and that voting power can be a tremendous influence and support system if effectively harnessed and channeled in the proper direction.

The most effective way to utilize peoples' energies is through organization. Politicians will respond to constituency concern, especially when expressed in organized form.

However, that organization should not only encompass a network of leaders, committees and other bureaucratic paraphernalia, but should involve a communal spirit. The structure should not be so formal as to discourage sufficient interplay between members, both on personal and collective bases.

ORGANIZATION

An organization of conservationists first and people second will not function well. People with their heads thinking together on individual levels can be much more effective on a collective level. An example of an organization that is working towards these principles is the Washington (State) Environmental Council.

WEC was formed to act as an "umbrella" organization for a number of conservation, sports, civic, and professional groups interested in saving the land. Designed to be an organization that could effectively respond to the lands' needs within the legislative process, WEC raised several thousand dollars in 1968 with which to hire a paid lobbyist. A legislative program was formed and in the 1969 state legislature WEC introduced a total of 24 environmental bills, a measure of how ineffective the state legislature had been in the past. Only one bill passed.

However, the skills of coordinating lobby representation with great amounts of volunteer labor was perfected and ready to use the next time. During the special Washington State Legislature session just completed in 1970, WEC had not only the power of the lobby and the citizen, but also that of a favorable press and supporting governor. Deciding to put primary thrust behind eight bills, the Council turned the session into a special "Environmental Session." Economic interest lobbyists were matched by citizens who turned out every day to muster support for the eight bills. Students, mothers, even children came out to help.

Six of the eight bills were favorably passed, a remarkable achievement for an organization only two years old. Much of its power lay in the citizen volunteers who folded, sorted, stamped and sent letters, and who telephoned the right people at the right time.

Now with established credibility WEC will be present at each future legislative session carrying on the battle

for the people and the land.

This description illustrates how conservationists can get together to create positive, powerful legislative forces. The environmental crisis will stimulate some degree of change in the

**"In our greed to exploit
our great national resources...
we have put into operation
a system of over-production
and over-consumption that
may well destroy life
as we know it."**

present system, or that system will fall along with its people.

No individual is anti-survival, but changing the giant collective machinery that pollutes our world will demand a strong force of dedicated people, willing to work together to accomplish whatever is necessary in order to save our life systems.

People loving the land, people working to make the political system flexible enough to respond to priority issues, people treating the earth as a home to be cared for and protected. That's what it's all about. That's how conservationists and the people and the earth will win and live.

Atomic Reactors Emit Potentially Deadly Gas

Krypton - 85, an invisible, radioactive gas emitted by atomic reactors, may be causing high rates of lung cancer and other diseases in humans.

There is apparently no relationship to Kryptonite, the mysterious substance known to be debilitating to Superman, but there are some striking archetypal resemblances between the two regarding their effects on exposed beings.

Two nuclear reactors are planned for Northwest Washington, and the state is being touted as prime area for nuclear "development." Seattle City Light plans to energize that city from a reactor on Samish Island, and another is being built in the Cherry Point industrial area in Whatcom County, presumably to feed the Intalco Aluminum plant, new oil refineries, and other incoming industries. Intalco alone uses as much energy as the entire city of Seattle each day. (To make beer cans?)

The following release from UPI tells the story:

Chicago - (UPI) - A nuclear radiation expert said yesterday that invisible radioactive gases from nuclear reactors may be the cause of an increasing incidence of lung cancer and other non-infectious respiratory diseases.

Dr. E. J. Sternglass, professor of radiation physics at the University of Pittsburgh and advisory physicist for the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, presented a paper on recent nuclear studies before the Midwest Clinical Conference.

"Low level radiation from nuclear fission such as that released by nuclear reactors may already have produced serious effects on the health of our population far beyond those ever believed possible when our present radiation standards were originally formulated and adopted," he said.

Sternglass noted that earlier studies showed the increase in mortality rates of children who live in regions subject to heavy fall-out from nuclear bomb testing. In these areas, he said, localized fall-out resulted in a detectable increase of leukemia some six to eight years after the fall-out's arrival.

Large numbers of the children were newborn or yet unborn when the fall-out hit their area and they came into the world congenitally defective from radioactive elements such as Strontium 90, Sternglass said.

"But the potential danger is not merely limited to the newborn," he said. "We have recently obtained evidence that suggests to a degree none of us could ever have suspected that the invisible radioactive gases released from nuclear reactors such as Krypton-85 may have a serious effect on the incidence of lung cancer and other non-infectious diseases of the respiratory system that equal or even exceed the effects of our conventional chemical air pollutants."

Sternglass said this danger was "strikingly shown" in the number of deaths due to respiratory diseases other than influenza and pneumonia per 100,000 persons in New Mexico and New York between 1937 and 1965.



"DON'T TALK TO ME ABOUT VATICAN II"

Archbishop De-Flocked

by joel connolly



It was, to be sure, an emotional event for all involved. About 200 Catholic laymen from the Seattle area traveled out to St. Thomas the Apostle Seminary in Kenmore two weeks ago to show their solidarity with the seminarians. They were greeted at the gate by a wistful sign: "Visitors Welcome." Once inside they quickly came to know how welcome they were.

The seminarians were tired and emotionally drained, having debated their agreed-upon class boycott with representatives of the priests' senate until four o'clock in the morning. A ten day cooling-off period had been agreed to in which a senate committee would look into their demands of a review board and hearing into the case of a seminarian who had been arbitrarily suspended four weeks earlier by Seattle's autocratic Archbishop Thomas A. Connolly.

However, the resolve of those at the seminary had not lessened. Some doubts as to the willingness of the priests to stand up to His Excellency were expressed, and to the visitors the seminarians vowed to press their case not simply for a review board but for a "relevant church" in the Northwest. The mass of solidarity was at once beautiful and meaningful. The seminarians were obviously feeling good about the turnout. They were not alone. The laymen also were heartened, by the resolve of those they had encountered as well as the fact that at last a stand was being taken for greater relevancy and intellectual openness in a church which has been until recently stifled. Those participating in the mass shook hands and in many cases hugged each other. The folk songs, part of the guitar mass the archbishop has until recently frowned upon, were sung with an extra vigor. While Fr. Purda, the provincial of the order which teaches at the seminary, took a rather equivocal "let us all learn from this" stance during the sermon it was clear where everyone else in the chapel stood.

SCANDAL

The immediate issue at hand was the case of James Pattenaude, the seminarian suspended. Pattenaude had committed the unforgiveable sin of going to a Ballard tavern to recruit a go-go dancer for a program at the Monroe Reformatory. The inmates gave the program a standing ovation, and for this reason the work of Pattenaude got into the newspapers. The archbishop read of it, and as often happens when he thumbs through his daily newspaper, was angered. Pattenaude's visit represented a "scandal". So the seminarian was suspended. Connolly did not allow a hearing. He did not even inform Pattenaude's immediate superiors at St. Thomas the Apostle. He refused to speak with those who questioned his decision.

As a consequence the seminarians, even as they expressed in the most sincere terms possible their desire for accommodation, threatened a strike in support of their demands for a hearing into the case. The archbishop responded in kind, threatening to suspend all who refused to attend classes. However, the threat had little effect, for this was a matter of the type of moral commitment which cannot be shaken through fear and intimidation.

Two years ago the slogan "He stood up alone and something happened" was used to describe the campaign of

Senator Eugene McCarthy. The slogan takes on added relevance today in the case of the seminarians. For a long time Connolly has gone his authoritarian way as archbishop, being prodded only by a very few such as the petitioners who two years ago challenged Pope Paul's birth control encyclical.

Now with the Pattenaude case matters started to change. More than 150 pickets showed up at the archbishop's residence on Washington's Birthday. Characteristically Connolly refused to answer the door when people wanted to talk with him. Among the pickets were more than a dozen nuns. Seattle accountant Arnold Johnson, a leader in the petition drive on the encyclical, spoke of the need for a new archbishop when interviewed by two Seattle television stations. The next day the crowd swelled to over 200 at the aforementioned mass at the seminary.

RESISTANCE

The priests, too, took heart at the stand of the seminarians. Those teaching at St. Thomas the Apostle proclaimed their solidarity with their students, although as the hour of strike approached vows of obedience were increasingly felt. The priests' senate, a moribund institution when compared with its counterparts in Chicago and Washington D.C., stepped in with its investigation proposal. As it turned out, Vocations Sunday, the annual appeal for young men to enter the priesthood, came in the midst of the crisis. Throughout the archdiocese priests used the occasion for veiled criticism of His Excellency. This in itself was unusual, as Connolly has in the past transferred particularly outspoken and relevant priests to such places as Friday Harbor.

It is not unusual that the seminarians were the first to speak out, not simply for their brother James Pattenaude but in a larger sense for the freedom to conduct a relevant ministry. Uprisings against authoritarian personalities in the Church have come from strange quarters. In Los Angeles, Sister Anita Caspary and 300 members of the Immaculate Heart of Mary teaching order stood up to Cardinal McIntyre over the matter of dress. In Chicago Fr. Rollins Lambert, looked upon by the chancery as a "tame" Black priest, issued an ultimatum to Cardinal Cody over the issue of appointing an activist fellow Black priest Fr. George Clements to a pastorate. The Washington D.C. priests' senate defied Cardinal O'Boyle's "obey orders" directives following Pope Paul's encyclical on birth control and saw 52 of its members disciplined as a result.

In the Northwest the seminarians have clearly taken the lead in the case of Connolly. The physical and emotional bonds among them allowed for a united stand. All 52 live under one roof, unlike the thinking priests who have been scattered all over the archdiocese. Also, as is pointed out by University of Washington student Bruce McKagan, a close friend of several of the seminarians, their concept of the priesthood is far different from that of the archbishop.

HISTORY

The Catholic Church has demanded unquestioned obedience of its priests

and laity in the past. Until only recently priests were required to take an oath against the doctrines of modernism on ordination. Prescribed doctrine has been the rule in matters of conscience and moral problems. The mass itself until the early 1960's was a matter of Latin mumbling and baroque music, with few attempts at relevance being undertaken. Above all the hierarchy, starting with the Italian cardinal occupying the Throne of Peter, has been by tradition autocratic and self-righteous. No deviation from doctrinal (or in many cases political) norms was permitted on pain of exile or suspension. The type of men attracted to the priesthood were all too often individuals who viewed unquestioned obedience as the will of God.

Somehow in the reign of Pope John XXIII and the Second Vatican Council matters changed. John himself was a humble and reflective man, committed to world peace and social reform. Using his position he was able to override the conservative Italian Curia of the Church and call an ecumenical conference. The conference itself allowed for a modernization of religious services, and increased role for the laity, but most important opened the Catholic Church to outside ideas and dialogue with those of other faiths. Many progressives took heart at the dictums of Vatican II and pressed for a re-evaluation of outmoded rules on such matters as priestly celibacy and the outlawing of artificial birth control devices.

They were rudely struck down. The hierarchy on the local levels was (and is) as a rule far more dogmatic and sure of itself than the loving and open Pope John. Soon after the Conference John XXIII died, and his successor has proven to be a more aloof and conservative man. Pope Paul VI has modernized the Curia and permitted many of the changes of Vatican II to go into effect, but has proven to be a conservative on doctrinal matters. Thus the encyclical *Humanae Vitae* struck at progressive hopes for liberalization in the area of birth control while those hoping for alteration of the celibacy rules (mainly the Dutch church) were told that the matter could not even be discussed. Also, Paul has reaffirmed the status of the hierarchy.

Thus the autocrats have reasserted themselves, except in areas like the Netherlands. In the United States, even as the questioning and outright challenging of doctrine has accelerated, crackdowns have occurred on several fronts. While the aging McIntyre of Los Angeles recently retired, men like O'Boyle, Cody, and Connolly stand fast. When priests or laymen speak up they are treated in a manner which makes them lose hope. As I write the Immaculate Heart of Mary nuns in Los Angeles are leaving the order en masse to start a secular Christian community. Many of the most progressive leaders and theologians in the Church, and here the example of Bishop Shannon comes to mind, have left the priesthood.

So what causes them to leave? We can see in Connolly's actions in the Northwest many of the causes for dissatisfaction throughout the U.S. and, for that matter, in other countries. The archbishop rules with an iron hand. Dissenters are exiled. The archbishop will not speak with laymen who question his decisions, and in fact will not even respond to letters. Often Connolly goes off on political tangents. When Seattle P-I columnist Lorenzo Milam, in attacking the Catholic

position on abortion reform last summer, discussed the enormous wealth of the Church as well as the aloofness of the Pope, the archbishop demanded that parishioners cancel their P-I subscriptions. In the entire archdiocese less than 50 did. After the Tenino rock festival of last August the *Northwest Progress*, the archbishop's newspaper and mouthpiece, demanded that in the future all those taking drugs at such events be jailed. The articles on the rock festival were reprinted as advertisements in both Seattle newspapers at the expense of the laity, while at the same time the archbishop could not come up with needed funds for the Catholic Interracial Council. Two years ago at commencement exercises at Seattle University, Archbishop Connolly called for the bombing of Hanoi and knocking out the dikes in the Red River Valley of North Vietnam, a step which would leave at least one million people homeless.

Archbishop Connolly, who is over 70 years of age, is out of touch with his flock. He sits in his mansion surrounded by sycophants, goes off on tangents and attacks newspapers, but refuses to respond to pastoral problems. When seminarians, eager for dialogue, tried to raise the issues of the ecumenical council, the archbishop dismissed them with the words "Don't talk to me about Vatican II." To be sure, he needs to take heed of the decrees which he himself helped pass, especially the admonition that "Respect and love ought to be extended also to those who think or act differently than we do in social, political, and religious matters, too. In fact, the more deeply we come to understand their ways of thinking through such courtesy and love, the more easily will we be able to enter into dialogue with them."

