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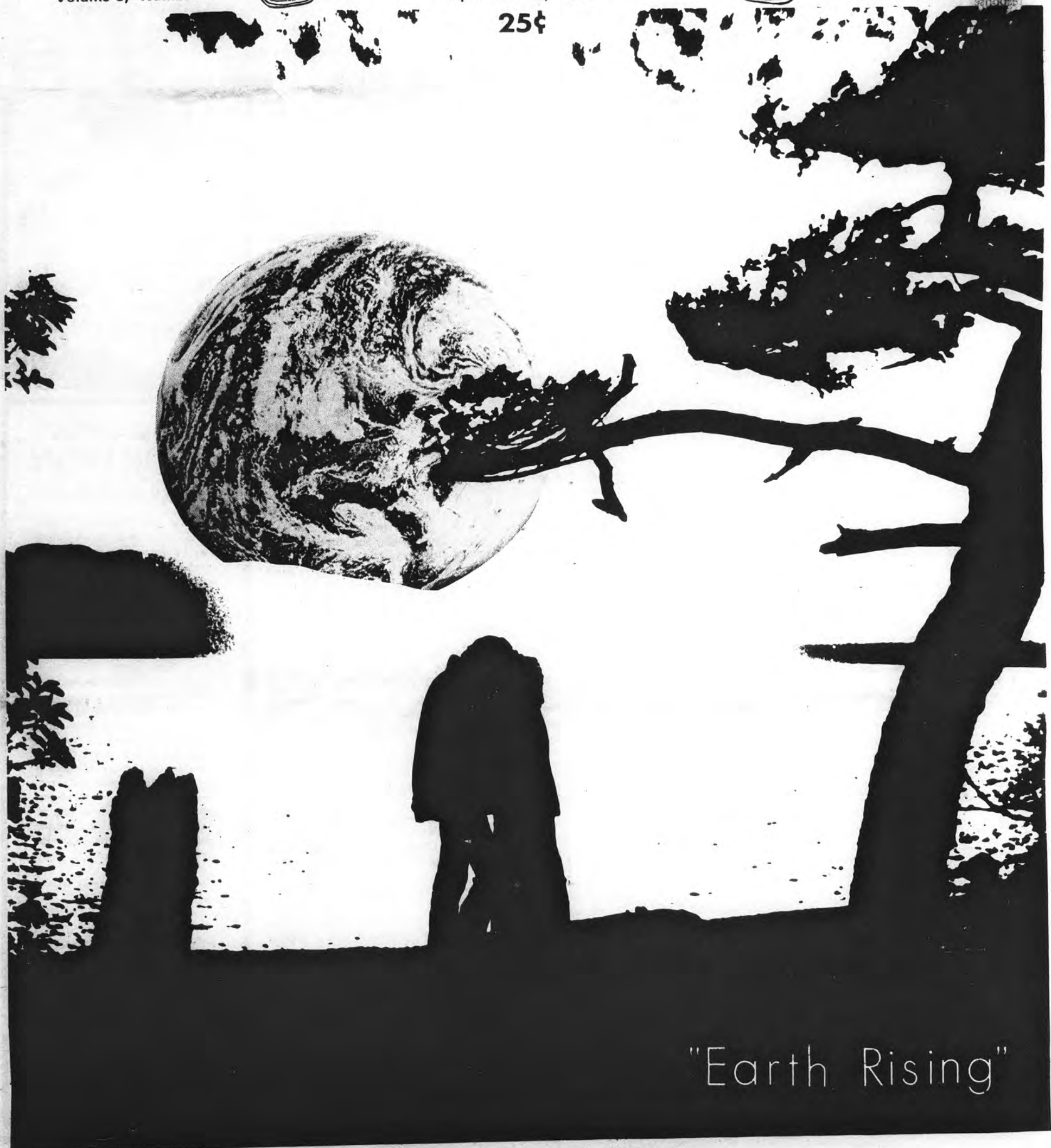
NORTHWEST PASSAGE

April 12 - 25, 1971

25¢



Bellingham, Washington



"Earth Rising"

LETTERS to the EDITOR

More on Cuba

Dear Passage:

Cuba is a subject that generally arouses emotions rather than analysis as witnessed by Norm Melson Jr's response to Ilene Crowford's article (NW, March 29).

I find it necessary to say a few words, not on what Cuba is or is doing in particular, but on how one should look at a country that is underdeveloped and has taken the socialist road.

First, one must begin with an historic view. In doing this these two questions must be answered: What was the country like before its revolution? and what were the factors and forces involved in making it that way?

In the case of Cuba it is well known to all but those who don't want to know that Cuba before the revolution was under a vicious dictatorship and that its entire economy was controlled by the U.S. Culturally and Socially, Cuba was illiterate, unemployed and a vice-den for wealthy Americans.

The factor and forces that made Cuba like it was cover at least a one hundred year period. A few of these include: The Monroe Doctrine, the Spanish-American War, the Platt Amendment, and the landings of U.S. Troops in 1906, 1912, and 1917. Underlying all these Doctrines and events, of course, was the role of U.S. capital.

Second, one must not look at Cuba, or any other country for that matter, as an isolated society. Cuba too is a part of the world economy. Being such she depends on the world market to sell her surpluses and to buy products she doesn't produce. This factor is the basis of Cuba's problems today. The one nearby country that could supply her with the things she needs and buy her products with the least shipping costs (not to mention the technological aid she could use) has chosen to boycott her. But even with all her problems (and Fidel admits them all) there is not another underdeveloped country in the Western Hemisphere that can claim the progress Cuba has made in the last twelve years.

In a letter one cannot cover too much and I haven't. But to base one's judgement on Cuba on a few news spots from a hostile media, as apparently Mr. Melson did, rather than really getting the facts, is to make an ignorant judgement.

Pat Ruckert
Seattle

Environmental Ed

Dear Sirs:

I have been charged with the responsibility of creating and working a broad and comprehensive program, encompassing Ecology, Environmental Awareness and Outdoor Education. Basically, focus of the curriculum, which will be geared to Grades 6 thru 12, will be on the following subjects: Wildlife Conservation, Preservation &

Propagation, Wilderness Preservation, Air, Land, Water, Noise, and Population Pollution, and finally, Alternative Life Styles.

My problem, and the purpose of this letter, is to request your assistance in the building of this program. Any and all materials, aids, photos, literature, relevant publications (past or present), and/or suggestions, that you can avail me, would be a tremendous help. I am especially interested in obtaining copies of past editions of NORTHWEST PASSAGE. This may seem like a rather large request, but I am starting on the ground floor, in an attempt to gather materials I desperately need.

Respectfully yours,
Don B. Woodcock Jr.
Tenaya School
Merced, California 95340

Passage Bonafide?

People:

First a quote from the Passage, concerning a denial of press passes for Passage reporters to cover the Frazier-Ali fight at WWSC. "(press passes are)...a common courtesy extended to members of the press. Request was denied on the grounds that we were not a bonafide newspaper." As a subscriber to the Passage, and as one of "those in charge" at the fight, I would like to clear up a couple of points.

First of all, everybody around WWSC (I hope) knows that the Passage exists, but few people would accuse it of being "bonafide", whatever that means. As a newcomer to this area, I was delighted to find here the best non-establishment newspaper I've ever heard about or seen, and I sure as hell wouldn't want to see it put in the same category as the Bellingham Herald, the P-I, Times, or even Western Front. Each of these others does their thing, and the Passage does theirs. I hope the Passage doesn't start making sports their thing, although the page in last issue was as entertaining and informative as any establishment sports page I've seen lately.

Obviously, there were "deeper political and sociological implications" concerning the fight which the Passage might want to cover. This could have been handled in the form of press passes, if the Passage had requested them a week, or even a day, before the fight. No one requested them, however, until about two hours before the fight. Because of the manner in which tickets were accounted for, this would have meant that the Associated Students would have had to put twenty-two dollars out of its own pocket for Passage reporters to be there. Because of the late request and all of the other last-minute problems, the answer to the request was "No."

I'm glad Howard Koolsell bought his ticket and wrote the good story that appeared in last issue, whoever he really is.

If anything like this situation ever exists again, we'll try to help, but don't wait so long next time, please,
Barry Bonifas

Subtle Plane

You Passagers are TOO MUCH! I send you my love and energy through the subtle plane. Some day I'll get my gross body working for you (and myself) also.

Keep your back to the false and your gaze firmly fixed on the goal - Love, Peace, Joy,

Jeff

Urge Support

Dear Friends,

Because I have made my displeasure known to the Attorney General's Office when it comes to consumer rip-offs, I have been asked to spread the message about the following legislation which is pending but bogged down in committees. I urge you to study the following issues and drop a post card or letter to your local representatives in Olympia voicing your opinions. Some portions of the government really do seem to be concerned about the people's best interests, and even though I do not expect to see complete and immediate changes for the better, every little bit helps. Your letters will not bring instant reform, but each letter received by the government adds just a little bit more impetus toward the change.

Bills currently bogged down in committees, as a result of pressure groups include the following:

1. Unit Pricing (SB 315, HB 444). These bills set forth certain commodities which must have prices listed as price per pound, square yard, pint, or unit of numerical count as appropriate. This might help eliminate secret price kickbacks that add to your food costs.

2. Residential Landlord Tenant Act (HB 593). This bill forces landlords to keep their residences safe and habitable. If they don't then you can vacate, place rent in escrow, bring legal action, or correct the condition at the landlord's expense. It would create a better balance between the rights of landlords and tenants. Currently things are stacked in favor of the landlords.

3. Employment Agencies (SB 548). Protects job seekers from excessive charges laid by employment agencies for finding jobs for applicants.

4. Cooling off Period (HB 67). Increase to three days the time in which a customer may return merchandise from a door-to-door salesman.

5. Regulation of Collection Agencies (SB 796, HB 949). Prohibits publishing of "deadbeat lists"; harassing, intimidating, or coercing a debtor; prevents using legal-looking forms to beguile debtors.

If you would like to see these bills get passed then write to:

Hon. Frank Atwood, Hon. Don Hansey, Hon. Cas Farr, Hon. Dan Van Dyke, all in Olympia ZIP 98501. If you are confused about who represents you or if you have friends elsewhere that you think would be interested, the addresses for your representatives can always be found out by calling the County Auditor in the county in which you reside.

Let the people prevail.

Peace,
S. Hansen
734-6909



THE FACTS ABOUT ABORTION REFERRAL SERVICE

The New York State Abortion Act provides for the performance of abortions by licensed physicians in accredited hospitals and their affiliated out-patient clinics, up to and including the twenty-fourth week of pregnancy. There is no residency required for a therapeutic abortion and for those seventeen years or older, parental consent is not necessary.

The Abortion Referral Service (ARS) is a self-supporting organization whose function is to assist those women confronted with problem pregnancies. ARS makes all necessary arrangements with Board Certified obstetricians and gynecologists in fully accredited hospitals and clinics. This medical attention can be provided within 24 hours after your initial contact. If necessary, we will gladly assist in transportation arrangements.

For immediate confidential information and assistance, call:

ABORTION
REFERRAL SERVICE, INC.

Philadelphia 215-878-5800
Miami 305-754-5471
Atlanta 404-524-4781
New York 212-582-4740

8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Seven days a week.

Please, don't delay! There is no need in today's world for illegal or expensive abortions.

Prisoners Respond



[ed. note: a poem that Steve sent to us along with his letter is printed on this page.]

Lop-sided.

by steve morris no. 628405

Lop-sided reaction to the 'rehabilitation' program here can cause you lots of trouble.

If you don't flip out or have a temper tantrum when KEEPERS harass, you become a MARKED MAN.

They put a star above your name and NUMBER, wherever your name and NUMBER are to be found.

*A star that labels you as...as what?
a 'trouble maker'?
a 'subversive commy nut'?
a 'situational mal-adjusted schizophrenic weirdo'?*

Shit you can never tell what the gridders will come up with.

Yes, gridders.

They always grin, or snarl ...

It's difficult to tell the difference.

Mechanical Gridders.

And when you sit before the MIGHTY MECHANICAL GRIDDING PAROLE BOARD, they are gridding down at you, from across the long shiny table; on which they have the INMATE'S file, and on which they rest their faith ... their faith in feeling protected.

*And they grin out of their mouths:
'we see you are lop-sided. Hmmm. heh heh heh ... well, of course you know what our STANDARDMETHOD OF TREATMENT is for lop...sided INMATES, don't you?'*

*And I will say to them:
'huh uh.'*

(ed. note: Two issues back, we began sending the Passage free to prisoners in one penitentiary who had expressed interest in receiving it. The grapevine apparently carries news first, and the list of prisoners we mail to has increased to about 40 in four different jails around the Northwest.

The Passage wishes to continue sending papers to the men who want them, and will do so as long as our readers continue to share the cost with us. Every \$400 contributed, matched by the Passage, provides another issue to these men. Send checks to "Prison Fund", Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Washington 98225. Thank you for your support.

Herewith, responses from some of our brothers.)

Friends,

I was lucky enough to be able to see your Vol. 4, no. 12 edition of the N.W.P. this evening. I enjoyed it very much, and it has served to alter drastically my past held opinion of the so-called "under-ground" newspapers. And due to the fertility of the specific publication that I read, several interesting thoughts have sprouted from my mind. The fellow that turned me on to the paper and myself are wondering if you would be interested in receiving an occasional bit of prose or poetry from ourselves, and perhaps some of the other captives here at Monroe. I do a great deal of writing myself, and there are also many others here that are capable of producing some interesting things. At any rate, we feel that something could be accomplished. And if you are interested in future messages, please let me know, and we will try to get something worked out.

I would also like to take you up on the offer in your paper about sending it to prisoners. It would be greatly appreciated, and you can be sure that it will be seen by more eyes than mine alone. Whatever.

As we are,
Steve

Northwest Passage People,,

I just got turned on to your address by the dude one cell over from me. Have read your paper before and could certainly dig it some more.

Can appreciate your kindness and could probably rub a little street and truthful news off on some of my brothers too.

Love from 627-237 now doing time for distributing a nasty drug.

Mark Van Horne 627-237
the Electric Reformatory
Box 777
Monroe, Washington 98272

Dear Friends,

One of your members on the staff wrote me several weeks ago. I misplaced the letter somewhere in my cell, but have been meaning to answer.

The paper is great! It really comes on with some good reporting about what's happening in your area. We all appreciate it.

We may put out a newsletter mainly for about 500 people who attended a state-wide conference last September at Canby, Ore. The people requesting that we try this are the committee members who are having problems getting the final report printed, and they're wanting some way to keep all these students, government, industry and business people who attended this meeting to keep all these students, government, industry and business people who attended this meeting informed about what's developing. Thus we may give it a whirl.

If you know of anyone around your area who has an excess of books and/or magazines who would like to donate them to this class, we would sure benefit a lot by it.

Write on ,
Leroy George
c/o P.W. Wahlstrom,
Education Director
Oregon State Penitentiary
2605 State Street
Salem, Oregon 97310

Kasha
GOOD STUFF FROM EVERYWHERE
MEXICAN GOODS - PRINTS

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hrs 10-6
Mr. DERNON

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616 PIKE ST. Downtown Seattle MA3-7588

Alyeska, ARCO, Aleuts

by Lloyd Meeds

(Editors' Note--After being interviewed in Washington last month by Mary Kay Becker of the Passage, Congressman Lloyd Meeds asked for space in the paper to state his attitudes about transportation of North Slope oil by pipeline and supertanker to refineries in Washington State. His article, printed here, does not represent either the assumptions or conclusions of the staff of the Passage. Meeds' environmental concern, presumably genuine, is evident, but we are not totally reassured. If oil is spilled, the refineries will indeed be liable for millions of dollars; but will that replace dead birds and sea life? Are refineries really the answer to our unemployment problem? We suggest a careful reading and invite responses from our readers. --b.m.)

All right, readers, here's Fact One: the oil in Alaska is coming out. Somehow, someday, those billions of barrels of crude are going to be extracted, transported, and processed. This is a fact as plain to see as the five fingers on my hand.

