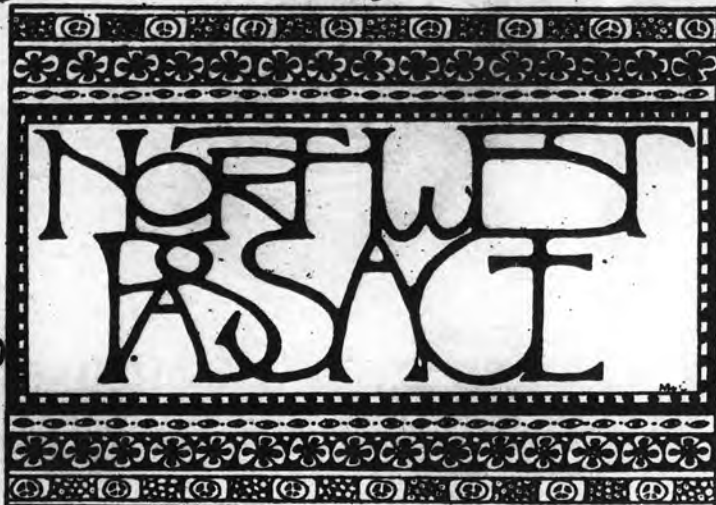


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FEBRUARY 21 - MARCH 5, 1972



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PAVING THE PASTURE

and Cementing the future

LETTERS

Dear NWP:

This is in regard to "Food Freaks" article in which a strong point was made that strict vegetarians have no source for obtaining Vitamin B-12. In fact, a good source of non-animal origin is brewer's yeast and nutritional yeast. All seaweed too reputedly contains Vitamin B-12. Also, it is my understanding that certain intestinal bacteria, obtainable by eating acidophilus, bifidus, or bulgaricus (yoghurt) cultures, synthesize the entire B Vitamin complex; so that external sources of B-12 would not be a relevant concern for healthy vegetarians.

Although unadulterated milk and milk products are criticized by only the most finicky of food trippers, yet there are some very strong critical points about the eating of meat, eggs, and even fish. Ecologically it is very wasteful. Morally it is unnecessarily destructive to higher expressions of life (this loses sway if the need is real, as with Eskimos). Physically, meat products have typically high concentrations of toxins - artificial, recycled animal wastes, and putrefactive byproducts of digestion. Mentally and spiritually, animal foods other than milk products hinder the development of subtle states of awareness and mental control.

For these reasons there should be greater hesitancy on the part of those who would maintain omnivorous diets to be nutritionally necessary. It should be noted that those individuals who have attained the greatest physical, mental, and spiritual perfection have considered the lacto-vegetarian diet of paramount importance to their proper growth.

Rajendra
Bellingham

Dear Rajendra:

Food Freaks thanks you for this valuable bit of information. It has recently come to my attention that sunflower seeds contain B-12 also. Victory through vegetables.

J.K.

Inside-out View of McNeil Island

On September 23, 1971 four men (Lanier Ramer, Jerry Desmond, Tom Workmen and Ed Mead) from McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary were transferred to jails in Thurston, Pierce, and King Counties. They were transferred as one of the men said "... primarily and solely for ability to communicate to people." These men represent about 50 men who have been arbitrarily transferred since the February work strike. These men were also very active in the attempt by the prisoners to improve the conditions they live under. Representative of this activity is the fact that between the four of them they are involved in six legal actions against McNeil Island. Their transfers are a direct attempt by the prison administration to hinder those cases and prevent these men from communicating their beliefs.

We of Inside-Out believe that if prisons are going to change, the leadership for that change must come from the inmates. For that reason we are beginning a massive campaign to

get these four men returned to McNeil. The main thrust of this effort will be a letter writing campaign initially aimed at three men: Brock Adams, 7th district congressman, Loren Dagget, McNeil's new warden, and Ron Meridith, aid to Senator Cook and the Minority counsel for the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on the Investigation of Prisons.

In order to begin this campaign and to talk about conditions at McNeil we are seeking speaking engagements from community groups and organizations. To lead the presentation we have helped establish a panel consisting of two ex-inmates, two people from prisoners' families, and two people who are working with prisoner support groups. To highlight the discussion we have been lucky enough to get hold of a tape of McNeil inmates talking with Ed Kemp, aid to Senator Packwood (D-Ore.). This is the first time in the 95 year history of McNeil Island that the inmates have had the chance to speak for themselves. We in Inside-Out, are very anxious to share this tape with the community.

If you would like to hear the panel and tape please don't hesitate to contact us at our new office at 716 Rainier Ave. South. We also will be contacting you shortly either by phone or in person.

Subways Suck

Dear Passage Staff:

Of special interest to me was "N. Y. Subways Suck the People," an article in your February 7-21 issue. More and more people are agreeing with your statement, that private cars may have been an answer to urban transportation but are unsatisfactory now.

The workers in the transit industry have developed and built better buses, trolleys, and high-speed rail cars, but despite those efforts fares go up and service is mostly deteriorating.

Perhaps the most difficult problem in transit is the tremendous peak loads that come at about 8:00 in the morning and 5:00 in the afternoon, five days a week. The problem would be eased considerably if the work day was started at different hours and the work week on different days.

Each capitalist company does not want to shorten the working hours for fear it might lose profits and its competitors gain an advantage. The problem is not one where technical advances will do much to help, but one where a change to another social system is needed.

Henry R. Korman
2640 Garfield Street
Longview, Washington 98632.

ONCE STARTED, A JOURNAL MUST BE RUN CONSCIENTIOUSLY AND WELL. THIS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE READERS AS WELL AS THE STAFF. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR THE READERS TO SEND IN SUGGESTIONS AND WRITE BRIEF LETTERS AND ARTICLES INDICATING WHAT THEY LIKE AND WHAT THEY DISLIKE, FOR THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE THE JOURNAL A SUCCESS.

-Mao Tse-tung

Carrots and Cabbages

Dear NWP:

We seem to be at a crossroads for people who grow their own food and for others just starting. Some recurring ideas expressed in our midst might be of interest to the entire community.

We wish to offer all aid and encouragement to those who could gain their living from the land: vegetable growers, orchardists, herbalists, gatherers. The Wheel is spinning to favor these lifeways on both spiritual and material levels.

A lot of energy is going into meeting local needs within the region. This past season, some local produce was available until late January's coldness. Anyone who can produce good storage vegetables in excess of their needs should be able to trade or sell these goods next winter. In one additional year, carrots and cabbages in trade for California citrus.

All around the Sound are orchards growing wild. Perhaps the retired couple down the road could let you work on their trees, in exchange for half the harvest. Next year, organic apples and cherry cider in trade for Montana grains.

Our summers, we're told, are similar to those of northern coastal Europe: England, northern France, the Baltic. Many domestic herbs originate from there and are imported many months after harvest. Peppermint patches this summer, and four seasons later, essential oils to trade for papaya creme.

Chamomile grows wild on both sides of the Cascades and kinnickinnick far excels commercial tobacco. Remedial teas this winter, and a growing season away, hand-picked mixtures to aid cancer patients.

Certain sea vegetables are the same on our coast as those costly packaged ones from Japan. Kelp is sought for feeding soils and souls. Oyster shell meal adds calcium to the garden and is hazardous to slugs. There's work for sea farmers.

Processed sugars are out, but honey supplies are dwindling (a cool spring and dues-paying on pesticides). Without bees, most food plants need hand-pollination, and what would the wildflowers do? Establish your apiary in March.

Local goat yogurt and cheese are sought in San Francisco. Chickens need no antibiotics. Sheep graze less than cows, and ah! the wool!

These are a few possibilities. Travelling along these paths and operating a natural foods store is showing us what's possible, that there's a life to be lived, working together and with Nature, that drives away want and insecurity; that turns its back on welfare and unemployment; that will foster an economy which will remain after further erosion of the present one. There is enough for all. Loving service to the Planetary Mother, with blessings of the Heavenly Father, is the Teacher.

If there is any music, let's build something together.

Forest Glenn
Growing Family Natural Foods
3822 Latona N.E.
Seattle

Sinuses Revisited

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The warning from the introduction to "Heal Yourself" states: "... We might've even made some mistakes!" With regard to "SINUSES", the suggestion under "2" not only is a mistake, it could kill!

If a saline or other solution is introduced into the nasal cavities, it can run into the Eustachian tubes leading to the inner ears (and the instruction in "2" will guarantee such intrusion!). The solution can carry dangerous bacteria into the inner ear where such bacteria can thrive and produce very serious infection. Unless promptly arrested with penicillin (suppose one is allergic to penicillin?), such infection can proceed to meningitis and death.

Prominently warn your readers to disregard this "treatment." Common sense indicates that you should have checked out these healing suggestions with a trusted medical practitioner to weed out dangerous ones.

Health and peace,
Irving Stowe
2775 Courtenay St.
Vancouver 8, B.C.



Root Beer Love

Hello brothers and sisters!

In some future issue, I could really dig a for - real - honest - to - goodness old time root beer recipe! Can anybody scrounge one up?

I've been reading the Passage for a couple of years now, though not too regularly, and think this last one dedicated to the American Indians has to be one of the best. Anything I can do to help stop this insane murderer Amerika?

The Passage is great - keep up the good work.

Peace be with you,
Chris Petersen
P.O. Box 255
Kingston, Washington 98346

Planning: The Insurmountable Opportunity

by mary kay becker

Land-use planning is a concept that seems to have sneaked into Whatcom County through the back door and has yet to gain a secure niche in the consciousness of the county's decision makers. In a sense the fact that decisions have been made implies that planning has been done; but here as in most American counties the sporadic pattern of development attests to individual decisions made on the basis of personal economic gain rather than community decisions made on the basis of a coherent environmental overview.

Though the county has had an appointed planning commission since the war, their control over development was negligible until recently. It was not until 1961 that some bad experiences with poorly-planned subdivisions (a road near Toad Lake slid out) provided the impetus for hiring the first Planning Director. Harry Fulton still holds that office.