On the rare occasions when the archbishop does respond he goes off on tangents without thinking things through. The result, as dramatically demonstrated with the Pattenau case, is that people get hurt. Perhaps power does make one self-righteous and imperious, but such character traits are clearly out of place when one holds a position that demands love and understanding.

The majority of the Northwest's more than 300,000 Catholics still shuffle off to hear the Roman-style liturgy on Sundays, although now at least that liturgy is in English and you can see what the priest is doing at the altar. They are conditioned to attend, and some are still motivated by the fear of a God who will send them to burn in hell for eternity if they do not fulfill their Sunday obligation. The *Northwest Progress* conditions them to obedience, although on occasion the archbishop (self-righteously, as with everything else he does or says) proclaims his adherence to racial injustice or preaches cooperation with the Protestants.

However, the "small vocal minority" here is growing, as everywhere in the land. The younger priests and seminarians are of a different time from the archbishop. Theirs is the questing, questioning and loving faith of Pope John XXIII. Their Jesus is not the man who will condemn

on judgement day but rather the man who went around in rags 2,000 years ago, ministered to the poor, and told us we should love one another. They are dedicated to an emulation of the life of Jesus, and recognize that such a life is not for the complacent. Just as

Pattenau arranged the reformatory program his seminary brothers realize that their ministry involves not just saying mass and telling people to be good, but confronting the social issues of our time and ministering to those who are not sheltered in suburbia.

The laity has responded to these men, although there has been little organization to match the enthusiasm. More than 2,000 people jam into Blessed Sacrament Church in the University District of Seattle for the Sunday folk mass. Children sit beside the altar in the sanctuary which until so recently was *verboten* territory to the layman. U.W. student McKagan leads an evening family folk service at Assumption Church in Seattle. At all of these masses a special bond, a bond of love and mutual devotion, is evident in the participants. They are not an audience watching a Latin show, but rather people taking part in a service which strengthens their mutual ties and gives them the courage necessary to live a "Christian" life in the depersonalized society which is America.

The future belongs to the McKagans and the seminarians. However, the obstacle of the archbishop remains here as elsewhere. Pope John XXIII started the Catholic Church on a path of reflection, humility, and faith based on love. The Connollys and McIntyres hold out for a Catholicism of autocracy, self-righteousness, and obedience. However, they have already abdicated the position of moral leadership to those who are plunging into work in the ghettos and leading the new celebrations of love and peace. Those at the seminary and elsewhere pray that the archbishop can in a sense be persuaded to follow them, but

pledge to push on in spite of whatever edicts are thrown in their paths. They are dedicated to the idea of providing a Christian and Catholic answer to the "plastic society" through their lives and works. The refrain of one of their songs sums it up beautifully:

"...and they will know we are Christians
by our love, by our love,
They will know we are Christians by
our love."

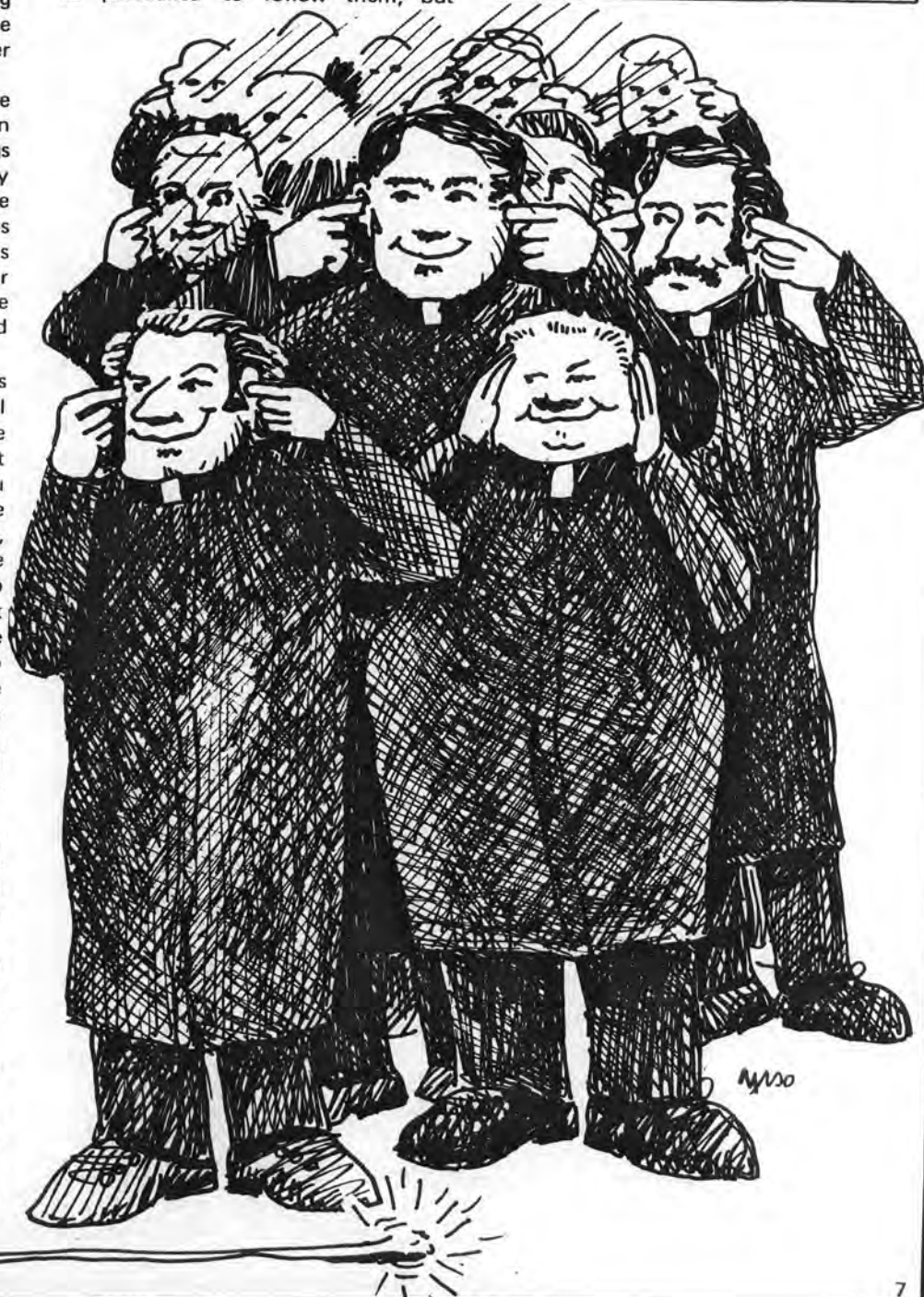
AN OPINION GIVEN

Note: After this article was completed the Board of Inquiry of the Priests' Senate delivered its report. The report terms the archbishop's suspension of Pattenau as "unilateral and arbitrary." It recommended the immediate re-instatement of Pattenau and the adoption of the due process formula in judging all such matters in the future. A further recommendation was for a Board of Bishops to review and approve seminary policies.

The Board concluded that there was no clear prohibition against seminarians entering taverns, and while it admonished Pattenau for "unbecoming conduct" it also stated that the real "scandal" arose "because by the arbitrary and unilateral suspension of James Pattenau, Archbishop Connolly did not show the proper regard for the right of a person."

Surprisingly enough the *Northwest Progress* printed the report in full, although it managed to write a news story which did not mention its conclusions. The archbishop himself,

continued on page 23



The Environmental Handbook, edited by Garrett de Ball

The Whole Earth Catalog, Portola Institute

I like handbooks and catalogs. They have an air of practicality about them. I have liked them ever since I was a little kid and the only people who would answer my letters were the people who advertise in *Popular Science* and *Mechanix Illustrated*. They never seemed to tire of sending me information on how to stop going bald, packets of rare postage stamps ("on approval") and ideas on how to make a million dollars in my spare time.

But I was a survival freak. The catalogs that I really dug were the ones from sporting goods firms and hardware jobbers; my favorite handbooks were about how to make money trapping furs in the North Woods and where to get mint condition Government-surplus - jeeps. I spent much of my time evaluating things from the point of view of "would this thing or process work if I was set down all alone in the middle of the wilderness?" So you can see that I've been dreaming about doing the wilderness thing since I was a little kid and it is only now that I find that you are on the same trip, too. I'm glad. Two is more than twice one. And now our wilderness dream is a necessity: our planetary eco-system has escalated the stakes.

It's not just a fantasy-myth that we inherited from our parents via Captain Video, Davy Crockett, and the Cisco Kid; our wilderness dream is not just an American neurosis that must be lived out and purged from our minds before we can get on with the serious business of imperializing the galaxy and establishing the United Stars of America. It's not that at all. It's a matter of life and death. Our planet is being destroyed.

OUR LEADERS

The local - specialized - linear - pre-psychedelic minds of America's leaders are unable to deal with a system as global, generalized, simultaneous, and complex as the world ecosystem. Their minds were created 40 years ago, before computers, atomic energy, geodesic domes, psychedelic drugs, in a different environment. They act as though they are running a general store while they are supposed to be managing a planet.

And that's the trouble. Their power is global and their mind-set is local. Everything they do, because they have so much power, reverberates throughout the global ecosystem. They make decisions every day that have a planetary dimension and yet they never think of that dimension. Their minds are even more fragmented than ours. They look at everything as if it was separate; their minds split things up. They do not integrate things. They do not understand when we say that it is all one. Because they do see that it is all one, they do not see the contradictions in their actions.

Henry Jackson probably does not understand that there is a basic contradiction between his war policies and his supposed environmental quality stance. Because they cannot see the contradictions, they are killing life on this globe as fast as it can be created. Faster, in fact.

REFLECTIONS ON OUR PERILS

by david sucher

David Sucher is co-chairman of Project Survival, the coalition of environment groups in the Seattle area. He works with the Seattle mayor's youth division, and is currently in charge of the Environmental Fair to be held at the Seattle Center on April 22nd.

DESTROYING OUR PLANET

What they are doing is destroying the planet. Can you believe that? We are destroying our earth household: throwing out the bathwater, the baby, and the tub. The planet is being destroyed. I hardly believe it myself, yet it appears to be true. Not only from the indirect evidence of the scientists but from what I see every day.

I see that we are destroying the life-support systems that we depend on. We are interfering with the photo-synthetic process on a planetary scale by our continued high use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture. Our transportation system is falling apart - from buses, to highways, to airports, to railroads. Our communications system is breaking down (e.g. the telephone system in New York City). Our computer capabilities are being misused. Our construction industry is using antiquated methods to produce over-priced, jerry-built shacks. Our food is filled with poisons. Our global atmosphere may not last the century. Our education system is so bad that I would vote against the school levy and not have the schools at all rather than force kids into those prisons.

Basically, the men who are running things now are not competent. Their mind-set leads them to make decisions and to adhere to policies that are not commensurate with the complexity of the system that we have. Their heads are in a place which makes it impossible for them to do the right thing. But they are nice guys. It's hard to put it to them directly that they are destroying the planet. I know some of them personally and I like them. It's hard to tell a person that you like that he is lousing things up. But he is. And he couldn't do anything else.

The political theory that our "leaders" are working under is not suited to a post-industrial, cybernetic society. Good, healthy, diverse environments cannot be designed from the top down. The problem is too complex, too fast-changing, too caught up in value systems. Environmental design must be based on community decisions-making. The problems involved in designing rich, spontaneous, alive environments cannot be answered by a bureaucrat in a distant ivory tower, whether on-campus or off. You have to be there to make the decision. The people must

make the decision. A computer-based, leisure-timed, guaranteed-income society permits (even asks) every citizen to take direct control over his own life; such a society does not need people to elect representatives (because most of them must stay in the factory or in the field) to speak for the people. All men and women speak for themselves and for themselves alone.

The power brokers (and even the people themselves: scared to take power) say that the people do not know how to run their own lives. They are like children, they say. That may be true. But the only way to get out of that situation is to let them learn and experiment; let them make mistakes. They (we) couldn't do worse than is being done now. The people must be provided with access to tools and that is all.

TOOLS

We who are in the groove of becoming part of the bureaucracy must resist the impulse to try to run things. Our aim must be to provide people with tools so that they can form their own communities and design/control their own environments. Our long-range goal must be to dismantle peacefully the repressive system of social-decision making that our fathers have handed on to us.

At any rate, the wilderness - ecology - survival - community - escape trip that we are on is a logical response to a system of government and social values that kills Vietnamese, abets the starvation of Biafrans, puts down Black and Brown people, and incidentally, is killing itself and its white progeny. Welcome to planet earth, the home of the cannibals.

What we need now are catalogs and handbooks that give us access to the tools (intellectual, mechanical, social, etc.) that will let us create new patterns of existence. We need "how to survive" books.

It seems to me that we must pursue two strategies simultaneously.

TURNING ON BUREAUCRATS

First, we must work on the assumption that our present social order cannot save us, that the bureaucratic system of decision-making does not in practice and cannot in theory solve the environmental crisis. Appealing to the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration to

enforce anti-pollution laws is a good idea but the problem is deeper. The men who run the bureaucracies are just not aware how deeply in trouble our society is. What we (I) must do is get into the bureaucracies and try to turn them on. Not so they will become sensitive, humane, lovable or so they will work (because I don't think they will) but so that the people within them will begin to realize that there are other ways of living besides as bureaucrats. We must convince them to let go, to relax, to let slip away the roles, titles and offices that they think give them their power. We must show them that they do not have any power: their roles have power and they inhabit the roles. Without their offices they are nothing except human beings. We must persuade them that it is as human beings and not as officials that they have their power and worth, and that when they escape from those prisons they call offices that we will love them. We must persuade them that a human society is a life-support system and that if they take risks that there will be people whom they can trust to support them and to help them.