Okay, now for Fact Two: the oil companies are not going to get all they want. They are not going to be unquestioned, unhindered, and unregulated. To think otherwise would be dangerous self-deception.

Having raised your blood pressure and that of ARCO, I propose that we cast aside the rhetorical arm-waving. We have a situation which must be handled responsibly. The oil is not going to be wished, litigated, or conspired away; neither are the quite proper concerns of environmental protection.

The Atlantic and Richfield oil companies merged in the middle '60's and in early 1968 announced the discovery of huge petroleum deposits above the Arctic Circle. Other companies are likewise involved.

Actually, the oil was "discovered" only in the sense that a decision was made to begin commercial drilling and extraction. That oil lay beneath the frozen slope was well known. On February 27, 1923, President Cal Coolidge established Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in northern Alaska. For a number of reasons, including technology and demand, little was done beyond establishing the government's claim.

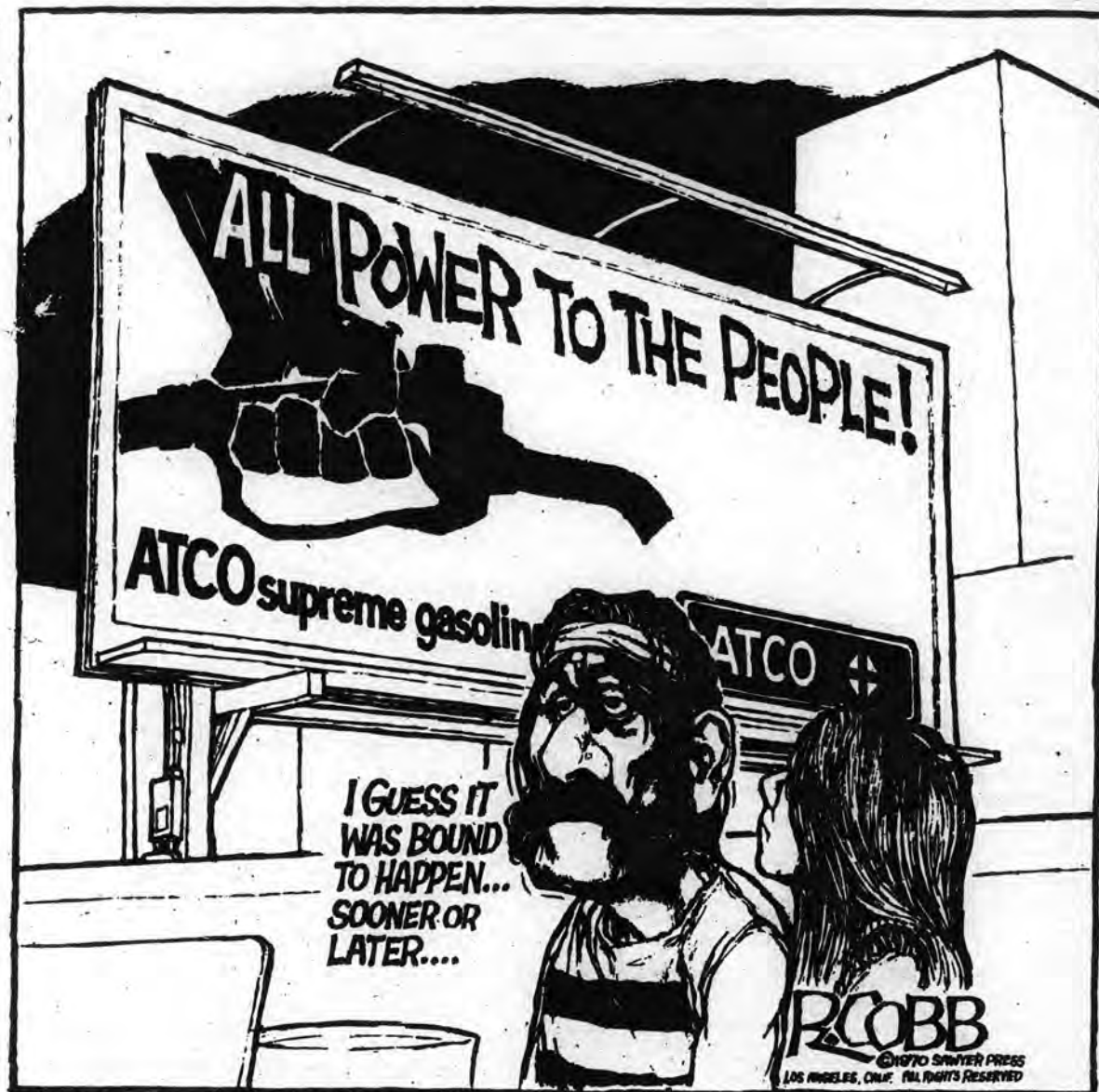
Domestic oil reserves in the continental U.S. are not unlimited, however, and the Alaska oil has always faced the likelihood of removal. Now that likelihood is upon us, and the companies want to build the 800-mile Trans-Alaskan Pipeline System from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez.

As we know, the pipeline was halted by a federal court injunction pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. I believe this decision was wise. It was helpful because it (1) established a useful precedent for a new land and (2) forced a full-scale, public review of the environmental aspects of Alaskan oil.

In response to the court order, the Department of the Interior produced an environmental impact report and called public hearings on it. Again the new federal law had served a most constructive purpose, for the hearings brought out helpful criticisms, including the fact that the report said little about the impact of oil on Puget Sound.

As of this writing, the pipeline is being examined exhaustively. Additional federal agencies are giving inputs, and it is clear to me that the pipeline will be built only with the strictest possible safeguards.

Alternatives? When I visited Alaska in October of 1969 it soon became clear to me that transporting the oil from Prudhoe Bay by tanker would be far more dangerous than by pipeline. A tanker crack-up



in the Arctic would leave an oil spill almost impossible to clean up, and the severe cold would work against dispersion. I think the tanker Manhattan is a wonderful ship, but don't want it and its brothers playing tag with icebergs.

Our Canadian neighbors, surveying the uproar over Alaska, have suggested their alternative. Transport the oil by pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley to Edmonton, they suggest. Then continue on to Chicago but also build a spur pipeline from Edmonton to Puget Sound.

A host of reasons make this choice no alternative at all. First a trans-Canada line offers the same environmental problems to Canada, perhaps more so since the line would be much longer. Second, American capital would confer the major economic benefits on Canada and would effect a dollar drain from the U.S. Third, American oil would be in the control of a foreign nation. No matter how friendly our relations may be with Canada, they could still exert pressure through tariffs and other leverage. Finally, all of you who worried about tankers in Puget Sound should realize that a Trans-Canada line would increase tanker traffic locally, for we would still have to supply the vast markets of California.

So the pipeline is coming, the tankers are coming, and ARCO is on schedule with its Cherry Point refinery. I firmly believe that we must respond now with a host of environmental safeguards for 2200 square miles of water and 2500 miles of shoreline in Puget Sound.

I have conferred with ARCO officials and have urged upon them the necessity of pollution prevention. In fact, this has been my position for all heavy industry. Last September 2 in Mount Vernon I spoke at a dinner meeting of oil refiners and said that "Corporations have privileges and responsibilities somewhat like citizens. The petroleum industry makes enormous profits, and you receive special tax consideration as well as controls on imported products. In exchange for these goodies, you have to assume obligations."

Last year the President issued a directive pursuant to the Refuse Act of 1899. The President directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to require a discharge permit for all industries that dump wastes

into navigable waters. To obtain a permit, ARCO has submitted plans and specifications to the Corps office in Seattle.

Professors Heath and Tholfsen of Western Washington State College, Mr. Vernon Lane of the Lummi Tribe, and many others have questioned ARCO's engineering techniques. They ask if ARCO intends to employ the most modern approach in controlling discharges from its plant.

I believe these questions must be examined fully. I have written the Army Corps of Engineers in Seattle and have requested a public hearing on ARCO's permit. The Corps should refuse the permit if ARCO's discharges are found to be of a hazardous polluting nature.

Let me suggest a guideline. In 1967 the Northwest Aluminum Company wanted to build a refinery on Guemes Island across the channel from Anacortes. The deal fell through. However, Senator Jackson and I had persuaded Northwest to agree to a stipulation in its power contract with BPA. The stipulation required the company to install "the best commercially available" air and water pollution control equipment. The Corps should adopt this standard for ARCO.

To control and prevent oil spills from tankers and refineries, Congress has passed the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970. If oil is discharged from a ship, the company can be held liable up to \$14,000,000. Liability for refinery spills goes up to \$8,000,000. However, if willful neglect or gross misconduct is found, unlimited liability can be assessed. The law also directs federal agencies to adopt regulations aimed at preventing oil spills. This is being done right now. I strongly supported this bill and favor tough new regulations.

Supertankers? Already there are hundreds of tanker movements in Puget Sound every year. It is estimated that when the Valdez facilities are in full operation, there would be an additional 10 ships per week plying the waters of Puget Sound. These vessels would weigh in the category of 80,000 to 120,000 tons.

I am very concerned because presently there is no federal law to regulate effectively the traffic in and out of the Sound, including the size of the vessels.

A change may be coming. Pending in the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is H.R.

continued on p. 24

Fishermen Question Oil Plans: Officials Flounder

by mary kay becker

As some people are addicted to movies, I am addicted to public meetings. The hours of trivia I have endured, twisting on folding chairs in stuffy chambers, are more than compensated by the occasional adrenalin-rousing spectacle of genuine confrontation. Such an occasion was last week's meeting between local fishermen and officials involved in the matter of oil spills, tanker traffic and effluent from refineries at Cherry Point. The meeting, held at Sehome High, was set up by Buzz Johnson of the Washington Sea Grant Program at the request of the fishermen. The list of speakers was so complete as to make buck-passing very difficult. Manny Lemiuur of the State Fisheries Department; Bob McCormack, head of the Department of Ecology for this district; Col. Munson of the Army Corps of Engineers in Seattle; Commander David Irons of the U.S. Coast Guard, 13th District; Jack Racine, plant manager of ARCO's Cherry Point refinery, and Dr. Robert Bish, an economist at the U. of Wash.

Worst off at the end of the meeting were the gentlemen representing the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Ecology, two state agencies which have passed up their chance to put the squeeze on ARCO. Apparently they had not anticipated sharp or deep questions from their audience. The fishermen, aided and abetted by Dr. Wallace Heath of Western, made it increasingly obvious that approval of ARCO's plans has been based on extremely sketchy and dubious research into the effects of oil on marine life in Puget Sound.

Blinking into the lights of KOMO-TV's cameras, LeMiur (of Fisheries) stated that "in our judgment, the location of ARCO's outfall pipe and their procedures for handling the effluent will not be detrimental to fisheries in this area." And if there should be an oil spill, he said, "studies have shown that birds and mammals are most severely damaged, whereas mid-sea fish and bottom fish are hardly affected."

"Whose studies?" said one of the men. "We know that scientists are at each other's throats over these so-called studies that have been done as a sellout to the oil industry. Don't sit up there and tell us about 'an investigation'. Was it done at Wood's Hole or where? (Wood's Hole is a marine research center on the New England Coast where one of the few exhaustive studies of oil spill effect has been done.)"

Mr. LeMiur did not know offhand, and in response to another question, he did not know what legal resources the fishermen had in case their fishing was ruined by oil pollution.

"You're head of Fisheries," someone said. "Why don't you know? You're saying the state will collect and the fishermen can go to hell. It would take fifty years to get fifteen cents." The fishermen as a group were upset that more emphasis seems to be put on after-the-fact liability than on prevention of damage, a concern that Mr. Racine did nothing to alleviate when they asked him later where the burden of proof would be in case of damages.

"I'm in business and you're in business," said tight-lipped Racine. "If I injure you, you have recourse to the courts."

Bob McCormack, the next speaker, was in the unenviable position of representing the Department of Ecology. Last year, before there was a substantial public outcry against the refinery, Ecology granted ARCO a waste discharge permit; this year, despite numerous letters of protest, they granted them a construction permit without holding a hearing.

"How much oil will they spill at ARCO when they load and unload?" he was asked.

Defensive and uncomfortable, McCormack stuck to the official fairy tales. "Not one barrel-- not one drop," he said.

Groans of disbelief from the fishermen. Did McCormack know that .01% is considered to be a minimum amount of spillage in a very clean port? No. He stubbornly insisted that he had seen barges being unloaded without a drop spilled, and he was sure that through co-operation with the Coast Guard, tanker



movements would pose no threat. He was not aware of a Department of Transportation study cited by Heath which set .1% as the average amount of oil spilled in unloading.

Heath had another embarrassing question which he posed to McCormack as well as to Racine and LeMiur, and it went like this:

Heath: Do you know of a sure way of containing an oil spill?

McCormack (fumbling): Well, this sort of area [Cherry Point] is rather difficult when there's a high wind.

Heath: The reason I ask is that the Department of Ecology permit states that it shall be the immediate responsibility of the permittee to contain and clean up any oil spill."

McCormack: Yes--if there was a spill, they would have to clean it up.

Heath: But you have just said you know of no way they could guarantee to do that. In that case, how could you issue them the permit?

Next question. A Lummi Indian strode to the front of the auditorium and said to McCormack: "My people own Puget Sound. You dare to take some 1899 law and say that even one barrel could be dumped, without the courtesy of asking me. You want to kill my Mother, Earth, and the fish that feed my people--how do you dare?"

McCormack mumbled something about state laws.

"What state law," said the Indian, "supersedes a treaty by the U.S. Government?"

"I can't answer a question like that."

Following McCormack, Col. Munson cooled the meeting down with the inevitable military flow diagrams and the welcome, though hardly surprising, news that the Corps of Engineers will indeed have a hearing on whether or not to grant ARCO a permit for discharging waste into navigable waters. Time and place for the hearing is yet to be announced.

Responding to questions, Munson said that the Environmental Protection Agency will be monitoring ARCO's effluent. Will this be a full-time job? asked the fishermen. No, said Munson. ARCO will do their own monitoring and reporting--though subject to inspection at any time. The fishermen--who are themselves subject to close supervision by full-time state officials--couldn't quite see the self-policing bit for ARCO. "How do we know they'll live by a sheet of paper?"

The Coast Guard, which will be in charge of enforcing regulations on tanker traffic, was represented by handsome, optimistic Commander Irons, who said, "with self-policing by responsible industry, rigid controls on the irresponsible industries, and continuing public support, we can go a long way toward stopping this polluting trend." He cited the Dillingham report as evidence that fish can recover from an oil spill in 6 months to two years. Heath contradicted him; "Effects have been permanent in studies using chemical analysis to test fitness for human consumption," he said.

Irons' optimism was not shared by the rest of the audience, either. Said one fisherman: "It seems that those who aren't very concerned about oil are those that get a monthly check--whether from ARCO or the Coast Guard--no matter whether the oil gets spilled or not." Another asked him, "What happens when a gillnetter is sitting out there in the strait and one of those supertankers comes along?"

"The burden of stopping is on him," said Irons. This statement brought down the house since it was well-known that a supertanker requires more than two miles to come to an emergency stop.

Racine was the last speaker. Heath commented that the gap in information about the effect of oil was becoming more and more apparent, and asked Racine why--in three decades of hauling oil, with all the necessary funds and expensive equipment available to them--the oil companies had not funded studies to fill the gap.

"You're the scientist," said Racine. "I don't know."

"If it were shown that the effluent allowed under present state standards were actually toxic to marine life, what would happen?" Heath asked.

McCormack (Ecology) said that the standards would of course be changed, and refineries such as ARCO's would have to comply with the new standards.

"Then why," said Heath, "doesn't ARCO have to spend money to prove there will be no poisoning?"

"There has to be a limit to what you ask people to do," said McCormack.

"I say there has to be a beginning," said Heath.

