

NORTHWEST FASCIST



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JOHN SERVUS

What Happens At Planned Parenthood

The Family Planning Association of Whatcom County has been active in providing contraceptive information in this area for over a year now. In August this counseling service was expanded to include a medical clinic which could make available medical services including the Pill, diaphragm, IUD, or other contraceptive devices to all, regardless of age, race, marital status or income.

The clinic procedure here is similar to that at most Planned Parenthood centers. Upon arriving, you will be given a card by the receptionist upon which you will fill out your name, address, and other essential information. A discussion is then held between the girls present and a counselor trained in birth control techniques. The counselor will explain the different methods available and answer any questions you may have about their use.

Next, a private meeting with a counselor takes place. Your social and medical history will be taken down to



Planned Parenthood of Whatcom County Medical Clinic is Open Tuesday Evenings, 6:30 to 9 PM at St Luke's Hospital. Phone 734-9210 for Appointment.

help determine the best contraceptive method for your particular case and to figure out how much you should pay for the examination. All replies to

these questions are completely confidential.

You are now ready for the physical examination, which will further help determine which kind of contraceptive you should use. The nurse will record your height, weight, and blood pressure and then prepare you for the physician. The pelvic examination which the doctor will perform involves the exploration of the vagina and uterus to make sure no abnormalities are present. A pap smear, to check for cancer, and a VD culture will also be taken. Most women find this examination only slightly uncomfortable.

If you have decided to use the Pill, and the physician approves, you can return to the receptionist now and purchase your supplies. Those who choose the diaphragm or IUD will be instructed in their use by the doctor. Be sure to ask him if there is anything

you don't understand. A further appointment for new patients on the pill is made for two months hence.

For those transferring from other Planned Parenthood centers, who have had an examination in the last six months, only a social and medical history is required before supplies may be purchased.

In an attempt to make these services readily available to everyone, costs are kept as low as possible. The charge for the examination is based on your ability to pay and ranges from \$2 to \$15. If you are on Welfare or in the OEO program, just show your card and you will not be charged. Supplies are sold at cost.

At present the clinic is being held one evening a week, Tuesday, from 6:30 to 9 p.m., at St. Luke's Hospital. To avoid waiting it is suggested that you make an appointment by calling 734-9210 between Monday and Friday, 8 to 5. This is the Visiting Nurse's number and they will be happy to answer any questions you may have or help with problems which may occur.

Open Door Clinic Needs Help

As the community of Bellingham has continued to grow, the need for free or low cost medical service has become ever more apparent. A group of individuals recognizing this need have joined together for the purpose of establishing an Open Door Clinic. Clearly this project is an immense undertaking and its success is directly dependent on the response of the students and citizenry of Bellingham. At this point the project is only in the developmental stage lacking a doctor or facilities, but it will progress no further without the active participation of more people. Therefore EVERYONE who is sincerely interested in a medical clinic is most cordially invited to attend a pot-luck dinner and planning meeting at 11 Key Street on Monday October 12 between the hours of 5:30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

There will be a concert in the V.U. Lounge on Wednesday Oct. 21, at 8 p.m. The Berkeley Square are playing and donations will go to the Open Door Clinic.

Joni Mitchell to Aid Greenpeace Concert

Oct. 16

The Don't Make A Wave Committee, which has been spearheading opposition to the U.S.A. exploding 3.5 Megaton Hydrogen Bomb at Amchitka Island in the Aleutians, has launched a campaign to send a ship "GREENPEACE" to Amchitka, as a protest against that blast and all atomic testing anywhere by any country.

The Committee has announced a "GREENPEACE" benefit concert for Friday, Oct. 16th at the PNE Coliseum in Vancouver. Donating their performances will be Joni Mitchell, ing Canada's internationally famous singing artist, appearing in Vancouver for the first time; Chilliwack, the impressive rock group based in Vancouver; and Phil Ochs from the U.S.A., outstanding world renowned singer of protest songs. Proceeds from the concert will be earmarked for the GREENPEACE project.

On board the ship will be scientists who will ascertain and publicize the facts of the Environmental damage (including radioactivity released into the water and air) from the U.S.A. 1.2 Megaton blast last fall, plus full media coverage of the entire trip. Many experts have expressed grave concern that the underground atomic testing on Amchitka, which lies on the Aleutian Thrust (earthquake) Fault, threatens British Columbia with a tidal wave and earth shocks and all Canada with a blanket of radioactivity. Environmental preservation groups opposing the ecological vandalism of the Amchitka atomic testing have tried without success to get the Canadian government to make public the reports on the damages from the first test, but without success.

Whether you need these services yourself or not, you can help others who do by becoming a member of the Family Planning Association. The clinic pays its physicians and nurses as well as covering the costs of the exams for those who can't afford to pay themselves. The money to do this comes from membership fees and State Dept. of Health Funds. Help keep the clinic operating. Student memberships are only \$2. General memberships cost from \$5 to \$10. To be a supporting member you need spend only \$15. All donations are tax deductible. Please send your checks to:

Mrs. M. Marcus, Treasurer
Family Planning Association
of Whatcom County
Post Office Box 4
Bellingham, Washington 98225

For our Seattle readers, the same services are available at:
Planned Parenthood of Seattle
202 16th Ave. South
Seattle

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Did you know that the printed circulation of the Northwest Passage is about one-third that of the Bellingham Herald? Lots of people are reading the Passage to get the real skinny on what's going on in the areas of environment, pollution, politics, the arts. Don't miss out on what's happening. Subscribe now. Special rate: Five Dollars per year (cheap).

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COVER BY



Passaging Thru The Week

It's been the usual kind of week: Nixon tells the National Liberation Front of Vietnam to agree to his conditions and then the U.S. will give up; Spiro Agnew equates a N.Y. Senator's dovish views on the war with switching from American Macho to Christine Jorgensen; bad smog over the Puget Sound area causes the NW Air Pollution Authority to order a stop to backyard burning but they do nothing to stop Georgia-Pacific from pouring out its garbage into the backed-up sump that was the air; meanwhile, from the other world, another great rock star, Janis Joplin, ODs and dies; Bobby Seale is about to go on trial for his life in Connecticut; Timothy Leary is probably blowing some fine weed in Mex or somewhere; nice things keep on happening in the Pacific Northwest in the way of building the new-age structures.

If the world survives the various thermonuclear and ecological/population cataclysms -- and, granted, that's a mighty chancy if -- viable forms may be ready to step in and provide the structure for the alternative life-style necessary for the requirements of the new way.

Once again, in this issue -- as we hope in every issue hence -- we offer some of those future projections, as well as examining some of the crumbling old forms and the political and social and ecological damage they do. David Clarke takes a look at a speculative future envisioned by Robert Theobald and Jean Scott; Roxanne Park travels out to Joe's Garden in South Bellingham to see how it's possible to produce a whole lot of organic vegetables, cheap, with love for the earth and for the customers; Eugene Black takes a long look at the whole question of food stamps and what they really mean; Kenneth Fox examines the discrepancies in interpretations of the dread herb, marry Juana; Stafford Smith uncorks some rambling "aspects" that reveal much about the new way of thinking; our reviewers lick their chops over some new groups; Petrushka spreads out some more cartoons & "Brautigans"; Molasses Jug carries on the good life; and much more.

Finally, though we always feel embarrassed mentioning such matters, the *Passage* is badly in hock. If each of our readers could send whatever little bit they can -- a quarter, a buck, \$5, \$10, or whatever -- we might be able to get clear of some of these financial worries, and concentrate on putting out an even better paper. Thanks.

--b.w.

Northwest Passage--the fortnightly journal of ecology, politics and the arts--is published in Bellingham, Washington, with offices at 1000 Harris Ave. Our phone number is 734-0083.

Those members of the community who help put out the *Passage* are:

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We always welcome new people who want to help out--with reporting, writing, editing, layout, selling ads, doing circulation and distribution work, or whatever. Staff meetings are held Wednesday evenings at 7:30 at the office, and are open. Unsolicited manuscripts must be accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope for return.

—Switchboard—

BELLINGHAM

Crisis Clinic.....734-7271	to report Pollution.....733-8750
Northwest Passage.....734-0083	if no satisfaction.....336-5705
Toad Hall.....733-9804	Consumer Protection Service
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Northwest Free U.....733-8733	Police - emergencies.....734-3131
or.....733-5095	business.....734-3133
Tenant's Union.....676-3964	Head Start.....734-8396
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Weather.....734-8557	Whatcom County Mental
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Seattle

Open Door Clinic.....LA4-7404	Washington State Board
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Draft Resistance.....ME2-2463	Planned Parenthood.....EA4-9948
Seattle Draft Counseling	Poison Information.....LA4-4300
Center.....SU9-0252	Puget Consumers Co-op.....LA2-2120



B.L.F. & Food Stamps

Editor, NWP:

A number of crises have been looming over the horizon at the Bellingham community, but one has finally arrived. I refer to the slow-down inflicted upon low-income groups by the administration of the Food Stamp Office.

This slow-down results from the workers having been instructed to follow procedures meticulously; this will provide them with carefully filled-out application and interview forms, and, more importantly, it will reduce the amount of food stamps issued in Whatcom County this month.

It is your Department of Public Assistance acting in self-defense.

Now is when we see whether the "B" in BLF stands for "Bellingham" or for "Bullshit".

If the Bellingham Liberation Front is not able to break the embargo of poor people's stomachs, we will know it's just another hippie ego-trip; if they are able to enforce adequate action on the part of our "public" servants, we will know that Bellingham has begun to come of age politically.

J. Lindsay
Bellingham

An Appreciative Reader

Dear Northwest Passage,

Thank you so much for the copy of your newspaper. You are helping me understand what other people think and are doing.

I would like to subscribe to your newspaper and I will as soon as we have the extra \$5.00. Right now we are thinking of declaring bankruptcy.

But 25c will not break us so when I see your next copy being sold on the corner I will buy it.

Thanks for printing the things we

could never expect to see in the "Herald".

I like to see in print the realities of life, and some of the new ideas on living. For instance the "communes".

Also appreciate your coverage of the industry pollution, and giving us the LOWDOWN on the people running for public office.

I am going to quote you on your article on Dick Kink and his connection with Atlantic-Richfield.

Mrs. Betty Thompson
817 12th St.
Bellingham, Washington



Bettmann Archive

the "conspiracy" is alive & well in seattle

by bernard weiner

If there are any remaining doubts as to the policy of the Nixon Administration when it comes to handling radical organizing and dissent, the upcoming Seattle "conspiracy" trial should lay those doubts to rest. For here in Seattle, far removed from the glare of the national media spotlight, the federal government seems determined to make examples of 8 young defendants whose only crime, in the opinion of a local ACLU official, is "that they are damn good organizers."

Following on the heels of a tumultuous demonstration last February protesting Judge Hoffman's stiff contempt sentences in the Chicago

militants (Black Panthers, Brown Berets, Young Lords, Indians, etc.), but is still ambiguously queasy about police or military violence perpetrated against their own kids, so to speak. Violence remains the ultimate option, but the government will first attempt to break these movements by entrapment, or by show trials such as the Seattle 8 case, which is due to begin November 9. Even if the charges are impossible to prove, the radicals and their friends are tied up in legal proceedings, and their time, energy, money are then known quantities, directed and containable. The lesson is not lost on other potential organizers. Then, too, the chance of conviction of



trial, the Seattle 8 were charged with conspiracy to damage federal property (windows were broken and some paint was splashed on the U.S. Courthouse); in addition, under the so-called "Rap Brown" Act, five of the eight were charged with crossing state lines to incite a riot. Though some of them were not even at the demonstration (one had not yet even moved to Seattle from the East), and though none are charged with doing any physical damage, conviction could bring sentences of between 10 and 15 years each. Their "crimes" are those any civil libertarian would recognize as those of speech and assembly specifically protected by the First Amendment; indeed, the pre-trial brief seeking dismissal argued that "the indictments read more like a catalogue of constitutional rights than an enumeration of criminal acts."

Of the 18 "overt acts" which are alleged to document the nefarious conspiracy, most merely assert, with no pretense of elaboration, that the defendants "spoke to an assemblage of persons," or "played a tape-recorder," or "met in Seattle, Washington." The charges, then, are patently flimsy, but so eager is the Nixon Administration to use this case as a national example -- to show that it can break the back of a growing youth insurgency in Seattle, and is capable and willing to do the same elsewhere -- that one shouldn't have been surprised that the government would want to stage another Chicago-type trial.

And yet most WERE surprised. Even the local U.S. Attorney, Stan Pitkin -- a rising, young, moderately liberal Nixon appointee (former Whatcom County Prosecuting Attorney) -- balked at prosecuting the case. Though he now prefers publicly to skirt the issue, and claims that he will be there "trying the case to win," sources close to him report that privately he harbored grave doubts as to the wisdom of bringing the case to court at all. Indeed, inside reports circulate that Pitkin protested so strongly against the unfairness of the charges -- and the resulting bad publicity the trial would bring to Seattle and his office, not to mention the possibility of making radical "martyrs" of the 8 -- that Attorney General Mitchell felt obliged to send out his own man, Guy Goodwin, to obtain the Grand Jury indictments and to help Pitkin try the case. The trial clearly is not originating in Washington State but rather from Washington, D.C., in an attempt to try to head off further white-radical organizing in the nation's cities.

The national mood tends to tolerate or ignore repressive violence directed against non-white

some charge is fairly high, since New Left defendants tend to be cultural/political "freaks." while their middle-age judges and juries are representative of a different mindset, a different universe of perceptions, quite willing to believe the worst of long-haired, rhetoric-spouting radical youths.

As further evidence that the case is really a political one emanating from Washington, D.C., it ought be mentioned that normal procedure is for the local senior judge to announce the presentation of true bills. But in this case, no less than J. Edgar Hoover Himself called a press conference last Spring in the nation's capitol to announce both the delivery of the indictments and the arrest of 5 of the 8 defendants. They wanted mileage on this one.

About a week prior to the indictments, the local Hearst newspaper, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, ran a highly publicized three-part series on the group the 8 lead, the Seattle Liberation Front, in which many of the 8 were constantly vilified, with all sorts of horrendous deeds and tendencies toward violence ascribed to them; "Are they communists or anarchists?" one teaser intro asked. A bit of checking reveals that almost all the information in those stories came from a series of lengthy interviews with FBI agents, with little attempt being made to seek out other sources of information.

RADICAL POLITICS

To understand why the Nixon Administration feels so great a compulsion to "get" the Seattle 8, one has to go back to the events of the past two years. Seattle, which has had a tradition of radical politics (there was a general strike here in 1919, and the legendary feats of the Wobblies still reverberate), in recent years also has had one of the strongest and most militant chapters of SDS in the country. When SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), perhaps the most successful student group ever to emerge on the American political scene, began its breakup into warring factions several years ago, radicals everywhere had to sweat hard to devise the post-SDS organizational model. At first, in Seattle as elsewhere, the Weatherman faction moved into prominence; they were the most activist oriented, and certainly the loudest, but they were essentially youth-oriented, and their brand of militant rhetoric and actions obviated the possibility of a broad-based coalition, certainly not with workers.

Around this time also, in the Fall of '69, Michael P. Lerner was hired by the University of Washington Philosophy Department as a visiting assistant professor; he had been active as a teaching assistant in the massive strike action at San Francisco State College. Lerner, a bright Marxian analyst of

contemporary politics and economics, is also a practical action-man. He and a few others around the UW campus thought the Weatherman strategy to be self-defeating; a new group was formed -- ROC, Radical Organizing Committee -- but that, too, in their opinion, exhibited too much theorizing and campus orientation. So last January, around the same time that Yippie Jerry Rubin spoke at the UW campus, Lerner and perhaps 15 others left ROC and founded the Seattle Liberation Front on a 14-point program centered around developing alliances with oppressed workers, women, Blacks, hip youth, the poor, etc. According to Susan Stern, one of the defendants, "SLF was formed as a direct alternative to Weatherman; they were very sectarian and exclusive in their politics. We wanted to form a mass-based organization," utilizing the old left-dream: an alliance of the working class with student and faculty intelligentsia.

The essence of SLF, then as now, is the "collective," a small grouping of perhaps 10-15 men and women living in a collective house and making The Revolution their full-time business. There were four such collectives when the SLF began its organizing in the Winter of '69; during the Spring, when the indictments were handed down, there were about 20; at present there are 10, but school is back in session and the number should increase. With names taken from real-life or fantasy legend -- Tupamaros, Sundance, Paisano, Stonerage, etc. -- the collectives, located in various sections of the city, set out to do their organizing work. Some presented petitions to the Mayor, some worked to block the controversial Thompson Freeway from tearing up the ghetto, some worked on ecological projects, some in the area of women's liberation -- and some worked in the two most highly publicized and successful of the ventures: 1) filing a State Initiative which would result in shifting the entire tax burden from those earning less than \$10,000 a year to those earning more than \$30,000 and corporations with assets of at least \$300,000; and, 2) handing out free food and coffee at the city's overwhelmed unemployment office and food stamp lines.

Seattle was just beginning to experience its economic depression as about 40,000 workers from Boeing, the state's largest single employer, were summarily laid off as defense contracts were lost. So bad was the situation that people would have to stand in line for two hours outside the food stamp office just to get inside where they might have a longer wait. While in the line, the SLF cadres would hand out donuts and hot coffee and leaflets, and radical conversation, and Initiative petitions for signatures. According to the SLF, the out-of-work workers were beginning to listen to the SLF rap, and were beginning to see connections between their unemployed situation, the wartime economy, capitalism, militarism, racism, and the like.

As the Black Panthers had learned earlier with their free breakfast program, the white power structure seems quite capable of tolerating petitions and even demonstrations -- but it begins to act with heavy pressure and even force when social action programs begin to evidence a high visibility and success in oppressed areas. In Seattle, here were 20 or so collectives, each performing low-keyed but essentially revolutionary tasks, and beginning to break through to the unemployed defense-industry workers. If that wasn't enough to frighten the authorities, the SLF was also launching a recruiting campaign in the volatile high schools. (Colleges and universities are written off by the frightened American Middle as dens of revolutionary perdition; but high schools are a different matter and must be protected at all costs.) Somehow the SLF -- and, more important, what it represented in terms of radical change -- had to be stopped, its leadership had to be busted, its dynamic broken.

T.D.A. & THE BUST

As luck would have it, the timing of the Chicago trial and the SLF organizers themselves provided the authorities with the perfect justification for the bust. About 10 days before Judge Hoffman was to hand out his contempt sentences, a plan developed out of Boston to hold TDA (The Day After) demonstrations in cities across the country protesting the sentences and Hoffman's outrageous conduct of the trial. In Seattle, the SLF began organizing a protest demonstration, the rallying cry being "Stop the Courts!" Exactly how they were going to "stop the courts" was left ambiguous. According to some of the organizers, the hope was that the mere presence of several thousand angry, chanting demonstrators outside the Courthouse might be enough to do it; if there were no police ringing the Courthouse, the

possibility was open for a mass entry into the building, there to crowd into each and every courtroom to hold conversations with the various judges about the Chicago trial and what they saw as the obvious judicial repression being visited upon their compatriots in Judge Hoffman's courtroom.