The millions of men and women in America are starting to realize that they are playing an unsatisfying and suicidal game. We must give them personal, moral support so that they will have the courage to help us dismantle the bureaucracies and invent something new. We must show them that there is a place for them without their titles. Our strategy must be to work with, in, and through the bureaus of America so as to dismantle them peacefully. They will not last and it is up to us to make sure that when they fall they fall loose and not uptight. When you trip and fall but are relaxed, chances are that you will not hurt yourself. However, if your muscles are tense, you stand a good chance of breaking a bone.

AFTER ARMAGEDDON

We have to try to insure that when the system really falls apart (e.g. a power blackout, a massive traffic jam, an atmospheric inversion causing massive respiratory-related deaths all in the space of two days), when the system really starts to tear we must make sure that the bureaucrats do not freak out but are psychologically prepared to accept the fact that their world is falling apart. If we ever get fascism in this country - and I mean straightforward, unveiled military rule - it will probably come because of the environmental crisis. The natural response to crisis that our bureaucracies are developing is to call in the National Guard. If something big goes wrong, the easiest thing to do is to call in the National Guard. If we have a crisis of crises - one on top of the other - what more natural thing to do than to call in the military and order a 7PM curfew for everyone? We have to turn on the bureaucracies so that they start to see alternatives. It can be done. It is being done.

The other part of the strategy is for us to gain the skills (e.g. fixing cars, growing food organically, working with wood, developing ecologically sound power and sewage systems, seeing things ecologically, learning to live with people etc.) that we will need to live when the system breaks down to such a point that you cannot go to the

continued on page 22



Canada's fight to keep its own resources

American drilling, marine transportation of oil, and a U.S. bid for Canadian water resources and hydroelectric energy potential all add up to a brewing international controversy in North America.

Snubbing of the issues by the U.S. media along with subtle domination of the Canadian economy by American capital may work to eventually quiet the disputes, but many Canadians have their own views on the matters.

CANADIANS WANT PASSAGE

The Canadian government recently moved to reassert its claims to sovereignty in the Northwest Passage, the waterway through which U.S. oil interests plan to send supertankers from the Alaskan North Slope to the eastern U.S. and Europe.

Canada threatened to disallow a second voyage of the Manhattan and future tanker missions unless the ships meet certain "hull measurement and anti-pollution specifications" which, of yet, are undetermined. Canadian legal sources indicate that legislation in this area may soon be forthcoming.

American officials may have done some arm twisting already, since the latest Canadian statements on the matter have changed in rhetoric to the effect that another Manhattan voyage "will be allowed if it meets pollution standards." Prime Minister Trudeau is said to be treading water at the moment, trying to be diplomatically inoffensive, while more information is collected upon which action can be taken.

Meanwhile, at least two Canadian environmental groups have taken strong stands. The Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (SPEC), in a brief submitted to the government, outlines the dangers of

tanker spills and calls for strict control over all such shipping -- even calling for a 20,000 ton limit, which would eliminate supertankers.

The Canadian Wildlife Federation, a national conservation group based in Ottawa, has called for a moratorium on all oil drilling in the Arctic area which it says is an unstable and delicate eco-system, and it condemns the "uncontrolled, unregulated and unsupervised rush to find oil".

It is interesting to note, at this point, that just after the first voyage of the Manhattan through the Northwest Passage, stopping in Halifax, the skipper claimed that the vessel was "unscathed". But in New York, hull damage was reported and repaired.

On the other side of the continent, Canadians are concerned not only about tanker voyages down the coast, but also that Gulf Oil has obtained a permit to begin drilling exploration off the coast of Vancouver Island, this

time, of course, with the co-operation of the government. Environmental activists, however, are patrolling the area in boats

WATER FOR U.S. INDUSTRY?

The other major issue boiling in Canadian teacups involves what is called the Northern Water and Power Alliance (NWAPA). This is a plan by the U.S., promoted mainly by Senator Frank Moss of Utah, to import water from Canada and create new sources of power for industry and the growing population in the U.S.

The Canadian federal government says, at this time, that their water is not for export. Canadians must first determine their own needs for the present and the future. The British Columbia government says that it is

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'Thou Shalt Not Covet Thy Neighbor's Water'

by frank kathman

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an interview with Derek Mallard

Derek Mallard, president of the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (SPEC), in British Columbia, speaks out on the Canadian situation with an eloquence of language and thorough knowledge of subject matter. His particular attention to the HUMAN environmental needs of the present and future coupled with the fact that SPEC has been a leader in the field of providing information to Canadians on the more technical ecology aspects such as land usage and development, oil transportation problems, detergent pollution, the plight of the fisheries, and many more, all adds up to make Mallard one of the leading figures in the Canadian movement.

In this interview, Mallard launches a broad attack on the current situation of environmental development by "local politicians, industrialists, and the real estate fraternity" and suggests specific alternatives to such a situation. The appeal of his approach has not been without results as SPEC has grown from a nucleus of five dedicated people to an active membership exceeding five thousand over the course of the last year.



THE CANADIAN CONSERVATION SCENE

KATHMAN: Do you see any essential differences on the Canadian environmental front as opposed to the United States environmental scene? Are the government and populace more or less enlightened than in the U.S.?

MALLARD: That's a difficult question to answer since I am not familiar with the American situation. Purely personally, I would think we have the same sort of problems north and south of the border. One advantage that the American population would appear to have is that the legal constitution is such that, as compared with the Canadian under British law, there is greater opportunity to take legal action in the United States against those people, industries, and organizations that pollute our environment than presently exists in Canada.

KATHMAN: Would you describe the overall goals of S.P.E.C., both long range and immediate, and how you expect to achieve them?

MALLARD: Well, as the name of the society implies, the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control, we are concerned not only with the pollution of our environment, but with other problems related to human environment, such as the development of human environment, in many cases by politicians and the real estate fraternity -- people who, in many cases, are unfitted to plan and develop human environment, people who are unfitted by training and experience. And so, therefore, we must obviously concern ourselves with this type of environmental development.

Many of us have the attitude that our present political and administrative systems are completely decadent and obsolete in light of today's expanding population, together with expanding technology. Whereas at the moment our environment is being planned and developed by the industrialists, by politicians, and by the real estate fraternity, we have to aim for that situation whereby people with training and experience develop our environment and, of course, assisted by those fellow citizens who actually have a regard for their fellow men.

Although we're not a political organization in terms of existing political party structures, we obviously are a political pressure group, since under the present systems there have to be changes in legislation at least in order to control pollution.

We're not, at this juncture, considering the development of a

political entity, although naturally if any of our members decide to seek political office on purely an environmental ticket, we would give them massive support. As a matter of fact, in the Vancouver area at this moment, we do have three S.P.E.C. members who were elected into aldermanic positions in two of our local municipalities purely on environmental tickets.

KATHMAN: What have you found to be the best organizational methods in terms of mobilizing people into an effective political force?

MALLARD: Well, looking at it from our present point of view, the first thing that one has to do is to educate the general public to the present facts of life that we have massive pollution and deterioration of our environment. The next course of action is to educate the public as to why the deterioration has occurred.

Having enlightened them to points one and two, there is a possibility, then, that many people will realize that the existing system is inadequate, and it is probable that, with assistance, they may then develop new ideas towards systems that will be to the benefit of the population as a whole rather than to the very small minority that exists at the moment.

KATHMAN: I understand that about 60% of Canadian industry is American owned. Doesn't this present quite a problem to the environmentalists who are trying to tame polluting industries?

MALLARD: I don't think I can enter into a discussion upon the political and economic situation resulting from the majority of industries either being dominated by American capital or mainly owned by American parent companies. But if we have or develop adequate legislation in Canada at federal, provincial, and municipal levels, then no matter who owns or finances such industrial development, they will have to comply with the law.

So obviously we have to enlighten our politicians as well as the public to the fact that we have a problem of deterioration occurring. We must also have adequate legislation that will deal with our municipal organizations. For instance, as far as sewage treatment is concerned, we have situations, at least in British Columbia and other provinces, where municipalities are supposed to deal with the human sewage disposal problems and these are not being dealt with adequately at the moment.

KATHMAN: Canada is unique in that it doesn't seem to be suffering from overpopulation. Are there currently any programs underway to make sure Canada doesn't make the "foetal" mistake?

MALLARD: There doesn't appear to be any evidence at the moment that Canada is really concerned about overpopulation. In other words, it has not instituted any particular programs to limit the population.

But to state that Canada does not have an overpopulation problem is incorrect, since most of our population is concentrated along a narrow strip just north of the Canadian-American border. For instance, the lower mainland, Vancouver, has a population density which is greater than the population density of Holland, which in itself is supposed to be an overpopulated area. This population density will increase, again because there is lack of adequate planning, or rather there is planning by local politicians and the real estate fraternity.

Just outside of Vancouver we have the magnificent Fraser Valley, which is an extremely rich agricultural area. In extrapolations of population growth together with residential and industrial expansion, it would appear that within twenty years this rich agricultural area will have been usurped by this typical residential and industrial expansion. In other words, we are planning to obliterate the few agricultural areas that we have left in British Columbia.

In the Okanagan, which is our rich fruit growing area presently, orchards -- peach orchards, plum and apple orchards -- are being bulldozed, a few acres each, to make way for this expansion of population. In talking to some of the farmers in this area, their attitude is: "So what; we can always lose a few acres, but it doesn't matter, really, because we can always import fruit from California." Whereas in California, the extrapolation of population growth is such that, according to an investigating team at the University of California at Davis, by 1980 California will have insufficient fruit to export beyond its own borders.

KATHMAN: Does Canadian economic structure offer an alternative course such as "controlled growth" or a "non-growth" economy for the future?

MALLARD: It seems that the uncontrolled growth in the U.S. has been followed closely by similar growth in Canada. There is a complete

lack of planning or planned economic development, and I'm afraid that I have to be rather pessimistic in this regard. With the culture very often dictated by Madison Avenue, we probably won't be able to control this growth.

After all, we have a new culture that has developed and is developing from propaganda emanating from Madison Avenue or similar avenues, that promotes this sort of growth and, until we stop it and begin to look at life realistically, from a human environmental point of view, it will continue.

We've got to change our philosophy. We've got to consider the development of a quality environment rather than an increasing standard of living. Because there's no doubt that increasing affluence is certainly going to bring about increasing effluents.

KATHMAN: Does S.P.E.C. have an affiliation or alignment with the large labor unions in Canada?

MALLARD: No, we have no alignment with them, or affiliation, but we are talking to them in many areas and suggesting to them most strongly that they put environment on the bargaining table. There are indications, at least at the local level, that this may be contemplated in the near future; however many of these unions have a very large bureaucratic structure which may prevent their relationships with organizations such as ourselves from becoming meaningful.

KATHMAN: Getting back to the matter of growth, especially in the Fraser Valley, could you comment upon the present provincial government's dissolving of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board?

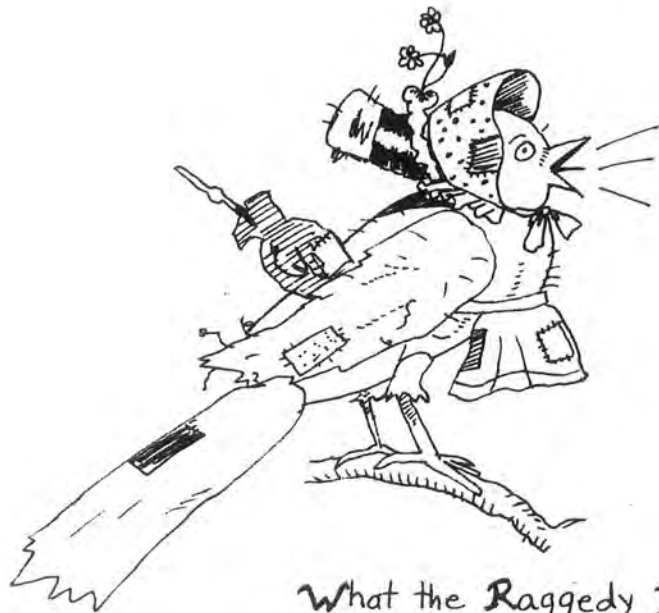
MALLARD: Well, the government decided that this planning board should be disbanded and would be represented by a series of regional districts throughout the province, including, of course, several to deal with the lower mainland as opposed to the original single unit. The government in British Columbia is indicating that the original plans as advocated by the Lower Mainland Regional Board are being followed through even now, although there is some doubt whether this is in actual fact occurring. Examination of the Lower Regional Planning Board and its proposed development for the lower mainland does pose some questions in that British Columbia, apart from the

continued on page 22

Gandalf
second dog

In need of a spiritual leader since the late great Could-be departed into heaven last summer, those who realize that spiritualness is not dependent on form but rather upon fulfillment of form are closely watching one Gandalf Chompers. Young Gandalf, the white and brown patched hope, humped his first dog before he lifted his leg. The half-brother of Could-be, Gandalf is a Libra bearing the title of Son of Goose.

Perhaps man is never content with himself and that is why he searches for love. for love brings you out of yourself into another.



What the Raggedy Bluebird Sang

The Raggedy Bluebird sat up in a tree,
And sang of the wind and the snow.
She sang of the glorious April to be,
When tulips and daffodils grow.
She sang of the gems on the glistening lawn
And a spider web beaded with dew.
She sang of the roses, she sang of the dawn,
And of wings flashing dark against blue.
She sang of a star on the mountains pale rim,
Of sunshine and cool summer showers.
She sang of a nest cuddled high on a limb
With baby birds hidden by flowers.