GENUINE

DENIM & WHITE

NAVY BELL BOTTOMS

PEA COATS

NOW: BUTTON

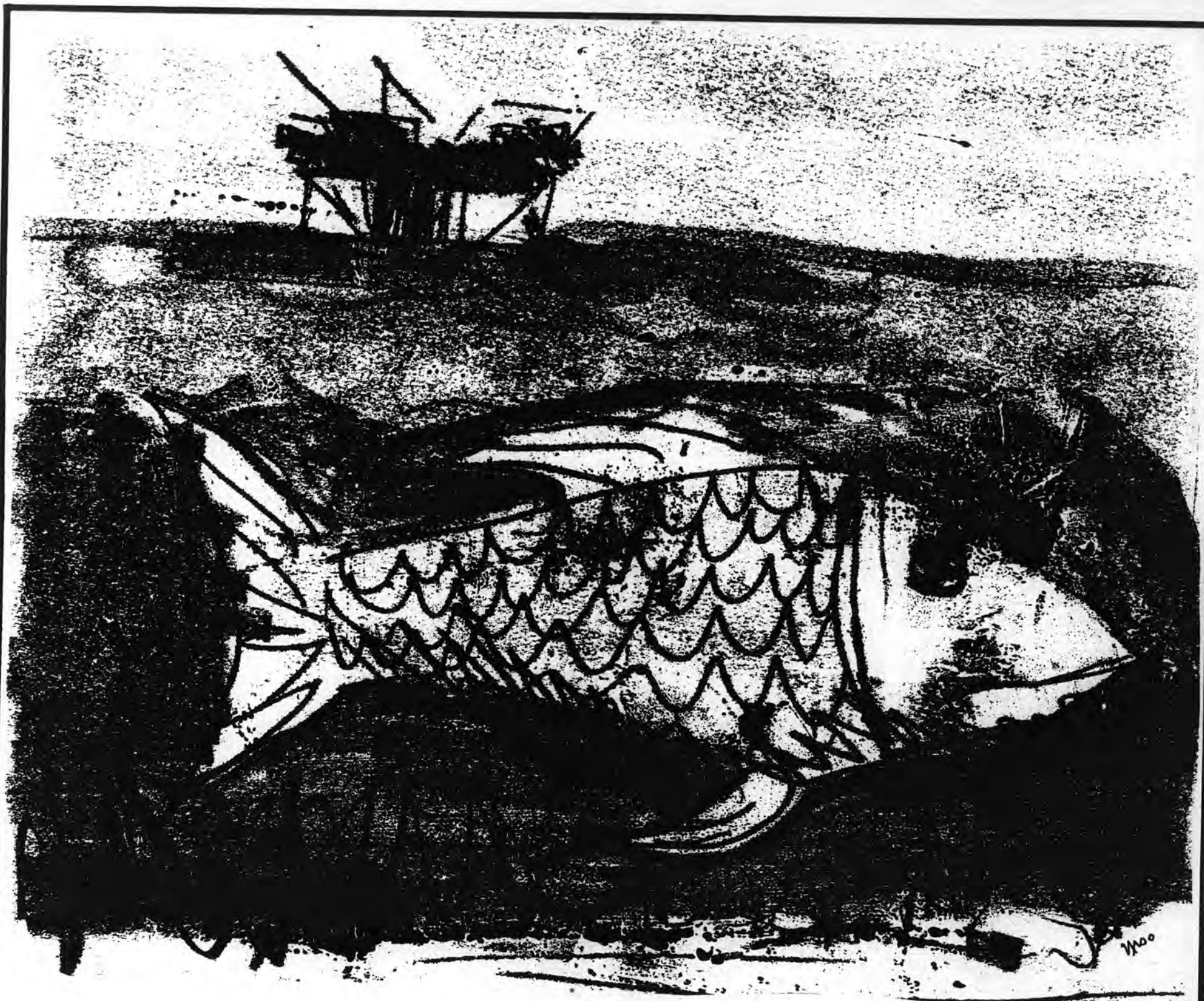
BELL BOTTOMS!

BLOCKS

ARMY & NAVY

CORNER FIRST & PIKE

SEATTLE



Vancouverites Look at OIL

Here in the United States, it's pretty discouraging to watch government officials get up at public meetings and play Pollyanna about possible damage from oil spills. But from a certain Canadian point of view, we're advanced—at least we have hearings. Canadians have had no official opportunity to air their concerns about oil to the relevant officials. David Anderson, a member of the Canadian Parliament, requested but was not allowed to hold committee hearings in British Columbia on the matter of supertankers carrying oil along the B.C. coastline.

To fill the gap and to dramatize the government's failure to act, the B.C. Sierra Club held three days of unofficial hearings last week at the University of B.C. in Vancouver. All testimony was taped and transcribed to be sent to the relevant governing bodies.

As the lead-off speaker on the first day of hearings, Anderson enumerated the information gaps he felt ought to be filled before pipeline and tanker plans were carried out. First of all, he said, we need exact technical data about the navigational dangers: fog, rocks, tides, currents, winds, traffic, and present pollution and shipping levels. "Then, the question is, how can these dangers be minimized? Should we blow up rocks? Are fog dispersal systems a possibility? Should there be safety areas in which supertankers are never allowed? What do you need to have on shore by way of crews and dispersal materials?" And what can be done about the tankers, he asked, to make them less liable to oil spills?

Special features such as double hulls (ARCO's tankers are only single-bottomed) may raise the cost of the ship by 50% but should be obligatory if they reduce the chance of pollution.

Finally, said Anderson, when the dangers have been minimized, there will still be a certain amount of unavoidable damage. "This should be calculated before any decision is made," he said. "It is immoral to go ahead and establish refineries—lay pipe—encourage people to look for work in the oil fields—and otherwise make plans without this type of knowledge. It is immoral to pressure public officials to grant permits when the costs haven't even been calculated."

Anderson estimated that the odds of the tanker-Valdez route being used are about 50-50; he hopes they can be lessened by citizen pressure on both sides of the border.

Eight other speakers followed, discussing legal and technical problems of getting the oil out. An alternative route which has been popular lately is the Mackenzie Valley pipeline—longer, more expensive, but alleged by some to be less polluting. Political objections to this route seem spurious to me, but the questions of how safe the route is, environmentally, has not yet been really investigated, according to Bill Ross, a Canadian who spoke at the hearings. Moreover, many Canadians present at the hearings were concerned that the Mackenzie pipeline would be a first step toward a cozy continental energy policy, meaning further intertwining of Canada with the

growth-happy American energy industry.

Lawyers at the hearing strongly recommended that Canada pass laws pinning down the liability for damage by oil spills; and at the same time, develop contingency plans for cleaning up a spill. This approach was viewed with skepticism by some members of the audience who thought it fatalistic to stress after-the-fact liability instead of prevention. Lawyer Andy Thompson contended, however, that high damage fees were in themselves a sort of preventative; and he said that such legislation should at any rate be only one part of the governmental effort which should also include immediate negotiations with the U.S. to regulate tanker traffic.

Dale Jones, speaking for Friends of the Earth, recommended that all Alaskan oil drilling be stopped until the safe movement of Arctic oil can be assured, and suggested a United Nations Commission to oversee the details.

The most graphic testimony came from David Hatler of Tofino; he brought with him a great chunk of the oil that washed up on Chesterman's Beach from last month's spill which, he said, affected a quarter mile of beach and took 400 man hours of labor to clean up. "I don't know about the rest of you, but I see an issue for Canadian nationalism here," he said. "Here's the U.S. willing to risk the Canadian shoreline just so they don't have to buy our oil."

by jersey benz

Lessons in Industrial Logic

A Short-Signed View of Power Consumption

In a recent speech on "Power Use and the Environment" before the Bonneville Regional Advisory Council (Seattle, Dec.2), Robert H. Short, Vice President of Portland General Electric, indulged in reasoning which will become increasingly familiar as industry responds to environmentalists.

Observing that the power industry and public utilities have been under attack for pushing electrical consumption through advertising and favorable rates for high usage, Mr. Short defended these practices by arguing that massive electrical production is required to save the environment. His main thesis holds that unlimited energy consumption is essential for human survival, or as the *Seattle P.I.* headlined his speech, "Energy's Future Is That of Man."

Mr. Short claimed that only through greatly increasing the kilowatts available can we reduce air and water pollution, feed an exploding population, and eliminate use of fossil fuels. In short, we can only solve ecological problems with more energy, and more energy can only come from nuclear breeder reactors, the benefits of which, as he explains it, are appealing indeed.

But this appeal loses its luster under closer examination, as does the entire speech which abounds in logical errors and industrial-exploitative values. Those who watched the death of Initiative 256 or who read Boeing press releases will recognize the mentality which follows. Copies of Short's speech are available from the Bonneville Power Administration in Portland; the page citations below are from that text:

"Power use and the Environment...is perhaps the most overdiscussed subject in the United States today." This, in the first paragraph, puts down the opposition as having created a false issue and implies that the problem is not a serious one.

"We must remember that this is 1970...we cannot find answers by harking back to the imagined glory of pristine, peaceful, unpolluted wilderness...Without adequate energy supplies, people are driven to a level of existence somewhere between poverty and death. I doubt that any of us would care to accept the responsibility of pulling the switch on the human race...Anyone who wishes to can go live in a cave. But he does not have the right to make anyone else live there too." Besides being absurd, these are false dilemmas. Either we increase electrical production, or we must "pull the switch on the human race." Either we must consume as we now do, or we must revert to barbarism. There is no middle ground allowed and the fact that we presently waste huge amounts of power is ignored.

TECHNOLOGY

"The answers can only be found ... by using the technology available to us."

"...three billion human beings... each of them has the right to a reasonable degree of comfort, freedom and economic well-being." Short later implies that "reasonable" means increasing our rate of power consumption by 6% per year.

"An argument has been put forward that the utility industry by itself created and is creating the market for electric power ... The fact of the matter is that this industry since its inception ... in 1882 has been meeting needs which already existed. This industry doesn't create needs. It merely meets existing needs..." This is the Public Demand argument by which industry escapes responsibilities for the Frankensteins which it creates and by which it

justifies over-production and waste. The public, we are told, has always demanded air-conditioning, elevators, Cadillacs, Princess telephones, Maiden Form bras, Barby Dolls, throwaway bottles, Snowmobiles, the SST, tin bumpers, McDonald hamburgers and Valu-Mart goods. The key definition, of course, is that of "need."



Huang Hsin-po

LNS

WHAT IS "NEED"?

"The electric range, the refrigerator, the freezer, the dryer ... are legitimate requirements of people" asserts what is debatable and also assumes they are equally legitimate.

"...(we must) produce energy for all who seek it for whatever purpose ... none of us can deliberately refuse to serve when the request to serve is reasonable." These are two contradictory statements.

"What the customer does beyond the point of connection is his business, not ours." Why, one might ask, buy repetitious advertising?

"Neither we nor the environmentalist has the right to tell a housewife, a merchant, or a manufacturer that he or she must give up certain electric advantages ... I do not question the right of the Sierra Club or anyone else to attempt to convince the people that they should use less electric energy ... Who is to say by edict to the American people that they cannot have electric heat ... And, who has the right to deny anyone an electric can opener or an electric toothbrush?" The argument is shifted three times: the Sierra Club is denied the right to free speech, is granted it, and then is denied again! Actually, the Sierra Club has never told people that they must give up electric power; it has said that

unless we limit our needless consumption, we will pay a heavy price. The Sierra Club does not issue edicts which become law; at best, it fumes and issues warnings which most of us ignore. What Mr. Short is doing is arousing ire and antagonism by accusing his opposition of tyranny.

THE TRUTH COMES OUT

"We promote use of our product for a rather basic reason. We have extremely high fixed costs in terms of plant. The more fully that plant is used, the lower the unit cost." Closer to the truth, but what happened to Public Demand and "need"?

"In every major city in this county there are malignant slums which trap hundreds of thousands of people into a life which is degrading and uncomfortable at its best ... new wealth must be created; the country must move forward ... we must provide a growing economy, more jobs, more money, more taxable wealth, more of what we already have, because it is clear that what we have is not enough." What is clear is that we, compared with other industrial nations, have more than enough but don't know how to use it intelligently. Increasing the total amount of wealth in no way guarantees fair distribution or social justice. To argue that ghettos result from America's low production is irresponsible for it ignores racial discrimination, inferior schooling, and a history of economic exploitation.

"...to meet the human needs of food and shelter for people who are now alive we cannot even consider reduction in energy supplies". Aside from being untrue, and aside from dismissing further thought and discussion, this totally ignores whether we are carelessly wasting much of our present power supply. Why not use what we have more wisely and efficiently?

On nuclear plants: "...there are no real safety limitations to prevent their location in populated areas, even in the heart of large metropolitan areas ... thermal discharges can be handled in many alternate ways, minimally harmful to the water or air ... radiation from nuclear plants is on the ragged edge of a philosophical zero, if not actually at that point, and can safely be controlled. Radioactive discharge from a typical pressurized water reactor system is roughly one-millionth below the amount of radiation which would cause any measurable harm to man or any other natural organism." No studies cited and no references given. Truth by assertion.

"...we cannot refuse to meet the challenge of environmental quality ... to the environmentalist ... I would like to suggest that in the end we are on the same side..." Co-opting the opposition, the assumption being that fundamental conflicts of interest do not exist.

Set in isolation, but not out of context, Mr. Short's fallacies seem obvious. Delivered to a conference of utility promoters immersed in the conventional wisdom, they must seem common sense which renders the environmentalist a fanatic. The future ecological movement will often face many such arguments smoothly promoted by the best advertising and public relations firms in the nation. Unless very basic environmental education becomes commonplace, unless our values change, and unless well-intentioned people are inspired to think instead of react, the prospects of redirecting and controlling our self-destructing system seem remote. We have met the enemy and, sometimes, he is a phony argument.

by robert keller

ECO-

compiled by nely gillette

Valentine Pulp and Paper Company, tucked away among the bayous of southwest Louisiana, is unique in that it is the only mill in the U.S. manufacturing paper from bagasse, a waste by-product of the sugar industry. Bagasse is a term applied to the fibrous residue of sugar cane stalks after the sugar mill has extracted the soluble sucrose from the cane. The cane stalk consists of structural cellulose in fiber and cellular form, similar to trees. Cane fiber is essentially no different from wood fiber. A preliminary step, referred to as depithing, is used in making bagasse pulp. Depithing is the process of removing the pith fraction, which has little value as a paper-making material. From that point on, the depithed bagasse is processed exactly the same as wood chips, including cooking, screening and bleaching.

The dramatic expansion of irrigated area in the tropical-subtropical countries in the past two decades has created the ideal habitat for the snail borne disease, schistosomiasis, which thrives where permanent irrigation systems are established. Schistosomiasis now affects an estimated 250 million people mainly in Africa, mainland China and parts of Latin America. Rapid spread of this disease, which is not usually immediately fatal but which leaves its victims in an extremely debilitated state for the remainder of their shortened lives, has resulted in an overall deterioration of health conditions in some poor countries over the past decade. Now the world's number one disease problem, it thrives because of man's alteration of the natural system, a poor man's emphysema, if you will.

Few people realize that cruelty to animals is standard procedure for the big shippers. Recently 20 exotic animals, including a giraffe, gazelles and zebras, died from being cramped into unshielded cages on the open deck of a freighter, where they were exposed to cold and rain during a month-long crossing from Kenya to the U.S. Some of the dead animals were thrown at sea, others died in quarantine in New York. But the exotic animal industry is booming in the U.S. spurred not only by zoo demand but by private pet owners. Although the beasts account for only one percent of the pet industry's yearly \$2-3 billion volume, they are good money makers. A cheetah, for example, is sold at a markup of 25 percent from the wholesale price of \$1300. Also, the big cat's presence in the store attracts extra customers. The cycle of cruelty is going to continue until people start realizing that for every exotic animal they see in the zoo or own as a pet, a dozen may have needlessly died.