When Fulton arrived, his "office" consisted of a door propped up on sawhorses in a corner of the County Engineer's office. At that time, the population of the county was around 70,000. This represented a gain of only 10,000 people in the preceding 30 years. The business community, restless with what it regarded as stagnation, wanted to pick up the economy and get it going. Newspaper stories of that era are rife with the drama of putting together the industrial area at Cherry Point: applause when a holdout agrees to sell his land to the package, and bright hints of mysterious negotiations with industrial giants. An editorial in the Bellingham Herald of August, 1963, stated: "It is a matter of common agreement, of course, that Whatcom County needs more payrolls. New industry will provide job opportunities for local people and perhaps lead to population growth as well, with the usual implications for improved business potential."

In ten years the county's population grew from 70,000 to 81,000 (1970). The college population practically tripled. Two large new industrial firms, Intalco and ARCO, established themselves, and a third - Standard - acquired land for future development. Apartments and housing clusters extended themselves outwards indiscriminately from the towns into the agricultural areas, in what is known as the "scatteration" effect. Farms continued to get smaller in number and size.

At the present time, at least as Planning Director Fulton sees it, the economic impetus for growth is different; no longer is it a question of bringing in new population and new jobs, but rather providing jobs for people already here. "Growth for growth's sake is an idea that's dead now," Fulton said. "We accept that this is an uncrowded area, and that's the way we enjoy it."

Nevertheless, population estimates for the coming years forecast continued growth at more or less the same rate as in the past ten years, suggesting a 1990 population of 100,000. After reviewing various projections, the Planning Commission said in 1970, "it is our conclusion...that over the next 20 years, Whatcom County will add an average of 1750 persons per year, from migration alone."

A more conservative estimate indicates that the 1990 population will be around 93,000 - which represents an average net growth of about 450 persons per year. Harry Fulton feels this prediction is one of the most responsibly prepared, though he says he doesn't really believe in any of them. "I know how they're made."

There are basically two ways for planners to look at population. One is to somehow define an "optimum size" and plan in such a way as to limit the population to that size. The other position, to which Fulton adheres, is to accept given projections and provide for schools, sewers, streets, housing, jobs, water supply, etc. to be planned adequately for the expected population. "You don't consciously plan population - you just don't do it. You plan for population," Fulton said. "In the state of the art of planning, it's not yet viable to consider a population goal and then achieve it - though at least now it's conceivable."

At any rate, he believes, we don't have a population problem. "We should view it qualitatively, not quantitatively," he said. "The only reason we notice the influx of people is that we don't arrange it intelligently." Of approximately 2,000 square miles in the county, 380 are in lowland valley. Out of those 380 habitable square miles, Bellingham occupies about 20, and the other small towns about 20 more. "We could accommodate 2 or 3 more towns within the county without lowering the quality of life," Fulton said. "I'm not advocating it, I'm just saying we could do it."

As an ideal to work toward in the county, Fulton mentions Ebenezer Howard's garden-city concept; urban hubs surrounded by green belts, with radial avenues going out to smaller satellite cities. Lewis Mumford, in commenting on this concept, once said that the idea should find its boldest application in the Pacific Northwest. Getting the public to accept it is the problem. Urban "scatteration" has already damaged this pattern in some ways, starting to fill in the green area between towns like Lynden and Ferndale with subdivisions. "Sensible policies are staring us in the face but what we need is the courage to implement them," he said. "Hopefully the populace and the elected officials will see that platting city-size lots eventually means providing city services, and that the scatteration pattern means the ruination of the agricultural way of life." On the whole, Fulton is optimistic, and sees the frontier of urban development proceeding in an orderly manner, with enough open space, sewers, and other amenities to provide a decent living environment. "In the past decade we have made progress on a broad front, and in overall comparison with other counties we're not doing too badly."

That evaluation is of course open to criticism from both sides. For a number of years Whatcom County has been inching laboriously toward a zoning ordinance. The movement has been bitterly resisted by a sizable county group called Rural Whatcom County Speaks, who think they should be able to do whatever they want to with their land. Others feel that the county's leaders have moved toward zoning at a pace inexcusably slow. The residents of the Chuckanut area, for example, have been asking for zoning since 1966. We will be one of the last counties in Western Washington to be zoned, though we have one of the larger populations. Fulton says that until recently zoning has been politically impossible because the farmers saw no need for it. However, Skagit and Yakima Counties, containing interest groups at least as conservative as we have here, have already completed zoning.

Preliminary steps to a zoning ordinance have been the comprehensive land use plan, adopted in May, 1970; and a new subdivision ordinance, which after more than a year of review and public hearings (where it was substantially weakened) finally went into effect early this month. The comprehensive plan

sets forth the policies and principles which the county hopes to enforce via zoning, building codes, subdivision controls, etc., and the accompanying map delineates the areas in which the various types of land use are to be permitted. (The whole package is available at the County Planning Office and is well worth having.)

Adoption of the comprehensive plan triggered a hectic race for Third District County Commissioner in the fall of 1970, in which opponents to planning were defeated in both primary and general elections. The anti-planning group has started a campaign to gain the right of initiative and referendum on county ordinances.

Certain weaknesses can be pointed out in the comprehensive plan. For instance, no areas have been designated "commercial" - which means shopping centers, gas stations, etc. can locate anywhere. Another problem is that the only industrial areas are the heavy industrial Cherry Point area, a light industrial strip surrounding the heavy, and another small light area around the airport. As long as we're going to have industry, it would make sense to set aside small areas adjacent to Lynden, Everson, Sumas and Blaine to encourage the continued life of these towns. Protection of agricultural areas is also less than it could be; much of the best agricultural land is designated as "rural." This is because in the "agricultural" classification, no subdivision of land into pieces smaller than 20 acres is permitted: the planners yielded to pressure from some farmers who want to sell off their land in pieces when they retire.

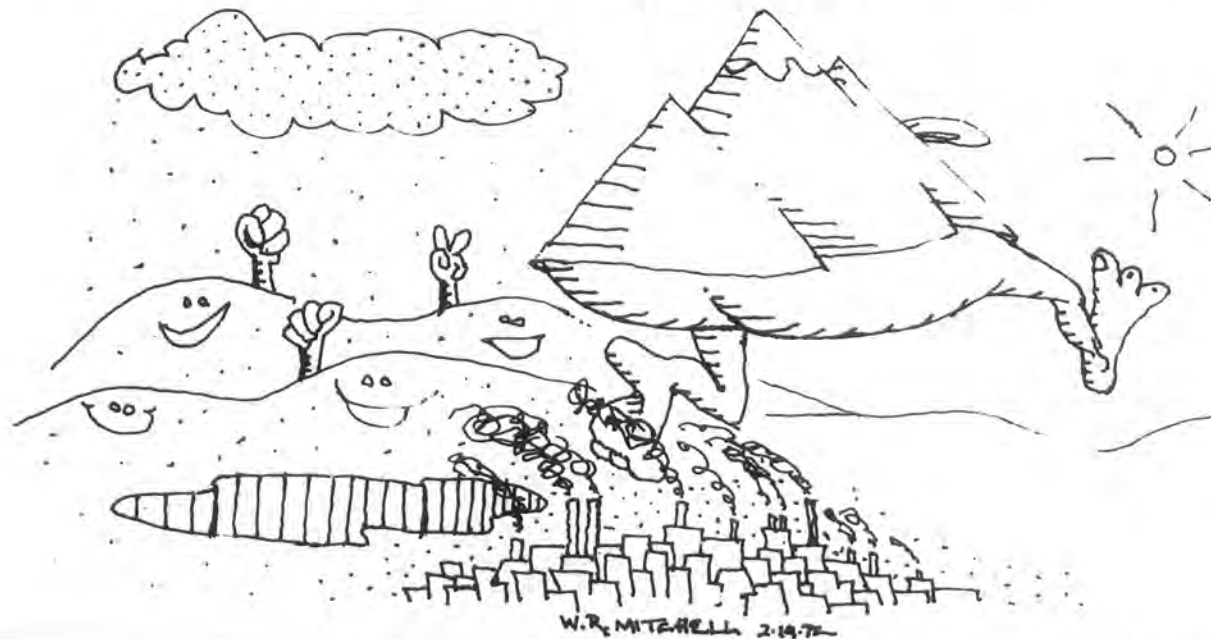
Though the plan itself has shortcomings, its implementation so far has been fairly strict. The Commission seems to have de facto adopted a policy of allowing no changes without strong community support via both petition and hearing, which means an end to the "instant rezone" policy typically practiced for developers in the past.

Also, while the pace is going to be maddeningly slow, the idea of asking various communities within the county what they want in the way of zoning is a big step forward as compared to other counties.

Zoning is only a tool, as is often pointed out, and means little without public support and without the leadership necessary to implement it. Fulton sees his own role as that of putting into effect what the public and its elected officials want. Rightly or wrongly, he is reluctant to be judgmental; he attends more to the desires of interest groups than to ecological theories of best uses for the land, because he feels this is the best way to win acceptance for planning devices such as zoning. "We don't state our wishes," he said. "We reflect our probabilities."

Although an organization against planning exists in the county, there is no citizens' group formed for the specific purpose of encouraging good, effective planning.

A dedicated group who would inform themselves on land use matters and make themselves heard at hearings would have enormous influence on future planning decisions.



Housing Renewal --- or Hippie Removal?

by minuteman

Passage readers should inform themselves about the city of Bellingham's Area Inspection Program, under which the Building Inspector and other authorized individuals are now carrying on house to house inspections to identify and correct substandard housing problems which may be "hazardous to life, limb, health, welfare, safety, and property", as stated by Mr. Nonhoff, city Building Inspector. Presumably, the city's only concern is with the above mentioned considerations, so it is reasonable to assume that if you allow them entrance, their only interest and intent is to ascertain conditions which may be hazardous, such as faulty electrical wiring or plumbing, decaying steps, porches or roofs, and so on.

My concern is that the scope of the inspection and inquiry be limited to just the above criteria and that it not be used as an excuse to locate "hippie" residents or communal living situations which in Bellingham are violations of the zoning code. As Mr. Nonhoff said, since the building and zoning codes overlap, if he cites a violation he is OBLIGED to report it to the city attorney's office. So, in essence he will be in an excellent position, and armed with adequate authority to do so. However, individuals may protect their right to privacy by refusing to submit to questions that do not pertain specifically to the above stated purpose.