- Sherman Ripley -

OUT OF THE

MOLASSES JUG



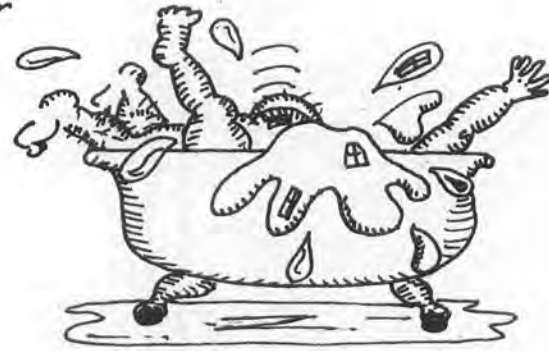
Spring feels soo good!

Just sitting outside all day, following the line of the sun. And frogs really starting to sing as the line moves lower. Standing on your head in the hot sun makes your body feel good. And stretching. I sat under a tree in the grass with no coat or shoes. The sun seems to slow every thing. California, it seems to me, should be very slow. Very slow.

Rich and Agar are both chuckling at what they're writing about spring. Why don't you write something about how good it feels to you and send it to us.

A friend of mine sat in a bathtub with his chic celebrating spring in the moonlight. Two summers ago he turned into stone in one. Friends make you glad of Spring.

- Agar



Like to say something 'bout Spring like the way one gets the feeling of something happening, happening way down deep inside a tuggin and a pullin and a raisin' new ideas and plans that been runnin round inside ass drab winter long just come a burstin on out talkin flight on a clear march wind man's mind is nothin but a spring breeze blowin on through anyway

Spent last week turnin soil with a friend whos livin up on an Indian Reserve around Hope, Canada. Talkin' with the Indians 'bout kind of stuff to put on the garden warned about chemical fertilizer. Drank lots of apple wine gettin it on with the shovel and the rake... and yes his old ladies preghans again. Such is Spring, and needin room to move —

Buds is a burstin out green dogs are a humpin. Bastard grey winter sly gone away Spring is a here to stay Yep that's the way it tis just sittin here feet a itchin. No, winter I aint a missin.

— Rich Robbins —

CRUNCHY GRANOLA

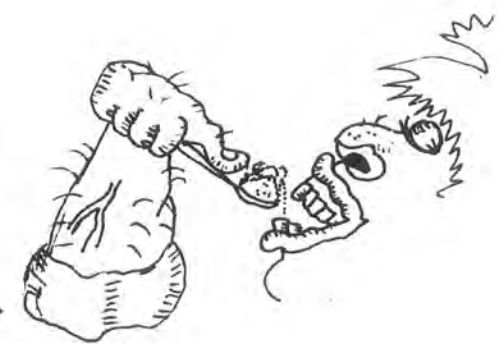
When I received this recipe I figured a lot of people could use it. Crunchy Granola is so good but if bought from health food stores can be expensive.

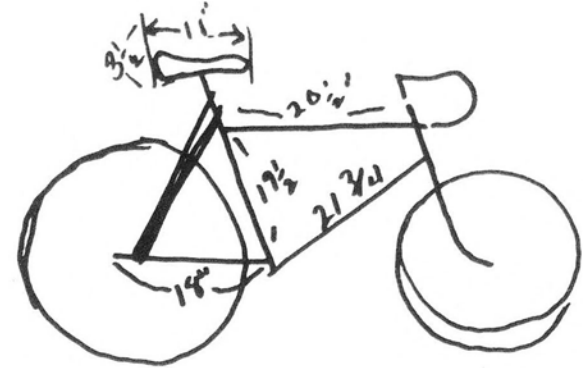
This recipe is easy and nutritious.

4 c oats	Sauce:
1 c wheat germ	1 c butter or margarine or Sesame oil
1 c coconut	1/2 c honey
1/4 c sunflower seeds	1 T milk
	1 t sea salt

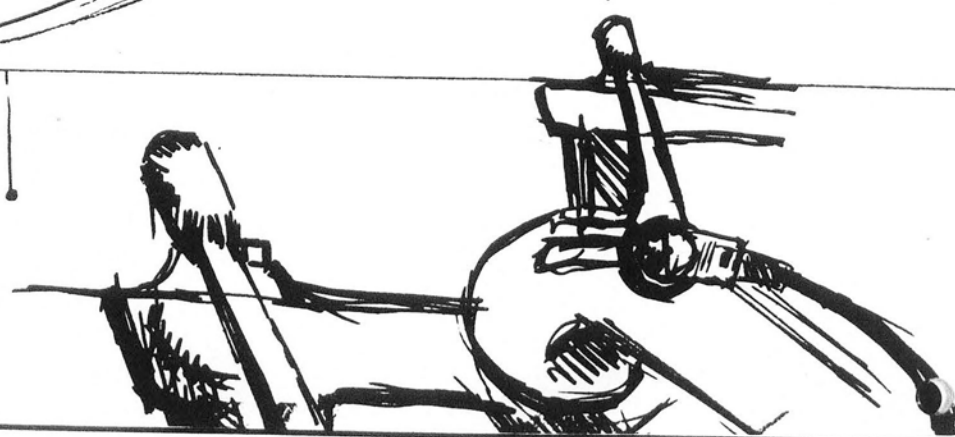
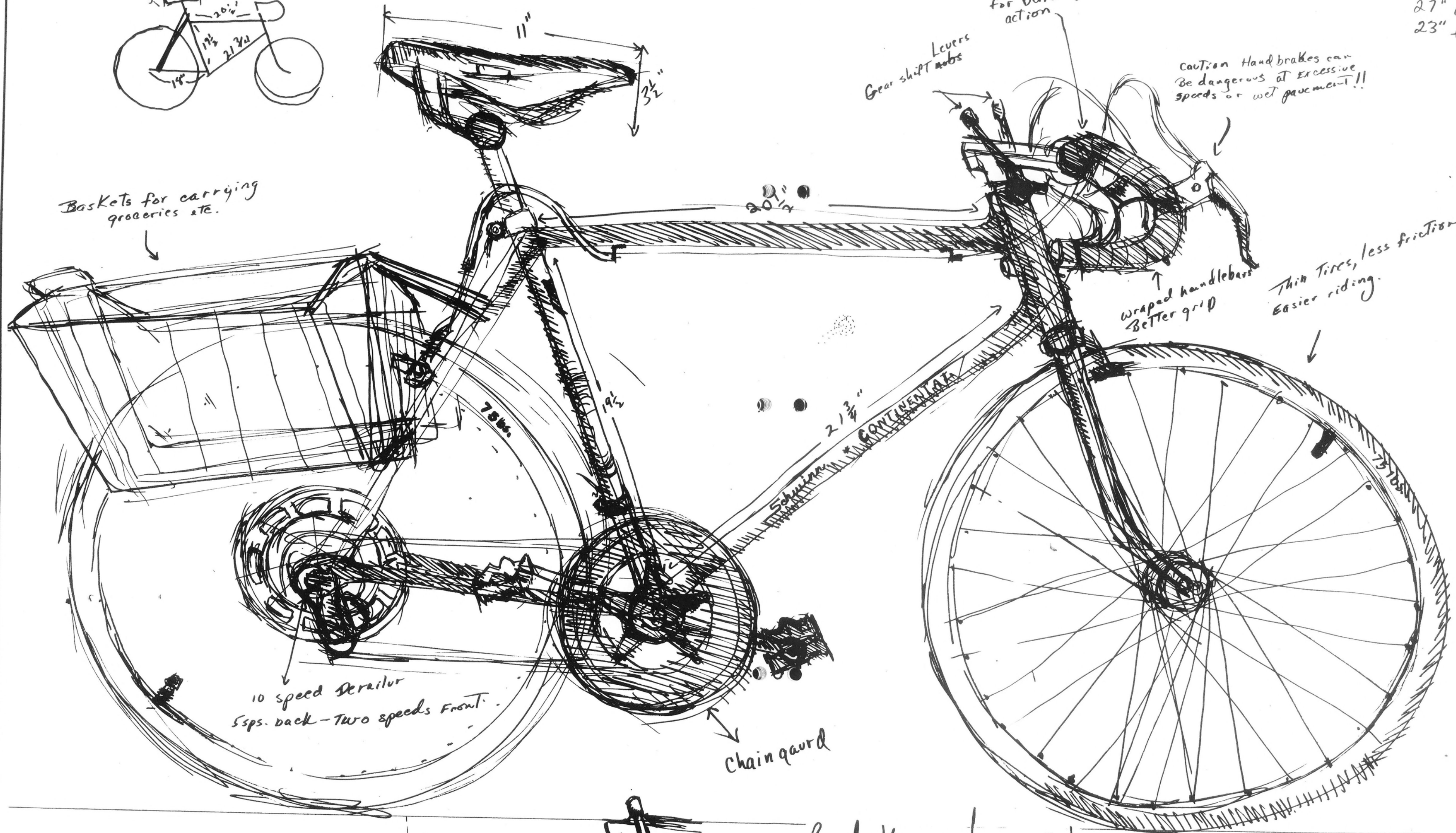
heat sauce till everything dissolves — mix with grains, bake on oiled cookie sheets, spreading thinly — at 300° for 10-20 minutes or till brown.

A person may add nuts and raisins or whatever.





36 Spokes
27" wheels
23" frame



Rough sketch of "Ta Do"
Anti pollution, anti Heart attack
Steve Wilson's anti Pollution Device



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BLACK GOLD IN PUGET SOUND

Puget Sound is potentially the most productive of the estuaries of the U. S. Pacific Coast, in terms of living resources of economic value. Puget Sound could produce annually nearly 6 billion pounds of oyster meats, using suspended culture methods, which is equal to the entire annual U. S. fish catch. In 1965 alone, Puget Sound waters supported a commercial and sports fishery valued between 50 and 70 million dollars

OIL REFINERIES

Activities of the oil industry in the Puget Sound Basin are increasingly jeopardizing this productive potential. There are presently seven petroleum refineries producing more than 210,000 barrels of products daily. The Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) is constructing a facility north of Bellingham for refining up to 150,000 barrels per day of Alaska's North Slope oil. Several other oil companies are seriously considering building deep-water refineries on Puget Sound.

The United States will need 40% more oil in the 1970's than it did in the past decade, according to Robert G. Dunlop, Sun Oil president. The needs of the Pacific Northwest will probably exceed this figure since the rate of population increase is greater here than the national average. ARCO's president E. H. Reynolds, has predicted that this could mean a new major refinery on Puget Sound every two or three years.

The Standard Oil Company of California has purchased land adjacent to ARCO and Fletcher Oil is considering construction of a small processing facility in Tacoma. Another major oil company is looking for a suitable site for a refinery in the north part of the Sound.

The Mobil refinery north of Bellingham and the Shell and Texaco refineries in Anacortes use crude oil supplied almost entirely from Alberta via the Trans-Mountain Pipeline. Most of their distillate products are pumped directly from the refinery through the Olympic Pipeline to Seattle, Tacoma,

Olympia, Vancouver and Portland. Production from these three refineries is primarily for local consumption and the Trans-Mountain Pipeline is now pumping nearly to capacity. Local distribution of all products move by barge to ports on the west side of the Sound and into the San Juan Islands.

ARCO's refinery is scheduled for completion by late 1971. The crude oil will be brought into Puget Sound from the Alaskan North Slope by three newly - ordered 120,000 ton (dwt) tankers. A major portion of ARCO's initial production will be aviation jet fuel for California markets. ARCO's refinery, therefore, may not off-set the immediate need for locally produced petroleum products. It is anticipated that the North Slope crude oil will be pumped from the Prudhoe Bay field through Fairbanks to its southern terminus at Valdez in a 48-inch diameter, 800 - mile - long pipeline at 100 to 160 degrees F. It will then be loaded at a rate of one to two million barrels a day aboard tankers larger than the Manhattan or Torrey Canyon for shipping to oil refineries on the West Coast.

Alastair Down, deputy chairman of the Board of British Petroleum Co., Ltd., the initial developer of the huge Prudhoe Bay oil field, has suggested that the excess oil available at Valdez could be brought into Puget Sound by supertanker and transshipped to lucrative Midwest markets via pipelines. This would mean an even larger amount of crude oil entering Puget Sound every day. In addition to the existing Kenai and Cook Inlet region and the Prudhoe Bay strike, oil

exploration is continuing in other Alaskan areas: Bristol Bay, Copper River Basin, Selawik Basin on Kotzebue Sound, the Norton Sound Basin, the Innoko, Galena, Tanana River and Yukon Flats Basins. Strikes in these areas would mean that even more petroleum would move out of Alaska and, very likely, a considerable portion would pass through Puget Sound.

The Puget Sound Basin has a high percentage of major oil spills compared with the Portland, Columbia River and Coos Bay regions. Human error and negligence accounted for more than 50% of all reported accidents while equipment failure and unknown causes were about equally divided between the remaining 50%. A substantial number of the reports of spills from unknown sources found on Puget Sound waters were probably attributable to such activities as pumping bilges at night while underway. Shore facilities produced 38% of the spills, 44% were identified or attributed to vessels, and 18% were from unknown sources.

This data implies that in this region, as petroleum transfer between ship and shore increases, the number and volume of spills will also increase.

EFFECTS OF OIL POLLUTION ON FISHERIES

Generally, adult fin fishes will swim under or around oil - covered water. However, if chemical dispersants are employed to control a spill and the emulsion mixes downward, the effects can range from long - term damage to gill membranes and digestive system to immediate mortality. If fish are confined in a system of pens or tanks, an oil layer will not only reduce the available oxygen but food dropped through the oil layer will become coated with a thin film of oil which will be ingested by the fish. In light of this, settling agents cannot be used where there are important bottom fisheries or shellfish culture.