Here we go again: The U.S. Geological Survey suggests that exploration for oil should begin anew in the Santa Barbara harbor. Their rationale is as follows: oil must come from somewhere. The hazard of tanker spill is greater than the hazard of spill from offshore drilling, they say, so why risk bringing the oil in from afar?

We are reminded of Dale Jones' favorite quote from Pogo: "We have insurmountable opportunities."

Sometimes, in the ebb and flow of Coalitions, something is cast up on the beach that might last for a season or two. Skagit Valley College used some of the money they got from the Puget Sound Coalition to produce an excellent, fact-filled Environmental Reference Manual under the direction of Rupert Schmitt.

Quite a bit of general data was boiled down so that only parts relevant to the three-county area—Skagit, Island, and San Juan—were included. Possible uses: background for informed letters to congressmen or testimony at hearings; starting point for investigation of local problems. Copies are available at the Western Library, the Huxley Library, and the Northwest Passage library. Whatcom County ought to have one.

Better Get Another 6 Pack, Honey

by bob andersen

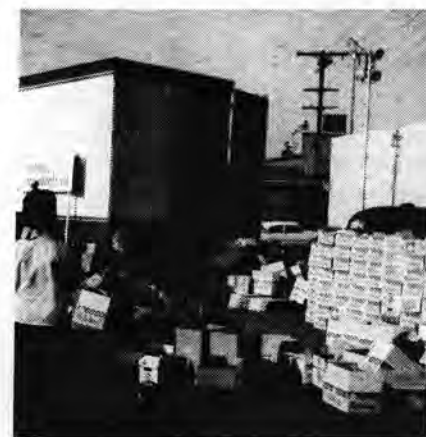
An untold number of no deposit-no return bottles and cans lie "not-rotting away" around Bellingham and the surrounding countryside. Over fifty thousand bottles alone were collected April 4th at "The great Heidelberg spring cleaning hunt," sponsored by the local beer distributor.

Heidelberg (Carling Brewing Company) paid 1/2 cent per can and a penny per bottle to get over 700 cases of their own containers back. Their bottles will be cleaned inspected and re-used. Their cans will be melted down and recycled.

More than fifteen hundred other assorted cases of bottles and cans were also accepted (last weekend only). These will be sold as scrap to other recycling facilities, with the money going to whatcom county charities.

Mike Francisco, sales manager for Crown Distributing Company, hopes to see a program in the future having centralized redemption centers where all types of products could be collected for re-use.

This program has been test marketed in Spokane and Yakima with some success. The combined ideas of fighting litter and recycling used products were very well accepted by many people in the Bellingham area. With continued acceptance and participation, the program is due to go state-wide.



Ladies Aid?

by mary kay becker

Well, the Puget Sound Coalition had another meeting here last week and finally got a new structure independent of the funding body that started them off in the first place. I wonder if they will ever do anything. All the talk about steering committees, telephone trees, and "constructive" versus "negative" proposals was very fine but I confess there are some unresolved problems that leave me a little glum.

—This is supposed to be a "grass-roots" organization, yet here is Western's Department of Continuing Studies running the meetings (though this is to be no more and talking about a new TV series on law and order coming up soon).

—The Department of Continuing Studies is piously devoted to education rather than political action; legally, that's as it should be, so they should have gotten out of the picture long ago.

—When the name of Intalco happens to come up, a representative of the Whatcom County Development Council gets all hot under the collar and says why criticize Intalco, they're more than complying with the state's regulations. The rest of the group, rather than risk open confrontation with this gentleman, demurely agrees to be more "constructive". Does Coalition mean: find the lowest common denominator and never argue?

—The seating arrangement -- neatly arranged rows in front of a speaker's table -- reflected the whole mannerly, predetermined presentation. "You are acting", said Bill Sadt, "like a Ladies' Aid Society." How are leadership and determination ever going to come out of those neatly arranged rows?

Maybe next time.

Boeing, Boeing, Crash!

by informed sources

Tuesday, March 23, the Senate voted against expropriating further funds for the SST; "After all," one solon pointed out, "Keseey's bus needs the money more."

One of Seattle's notorious overground papers reported that the chief of the Boeing tribe was in Japan, looking for money. Rumors circulated that both the chief & the reporter who filed the story were in Pioneer Square, lushed out. This could not be confirmed. It was not denied, either.

A high source at Boeing said that the 7,000 firees bannered by locals was "nothing unusual for Boeing. They'll lay off more later."

"If they ever get the guts to lay off from the top," he mused, "Boeing might become a good company."

How do you mean, "good"?

"More fun to work for, more competent...more profitable, too. The way it is now, it's like civil service, with stockholders for taxpayers. The taxpayers are pulling out, the cravens...leaving the shareholders to carry on."



IS THE SOUND OF GOOD VIBES

COPPEES TEAS MUSIC ETC ~
1207 CORNWALL

ORGANIC GARDENING

Time and Evergreen

by ann nugent

A few people think that you have to race to get the seeds in the ground before it's too late. Humans may think that they have to race with each other, but you don't have to race with Nature. The soil is kind and will accept certain seeds during most of the growing season. We're digging a new bed now for seeds to be sown in May--or June. Since grass has grown in this area for many years, we've been slowly pulling the sod out and placing the chunks on our every-growing compost heap. Sod is excellent for composting, but it will leave the soil from whence it came sadly bare. Soil like this will need lightening with sand, peat moss, or humus. But soil of this type needs fertilizer too.

The best fertilizer in the Northwest is a mixture of natural materials put out by the Evergreen Organic Supply Co., in Gold Bar, Washington. It is called Organic Soil Builder, a remarkable name because the minerals in it last a long time in the soil, thus building the soil up and keeping it activated. Don't trust anything now being sold in the stores. The commercial fertilizers which use an acid to make the minerals water soluble and ready for immediate plant absorption are, at best, unnecessary and expensive, and at worst, harmful to earthworms, useless in activating the soil's organisms, and deceptive in helping the plants: while they force the plants to absorb all their minerals like a sponge and the plants spurt as a result, the spurt is brief and the plants are deprived of absorbing other valuable nutrients from the soil. Commercial fertilizers should be called "soil depleters" because the soil has nothing to act upon.

The Evergreen Organic Supply Co. willingly distributes educational materials about its natural fertilizers upon request. These interesting pamphlets explain for example, the value of natural ground phosphate rock, greensand, and kelp meal. When I went to Gold Bar to talk with the owners and ask more questions, I was pleasantly surprised. I expected a huge, forbidding looking factory, but instead arrived at a modest, 20-acre farm. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. John Kossian also have an organic vegetable garden and sell their vegetables to a Health Food Store in Bellevue.

Their Organic Soil Builder includes finely ground bloodmeal, bonemeal, meatmeal, kelpmeal, fishmeal, phosphate rock, greensand, and dolomite lime. There is no fear of adding too much to the soil, nor do you need to worry about touching it with your hands, nor letting it touch the seeds or plants; it can be applied any time, over the grass, in flower beds, or bored into the root zone of trees, or sprinkled around the vegetables.

The experienced gardener who knows his soil well, knows for example that it's weak in one mineral only. He can order that one type, such as ground Phosphate Rock. Soil testing tells you what your soil is. If you wish to know, and don't know a friend who can do it for you, go to the U.S.D.A. County Extension Agency, 5th floor, County Court House, Bellingham, and ask for the kit and instructions. Not only do the Kossians dig compost into their beds made from decayed plant materials (from the kitchen, etc.), and manure from their animals (horses, chickens, steer, ducks and lambs), but they also add minerals that come from sources such as ground phosphate rock, and from kelp meal.

Send for a list of supplies and more information to:

Evergreen Organic Supplies
John Kossian
Route 2, Box 839
Sultan, Wash. 98294
Phone: Sy-3-2751

They will ship orders by mail. Everybody's Store in VanZandt also carries Evergreen's bags of Organic Soil Builder.



Community Compost Pile

The Puget Sound Coalition Group, an eco-organization funded by such groups as KING-TV and Western Washington State College, is starting a community vegetable garden in Bellingham at the Aldersgate Methodist Church at 14th and Donovan.

They are also starting a community compost pile at the same place. Anyone who is unable to start composting in his own yard is encouraged and urged to bring all plant materials to this address. Discarded wilted vegetables, coffee grounds, grass clippings, leaves, wilted flowers are all welcome. Don't bring woody vegetation, such as twigs and branches; they don't decompose fast enough and would need to be shredded before they would be of value to a compost pile. If possible, bring along some dirt to cover your own discards in the pile. Rotting plant materials should be covered with soil.

This group will accept any cans too at the same address. Put the cans in the garbage can marked Community Garden.

Any questions, call Tim Budd, 733-3304.

Gopher Guts

The following responses are from second graders.

WHAT IS POLLUTION?--1. Greasy, grimy gopher guts. 2. It is a thing that makes people sick. 3. The act of making unclean.

WHAT CAUSES IT? --1. Pollution is caused by cars, homes, fire, and by stupid people, and by me. 2. We cause it. 3. People.

WHAT KINDS OF POLLUTION ARE THERE? --1. People pollution, hippie pollution, and animal pollution. 2. There are water pollution, air pollution, and foot pollution. 3. Everykind.

NOTES

It's a vicious circle-like inflation. Utility companies promote "total electric living," "year-round comfort with central air conditioning," etc. Manufacturers respond with electric toothbrushes, can openers and other "labor-saving" appliances that border on the ludicrous. And the consumer responds by purchasing the electric wonders to satisfy his carefully nurtured needs (See Bob Keller's article elsewhere in this issue). Naturally, all that use of electricity puts a strain on the capacity of utility companies. They talk of brownout-- and the need for more power. "The customers are demanding it," they point out.

In the midst of the campaign to sell, sell, sell, electricity, one utility has taken a different tack, a sensible one. That utility is San Diego Gas and Electric Company. On February 19, SDG & E ran an ad in the San Diego Union which called for conserving energy. It asked customers, "Wouldn't it be nice to know you're saving on gas and electric bills and helping to solve a national problem?" The piece then went on to explain a number of ways in which people could save money on utilities.

* * * * *

Early last Tuesday morning John Doyle Bishop and Gordon Woodside, local (Seattle) cultural enthusiasts, were arrested while decorating Fifth Avenue with a broad green stripe. They were cited for damaging property. It seems strange at a time when cities are strangling on their own ugliness and filth to arrest persons trying to add interest and humanize their environment. The worst blow according to the Fifth Avenue improvement team, was that the City "ruined the art work by covering it with sand."

* * * * *

There will be a symposium at Skagit Valley College April 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and 23rd. The title will be The Future of the Future. Speakers will include John Durmondy, Ryan Drum, Ernst Gayden, John Miles, Robert Ferrie, etc. The programs will be at 11:00 in the theater.

The Environmental Education Committee of the Washington Environmental Council will meet at SVC April 17th to talk about environmental education programs at community colleges.



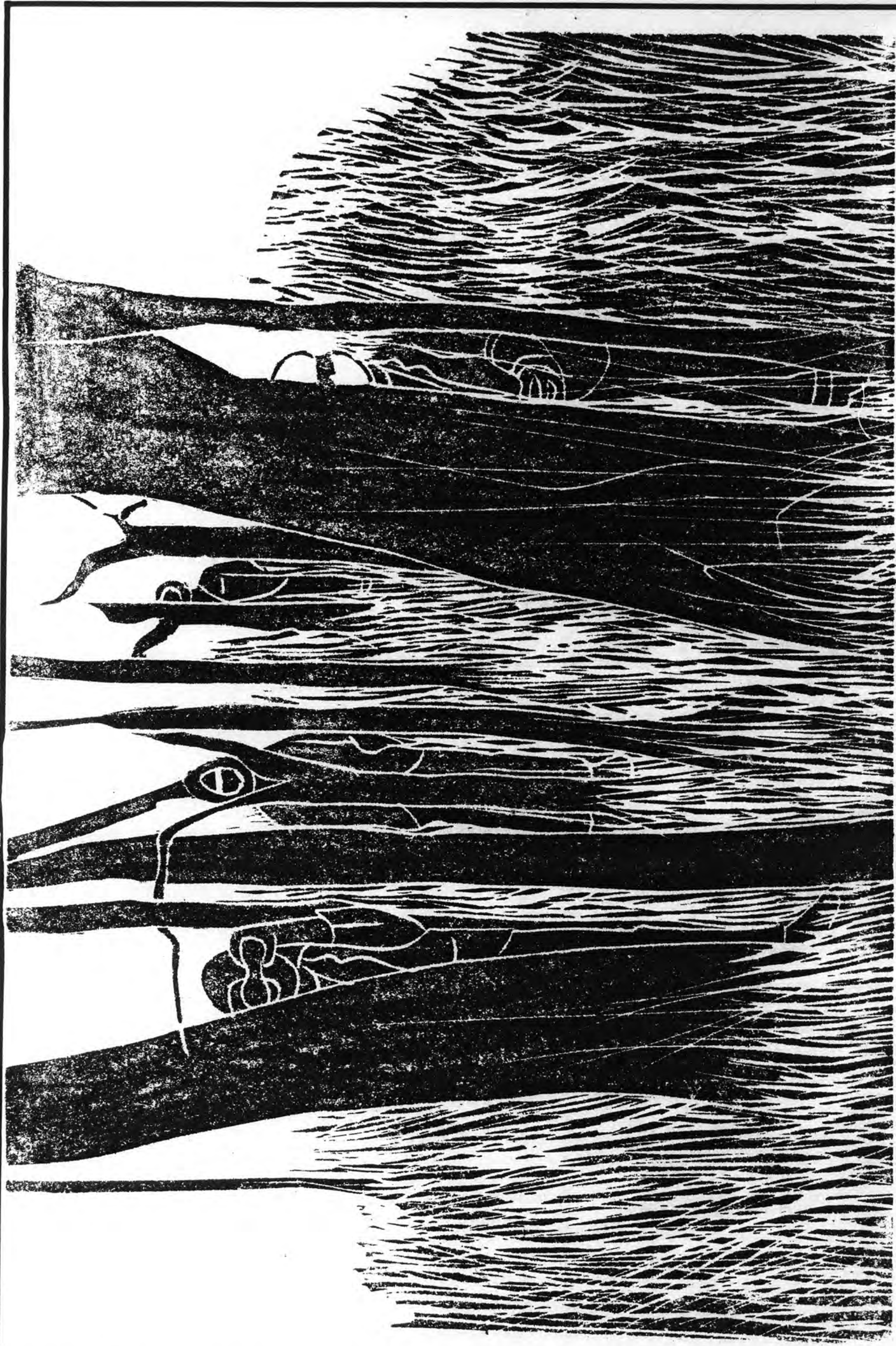
Final public hearings on an important environmental study of The Northwest by the Puget Sound Task Force are scheduled for April 21 and 22. The study is called (hold your breath) Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study. It's been going on since 1964 through hearings, research, and county workshops in the twelve counties bordering the Sound.

Initiated by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, this study will eventually go to the President and Congress as a guide to future use of water and related land resources by governments, corporations, and individuals.

Some of the data accumulated by the study have already been put to use at local levels.

If you are interested but can't attend the hearings (schedule below) written statements will be taken up to May 7. For more information about specific issues involved, call Harry Fulton, Whatcom County Planning Director (734-8730) after this Wednesday. Attendance at county meetings here has been higher than in any other county, including King, Pierce, and Snohomish.

Hearings are April 21, Olympic College Campus Theater, Bremerton, 7:30 p.m. and April 22 at Eames Theater, Pacific Science Center, Seattle, 7:30 p.m.