For example, if he asks how many people live in your house, plead the FIFTH AMENDMENT if you think the evidence may be used to incriminate you for violating the zoning code. For those of you who

are not aware of your rights under the Fifth Amendment: briefly, the government may not compel an unwilling person to give testimony which may be used against him in a court of law. So by refusing to answer questions as to number of residents, their relationship to one another, financial, marital and occupational status, you are asserting your constitutional right to privacy. The inspector may differ with you and cite some code or ordinance as to his authority for inspection, but he does not have the authority to compel you to answer questions. **Policemen do not even have that right.** Though they wish they did. If you feel you do not wish to submit even to the inspection, VERY COURTEOUSLY inform him that it is not "convenient" at this time. I don't know how many times this will work, but remember they cannot force entry if you are occupied with other matters of importance. If you wanted to carry this to its farthest conclusions you could even refuse him entry and tell him that he MUST HAVE A SEARCH WARRANT SIGNED BY A JUDGE WITH YOUR NAME ON IT, stating the "specific purpose of the search." It helps to read your constitutional rights.

Another question that keeps arising in my mind is what does the city hope to accomplish by locating substandard housing? Does it really have a compelling interest in the safety and well-being of its citizenry, or is it trying to effect some plan of hippie removal by condemning their residence? Isn't it interesting that Mayor "Rig" Williams a month ago stated in an interview with the Western Front, "there are so many houses that are eyesores and that encourage the so-called hippie. I would like to see as many of those as possible demolished." And more, "I don't believe in perpetuating an old building in a run down condition that has the tendency to encourage hippies.

Definitely." Isn't it also interesting that the man who is an appointee of Williams, Ed Henken, city engineer, is spear-heading (among others) this operation.

Concerned persons should also be aware that the city has signed a contract with the federal government to tear down substandard residences in exchange for assistance in the construction of high-rise apartments like Washington and Lincoln Squares. The understanding being that it will only be relocating the aged, but to hell with the hippie, student, and renter. After all there is an already existing housing shortage, so why not create a greater one?

If these considerations bother you, then you might be concerned with the latitude and power Bellingham has seen fit to arm its Building Inspector with. Under the existing building and zoning code, he has the right to "unreasonable searches" of your personals and discretionary powers to determine whether your residence is an "eyesore" and should be demolished, whether or not it is in a hazardous condition. Do you remember the old grocery store on Donovan (Noonan's, I believe) that was demolished? The *Passage* covered the story a year or so ago, and the article demonstrated that though the store was well boarded and unoccupied, the city Building Inspector, Mr. Robert Nonhoff, insisted that it was in a deteriorated state and should be demolished because it was an "eyesore". I could virtually fill half the paper with the concerns of this nature, but that is not my purpose. I only hope to alert the people and friends in Bellingham of the possibility of violations of their rights and petty tyrannies coming from city hall. BEWARE . . . BE AWARE!

INFORMATION, PLEASE

by tom begnal

As I entered the room marked 201 in the Mason Building on Holly Street, I found Dave Thomas sitting at a desk with a telephone receiver in one hand and a pen in the other. I nodded and took a seat. This was the third time I dropped into his office trying to catch him with a few unhurried minutes to spare. When he hung up the phone he got us each a cup of coffee, which I drank while watching his assistant file cards and listening to him discuss sales volume research and shopping centers with a Western student. Soon thereafter we were sitting on opposite sides of a metal desk discussing his organization and the future of the county and the people it is designed to serve.

Dr. David Thomas, sociologist at WWSC, is Secretary and Executive Director of the Whatcom Information Service. This agency was established by a group of students and incorporated with a board of directors consisting of students and community leaders. Its purpose is to gather, coordinate, and disseminate information concerning Whatcom County. Dr. Thomas hopes to soon be the most comprehensive source of data in Whatcom County. His organization is in the process of compiling a directory holding information on all phases of our community from history to the present economic base, from consumer goods to personal and environmental services, from ethnic and religious groups to political and governmental structure. Other notions of the agency are to run continual public opinion polls, and to work with apprentices interested in serving their community while learning about county resources and development. Dr. Thomas said, "We specialize in knowing Whatcom

County. Our role is to act as a catalyst in developing expertise to help people carry out their plans."

In speaking of the past and future of the county, Dr. Thomas remarked that Bellingham has been a stable, quiet town for about fifty years. It wasn't until the decade of the sixties that the expansion of college and industry made a noticeable impact on the surrounding areas. Unlike many people, he doesn't envision continued growth on the present scale. Farming is becoming mechanized to a large extent. The extractive industries, such as fishing and timber, he says, are declining. The industries eyeing our rural areas are capital intensive industries. ARCO will spend \$100 million in building a plant, but it will provide in the neighborhood of only 300 jobs when completed. This will only support a population growth of a couple of thousand. He said that the sensible thing to strive for is better services for the people we have. The services we have, he stated, are fragmented and lack inter-action. A four-county regional service system funded by state and federal as well as local sources was a possible solution he proposed. Dr. Thomas denied that there is any kind of a power block stifling services, but opined that the problem is merely the lack of leadership. In this he is right. Our elected officials are not pioneers of a new value system. Industry is afraid to get involved, and the Chamber of Commerce sits around and smiles. What we need are activists who stimulate not just each other, but the people who gather all their information on environment from the *Bellingham Herald* or *Time* magazine.

What Whatcom Information Service needs, I was informed, is volunteers. Students who find research compatible with their learning process can help themselves, help their community, and gain academic credit for their intellectual achievement. One project foreseen in the near future includes a series of maps and overlays showing industries, school districts, transportation, poverty and ethnic groups, etc. Another is an analysis of political patterns in the county; where support is for school levies, bond levies, environmental measures. Input/output studies of the county's economy and studies of leadership and decision-making are on the top of the slate. This is not to say that the volunteer will be handed a structured assignment. The service is to provide consultants, not supervisors.

By the time our interview was over I was convinced that Dave Thomas is an energetic man with a good access to information and people involved in the development of Whatcom County. As I left I thanked him for taking his time and told him I'd be back. Maybe I'll see you there.

Old Town: People's Park, Not Developers' Dream

by connie bonifas and rosemarie torrence

The Y's Eco Action Committee of the Bellingham YWCA held a public forum at a noon luncheon meeting, Tuesday, February 15 at the YWCA. The topic for discussion was "New Thoughts on Old Town . . . Cities are for People." City planner Eunice Wolf outlined the plan which was presented to the Bellingham Planning Commission in January.

The area is generally bounded by West Holly, Broadway, Halleck Street, and Whatcom Creek.

Main points of the plan are:

1. Rezone to high density residential (RH). Would permit apartments and office buildings, and protect them from light industrial uses.
2. Save certain structures as historical sites, such as the Pickett House and the territorial courthouse.
3. Eliminate approximately 33 blocks of streets by vacating them. Would return at least nine acres to the tax rolls. Would save property owners about \$100,000 in street improvement costs plus street department maintenance money.
4. Proposal for a park at the mouth of Whatcom Creek below the Museum. Could include outdoor dining, beautification of old sewage treatment plant, a mall development along W. Holly, a teen center, senior citizens' center, added storage space for the Museum, and possibly a little theatre.

Members of a panel offering comments and answering questions were: Ms. Fleeson, Whatcom Museum board chairman; Mr. William H. Lewis, Chairman, Bellingham Park Board; Mr. Tom Glenn, Manager, Port of Bellingham; Mr. Joe Entrikin, Chairman, Whatcom County Development Council; and Mr. Robert Arnett, Bellingham City Councilman.

Leading off the panel, Mr. Arnett said that he would vote to support the plan if it came before the City Council. Ms. Fleeson drew enthusiastic approval for her remark that if the plan would get rid of the Post Office at its present location, she was in favor of it. She stated that the Museum board would like to see the plan become a reality as a better setting for the Museum and that the park along Whatcom Creek would benefit the people of Bellingham. She brought out that the area along Whatcom Creek from the falls to the bay was dedicated as a park site in 1904, but that little by little the city let it slip away, selling it a piece at a time.

Mr. Entrikin had little to say except that this was the first the Development Council had heard of the proposed plan.

Park Board Chairman William H. Lewis said he had met with the City Planner to go over the plan and that the proposed park areas seemed acceptable, but that no funds were available for land acquisition at this time, and then pointed out that an expanding park system requires an expanding maintenance budget.

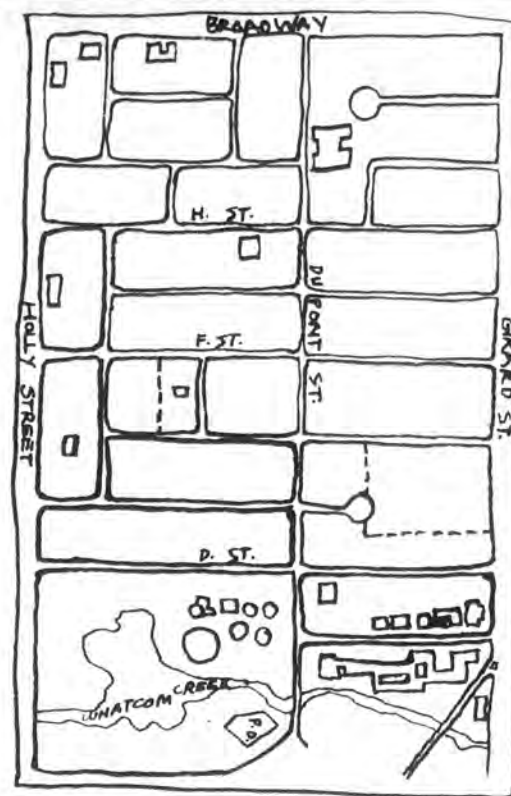
Mr. Tom Glenn began by stating that the Port of Bellingham didn't own any property within the area being discussed, but that the Port Commission favored an attractive waterfront area. He said, by way of offering items of interest, that by November 15 of this year, Georgia - Pacific would be giving primary treatment to effluent from their operation. He predicted that two years after that, Bellingham Bay would be clean enough to allow removal of the No Wading, No Fishing, No Clamming signs from the park at South Terminal.