An oil film on the sea surface causes sharp changes in the chemistry of the air - sea - land interfaces, and as the tide sweeps up and down a beach carrying a film of oil, the ecology of the beach environment is dramatically affected. With the ten-foot average daily tidal range common to Puget Sound, the beach area exposed to oil contamination amounts to thousands of acres and contains enormous resources of intertidal organisms, many of commercial and recreational significance.

While commercial shellfish may not always be killed by oil pollution, oil can cause sufficient tainting to render the shellfish unsaleable. Tainting can occur by several methods: 1) the oil can be emulsified by wave action or by the use of dispersants and the resulting suspension ingested by the filter - feeding shellfish; 2) oil can coat the

shellfish on a falling tide and just a few of these, cooked with uncontaminated shellfish, can taint the whole batch; 3) tainting also occurs by concentration from persistent low levels of oil pollution. Petroleum - like hydrocarbons have been shown to pass relatively unchanged chemically through the marine food chain concentrating in certain organisms, much as the persistent pesticides such as DDT have concentrated in the Great Lakes salmon.

COSTS OF OIL SPILLS

The cost of ecological damage by oil pollution is of increasing concern to industry and to insurance companies who will be faced with claims from pollution of the environment. Public awareness of oil pollution is intense when it occurs near resort areas or major cities.

The breaking up of the Ocean Eagle off the resort beaches of San Juan, Puerto Rico, the recent oil spill in Tampa Bay, the unidentified oil slicks off the Cape Cod National Seashore, the oilwell blowout off Santa Barbara, and -- closer to home -- the sinking of a diesel fuel barge off Whidbey Island, or the spill caused by a pump failure in an Edmonds school, were all the subject of considerable public concern.

The Torrey Canyon cleanup cost between \$8 - 9 million, and the owners of the vessel have agreed to pay \$7.2 million for damages. The Santa Barbara blowout has cost several million dollars already and the oil is still leaking. The direct cost of oil removal varies with the location, type and size of the spill, but past experiences have shown the cost to range from \$5 to \$20 per barrel.

AQUACULTURE

The Puget Sound Basin's heightened vulnerability to extensive oil spills, due to increased transporting of crude oil and oil products anticipated on its waters, is of deep consequence to aquaculture and its extensive potential. With the capability of doubling the annual U. S. Fish harvest, aquacultural techniques provide the potential for both an increased food supply and the economic philosophy for harmonious interaction with the environment.

The first aquaculture project on Puget Sound to use the suspended culture method is nearing completion near Bellingham. The Lummi Indians, who undertook the project, are attempting to point up the tremendous possibilities for the Puget Sound Oyster industry. Presently one serious threat to the project is the possibility of a major oil spill. In order to provide advance notice of any oil in the area, the Lummi are placing sensors around their rearing ponds that will detect even the smallest traces of oil.

SPREADING OIL ON PEACEFUL WATERS



A 'Slick' Way To Make Money

"Nobody has the right to poison the environment we live in", says John Fischer in the *Environmental Handbook*.

The present development of Alaska's North Slope oil reserves curcially tests the message of this axiom. Activities on the North Slope demonstrate once again that industry -- in its service to itself -- will rape the environment for fun and profit.

Atlantic Richfield, Humble Oil, and British Petroleum are working jointly to develop the extensive North Slope reserves. The big three have already begun work on a \$900 million 48-inch pipeline that will bring the oil from the North Slope to the ice-free port of Valdez of Alska's west coast. From here the crude oil will be shipped to Puget Sound in the huge supertankers, where it will be pumped into another 48-inch pipeline that will deliver the petroleum across a half a dozen or so Western States to its final destination, Chicago.

The destruction fo the North Slope ecology will actually be only a minor concomitant of the oil extraction activities. Shipment, refining, and consumption would have impacts felt throughout 800 miles of interior Alaska. Oil spillage would be an imminent threat in Puget Sound and the Inland Passage. A wide berth cut through the interior Western States to Chicago, to accommodate the second pipeline, would affect the pristine ecology of the magnificent parks and wildernesses of the West. In a recent letter to Northwest conservaionists, Brock Evans of the Sierra Club outlined some of the more serious implications of the Puget Sound - Chicago Pipeline

"Where will the pipeline go?

Through the North Cascades Park and Recreation Area complex? Through the Glacier Peak Wilderness, or through the lovely de facto country to the south between it and Stevens Pass? Through the Alpine Lakes country? There is no place that such a pipeline can go that will not damage tremendous scenic resources in the Cascades.

"But that also is not the end of it. Where will it go when it hits Idaho? Through the St. Joe River Country? Around Pend Oreille Lake? Coeur d'Alene Lake? What will it do when it hits Montana? There are really only two places it can logically go and avoid crossing either Glacier National Park or the Bob Marshall Wilderness. One is across the Flathead Valley and along the Route 2 Corridor; the other, more southerly, north of Missoula and through the Blackfoot Valley, cutting then across the Great Plains south of Great Falls. Either one of these routes is going to destroy sections of lovely wilderness and semi-wilderness country.

"In short, there is no place that the pipeline can go that will not destroy a great deal of the scenic beauty of the Northwest. And there is nothing that can be done to avoid turning northern Puget Sound into a vast smelly and noisy refinery complex with its attendant dangers of oil spills, if the pipeline is accepted."

What happens after the crude oil is refined? This is still a further implication of the Alaska oil issue. Refined oil is returned to the environment as automobile exhaust, industrial effluent, chemical pesticides, and fertilizers, all of which are dumped into the environment at rates and in quantities that the ecology can no longer accommodate.

Tragically, the rape of Alaska is being carried out at the grace of the federal and local governments. The oil conglomerate enjoys certain production and market advantages not shared by other industries. These include the notorious oil depletion allowance, proration of production, and federal restrictions on imports of cheaper, foreign petroleum. The oil depletion allowance is a government subsidy. It is now calculated at 23% so that a given company pays income tax on only 77% of its total profits. The depletion allowance was originally designed to protect the wildcatters who invariably struck dry wells and lost profits. The allowance functioned as an incentive to prospectors and oil people to discover and produce more petroleum. Today, however, the depletion allowance constitutes favoritism to an industry whose activities have increasingly come under the scrutiny and criticism of the public, and some forces in government.

In addition to the depletion allowance, some local government agencies bestow proration on the industry. The Texas Railroad Commission is, for example, the oil regulating agency in Texas. Restrictions on production, conducted by local governments have led to industry-wide price fixing and market stabilization that has allowed the industry to maintain high prices. Ronnie Dugger, writing in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has observed that had proration been conducted by industry itself, it would have constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws. Government cooperation has therefore allowed the industries to realize high profits through restrictions on production ostensibly performed as a conservation measure.

Thirdly, a powerful oil lobby has thus far successfully prohibited the import of cheaper foreign oil. If we need the oil so badly, (which is questionable) it could be purchased as cheaply as \$1.25 to \$2.00 less per barrel from Middle East sources, or it could be purchased from the Canadians. Canada has shown an interest in the prospects of an oil free-trade agreement, and Canada could deliver oil to the United States more cheaply than our domestic Alaskan sources could be extracted, shipped, and refined. The Canadian alternative is certainly not an acceptably ecological solution, but the fact that the alternative does exist, and has been ignored, reveals something about the power and influence of the oil lobby.

In any case, the people are not likely to accept these industry prerogatives too much longer. Dugger predicts a popular tax revolt unless serious tax reforms are undertaken in the near future. Furthermore, popular support against special treatment of the oil conglomerates is likely to spring from the ever-increasing numbers of enclaves which have experienced their own, private little Santa Barbaras. Disastrous oil spills have probably dramatized the issue more effectively than a thousand tax benefits and subsidies.

At home, the Cascade pipeline issue is likely to develop into one of the hottest environmental controversies of the decade. Puget Sound is envisioned as the huge turning basin for Alaskan oil; and if opposition to the pipeline is successful, Puget Sound may also be the Achilles Heel to the whole oil issue. Let's hope so.

by dave west



WARNING TO ENVIRONMENTALISTS

[Editor's Note: Many persons of a radical political persuasion have real doubts about the popularity of the pollution issue, especially when every Nixon and his brother are jumping on the bandwagon. The following article explains some of the radicals' reasons that environmentalists should be extra-cautious about the way they approach the whole issue.]

LNS/The Metro -- Ecology has become the monster of our age. Unless revolutionaries, radicals and liberal reformers soon recognize this, they, and humanism itself, will eventually be consumed.

Nixon came out "very strong" for ecology in his State of the Union address, but as a newsman said afterwards, "Ecology has become the modern equivalent of motherhood and the flag -- he can't lose a vote on that one." Actually, he probably picked up a few votes by merely mentioning the subject; despite the fact that his pathetic offer to spend \$10 billion over the next five years on pollution control is an obvious shuck. \$10 billion on today's market is scarcely enough to clean up Lake Erie. (In five years the war in Vietnam cost \$130 billion).

But Nixon's sudden interest in ecology goes far beyond hustling a few votes. He knows that a popular emotional issue like pollution, if properly handled, can be used to control people -- to make them move the way he wants them to move.

White House spokesmen recently announced that the President encouraged students and young people to demonstrate vigorously for fresh air and clean water. This is the same man who watched a football game while 500,000 demonstrators marched down Pennsylvania Avenue.

However, if interest in pollution control continues to grow in schools and on college campuses, Nixon will see his kind of demonstrations materialize. The cry of **STOP THE WAR -- NOW!** will give way to **SEIZE THE TIME -- OFF THE SLIME!** (And people will mean "slime" quite literally.)

A station polled a group of Wayne State University students. The question asked was: "What do you think is more important: ending the war in Vietnam or ending pollution?" Exactly half the students said that solving our pollution problem was more important than ending the war.

The movement to save space ship Earth from extinction is so infinitely reasonable that it's difficult to find any opposition to it. The planet that Milton called "This pendant world, in bigness as a star" has become such an obnoxious open sewer that every sane person, regardless of age or political persuasion, is convinced a remedy must be found before it's too late.

But the issue is so blinding that no one is asking the questions that must be asked. No one is taking the time to understand fully what it is they are lending their support to.

For example, the pollution control movement helps to conceal the fact that corporations owe the public more than they can ever repay. Most have operated in such a criminally irresponsible way that it will take a quarter century to repair even a portion of the damage they have created. But few anti-pollutionists are asking them to pick up the tab. On the contrary, everything imaginable is

being done to exonerate industrial capitalism.

And if we are all guilty (as corporations and their friends are quick to point out), then what will be the results of pouring billions and billions of tax dollars into ecological restoration? If we remain in the space race, if the Vietnam war continues, if the anti-ballistic missile program expands annually, if huge defense contracts go on, where will the money come from?

As things stand now, any money for environmental improvement must come from social programs, education, welfare, urban renewal, public housing, food-distribution, social security, workmen's compensation and Medicare. If the military-industrial complex gets its way, the people who have received the least benefits from the industrial age will be forced to pay for its destructive fecal matter.

If the possibility of an environmental apocalypse is as

imminent as ecologists claim, then those who play games with the issue should be exposed for the dangerous hypocrites that they are.

For example, Nixon called the automobile "our worst polluter of air," yet the government will not impose maximum exhaust standards until 1980. Even current regulations calling for a yearly reduction of exhaust emission will not be enforced until 1975.

This kind of stalling, dodging and empty promises by government and industry should convince even the most optimistic ecologist that nothing substantial, or genuinely honest, will be done about the environment until the world is at death's door.

Crystal clear air amounts to nothing if it merely means a cop can get off a better shot at a fleeing suspect, or vice

versa. Limpid water in our lakes and rivers will not help the worker who doesn't have a job -- water, even clean water, is no substitute for food. Noise abatement in our cities will matter little to the soldier who is losing his hearing, if not his life, on a foreign battlefield.

A government that fakes concern over pollution while using the issue to manipulate the people, is worse than a government that does nothing at all -- the appearance of action may lull the country into the fatal error of thinking the environment is being saved. On the other hand, if the government cleans up on our industrial wasteland with funds from present and future social programs, the country won't be worth cleaning up.

by tom haroldson



Food Co-op Now Taking Orders

by ron sorensen

Finally, after all that rapping, the food co-op is no longer an idea, but a reality -- one which is open to all interested persons.

A few structural modifications have been made to allow the co-op to get off the ground without a great deal of capital. The \$3.00 membership fee is still in, but so far the members have voted to table requiring purchase of shares. This was done because The Good Earth Store, our residence on 1000 Harris, will not be ready for an indefinite period of time, thus obviating the need for considerable capital. But as soon as renovation is under way, the issue may change.

Also, instead of a set fee of \$2.00 per month to cover the service cost, we have decided upon a 15% mark-up as "service charge". This is computed into the price of each item. What seems probable, after the store is in operation, is a move toward the monetary service fee to insure stability and to avoid dependence upon volume.

Incorporation procedures are under way to enable the co-op to do a number of things, among them selling shares and acting in a legal capacity for its members.

Although we have not been authorized to accept and redeem food stamps yet, we can -- as a buying club -- act as a proxy through which you can authorize us to buy for you at the Puget Consumers' Co-op in Seattle. All you have to do is bring in your order with food stamps or money included and we will travel down to Seattle for you . . . simple. However, as soon as we are incorporated, we will seek, and presumably receive, food stamp authorization.

Ordering is an easy process; you just indicate each item you want, the number of pounds, the price per pound

and compute. Since we all have to pay sales tax, please after you have computed you total, include the 4.5% sales tax.

To receive your food list (which has over a hundred items), call either John Blethen of Toad Hall (733-9804) or Ron Sorensen (734-0083 or 734-9095). Of if you want to write in, include the \$3.00 membership fee and we will mail you a copy with a receipt. Address your checks to The Community Food Co-op, c/o Toad Hall, 11th and Harris, Bellingham.