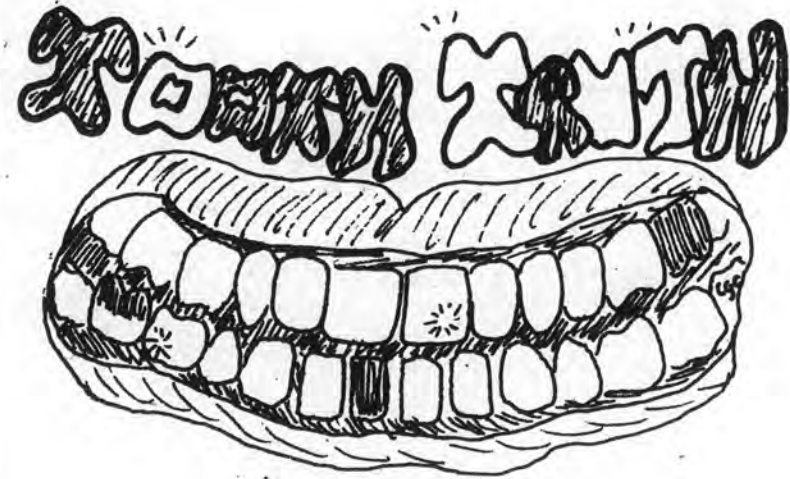
Bill Bolender 1971

'Two Weeks With Pay' - graphite rubbing

This issue's Graphics Contest winner, entitled 'Two Weeks with Pay', is a graphite rubbing by Bill Bolender.

bill bolender '71

Trench Mouth: Cause & Cure



Trench mouth, more properly known as acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, is the topic for today. This disease is caused by a rapid overgrowth of germs commonly referred to as fusospirochetal symbiotic units. These germs are a normal inhabitant of your mouth and are not communicable from others. They are orderly tenants as long as a neat home is provided but if not they'll raise hell.

In order for them to proliferate rapidly enough to cause trench mouth, a combination of three predisposing factors must be present: 1. Emotional and/or physical stress 2. Lowered resistance due to improper diet, lack of sleep, or recent illness 3. Poor oral hygiene

The symptoms are very sore gums which bleed profusely and spontaneously, a yellowish white membrane on the gums around and between the teeth, a punched out look in the gums between the teeth and extremely foul breath and taste. It's one of those diseases that can be diagnosed by walking into the room and sniffing.

To cure the condition at least one of the triad of factors must be

eliminated. To attain fast and dramatic relief one must resort to improving oral hygiene. In order to eradicate these germs, the yellowish white membrane must first be removed. They are anaerobic bacteria which means that they can't take oxygen. So first you take off their roof with a toothbrush and dental floss. This will be painful, since your gums are already sore, but it must be done in order for step two to work.

Step two consists of dumping concentrated oxygen all over the little blighters. This is done with a good thorough rinse of 3% hydrogen peroxide through the teeth and you'll kill more germs than all the mouthwash in the world did last week. Repeat this process every four to six hours for two or three days and you should be cured. Then stop using hydrogen peroxide. If you don't you'll have an overgrowth of aerobic bacteria to try and cure, which is even more fun.

by g. v. black

View From Everett

You people sell some papers and also an occasional ad here in Everett so I thought you might like some news.

Free busses. Several people were upset when the free bus proposal failed to pass the city commissioners. The Free Bus proposal was made by Bill Rucker, a downtown Everett businessman, seconded by Bill Dobler (his daddy owns Chaffes). They only wanted free busses to get people downtown to spend money at their stores. It is no accident that the busses all come together at the new downtown mall. We are all subsidizing the downtown Everett businessmen everytime we take a bus.

The new mall, another example of misguided downtown funding. The mall was put together at a downtown Everett businessmen's meeting. The whole idea behind the mall is to get people to think downtown Everett is interested in people, they are only interested in people's money.

Mayor Anderson was interested enough to have city park crews haul the materials, build over 50% of the mall, and finally loan the benches, trees, screens, and two or three city planners to the "Community Project". The mayor is interested in getting Federal money to build a permanent mall. Eugene, Oregon, received 12 million in Federal funds to build their mall. You can make a lot of money with that kind of money to spend. You can also make a lot of new friends, and politicians like friends for some reason (more money?).

How come the Everett Herald dropped their year of the Environment series?

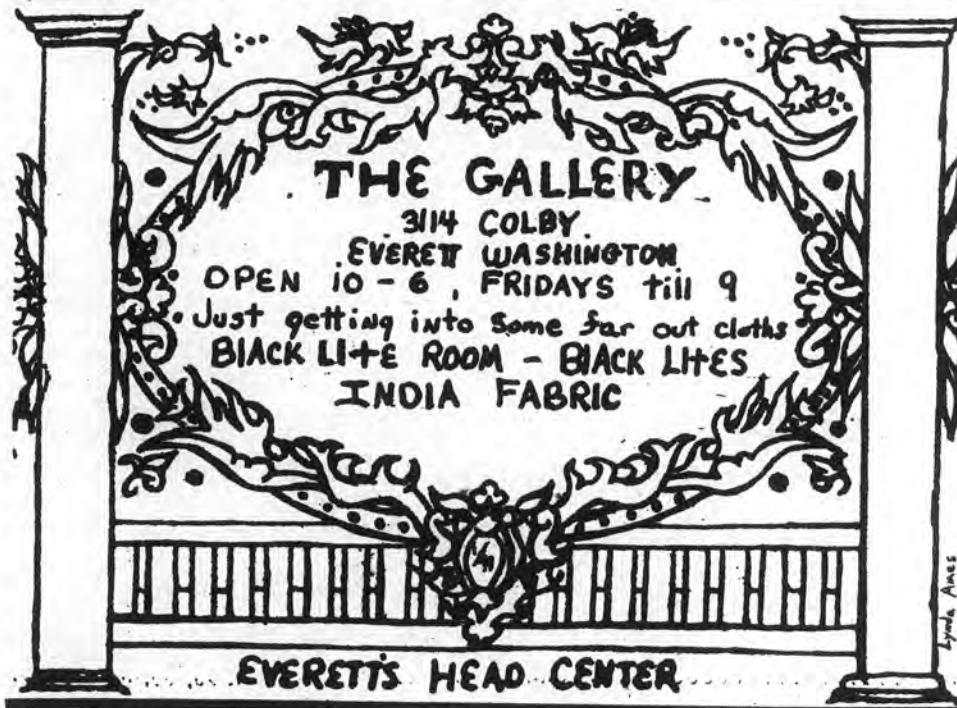
How come the Everett Port Commissioners are going to build their own boat fueling facility at the taxpayer's expense when private business is already providing the same service?

Are the Everett JC's going to inform, spy, and help arrest local dealers, large and small?

Big Steve is back?

Next month free toilets?

Yours, dma



Fairhaven Tav

On June 18, 1970 three heads, Kris and Bernt, and a good-looking chic, Emily took over Art's Tavern after being here awhile from Seattle. Art's was a well-established tavern after 14 years and/or of existence, but they wanted to call it quits.

These three didn't know what else to go into for they had no special skills and thought Bellingham's South Side needed a continuation of this beer joint. They had often thought of Seattle but too many hassles were involved.

They renamed it Fairhaven cuz that's the name of this area and apparently one large commune so why not. No more competition than before and besides a young crowd as they was expected to support all the South Side Taverns.

There is continuous music that heads and even straights love. The back bar dates back to 1890 and the cash register dates back to 1910 or so. Both these come out of Seattle's skid row. Lamps overhead are from the old Leopold Hotel downtown Bellingham. Murals on ceiling were gradually painted by a young Connecticut artist who establishes himself in Fairhaven area. All siding inside from an old barn from the country side.

by cadillac

1254 State Street
(corner State & Holly)

Open 24 hours
Closed only
on high holidays

The gathering place of all funnies, but beautiful love people in the biggest & world's largest commune this world's ever known. The best of food served by the best of people, good people representing the good world all over. Ask for Clyde & Jack when you're there. Rite on, 'cuz they're cooking there with all the girls. It's all happening in Bellingham.

Cadillac

SONNY'S SNACK SHACK

Naturally; Dye

by Dye Brown

With Spring so close at hand, now is the time to start collecting plants to be used for home-brew dyes. (much nicer than Rit) The process is simple and inexpensive though it takes a few well-spent hours.

If you choose to dye yarn (which is the easiest), be sure to use wool yarn, as most synthetics are reluctant to absorb the dye. It is also possible to dye cotton, linen, muslin, and silk.

Two excellent handbooks are: DYE PLANTS AND DYEING from Brooklyn Botanic Garden or Whole Earth Catalog for \$1.25, and THE DYE POT, by MARY FRANCES DAVIDSON, for \$2.00.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED:

DYE POT - SHOULD (IF POSSIBLE) BE COPPER, STAINLESS STEEL OR ENAMELWARE.
SCALE - for measuring (weighing rather) plant parts and ingredients. A postage scale works fine; but you can always resort to guessing.
PLASTIC OR WOODEN STIRRERS
 Various metals may react with dye, inducing colors you hadn't planned on.

FIRST STEP: MORDANTS

Before dyeing your material, it should be soaking in a "mordant" for a few hours. A mordant is water plus various chemicals (usually household stock) which allows the material to absorb the dye in a stronger and more permanent tone.

ALUM MORDANT

FOUR APPROX. 4 gallons of water AND HEAT TO HAND WARMTH. Dissolve 3 ounces of ALUM (AVAILABLE AT DRUG AND GROCERY STORES) and one ounce cream of tartar. Immerse wetted wool. Raise slowly to boiling point, taking one hour; simmer a second hour and then dye.

CHROME MORDANT

(Potassium or Sodium Dichromate OR BICHROMATE OF POTASH OR SODA)
 1/2 ounce chrome to 4 galbys of water. Immerse wool completely under liquid and cover if possible. (Chrome is light sensitive) Bring to a slow boil, taking one hour. Simmer a second hour; and then dye

SECOND STEP: DYING

BRACKEN FERN:

The tops of this fern should be gathered when they're at the "fiddlehead" stage. Gather about one pound, and steep them in hot water for about two hours. Then strain the liquid into the dye pot. Enter chrome or Alum mordanted wool into the dye bath. Simmer wool one hour. Rinse and dry. If dyeing silk heat only slightly (160°F) and hold for one hour. Rinse and dry. Dyes YELLOWISH-GREEN

ONION SKINS (brownish skinned cooking onions)

BOIL APPROX. one pound of onion skins for 30 minutes. Strain into bath for dye
 FOR BURNT ORANGE: Steep alum-mordanted wool in hot dye bath for one hour. Rinse and dry. To make a more durable color, repeat process once or twice more. It's a beautiful color, very rich
 FOR BRASS COLOR: After mordanting with chrome, enter still-wet wool into warm dye bath until desired color is reached. (It dyes quickly) Rinse and dry.

BLACKBERRY young shoots:

Boil one pound of the young shoots for 45 minutes. Strain liquid into dye pot. Immerse alum mordanted wool into dye, bring to a boil, then simmer for one hour. Rinse and dry. Dyes LIGHT GREY

Scotch Broom

MORDANT in either alum or chrome.
 Soak one pound of chopped, flowering branches overnight, then boil one hour. Strain liquid into dye pot. Heat until luke warm, then immerse mordanted, wetted wool; simmer one hour. Rinse and dry in shade. Dyes yellow

NETTLE (wear gloves)

Chop up all parts of the plant (except roots) and boil for one hour. Strain liquid into bath for dye. Enter Alum-mordanted wool into dye while bath is luke warm. Bring to boil and simmer 30 minutes. Rinse and dry. Dyes GREENISH YELLOW

Other possibilities:

Purple Iris: must be used fresh; gives a light green if you use nickel sulphate or potassium chromate mordant. (one ounce mordanting ingredient per lb. wool)
Birch, white: Using an alum mordant, the fresh inner bark produces a reddish shade.
Marigolds, Zinnias, Dalias, Chrysanthemums, etc... using an alum mordant, use flower heads and stalks, fresh or dried.

Coffee tea, and various types of berries will give beautiful shades of semi-permanent colors.
 Have a nice day!

LOMBARDY POPLAR LEAVES:

GATHER 1 1/2 pecks leaves and chop them in small pieces; then soak overnight. Heat gradually, boil for one hour. STRAIN dye into pot.
 FOR LIME YELLOW: ALUM MORDANT. HEAT TO BOIL and simmer until DESIRED COLOR is reached. RINSE; DRY in shade.
 FOR GOLDEN BROWN: CHROME mordant. Immerse yarn in bath. Continue heating and simmer until desired color is attained. Rinse well and dry in the shade.

The Military Budget is Vulnerable Now!

by rita sodt

Strange things happen to people from Bellingham. Susan Anastasio, who takes her weekly stand by the Federal Building in the name of peace, Frank J. Brooks, Bellingham businessman and state American Legion Commander, and I went to a conference on the national military budget. There we mingled with other military people, peace people, poor people, power people, bankers, and two longhairs to talk about how we felt about spending 74½ billion dollars for national defense next year. And just what did we all mean by national security?

Following is a report on the military spending and national security conference, March 25-27, 1971, Issaquah, Washington; sponsored by the League of Women Voters.

As the League pointed out in its letter of invitation, "Among the approximately 100 carefully selected League and non-League participants will be business executives, professional men and women, youth, blacks, people of low income, representatives of universities, labor, organized religion, politicians, and elected officials, the press and

community leaders throughout Washington."

Well, it was just about that. A little short on youth, low-income and minority groups, but a valiant effort at mixed bag. And the contents of the bag were loosely shaken around together for two days.

At providence house, a former convent school, we were handed two keys by cheerful Sister Marie - one was for the front door and one for a virginal cubicle in which to collapse when the thought of billions and trillions became too much to bear. Other than in the process of sleeping and caring for bodily functions, we were intimately entwined with each other (and the budget) for hours.

The serious intention of this conference is to spark up dialogue and debate in local communities on the forthcoming military budget. Those who participated are charged to instigate public and private discussion in any way they can devise. In my opinion, the time is now or never for this year. The appropriations bill is still in committee and public opinion can yet be aroused. The time is now, that is, if there are those who feel

grassroots expression still counts for something.

Nationally known present speakers were at the conference. Tapes are available of their speeches and the resulting discussions. But best of all, members of the local communities who attended can be contacted and asked for help with discussion groups, or asked their opinion on what community action could or should result. For information for the Bellingham area call me at 733-9184, or contact the Chamber of Commerce. For resource information in other areas in the state contact league of women voters of Washington, 1406 - 18th Ave., Seattle, or league of women voters education fund, 1730 M Street, NW, Wash., D.C.

Community participants represented the Boatman's Union, Concrete Technology, National Urban Coalition, King County Government, World Without War Council, Welfare Rights Council, AFL-CIO, American Legion, and many others from all sides of all spectra.

Ask For the Eagle

by tom brose



SUPPORT CESAR CHAVEZ AND THE FARM WORKERS UNION

Last week, United Farm Workers representatives from Seattle and Delano spoke to about 50 persons at the VU. They explained the status of the lettuce boycott, planned action for Bellingham, and tried to revive the spirit so effective during the long, successful grape boycott. Ray Pascuas, an organizer from Yakima, is currently rechecking lettuce in local markets and warehouses. All lettuce should be in boxes displaying either the UFWOC eagle or the Teamster horse. As many of you know, there is a 30 day moratorium in the boycott, and no picketing is planned. However, UFWOC asks everyone to ask to see the union label on lettuce boxes. Personal pressure at the produce departments has worked to keep local managers aware of the strike.

Since the teamsters and the farmworkers have apparently settled the dispute over representation, the companies are being given this grace period to get contracts signed. If they refuse to go along, UFWOC and the Teamsters are ready to intensify the boycott.

The organizers also described the strike breaking activities of the companies and the U.S. Defense Department. Non-union lettuce still heads the list of government lettuce purchases.

In the weeks ahead students, townspeople and organizers from UFWOC will meet again to plan action, if necessary. The audience was told that if the companies continue to frustrate the demands of the farm worker to have a fair wage and working conditions, the people must boycott lettuce to support the workers.

Walk Against Hunger

by w.c.y.w.d.

What can we in Bellingham do about overpopulation, hunger, and other widespread world problems? Join in the massive campaign to end poverty undertaken by Whatcom County Young World Development, which is affiliated with the American branch of the U.N.'s Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Walks for Development began in Europe as a youth response to the spectre of World Hunger. Before the Walk, youth and adults contact sponsors who promise to pay an amount determined by the sponsor, per mile walked. Walkers hike along a prescribed route in their own community, checking in at points along the route to certify the distance. After the Walk, each participant collects from his sponsor and turns the money over to the Finance Chairman of the Walk. 42.5% of the money goes to development projects in our own area; the same amount goes to projects outside the United States. Fifteen percent is used in educating more people to the need for involvement.