The discussion period which followed brought a question concerning businesses now operating in the area. Ms. Wolf stated that no businesses now there would be forced out.

The major portion of the questions expressed concern for the future of the low-income families now living in the lower-lettered street area. It was pointed out that Bellingham now sponsors no low-cost housing for families other than senior citizens. Ms. Wolf said that the housing code survey now being conducted in this area could force landlords to upgrade the housing now available. She emphasized that implementation of this plan would be a very gradual process, if at all. "The bulldozers won't arrive tomorrow morning." She said that the city had an obligation to help relocate the residents when the time comes.

Ms. Batdorf, chairman of the Y's Eco Action Committee, summed up her group's feelings by stating that the Y's Eco Action's primary interest is the development of the area along Whatcom Creek which includes a playground area, teen center, senior citizens' center, amphitheatre, beautification, and screening of the old sewage treatment plant and natural area. The Y's Eco Action Committee has for some time been working toward better park and recreation facilities and more public access to a desirable waterfront area. She stated that when the City Planner's proposal was made known, Eco Action supported it as a means of achieving the Committee's goals. These goals are to promote parks which will serve the total community, and to encourage planners to include recreation as a larger part of the total park concept. She went on to say that the reason for holding the forum was to enable more people to become better informed to base their decisions on facts rather than on hearsay and misconceptions.

A questionnaire was made available to all those who attended the public forum. Results showed all returning their forms were in favor of the plan. Some of the written comments were: extend the plan to the waterfront, cooperate with the county, a citizens' group from the area should be part of the basic planning, preserve the old businesses already there, preserve the "Old Town" character in all phases of planning, should receive top priority after low-cost housing.

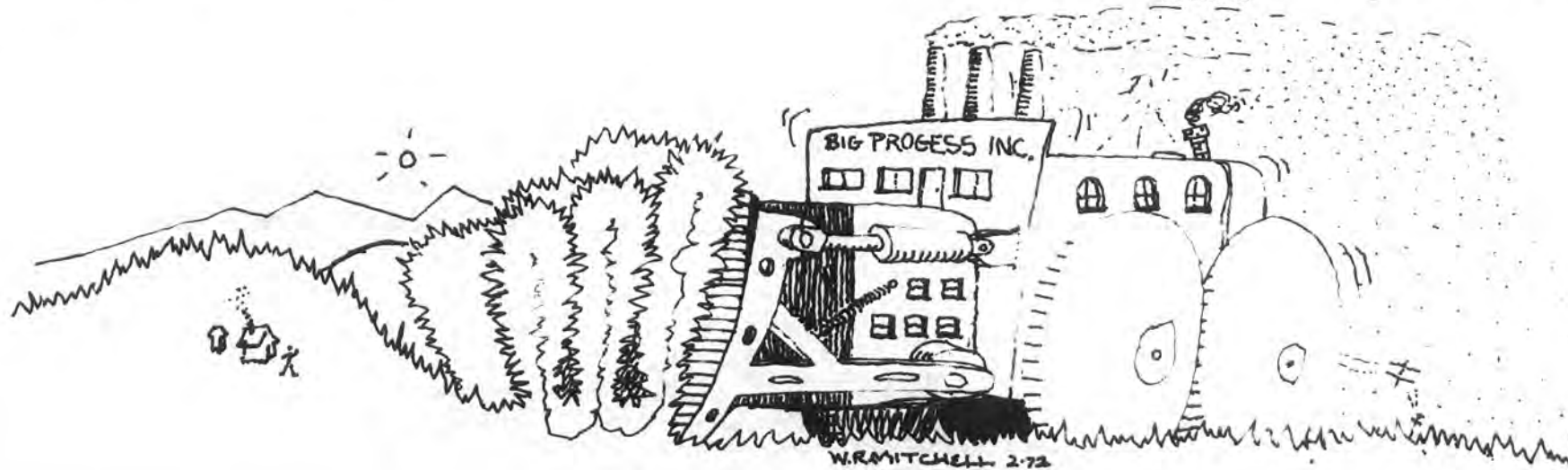


Following is a copy of the questionnaire used at the Forum. Anyone who would like to make his views known can fill out this form and send it to the Bellingham City Planning Commission, 210 Lottie, Bellingham, Washington 98225.

- *****
1. Do you support this proposal?
Yes-----
No-----
Partially-----
 2. If partially, what elements would you delete, change, or add?
 3. What priority would you assign to these projects in relation to the projects being considered in the rest of the city?
 4. Additional comments:

Editors' Note: The plan for renovation of the "Old Town" area and Whatcom Creek Park seems to be a needed improvement. This area is Bellingham's closest approximation to a slum. Our major concern, which was casually brushed aside by Ms. Wolf and Councilman Arnett, is the fate of the 800 area residents. According to a fact sheet provided by Ms. Wolf, 201 of the 308 occupied housing units are rented at an average rent of \$76.32. This is certainly the lowest average in town. If the city will guarantee low-income housing (with no qualification other than income) in the area for the people displaced, we can support this plan. If these people are to be displaced so that only Bellingham's well-to-do can enjoy a better environment, then we must do everything to oppose it. In these days of alienation and division of our people, we must oppose any step that will further separate us. Our communities must be designed so that all segments of our population — welfare recipients, working poor, professional people, middle class and elderly — can live and interact together. Anything less than that will further weaken the fabric of our society and cannot be tolerated. A public meeting to discuss these proposals will be held this Wednesday, February 23, at 8:00 p.m. in the City Hall. I urge all citizens to attend and let their voices be heard.

—T.K.B.



COUNTY COMMISSIONERS: Portrait of people with power

by mary kay becker

In any county's development, the key question is not whether or not there is zoning; but rather "who makes public policy?" At the top of the decision-making hierarchy in Whatcom County are the three county commissioners. With the power of the budget, the ordinance, and the final say on land use, these three officials are in daily contact with matters that affect us all.

The primordial function of the commissioner used to be that of road boss — overseer of the county roads within his district. That function has changed a lot in recent years. Though the division of road budgets and maintenance crews still exists, the administration is handled by hired county employees. The commissioners themselves now worry about such things as solid waste, flood insurance, the tax base, and the prosecutor's budget requests. They fulfill both the legislative and executive functions of government, and according to Chairman Robert Mallory, the pressures are getting to be too great. "A county our size should really be thinking about adding an executive director," he said in an interview with the *Passage*.

The county is divided up into three districts according to population, so that each commissioner's constituency is approximately the same size. Mallory, an affable man who was in the transit business before he became a commissioner, represents the First District in the south of the county, including Acme, Wickersham, south Bellingham, Chuckanut, and Lake Whatcom. He is in his first term as Commissioner; in 1968 he was elected to replace Bob Graham, a Republican who did not run again.



Commissioner Mallory

Representing the Second District is Stan Jeffcott, who describes himself as the "rural commissioner." His district is in the east and north of the county, and includes most of the small towns: Sumas, Blaine, Everson, and Lynden. Jeffcott, like Mallory nearing the end of his first term, was born in Ferndale. He likes to talk about the horse and buggy days and how he was twelve years old before he ever went to Bellingham. (The local library contains copious historical memoirs written by his schoolteacher father, Percival Jeffcott.) Jeffcott's work background is in retail sales. He lived in Southern California for a while, working as a manager for Kress; but there were "too many people" there so he returned to the family farm. Before his election to office, he was a P.U.D. Commissioner for 10 years. In 1968 he defeated 2-term Henry Halvorson, a Democrat.

The third district is the westernmost part of the county, including Ferndale, Birch Bay, Pt. Roberts, Lummi Island, and the Industrial District. The commissioner is Frank Roberts, who was recently laid low by a heart attack. Roberts has been in office longer than the other two; he was elected to his second term in 1970. His election in 1966 changed the majority to Republican for the first time in two decades; now all three are Republicans. Roberts, a former grocer and long-time local entrepreneur, has been the most visible of the commissioners. He serves on the board of the Northwest Air Pollution

Authority and is usually the one to go around and speak at schools and other p.r. tasks.

Commissioners usually come from the business community, so "sound business management" is a predictable campaign slogan. "The most important aspect of my job," said Jeffcott, "is to see that the people get full power for their tax dollar." When Roberts first ran, the hot issue was efficient spending for county supplies. He promised and eventually delivered a central purchasing agency for County agencies.

In terms of powers and salary, the commissioners are "the stepchild of the state legislature," as Mallory puts it. Our commissioners are each paid an annual salary of around \$13,000. Mallory, asked to describe the duties of his office, gave me the following list: "Well, we have to look after the courthouse. We provide space and finances for the other county offices—assessor, auditor, prosecutor, sheriff, etc. We make up the budget—that's the only control we have over the other elected officials. We're responsible for labor negotiations with five different unions that handle some aspect of county business (such as the Inland Boatmen's Union, for the Lummi Island ferry). We appoint the members of the park and planning boards. And we pass ordinances, within the guidelines set by the state." The county budget, according to Mallory, is in the neighborhood of \$5 million, \$2 million of which goes to roads. Much of what county commissioners do is very prosaic. Not long ago I had the opportunity to sit through a typical "day in the life" with commissioners in another county. The day's activities went something like this: the group (1) heard a report on the progress of a small town's water system; (2) heard an application for a building permit under the new Shoreline Management Act; (3) was urged by the local citizen's committee on Shorelines Management to hire someone to do a professional inventory of shorelines; (4) considered a request to change a road; (5) listened to a presentation by a salesman about data processing equipment for courthouse records.

The legislative power of the commissioners has the potential of generating more public interest, but, with the exception of the new subdivision ordinance, there has been little activity of that sort in recent years. Yakima County has an ordinance requiring disposal of wrecked cars; sign control is another possibility; but we will apparently have to wait for more imaginative leadership.

Some of the county's problems stem from its interrelationship with larger, more powerful entities. Mallory recently went to bat for some citizens near Wickersham who had complained to him of Bonneville Power's plans to cut a second broad swath through their countryside for another power line. He got Bonneville to stop purchasing right-of-ways pending an inquiry into the necessity of the new line.