All ordering will be done through John Blethen of Toad Hall. Since we must submit our order to the Puget Consumers' Co-op by Tuesday morning, we must have your orders no later than Sunday afternoon. The pick-up and distribution schedule is tentatively Friday and Saturday; we will pick up on Fridays and distribute on Saturdays.

Most items will be sold in any quantity above 1 lb. Items such as dried fruits, nuts, and the more expensive ones will be sold in half pounds and quarter pounds.

Everyone must bring their own containers for oils, peanut butter, honey, soy sauce, and mayonnaise unless these items are bought in bulk quantity.

The Co-op is advancing as well as can be expected, but we still need a responsible and active membership to keep it running. There are various jobs which are always happy to be filled by volunteers. So if you have any spare time, get in touch with John Blethen or Ron Sorensen. Also, the Co-op needs vehicles to transport goods from Seattle to Bellingham. If anyone can offer their truck or VW bus once a month, we will pay transporting expenses. This is the most critical area of need, so please keep tuned in and let us know if any possibilities arise.

"The only people who can make the turn[toward sanity] is youth -- our present youth . . . So I wish that instead of expressing themselves with superficial symbols, the whole youth of the world would come together and hammer out the constitution of the future world, which they can then implement, not to freeze up, before they have thought up what the world should be like. So this is my only hope -- youth -- and I do not expect anything from the present leading class."

-- Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, 76-year-old Nobel Prize-winning biologist (discoverer of Vitamin C)

Telephone Tips for Tax-Refusal

The Moratorium Committee also voted to organize a peace-march and demonstration April 15th, massing outside the Federal Building in downtown Bellingham. Last October's peace-march drew more than 2,000 persons -- the largest such gathering in the history of the city.

The April 15th march will coincide with national actions taking place on both coasts on that day. The thrust of the march is directed at the Internal Revenue Service, as the Moratorium and New Mobe organizers are urging those morally opposed to the Vietnam War to withhold at least \$5.00 from their income tax payment this year, the money to go to peace organizations.

The Bellingham Vietnam Moratorium Committee is also advocating war-tax refusal, both with regard to the income tax and the telephone excise tax.

As for the telephone tax, simply

don't pay that part of your phone bill. Pay the rest and include a little note saying why you conscientiously can't pay the excise tax since it was re-instituted to help pay for the war. Your telephone service is not disrupted; the IRS attempts to collect the small amount several months later.

For more information on tax-refusal, call Howard Harris at 733-9071, Bob Carlton at 733-6032, Bernie Weiner at 733-7499, or write P. O. Box 1347, Bellingham.

Smoke Signals on the Hill:

Anti-War Drums

While the U.W. explodes, W.W.S.C. simmers at an increasing intensity of heat. The campus has seen several dramatic, though low-keyed, confrontations as of late -- dealing with the questions of student power, faculty hiring and firing, and parking. Now a new issue has emerged, this one centered around the war in Vietnam and college-complicity in its relationships with the military-industrial complex.

Students voted 3 to 2 last week for the following referendum issue: "The College should, as an institution, condemn the war in Vietnam and in so doing, deny to organizations which contribute materially to the prosecution of the war the use of facilities when they request it. Organizations falling under the jurisdiction of this bill may be exempted only when they provide a representative for one hour of speech and discussion open to the entire community." The referendum -- which came out of the Associated Students Winter Legislative Convention -- passed 648 to 407.

The first test as to whether the Administration will honor this new policy will come tomorrow (Wednesday) when students have requested that the recruiting agent for the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company make himself available in the Viking Union lounge at 1:00 p.m. (R. J. Reynolds has no Vietnam connection, but the students wish to establish the precedent so that if the CIA or Marines wish to recruit, they too must follow this procedure. Clever, yes?)

The students are hoping for a large turn-out at the meeting. Curt Rowell, one of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee members, said: "This bill is a valid use by students of their right to determine the future of this institution and the way it affects our lives. However there is some doubt concerning the administration's sincerity in honoring this bill. Their response on Wednesday will be a good measure of their willingness to respond to the community."

The League of Women Voters is holding an open discussion today (Tuesday) on air, water, and solid-waste pollution and legislation dealing with these problems. The morning meeting, at 9:45 a.m., is at the Bellingham Public Library; the evening meeting, at 8:00 p.m., is at 815 16th Street. Fact sheets will be available.



'BOY, YOU HAD ME WORRIED FOR A MOMENT THERE—I THOUGHT YOU SAID THREE TO FIVE YEARS!'



Free You For Spring

Anyone wishing to propose a class or workshop for the Free U's Spring Quarter should get his ideas in immediately as the catalog is about ready to go to press. Contact Bernie Weiner at 733-7499, Allison Andres at 733-3057, or write P.O. Box 1255, Bellingham, or the Viking Union at WWSC.

The Free U is also taking applications for a new Coordinator and

Secretary-Treasurer for next year. If interested, apply now.

This DDT will self-destruct in . . . ?

Preliminary results from a research project to develop self-destructing pesticides are promising. Tests indicate that three of the five chlorine atoms contained in DDT can be removed, leaving a chemical compound that has only 10% of the toxicity of the original DDT.

Moreover, the self-destruct time apparently can be controlled by the catalyst, which can accomplish destruction at any time from six hours up to several weeks. Aerojet - General Corp., El Monte, California, is conducting the research under a \$96,520 contract from the Department of Interior's Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

From CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, January 26, 1970.

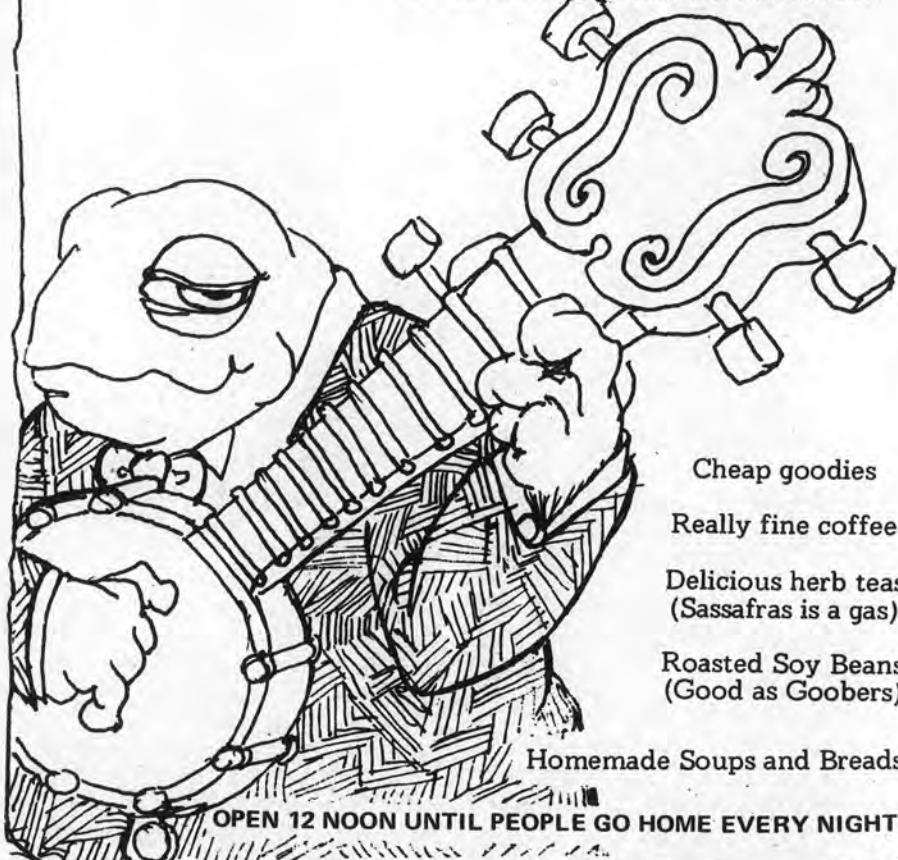
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Walter Zuber Armstrong: Sounds for the '70s

"Music of the '70s" by the Walter Zuber Armstrong Ensemble

For many in Bellingham two Friday nights ago, it was probably a tough decision: whether to see the art-films, the Cannonball Adderly Quintet, or the Walter Zuber Armstrong Ensemble. Having heard Zuber's sounds previously -- here in Bellingham, and at the Vancouver Art Gallery -- it was no choice at all: one isn't lucky enough to hear music like that every day!

Scores of articles have been written during the past several years bemoaning the demise of jazz, wondering where it can possibly go in this electronically-oriented age. Zuber provides one glorious answer, as he and his group meld various musical forms and styles into one flowing coherency. It is a blend of classicism, traditional jazz, "easternism," Afro-Cuban, atonal dissonance I would like to be able to describe it better, in more easily-identifiable categories -- say, "a blend of Vivaldi, Coltrane, Sun Ra, Paul Horn, and John Cage" -- but classifying this sound is as difficult as listening to it is easy.

The Ensemble has changed personnel on several of the occasions when I've heard them in concert; sometimes Jeannette Bland and David Piff (bassoonist and pianist, respectively) have been with the group, sometimes not. Cellist Michael Ann Burnett has been the one constant, along with Armstrong himself, and now the Ensemble has added a conga drummer, named Walter. Each seems born in the instrument, so well-attuned to the possibilities of sound-production (in traditional and avant-garde ways) that it is no wonder they are able to merge together so beautifully in this free-form, improvisational jazz style.

Piff plays traditional jazz-piano, delightful riffs and melodies, then shifts into a mad frenzy (playing whole sections of the keyboard with his elbows, fists, whatever else is available), then moves to the inside of the instrument, playing the strings with xylophone sticks. Likewise, Miss Burnett, playing classical rhythms and melodies on the cello at one minute, then frenetically carving up the strings with her bow, then ripping at the strings with her fingers, then playing (silently) the smooth curves of the cello with her bow, and so on.

Miss Bland furnishes a strong underline with her bassoon, at times simply plays the mouthpiece, or provides sounds solely with the finger-stops, then plays the guitar, wind-chimes, bells, tambourines, or whatever. Walter plays both bongos and large conga drums easily, providing

at times a good constant counterpoint to the added frenzy going on around him.

And then, of course, there's The Man himself, Walter Zuber Armstrong. It seems obvious (to me, at least) that Zuber possesses the nearest thing to creative musical genius in the Northwest, both personally in the way he plays and composes, and as a musical director, getting the sounds he wants out of such a relatively young group of musicians. If one isn't stoned when he walks into a Walter Zuber Armstrong concert, one certainly is when he walks out -- and of how many musicians and groups can this be said?

They are right on. One recalls the Charles Lloyd concert in Bellingham of last year. No ten-minute warm-up period was necessary before they got rolling; they were simply there all the time, from the moment they began to play. Similarly with the Armstrong Ensemble. Music is a process with them, a coordinated series of sounds. Thus, they are in that music-making process even when they are tuning-up, and simply sli-i-i-de, easily, naturally, into the scheduled melody. It is a beautifully unnerving experience.

Zuber plays winds (flute, piccolo, bamboo tubes, sax); like Lloyd, he steps to the mike and he's there, and we can feel it without question. Sometimes he's flying (and taking us along) on the clouds of aesthetic ecstasy, sensuality -- timeless, archetypal sounds; sometimes he's jolting us into his musical miseries, agonies, cries of despair, obscenity, hurt. That he can move so easily, so smoothly, between these psychological/musical realms -- and carry us with him with no sense of tear, of abrupt cleavage -- is testimony to his great talent.

One comes away from an Armstrong concert cleansed, agitated, relaxed, aesthetically satiated -- "high" on what music can be, can do. This is where Walter Zuber Armstrong is at in the '70s -- and it fits, making those groups hopping on the fad-of-the-moment sound sadly sick (and totally lost) in comparison.

Armstrong is a great talent, and one wonders with some sense of dread how long we in the Northwest will be permitted to partake of his music so easily, so freely, before he is "discovered," as well he should be, and heads for the Big Time and his proper position among the recognized musical masters.

Addendum: After writing these comments, I learned that Zuber's concert drew more music-lovers that night than did the Cannonball Adderly Quintet! Apparently, more people know where it's at than I had thought.



Is your housing situation uptight? Lost your damage deposit? Does your roof leak? Want something done about it? Clip this form and send to: Tenants' Union, rm. 005, 515 High St., WWSC.

Name _____
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Tired of bad mileage, absurd insurance rates, the threat of fatal accidents? We have safe, dependable, Tennessee Walkers that need owners. We're selling these championship-blooded horses for \$300 and up. Less probably than your insurance rates. Sammamish Valley Farms Box 754, Redmond, Washington 885-1274

NWP SPECIAL

Back issues of Volume 7 the first 12 issues of Northwest Passage for only \$2.00. Send cash, check, or money order to NWP, P.O. Box 119, So. Bell Station, Bellingham, Washington 98225.

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SEARCH

As the Northwest Passage moves into its 2nd year of life, we hope to expand our coverage in many areas, including the various arts. It's our hope to have regular reviews and commentary on music, dance, films, drama, books, records, architecture, graffiti, sculpture, and other art-forms; we also hope to expand our publishing of poetry, photographs and articles by Northwest poets, photographers, writers, especially local talents. So, if

you have something to submit, or an idea for publication you'd like to talk about, send it in (1308 "E" St., Bellingham) or give us a call (733-9756).

We're serious. This paper will only grow -- in circulation and quality -- if it is a community effort, if you involve yourself with its attempt at publishing the best in the Northwest. It's up to you.