One local project is to provide heating for the Tribal Center building, part of the Nooksack Indian land base-renovation program. This will facilitate the tutoring program, and provide a base for developmental activities. The other local project is to provide transportation for children attending the Bellingham Day Care Center after kindergarten, and scholarships for the low-income children, or children who have special needs. We are affiliated with the Guatemalan branch of the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. This project will

provide funds for loans to peasant farmers, in order that they may purchase the lands they farm, through a co-operative revolving fund.

Our Walk for Development will be held on May 8 and 9, Walk Weekend. We will join with over 300 Walks in the United States, including 9 in Washington State and over 45 in other countries May 3 to May 8 is Development Week: WWSC

will have speakers, films, slides, a light show, and other information concerning hunger, over-population, and environmental abuse. Schedules of activities will be published later. Anyone with ideas or looking for further information should call 676-5280 or 676-5907. Meetings are every Thursday evening at 7:30 in the CCM house, 530 N. Garden Street: anyone is welcome.

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3 Anti-War Statements

1. We can learn well from the Indochinese people that victory can only come after many years of organization, planning and action. Only many kinds of political struggle coming together can create the spirit and ultimate victory of the revolution. We have a long way to go, but we will never find a more heroic and inspiring example of determination than that of the people of Indochina. "LET YOUR SONG BE STRONGER THAN YOUR TEARS". -watchword of prisoners in Saigon. (Leviathan, March 1971)

2. Clearly, we have come to the crossroads: either the Vietnamese people will win, or they will be maimed horribly in a larger war. Either we will stop this war, or we will live under an intolerable barbarism. OUR TASK: AN ALL-OUT SIEGE AGAINST THE WAR MACHINE. OUR WATCHWORD: ALL FOR VIETNAM' (from Trial by Tom Hayden, 1970.)

3. All over the country, revolutionaries are getting ready for the spring. Our plans can be as creative and indigenous as the bamboo booby traps of the Vietnamese. Sometimes our weapons don't seem to be enough - the feeling of frustration comes from our passionate desire to help force the withdrawal of U.S. troops and stop the murderous bombing raids right away. But our sting is deadly - our revolution is young. Beautiful Pathet Lao banners, sisters marching strong, mobile forces, new people. People learning how to live and how to sustain the fight. Together there comes great power. The combined strength of armed underground attacks, propaganda, demonstrations in the cities and campuses, actions by local collectives, all forms of organizing and political warfare can wreck the Amerikan war machine.

Everything we do makes a difference. After the B52 attacks, the Vietnamese fill the bomb craters. Hundreds of men and women mobilize to hand small baskets of earth up to the people at the top of the crater. Soon the crater is filled. People from all over the world are encouraged by what we do here in the heart of the Empire.

Nixon will see that what he took for acquiescence was really the calm before the storm. (Communique 8, February 28, 1971 from the Weatherpeople)

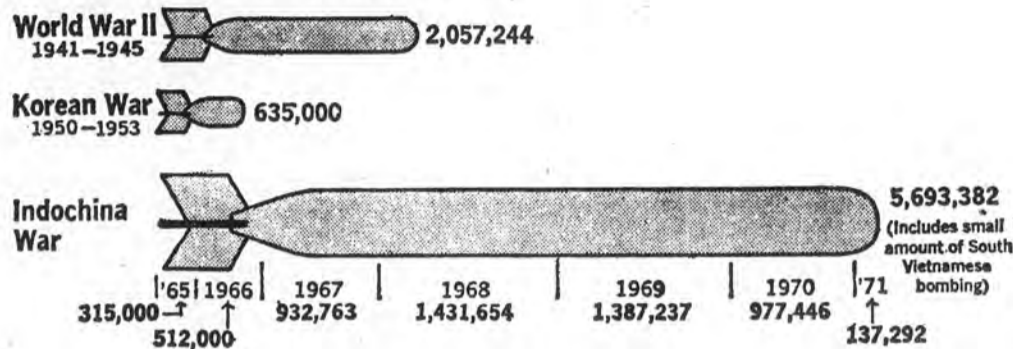
American Tiger Cages

MIAMI (LNS) -- Inmates in the Dade County Prison held two guards hostage in return for being able to talk to newsmen and present their demands. They were protesting overcrowding, beatings and poor medical care.

"We want to let the public know how we're abused in here. We knew if we didn't get some reporters, they would come again with their billy clubs and crash helmets and beat us," said one inmate.



U.S. Bombing Tonnage in Three Wars



New York Times

The jail revolt was triggered by the beating February 3 of Johnnie Lee Jones, 20. John Vaughn, one of the inmates, outlined some of the complaints, "There's 30 men in a 16 man cell and not even enough mattresses to go around. We can't get medical attention and we've got colds and flu." The prison, which was built for 550 inmates, now holds 960.

Another demand was to talk to Dade County Criminal Court Judge Paul Baker who had denounced the jail as a "snake pit" the day after an inmate was murdered in a cell with 19 other prisoners. After talking to the prisoners, Baker left for Chicago where he appeared before a conference on prison reform. "As usual in Dade county, they have formed a committee," Baker said. "They file a report, then sweep it under a rug and hope everyone forgets. Truthfulness is not a commodity of most of those responsible in Dade County. They always point the finger elsewhere."

Radio Free Europe Funded by CIA

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- Subway ads for Radio Free Europe proclaim "We get the truth through!" But when someone leaked to the press that the CIA has been funding Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty to the tune of \$30 million a year, President Nixon ordered a study of alternative methods of financing the U.S. government's two clandestine radio stations.

According to the New York Times, Nixon feels "that the publicity has stripped away the fiction that the stations are non-governmental and funded entirely by contributions." Nixon wants to recapture that image for the stations so that the government won't have to answer the objections of east European governments to the broadcasts.

The "Forty Committee" -- a panel of representatives from the CIA and the Defense, State and Justice departments that runs the government's "sensitive" covert operations -- has been entrusted with the thorny problem. They hope to place the stations under the jurisdiction of the National Science Foundation or the U.S. Information Agency.

Congress doesn't want the National Science Foundation to take any hot potatoes. The Foundation was created by Congress for the purpose of sponsoring scientific and educational research.

The information Agency already runs the Voice of America which broadcasts government policy and views openly. They seem opposed to combining both "overt" and "covert" propaganda. One U.S.I.A. official said that it would give the government the appearance of "talking out of both sides of its mouth at the same time."

Struggle in E. Pakistan

"In the name of God & united Pakistan, Dacca is a crushed and frightened city....After 24 hours of shelling by the units of Pakistan army as many as 7,000 people are dead." (Vancouver Sun, March 30).

The Pakistan regime is killing her own people because accession to the demands means an end to the exploitation of the large masses of people of E. Bengal. The end of exploitation also means an end to the profit and power of a few ruling elites of W. Pakistan. The demands of the Bengalis are rooted in the historically objective conditions of the highly uneven developments in the two wings of Pakistan. Their heroic fight against the well-equipped Pakistan army attests to their desire for their independence and liberation.

Boycott Against Polaroid

BOSTON (LNS) -- When the Polaroid Corporation donated \$20,000 to the Black United Appeal of Boston, the gift was immediately taken to an open meeting of Boxbury's black community. A general vote decided that half of the money should be given to the African National Congress and the rest to Boston's anti-racist programs -- including support of the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement (PRWM) international boycott against the corporation.

Since last October, the PRWM has demanded that Polaroid end all ties to the apartheid government of South Africa. It now supplies photographic equipment for the I.D. cards that all South African blacks must always carry.

Polaroid has responded with gifts like the \$20,000 and several full-page \$50,000 ads in major U.S. newspapers announcing ONE \$100,000 allocation to a black controlled education foundation in South Africa. But the corporation constantly avoids discussion of the basic South African laws which uphold white supremacy.

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Across from the Bon

CADENZAS

#1

At five thirty his head dropped on his plate
and bounced into the butter.
Noone said a word.
His daughter wiped a spot of grease from her blouse.
He wanted to apologize but his wife chucked his head
in a bowl of tomatoes and when he surfaced
the smile was already frozen on her face.
The temperature dropped to zero
and a deep scum paralyzed the house.
Leftovers molded in his heart.
Day after day scraps accumulated until one morning
the bowl tipped over and he spilled to the next page.

#22

Poems are bad dreams
that tell the story of another man's life.
I awake in the middle of his dream;
he carries me far inland to the edge of the world.
I take the treasure of heaven into my arms.
He speaks
and I become a voice
shaped to the poem that calls my name.

THREE COURTSHIP SONGS ADAPTED FROM THE KLAMATH

1.

That vicious dog chases me
and he will bite me
but I will not scold him for it.

2.

I believe you are an innocent girl
but I have not yet slept with you.

3.

He pets his horse before he mounts it.

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Carl Cary

THE NAMING

everywhere
searching for something
the old men have hidden there
I am afraid to return
with nothing
but this lean body
scraped from a hungry sky

I know who I am
but not which one
is why they have sent me here
wind and rain knock loudly
I answer with a monument of wood
carved with faces
rotting in the woods

trying to climb back into myself
divided
between two worlds
I stumble against my body
propped briefly against today

my voice is running up the trail
I move no faster than this body
wrapped in skin
morning will follow my voice to the mountains
and surround it with singing

more than myself
running away from the inside
something appears
slowly
I reach out

arms melt into shadows
melting into light
my hands drift downstream
leaving a face stranded
on the wrong side of the sun

an animal leaps from my body dancing
I come from where the nettles sing

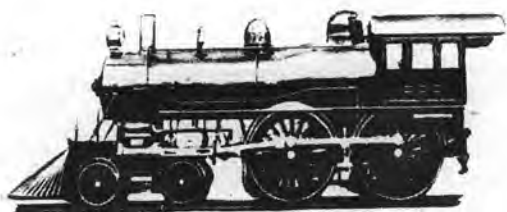
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'It takes a lot to laugh, It takes a train to cry..'

by jude the obscure

Sitting alone in front of my wood stove, writing by the light of my flickering candle, slowly eating my rice, I think that this must be the absolute nadir of my existence—except that I don't know it. And that makes all the difference in the world. So what if there is no electricity, no running water, no man around, little money and little food and my face and hands are covered with last week's soot. So what again if I didn't ask the tavern owner for work one day a week because he looked more like a Chicago gangster than a Cumberland saloonkeeper. Yes, I'm poor and I'm cold and I'm almost hungry and time passes slowly out here in the country. But I still have visions to follow...

Today as I rummaged through my notes from the last decade I couldn't decide if I should use the ones on rock 'n roll or those on peace marches and demonstrations. But then I heard a whistle in the rain outside and instantly I knew that I wanted to write about a train I once knew.



In the fall of '69 I was picking apples 10 hours a day in the golden sunshine by the banks of Lake Chelan. Then I fell out of the tree and that ended my apple picking days for that season. My friend Bob suggested that we hop a freight back to Seattle. I wasn't hurting too much to turn down a chance for excitement. Bob said the train would be through around 4. We reached the tracks about that time.

That train was a long time comin'. The drifter sitting on the wall had been waiting for the Seattle train since 7 a.m. His clothes were too ragged to have been bought at the Goodwill. Brown shoes two sizes too big. Black baggy pants flopping over his ankles. Gray misshapen hat. His name was Van. We were soon joined by someone headed for Spokane. His qualities fulfilled my romantic image of a drifter—self-reliance, willingness to share what little he had, soft-spokenness.

Night fell upon this band of renegades, but still no trains came through. The fellas ripped off some pallets from a warehouse and built a glorious fire. The fire attracted yet another drifter who was headed for Florida. I listened to a lot of yarn-spinning around that fire. Van recited his poem, "Applebutter Valley." There was nowhere else on earth I wanted to be.

We were warm but hungry. I found some food stamps in my pack, and two of the men went to the store and bought some hot dogs, rolls, and chips. So we had a wiener roast on a cold night under the bridge by the railroad track.

We soon moved to a grassy knoll on the other side of the tracks. While Bob and Van were out ripping off more pallets, I heard movement in the bushes. I wasn't scared, but I wanted to know who or what was there, so I called out "Hello". Out stumbled the most evil-looking man I have ever seen. One eye was missing, and all I could see was the white of the other one. His nose must have been broken a dozen times. He had no teeth. He mumbled something and fell on the ground, dead drunk.

Shortly before one, the Seattle train came roaring through and stopped—about a half a mile down the track. That is the most tortuous half-mile I ever hobbled in my life. There were no boxcars, only auto carriers, logging flats and locked baggage cars. I found a big trailer truck to lie under. I huddled behind a wheel and anticipated a night lying on concrete in pain in the bitchin' cold travelin' through the wilds at 70 mph.

Within a few minutes the train moved about 10 miles and halted. Bob managed to pry open a baggage car door. The cold was just as bitchin' inside there, but at least I didn't have tons of steel 2 inches over my head, and I was protected from the wind. Roughly an hour later the train moved again—but eastward. My only thought was, "Christ, I'm going to Spokane." I just lay on the floor in all my misery and laughed and laughed and laughed. However, we only went as far back as our original starting point.

We stayed there for a long time. Despite my wolf shivering I could easily have fallen asleep—except approximately every twenty minutes a pain would shoot through my spine. Nevertheless, I must have dozed off because the next thing I knew was that we were most definitely moving west again. I fell asleep again for a few minutes.

When I awoke, we were stopped. This was my lowest point of the night. We were in the middle of nowhere. I was shivering from head to toe. My whole body ached and the intermittent pain in my spine had become constant. I thought that the train had been sidetracked and we were left behind. We had a grand total of three hot dogs left. And I had to piss real bad. I took care of the one problem within my control. I guess the situation had to improve only that much because within moments of thinking that I was going to die out there—unmourned, unknown, unremembered—I was looking forward to telling my friends about my adventure. All I had to do was survive.

A little while later Bob opened the baggage car door. I left that doorway once in the next four hours. I may have been frozen in that position, but I don't remember. Thoreau speaks of the poet's hour and of mornings when we are born anew—with the seeds of life in us. The moment I stepped to that doorway I was reborn. I knew that thousands of eyes had beheld what mine were now beholding, but for me it was as if I were the first human being born of Mother Earth. It was impossible to gaze on those hills and not be overcome with an unbearable happiness. My night of agony had been rewarded. The snow already low in the hills. Water streaming down the hillside. Scattered through the forest the red, orange, and gold vestiges of fall. The sun slowly rising over the Cascades. I could not immerse myself in all of this nor even touch it, but I could see it, smell it, breathe it, feel it.



The train soon began to roll again. Along the Wenatchee River. Through the autumn festival town of Leavenworth. Eight miles of total darkness through the Cascade Tunnel ... You can buy organic fruit and homemade cider in Gold Bar. The land is changing now. Rolling farms in Monroe.

Flash. Flash. Flash. Across the tracks a blinding streak of red, orange, green, blue, yellow baggage cars. This phantasmagora of color violently jolts me into modern Amerika. Pulp mills and warehouses in Everett. Oil refineries in Edmonds. And finally into Seattle. Home? Never. Never, never will entry into any city be coming home for me.



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When In Rome . . .

by suzie appletree

Traipsing thru our dining room last summer were at least fifty visitors. Some for just one night, most for two or three days, one even for three months. One from Denmark, one from Scotland. It was really far out - what a way to travel! Just sitting in the dining room or lying in the grass, listening to the tales of the travelers.

The season came early this year. Our first visitors arrived two weeks ago - full of smiles and good vibes. They had hardly left when five more showed up, and who knows what this week will bring?

I know what this week will bring - more people who need a place to crash. Which is all really cool, except for the fact that they always act like visitors.