They claim that they did not anticipate any violence taking place, at least not instigated by the demonstrators; they did anticipate a ring of police around the building, and several had taken karate lessons as a means of self-defense, they said, in case the police did begin trouble. When the estimated 2,000 demonstrators arrived at the downtown Courthouse that February day, there were no police to be seen (they were carefully waiting inside the Public Library building across the street), but the doors to the Courthouse were locked. The anger of the crowd mounted and minor trashing began, whether before or after a police tear-gas grenade was thrown into the crowd is unclear. After 10 or 15 minutes of this frustrated milling about and

anybody's head until about 10 days before the Hoffman verdict (since there was no way of telling when the trial would end), four of the Seattle defendants are charged with crossing state lines in early December of 1969 with the intent of inciting a riot in February of 1970. (The four -- Marshall, Dowd, Kelly, and Abeles -- are former activists at Cornell in Ithaca, N.Y., who say they heard good things about the youth scene in Seattle and decided to move here in December. Though Kelly traveled with them in December to check it out, he didn't move to Seattle until a month after the Courthouse demonstration. All four intend to remain and live in Seattle.) The fifth overt act is the use of the telephone by Lerner; he spoke to Rennie Davis in Chicago about a week before the TDA demonstrations, but says the conversation was about the events in Chicago and their political significance.

The defendants maintain their total innocence. Whether in fact they were guilty of any trashing that did occur at the Courthouse (and they have not been charged with any, nor have the prosecution's

The implications are equally clear with regard to the "Rap Brown" provisions of the Federal Anti-Riot Act of 1968: if you ever cross state lines in the course of your travels or in changing residences and then, at some future time, participate in a demonstration which becomes violent (even if instigated by counter-demonstrators or police), you might then be charged with having crossed state lines to participate in or to incite a riot.

The hoped-for impact of both these federal charges on liberals, radicals, and other would-be dissidents is: don't get involved, don't participate, don't stick your neck out protesting social injustices or wars because you never know when you'll be picked up and charged with these deeds of misconduct, landing you years in prison. Such appears to be the case with the Seattle trial. Already there are reports of people refusing to speak at rallies for fear of being charged with one sort of conspiracy or another; in addition, a local religious organization is reported to have called off a series of radical political education discussions out of fear of social or legal retaliation. This is the kind of atmosphere of fear which the Nixons, Agnews, Mitchells, Thurmonds, et al., are hoping such trials create.

WHY SEATTLE?

Many cities had tumultuous demonstrations following the Chicago trial, but only Seattle was singled out with such federal vengeance. This puzzles at first, but a series of viable reasons emerge: 1) Seattle's was the first such large-scale demonstration; 2) There is a high degree of radical political organizing going on, by the SLF and other New Left groups; 3) There have been nearly 75 bombings in the Seattle area in the past two years, many of them politically motivated; 4) The success of the SLF organizing campaign had to be publicly halted; 5) The lack of national publicity could allow certain irregularities to go unchallenged; 6) This would provide the federal government the example on the local level of how the government could crack down, just as the Spock and Chicago trials delivered that message to national organizers.

The ACLU's Rosen agrees with the latter interpretation. "In the case of Dr. Spock and the Chicago defendants, you make martyrs of them; they become even more nationally famous: they speak all over, they get their story in the national press, they get much more exposure than normally," he says. "But here, with the Seattle 8, the government is showing how they are going to proceed in local cases. Nobody knows these people, there's no national press coverage, they can be made examples of and soon the word will get around the country to other urban white-radical organizers, or potential organizers, and the government will have accomplished its aim of cracking down and stifling dissent."

In addition to receiving the help of the prestigious Cravath, Swaine & Moore firm in preparing the pre-trial briefs, the defense is also enjoying the services of Michael Tigar, the brilliant defense lawyer from Los Angeles who also worked on the pre-trial phase of the Chicago case, and three local attorneys: Carl Maxey, the recent unsuccessful Challenger for Sen. Henry Jackson's Senate seat; and Lee Holley and Jeffrey Steinborn, two dynamic young Seattle attorneys. However, the cost will be high for what they estimate will be a trial lasting at least several months.

Various defense benefits have been held in an effort to raise the expected \$50,000 costs; William Kuntzler, chief counsel for the Chicago 7, spoke here recently to help raise the money, making the connection clear between the nationally publicized Chicago case and the local one. A variety of defense funds have also been organized, one which attorney Jeff Steinborn is heading up (c/o Steinborn, 1500 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wa., 98104), another a University of Washington entity headed by Prof. Melvin Rader (Philosophy) and Harry McAndrew (Math). Contributions are tax-deductible.

It is expected that the trial itself will resemble the Chicago case only in the similarity of charges; no circus is expected, and an attempt will be made to get down to the nitty-gritty constitutional questions involved. Judge Boldt is a highly respected, though deeply conservative, jurist who is expected to maintain at least the semblance of a fair trial.

Whether or not the government can come away with convictions is, in a certain sense, beside the point. As one defendant told me, "Even if we are found innocent-as a fair jury would have to find us-we will have had at least 6 months of our lives tied up in order to prove it. That message might well dissuade others from engaging in radical organizing." Another defendant added: "If we get off at the expense of losing energy that could have gone into the building of the Movement, I don't think it will be a victory."

Bernard Weiner's Seattle 8 story will appear, in slightly revised fashion, in a forthcoming issue of *The Nation* magazine.



rock-throwing at the building, the police poured out of their hiding place and the melee began. About 80 persons were arrested on various charges (since that time, most have been dismissed or acquitted); none of the 8 defendants was charged with anything.

It was at this point apparently that the dispute began between Seattle officials, who were loathe to carry the matter any further, and the John Mitchell-types in the Justice Department. Two months later, Mitchell had his indictments against the 8: Prof. Lerner, 27; Chip Marshall, 25; Jeffrey Dowd, 20; Joseph Kelly, 25; Roger Lippman, 22; Michael Justensen, 20; Michael Abeles, 20; and Susan Stern, 27. (Justensen, the one Weatherman in the group, fled and is still underground. The latter two named, who were the ones most active in high-school organizing, were also federally indicted for "aiding and abetting" the minor trashing of the ROTC building on the UW campus a month later. They say they have a photo of themselves sitting in the coffee-shop at the time the ROTC demonstration was going on.)

The Seattle 8 indictment contains two counts, the conspiracy to damage and the use of interstate commerce to incite. Of the 18 "overt acts" listed in the conspiracy count, at least 15 refer to speech and assemblage protected by the First Amendment. Only one mentions any specific violence-prone rhetoric, and this is alleged to have been spoken at an unspecified "meeting" one week prior to the demonstration, certainly presenting no clear and present danger. The last two overt acts refer simply to the fact that windows were broken and such. There is no mention of who caused the damage.

The counts alleging the use of interstate commerce to incite are equally strange; though the TDA demonstrations were not even conceived in

photographs revealed any) is beside the point. If they had done any trashing, they could have, and should have, been so charged, says Michael Rosen, executive director of the ACLU of Washington. But though 80 others were arrested, none of the Seattle 8 were, leading to the inevitable conclusion, says Rosen, that they are being tried for their success in political organizing.

IMPLICATIONS AND FEAR

The implications are clear as to the ramifications resulting from the vague "conspiracy" statutes. In a brief seeking to have the case thrown out of court-prepared by George Vradenburg III of the prestigious Wall Street law firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore-it was argued that the conspiracy statute under which many radical organizers, including the Seattle 8, are charged leads inevitably to the following conclusions: if you, as an interested political participant, aid a demonstration in any way and violence does occur (even if police-instigated), you could then be tried for conspiracy to damage property or to incite a riot. Furthermore, under these vague conspiracy laws no riot need actually occur; the threat that violence might occur is enough to warrant the indictment. "Virtually any act promoting or contributing to the holding of a public meeting out of which a violent act arises will suffice," the brief argued. "Such an overt act may be nothing more than putting postage stamps on envelopes or distributing leaflets announcing the holding of a meeting." The motion to dismiss was denied by the presiding trial judge, William Boldt.

Joe's Veggies: The Love Garden

by roxanne park

David and I came back tonight with huge ripe tomatoes in our hands, smiling and sharing warm memories of the words and worlds of Ann Bertero.

On the South Side (Taylor Avenue) are ten acres of plants and vegetables that are Joe's Garden. Joe and Ann sell their vegetables to stores, restaurants and people -- probably stocking half of Bellingham. Using only natural fertilizers, the vegetables are... well, can one be aesthetically proper and still childishly call a vegetable beautiful?

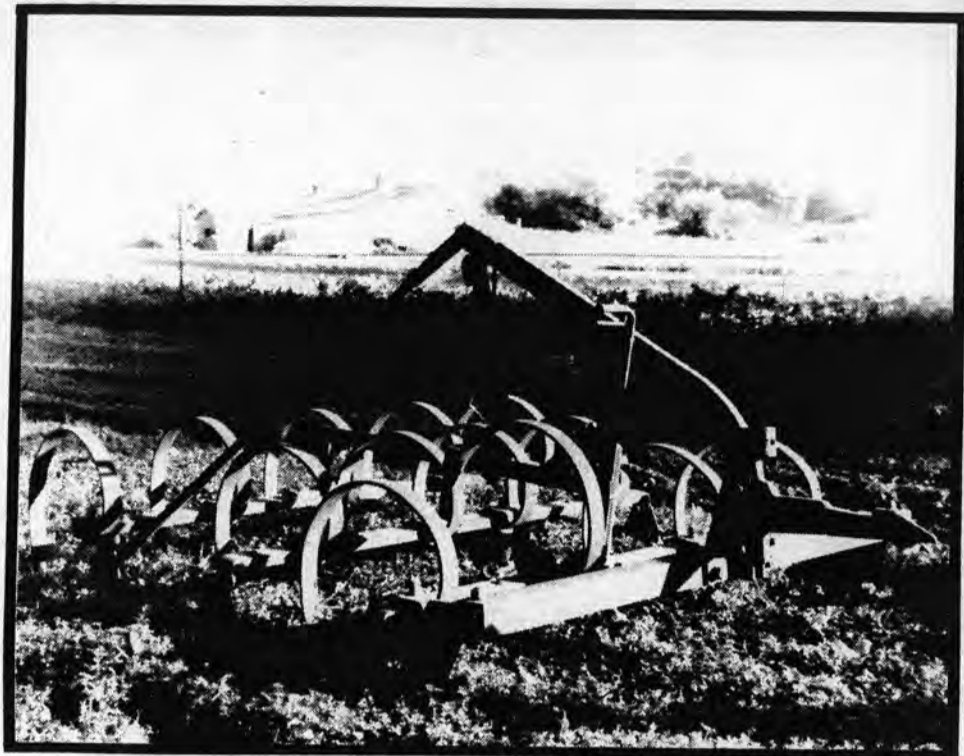
Right now Loren is out collecting tomatoes in our garden. Watching from the window, I am trying to collect my impressions of the almost fierce strength of the lives and beliefs of people like Ann and Joe -- and our alternative culture that is trying to recapture that strength.

Joe and Ann came to Bellingham thirty years ago, having both lived in Italy. Then Bellingham was "way out in the sticks," and Ann thought it would be filled with Indians. For the first years they sold only wholesale but when they built a shed they began selling retail. Many of the people who come now are offspring of customers from twenty years ago. I quickly felt the "eternity" of the place watching the interaction between the people.

Ann spoke to one woman with two children who once had been there as a child herself. My family has moved every year since I've been little and I can only imagine what such "ingrown" belonging means.

Working from early morning until late evening most of the year, the Berteros have built their place. Ann showed us the trees she planted; one is a landmark for her, over twenty feet tall, I would guess. The walnut trees were planted from nuts. Both the house and the garden are solid evidence of the lives of these people.

Bellingham's "progress" moves in everywhere -- even to the quiet, almost forgotten Happy Valley. The Bertero's



PHOTOS BY DAVID WOLF

have been approached about selling their land many times. The first question always is "How much black soil is there?" Planning to sell that soil and then cover the earth with cement and rocks, the would-be buyers have comfortable thoughts about making a good deal of money.

Between the freeway, construction, and Valu-Mart, Ann says, "It's getting too close...too crowded. But we're old, too old to start over. We're going to stay. I want to die here -- be happy here. I don't want to go anywhere else. They can have their cities."

Places like Joe's Garden are rarer and rarer. "There aren't any more gardens like this... nobody wants to work in the soil when they can get enough money in a clean place," Ann told us. I thought of the new organic farming store in a tiny town in Canada that is somehow making it go by selling to communes and by word-of-mouth. And the images of the young people came to me, the people who find something real in their "back to the earth" movements. The people in my house are starting a rural community sometime this winter -- leaving the too-clean life style they don't believe in.

Spending one day in the earth, preparing a garden with all the soil around me, I felt the meaning of Ann's words. "When I'm troubled I go out in the garden and before you know it, I forget my sorrows. Regardless of what they say, when you're out in the good earth you feel good."

Bill Heid named his community dream "The Good Earth Center." The closeness between his visions and the life of the Berteros and others like them seems almost a recycling process. Ann and Joe working all these years--and now, even as it seems too late and a lost cause, the communes form and the people start again to regain a sense of a whole, honest life.

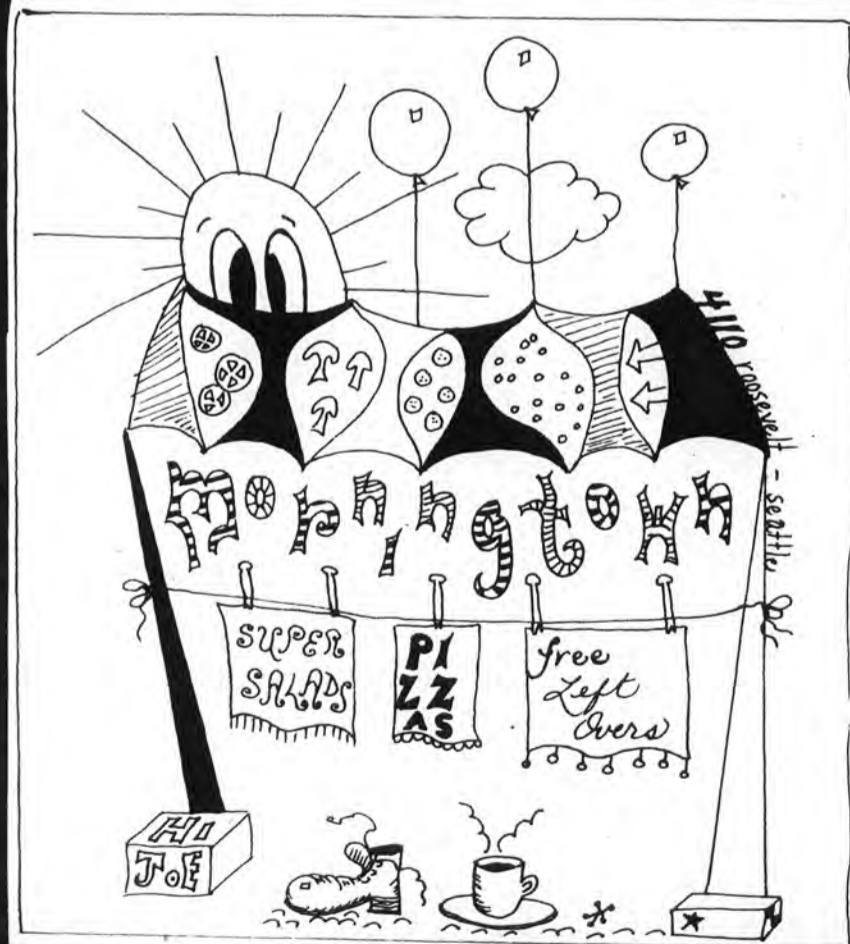
Having once possessed the material goods, had money for luxuries-- maybe our defection is valid, one a person could not do if he had always been without and deprived. Then again, maybe it is just another shade of the great American dream that is doomed to disillusionment. Some people look to

suspicion and cynicism--foretelling versions of an exhausted drained population that will come back when the winters get hard. "These hippy bums who don't do a damn thing, now they're talking about going back to the earth. Sure, until they find out they cannot just sit around and have food fed into their mouths." I could not really brave an answer to that man's comment. Maybe this movement will only last a few years--but I can't think beyond those years anyway. Tomorrow seems black and foreboding; I only want to quietly sit and scream when thoughts of ten or twenty years from now come down on me.

The honesty; God, the honesty, of the earth life-style really strikes me. Ann smiled at me and said, "We raise things in an honest way."

The frost is on now and Joe's Garden will close soon. Try and get out there before then--or go next spring. It could make you happy. And give you a fantastic salad.

Roxanne Park is a wandering minstrel.



Food Stamp Blues

"Why Isn't There Anything To Eat, Mommy?"



As you've probably heard by now, Mayor Reg "laff-a-minute" Williams has called for a Federal investigation of the local food stamp program. Word is that the new administrator of the local DPA office, which for some guilt-charg'd calvinistic reason administers the USDA's food coupon program in this area, is going to stand behind the certifications; however, beginning with October, all "suspicious" applicants have residence and cooking arrangements verified by field visits.

One would guess that the "suspicious" include the prosperous looking, those whose stories aren't together, and those applying from addresses which in the past have furnished large numbers of applicants each month.

The field investigator is said to be pleasant and mild-mannered. His job is to verify that you live at the address you gave on the application, and that each household -- each one getting stamps on a single card -- keeps its food separate, either in separate kitchens, or in labeled cabinets, labeled sacks in the fridge, & the like. If you are helpful, your application will be processed faster.

Additionally, workers seem to be under orders to conduct rigorous interviews -- a process they loathe even more than you, gentle reader. This has resulted in a massive log-jam -- people arrive at the office at 5 AM only to find that more than the 10 fit-ins are already standing there. Appointments are booked up to early December.

Some of the pressure should be taken off with the opening of a field office to handle food stamp applicants on the WWSC campus. We were unable to reach responsible officials for exact information, but the rumor mill has it that it will open some time the week of the 12th-16th, most likely in the VU.

--by our Central Unitarian correspondent

Free Money in a Floundering Economy, or:

by eugene black

Perhaps the most significant social discovery of the 60's beyond mass psychedelic involvement was the broadening of the national money supply by the invention of sophisticated new ways to create buying power. First the uppermiddle class got credit cards -- Diners Club, Carte Blanche, and American Express. Then the lower middle class got theirs in the form of Bank Americard. Until recently one segment of the nation was excluded from this new money -- the poor.

They were excluded because without jobs they certainly could not pay back the credit card company, which was a required part of the capitalistic myth -- which incidentally was never true because the real value of the credit card is not that it provides John Doe with goods, but that it creates another customer with money to buy the goods of the society.

Because John Q. Public

promised to pay, the banks (which own all credit cards) treat credit card vouchers from merchants as cash deposits, thereby giving them free new money to lend out. And as we all know a bank can lend \$5.00 for every \$1.00 on deposit. The banks created all this

money simply because J.Q.P. accepted the card. A wonderful system but for a couple of details: it left out the poor, and credit cards weren't being used to buy groceries. Hence the food business was not benefiting from the new money. It was also not totally unknown that hungry poor are the stuff from which revolution is made. And the numbers of the poor were increasing.

The Johnson Administration, being not so politically or economically naive, as the present one, came upon the concept of food stamps to fill several ugly holes in the American net. America does have a food surplus, and up until the food stamp program this food either rotted or was clumsily distributed by making people stand in line to receive such commodities as flour, lard, and the like at welfare centers. However, the government was aware of the revolutionary implications of breadlines, and other such public gatherings of poor. The old system also did nothing to help the failing food retailing business, because they got nothing out of it except, perhaps, a decrease in sales of staples.