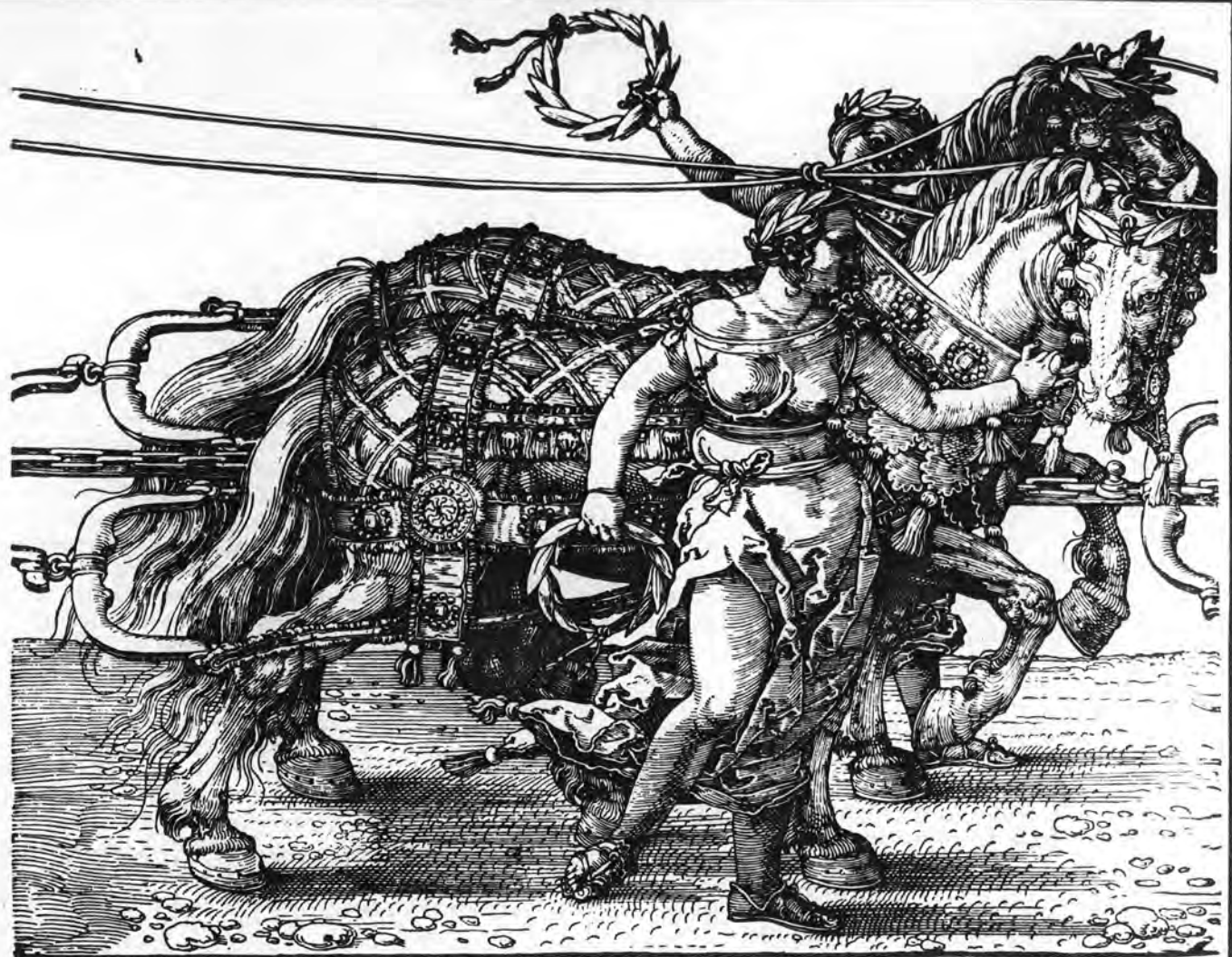
Quick Takes: This Friday night at WWSC's underground film series, Peter Goldman's "Echoes of Silence" . . . Soon at the Grand, "Easy Rider," reviewed here previously as a grossly over-rated first film by Dennis Hopper, but worth seeing as another young poke at the old bag, if that'll make you feel better. Hopper is fine as an actor, Peter Fonda is a catatonic Captain

America, and Jack Nicholson steals the show as a southern lawyer ready to break loose . . . At the Moonlite Drive-In, Kubrick's "2001" -- and what better place to blow your mind watching this cosmic odyssey than amidst the stars? . . . Coming to this space soon, reviews of "If," "Medium Cool," "Patton," and others; reserve seating only.

FILM

They Shoot Horses

Don't They?



Ideology breeds like maggots in the flesh of decaying social institutions. The American (Western) social order is now in the process of rapid putrefaction and change, hence the intrusion of political ideology into virtually every facet of contemporary life. No institution is immune from it, not even the Church or the American Medical Association; inevitably, the length of one's hair comes to be seen as a political gesture.

So it is not surprising to find in this revolutionary time of desperate searches for simple solutions to our miseries political statements breaking through obtrusively in what otherwise would be considered simple "entertainment" films.

In the last issue, I discussed "Tell Them Willie Boy Is Here," a hard-hitting dive into the cesspool of American racism, the underlying theme of which -- the identity of all men in one man -- almost becomes overshadowed by the film's strong political sentiments. "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" -- now playing in Seattle and Vancouver -- is another allegorical dissection of American social pathology which likewise almost ruins itself by its blatant political posturing. The fact that many of us also sit in modern lib/left postures should not blind us to those times when that art fails as art, even while succeeding as agit-prop.

The allegory is based on a dance-marathon as the symbolic embodiment of America's economic/psychological structure. The contest takes place in the Depression years, but the film makes it quite plain that what it is pointing to in America's past is the institutionalized brutality of present-day economic and social structures -- and those of the future as well, unless things are changed.

Here's the plot: Robert and Gloria -- Down-and-out extras, disenchanted about the possibilities of "making it" in the Hollywood film-world -- sign up for the oceanside dance-marathon. He is naive, she has experienced too much. They and hundreds of other couples will dance for a \$1500 prize over a

period of several months, the only rests being 10-minute breaks every two hours. The promoter charges the spectators for the opportunity to watch this excruciating exhibition, and sells them drinks, food, etc. The spectators choose their favorites, bet on them, sponsor them, root for them -- just as in any animal sport. Every so often, in order to increase the tension and excitement, and to satisfy the sadism of the spectators, a "derby" is held: a frenetic 10-minute dash around the dance-hall, the last three couples being eliminated. This pattern of exhaustion, endurance, and humiliation is repeated endlessly until there is but one couple left. They are the "winners."

Anyone caught up in the American System -- in college or the business world -- can recognize the political translation of that plot: Capitalism dangles the materialistic lure; brutalization is ensured in the aggressive competitive struggle for the bait; one becomes physically and mentally dis-eased, ugly towards one's fellows and oneself. If one can last out the rat-race, one "wins" the prize -- but, as many discover in agony at that point, just what have they won?

Competitive capitalism debases not only individuals, this argument runs, but -- linked with nationalism -- leads to imperialistic pursuits as well; in the process, the militarist system brutalizes young men even more. (In the film, Red Buttons plays an ex-Navy man cheered on by the emotional crowd while the promoter-MC, the ultimate capitalist, constantly proclaims that the dance-marathon represents the best of the "American Way.")

In many cases, the social system generated by competitive capitalism, allied with nationalism, medicine, education, and religion, even debases the most personal relationships and situations. (A pregnant woman sings for pennies and nickels from the crowd, and then is forced to run the "derby" -- all because if she didn't, she and her unborn child would starve, but while dancing in the marathon, she at least

gets fed. Primitive welfare. What effect being on her feet 22 hours and 40 minutes a day, for three months, might have on the fetus is not an issue for the promoter.)

Gloria, the ultimate cynic, still seems willing to carry on in the struggle as long as something is left clean, as long as everything is not marred by the obscenity of the system. When the promoter asks her and Robert to get married "for the sake of the 'show,'" to be divorced right after the contest is over -- that is, when he asks that the marriage-institution and the love for which it stands be prostituted to feed the insatiable maw of the 'show' -- she has had it. The last remaining prop in her psychological system is kicked out from under her; why go on? Her suicide, in that context, and the nervous breakdowns of several others, are easily believable -- inevitable by-products of a society based entirely on illusion.

This is the real heart of the film: America as a set of promoted and adopted illusions. No coincidence that the film centers around Hollywood, that cynical manufacturer of glamorous fantasies; it is where a great many Americans connect. (One couple in the film dress and model themselves after Jean Harlow and Ramon Navarro in the hope that they will be "discovered"; they tellingly represent millions.) The illusion of freedom in an economic maze. The illusions masking the realities of life, and of death. (The sailor has a heart-attack; the promoter-MC tells the crowd it's merely heat prostration. Anything to conceal the realities so they "show" can go on smoothly for the multitudes.)

The spectators represent two types in terms of class: the capitalists who sponsor the dancers (Robert wears "Jonathon Iron Tonic" on his sweat-shirt -- he might just as well have "Boeing" or "General Electric"), and those moderate successes in the system who by watching the dance-spectacle wish to gain some solace that they're not quite so badly off (like poor white pitifully observing blacks one rung down on the ladder).

There are several conceptual flaws in the film, among them the stylized irrelevant opening scenes with the horse; the self-consciously "clever" and superfluous flash-forwards, and so on, but the major fault of the film seems to lie in its over-obvious references to the dance-contest as representative of the "American Way": the constant comments of the promoter-MC, the American flag-bunting, the patriotic martial music, etc. The allegory comes off more heavy-handed than it needs to be.

It is a beautifully photographed, costumed and edited film, catching the utter exhaustion and madness of the event perfectly. So perfectly, in fact, that in many ways it is an excruciating film to watch. Two acting jobs stand out: Jane Fonda as the hard-bitten Gloria, and Gig Young as the fading promoter. Miss Fonda, who was easily dismissable in her previous film, here allows us to enjoy her well-understood and well-rendered performance. Gig Young is almost a bit too much in his role, but this may be the fault of Sydney Pollack's direction rather than Young's acting, which otherwise cuts through to the foul heart of the man -- a man who knows more than most, but instead of using that knowledge to better the situation, utilizes it for self-gratification and social control.

For those tempted to say that "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" is an outdated film -- based as it is on the 1935 novel by Horace McCoy -- I refer them to the growing white middle-class malaise, a definite feeling that something is missing in their lives; to the treatment of Blacks and Chicanos and Indians in this country, and to our "colonies" abroad; to the fact that industries are having trouble on college campuses recruiting young people for the executive rat-race; to the growing use of drugs by a counter-culture; to the burgeoning "human potential" centers like Esalen around the country for those that have "made it" but wonder why. Sydney Pollack's film speaks to that contemporary dis-ease, and does so in an affecting way, albeit with basic flaws.

PERIL

continued from page 8

supermarket to buy even poisoned food. We may be deep in the woods, in the suburbs, or in the monster metropolis itself, but we should be prepared to form communities that are real life-support systems.

Two sources of information, two "how to" books that I find invaluable are *The Environmental Handbook* and *The Whole Earth Catalog*. If you've read this far, then we are probably on somewhat similar trips, so all I think I have to do to make this into a book review is to tell you these two items have helped my head a lot and so maybe they might help yours. But briefly:

WHOLE EARTH CATALOG is a Sears Catalog for hippies, created by ex-Merry Prankster Stewart Brand, which will help to re-orient our common mind to ecology - evolution - survival. Contains reviews and thoughts on anything that anyone has found useful in surviving: thoughts of Buckminster Fuller, General Systems Theory, Teilhard de Chardin, Ian McHarg, cybernetics, hitch-hiking in Europe, breast feeding, best place to buy plastics, how to make domes, organic gardening, massage, hiking and

camping equipment, how to make cowboy horse gear, etc. It has blown my mind, may it blow yours. Make sure you see the January issue. Arthur Godfrey is on the cover; the lead story is on "The Outlaw Area", which is probably where you live.

The Environmental Handbook was put together in a month so that people could have a book to relate to for April 22, **Earth Day**, when there are supposed to be all sorts of environmental teach-ins. This book is: 1) a collection of some good essays (People's Architecture, Cliff Humphrey, Keith Lampe, Gary Snyder, Kenneth Boulding, etc.) and 2) **Ideas on what to do**. They have some good suggestions (a consumer goods testing service, an ecology food store, composting, returning 'no-deposit, no-return' bottles) and are asking for more for the next edition. It has a nice tone. Give *The Handbook* and *Whole Earth Catalog* to your parents to turn them on.

letters continued from page 8

W.W.S.C., elicit this briefing by a Baha'i visiting your warm-hearted city.

Unity and loving empathy among the ethnic groups can never be legislated -- but must emanate from individual hearts. The Baha'i Faith has proven its effectiveness the world over. It is now in its 126th year, having arisen in 1844 (in Elam of Biblical times, now a province of Iran).

In the early days of this newest revealed Faith, thousands of its followers were cruelly martyred by the

fanatical clergy and the Persian and Turkish governments in efforts to extinguish this feared light. A repetition of the days of Jesus.

For the first time in religious history, a divine revelation was signed and written by the pen of the Prophet and sealed with his own seal, insuring that there will never be schisms. These original writings are in the Iranian Archives and in the British Museum.

The Baha'i Faith is all-inclusive. People of various ethnic, religious and national backgrounds are, through it, being united in bonds of loving understanding and empathy. "This earth is but one country and mankind its citizens." (From Baha'i writings)

Baha'u'llah enunciated the following new principles, as He ushered in the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth: The Oneness of God, of His Prophets and of mankind; The Independent investigation of truth; The equality of men and women; Universal compulsory education; International auxiliary language (in addition to mother tongues); International arbitral court of justice; International legislative body; International police force (to maintain order among the nations, obviating the need for armies, other than policing of each nation's own territory); Spiritual solution of economic problems; Elimination of prejudice of ALL kinds -- racial, religious, national, etc.