You know what it's like in your own house? Dishes always need washing, floors always need sweeping, garbage always needs to be taken out. And we always figure out a way to get them done.

But when the house is full of guests, what do you do? Leave the

dishes, leave the floors, leave the garbage and trip out on the visitors?

No, what you do is ask them to help you clean up! And if they've got their trip together, they'll be more than willing to help! and the raps you can get into washing dishes can't be beat! What happens is like your hands are busy and your mind is free. And it's easy to soar!

But this is really being written for the travelers. And who's not into traveling? When you trip around the country, what you really want to get into is the way people live...isn't it? And the way we/they really live is day to day...with all the little things that come up day to day.

So as a visitor, what needs to be done is...put the records away, take the garbage out, take the clothes off the line when they're dry, wash the dishes, weed the garden, sweep the floor. Do it! That's the price of the crash pad.

suspect you'll find a more gracious welcome...no matter who you're staying with.

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MUSIC IS NEWS

What's news? For that matter, what's music? Where you find it, like love. And love is, after all.

Possum: A first album that welcomes you with the warmth of family, brings you into the circle to sit in front of the fire and join in the singing. You'll be at home. So play Possum, and see how you like it.

Goose Creek Symphony: "How do you do, come on and over . . . you know you're welcome anytime." So begins *Welcome to Goose Creek*, the second rollicking, friendly album by today's best-loved underdiscovered group. Dig it. Be happy.

Leo Kottke: He describes his voice: "like geese farts on a muggy day." Here you discover how well "GFOAMD" sound when coupled with Leo Kottke's legendary and delicious guitar. Both fine. Both believable.

Gene MacLellan: Canada's award-winning songwriter (*Snowbird*, *Put Your Hand In The Hand*) debuts as performer, singing ten of his own. Giving truth to the rumor that true validity comes when the singer and the song are one.



Capitol

Fifth in a series of drawings
commissioned by Capitol from John Van Hammersveld



We Try Cheapest

by jack prichett

For those who travel on limited funds, driving a car for an auto driveaway company can be an inexpensive means of long distance travel in the U.S. I recently made a trip to the Northwest from California and back in this manner and thought others might profit by knowing about this cheap way of getting about.

Driveaway companies transport cars for people who are moving from one city to another and don't want to drive their cars and for fleet leasers such as Hertz and Avis, who constantly need cars returned to their home base. To drive the cars, the companies accept private individuals, who agree to pay the costs of gas and oil for the trip.

If you drive a car from Seattle to San Francisco, the costs will run from fifteen to twenty dollars. By taking riders with you, these costs can be split several ways, making for a means of travel which costs only a little bit more than hitch-hiking. The cars are generally new and in good shape, so the risks of breakdown or repairs are small.

To qualify as a driver for a driveaway company, there are a few requirements you must meet:

. You must be over 21, and some companies only take drivers over 25.

. You must have a current, valid driver's license and a "good" driving record.

They may, or may not, check on the latter.

. You will have to give about three local references. You can use friends for this.

. You must obtain an Interstate Commerce Commission card certifying that you are physically fit. The card must be signed by a doctor, and most companies have a working arrangement with some local physician who performs a five-minute special. For this you must pay from five to fifteen dollars, depending on the company. This is purely a rip-off, but there is no way to avoid it. The ICC card remains good for two years, however.

. Most companies require two or three pieces of identification—driver's license, social security or school registration card.

. New federal requirements will soon require that you pass a written test on highway rules and a driving test.

. Finally, you are required to post a deposit on the car, which is refunded immediately upon delivery at your destination. The deposit is based on the length in miles of the trip. Deposit for driving between Seattle and San Francisco runs fifty to seventy-five dollars, varying with the company.

. From Seattle, most cars are going South to Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, but deliveries are also made to smaller towns such as Sacramento and Fresno. There is also some Eastward Traffic, but much of it goes from San Francisco and Los Angeles. Cars to and from Alaska are handled by the Rightway Company, but boat shipment is rapidly replacing driving as a mode of transport.

The names of driveaway companies can be found in the yellow pages of the phone book under the headings Driveaway Companies, or Auto, Truck and Driveaway Transporting Service.

(Jack Prichett is a graduate student in anthropology at UC Berkeley and recently visited Bellingham)

movin'



Good-bye to the Iron Horse

by patsy plum

On April 30, the last private passenger trains will make their last runs. Under the new Railpax legislation, the U.S. government will establish passenger routes beginning May 1, but there will be nowhere near the amount of passenger service there is now—little though that may be. Very few trains will go from Seattle; probably none to Bellingham or Vancouver.

It's a sad thing. Passenger trains make more sense than freeways; they're more comfortable than buses, more scenic than airplanes; and for me, they figure in even more memories than ferryboats. It couldn't be any other way. My grandfather clerked on the mail trains; my brother ran Lionel trains over every spare inch of the house including under my bed (the Cascade tunnel); when he goes to a new town where he's never been before, he still looks for the railroad tracks before anything else. The experience of the Orient Express and other European trains, of course, made me a true believer in cities that begin and end at the Bahnhof.

Not long ago I came from Chicago to Seattle on the Vista Dome North Coast Limited—the last chance I'll ever have for that venerable ride—and successfully tested my hypothesis that more acquaintances can be made per mile of train ride than on any other means of public transportation.

Most memorable was the eighty-two year old cattle rancher from Montana who had just been from Indiana to Georgia hunting up one of his grandsons. He had to go home because it was just about calving time; he wanted to make a stop in Minneapolis, though, and I had to reassure him several times that it came after St. Paul and not before. As we rattled on into the prairie night, he told me the story of his life, and then just before Minneapolis, damned if the old fellow didn't put his head down on my shoulder and say, "Has anybody ever told you they liked you?"

Eighty-two years old and still making passes! No fool like an old fool, as my grandmother would say—and there's no ship of fools like a train.

Keep on Freightin'



Do you need a ride anywhere? Hop a freight car and be on your way if you're poor and can't afford. We have a unique railroad system thru out the U.S.A. and all of us poor dirty-clean hippies or so called long hairs really appreciate this.

Thank you all railroad companies. Especially Burlington Northern.

Hey you poor friends, be nice, quiet, and thankful, wait for the train to slow way down or stop. Hop aboard that box car and be on your way. Check the train schedule for your directions. No hassle and free.

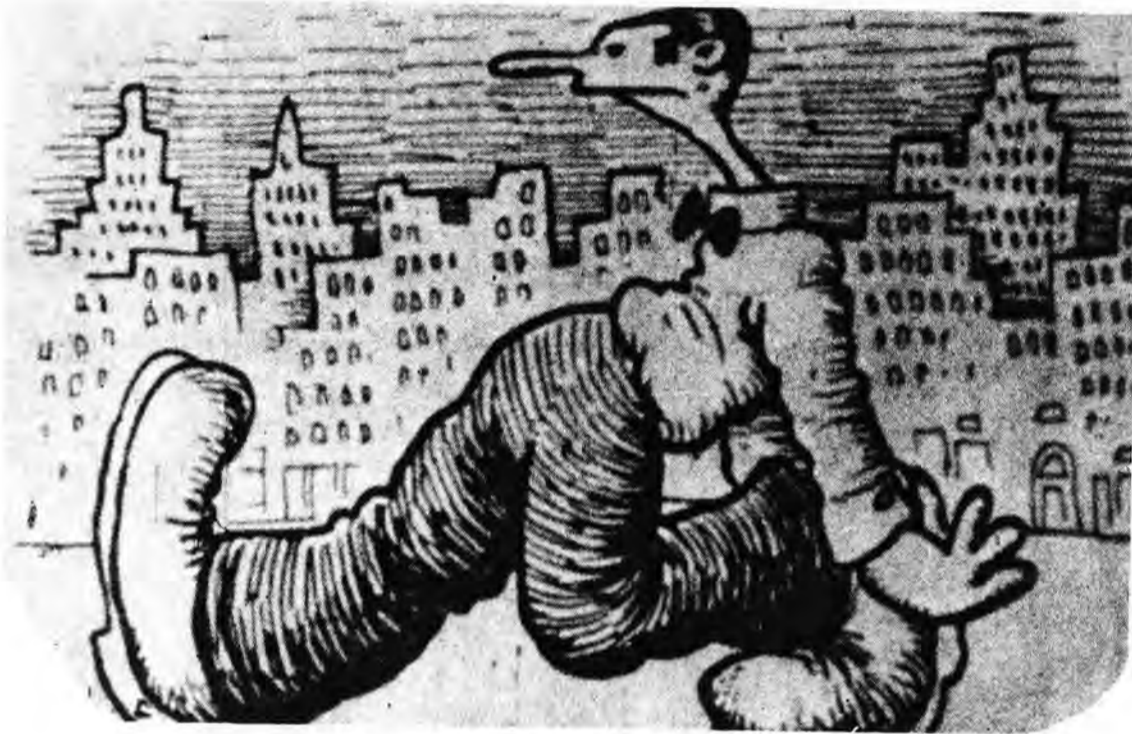
But remember if you got lots of bread, be sure to go 1st class. Help the railroads out cuz you can't do this on the bus, for sure.

Amen, Cadillac

Boots Made For Walking:

A Guide to Comfortable Hiking

by john servais



Spring is here. Many of us are planning for summer -- a lot of talk about far travelling into fall -- or getting into the mountains -- backpacking. And we're looking for boots -- but boots are usually not understood and buying them becomes a gamble.

The idea simply is to have comfortable feet. Hiking, backpacking, climbing, hitch-hiking, and travelling with a pack in general, all tend to give feet a beating. Buying good boots is usually the only necessary big expense before getting it on in the outdoors. Boots are personal: you can't very well borrow boots as your feet will change the fit for the owner.

Most shoe shops sell hiking boots which retail for \$15 to \$25, are light weight, have ribbed crepe soles, and are often high toppers. These are good for farm work or day hiking, are easily broken in, but don't give enough stiff foot support for day after day use. The soles haven't enough traction and the high top is useless.

Kletter shoes cost \$18 to \$25, have suede uppers, lug soles and need no breaking in. They are the most comfortable boots you can wear for day hiking, school and general all the time stuff. Rock climbers buy them a size too small and wear them without socks. The bookstore at WWSC has them, as do all climbing shops. Just buy them to fit comfortable to slightly tight with light wool socks on. They will stretch a little with wear.

Now let's get into good hiking boots: their fit, features and care. A couple of good boots are the Palu, sold in Seattle by Recreational Equipment Inc. for \$32; the Teton, sold in Seattle at the Alpine Hut in University Village and in Bellingham at the WWSC Bookstore for \$30. A stronger boot is the Alpspitz, sold in Seattle at the Alpine Hut for \$34.

A good boot has a thick sole that is stiff and strong. This gives the feet support on uneven ground, insulates against cold ground or snow and resists twisting and bending which fatigue the feet. A thick sole also makes it easy to resole the boot several times.

The lug sole should be the thick Montagna kind. (Some boots are cheapened by use of a thinner Roccia sole which wears through faster). Glue holds the lug sole to a rubber inner sole and, on better boots, metal screws on the toe and heel of the sole add holding power.

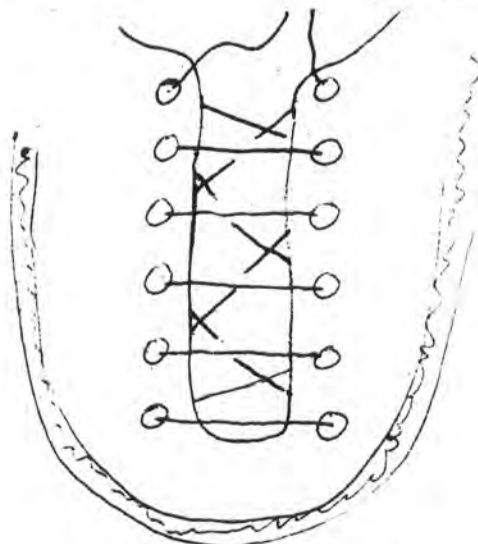
Mountain climbers like a narrow sole because it is easier to balance on small nubbins of rock on cliffs,

but for hiking it doesn't matter if the sole is wide or narrow.

When the soles wear down, almost any shoe repair man will put on new ones for about \$10. If you buy good boots, the uppers will last through several soles. I had a pair of Holubar Kronhoffers which lasted through six sets of lug soles before they had to be thrown out. Boots with thin or weak soles won't give service like this. You can skimp and save money on most of your gear, but on boots you should go for the best. It's a good-feeling to have good boots, well broken in, with good travelling behind them and lots of use left.

Lacing and tongue should open wide enough so you can get your foot in without jamming your socks back onto your heel. A boot with a moccasin toe, where the lacing doesn't go near the toes, is hard to get on if the morning is cold or the boot is wet. Moccasin toes are also leaky and come apart easily. The closer to the toe the lacing goes, the better, for you have more control over how tight the boot will fit your foot. Lacing holes, rings, or hooks are all acceptable as long as they are strongly attached. The best lace strings are nylon -- tubular or braided construction. Cotton laces will rot too quickly and leather will stretch when wet.

When lacing, if you square lace, the boot can be drawn tighter around your foot than if you lace the regular, diagonal way. However, you can't square lace with lacing hooks. If your toes are squashed, try regular lacing in the toe and square lacing above.



The tongue should flap open enough to allow your foot lots of room to slide into the boot. Other than that, I'm not sure if any one type of tongue is best. If it is sewn to the boot all up one side, it is more waterproof but not as comfortable. Some padded tongues hurt more than the unpadded ones -- others are more comfortable. One boot, the Lowa, has pads of Velcro tape ingeniously sewn to keep the tongue from sliding down towards your toes and it works well. Coming downhill, when your foot tries to push into the toe of the boot, Lowa's Velcro tape holds the tongue in place which holds your foot in place. If you don't have Velcro tape you can accomplish the same thing by folding a light sock and placing it under the tongue.

Boots are made with the leather rough side out on some models and the smooth side out on others. Rough out is better. Rough out is more scuff resistant and accepts chemical preservatives and waterprooferers much better.

The tops of some boots have a rubber cuff called a "scree guard" which keeps small pebbles and dirt out. The fewer pieces of leather in your boot uppers, the better -- stitchings can come apart and leak. But you pay for this feature -- and it isn't worth it if money is a concern to you.

So off features and into fitting. Wear heavy socks. Go for a tight heel fit and roomy toes. Lace the boot tightly and then kick the toe into a baseboard. Check for "excessive" up and down heel movement. "Excessive" is subjective; hopefully the sales clerk will know how to check this. Some up and down moving is o.k.. You should have enough room to be able to almost completely curl your toes. The people at the Co-op and at Alp Sport will give you a good fit. However, some store clerks don't know too much, and it is best to have along a friend who does. Don't buy till you find a pair that fits well.

Socks. There are a lot of strong opinions about the best socks to wear. Most agree that two pair of lighter weights are better than one heavy weight pair. The purpose of the inside pair is to prevent blisters and provide comfort. This pair should preferably be stretch nylon, cotton or light wool. The outer pair should be a seamless heavy weight wool. Some people wear three light pairs of socks. Whatever you choose, use the same combination all the time -- otherwise you'll screw up the fit of your boots.

Breaking in boots seems to have a mystique about it. I guess that is because there are a lot of ways to break boots in fast. The slow, sure way is to wear them. Take them off if blisters start to form and wear them when your feet feel good again. Lace them fairly tight. After a while they will stretch in places and feel more comfortable. One way to speed breaking in is to soak the boot in hot water for a few minutes (immerse it completely) before putting it on -- this causes the leather to stretch. Other ways involve oils and may shorten the life of the boots.

Sometimes one hard spot will continue to bother your foot after the rest of the boot is broken in. Take the boots to a shoe repair man who will stretch them over night (costs a buck) and they will probably fit. The offending spot is usually the knuckle behind your little toe.