Food stamps, however, answered the problem in exactly the same way that credit cards are new money to the middle class. They create demand and widely spread the wealth around. Suddenly, the butcher, the baker and the bank are all cut in on distributing

America's free food. By simply making a new money that buys only food, the poor are fed, a healthy profit is assured the supermarket, and farm subsidies drop because surplus food is actually being bought and eaten (a possibility heretofore not thought attainable in the U.S.).

And because the banks accept stores' food stamp deposits as cash, they too benefit greatly by being able to increase their lending ability using the increased deposits.

The really significant fact about all the wonderful new credit cards and food stamp money is that it creates demand in a floundering economy where available goods far outrun the society's ability or desire to consume them. Secondly, they both channel all the money through the banking system where it can be made into loans and multiplied 5 times. This device of putting it through the banks makes the new money infinitely more valuable to the society than simply giving people free cash, because under the food stamp/credit card system individual purchases are as completely and carefully directed as they would be in the most controlled totalitarian state, but with none of the discontent, because everybody is happy to get his "free" food stamps, or if he's middle class "happy to receive his BankAmericard" entitling him to \$500.

Free
Flounder
In A
Money
Economy

Eugene Black is a longtime student of economic matters.

Teg's 1994 - Theobald's Vision of the Future

by david clarke

Teg's 1994: an anticipation of the near future, by Robert Theobald and Jean Scott. Processed, 1969. Obtainable from Personalized Secretarial Service, 5045 N. 12th St., Phoenix, Arizona, 85014. \$5.00 per copy, 40% discount on 4 copies or more.

Teg's 1994 is a tantalizing selection of documents from the record of a 20 year old girl during a study year with the Orwell Institute (an educational institute founded in 1984) in the year 1994. As one reads, ideas and questions arise in clouds, and the publisher obligingly provides a column on each page for queries and comments. The book is processed rather than printed, so that frequent new editions may emerge, incorporating suggestions which readers are encouraged to send in.

In this review I wish to summarize the "future history" which the book contains, and describe some of the more important ideas.

In December 1970 a political group called the Anti-Bureaucratic Coalition was formed. It was a revolt against ever-increasing bureaucracies and ever-extending government programs, the coalition being composed of factions from the young, the poor, the extreme left, the extreme right, and certain religious groups. Its political demands were for reduced taxes and increased personal freedom. As a reaction, a Planning Party was formed in the summer of 1971, spearheaded by leading members of Congress, state governors and mayors. Initially this party met the mounting problems in the country by programs leading to more bureaucracy. In 1972 this party won with only 28% of the votes, the remainder of the vote being split three ways between Democrats, Republicans, and followers of Wallace. The ABC ran no candidates and campaigned for abstention.

The mid-seventies was a period of much stress and change. On the international scene, the tension between the abundance regions of Europe and America and the scarcity regions of Asia and Latin America reached its height. One of the products of world concern, insignificant at the time but important later, was the creation in 1975 of the option of world citizenship in addition to national citizenship.

On the domestic front there was a widespread consumer revolt against commercialism and advertising and a strong popular movement to limit possessions and live more frugally. This, together with continuing technical advances in production, brought about so much unemployment that the so-called "Neo-Luddite revolt" occurred. This was a widespread attack on technical means of production and a demand for a return to labor-intensive methods. It hastened technical breakdown in the big cities and mass movement of population out of the cities and into the very numerous small and semi-agrarian communities, the formation of which had begun with the early "hippie" movement back in the sixties. Also, during the mid-seventies, concern with the complex problem of population-pollution-resource exhaustion was at its height. Resource conservation and reconstruction became added to the concerns of economists, who became economist-ecologists. Population control was achieved inside the abundance regions in the early eighties and a decade later in the scarcity regions.

The 1976 election was characterized by great political fluidity and trading of ideas. The Planning Party won again, having accepted many of the ideas of the ABC concerning limitations on the use of the bureaucratic method, and having already sponsored the movement for social decentralization. Social unrest did not cease, however, and the next few years saw the collapse of many colleges and universities and emergence of new forms of education. A war in Africa in February 1979 became the catalyst of major changes. European mercenaries in the pay of African nations used germ warfare and brought about an epidemic which might have been catastrophic. This event triggered a refusal by young scientists all over the world to participate in the suppression or distortion of information to suit their employers. Mass prosecutions and firings of these young scientists radicalized the older scientists and led to the famous Scientists Synergy of 1979. (A "synergy" is a movement towards higher levels of organization. An "entropy" is a movement towards lower levels of organization). The organizing principle of this synergy was "sapiental" authority, that is, authority based on knowledge and competence, as opposed to the older "structural" authority, based on the views which happen to be held by those holding senior positions in bureaucracies.

Although very wide-ranging in its activities, the Scientists' Synergy is best remembered for its work in the development of new communication styles. The first task was to construct for politicians an unambiguous and "noise"-free language such as had been enjoyed by scientists in their various fields for many decades. This new language was called INTER. Precise and computerizable as this language was, the absence of noise was a drawback, as it eliminated metacommunication. A second language was therefore invented, called OUTER, permitting the imprecise expression of half-formulated ideas. It is a verbal process by which a new insight is discovered. Its use is disruptive in most real life situations, and to be effective it needs a high level of psychic harmony among the discussants.

As the work of the Synergy continued, the need for a third language type emerged. By the mid-eighties the creation and re-creation of communities was taking place all over the world. It was discovered that if a community is to form, there must first be a group of interacting families. These must then choose a community myth and a corresponding set of rules. Human beings can live by an amazingly wide range of myths, but it is essential that the behavior patterns of each community really accord with the myth. Increasing richness and integrity within communities was found to lead to increasing difficulty in communicating between communities. Communication breaks down unless speaker and listener share a common myth. The third type of language is the communication style which grow up around any given myth, and is called the SITUATIONAL for the myth or community in question. It became incumbent upon travelers to learn the SITUATIONAL of communities they visit.

THE "INVISIBLE COLLEGE"

A further activity of the Synergy was the dividing of knowledge into a set of problem/possibility (p/p) areas and the setting up of a world-wide "P/P Institute" for each, each having a communication center responsible for compiling and diffusing information. These are also education institutes, education being now largely self-education, but aided by "facilitators" to whom young students are attached as apprentices. The work of the p/p institutes is coordinated by the Terran Center in Hawaii consisting of two interaction centers, the Terran Communication Center and the Terran Synergy Game Center. These institutes and centers together comprise the "invisible college."

All these developments would have been impossible without the great advances in the technology of computers and communication made in the seventies. Each member of the invisible college is required to carry with him at all times, when v device called a "talins," weighing 8 oz. It can be set in three positions: "ready": will receive all is required to carry with him at all times, a communications; "busy:" will receive only essential communications; and "do not disturb:" will receive only messages of extreme urgency. In addition, each member has a communication carrel at his home base which is rather like a sophisticated computer terminal. In addition to these devices the development of electronic "communicators," one to each person, replaced mail and most media by 1982. Information overload had become a recognized problem by the late seventies, and these communicators can be set according to the information needs and capacities of the owner. Three major categories of information are available: 1) from the various p/p institutes, 2) world news from the Terran Communication Center, and 3) Participant Communication Services (new materials and new questions). The communicator may be set to receive and record only specified areas in each category, and all information is available on ten different levels, level one being the most detailed and level ten the briefest summary of the most important items.

When the traditional colleges and universities were disbanded at the end of the seventies, the campuses were occupied by educative communities of two main kinds, local and transnational. The locals became essentially information transmission points, the real education taking place out in the communities. Each transnational focused on, and became part of, one of the p/p institutes. Traditional classroom education vanished almost entirely. Most training and information-skill acquisition was done by the individual himself working at a communicator. Education consisted first in work with a facilitator, later in work with a group, and finally at the most mature stage in autonomous work. Each student at all times has close control over what he learns and the rate of information input to which he is subjected.

On the political front, the Planning Party won again in 1980, but became completely transformed by influx of people and ideas emanating from the Scientists Synergy. Many of younger and more progressive members of the ABC defected to the Planning Party at this time. A measure of the extent of economic change is afforded by the fact that in this election year of 1980 common stocks were abolished, speculation on the Stock Market having come to be regarded as a socially destructive form of gambling bordering on the criminal. The managers of "Marketives" (organizations producing consumer goods and services for profit) then became responsible to the community rather than to the stockholders. If the seventies had been a period of fluidity and partial entropy, the eighties was a period of synergy. In the early seventies the psychic distress people felt described as "alienation" or "anomie," the distress resulting from the inability of the individual to perceive the rules and norms governing his society.



PHOTO BY RON LITZENBERGER



In the late seventies a new term was coined, "amondie," to describe the distress felt by the individual with clear norms living in a society without identifiable rules or norms. The coming of this term signalled the public readiness for widespread social re-construction which underlay the synergy of the eighties. Economic changes had followed the New-Luddite revolution, income being largely divorced from work. Each individual received a "basic economic security" income. A second form of "unearned" income was called "income maintenance," and was given to individuals who became unemployed when their work was automated or mechanized, enabling them to continue their accustomed style of life and meet their financial obligations.

No longer tied to the profit motive manufacturing concerns in the private sector, now called "marketives", and producing goods and services called "ecofacts", functioned at a rate calculated to meet society's own estimate of its need for ecofacts, insofar as this was compatible with environmental maintenance and resource conservation, the mere technical capacity to produce having enormously

outripped any conceivable social need. Abundance regions supplied ecofacts to scarcity regions, and that these regions still remained scarcity regions was due to psychological and cultural factors rather than to unavailability of ecofacts.

It has always been the case that a great deal of socially necessary and useful work is of such a nature that it cannot be performed by marketives. Formerly such tasks, in so far as they were performed at all, were carried out by charity or by tax-funded government bureaucracies. In the eighties social organizations called "consentives" proliferated to perform these socially needed but non-profitable tasks, and facilitated great developments in cultural and artistic areas, as well as attending to more menial tasks such as beautification of the environment and caring for the incompetent. The general product of these consentives became known as "sociofacts," goods not related to money values and not purchasable either with money or a credit-card.

By 1985 Ecofacts were sufficiently plentiful in abundance regions to permit the abolition of money. Economists at this time were concerned with three main problems: ensuring adequacy of ecofacts, reconstruction and conservation of resources, and the evolving of a world-wide pattern of land use.

CREATIVE WAITING:
On what day of the week will September 16, 3610 A.D.
occur, if at all?

A FORM OF GOVERNMENT

During the 1979 Scientists' Synergy there was much concern over the problem of world government. However, political resistance prevented any action, and the p/p institutes proved capable of performing most of the needed functions. The Terran Center in Hawaii was controversial and for a time almost failed for lack of funds. The funding problem was solved by taxing those individuals. The issue of world government arose again in the mid-eighties and the various schemes for a world parliament were revived, and then sharply criticized. One objection was that representatives respond to their constituencies rather than the real situation. Another was that the p/p institutes were doing an excellent job and no supplementary organization was needed. The main objection, however, arose from the fact that world society was undergoing a profound transformation, from the industrial era or the bureaucratic era, to the communication era.

The governmental device of the parliament aided by massive bureaucracies was seen by the critics as out of date and appropriate to a social epoch which was passing into history. Electronic communication was enabling most people to understand most issues, acceptance of sapiential authority greatly increased the objectivity of public thinking, and electronic recording methods were making the taking of wide-scale plebiscites even on complex issues a quick and easy procedure. A form of government was needed resting on widespread consenses, and this was emerging via the p/p institutes and the Terran Center. A weakness of the system is that it is very sensitive to damage by crises. In a crisis a small elite has to take control, and this means a social regression back from sapiential authority to structural authority. The detection of incipient crises at a very early stage thus became important, and was the main task of the Terran Synergy Game Center.

By the early 1990's most communities in the world had adopted norms typical of communication societies, such that individual virtues of honesty, responsibility, humility and love were socially rewarded. But tenants of the old order still persist, located in parts of what had been the great cities of the past. These are called "Sensory Overload Communities." They still use money, they still accept the goal of maximum consumption of ecofacts and the dogma that man's ecofact needs are unlimited. Yet they still maintain artificial ecofact scarcity and use the amount of ecofact accumulation of any individual as the measure of his social status. These communities are almost entirely nocturnal, and the business of life consists in the symbolic satisfaction of maximally overstimulated sensory needs. Mechanical and electronic techniques of sensory stimulation have been brought to a high pitch of perfection, and although they still use advertising, their methods make the early "sensory-overstimulation" advertising of the fifties and sixties look primitive indeed. They are sick societies, repositories of individuals unable to make the change to communication ethics.

Much has been achieved in the last third of a century. Yet a new crisis looms. World society consists of hundreds of thousands of small communities growing in many divergent directions and all are showing a tendency to become isolationist, more and more concerned with their own affairs and less and less interested in the world outside. People are losing sight of the responsibility to communicate, and sheer laziness is threatening us with ecofact scarcity. And as communities diverge, the intellectual task of mastering the SITUATIONAL of other communities, which is necessary before communication is possible, is growing more and more difficult. The solution to this problem lies in the creation of a world myth and a world SITUATIONAL and the insertion of a minimum amount of this SITUATIONAL into the SITUATIONAL of all communities in the world. This change should be incorporated into celebration of the year 2000.

This was a brief summary of the future history contained in Teg's 1994 documents. We live in a time when the only predictable thing about the future of one generation hence is that it will be utterly unlike the world we know now. We have the power to choose our future. This being the case, there are few more important activities at the present time than the construction of feasible and ethically acceptable visions of the future. Teg's 1994 is a brilliantly heuristic attempt at future writing and should go far to influence the future we choose.

David Clarke, whose articulated musings about the need for building future forms have appeared previously in the *Passage* is Chairman of the Political Science Department at WWSC.

eco- notes

The Lummi Indian Tribe will soon begin monitoring the quality and quantity of water flowing in the Nooksack River in an effort to determine the effect of and sources of pollution which might damage the Aquaculture Project. By treaty, the Lummi and Nooksack tribes have prior right to the water, though they do not at present take any; however, the state has over-allocated the river's resources, and bacterial counts show coliform counts as much as 100 times over the allowable limits.

* * * * *

A study of the quality of the effluent of the Bremerton Primary Treatment Plant has been released by the Federal Water Quality Administration and the Washington State Department of Ecology. The installation of a secondary treatment plant is recommended. Copies of the report are available from the FWQA, 501 Pittock Block, Portland, Oregon 97205.

* * * * *

In a unanimous vote, the U.S. Senate passed a bill authorizing ecological education programs at all levels—from pre-school through community and adult education. One such model program is presently being initiated in Sedro Woolley, and the Passage will cover the subject further in a full-length story.



The Passage has reported regularly our fears concerning oil supertankers in Puget Sound because, we said, it takes about two miles for a large tanker to stop even with engines racing backwards at full speed. Not it turns out that we were far too optimistic about what such boats can do. The prestigious Naval Review Journal reports that a small supertanker of 200,000-ton class takes 2½ miles to stop (21 minutes), but that the bigger ones now being built, in the 400,000-ton class, take 4½ miles to stop—which translates to about ½ hour. Think about that the next time you're negotiating a tricky few hundred feet in the San Juan Islands where the supertankers will be passing on their way to the Atlantic-Richfield refinery near Bellingham.

* * * * *

The U.S. Agriculture Department has told Shell Oil Co. that it will cancel registration for the company's big-selling household pesticide "No-Pest Strip" unless labelling is changed to include the warning "Don't use in kitchens restaurants or areas where food is prepared or served." The strips continuously emit a vapor of the fly-killing pesticide DDVP, which contaminates food

What's 40 From 256?

Answer: The Politics of Confusion

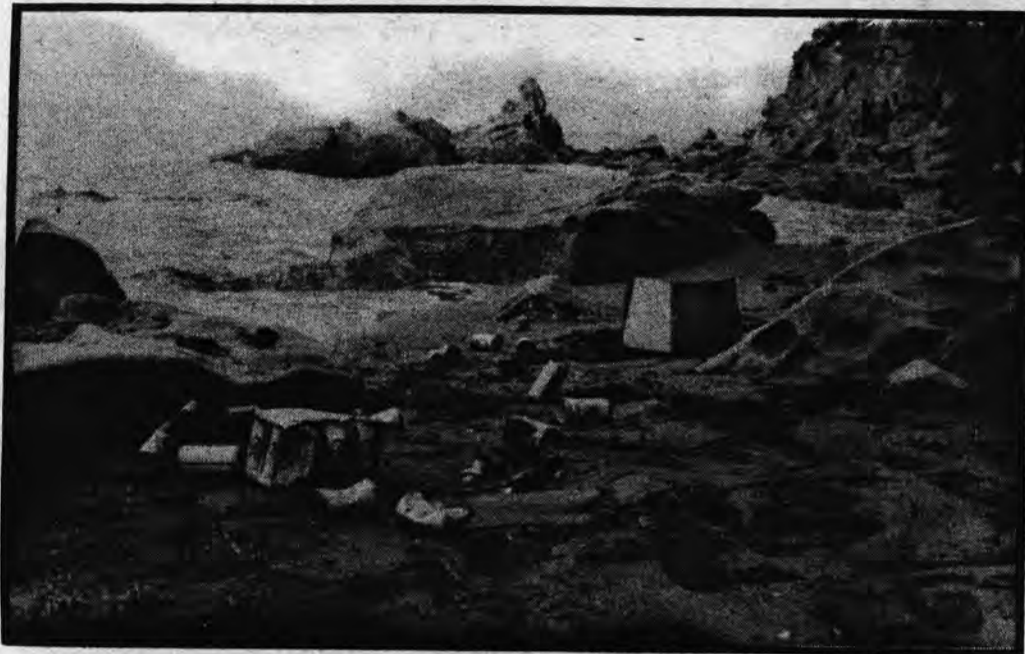


PHOTO BY ROBERT KELLER

by michael gordy

Another public illusion is dashed by the recognition that words, like laws, are being used as the tools of vested interests. A prime example of this is found in the campaign against Initiative 256 that has been mounted by the bottling industries and the grocery chains.

Initiative 256 would eventually result in eliminating non-returnable beverage containers by requiring a 5-cent deposit on each of them. Since it is obvious to an overwhelming majority of the people of this state that litter control is necessary, support for this measure was great at first. The industries, sensing the threat, must have realized that they could not confront 256's position directly, for that would have made them appear to be in favor of litter. So they simply re-defined the word "litter" and started an initiative of their own, Initiative 40.

Initiative 40 is selling itself as a wide-sweeping anti-litter law that would impose stiff fines for public littering and would encourage the policing of litterbugs. The problem with this is that the word "litter" is narrowly defined to exclude the acts of garbage men, who litter in the extreme when they ship the stuff to the dump. The whole issue of waste recycling is side-stepped, so that this supposed "anti-litter" initiative is at best a means for centralizing waste. As long as there is a profusion of waste the problem remains, whether that waste is spread out or dumped; while 256 deals with the origins of that waste, 40 manipulates the symptoms.