"At the first meeting we had with them they didn't explain it very well," he said. But later they came back "with their homework done", offering figures that proved the alternatives were too expensive, the delays would threaten the county with power shortages, and all the rest of the usual power company bullshit (my term, not Mallory's). Upshot: the new right of way will go through.

Their control over land use is perhaps the most important power possessed by the commissioners. They have dragged their feet on zoning, particularly Jeffcott, but they are going along with the idea now. Mallory "thanks God every day" for the comprehensive plan; not only are its guidelines useful in deciding on plat requests, but also its existence makes the county eligible for several kinds of federal funds.



Commissioner Jeffcott

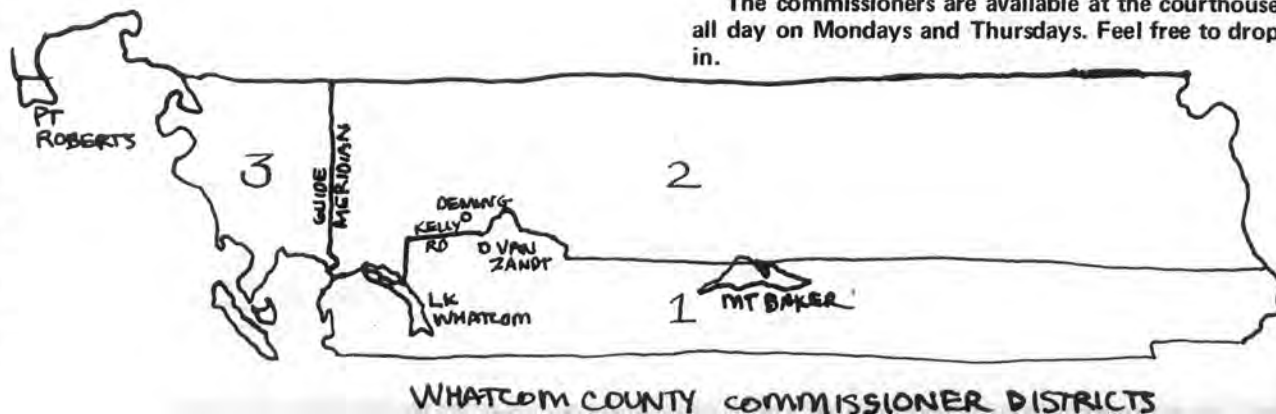
I asked the commissioners how they felt about further industry. Jeffcott said he believed we should maintain the balance we have now. "More industry will destroy our balance," he said. However, he feels a commitment to Standard Oil if they decide to build a refinery since, after all, "they do have the location." Would he be opposed to anything additional — like a petrochemical plant? "Well, that depends on the type of pollutants." Mallory, asked about the prospects for more industry, says he has heard nothing from Standard for over a year. "In the near future we won't have any problems." It is worthy of remembrance that all three commissioners signed a letter urging the Army Corps of Engineers to grant ARCO's permit without delay and with no strings attached.

Both Mallory and Jeffcott are in favor of preserving agriculture and fishing in the county's economy. "I see no reason why the fishing industry and salmon should not prosper if we take care of our streams and stream beds," Jeffcott said. Of course the most beautiful stream beds in the world won't help our fish if we have a major oil spill, but Jeffcott has sincerity if not science to support his optimism. "One recreation that's come down to man through the ages, and that's fishing," he said. "We've got all these homes for the aged, but we've also got to have a place for them to fish."

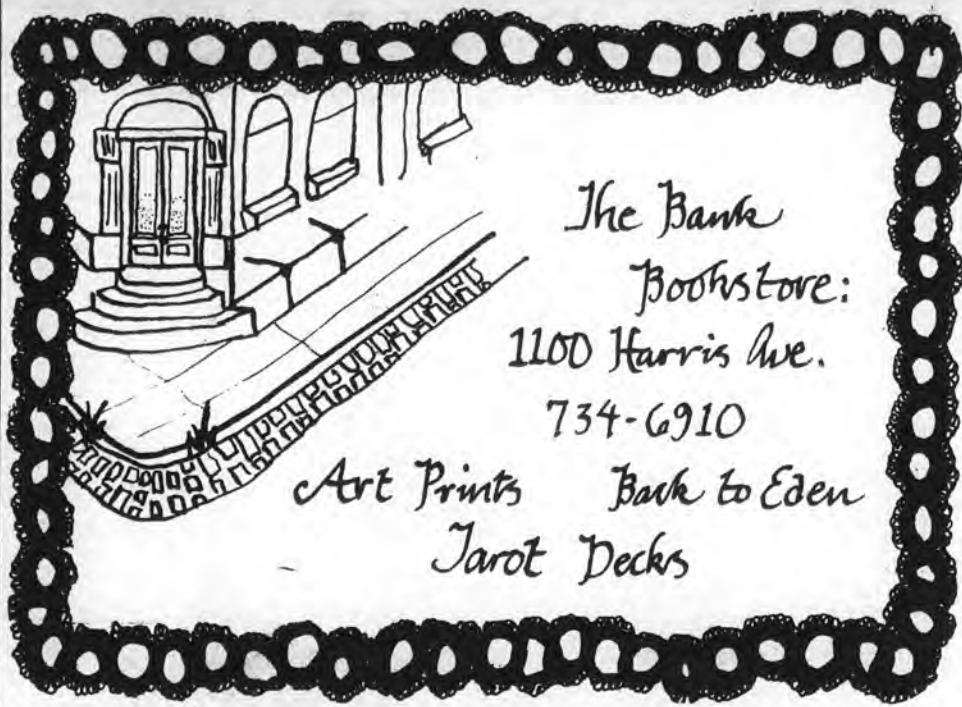
If Mallory and Jeffcott have tried to acquaint themselves with the ecological viewpoint, not much seems to have sunk in. Mallory, for instance, ruefully regarding the energy crisis, said, "It seems that there are some people who want conveniences, and some people who don't. And I guess we can't deprive people who want them of their right to have them." Jeffcott is fascinated by the fact that nuclear power is the closest that technology has ever come to perpetual motion. "I think it's the answer," he said. "I think it's the answer!"

County commissioners seldom find themselves the targets of idealist movements; the path to the courthouse door is not worn by laborers, minority groups, and young people but by developers, contractors, and farmers. It is not surprising that the commissioners seem not to realize their potential for stewardship other than financial, or even to see how badly we need it.

The commissioners are available at the courthouse all day on Mondays and Thursdays. Feel free to drop in.



WHATCOM COUNTY COMMISSIONER DISTRICTS

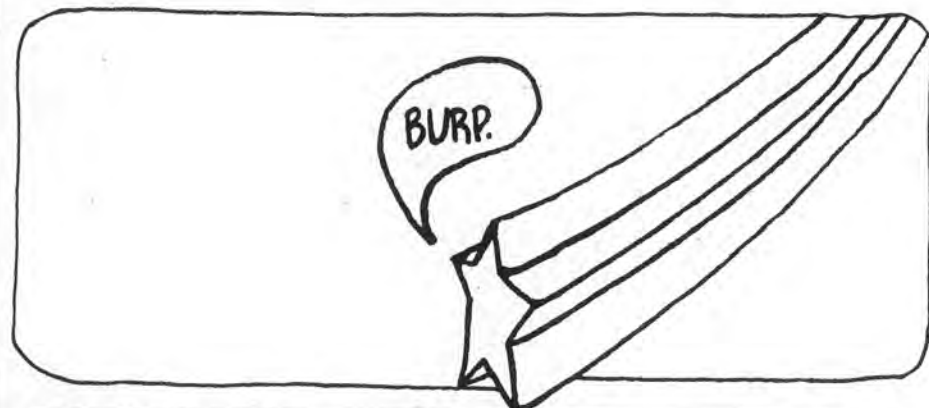


The Bank
Bookstore:
1100 Harris Ave.
734-6910
Art Prints Back to Eden
Tarot Decks

**cardvark
books
and
arts**
1222 North State
(3 doors south of Shakey's)
Open week nights until 9 p.m.
734-4043

How to Grow Vegetables & Fruits by the Organic Method	\$9.95
The Aquarian Gospel of Jesus the Christ	4.95
Separate Reality, by Castaneda	2.95
I'm OK, You're OK	5.95

European Color Calendars, a few remaining at 1/2 price.



PRIO
FRESH FOOD
RESTAURANT

4538 ROOSEVELT WAY NORTHEAST
TUES-SAT 11:30-10

**Western Washington State College
Art Film Series Presents:**

RULES OF THE GAME
Jean Renoir mordantly satirizes the social and sexual mores of a decadent society near collapse. It was filmed just before World War II.
Friday, February 25
Lecture Hall 4, 7 and 9:15 p.m.

CLOSELY WATCHED TRAINS
Winner of the Academy Award as the Best Foreign Language Film in 1967
Friday, March 3
Lecture Hall 4: 7 and 9:15 pm
Students \$.75, Genl Adm \$1.25

Meetings for the Masses

Do you sit home on afternoons, evenings, mornings with nothing to do but bake yoghurt pudding? The people of Bellingham need your time, your body, your mind.

The city government has meetings all the time: meetings in which important decisions are being made which affect all of us. A list of these meetings follow. If you decide to attend these meetings regularly, call us at 733-2231 and let us know. Keep the Passage informed of what you find out.

Planning Commission: meets every 3rd Tuesday of every month. Their next meeting is March 21 at the Hearing Room in the courthouse. 1 pm - 2 pm is a work session, from 2 on is the business session.