Care of the boots. This is all up to how much you like the boots. Buy a bottle of shoe saver and follow the directions. When they get wet or muddy, let them dry in a warm (not hot) place and brush off the dirt with a vegetable brush. Sno-seal is a good waterproofer; however, it is only really necessary for travel in snow as in winter mountaineering. You can get by without it otherwise. If your boots get dirt or grime imbedded in the leather then use saddle soap.

That's about it. Lots of technical information. Use it to help you get comfortable footwear.

Don't try to find boots with every feature you would like. Take care of your boots -- they are the most important purchase you make for outdoor travel.

One last tip -- when your feet get cold, put your hat on. They'll warm up -- no fooling.

Palenque -

Ancient City of the Gods

photos by Nely Gillette

Palenque, one of the most beautiful of ancient Mayan ruins, is located only 90 miles from Villahermosa in the Mexican state of Chiapas. The complex of buildings, consisting of temples, pyramids, and the prominently located Main Palace, is set in a tropical jungle which must constantly be cut back.

The temples are dedicated to the gods. The most important burial crypt was discovered a few years ago in the pyramid under the Temple of Inscriptions. A stairway was discovered in the temple leading all the way down to the bottom of the pyramid. There, a room was discovered containing a stone sarcophagus. The top was a slab of limestone carved with relief and weighing eight tons. When this was raised, there lay the bones of a priest king with many gifts of jade, including a mask.

The priest kings ruled the fate of the people through the calendar, an integral part of Mayan life. It was considered sacred and a symbol of the universe. The calendar was evolved through astronomical observations which were the only reliable method of knowing when seasons would start.

Each day on the calendar was represented by a symbol and dedicated to a god. The symbols of gods were connected to numbers which then together gave the concept of time. Each day was either good or evil, depending on the prognostication. Priests could read the destinies of men in the calendar. Work was started on temples and other building only when the calendar indicated there was no danger of interference from cosmic forces.

The work behind the building of these religious monuments could only have been accomplished through strong religious belief and great communal effort. A strong communal sense still exists today in Mexico among the descendants of the Mayan people. They were the first to be discovered by Cortes in 1511 and the last to be conquered. Today they live in the same kind of huts that their ancestors lived in around the great religious centers.



Surrounding hills dotted with temples dedicated to the gods



View of pyramid and Temple of Inscriptions from the Observatory



The Observatory where astrological observations were made

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Meeds...

continued from p. 6

867, the Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1971. I support this bill. It confers sweeping authority on the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate marine traffic so as to avoid damage and protect the environment. Should the bill in its present form become law, the government could set acceptable tonnage limits for Puget Sound shipping, and it could specify tight operating controls.

Ironically, the conservation cause will be helped by a 1920 law that has always been highly controversial. The Jones Act requires that only U.S. ships can transport commodities between U.S. ports, and this affects Alaska the most. Therefore, the U.S. government will have exclusive control over the shipping that moves between Valdez and Puget Sound.

Having outlined present and future environmental aspects of Alaskan oil, I want to share a few thoughts with you about the economic factors. When I first ran for Congress, praising the need for new industry was essential for candidates. Industry was needed, too. Gradually employment in Washington State picked up, and full employment coincided with the rise of the environmental movement. Some might say that you have to be affluent to have effluent.

Today there are more than 170,000 people out of work in Washington State. Locally, the jobless rate is 12.7 percent in the Seattle-Everett area, 13.2 percent in Whatcom County, and a staggering 20.3 percent in Skagit County.

Unemployment is the cruelest environment. It saps a man's hopes and pride. It harms his family. It pollutes his well-being, and it takes support away from schools, hospitals, parks, and other vital public services. Like physical contamination, unemployment degrades and is not acceptable. A man's work is just as much part of his environment as is the air he breathes.

And what about the peoples of Alaska? Our state has severe unemployment, and so does Alaska. In the case of the Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts we find human beings whose lives are shadowed by destitution, squalor, disease, and despair.

I am a member of the House Indian Affairs Subcommittee, and my work in recent weeks has focused on legislation to resolve the land claims of the Alaskan natives. They deserve a fair shake. In Alaska we have perhaps the last chance for Congress to vote a fair and proper settlement for the first Americans. Land rights, oil royalties, and native-run development corporations can provide a more decent environment.

In closing, I would like to counsel against the deception of absolutes. Before us is not a question of oil vs. environment, jobs vs. unemployment. Groceries and clean water are not exclusive of each other. I believe that they can be compatible and I will work hard to see that they are compatible.

Cooking with Aluminum

by christina kowalczewski



A friend gave me a pamphlet to read, recently, entitled "Dangers of Aluminum". I had heard several times before that aluminum cooking utensils were health hazards and I was interested in finding out from this pamphlet exactly why they were dangerous. Being a skeptic by nature, I then decided to find out what some other sources had to say on the subject. I found two very contradictory views and am going to list them both so that you can make up your own mind on the subject.

J. P. Beach, editor of "You and Your Health" and author of the pamphlet, makes these charges against aluminum:

1) Aluminum cooking pots corrode, forming aluminum hydroxide which is extremely reactive in the body.

That aluminum corrodes is obvious to anyone who has ever owned an aluminum cooking pot; after a few weeks your pot will look like a mine field. This is because the aluminum is oxidized by the salts in the water you boil, especially common table salt. Acidic foods will also oxidize the aluminum. But actually, aluminum is used precisely because it corrodes so little, compared with other metals. Copper and iron both corrode much faster than aluminum. (Which is why you have to keep your iron skillets "primed"--the fat keeps the iron from oxidizing.)

As to the corrosion products being reactive in the body-- the Encyclopaedia Britannica states that all the products are "non-toxic and usually inert."

But let's look at some of the more specific charges made by Mr. Beach.

2) Saliva, which is an alkaline substance, combines with the aluminum compounds and forms gas in the stomach.

3) This same process is repeated in the intestines.

4) The aluminum has an irritating action on the entire gastro-intestinal tract, causing colitis, constipation and ulcers.

That's all very interesting, considering the fact that aluminum hydroxide, the corrosion product according to Beach, is described in a medical encyclopaedia as being "a white, glue-like substance

used chiefly to neutralize stomach acidity. In the treatment of peptic ulcer it acts as a healing agent, relieving pain and controlling hemorrhage." Rather than causing ulcers, it helps cure them! The gas formed is probably a by-product of the neutralization of the acid-- like the "burp of relief" you get when taking baking soda for an upset stomach.

It might also be pointed out that the amount of aluminum you would get in food from your cooking utensils is small compared to the amounts you get from medicine for an acid stomach or an ulcer.

5) Mr. Beach also makes the claim that aluminum destroys the vitamins in your food. "Thus they produce a pellagrous hemorrhagic condition of the intestines with ulceration of the duodenum and at times of the stomach also."

I was unable to find any other evidence, or mention of aluminum causing the destruction of vitamins. But just cooking food will destroy some vitamins. His description of the results, however, are extremely misleading. The symptoms he mentions are the result of severe vitamin deficiencies over a long period of time. Since only a small portion of your food is cooked in aluminum pans, there is little chance that a severe deficiency could develop--even if aluminum does destroy vitamins.

6) The final result of using aluminum, according to Mr. Beach, is cancer.

This belief has been around for some time and has been refuted by specialists for just as long. There is no sound evidence that aluminum causes cancer.

There are other reasons for not using aluminum which make more sense to me. The metallic taste is sometimes noticeable in your food and aluminum pots heat too rapidly for the best cooking of some foods. On the other hand, they are much cheaper than most other cookware. The choice is up to you--but as a final point I'll mention the fact that aluminum is the third most abundant element on this planet (though not in the metallic form). It is found naturally in almost all plants and animals in trace amounts. Unless you plan on giving up eating you will be getting a daily dose of aluminum whether you use aluminum cooking pots or not.



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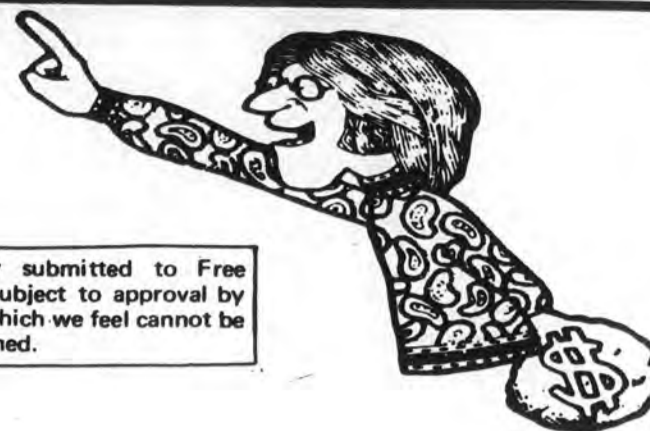
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CONNECTIONS are now being run free of charge to individuals as a community service. Rates for businesses are 12 cents a word, 10 word minimum. Send ad and money to Northwest Passage, Box 105 - South Bellingham Station, Bellingham 98225.

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

For Sale - 1960 Cadillac 4-door hard top white. contact. Mike \$200 or best offer Call after 5:30. 733-8065

For Sale - Standard Skis w/ step-in Marker bindings (Head skis) . Ski poles and boots. Contact Joy 2314 Donovan Ave. Will sell cheap.

Love you forever, eternally, and everlasting. Come back. Cadillac.

For Sale - 1964 VW bug. Had valves and rings done in October but still leaks oil. body dented. Runs fine. Sell Cheap, before 4:30 Dick. 604-732-048

WE STILL NEED office Equipment for the Northwest Passage: desks, file cabinets, lamps, light- bulbs, rare tapestries, spatula. Whatever it is, if you can't use it, we or our staff probably can. Call 733-9672, or 676-0703 for courteous pick up.

My bicycle and i need a ride to east coast (D.C.) sometime in April. Will share driving and expenses. Contact me at 1447 Ellis Street. Ann A.

GARAGE SALE GARAGE SALE: April 24, 1971 - Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Furniture, clothing, etc. FREE COFFEE. 2529 Jaeger, 4 blocks off Holly.

For Sale: 1961 VW bus, excellent mechanical condition, good tires, gas heater. Best offer over \$500.00. Call 354-2824 after 6 p.m. Everett Zuidmeer.

Looking for a place to pasture your horse? You have one at 524 21st street. Come by and decide if it's worth fixing the fence for.

PUREBRED ALASKAN MALAMUTE for sale. 1 1/2 year old male. Needs forceful, loving leadership. Show, stud, sledding and watchdog possibilities. \$50 (somewhat negotiable) papers available from separate party. Call Trish, evenings at 743-1756, or write to 1715 Larch Way, Lynnwood, WA 98036.

Free puppies for good homes. Mother English setter. Call Linda and Joel Rose at 599-8355.

FOR SALE: 1953 Chevy airporter limousine, long wheel base, truck rims, \$250. 3118 Harrison or 733-3090.

Have: rebuilt '66 VW engine and 5 Michelin tires. Will sell, might buy VW bus without engine. What have you? 1107 22nd or 733-3090.

CHARLIE BURKE: Where is Episode Three of "Ralph North of the Yukon"?

JERRY BURNS is really, seriously running for Mayor. Think about it -- tell your friends. We'll fix these sheets yet!

I need a good TV antenna cheap. Will buy or trade. Stu 734-6909.

SPRINGTIME SANDALS: Fit by hand, your own design for your very own feet. Start at \$18 or barter. Come and bring your foot and spring thoughts. Kelly and Cindy 1017 Newell St.

BARR SPECIALS: All new Minolta Cameras and lenses at 25% off. Get your lightweight tripod for Backpacking now! 25% off list while they last. Barr Camera, 108 E. Magnolia.

DEALERS BEWARE: Rumor from non-paranoid sources has it that the cameras in Bellingham banks take pictures of their customers every 30 seconds. Those changing large quantities of small bills for bills of larger denominations can expect close scrutiny by the man. The Passage is interested in learning more about these and other undercover activities of our local morals keepers.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 1963 Renault Dauphine in running condition. With or without 5.60 x 15 (VW size) tires. Stu 734-6909 after 6 P.M. Pam 676-3429 days.

Wanted Desperately: Truck and driver for a weekly food run to Seattle. See Melissa at the Co-op, 1000 Harris Avenue.



WANTED: Art supplies at REASONABLE Prices. Chalks (pastels) - Acrylic paints, canvas, poster board for backing and frames, T-square, brushes, carrying case for materials, easel, portfolio and studio with living facilities. contact: Ron Sorensen c/o 1000 Harris Ave. Bellingham Phone 734-0083 733-9672

WANTED: Studio, house or apartment (whatever) for one or two persons, ensuring privacy for each - must be reasonable, Contact Ron Sorensen c/o 1000 Harris Ave. S. Bellingham, 734-0083 733-9672

FOR SALE: 1967 Chevy Impala Excellent Motor 28,000 miles. Fenders dented. Cheap. R. Snyder 1866 W.4 Ave Vancouver 604-732-0481

WANTED TO BUY: Funky old house, barn? in country some acreage, privacy a must. Jerry Doy at 384-3965.

Mayriah Wind welding Co. is moving. As of April 15, we will be located at 1501 Northwest Road (one mile from the freeway entrance). We have a new shop and will now be able to do some types of car repair. Come by for your welding needs.

The Passage Prison Fund says thanks to Bill and Joy Dwyer at Puget Sound, Jeff Town, Kay Lee, S. Baurer, Turnip of Vancouver, Greg and Bonoire, and all the other thoughtful people who have contributed. Right now it stands at \$42. Anyone else out there care to help send the Passage to our friends in prison? Prison Fund, Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Wash. 98225. Thanks.

40 acres secluded in the mts. 20 miles from Bellingham near Maple Falls - beautiful view of valley and mountains approximately 3 acres. Large fir trees, alder and hemlock balance small fir, state land on three sides. Bargain price \$15,000 in terms. United Town and Country. 1256 Guide Meridian 4 miles North of Bellingham. Office phone 734-2909. evenings Hank Hayne 734-0097.

Needed: One or two girls to manage my tent home in the woods while I am away days this summer building my boat. Duties would include tending the goats, geese, burrows, and gathering foods and stores for the household. I will provide food, tent, and instructions in the making of jewelry, and sand-casting in silver and brass. Opportunities to practice bee-keeping, weaving, and potting. Write Dave Bromling, c/o General Delivery, Arlington, Washington.

Correction

We put an item in Connections last week about good Jimmy Geyer and the Eel River Cafe. Mentioned he was an I.W.W. Vet...that is, a veteran

Apparently someone thought this was a typo for W.W.I Vet. which Jimmy definitely was NOT (in fact, he spent W.W. I pan-handling and health-food-tripping around Mexico with hundreds of other I.W.W. and other gringos to dodge the draft)...so could you retract this slightly grievous and reactionary (albeit understandable) error at some other time or if you run the ad again (a nice idea to do periodically) - just make it clearer (either I.W.W. or WOBBLY, etc.)

O.K.

GYPSIES AND ALL GOOD PEOPLE TRAVELLING SOUTH! Step in at the Eel River Cafe in Dos Rios, California to visit Jimmy Geyer. Jimmy is an 86 year old Wobbly vet who understands and digs the revolution today and loves to meet people. He usually gets 1 or 2 customers a day. It is only 16 miles off Hwy 101 (turn at Laytonville or Longvale). It's a pretty drive too!!



POEM-WRITTEN AT THE TYPEWRITER

under the poem
a cockroach
dead on the
typewriter-roller

round he goes
lyrical and thin
a brown song upon black
a black song upon him

—Joyce Odam



BELLINGHAM FOOD COOP

announces three important meetings:

Coop Staff meeting
Tuesday, April 13
4:00 p.m. at the Coop

Board of Directors meeting
Wednesday, April 14
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AND
All-member meeting
Wednesday night, April 14
7:30 p.m. Toad Hall

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(off University Way) in Seattle

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THE GALLERY - 3114 Colby, Everett

KASHA - 612 South 1st Street, Mt. Vernon



I would like to receive the Passage regularly. Enclosed is my \$6.00 check or money-order for a one-year subscription (outside U.S., Canada, Mexico: \$8.50). Two-year subscription, only \$11.00.

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