Seekers may borrow books, receive free pamphlets, and all information about meetings by contacting Mrs. Cynthia Lucas, 1430 Franklin,

Bellingham, 733-5226 (evenings).

Elizabeth Clark
c/o 3211 Meridian
Bellingham

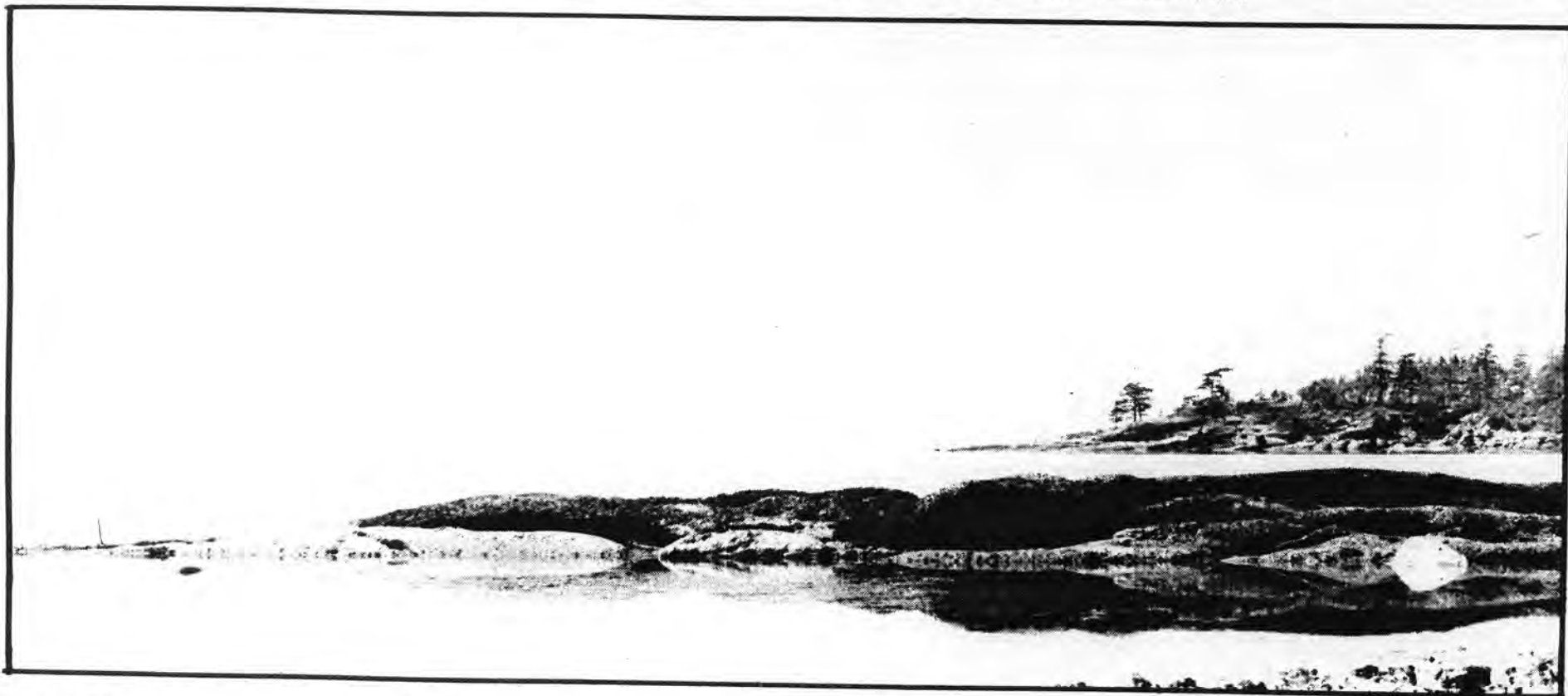
mallard cont. from page 11

lower mainland, is scantily populated.

There are many wonderful areas in B. C. that could support quite progressive towns and cities. Many of us wonder why we cannot establish boundaries on certain areas of development and commence new towns and cities in other areas and, of course, each one of these with established boundaries of growth so that one would have a series of reasonably sized communities, but bounded by healthy, natural environments to which all people could relate without having to travel many miles through sickening, frustrating traffic.

The regional concept in British Columbia at the moment is relatively new, and it is rather difficult to estimate how successful it will be, one of the greatest problems being that, in many cases, these regional districts are not staffed by people whom one would call, in the broadest sense, environmentalists.

This is all the more reason why we must develop programs in the schools to acquaint young people with the environmental problems and additionally create departments of environmental studies at the university level; so that we can produce competent people to operate within these regional district concepts or whatever other systems we may develop to deal with pollution, urban development, transit systems, and so on.



water continued from page 10

flatly "not interested". Again, one can only speculate as to how much economic pressure from the U.S. could make the Canadians reverse their positions.

The implications of such a water program are many and serious. Paul Ehrlich, the foremost American population expert, says that such a scheme would be the worst thing that could happen. In effect, he says, it would allow Americans to only postpone facing up to the population crisis.

Los Angeles, says Ehrlich, never would have reached the disastrous situation that it did if water had not been imported from northern

California and elsewhere in huge quantities. At the same time, in order to quench the thirst of industries and people in L.A., the ecology of northern California was damaged by eliminating free flowing streams and rivers there. He likens the situation to Canada's.

THRIVING TO DEATH

By stretching resource to the breaking point and letting the population levels thrive up to the point of disaster, we would eliminate all survival alternatives.

In addition, says SPEC president Derek Mallard, the building of hydro-electric dams and water reservoirs would flood extremely fertile Canadian lands -- allowing Americans to farm their deserts (but

only after causing extreme changes in the ecology of arid regions with unknown consequences to the entire eco-system) and thus decreasing Canadian agricultural potential.

Selling water to the U.S. would be an irreversible action, since millions of people would move into areas otherwise only suitable for a sparse population density for lack of water. Irreversible, that is, short of probable war, and Canadians have thus far shown no tendencies toward a military state.

Perhaps the greatest Canadian resentment toward such a plan, though, is that they see no effort on the part of America to clean up her own polluted water supply, so they have no reason to think that their

water will be treated any better, or that they will be treated any better, for that matter, especially as they warily view the northern oil "developments".

ALTERNATIVES

In the end, it would appear that Canada is faced with two unpalatable alternatives.

1) If past American foreign policy on the issue of obtaining natural resources is any indicator (and it is!), Canada can expect to suffer extreme economic pressure and a subsequent drop in living standards if she does not co-operate, or:

2) She can co-operate and suffer extreme environmental damage.

Hopefully, she'll choose the former.



Free Connections

Connections are now being run free of charge to individuals as a community service. Rates for businesses are 10 cents a word, \$1.00 minimum. Send ad and money to Northwest Passage, 1308 "E" Street, Bellingham.



FOR SALE: '62 VW Bug, Good Condition. Sun roof - new tires. \$450 or Best Offer. Phone 733-9630 or 734-8800, ext. 2272. Ask for Bruce Donner.

Beautiful, natural setting -- single male, 25, wishes feminine companionship in unhassled beach house setting. Will furnish board / room in return for communication. All notes answered. Robert, Route 1, Box 729, Hadlock, Washington 98339.

GO GO GIRLS WANTED: Wagon Wheel Tavern, Main Street in Blaine. Monday thru Thursday nights. Three performances each night. Contact the Wagon Wheel Tavern in Blaine anytime for interview - 332-1471.

FOR SALE: Pioneer AM/FM Stereo. Call Ken, 733-8495. \$75.00 or best offer.

FOR SALE: '48 Heavy-duty Chevy Panel truck; needs work. \$70.00. Contact NWP, 1308 'E' Street, Bellingham - 733-9756.

MUST SELL: 1967 Land Rover. Hubs. \$1675/ offer. **WANTED:** Used bike. 321 South Forest, Apt. A. Sorry, no phone.

FOR SALE: Fender 12-string "Shennandoah" Guitar. \$300.00 or best offer. 758-2371.

FOR SALE: Samsonite suitcase and electric hair curlers. Brand new. Best offer. **WANTED** good used sleeping bag. Phone 733-3788.

GUITAR LESSONS: Folk, Blues, Rock, Jazz. Call Bill Bernard, 734-0104.

NEEDED: Place to Park. We have a '38 Ford Van that's coming to B'ham with us for Spring Quarter. We're legally self-contained, but a water supply would be neat. We've got two dogs, three cats, books and various guitars. We'd prefer to work out some kind of deal on rent, but we're desperate enough to pay too. Let us know what you've got. 'T' and Mindee Thomas, Box 1319, Bellingham.

Group Sensitivity Sessions. Become aware of yourself and others. Contact David Takagi at the Free U - 1112 North Forest. Or phone 734-9956.

Send donations for the Venceremos Brigade to P.O. Box 12577, Seattle, Wash. 98111

PIPE DREAMS, Truly fine brass pipes and hoakas, 4120 Roosevelt Way N.E., Seattle, Wash., 98105

Funk Strikes Again

Light Construction work wanted: brick laying, cabinet making, kitchen remodeling, wall-papering, window fixing, will even go down to light furniture repairing. Write to: Funk Construction Co., P.O. Box 119, So. Bellingham Station, B'ham, Wa. 98225.

WORKING ROCK GROUP looking for experienced vibes player, electric pianist or organist. If interested, drop by 3014 Donovan Street.

Canadian June Graduates interested in working for expanding American company, send resume, grade transcript, and recent photo to C. W. Rice, Personnel Director, P. O. Box 1321, Wenatchee, Washington 98801.

Missing Back Issues of NWP? Single back issues of NWP available. Send issue numbers and 25 cents ea. to NWP, P.O. Box 119, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Wash. 98225

Custom B&W film processing to your spec. 35 MM and 2 1/4 square. \$1.50 per roll with contact proofs; \$2.25 per roll with 3 1/2 x 5" prints. 8x10" prints - \$1.00. Other sizes on request. PHOTO-GRAPHICS, 900 Dupont, Bellingham.

The NWP needs leads to new business advertising. If you know of anyone who might like to take out an ad with NWP or if you yourself might like to take out one, please write us at 1308 'E' St. or call 733-9756

FOR SALE: Fender Bassman amp and speaker box. New. \$250. Call 733-9756 and ask for Bill.

WANTED: VW Bug, 5 to 10 years old, cheap. Contact Melissa, 734-8800, ext. 2272 or 734-9158 (evenings).

DAYCARE for small children (prefer under two years) in my home, to be playmates and friends for my 9 month old daughter. Big yard, woods, cats and dogs to play with. 733-1848 or Pevear, 1024 Samish Way.



gimel beth



Code to location of events:

- (B) - Bellingham
- (S) - Seattle
- (V) - Vancouver

WHAT'S GOING ON?

Only you, our readers, know. If you'll let us in on it, we'll tell the rest of our readers. Press releases, meeting notices, newsletters, scribbled notes are always welcome. Send your announcements to Gimel Beth, c/o Northwest Passage, 1308 'E' Street, Bellingham 98225. Or phone 733-9756.

March 9-12 (V) Festival of the Contemporary Arts presents "Poetry Week" at the University of British Columbia. Featured are three poets from San Francisco -- Ebbe Borregard, Joanne Kyger and George Stanley.

March 10 (B) League of Women Voters discussion of Pollution. Bellingham Public Library at 9:45 a.m.; 815 16th Street at 8:00 p.m.

March 10 (V) "As You Like It" by William Shakespeare (internationally acclaimed British playwright) will be presented in the Frederic Wood Theatre at the University of British Columbia. 8:30 p.m. through March 14. Also March 12 at 12:30 p.m.

March 13 (B) "Echoes of Silence" will be shown at WWSC in Lecture Hall 4 at 7:00 and 9:15 p.m.

March 15 (TV - as in Television) "The Voices of the Freeway Revolt" will be shown at 3:30 p.m. on Channel 5 (KING). The program depicts the citizens revolt against the highway construction plans of Seattle and the metropolitan area.

March 21 (throughout the world) The Sun will enter Aries, a new astrological year will begin, and Spring officially bursts upon the earth.

March 22 (V) "Jim Morrison Film Festival" presented by POPPIN at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre. Morrison's film "HIWAY" will highlight the festival, which will also feature a 'Neo-Cultural Exhibition of Graphics.'

FILMS AT SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

March 9 - "Man and His Dog". Thomas Mann narrates his story which was originally published in 1919. 7:30 p.m.

March 10 - "Buddenbrooks" - Part I will be shown at 8 p.m. Part II will be shown March 11 at the same time. This is a recent German film (no subtitles) based on Thomas Mann's classic novel that was first published in 1901.

March 13 - "The Connection" directed by Shirley Clarke will be shown at 2:00 p.m. in the Simon Fraser Theatre.

FILMS ALL OVER

(B) "Easy Rider" with Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper is coming soon to the Grand Theater.

(B) "2001" is playing at the Moonlite Drive-In. Not quite the same as Cinerama, but in a convertible under the stars, maybe even better.

(S) "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" at United Artists Cinema 70. (See review in this issue.)

(V) "Z", a Greek political thriller, now playing at the Varsity Theater in Vancouver. Rated the best picture of the year by New York film critics.

(S) "Patton" with George C. Scott and Karl Malden is now playing at the Fox-Paramount Theatre.

VATICAN

continued from page 7

who rejected arbitration in the dispute, promised to study the report and issue a statement on it this week.

The report may well signal an increase in activity on the part of the

priests, something already in evidence as a result of the seminarians' stand. However, it can be expected that when it comes to face saving the utmost attention will be paid to the ever more tarnished face of His Excellency the Archbishop.



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