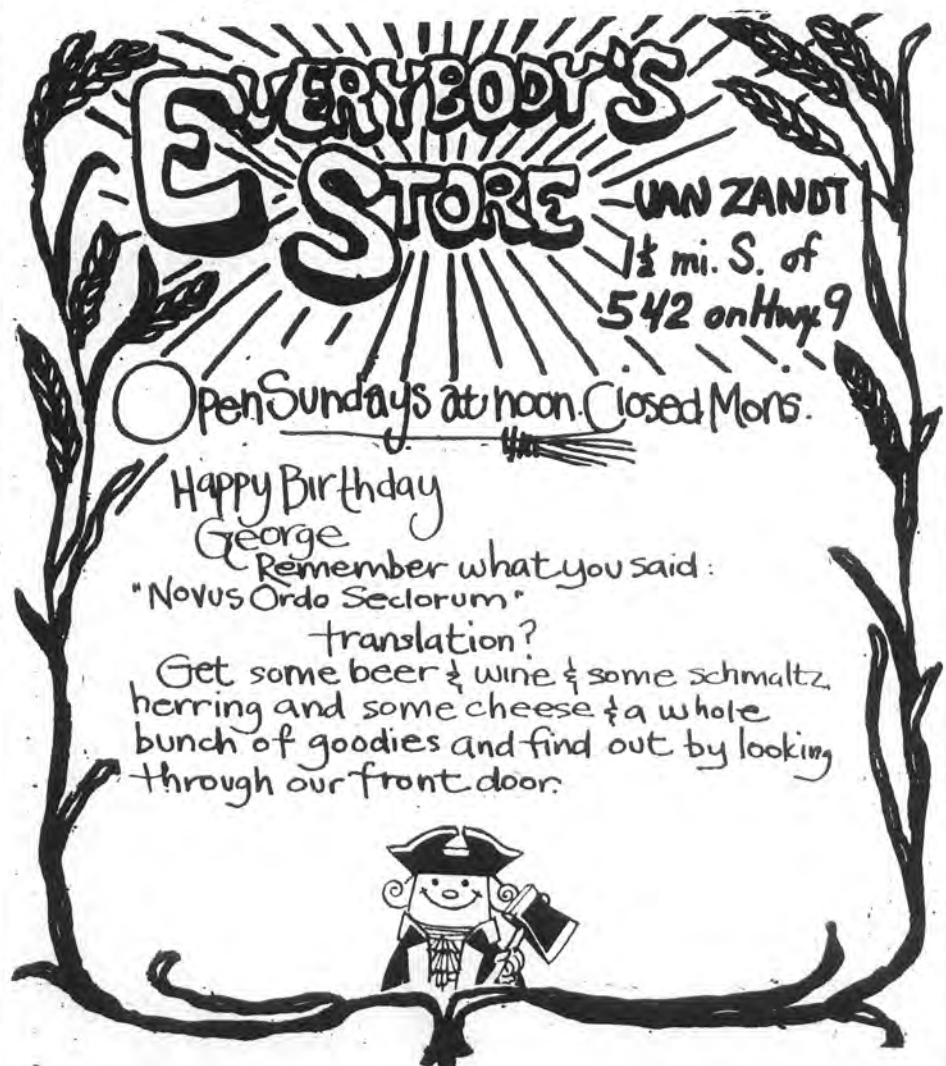
The commission is currently having work/study sessions of Tuesday afternoons, 1 pm at the courthouse conference rooms. The purpose of these sessions is to study and work out public participation programs in zoning and planning. Ordinarily very few people attend these sessions - and even then, it is mostly more conservative folks. It will be really good if some people from our community went and tried to help plan how to spread involvement.

City Council: meets Feb 22 and March 6th, 8 pm, Council Chambers.

County Parks: First and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., conference room of the courthouse. The Park Board is currently considering proposals for a series of trails along the old interurban and along the waterfront. The City Park Board is also working on this project. They meet March 6 at 4 p.m. on the second floor of City Hall.

City Planning Commission: Third Wednesday of the month. Special February 23rd meeting: A public hearing on the renewal project in Old Town (see article this issue), 8:00 p.m. March 15th, 8:00 p.m., City Council Chambers.

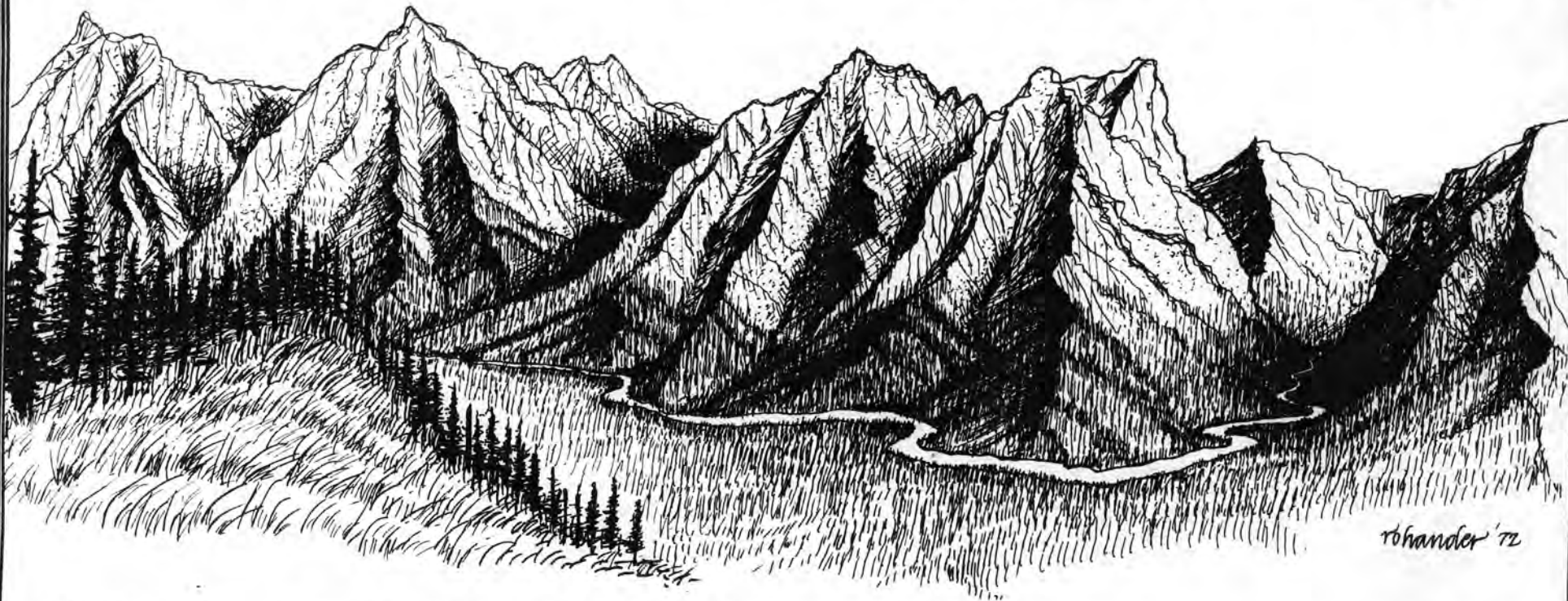
City Council: Meets February 22 and March 6th, 8:00 p.m., Council Chambers.



EVERYBODY'S STORE - UAN ZANDT
1 1/2 mi. S. of
542 on Hwy 9
Open Sundays at noon. Closed Mors.
Happy Birthday
George
Remember what you said:
"Novus Ordo Seclorum"
translation?
Get some beer & wine & some schmaltz
herring and some cheese & a whole
bunch of goodies and find out by looking
through our front door.

What the hell's the use?

An answer to Environmentalists' Despair



Recently, Brock Evans, the NW Field Representative of the Sierra Club spoke to a class at Fairhaven College. In the course of the discussion he unfolded the seemingly endless threats and battles which Northwestern conservationists currently face. It seemed rather easy to come away from all this with a sense of "What the hell's the use - it's all over." That's why it was so fascinating to dig out this letter which Brock Evans drafted almost 2½ years ago. At that time things really seemed hopeless - everything was hitting at once. Read the letter and then let's see how, in hindsight, things actually turned out.

October 20, 1969

I feel a storm upon us. All this autumn the dark clouds have gathered, as our opponents from every quarter press hard. The oil industry is bringing enormous pressure to bear in Washington D.C. for early permission for construction of the 800 mile [Alaska] pipeline - a gigantic wall of erosion and destruction across the entire state. It is a pressure we can barely withstand now. The timber industry also in Congress has heated up its campaign to pass the National Timber Supply Act [NTSA, a bill to almost double the rate of logging of the National Forests]. A quick attempt by them to ram it through the Senate Committee on Agriculture was thwarted; but even though hearings have been held, the bill will soon be reported out and we will have to fight this terribly destructive legislation in both Houses of Congress at once.

On other fronts here closer to home, the outlook is no brighter: Seattle City Light appears to be winning its campaign to persuade the City Council to permit construction of High Ross Dam, destroying tremendous stands of giant old cedar and other forests in the reservoir area. In the White Cloud Mountains of Idaho, mining companies press vigorously for approval of the road into the very heart of this magnificent mountain range to construct a devastating strip mine there; the Forest Service, even though it is unwilling to grant such a permit, is reeling under the combined blows of all the pressure of the mining industry and the Governor of the state to grant it. Here again, only a long court fight appears to be possible to save us - if we can find the money which we do not have right now. The storm clouds gather elsewhere too, with the advent of the final 50-year timber sale contract in Southeast Alaska, forever committing nearly all of the choicest recreation and wilderness potential areas in that region [to be logged]. The recent Forest Service contract for construction of a "trail" into the heart of the Alpine Lake country for the benefit of a mining company to mine out its very heart; increasing pressure to log the remnants of North Idaho Wilderness in the St. Joe country. The situation in British Columbia is nothing short of incredible, with the Provincial Government there firmly in power already commencing a new assault on its own Provincial Parks by opening up portions of Strathcona and Tweedsmuir to logging. One would

have to turn back to the nineteenth century in western America to find a government which approaches the rapacity of this one. There seems to be no light at the end of this tunnel, not for a long time.

There is more on the horizon, too, things that we must face now, and determine how we choose to deal with them. For example, there is the increasing sophistication of the timber industry, which has apparently decided to allocate a good deal more money to the "fight against withdrawals" [the timber industry term for giving a forest protection as Wilderness or a National Park]. We are seeing some of the results appear from this with the construction of a large Forestry Center on public property in Portland, to "educate" the general public that logging is great, and that the "extremists" who want wilderness are all wrong. The industry everywhere throughout the Northwest puts great pressure upon the Forest Service to log much more than the land apparently can take, and we are seeing the results in the Bitterroot Valley of Montana already [the Bitterroot National Forest was accused by a Congressionally appointed task force of "timber mining" - permanently destroying the forests resources for regeneration, as a result of excessive logging]. The intensive public relations campaign of this industry for the NTSA has already been documented.