A second illicit play on words is 40's argument that "beverage container" in 256 includes such things as Kool-Aid packages, implying that a 5-cent deposit would be required on packages that are too difficult for the average person to keep track of. This argument could not be made in good faith by anyone who shared the goals of 256 simply because the wording of the Initiative makes it quite clear, if not explicit, that its target is containers of soda and beer, the most dangerous part of the litter problem. What the supporters of 40 are doing is applying a rather misguided scare technique that is based on a very cynical view of the mentality of the voters.

A narrow definition of litter in one situation, it is broadly defined in another. 40 contends that bottles and cans represent a very small proportion of all litter. This statement is based upon an equation of gumwrappers with beer cans, lumping both together under one heading, and refusing to draw distinctions based upon size and bio-degradability. All one has to do is wander along a highway to see whether or not the most predominant problem is beverage containers. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the supporter of 40 are acting deceitfully, attempting to confuse where they cannot argue, especially since they are trying to undercut a measure that will obviously solve at least part of the problem.

A final bit of evidence of the motivation behind 40 is the public admission by its supporters that they will close up all their offices if sufficient signatures are not received before Nov. 3, the day people vote on 256. If 40 were anything more than a snow-job, why would its supporters give up the ghost so early? They are allowed until Dec. 31 to gather signatures.

WHATCOM COUNTY CHILDREN'S CLEANUP CONTEST

Kids, collect pop and beer cans and bottles.

Turn them in at collection centers from 12 noon to 3, on Saturday, October 17th.

Prizes awarded in these categories:

- (a) 6-9 years
- (b) 10-12 years
- (c) 13-15 years
- (d) groups
- (e) Top entry from each collection center

1st prize in each category will be a nickel per can or bottle with a maximum of \$50.00. Other prizes are cameras, watches, toys and many more.

Bellingham Collection Center is on 11th St. between Harris and McKenzie - Right in front of Toad Hall.

Michael Gordy is a new member of the Fairhaven College faculty. His wife, Diana, is Initiative 256's Bellingham chairman; if you want to help on the campaign, call her at 734-3451.

Dump Pollutes Lake, So They're Moving It -- Across the Road

by mary kay becker

Take one old gravel pit. Add a few tons of organic refuse and a hillside covered with old cars, stoves, shingles, bedsprings, you name it. Burn the combustibles whenever you feel like it and get the road crews to bulldoze dirt on top of it all whenever the Health Department gets nervous. Post a few signs like "no burning" and "kitchen refuse only"; employ a part-time supervisor who asks you who you are before letting you dump; invite the local rat population to free board and room; locate it all by a creek that drains into the city water supply--and what do you have? The present county dump.

It's still there, a huge trench not far from where the Y-road takes off from the north shore drive on Lake Whatcom--the Agate Beach area. The pollution danger has become so great that plans have been made to close and bury it under a final layer of dirt.

A new dump will open a few hundred yards up the road from the present one. "We hope it will be open about the first of the year," said County Commissioner Mallory. The new site satisfies the Health Department specifications for sanitary landfills, as long as certain specifications are followed. For instance, the face of the dump is to be covered frequently with six to eight inches of soil. This will keep the rats away--if done often enough. It bears watching. "We figure twice a week will be keeping up," Mallory said.

The new site is on well-drained soil; so--at least for a time--there will be no threat of pollution from surface or ground water runoff, we were told by Larry Kamberg, a Health Department official.

It seemed odd to us that a place farther from the lake was not selected for the new dump. A good site is apparently hard to find. The County traded their old dump site to Georgia-P for the land on which the new dump will be located.

The new dump will supposedly be open only on weekends and some afternoons, when there will be an attendant at hand. The old dump theoretically operated the same way, but we went out on a Tuesday morning and found no one around but a couple of people dumping trash and a couple of kids shooting at cans. Gates and fences, however, are planned for the new dump. There may be a charge as



in the city. The main city dump at the foot of "C" St. will be running out of space before too long. When that happens, it's possible that city garbage too will go out to the Y-dump while a search is made for a new site. No other methods of garbage disposal are under consideration now in this county. Mallory paid a visit to King County and saw their new compressor which reduces trash of all kinds on a 14 to 1 ratio and turns it all into seven foot square cubes solid enough to build on. "That's just in the experimental stage down there," he said. "And then it's a question of whether Whatcom County could afford anything like that." Does anyone want donations for a compost pile?



PHOTOS BY CAPTAIN CELERY

eco- notes

What with the new unleaded gasolines coming out, and the frantic race by car-makers to comply with Congress' 1975 deadline to produce an anti-polluting automobile, you may be interested in a free booklet from the Department of Ecology, Olympia, Wash. 98501, entitled "Your Auto and Air Pollution." Tells you how and why your car pollutes and what can be done. There's no charge.

French oceanographer Jacques Cousteau--who we quoted in our last issue as reporting that life in the world's oceans has declined 40% in the past 20 years--predicts that there will be no sea life in the Georgia Strait in 20 years unless it is set aside now as a marine park. He said industries located along the Gulf of Georgia are among the worst in the world. And now the oil companies are salivating at the prospect of drilling there, as well as in Puget Sound proper. State Land Commissioner will announce his decision about off-shore oil drilling in Puget Sound next month.

Optimistic Development of the Month: Sunset Magazine has established a policy of not accepting ads for trail bikes. In an editorial they explain that their stand is motivated by concern for the peace and security of both the natural environment and the hikers who enter wilderness areas precisely to escape the noise and pollution exemplified by the trail bikes.



From Environmental Works in Seattle: "Aerial tramways such as planned by the Forest Service in the North Cascades National Park strike us as another urban element that is discordant with the wilderness concept...Machine-oriented forms of entertainment belong in recreational areas, not the wilderness areas. Send your opinion along to the Forest Service, c/o Harold Criswell, Mt. Baker National Forest, Federal Office Buildings

The Federal Aviation Administration has revealed that 747 engines are operating at near-critical turbine temperature conditions. Ralph Nader asked to look at the findings in an effort to evaluate and then propose reforms, as he has done in other areas of consumer protection-- but the FAA won't give him the time of day. "What is he going to do with the information?" one official asked. "If he had anyone with the mechanical ability to evaluate the problem of system errors, I'd be happy to give him the data" but the official won't give him the data (even though, one can be sure, that someone on Nader's large staff has the requisite "mechanical ability") because the FAA is worried that Nader's Raiders will "extract one small fact and make a big splash." Isn't that kind of petty hoarding of information comforting? Think of the nice "big splash" a jumbo-jet will make as its engines burn up and it plunges into the ocean with hundreds of innocent passengers!

The Battle Begins To Save The Shoreline

INITIATIVE 43

by cato

At noon, Saturday, Oct. 10, over a hundred people crowded out of the HUB at the University of Washington, walked over to the Husky Stadium and began collecting signatures from the spectators for Initiative 43, the Shorelines Protection Act. In doing so, they fired the opening salvo in what will undoubtedly prove to be one of the hardest fights ever fought in Washington over an environmental issue.

The Shorelines Protection Act, drawn up after seven months of legal research by the Washington Environmental Council (WEC) will be, if passed by the voters, the toughest law of its kind in the United States. Its purpose is simple: to protect the state's shorelands. This includes the ocean coasts, the Puget Sound beaches, the shores of all lakes larger than twenty acres, and of all rivers navigable for public use (meaning canoeable). What exactly will the Act protect these shorelands from? Primarily from such abuses as uncontrolled dredging, filling, mining, excavation and subdivision. In other words from most of the processes which convert natural, scenic, and recreational shores into either industrial wastelands or municipal garbage dumps, or shopping centers.

If a bill can be judged by its enemies, just consider the PARTIAL list of enemies the Shorelines Protection Act will have fighting for its throat: the real estate interests, the land developers, the aluminum industry, the oil industry, the railroads, the port commissions and the State Highway Department. All these groups have one thing in common. They all had major roles in the destruction of much of Washington's natural shorelines. Some have done it as a way to make money -- lots of money. Others, the government agencies, see shoreland development as a means to build up tax bases or bureaucratic empires. But all this has been told and retold. So, let's take a look at the group that has dared to challenge the developer juggernaut.

Although it has become somewhat of a cliché to cast struggles of this sort as David vs. Goliath battles, one would have to really do some searching to find a political struggle which has such an incredible apparent imbalance. Arrayed against the giants of industrial and political power are a coalition of such volunteer, non-profit organizations as the Washington Environmental Council, (the leader of the coalition), the Seattle Audubon Society, the Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club, and the Mountaineers, backed up by a swarm of tiny, local or *ad hoc* environmental groups and all sorts of sportsmen, commercial fishermen and unaffiliated individuals.

The WEC selected the Initiative process after a long, hard decision. The feeling was that the Legislature has no intention of producing an environmentally sound bill regulating shoreline development. This was based on several years of intensive lobbying by WEC and others on behalf of such bills. They were rebuffed regularly. Then, in the midst of it the Supreme Court dropped a bomb -- the "Lake Chelan" decision which put a freeze on any filling of tidelands until the Legislature passes a bill regulating such filling. Immediately the developers turned on the heat to urge the legislature to pass a *trivial* bill regulating filling just enough to satisfy the Courts but to permit the developers to do much as they pleased. The Legislature obliged and nearly passed such a bill. At the last moment

HOW TO HELP OUT IN THE SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

The Shorelines Protection Act (Initiative 43) State Headquarters are located at 119 S. Main Street, Seattle 98104, Telephone MA-3-1483. The present plans are to announce the names and telephone numbers of local area campaign chairmen as they are appointed. At this moment, it is too early to list more than a few (see below). The drive will require manpower and money. If you can supply either, please call the nearest I-43 center. Watch your local news outlets for announcements relating to I-43, especially in the Northwest Passages. I-43 is expected to be either blacked out or editorially opposed by many news media which are heavily dependent on advertising from I-43 enemies. Almost every newspaper receives a major portion of its advertising from the real-estate fraternity.

AREA CHAIRMAN (partial list)

Seattle: MA-3-1483
Spokane: MA-4-4594 (eve.)
Whatcom County: 733-4651
Skagit County: 466-3593

Cato is the *nom-de-plume* of one of the most active (and shy) environmentalists in the area.

it died leaving the court-imposed moratorium intact.

As far as WEC was concerned, all indications were, and still are, that the Legislature try to finish in the 1971 session what it almost finished in 1970. Enormous money is waiting for the green light from Olympia. The Shorelines Protection Act petitions are apparently the only way to short-circuit the anticipated seacoast giveaway.

So, the war has begun. Already the SOS calls are going out across the state for manpower to carry the petitions and for money to pay the expenses. The job is formidable. A total of over 102,000 signatures of registered voters must be collected by December 31 to validate the initiative. Further, Initiative 43 is starting at a very late date. Despite this, the success of Initiative 256, shows that a nearly fundless and completely amateur organization can far surpass the most heavily funded and professionally run campaign, if it is for the right issue at the right time. And one thing is clear: the public is extremely frightened about the future and the life expectancy of Washington's remaining natural shorelands.

There are ample reasons for its pessimism. Many, if not most of the state's recent environmental battles have centered about waterfront development proposals of one form or another. The last few years have seen fights over nuclear power plants planned for Kiket and Samish Islands, an aluminum refinery which nearly moved in on Guemes Island, the proposed "Deception Shores" real estate development adjoining Deception Pass State Park, the proposed industrialization of the Nixqually Delta in Thurston County, high rise apartments on the edges of Lakes Union and Washington and Hood's Canal, to say nothing of the Army Corps of Engineers' damming operations on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, past, present, and future. In the Whatcom-Skagit county area alone, in addition to the planned Samish Island N-plant, plans have been announced for the dredging and filling in of much of Fidalgo Bay, and Padilla Bay for residential and industrial use. The fate of Birch Bay is still somewhat uncertain as similar plans to develop its tidelands are presently up in the air. The Ross Lake National Recreation

If Washington's shorelands are to be preserved, they will be saved between now and December 31. The stakes are high -- higher than they have ever been. But such high stakes demand an all-out effort. More so than on any previous environmental fight, this one will require some contributions of either time or money from EVERYONE who feels concerned about the environment.

ALASKA TAVERN AND CARD ROOM

POOL BY THE HOUR

DEEP FRIED CHICKEN 1.30
FISH AND CHIPS 1.15

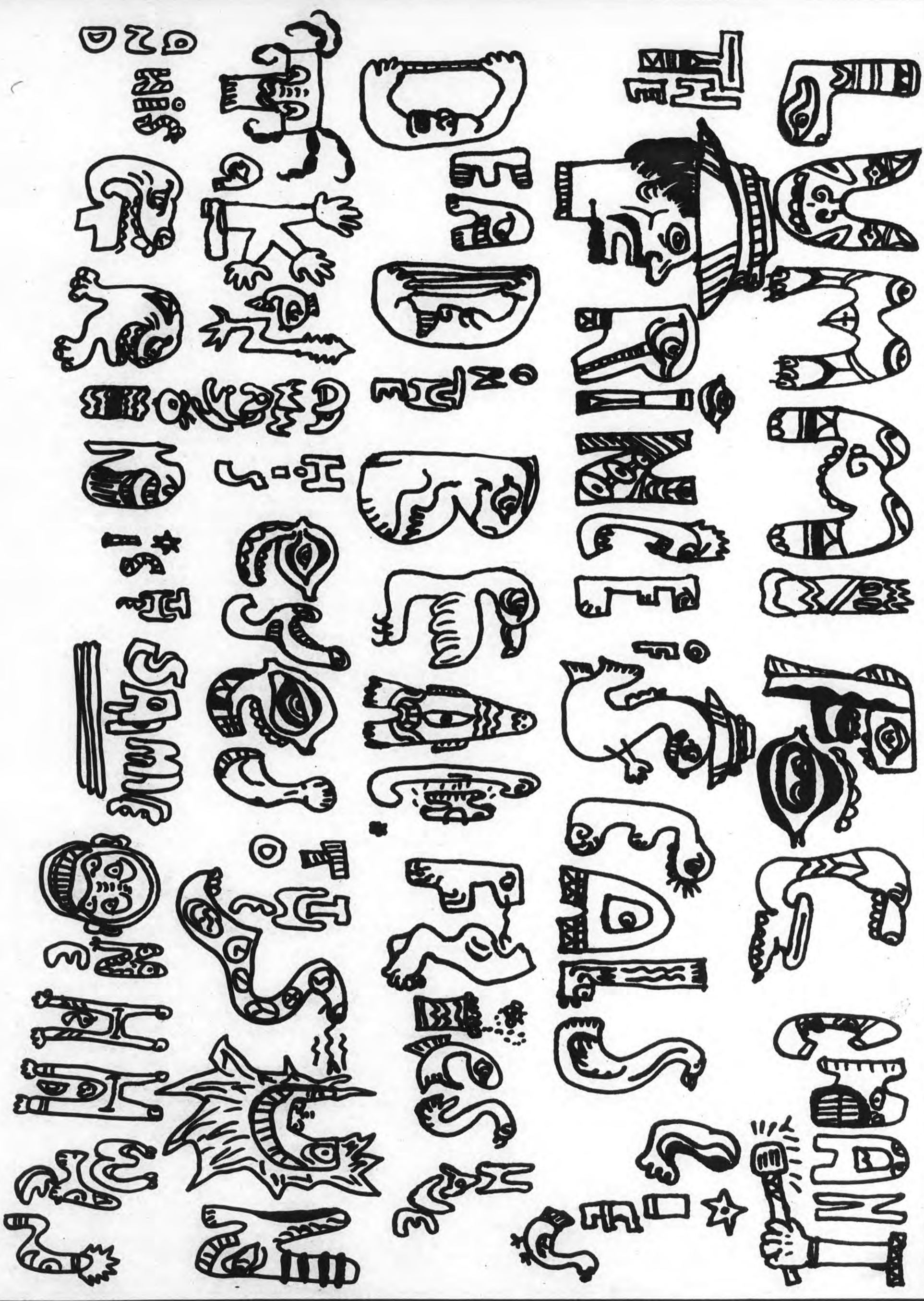
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OUT OF THE

MOLASSES JUG

Cider!

Cider should be made from ripe apples only. For this reason, & to prevent fermentation, it is better to make it late in the season. Use only the best flavored fruit, rejecting all that are decayed or wormy. The best mills crush, not grind, the apples. The utmost neatness is necessary throughout the process. Press & strain juice as it comes from the press through a woolen cloth into a perfectly clean barrel; let stand 2 or 3 days if cool, if warm not more than a day; rack once a week for 4 weeks, put in bottles & cork tightly. This will make perfect unfermented cider. Do not put anything in to preserve it. Lay the bottles away on their sides in sawdust.

African Peanut Soup

1 pound lamb or beef, cut in small cubes
1 pound salt cod, soaked overnight in cold water
1 cup ground raw peanuts
2 cups Italian peeled tomatoes
2 large onions, chopped
2 small hot green chili peppers, seeded & diced
1 pound okra
1 hardcooked egg for each serving

Simmer the meat & fish together in 2 cups water for 1/2 an hour. Remove fish, discard any skin & bones, and flake coarsely. Add all other ingredients except eggs to meat, and cook for another 1/2 hour or until meat is tender. Return fish to pot, correct the seasoning (salt from the fish may well be enough). Serve in large soup plates, with a whole egg in the middle of each plate.

* Storing Fruits & Vegetables *

□ without freezing or canning □

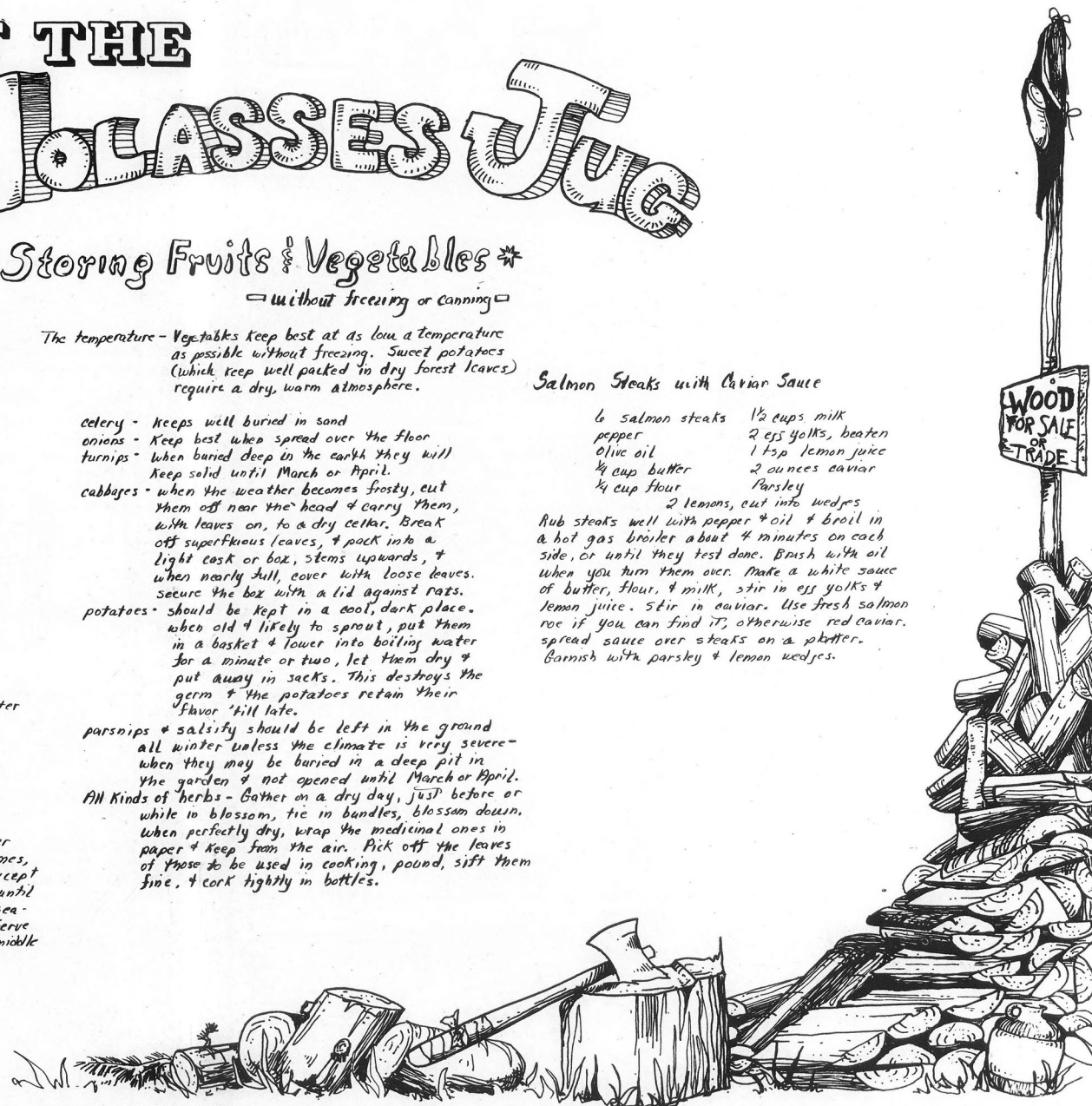
The temperature - Vegetables keep best at as low a temperature as possible without freezing. Sweet potatoes (which keep well packed in dry forest leaves) require a dry, warm atmosphere.

- celery - keeps well buried in sand
- onions - keep best when spread over the floor
- turnips - when buried deep in the earth they will keep solid until March or April.
- cabbages - when the weather becomes frosty, cut them off near the head & carry them, with leaves on, to a dry cellar. Break off superfluous leaves, & pack into a light cask or box, stems upwards, & when nearly full, cover with loose leaves. Secure the box with a lid against rats.
- potatoes - should be kept in a cool, dark place. When old & likely to sprout, put them in a basket & lower into boiling water for a minute or two, let them dry & put away in sacks. This destroys the germ & the potatoes retain their flavor till late.
- parsnips & salsify should be left in the ground all winter unless the climate is very severe - when they may be buried in a deep pit in the garden & not opened until March or April.
- All kinds of herbs - Gather on a dry day, just before or while in blossom, tie in bundles, blossom down. When perfectly dry, wrap the medicinal ones in paper & keep from the air. Pick off the leaves of those to be used in cooking, pound, sift them fine, & cork tightly in bottles.

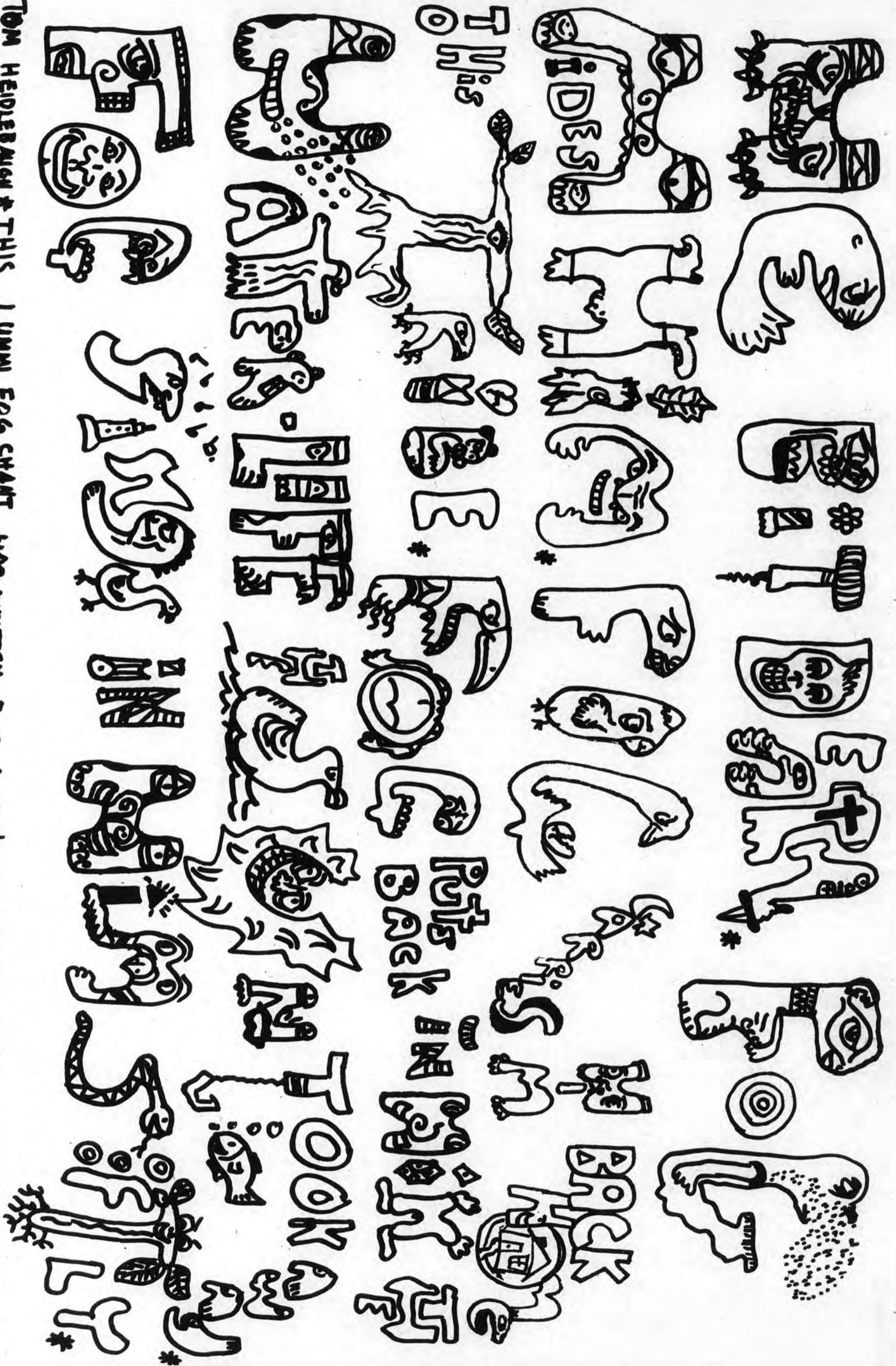
Salmon Steaks with Caviar Sauce

6 salmon steaks 1/2 cups milk
pepper 2 egg yolks, beaten
olive oil 1 tsp lemon juice
1/4 cup butter 2 ounces caviar
1/4 cup flour Parsley

2 lemons, cut into wedges
Rub steaks well with pepper & oil & broil in a hot gas broiler about 4 minutes on each side, or until they test done. Brush with oil when you turn them over. Make a white sauce of butter, flour, & milk, stir in egg yolks & lemon juice. Stir in caviar. Use fresh salmon roe if you can find it, otherwise red caviar. Spread sauce over steaks on a platter. Garnish with parsley & lemon wedges.



© TOM HEIDLEBACH * THIS LUMMI FOG CHANT WAS WRITTEN FOR A SEAL'S GHOST: THE PRINCE OF SEALS LIES DEAD ON THE BEACH. FLIES HAVE TAKEN AWAY HIS EYES TO THE SUN AND HIS GRIV IS THE SAME ONE HE HAD WHEN HE BIT DEATH. FOG HIDES HIM. FOG CARRIES HIM BACK HOME TO HIS TRIBE. FOG PUTS BACK IN HIM THE WATER-LIFE THE SUN TOOK AWAY. FOG SINGS IN HIM SOFTLY.



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Reviews

The Princess & The Frog- Now That's MUSIC!

Every now and then, if you just let your feet wander where they will, you'll find yourself stumbling over something downright pleasurable.

That happened to me a couple of Friday nights ago up at the school on the hill. I'd gone to see the Marx Brothers in "Duck Soup." After rolling

and singin' with the same steady strength all the way from tiny soft to giant loud. He wrote a lot of their songs, too, and they were quality things, satisfying and mind-easing even when they were tense. When things got heavy it was all right, because always there was that



in my mental aisle throughout the movie, I found my feet carrying me, instead of to a tavern, over to the Viking Union Lounge, where I stood on the fringe of an honest-to-goodness crowd.

Working through the crowd, I saw a sign that said in big fancy letters, THE PRINCESS AND THE FROG, and sure enough, there they both were, standin' up on the stage. The princess was singing, and the frog, he was singin' too, and playin' a fine acoustical guitar to boot, so I decided to sit down and get my earbones tickled for a while.

Well, it wasn't long before I forgot about earticklin' and set to listenin' real hard. Something good was happenin'. The princess and the frog (human names Dee Berglund and Jim Phillips) were into harmony, which a few people are gettin' back into now, but it was a special kind of harmony, that big sweet kind you maybe remember from some of the old balladeers. They were singing, using those primitive old human voices the way people used to use them: full and pure yet with a firm strength that wouldn't let them be sticky or sentimental.

You know how sometimes, when you're listenin' to music with a group of people, or maybe when you're just sittin' around with friends, how a good feeling kind of sneaks up on you and before you know it everybody's feeling it and nobody has to say anything because there's nothing to say? That's what was happening. Jim and Dee, they were up there sendin' out love, and people were catchin' it and matchin' it and just lettin' it grow.

I'll tell you a little about what it was like so you can maybe pick up on some of the feeling. The Frog, see, he kind of glued the whole thing together, keepin' that guitar mellow and firm,

strong calm guiding force underneath that you knew was going to pull it through.

And it was a good thing Jim had that calm, because Dee was somethin' else again; runnin' and jumpin' scoopin' soarin' sinkin' flyin' hidin' cursin' flayin' and layin' it down like it came.

She was like one of those lizards that changes colors; hard iron fist one minute, then a helpless Rageddy-Ann doll, floppin' around lookin' for some place to land and not findin' one till the song is over. Or sometimes she'd just let her voice build and build and BUILD 'til there wasn't nothin' else anywhere and it burned into your flesh and seeped into your cells and that's all there was and then BANG! it exploded and everything stopped and you looked up there and there she was, gone limp, shrinking, emptied, down to almost nothing before she bites her lip, kicks her stomach with her rib, and gets ready for another one. The Princess, she's the excitement; she's the one that makes it go. But the Frog, he makes it stay; and it ain't there unless you got both go and stay.

Well like I say, the feeling drifted down and caught everyone, and the crowd stood up and clapped so hard at the end Jim and Dee had to sing two more songs, but they dug it. And then it was over and we all walked out and I went home and had a peanut butter sandwich and a glass of cold milk and went to bed content. And what more can a person ask?

Wednesday night, Oct. 14, the Princess and the Frog will be doin' an ACLU benefit at the Norway Hall, 1419 N. Forest. 7:30 or so. Donation is a dollar, and it sure is worth it, even if you don't like the ACLU; which you should.

by bob hicks

Klipsun '70 Is A Work of Art

by curt rowell

Klipsun 1970, Western Washington State College, edited by Tim Heitzman

1970 Klipsun is about people, particularly the student culture surrounding Western Washington State College. But Klipsun is about ALL people, and the book is so uniquely visual that the only requirement necessary to enjoy it is a pair of eyes. You don't really even need to read.

Klipsun is a photographic work. There are words to read, but the visual continuity is so strong that the use of words has been made largely unnecessary. Though I'm sure that the poem-paragraphs placed intermittently throughout the volume were carefully selected, the word images are simply overpowered by the visual images. I have gone through the book perhaps ten times, and sitting here now, I cannot really recall the verbal images at all.

The first pages of Klipsun lay several visual panoramas before the reader: the sun, the sky, and the sea; like the opening panoramas in Kubrick's "2001". The following pages introduce the people and the community in which they interact. The careful choice and juxtaposition of photographs and reproduction techniques is very evident. The portraiture that was included has a very penetrating and intense quality. Using special films and reproduction processes, a number of pages take on an almost surrealistic quality. The Klipsun people have managed to do a lot to make the familiar unfamiliar; and for those of us who are familiar with the campus and surrounding community, those pictures send us through a sort of aesthetic transition,

from the ordinary to the surreal, from our daily lives into our dreams. You look at those pictures and they are new experiences every time. (Main photographers are Jeffere Clarke, Greg Gable, Tim Heitzman, Guy Kramer, Dan Shoblom, Bill Todd and Keith Wyman.)

From out of the graphics and the pictures and the words come several themes, but none more strongly than that of alienation -- alienation from institutional and societal pressures; pressures which we experience in the classroom, at work, and in every aspect of Amerikan culture. The pictures follow our frustration through the classroom and into the streets. The pictures show not only this frustration, but the ways we try to deal with it, like with dope, or with each other, or on the streets running and chanting. Klipsun provides us with an opportunity to become more aware of our alienation and perhaps this awareness can suggest to us how we must deal with our lives in Amerika.

The 1970 Klipsun is available at the Viking Union desk at WWSC for three dollars and I think you should get one. I cannot describe the pictures to you. After looking at it for a couple of hours, I think that you will see beyond the individual pictures and beyond your favorites, and begin to visualize this book collectively, as a whole experience of considerable weight.

This year, Klipsun will be issued in three parts. The first is now being prepared and photos and articles will be welcomed by the Klipsun staff. Their office is in Western's VU 311.

Curt Rowell is a Fairhaven College student active in the Bellingham Liberation Front.

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Reviews

Disc - Covery

by david wolf

The air is getting stale with whiffs of pot and perspiration. The crowd of a thousand or so very high people are beginning to loosen up after a couple hours of mediocre music, flashing lights and frantic pyrotechnics. Everybody is here tonight in anticipation of Chet Helm's promise of the hottest new threat to the acid-rock hierarchy. The announcer mumbles a name nobody ever heard before, bodies turn toward the stage, and the whole thing begins.

She grabs the mike, shakes back her tangled hair, and starts belting out something so new that eyes bulge, chins drop and the whole audience is frozen in amazed disbelief. Her hoarse, insistant, raspy voice echoes between the walls of the Fillmore. Her hair, her body, her stamping feet, her trailing gown and her melon breasts are absorbed in the delivery of the rawest, frantic, sweating, passionate, erotic rock in the brief memory of Hashbury. Before the first song comes to a crashing halt the audience begins to understand, and screams together for more, as if they just experienced some incredible mass orgasm.

It is June 1966. She is Janis Joplin, the meanest blues singer to ever leave Texas. After a brief shot at country music and bluegrass, she has joined with Big Brother and the Holding Co. and knocked San Francisco on its unprepared ass.

From that night on, Janis Joplin would influence her contemporaries to an inconceivable extent. With her almost sacreligious fixation for Southern Comfort in the middle of a drug generation, and her pagan sexual intensity, no part of the revolution culture could escape her persuasion. After her dominating appearance at the Monterey Pop Festival in 1967, everyone "discovered" Janis, and the age of cool vocalists had come to a sudden end.

"I'd rather not sing than sing quiet" she said, and her whiskey-weathered voice always sounded overworked and about to collapse. But there was always more Janis swelling up inside, screaming out through her hips, her hands, her voice, her every cell.

Janis sided with Albert Grossman, a revered Rock manager who also handled Dylan, Peter, Paul and Mary, and others. But before her success could be fully tasted she parted with Big Brother in 1968 and gathered her own back-up band with horns and a lot of 16 track mixing.

Janis Joplin left us frustratingly little music, but a lot of memories. Men recall their fantasies leaping into high gear as she seduced another song. And women often peered through squinting eyes hoping to catch a few pointers.

Janis' Music

ALBUMS

Big Brother and the Holding Company, (Mainstream 6099) (1968): Bye, Bye, Baby; Easy Rider; Intruder; Light Is Faster than Sound; Call on Me; Women Is Losers; Down On Me; Blind Man; All Is Loneliness; Caterpillar.

Cheap Thrills, (1968) (Columbia KCS-9700): Combination of the Two; I Need A Man To Love; Summertime; Piece of My Heart; Turtle Blues; Oh, Sweet Mary; Ball and Chain.

I Got Dem Ol' Kozmic Blues Again Mama, (Columbia KCZ-9913) (1969): To Love Somebody; Try; As Good As You've Been to this World; Little Girl Blue; Work Me, Lord; One Good Man; Maybe; Kozmic Blues.

SINGLES

All is Loneliness / Blind Man (1968); Bye, Bye, Baby / Intruder (1968); Try / One Good Man (Columbia 4-45080); Work Me, Lord / Maybe (Columbia 4-45128).

It's late in the summer of 1967 and the Monkee's tour is in full swing. All the teeny would-be boppers in the world, with too much make-up and too little else, have crowded into Forest Hills Stadium to shriek over the nothingness of Peter, Mike, Mickey, and Davey. Lyne Randell has just finished "Going Out of My Head" and all the mothers in the audience are getting just a little uncomfortable.

Three thin unknown figures saunter out to center stage, looking like processed dandelion pods. They notch their amplifiers up to infinity. Frail, white Mitch Mitchell sits behind his bank of drums. Emaciated Noel Redding slings his bass across his groin. The insolent fellow in the middle reminds everyone vaguely of Christ between his two thieves. The Stadium is so quiet with anticipation you could hear a comb drop. And before you can ask "Are you Experienced?" a lace covered left hand crashes down through the strings of a guitar. Parents gasp and politely turn away as the little girls get wide-eyed and lean forward.

Jimi Hendrix brought down the house and all the conventional stage performance no-nos it represented. He had set the world and his guitar on fire.

Only a few months before, the Seattle-born musician had been snatched from a New York discotheque to find himself covered with frills and velvet, playing to standing room only crowds all over England. He was hotter, sexier and more explicit than Mick Jagger, Jim Morrison and a community of strippers. He litterally devastated everyplace he played.

Jimi was a little much for the Monkees tour. But they were only in his way. The idea of a rock trio was new and it caught the world...well, shall we say, with their pants down? The delightful thing was that when all the commotion faded away some really good music remained. Hendrix was, at least, a good writer. His songs have infiltrated almost everybody's "book". And aside from the way he lapped his guitar with tongue and lips and made love to the microphone with his thighs, other guitar players idolized him and lowered their voices in reverence when speaking of his music. He became the sometimes arrogant, sometimes tender King of passionate, concentrated, savage, pelvic-rock. If the audience wanted sex, Jimi was there to deliver to every seat in the house. If they demanded his music, Jimi was ahead of them with new songs, new electronic distortions, bizarre effects, electric melodies and lyrics laced with Africa, San Francisco acid and London bawdy house clatter, all at once.

The inevitable succession of eulogies has started. The clamor to be associated with his memory and the rush to release his "Greatest Hits" have begun. But his image, his relevance and his inovation will remain riveted to our minds. And his music will survive untouched.

"With-in I grace thee
With wings
O Lovely and true
Birds of Heavenly
Snow and Crystals.

Fly my Love as
you have before
Pleasures are only steps
And this...just one more."

Jimi Hendrix

Jimi's Music

ALBUMS

Are you Experienced?, (Sept. 1967) (Reprise RS 6261): Purple Haze; Manic Depression; Hey Joe; I Don't Live Today; Love Or Confusion; May This Be Love; Wind Cries Mary; Third Stone From the Sun; Fire; Foxy Lady; Are You Experienced.