Finally, and perhaps most important, we must determine how to deal with the rapidly approaching "energy crisis." Every projection from every power company or every public agency connected with the production of power shows an exponential increase in electric power demands over the next 20 or 30 years. As long as population increases, as long as power companies continue to promote increased use of electricity, as long as our politicians continue to seek to attract electricity-using industries to the Northwest, it seems certain that the projections of demand will in fact come true. If they do then, how are we to meet them? If we oppose not only dams, but also nuclear plants because of thermal pollution, and also fossil fuel fired plants because of air pollution, then what is to be done? Our opponents are increasingly asking us to either come up with some alternatives or let them go ahead with their projects to dam the gorges of the Snake, the John Day, the tributaries to Ross Lake. We are going to have to face - and soon - the hard truth that there must be an end to exponential growth in electric power consumption if we are to have any chance whatsoever of saving any of our natural environment. And then we are going to have to deal with it by rationing consumption, even though this is politically difficult.

None of this is intended to be a picture of gloom; it is simply something, a combination of somethings, which we must face. We must see the facts as they are, and deal with them. We must weather the storm; we must scatter our enemies and put them to flight. There is too much at stake for us not to do so.

I think it is time to look again at where we have been and what we have learned in the past bitter battles for the environment that we should turn to and look at once more; especially for those of you who have recently joined the conservation movement, this is most important. The first thing, without which everything else must fail, is to realize the most fundamental truth of all: Conservation is politics. It is not politics in the traditional partisan sense, but in a rather much deeper context. Conservation is politics because it requires the allocation of land and air and water resources between competing interests, and someone must make a decision. Shall this virgin forest be a park, or houses? Shall this river run free? Shall it be a sewer? Shall it produce kilowatts? Whatever the decision is, it is inevitably a politician or an administrator who must make it. Thus, we must get involved in this process.

We must use every tool at our disposal to influence this process, whether it be in letters, public hearings, petitions, assemblies, or court action. Beyond this, we must get involved in the election process. Candidates who are favorable to the environment must be elected; their opponents must be defeated. There's only one way to do this - either give your money or your time. If you do not do this, no one else will, and we will have to take what we get. Until the environment becomes the number one issue for each one of us, and that alone becomes the determinant of a candidate's qualifications, we will increasingly put up with a bad situation. If a candidate is good on the environment but bad on, say, schools, and you vote for his opponent because of his stand on the schools, then you had better be prepared to accept a deteriorating environment.

Beyond the fundamental axiom that conservation is politics, there are several other principles that we have learned, which are the keys to success. Many of them apply in the present situation. One of these is continuity. Roughly translated, this means "never give up." The history of conservation is the history of tiny bands of people who knew that they were right, and who loved the land enough to fight for it. Despite all opposition, despite the scorn of the press and politicians, and the indifference of the general public, these groups have persevered over the years and have won their cases because they were right. Just about every conservation issue that can be named, whether it be the Red River Gorge in Kentucky, the North Cascades National Park, the Grand Canyon, the Third Lake Bridge in Seattle, or any other - has always started out as a "lost cause". We are always told that this battle is hopeless and we had better go on and fight the next one. Those who are unwilling to accept this premise continue to fight, and usually win. It is only human nature for not only politicians, but the public in general to move along with the inertia and the momentum of the status quo. It is therefore only human that they will say no to your request or to your proposal, perhaps dozens of times. It is when you are finally still there, years later, that finally someone listens and people begin to say yes - and we win. We must never give up; much too much is at

stake. Even if finally we do lose, at least it will not be because we did not try and fight for what was right. Another axiom which is most important is: Never compromise. We cannot compromise. This is why we are essentially outside the normal political way of doing things. Politicians are used to compromise, trading off one interest against another. However, we are dealing with things which cannot be compromised. It is no compromise to say that we "wanted to log the entire valley, but now we'll only log half of it as a compromise." We're still losing something we had before the "compromise." At the height of the Grand Canyon issue, dam proponents told us that instead of building the two dams which they had planned, they would "compromise" and build only one. Our answer was simple: the dams were not essential to the proponents; they could get their power, money, and water another way. But no dams at all was essential to us — "One bullet through the heart will kill just as surely as two," was the way we put it.

This is the case on almost every issue we deal with and are asked to be "reasonable" and to "compromise". We are called extremists because with only one and one-half percent of the total land area of the lower 48 states still remaining in a roadless condition, we will not compromise in our demand that this be made wilderness. We are extremists, say the timber industries, because we will not give up perhaps half of what is left. We are entitled to ask — who is really the extremist here? What about those who already have 98 to 99 percent of the land, and want still more? We are dealing with things that cannot be given up. Every time they are, we lose, regardless of whether it is called a "compromise" or not. We can't fool around with the environment with this sort of process.

A final message that we have learned over the years is that of course we must have the facts. We must document our arguments. We must come up with alternatives in some form or other, whether the alternative be another dam somewhere else in a place that won't damage resources, or pure and simple population control so that the projected demand for a product will not materialize in the future. We have become increasingly proficient at gathering facts and presenting and documenting them. This is what won for us in the final analysis, in the Grand Canyon, the North Cascades, and is winning for us Hell's Canyon and a host of other issues. We do not have to have every "fact" in the world; but we have to have some.

At the same time, we must not deny the values of emotions. Human beings are emotional creatures; there is nothing at all wrong with this. If there were no emotions, life would be dull and dreadful indeed. Emotions are extremely important; it is only also important that facts accompany them.

One other thing is also important to know. There will be no teams of experts sent out to help us in our local battles; they just do not exist except as we can find them. In the end, it is all up to us.

Two final strategies have been followed generally and we should keep them in mind as we face the present crisis upon us:

First, is what might be called generally "moving forward on all fronts" — the idea that nothing in the web of environmental issues lacks importance. Everything must be fought for, whether it be wilderness area, a potential park, a local zoning fight, or a freeway. Every issue must be taken on and fought for, somehow, some way. By so doing, we increase the environmental consciousness of those whom we aid. Assisting those who are involved in freeway fights, increases their awareness of the value of wilderness, and vice versa.

The second strategy is to pick out major issues — issues that are easily understood, which have a relatively long duration, where a major resource is threatened, which has the capacity if we win it of fundamentally changing power relationships. When we have such an issue, concentrate power upon it, and seek to break thereby the power of the opponents. This strategy (not always planned) has worked quite successfully in the case of the North Cascades, for example. The focus of this one issue, and the heat that it generated, served in the final analysis to break the power of the Forest Service and its timber industry constituency, forever in the state of Washington. It firmly established the power of the preservation groups, and the political appeal of preserving significant and beautiful parts of the landscape. The Hell's Canyon issue has a similar function, since here we are taking on the power lobbies in their own back yard, and are beating them.

Through an understanding of these basic conservation axioms, and through an understanding of the basic principles and hopefully by following these basic strategies, we can weather this and all the storms to come. A beautiful world is at stake.

February, 1972 — 2½ years later.

1. The Alaska pipeline hasn't been started and it

promises on the pipeline design have shot this project full of holes. It's not dead by any means, but Alaska and Puget Sound are still spared.

2. The National Timber Supply Act was buried in 1970 by an outpouring of over 150,000 letters and telegrams to Congress from all over the U.S. The timber industry is on the defensive now, spending huge sums to try to convince the public not to rely

on their common sense appraisal of clearcutting — that it's often a screw-up. The Forest Service is reviewing all its roadless areas for possible protection from logging.

3. The former governor of Idaho, Gov. Samuelson, a devotee of the mining industry, was defeated in Nov. 1970 on an environmentally oriented campaign seems very unlikely that it will be this year. Detailed rebuttal of joint industry and Department of Interior

waged by the present Gov. Andrus. This fight hasn't been won yet but the initiative has changed hands.

4. The 50-year timber sale along the Alaskan Inside Passage has been taken to court.

5. Ross Dam is looking deader every day — the State of Washington is formally opposed and the International Joint Commission recommends three more years of study. The makeup of the Seattle City Council with two articulate new conservation oriented members has already begun to tip the balance here, and hearings aimed at killing the dam will take place in March.

6. The Pacific NW River Basin study was so badly mauled in public hearings that a major review was called for. To date none of the recommended federal projects have been funded.

So what's the lesson? Simply that we can win and win big. Since 1969, an entire new spectrum of threats has arisen, but so has the awareness of the public. At this writing, Seattle voters have killed the Bay Freeway, the R.H. Thompson freeway and I-90 is going to the courts. Several years ago, stopping a freeway was considered impossible.

If there is any danger, it is that we become complacent and confident, assuming that we are winning because we are right. We are right but that's not why we are winning. We were right 20 years ago too when all the decisions which now haunt us were being made. But we weren't winning.

The tactics and strategy that Brock Evans outlined are the key to the present and future success of the conservation movement.

by cato

ARCO: Do you speak Newspeak?

Those of our readers who read the Bellingham Herald may remember the full-page ad for Atlantic-Richfield that appeared one day last month. It featured one of the ARCO refinery's product quality technicians, a bedimpled young man who is also a lover of the outdoors and a member of Mountain Rescue. "He is helping us in our commitment to preserve the natural beauty of our environment," said the ad.

The fellow was born in Bellingham and raised in Lake Samish, where he and his wife now live. "Atlantic Richfield Company. We live here, too." In other words, with a native card-carrying conservationist on the payroll, how could anyone believe ARCO would get away with jeopardizing the natural resources of Whatcom County?

Well, we could believe it. One reason is that neither the product quality technicians, nor any of our other neighbors who work for ARCO, are in a position to make the economic decisions that ultimately affect all of us who live here. That authority rests in ARCO's corporate leadership. It is interesting to find out where they live; and to what far corners ARCO's corporate profits flow:

Atlantic Richfield, Executive Office: 717 5th Ave., New York.