Get That Feeling, (With Curtis Knight) (November 1967) (Capital ST-2856): How Would You Feel; Simon Says; Get That Feeling; Hush Now; Welcome Home; Gotta Have a New Dress; No Business; Strange Things.

Axis: Bold as Love, (March 1968) (Reprise RS-6281)EXP: Up From the Skies; Little Miss Lover; Spanish Castle Magic; Wait Until Tomorrow; Ain't No Telling; Little Wing; If 6 was 9; You Got Me Floating; Castles Made of Sand; One Rainy Wish; So Fine; Bold As Love.

Electric Lady Land, (August 1968) (Reprise RS-6307 - two record set): And The Gods Made Love; Have You Been; Crosstown Traffic; Voodoo Chile; All Along the Watchtower; Still Raining; Still Dreaming; House Burning Down; Voodoo Child; Little Miss Strange; Long Hot Summer Night; Come On; Gypsy Eyes; Burning of the Midnight Lamp; Rainy Day, Dream Away; 1983; Turn the Tides.

Smash Hits, (September 1969) (Reprise 2025): conglomerate of previous cuts.

Woodstock, (Cotillion 5750): plays two fantastic cuts including the National Anthem and Purple Haze.

Just Guitar, (June 1968) and Flashing, (Capital ST-2894): Hendrix plays back-up guitar behind Curtis Knight.

Band of Gypsy's, (Capital STAO-472) recorded live New Year's Eve '69-'70 at Fillmore East in New York City. Who Knows; Machine Gun; Charge; Power of Soul; Message to Love; We Gotta Live Together.

Otis Redding/ The Jimi Hendrix Experience. Historic Performances Recorded at the Monterey International Pop Festival, (Reprise 2029): Like a Rolling Stone; Rock Me Baby; Can You See Me; Wild Thing.

Note: Jimi also has two European releases, on Island records, which are not available here in the States...yet.

and

Some underground company is hyping him on **Live at the L.A. Forum** a two-record set released in April 1970, if you are so inclined.

SINGLES

Hey Joe/ 51st Anniversary (May 1967); Wind Cries Mary / Purple Haze (June 1967); Foxy Lady / Hey Joe (November 1967); One Rainy Wish / Up From the Skies; All Along the Watchtower / Burning of the Midnight Lamp (September 1968); Crosstown Traffic / Gypsy Eyes (October 1968); Steppingstone / Izabella (Reprise 0905) Features Band of Gypsies.



Reviews

by david jay white

Seattle Jazz Spectacular

Sometime in August, browsing through Discount Records in Seattle, I learned of the reality of the Seattle Jazz Spectacular, to be held October 3 and 4. It was a particularly valid moment for me: in 2½ years of shopping in this store, my focus had moved from the front-center and right sections to the left rear. Now jazz discs threatened to engulf the entire left wall and Spectacular announcements dotted the display racks. Years of dissatisfaction, frustration (shit! why, why hadn't I, as a young teen, been audacious and gone right into the Penthouse to hear Jimmy Smith??), various attempts at discretion in the rock field, only to see record racks strain under ever newer, ever larger, piles of crap. And now the SPECTACULAR was coming off! Something was being concretized for me—I wasn't sure what, but I strode out of that store revelling.

Knowing I wasn't alone in my great expectations, I was terribly curious to see the makeup of the audience. Though only about four of the six thousand (or so) seats were filled, I wasn't disappointed: a lively jazz crowd, a milling, swirling societal kaleidoscope of people. A unique moment in that arena: I was about to experience a substantial, meaningful, not-too-terribly commercial musical art medium there.

First up, on Saturday night, was the CANNONBALL ADDERLEY QUINTET, his is one of the tightest of contemporary jazz groups but they don't stifle you—just damn fine musicians every one. Restraint with strength pervades the group, notably in the rhythm section. Pianist JOE ZAWINUL, bassist WALTER BOOKER, and drummer ROY McCURDY don't clutter the air with needless sound. Chords and notes are strategically placed, fancy stuff is left for the solos. Booker (who has extremely strong hands) got off some fine solos, sliding, double-stopping, using the open strings for effective whole-note comments on his delicate runs. He smiled as he played and sometimes a look of closed-eyed ecstasy swept his face, reminiscent of Ravi Shankar (check out the shot on their album COUNTRY PREACHER). Zawinul had everybody moving with his economical (not overstated) electric piano funk. From behind his keyboard and Viennese moustache he is the group's prime mover. Trumpeter NAT ADDERLEY sang some fine Oh Babe Blues and Cannonball moved the audience with his presence, his alto, and his creative rapping ("sometimes I'm pedantic as hell"). They were very well received.

If Adderley's set was short (probably about an hour—I was oblivious to the clock throughout), ROBERTA FLACK'S was shorter. She sings and plays piano, with bass and drum accompaniment. With a

bandaged finger on her right hand, she added a guitarist, NATHAN PAGE, to help with solo work and chording. He did some fine work and, along with Roberta's voice (especially moving on "Save the Children") and a fine drum solo (can't remember his name), was one of the highlights of the set. Unfortunately, Roberta was limited instrumentally because of the finger.

After intermission, the audience seemed to brace itself for something of a colossal nature. DON ELLIS came running onstage and jumped his twenty-piece band into action. Some fourteen horns—everything from flute to baritone sax—and an enlarged rhythm section, Ellis conducting and playing trumpet (and drums during an opening-number percussion jam which featured a flying splintered Ellis drum stick). He conducted jerkily, rolls of music spread before him. (It was comical to see him land onstage, jumping the band to the end of a number, just before the horns finished.) Before each number, he spoke to the audience, usually telling of the complicated nature of his "charts": "7/4 time with a few bars of 3/4 occasionally thrown in" or "13/4 time in the lydian mode". Fine, I dug it, but I'm sure that much of the audience didn't give a damn (play the music, man!).

One of the treats of this set was actually being able to watch what Ellis does to obtain his myriad of trumpet sounds. The scoring for the horn section was excellent, sometimes as many as six or eight riffs going at once, but the soloists, including guest artist JOHN KLEMMER on tenor, didn't knock me out. Most of them played at break-neck speed, coming on like advanced book exer i. Ellis' music did dwing and this fact very much prevented it from being a pointless attempt at esoterica. At the close of the last number, Ellis sent the horn men, one by one, into the audience, where they blew freely until, at his command, they exploded into the theme and ended the piece. It was electrifying and I walked out humming the horn riff over and over, exhausted with excitement.

MORE & YET MORE

We missed most of the Sunday afternoon piano workshop (Bill Evans, Joe Zawinul), hearing only a couple numbers and some thoughtful rapping from HERBIE HANCOCK; He played with great great feeling, approaching a ballad-like sensation. He also hadn't

Another night of music—three more bands— I could scarcely believe it wasn't over. There's definitely something about a two-night concert at the Arena. That implied, unspoken feeling of unity that comes from seeing slept in twenty-four hours. About 1,500 people attended the workshop, probably too many for anything other than general communication to take place.

these same people on these different nights (many of the audience bought three-event "blanket" tickets). The large speakers at the corners of the stage, which had hampered vision Saturday night, were moved off the stage for Sunday night's performance. A thoughtful gesture.

Standing ovations were numerous during the weekend (even soloists occasionally received them), but Sunday's groups really earned them. The BILL EVANS TRIO started off, Evans on piano, EDDIE GOMEZ on bass, and MONTY MORRELL on drums. A time of balladry, of deep immersion into a song's lyrical and emotional facets, a silent Evans bent over the keyboard, fingers both sensitive and flying. Gomez really stunned the audience with several outstanding solos, but took too many, leaving Morrell only one space at the end of the set. It was tough, though! He had been listening carefully to Evans and proceeded to run through a brilliant interpretation of the latter's thematic lines (have you ever listened to the melodic lines that some drummers can produce? — this was extraordinary!). Evans' music is perhaps better suited to a small club atmosphere but he got next to a lot of those 5,000 people in the big arena, I heard some very favorable comments afterwards.

MILES DAVIS. He was THE attraction for many, including myself. For me, the question of what type of group he would have together was a point of great curiosity. It turned out to be a septet — drums, congas, percussion, electric bass, organ, sax, and Miles. My guess as to the length of the set was about ninety minutes, a period of vacillating colors, moods, volumes, intensities. The rhythm section was loose, too loose at times (I'm not speaking of musical forms, but of uncertainty on the part of the musicians, some of them). KEITH JARRETT really smoked on organ, head moving violently, face contorted in excruciating pleasure as he pummeled, flailed at, ate up the instrument. AIRTO MOREIRA added some interesting percussion comments (shepherd's drum, cowbell, guiro, shaker, anything he could get his hands on—he even took a solo which consisted of rubbing the inside of the shepherd's drum to obtain some weird throbbing sounds!); and GARY BARTZ made some gorgeous statements on soprano sax. Bartz may be the man to fill the shoes of Miles' great longtime tenor and soprano man Wayne Shorter.

But none of the musicians held it together like Miles. Miles the panther,

standing off to the side, surveying his group, walking slowly back, glaring, taking the solo from Bartz or Jarrett, moving from mike to mike, pointing the trumpet to the sky between notes, pitched agony in the face, the height of passion emitted in those long, succulent sounds. Miles can take a whole note and turn it, twist it, squeeze it, pound it, and at the end it has more life than at the beginning. However, a tense moment occurred when, about halfway through "Sanctuary," Miles lowered his trumpet, turned, walked back, and glared at his musicians. They were stumbling and having sound equipment problems and moved off into something else. Such difficulties kept it from being an outstanding set but the emotional impact was great — more than enough justification for the thunderous applause.

HERBIE HANCOCK closed it off with his sextet. This group has a large rhythm and blues following and is more popular than I thought. R 'n' B was well incorporated into Hancock's music, especially in the closing "Fat Albert Rotunda" (the song has a killer horn phrase!). The addition of an alto flute to the horn section (trombone, trumpet) gives a warm sound which blends well with the electric piano (Herbie's explanation at the afternoon workshop). Herbie makes great use of the whole keyboard on both acoustic and electric and this undoubtedly accounts for much of the enthusiastic response he elicits from his listeners. I saw his set as second only to Cannonball's in terms of thorough, inspired, professional musicianship.

As I come down from this thing, as I begin to forcefully pull myself away from the rigorous pleasures of intense personal involvement in this weekend of music, many things strike me as being full of shame. I mean, it's a shame that you might think it a novelty to be reading a JAZZ review here. It's dragging me that I can't somehow create a better picture of it for you— but then maybe it's a shame that I should want to. You see, the only "Bellingham people" I saw there were transplants now living in Seattle. I just know that this weekend I reached a sublime state of timelessness and that my consciousness, on all levels, increased multifold. And though I'm now a very satisfied jazz lover, my appetite will return. Further satisfaction, in the near future, in this jazz-parched region, looks doubtful, but the Seattle Jazz Spectacular of 1970 will long stand in my consciousness as a true, inspirational living organism.

David Jay White is a long-time Bellingham resident, as far as students go, who plays "milktoast" electric bass and observes many facets of the local music scene.

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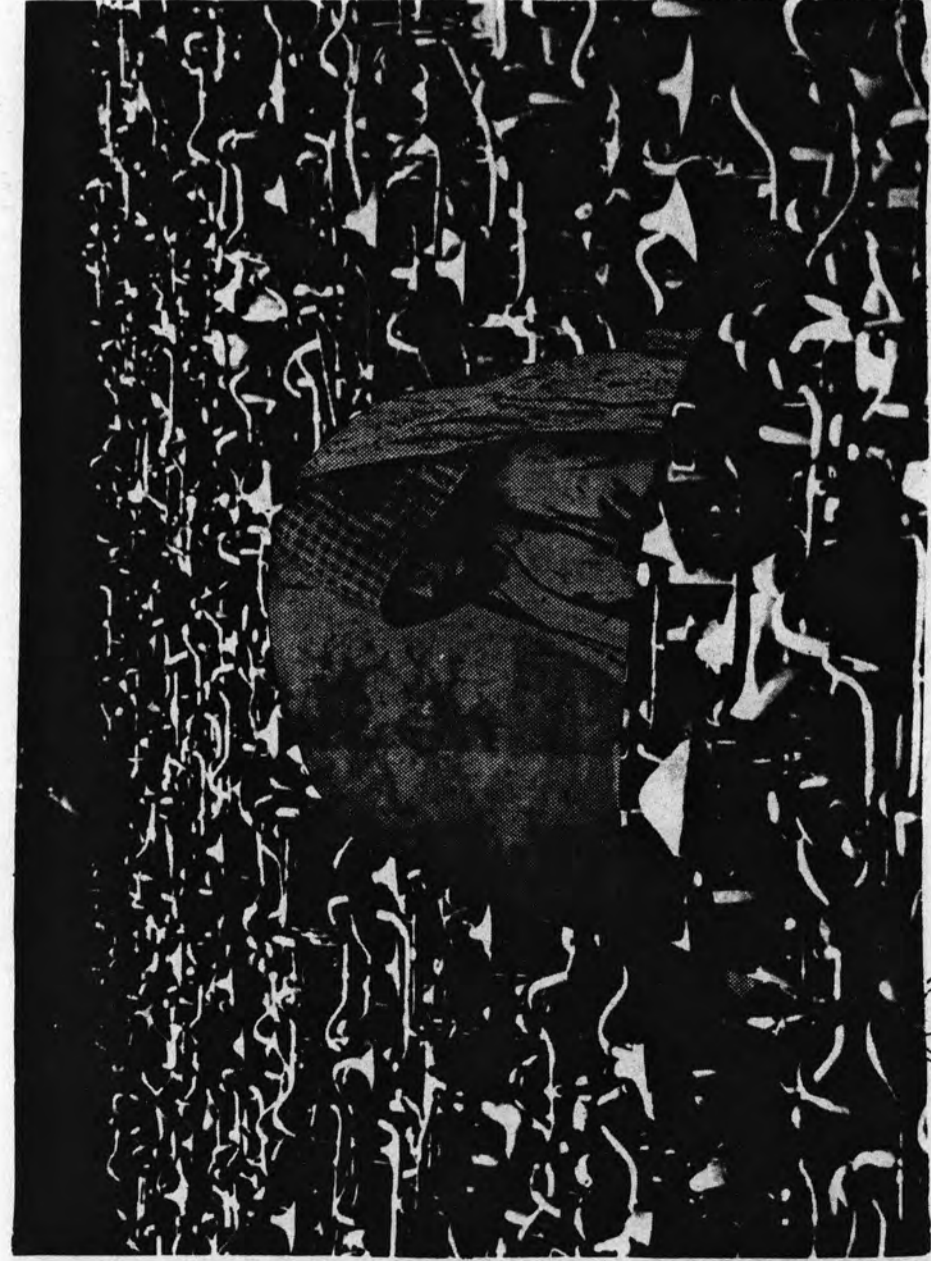
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BRAUTGANS & ETC.

by Patruszka and Others



Sir Gawain Lives Alone

Leaving his breakfast table one morning, strong Sir Gawain saddles his horse, and rides off to a strange new land. He starts into Pomegranite soil; a while he trembles on his horse.

He is a brave knight who wants to eat roses, to take off his heavy mail, and ride the Pomegranite surf.

→ *هناك* *فيلد* *من* *الفيلد* *من* *الفيلد*

there must be spaces in our together

you said, as a flock

of winter geese flew between us in the dark.



It a small fire in your BASEMENT

I wanted to tell you how much I liked your warm kitchen

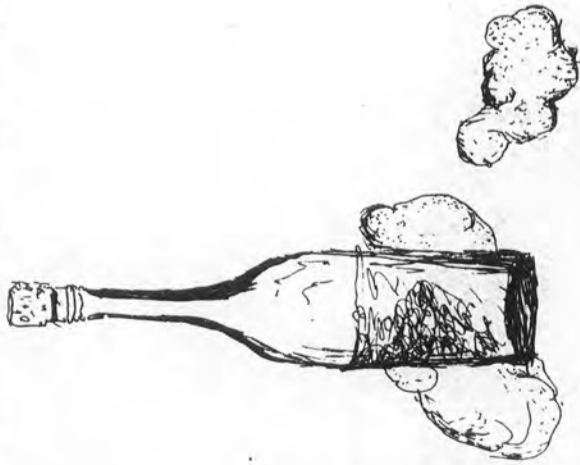
which is now cold because you don't spend time there anymore

and because it's winter, but you were asleep and I had to put on all my clothes to ask the fire man if we were safe up here. You're safe, he said. So I told the neighbors to go back to bed.



SUPERMARKET SKY

Walking home through the potato rain
it's twenty-seven/ twenty on my pocket radio
raining colts and rams,
the bag in my hand is filling with
potatoes. Tonight we'll have them boiled
and listen to them rain on our roof.
For dessert there are blackberries,
and a kind of winter wine.



THE EARLY MORNING SEA

DYLAN THOMAS
MADE ME PROMISE
SSH! NOW! HE SAID TO ME
SOON YOU WILL BE
HAPPY HANGING
SINGING DANGLING
IN THE SEA



WRITTEN
ON THE WALL
OF THE SHELTER HALF
(a coffee shop for G.I.'s in Tacoma)
BATHROOM

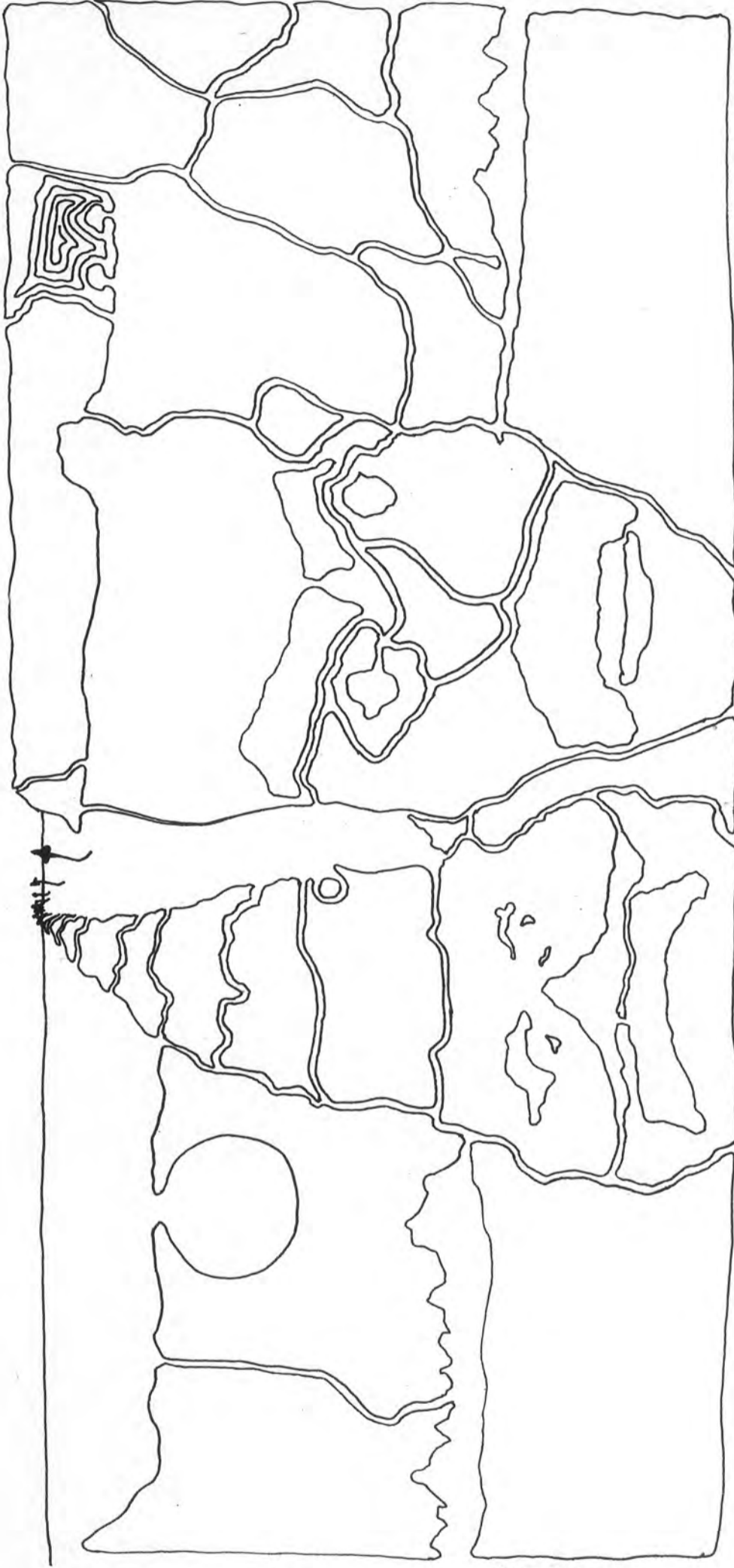
READ your

~~Bible~~
~~MAX~~
~~Levin~~
~~TRASKY~~
~~Waxman~~
~~MAO~~
~~Dear Abby~~
~~ROXANNA~~
MIND

I'm watching myself being a detective
and a census-taker.
How's the inside of your country
feeling?
Words and birds alike should fly.

things that take but a
moment and are as decisive
as the Rocky Mountains
as three months of blathers
take a Bellingham Wind
a second
to over-
ride them on its laey silver horse.

Drawing by Jack Hansen



ASPECT #1

THE CIRCUS IS COMING TO TOWN

the circus is coming to town saw it sunday morning got up off couch when early indian summer sun made the night warm and too many old dreams came out to play. came back too many times.

walked out and picked late leftover berries off the vine the dew from the grass on my boots ate the two best apples laying on the ground and moved on turned right then left cowgill street border: old houses and new people new houses and old people. big family cars down chuckanut speeding off to church. old ladies in lipstick and rouge deathmasks staring out at the morning. staring through me to middle distance where no one lives.

fairhaven rose garden visitors welcome soft mown grass between the rows of barefoot summer roses and other parks and eyes that looked back in secret sharing: american beauty rose where are you now that I need you more than ever red comanche lucky lady deep pink bob hope springs eternal. a rose is definitely not a rose. white trellis arbored privacy white cat cobweb arches. empty benches petals and dew. a sonnet.

a voice from behind turn around wooded lot fat slob shiny cheap gray silk suit small black hat perched on top, puffing jowls. loud tones of false sincerity. smaller man in slacks and green golf sweater. listening. "it's zoned for multiple unit dwellings."

opportunity whispers. codes. R-3. variance.

try not to listen try not to hear look at the roses another beautiful day.

"I got seventeen eye-talian prunes and blackberries by the bullions."

ASPECT #2

by stafford smith

GOING BACK TO ORIGINS

poetry is going back to original meaning, which like all universally valid knowing, must be rediscovered by each age--a historical segment of consciousness--in its own terms. art is the unconscious practice of prediction, an alliance with the energy of the universe in its historical dimension, which including all possible existences, asserts the identity of metaphysics and imagination. truth determines logic, that is to say, the test of logic is its relationship to truth, which is always fundamentally intuitive and non-logical, and nonverbal but for its presence in poetry, which serves the future and not the past. Official Language serves the past, can at best only be history or sociology, can only predict in terms of statistical probability, is unwilling and unable to prophecy.

we are beginning to finish the project of destroying the old, the end is always more painful than expected, we just now begin to see the new as no more than a pattern sometimes in the air, or a color, or a sound that refuses to go away. each one sees it differently according to his individual aspect, but it repeats, the rhythm, in a thousand voices, in a multitude of breaths, the forest each tree unique in the forest, uniquely related to every other tree.

my joy depends on your joy. we start over at the beginning, make the rules any way we want them.

ASPECT #3

sometimes it's impossible to tell, to know whether one has freedom, or has simply imagined it, or has had it imagined for him, by some mysterious smiling electronic process: ah! it falls into the basket. BEEEEEEEEEEP! coffee break is over. all day watching a clock hanging above a watercooler.

Say something nice about THAT.

(from *The Uncollected Works of J. Baer*, ch. IV, "5 O'Clock on Wednesday: a question of meaning.")

say, what is bob dylan really up to? is it true that huey newton throws the i ching?

plus an exclusive interview with tim leary's hairdresser...

be sure to tune in tomorrow when these and other issues in the public interest will be discussed on, THE RIGHT TO KNOW, on this and other affiliated stations.



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only place north of Seattle carrying Bambu rolling papers.

ASPECT #4

next time in town, do something useful. run for sheriff, maybe. be constructive,

Dammit.

coffee cups and ashtrays
coffee cups and ashtrays
coming out your ears. your ears, your ears

are hanging out.

today I am responsible alone and by myself for eleven dogs, eight under the age of two weeks

of those, five black and three white, the largest a respectable young white lady named mc guffy.

who can do more?

everywhere.
together.

each one a comment on every other.

ASPECT #5

bear
burro
barrel.

milking lorne and dee's goat.
two joints on the shelf above the bedboard

for reward.

keeps your mind on your business.

THE CIRCUS IS COMING TO TOWN'
PART II
WARNING: I am armed and should be considered dangerous to anyone who threatens my life or my freedom... statement of Dr. Timothy Leary, formerly professor of psychology, Harvard University, to underground press upon his liberation from prison by the Weathermen.

ASPECT #6

Every time you pick up a newspaper or turn on TV you keep bumping into the idea that there is a revolution going on in this country that is somehow different from the daily experience of your life. Is there really a Tim Leary or is he some comic bookhero dreamed over by Paul Krassner and Terry Southern as a cure for cosmic boredom?

I dont know. I find it hard to discern between Tim Leary and the Jerry and Abby Show, (on our side?) and Spiro Agnew and Martha Mitchell on the other. They all seem equally unreal, fundamentally unlike the folks you meet and touch every day.

Or isnt that important?

television electronically produces the mythological present. illusion of history. requires either infinite expansion or infinite diminution of ego. all depends on which way you go!! go/we all go.
dig the trip that these Media Cowboys, right left and dead center, are all playing with one another. Everybody is trying to take over the government, thus creating more government (you attack the government, it arms itself, attacks back). OK, fighting a decadent regime can be very righteous, just like chanting hare krishna all day, but you still have to decide if that's that best thing you can do with your time.
we need less government and not more. this means, first of all, self-sufficiency within the revolutionary community.
sitting here on rainy day it seems to me a time to build, and a time for the quiet joy and cosmic amusement of subversion.

Aspects

or tomorrow.
morning is the best time to get ripped, leaves you all day to figure it out / see yourself walk around pick things up put things down sit down drink tea stoke fire think about things maybe write things down see how they feel an hour or two later.

TIMBER! by jack hansen

American Music Language: a more direct system of communication than Tel-Star.

It is not often that I tell my friends to come listen to a new record. Much of my time this week has been spent listening to and enjoying TIMBER, a Los Angeles group with influences from a new place. The songs on the album were written by Wayne Berry and George Clinton. Both are very good musicians and have packaged some lyrical cliches so pleasingly that, like Dylan's, they pass by you with new meanings. TIMBER is not prophetic. I think they play well-rehearsed, carefully arranged music. They have found the "feel good" in several kinds of rock styles and blend them well with precision and care at par with THE BAND.

The acoustical guitar tracks for this album are tasteful and recorded really well. Henry Lewy, the engineer, mixed the basic tracks with an apparent knowledge of the group's intent. I'm sure that some of the sounds on the recording are hard to do on stage. However, the group's stage appearances must be impressive, I heard they had to play four encores recently in California as a second-billing act.

At times, due to vocal timbre (sorry), the male vocalists are over-dramatic in spite of some of the tightest harmonies I have heard,

including Crosby, Stills and Nash and Young.

Roger Johnson is a very fine guitarist and his work with a Leslie speaker is as exciting as George Harrison's (Beatles) and Amos Garrett's (Great Speckled Bird). Also interesting -- in Boat Ride, the instrumental break is in a strong 6/4 time which seems to drop a beat every time but never does. TIMBER delivers such a strong musical feel that with the first couple of listenings the lyrics can be casually listened to. Many deserve attention, some are obvious California-sound-words-that-speak-of-love-gone-bad with-stream-of-syllabic-fluidity.

Robert Theobald believes that America is the only country capable of putting things in 20th Century order, and groups like TIMBER speak the American Music Language. Their record can be sent anywhere on Earth. It may not be as rapid a system of communication as Tel-Star, but it sure gets the message delivered. The album is definitely worth buying unheard. Put down your defenses and let TIMBER in. **Order it if you have to!**

I thank Buzz for turning me on to these fine people and I hope you give them a chance to get into you. Turn it up.

Jack Hansen is THE Jack Hansen, perhaps the most proficient guitar/banjo man in the area.



WELL, WE'VE BEEN HERE A FEW WEEKS NOW AND WE REALLY LIKE BELLINGHAM. WE APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE AND KIND WORDS.

WE'RE STILL BUSY TRYING TO GET IT TOGETHER, SO IF WE SEEM UPTIGHT WHEN YOU COME IN, FIGURE IT'S PASSING—QUICKLY—LIKE THE FLU.

IF YOU HAVEN'T BEEN IN FOR AWHILE YOU SHOULD KNOW WE HAVE NEW ALBUMS BY THE STONES, LED ZEP, SAVOY, BROWN, ARLO, FLEETWOOD MAC, SANTANA, LEONARD COHEN, MAYALL, YOUNG BLOODS, BYRDS, KING CRIMSON, DELANEY & BONNIE, HENDRIX, GUESS WHO, ELTON JOHN, AND SOON. WE NOW HAVE OVER THREE HUNDRED POSTERS FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM ON THE WALLS AND IN THE BLACK LIGHT ROOMS.

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PUGET SOUND ON HOLLY NEAR STATE.

CREATIVE WAITING

Invent names for rock groups comprised of various combinations of your acquaintances.

MUSIC IS NEWS

A chronicle; a prediction; a reflection. A mirror to the world. Did the Egyptians sing "Up Against the Pyramid, Pharaoh"—? Music: of the people.

Take Me To The Mountains—Shiva's Headband: Charles Carper, in the *Daily Cougar*, wrote, "Shiva's music can't change nature, but they can naturally sing and take some of the sting out of living." An armadillo ecstasy.

If: Seven men making momentous music; finding new dimensions; making things happen. From England, with brass and beauty. "If is a must." (Chris Van Ness, L. A. Free Press)

Quatermass: A record to hold in your head. Hear from start to end; then share, joyously. Music from life, or from science fiction; or maybe they're the same.

Mongrel—Bob Seger: A total musical experience. You'll find that your favorite cut on the album keeps changing, the sign of timelessness and now.

Listening to Richard Brautigan: More than any other, Richard Brautigan is the poet for our lives. Here he shares some of his stories, and you're a part of his family.



on Capitol and Harvest



One of a series of drawings by John Van Hammersveld.



Making the Revolution Work:

The Passage's political realm has seemed to follow Thomas More's dictum that "what you can't put right you must try to make as little wrong as possible." Thus we have endorsed conventional politicians, most notably Carl Maxey. However, the revolutionary alternative deserves consideration. One such alternative is put forth in the Northwest by the Socialist Workers Party, which has organized much of the antiwar activity in the Seattle area. Joel Connelly recently interviewed Stephanie Coontz and Bill Massey, the party's candidates for Congress and the U.S. Senate. Part of their conversation follows.

CONNELLY: Stephanie, I've heard you denounce conventional politicians such as Congressman Brock Adams many times, yet you yourself are now running for Congress. Why?

COONTZ: Well I don't run for the same reason that conventional politicians do. I don't run to get one individual elected, to get kids in

off the street and back into the mainstream of American politics the way Eugene McCarthy did. I run and the rest of the candidates on the Socialist Workers Party slate run in order to get out the ideas of socialism, to build the women's liberation movement, the anti-war movement, the movement for self-determination for Chicanos, Blacks, and other national minorities. We don't see our campaign as a substitute for the movement the way the bourgeois politicians do. We don't say "Come in off the streets and get involved in our campaign." We say that the best way in fact to build our campaign is to build that part of the movement that you're most interested in.

CONNELLY: I'm interested in the coalition which is building the October 31st anti-war march in Seattle. First, as an organizer, how much labor cooperation are you getting. Secondly, how united is the left in Seattle at the moment. There was a split this summer, and I'm wondering if the factions are still at each other's throats?

COONTZ: This coalition, the October 31st Peace Action Committee, came out of a disagreement on the left marked by two different groups forming and each trying to go out and prove their own ideas of which way is the correct way to build the anti-war movement. There was another group, the New Mobilization Northwest Action Committee, which felt that the best way to build the movement was to take a multi-issue program with positions on a number of issues. We in the Young Socialist Alliance, the Student Mobilization Committee, and most of the labor participants at the conference where this disagreement was discussed, felt that this was incorrect, that the way to build the anti-war movement right now was to build it around the central focus of the War in Vietnam and have task forces which would relate to different issues. We felt it was important to keep the anti-war movement right now as a bridge, as a transitional form that people can come to even if they're not radicalized completely on other issues. Now Northwest Action



PHOTO BY DAVID H. DAVIS

an Interview with **Coontz & Massey**

by joel connelly

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has been calling activities around its issues. I don't think they'll be particularly big but we're not in the business of attacking them. We'll attend their demonstrations and help them in any way we can and hope they'll attend our demonstrations. In terms of our coalition we're very excited by what has developed. We do think it has proven the correctness of our approach. We have not been worried about the old elements of the coalition, the radical groups involved for so many years. We have been able to reach out to totally new groups, groups like the YWCA and five labor unions which have joined the coalition. The Central Area Community Council has endorsed the march. We have endorsements from a number of Chicano leaders. The Crusade for Justice is sending a speaker. One of the steering committee members is a member of the Black Vietnam Veterans Against the War, a former captain in the Air Force. We're involving totally new elements in the coalition.

CONNELLY: Bill, it is argued that the American left has been on the whole unsuccessful in appealing to labor in spite of great exertions to do so. Evidence is cited of the hardhat movement and the policies of the AFL-CIO leadership. What degree of radicalization do you see and what significance is there in your receiving labor support in organizing the October 31st march?

MASSEY: I think that we are seeing the beginnings, the beginnings of what I predict will be a mass upsurge on the part of labor. I think that at this point we are seeing some of the labor leaders or bureaucrats coming into the anti-war movement. They're not doing this because they belong to the YSA or SDS. They're involving themselves for two basic reasons. First, some have been opposed to the War, and have not felt there was a strong enough movement prior to the present time to allow them to say it openly. The other reason is that labor leaders want to hold onto their positions. Those positions have been very good to them. Now they see the drain on the economy that the War is causing and the resulting radicalization around economic demands among their rank and file. They know the cause of that radicalization. They want to fight against that. The hardhats were organized to go out and demonstrate by their leaders. These men are people who have been miseducated all their lives about what really is in their interests. Well they went out and they demonstrated, but I think the hardhats are going to learn a lesson from that. This society as long as the War continues is not going to be able to set its priorities to find jobs for those people. They've noticed how much attention they've gotten and I don't think it will be too long in dawning on them that instead of demonstrating for a war which is not in their interests that they might go out and get attention by demonstrating in their own interests. It's something the Black construction workers in this city did, and set a vanguard role for the rest of the unemployed in Seattle. They went out in the streets to demand jobs the same way students go out into the streets.

COONTZ: The New Left often has a very real misconception about what labor is. In fact, some of them have accepted the American propaganda that we live in a middle class society. They think the only people who are laborers are those formed into industrial unions. That's not true. The vast majority of people in this country are working people and we've already mobilized masses of them against the War.

CONNELLY: A longtime goal of the SWP has been Black control of the Black community. This has extended to such groups as the Chicanos. Could you give your feelings on the growth of Chicano political movements, and also give your views on the directions the Black and Chicano communities will go over the next few years? Will we have an autonomous political development?

COONTZ: Socialists believe unconditionally in the right of national self-determination for national minorities. We think that the recent upsurge in the Chicano movement is probably the most significant thing that has happened in the Third World community in recent years. The formation of La Raza Unita has been a step toward real honest community control. It has gone much further in that it doesn't depend on individual charity as for example do the Black Panther breakfast programs. They actually have captured power in a number of situations and forced the state to pay for breakfast programs and other kinds of reforms. That's precisely what we want to see done. We want to see the onus put on the state, not on the individual. The Chicano movement understands the need for a revolutionary transformation in this society and the necessity for building a mass movement. They have no illusions that an individual or a few individual terrorists are going to transform society. They haven't fallen prey to esoteric debates within the radical left. They're reaching out to their own people. I think that's why the state has been so freaked out by them. The state understands the future of La Raza Units... I think the example the Chicanos have set is going to affect the Black movement considerably. One of the things the

Black movement has not yet done although it has played a vanguard role in many areas is to establish a Black political party which really would break the back of the Democratic Party if they were able to do so. I think the example the Chicanos have set in that should be able to inspire other Third World groups like the Blacks to set up their own political parties, and really make concrete moves toward self-determination.

CONNELLY: Bill, I'd like to take you up on a remark you made recently. You said one of your workers was as effective as ten liberals put together. What sort of activities would give you such an effectiveness?

MASSEY: I've been involved - and this is characteristic of members of the Socialist Workers Party - in the building of the mass anti-war movement which has created most of the dove politicians. They didn't come out as doves until there was a mass movement in the streets. I've been involved in the support and building of the Black struggle, the fight for jobs in the construction field for Blacks in this city, and in aiding the student movement because I see that movement as having helped every other social movement in this country. We support the struggle for women's liberation with the understanding that it is part of a wider struggle for human liberation that takes in all sexes. We have the job of explaining why all of these movements - while they're important in themselves - have to move on to the setting up of a new society in order to be successful in the last result.

COONTZ: We belong to a group which is a disciplined combat organization. We have set ourselves up to the task of building a movement which can take on capitalism, that can take on the ruling class of the most powerful country in the history of the world. Now that requires discipline. It means a lot more than a lot of students think when they come into the struggle. Some think they can just shout "Two, Four, Six, Eight, organize to smash the state" or "Fee, Fi, Fo, Fum, smash the state and join the fun". Those may be fun slogans to chant but you can't take on a ruling class as powerful as the United States with slogans like that. It takes discipline, it takes organization, it takes damned hard work, and it takes a lifetime of struggle. It's not something you join for a year or two and get it out of your system. So people who join the YSA and the SWP join on the basis that they are committed, not that they want to come to a meeting or two or want to take part in a demonstration. That's fine. People like that have their place and we'll work with them, but we do not accept them in our organization. We want people in our organization who will commit their lives to the task of overthrowing capitalism and establishing a socialist government. When people join the YSA they start training themselves to work within the mass movement. They discipline themselves. They talk things over with the rest of the group so we can get a collectivist experience so as not to rely just on what an individual thinks at a given moment. So we have a whole history and tradition and national organization experiences to call on whenever we go into a movement and that makes us much more effective than people who just work on their own, or liberals who flip from one issue to another and don't understand their basic interconnection. We believe in hammering out a strategy by the most democratic means possible, and we're very democratic inside the YSA and the SWP. But once we hammer out a strategy we go out - together - and we work on it. That's why we want the people who are serious about bringing socialism to this country. We don't want the people who are just in it for a good time.

CONNELLY: O.K., so how many people can you define as serious at the moment? We've seen a gravitation towards either working within the system or, to a much lesser extent, ultraleftism. How many people adopt your so-called middle ground? How are things going for you?

COONTZ: We've been growing very consistently and although other organizations may have a bigger paper membership we think we have the biggest membership in terms of activists. We have grown consistently since we were formed. We haven't gone through the ups and downs that other organizations have. Now I'm not attacking the people who belong to different groups. I'm sure they're serious revolutionaries. However, I feel the policies of the ultra-left are such that even the most serious revolutionaries get disillusioned. They burn themselves out very quickly. It's very hard to remain in an ultra-left organization for more than two years. That happened to me. I went through SDS and a number of other groups. I was beginning to feel pretty burned out and I was thinking about dropping out although I was still a revolutionary. I still wanted socialism, but I didn't know how to get it. Then I ran into the YSA and discovered it to be a group that would last. It had a strategy, a goal, it was an exciting group to be in because it was a group which was very serious about what it wanted to do.

MASSEY: When you talk about seriousness there are different levels. Most of the students are not in any organization as of yet. But I consider these people as

serious in that they are looking for alternatives, and they're going through a lot of different stages. A number of them went through the Democratic Party with the McCarthy and Maxey campaigns, and had hopes that would be able to do something and do it rapidly. They've now been disillusioned with that arena and I think a socialist organization like the YSA and SWP by proving themselves as effective fighters for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam can win them over and get a hearing on our overall ideas and bring them into the revolutionary struggle. We refuse to put up barriers by raising extreme demands. I'm not going to speak Greek to students. I'm going to speak to them regarding their concerns and hope to acquaint them with my ideas. I'm not going to either force my ideas down their throat or compromise and change on principles in order to win them over. We'll state our ideas in a way that masses can understand them, and because it's only masses who are going to change things.

CONNELLY: Political analyst Richard Scammon, in his book claims there are two issues in America right now... There is an economic issue, with people dissatisfied over unemployment, inflation, and priorities. However, there is also an overriding social issue of anger over unrest, an issue which negates the economic one to some extent. This issue is stressed by the government. Would you agree with Scammon's analysis?

COONTZ: Whenever you have a period of intense radicalization you get a very intense reaction to it at first. When you see that reaction you begin to see how far that radicalization is extending. But that book includes a totally static analysis. The economic issue is going to change peoples' consciousness. As people begin to demonstrate around the economic issue, and engage in the same kind of activities we have seen with political issues like the War in Vietnam, there's going to be a real change of consciousness. You can see that change in how fast people are radicalized on a whole number of issues when they go out on strike for example. When workers go out on strike and themselves start walking the picket lines suddenly they grow a lot more tolerant of the picket lines set up around the War in Vietnam. So Scammon fails to take into account how fast consciousness changes when people begin to more around any issue whatsoever. Also, the other factor the book fails to take into account, people sense that there's something wrong in this society. They understand economically that things aren't going too well. The ruling class in this society has always said that this is the fault of the demonstrators. So the people of this country have given that a chance. But things aren't going to get better. Then that talk about anarchists and revolutionaries is going to backfire, because people are going to look to socialists for the answer then. In California Reagan has actually radicalized many people. People saw that things weren't going very well. They didn't like the disturbances. They thought that by electing a Reagan you could get those disturbances put down, that it was the fault of "agitators and revolutionaries," people who plucked issues out of thin air. With a tough Governor, they thought, this wouldn't happen. But since Reagan became Governor the disturbances have grown even worse. People have begun to realize that it is not a question of a few revolutionaries but that there are some deep-rooted problems in California that have to be solved. There are thousands of people in California who first looked to Reagan for the answers who are now turning to the left. I think that's the kind of process we're going to see in American society. Socialists have to be there to help it along, not to say that "You're all revisionist pigs because you're not quite ready for revolution."



"You Shall Know the Truth, and the Truth Shall Make You

by **kenneth fox**

Free"

Cannabis + Public Health

The following is a letter sent to President Nixon by 96 members and employees of the United States Public Health Service, including 38 physicians, 58 administrators and other professionals:

Many spurious claims and charges have been made by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. All of these allegations have been disproved by research.

As physicians, commissioned officers and employees of the U.S. Public Health Service, we wish to make known our views concerning marijuana.

Marijuana does not alter basic personality.

Marijuana is not causally related to crimes of violence.

Marijuana does not lead to increased sexual activity.

Marijuana does not lead to the use of other drugs.

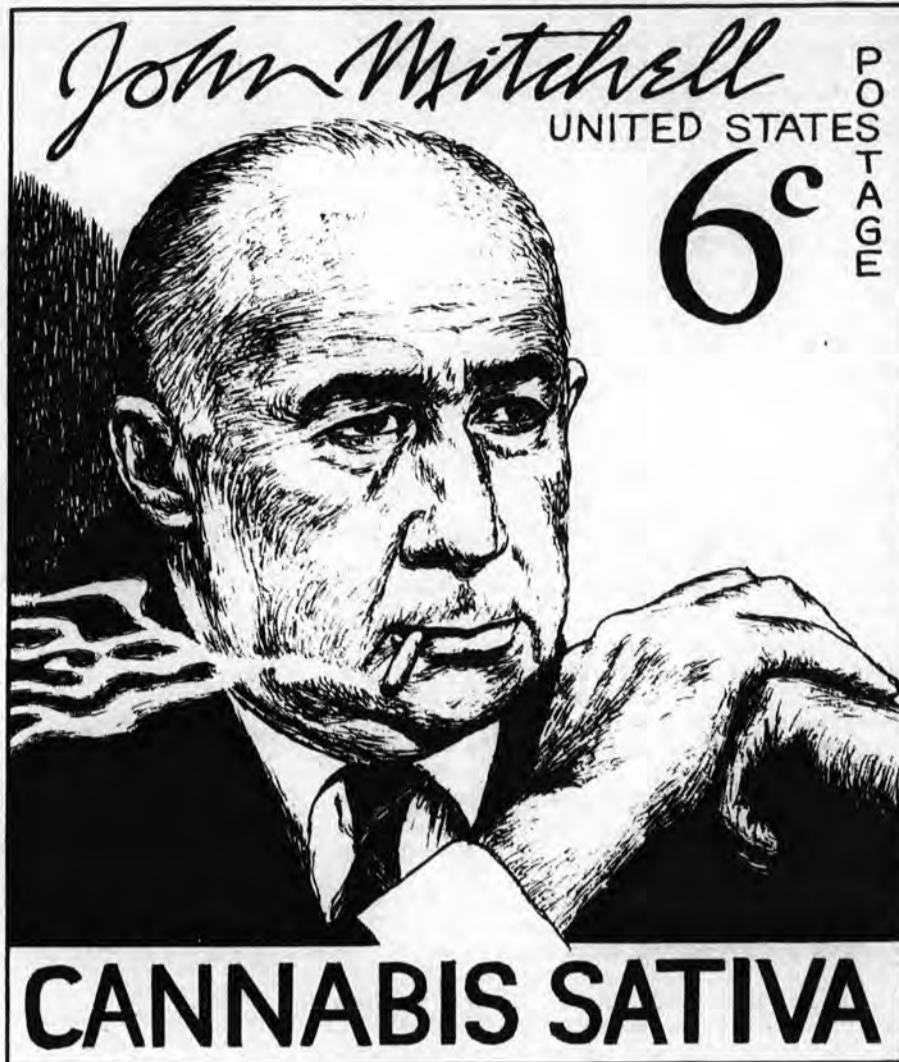
As some 20,000,000 U.S. citizens have used mj and have firsthand knowledge of its effects, the continual misrepresentation by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs tends to make young people lose confidence in authority figures in general and the Government in particular. It also leads young people to doubt information concerning truly dangerous drugs, such as amphetamines, nicotine, barbiturates, and alcohol.

With this country ranking 21st in the world in its infant-mortality rate, ninth in maternal mortality, FIRST in deaths due to coronary-artery disease, the V.D. rate climbing, millions of its citizens malnourished and other millions having only poor access to health care, there are many more urgent health problems than marijuana smoking. These priorities demand all the resources we can give them to increase the general health level of the people of the United States. Money now spent on preventing Cannabis usage should be directed toward these important problems.

We also urge laboratory and clinical studies on the efficacy of this drug. If its use as a tranquilizer, sleeping pill and muscle relaxant are confirmed and no new side effects are found, it would be much safer than present medications. FURTHERMORE, A SEARCH OF MEDICAL LITERATURE REVEALS THAT IT MAY HAVE USES AS AN ANALGESIC, APPETITE STIMULANT, ANTI-EPILEPTIC, ANTI-SPASMODIC, ANTI-DEPRESSANT, ANTI-ASTHMATIC, ANTI-TUSSIVE, ANTIBIOTIC, CHILDBIRTH ANESTHETIC AND WITHDRAWAL AGENT FOR OPIATE AND ALCOHOL ADDICTIONS.

We urge you to take a reasonable, responsible approach to Cannabis; an approach that will conserve our most precious natural resource - people.

(Signed by 96 persons)
S.F., Calif.



Death Penalty Voted For Pot

by Don Jackson

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. - The Bakersfield City Council voted a death sentence for a second conviction for selling marijuana or illegal drugs. The action is not expected to have any direct legal effect, since felony legislation has been pre-empted by the state.

Councilman Robert Whitmore, who introduced the legislation, said, 'Unless severe measures are taken an entire generation will be destroyed by dope.' Whitmore acknowledged the unenforceability of the ordinance but said, 'It has the value of notifying the legislature of the city's strong feelings about dope.'

Mayor Hart said the ordinance would stiffen the attitude of the courts. Councilman Heisey, who earlier this month presented a bill to banish bizarre personages from the city, said, 'These dopers need to be put away for good. Let's put a little fear into these people.'

Bakersfield has long had the reputation for giving the most severe marijuana penalties in the U.S. Some people feel that the city council action is an effort to regain the city's reputation, which is tarnished by the 35 year sentence for marijuana possession recently handed out in Tuxkogee, Okla.

The measure passed by a six to one vote. The one dissenting councilman said he agreed with the proposal in principle, but feared that juries may acquit dopers because of the severity of the penalty.

Even the ultra-conservative Bakersfield Californian was surprised by the action. The Californian commented in its editorial, 'It is shocking indeed when supposedly responsible public officials advocate putting hundreds of thousands of citizens to death. If we are to believe the experts on the extent of marijuana use, it must be concluded that literally hundreds of thousands of people are involved in California in selling pot.'

Kenneth Fox is.

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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, 1000 Harris Ave., Bellingham 98225.



All ad copy submitted to Free Connections is subject to approval by The Staff. Ads which we feel cannot be run will be returned.

STEPHEN AND HIS FAMILY will be on campus October 19 rapping about his new book, enlightenment, magic, tantric (sex)yoga.

BOBBY BURNS IS GOING CRAZY with all the dogs running down his garden. Help him build his Fence. Sunday, October 25. Bring tools.

COMMUNITY FESTIVAL OF LABOR: Music, labor, sports, food. For: The Good Earth Community, Crafts center, and Food Co-op. Starts at 10 A.M. on Saturday Oct.17 at 9. 1000 Harris Avenue.

FOR SALE: 1)A componet amp 120 watts, 2)VOX AMP 70 watt, 3) Portable Farfiza Organ 4)Fender Leslie 100 watt speaker capacity. PHONE 734-4563

WANTED: Franklyn Stove and/or large rug cheap. Barter, trade, or For Services Dave Donovan P.O. Box 118 South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Washington 98225.

ST. BERNARD - COLLIE needs country home - he is two years old, loves cats and children - gentle. We are having a baby and can no longer keep him. Call EA 3-1064 anytime or come by 1232 15th Avenue E. Shelley or Mike.

ANYONE FINDING a small suitcase containing slides and movies which were stolen from my apartment recently, please return them to me. They are of sentimental value only to me and are all I have of family and friends since coming to this country 14 years ago. Contact Ev Bell 819 High Street, Apt. 212 384-1847.

FOR SALE: VW camper, bucket seats, bed, canopy, coleman stove & lamp, water jug, custom interior, 20,000 on '68 mill, custom interior w/lights, extra head space. Contact Bear NWP.

WANTED: used piano with good tone. Price is open. Reply B.528 Van Zandt Deming, Wash. 98244

FOR SALE: 1940 International School Bus; excellent condition. Includes wood stove, couch and bed. \$700 or best offer. Contact Steve, 1122 Indian Street, B'ham.

FOR SALE - 17ft. Cedarhull boat. Twin outboards, sleeps two. \$700 or best offer. Call Dave at 733-8961 or Bernie 734-9881.

WANTED: Madrigal singers and chamber musicians to get together at Toad Hall.

THE GOOD EARTH POTTERY expects to be in full swing soon, with classes or private lessons in hand-built and wheel-thrown pottery and in clay sculpture, fired at both earthenware and stoneware temperatures. A display and sales outlet for products of the studio will front the shop.

FOR SALE: Craig 3201 8-track cartridge player for 12 volt negative ground. Best offer. Also Craig walnut enclosed stereo tape player. Same price. 734-1531.

CONGRATULATIONS BOB. Yours is not just a boat, but a beautiful way of life.

ADULTS are just dehydrated children. If you add some juice, maybe you can get a little life back into them.

I WOULD LIKE TO SELL OR TRADE tenor saxophone (Alexandre) for Martin 6-string, preferably over four years old. Contact Joe, Room 1247 Fairhaven College, 676-4591. thanks much.

BOB AND JOAN CONGRATULATIONS! I am walking with you at your wedding in the woods, and forever after.

THE UNITED STATES DIRECTORY has just published the Sixth edition of its widely-known **GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN LEFT**. The **GUIDE** which contains over 5,000 listings in this edition, lists social protest, liberal, pacifist, socialist, communist, new left and movement organizations and periodicals complete with zip codes. The **GUIDE** also contains an extensive bibliography of several hundred publications on or about the American Left-Wing. This edition of the **GUIDE**, the largest yet published, represents thousands of hours of research time by the **UNITED STATES DIRECTORY**. Copies are available at \$5.00 each or two for \$9.00. The **USD** also publishes a similar **GUIDE TO THE AMERICAN RIGHT** with 3,000 listings for \$3.00 each.

WANTED: Cellest to amalgamate into the Princess and the Frog (see elsewhere in this issue) Any budding cello freaks who appreciate Dylan, James Taylor, and Laura Nyro should contact Diane and Jim, c/o Glen Bevan, 4305 Nordum Road, Everson, Washington. Phone 966-7965.

TYPE? Do paper work? Interested in a "Labor of Love" Contact NWP P.O. Box 105 South Bellingham Station,



gimel beth



DOES YOUR MOM think you've got brain cellular disease from all the stuff she popped trying to get rid of you? Then stumble on down to Toad Hall in nasty Old Fairhaven for we love you just the same, sinner. This Week: featurin' good eats cheap price; Tuesday, Harlow, Hardy, Chaplin and West flicks, 9p.m. Janice cookin'; Thursday - Acoustic night. Join us. Cookin' by E. Jarret; Friday and Saturday - Loud Music.

Oct. 12: Film, "Anastasia," with Ingrid Bergman, 7:30 p.m., KVOS-TV, Channel 12.

Through Nov. 22: Seattle Art Museum exhibit of some of the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist masters: Renoir, Cezanne, Gauguin, Bonnard, Rousseau, Gris, Picasso, Kirchner, Leger, etc.

Through April: "Whatcom Seascapes" exhibit at the Whatcom Museum of History & Art in Bellingham. Over a century and a half of maritime history will be represented.

GIMEL BETH Anniversaries: Oct. 13 Molly Pitcher born, 1754.

Oct. 13: "The Legacy of Lenin," CBC Special, on the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth, 10 p.m. on Channel 6.

Oct. 14: Princess and The Frog ACLU benefit at Norway Hall, Bellingham 7:30 p.m. See review inside.

Oct. 14: Battle of Hastings, 1066; George Eastman patents inexpensive film, 1884.

Oct. 14: "Revolution for Breakfast," an examination of the Black Panther breakfast program, CBC Radio, 8:03 p.m.

Oct. 15: Virgil born, 70; Edison founds first light Co., 1876; PG Woedehouse born, 1881.

Oct. 15: "Election Countdown '70," looks at local issues in Whatcom County, KVOS-TV, Channel 12, 10:30 p.m.

Oct. 16: "The Iron Mask" with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. at WWSC at 7 and 9 p.m., L-4.

Seattle Center, Northwest Craft Center: Wood & Concrete Sculptures by Clayton James, beginning Oct. 16, Macrame wall hangings by Judy Hendry.

Oct. 16: Yale founded, 1701; Oscar Wilde born, 1854; John Brown attacks the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry; Eugene O'Neil born, 1888.

Oct. 17: Karate Tournament, Seattle Center Arena, 11 am and 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 17: Henry Bessemer patents blast furnace, 1855; Albert Einstein arrives in the US, 1933.

Oct. 17: Bernie Weiner of the Northwest Passage, interviews Paul Dorpat, former editor of the late Seattle Helix about the New Culture. KVOS-TV, Channel 12, 3 p.m.

Oct. 18: Astrology Workshop with Geraldine Morse, President of the NW Astrological Society, 8 p.m., at the Court C. in Tacoma, 925 Court C.

Oct. 18: The great "Ballet Africains" performing at the Seattle Center Opera House, 8:30 p.m.

Oct. 18: Mason-Dixon line finalized, 1767; Alaska becomes American, 1867.

Oct. 19: Film, "The Death of Socrates," 8 a.m. and 12 noon, WWSC Music Auditorium.

Oct. 19: Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown

Oct. 20: Themistokles defeats Persian fleet off Salamis, 480 BC; John Dewey born, 1859.

Oct. 20: Ramblin' Jack Elliot concert, 8 p.m., at the Court C coffee house in Tacoma, 915 Court C.

Oct. 21: Magellan enters Straits of, 1520; S. T. Coleridge, Alfred Nobel & Fredric Remington born.

Oct. 21: Berkeley Square concert at WWSC, V.U. Lounge, 8 p.m., benefit for Open Door Clinic.

Oct. 22: Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845.

Oct. 24: Tycho Brahe dies, 1601; Anton V Leeuwenhoek born, 1632; Alonze Philips patents cheap friction match, 1861.

Oct. 24: The Great Pumpkin visits Charlie Brown on a CBS Special, Channel 12, 8:30 p.m.

Oct. 24: Annual Mushroom Show, Pacific Science Center, Seattle, all day, Eames Center.

Oct. 24: Consumer Protector Ralph Nader speaking at the Opera House, 2 p.m.

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