Officers:

R.O. Anderson, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: 612 N. Kentucky, Roswell, New Mexico.

T.F. Bradshaw, President: 435 E. 52nd St., New York.

L.F. Davis, Executive Vice-President: 7027 Desco Drive, Dallas.

R.D. Bent, Senior Vice-President: 125 N. Rolling Rd., Springfield, Penn.

H.B. Weaver, Jr., Vice-President and General Counsel: Plaza 400, New York.

P.E. Cundey, Treasurer: 603 Wyncote House, Wyncote, Pa.

Rollin Eckis, Director: 800 W. First St., Los Angeles.

C.S. Gross, Director: 1230 Arrowmink Road, Villanova, Penn.

Charles S. Jones, Director: 882 Flintridge Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

D.M. Kendall, Director: Porchuck Road, Greenwich, Connecticut.

E.C. Patterson, Director: Hook Road, Bedford, N.Y.

K.R. Wilson, Jr., Director: Shagbark Rd., South Norwalk, Connecticut.

(Source: Poor's Register.)

Atlantic Richfield Company. We live here, too.

Atlantic Richfield Company

Sure

The Intalco Trial



On Tuesday, February 22, a lawsuit against Intalco Aluminum Corporation brought by a Bellingham, Washington, cattle farmer will go to trial in Whatcom County Superior Court, Bellingham.

The farmer and his son, Paul Barci and Paul Barci, Jr., claim that fluorides released from Intalco's nearby aluminum refinery, the largest in the United States, have sickened their beef cattle, causing difficulty in walking and difficulty in drinking, weight loss, and stunted growth. The Barcis, whose farm is across the road from the Intalco plant, say that laboratory tests have found their land to be contaminated by fluoride amounts which exceed state standards. The effects, they say, can be seen not only in their sickened herd but also in dying evergreen trees on their farm.

The Barcis' suit will be handled by Joseph Pemberton, a Bellingham attorney. Suits by other farmers in the area are expected to follow.

We intend to keep a close watch on the trial and will be bringing you coverage of it in future issues of the Passage.

ECO-

Trying to discredit a group by calling them "subversive" is a tactic familiar to those who were around in the 1950s. The chief practitioner was the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, and it was he who, in the end, was discredited. Yet, some of those generating the current "environmental backlash" are using the same tactic. Note, for instance, a recent talk given by a Goergia-Pacific official to a meeting concerned with the employment picture. After hailing DDT as "probably one of the safest, most beneficial chemicals ever developed", claiming that mercury is not a problem, that pollution is not a matter of survival, and mouthing other assorted "backlash" cliches, he stigmatized conservationist attacks on "man's victories over nature." "But even more serious" he said, "for the future of this country is the attack on the concept of growth and development - even work. Some even believe subversive elements have infiltrated the ecology/environment movement. Really, what could serve Iron Curtain countries better than to have the USA crumble from within economically?"

Audubon Magazine

* * *

Your kind of place? An interesting report on the trees and energy used to make the paper cups, bags, wrappers, and napkins used by McDonald's in selling their eight billion hamburgers appeared in a recent newsletter issued by Housewives Involved in Pollution Solutions (HIPS). According to the article, McDonald's packaging has used up 890 square miles of forest and three billion kilowatt hours just to make the packaging. For the complete report write: Housewives Involved in Pollution Solutions, 2108 Rainbow View, Urbana, Ill. 61801.

Rodale's Environmental Action Bulletin

* * *

Water quality of streams in Erie County, New York has improved following a limitation of the allowable phosphate content of detergents, according to Dr. R.A. Sweeney, director of the Great Lakes Laboratory of the State University College at Buffalo. As of June 1971, detergents sold in Erie County were required to contain no more than 8.7 percent phosphates. Tests run independently by the Erie County Department of Health and the Great Lakes Laboratory have demonstrated that since initiation of the partial ban on phosphates there has been more than a 20 percent improvement in general stream quality (as measured by biological oxygen demand, biomass, and turbidity). Even more dramatic results were found below sewage treatment plant outfalls and overflows from combined sewage collection systems. These areas, previously grossly polluted, showed as much as 50 percent improvement in water quality. Dr. Sweeney told Environment that he anticipated further improvement following the total ban on phosphates in detergents that became binding in Erie County as of January 1, 1972.

Environment

* * *

The city of Detroit has threatened to close a plant whose construction it helped finance. Three years ago the city issued \$30 million in revenue bonds to help the Peerless division of American Cement Corporation build a new plant and bring jobs to the area. But its operations are noisy and pollute the entire southwestern side of the city with dust from the cement, limestone, and sand it uses. The city brought suit to close the plant unless the company negotiated an agreement for an enforceable pollution abatement schedule. The company quickly agreed.

Audubon Magazine



What Fate for Mt. Baker's Forests?

by jersey benz

The National Forests of Washington and Oregon are about to open a dialogue with the public on the future of the remaining unprotected wilderness in the Forests. The really amazing thing is that there is anything left to discuss. In recent years, at the command of the Forest products Industry, the Forest Service has more than doubled its rate of logging and the industry has been pushing to double it again. Even the most unobservant motorist driving through any of the Northwestern Forests can see abundant evidence of the carnage along any of the logging roads.

Until recently the Forest Service had little time for the criticism of conservationists. But in the past few years a number of bombs have gone off under the Forestry's nose.

First was the creation of the North Cascades Natl. Park, formed from land removed bodily from the Mt. Baker National Forest by Congress. Then the industry - written National Timber Supply Act which was to turn the National Forests into mere tree farms operated with all the accouterments of modern agribusiness - chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides etc. A total wipeout for the Forest Service - the bill was demolished on the floor of the house of Representatives two years ago.

So the Forest Service is going through an identity crisis; one aspect is a reappraisal of its undeveloped lands. In the good old days of 1967, there was no doubt about these lands' future - they would be cut - the last virgin forests in the U.S. converted to tract houses, telephone poles, & toilet paper. But now there is a real chance to preserve many of these areas.

Public meetings will be held [see box] regarding these undeveloped areas. A booklet describing these areas is available free from the Mt. Baker National Forest office in the Federal Bldg., Bellingham, Wash. 98225 (tel 676-8080). The booklet lists 15 still untouched areas of varying size. Just in Whatcom County these areas include all of Mt. Baker and about a 10 mile radius around it, most of the land North of the Nooksack in the Tomyhoi, Twin Lakes, Exelsior, Church Mountain areas, the Twin Sisters area; almost every trail in the Mt. Baker forest lies within one or more of the 15 areas.

The Forest Service has made proposals for the 15 areas. There are a variety of possibilities. The greatest protection would be the congressional designation as a wilderness area (in which no development or logging may take place). Other possibilities are designation by the Forest Service as "scenic areas", "back country areas", or "roadless areas". However these designations can be changed at the whim of the Secretary of Agriculture. The recent executive order of President Nixon to increase cutting in the forests leaves little hope for protection from that quarter.



Quite frankly, these public meetings are of immense importance for the preservation of the remaining virgin forests in N.W. Washington. Unless there is major public support for congressional wilderness designation, we can look forward to the eventual logging of all the commercial timber in all the areas. Certainly the timber industry will be making its hard pitch against what they like to call "locking up the land" [Actually, wilderness designation only locks out loggers].

The battle for the North Cascades has been going on for some time now and is far from over. But compared to the massacred forests which litter the states of California and Oregon, there's a lot left to save (or lose).

SPEAK OUT

Public meetings on the undeveloped areas will be held as follows:

1. Saturday, Feb. 26, 1972, 9a.m. to 5p.m., Seattle Center (covering 4 forests: Mt. Baker; Snoqualmie; Wenatchee; and Okanogan)
2. Tuesday, March 7, 1972, 8p.m., Bellingham Hotel (Washington Room) (covering Mt. Baker Forest.)



Wilderness or Wasteland?

by tom begnal

For over sixty five years the Forest Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has been the federal agency most concerned with our wilderness areas. President Theodore Roosevelt, in 1905, declared that the object of forestry was not to lock up forests, but to "consider how best to combine use with preservation". Legislation was passed that year creating the Forest Service. Its job was to develop and maintain logging areas on federal forest land. In the early 1920's the study of our nation's wild lands began. In 1929 the Secretary of Agriculture set down procedures by which the Chief of the Forest Service could designate certain areas as Primitive Areas. These regulations were strengthened in 1939 creating the classifications of Wilderness Areas and Wild Areas. Commercial timber cutting, roads, resorts, summer homes, motorboats and airplane landings in these areas were thus prohibited. The Forest Service continued with timber as its main reason for existence until the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 provided another milestone in its growth. Congress, by this action, made it clear that wilderness can no longer be considered to serve only a single use. It provides a habitat for wildlife, opportunities for hunting, fishing, scientific research, exercise, and enjoyment. With this the Forest Service added to its duties the management of recreational facilities.



One of the latest acts directing the evolutionary process of the Forest Service is the Wilderness Act of 1964. This act defined wilderness as follows:

"A wilderness, in contrast to those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean... an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value."

This new law, besides defining wilderness, designated 54 National Forest areas as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. It also provided for all roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more to be catalogued with the possibility of bringing them under the protection of the Wilderness System. This brings us to the crux of this article.

The Mount Baker Forest Service has inventoried 15 areas within the Mount Baker National Forest and the North Cascades National park which are being studied for possible wilderness classification. Three of these areas lie almost completely within Whatcom County. The first of these is the Tomyhoi-Silesia area 1. It contains 75,620 acres, including portions of Canyon, Damfino, Tomyhoi, Silesia, Swamp and Ruth Creeks, and the North Fork of the Nooksack River. There are 312 acres of patented mining claims with the area, mostly north and south of Twin Lakes. The principal recreation use centers around the Twin Lakes with picnicking and camping areas and numerous hiking trails. The area has an estimated 21,720 acres of commercial forest containing 773.7 million board feet of timber. Only 7% of this timber is considered suitable for commercial harvest, however.

The second sector is the Mt. Baker Area 2. It includes all the undeveloped lands adjacent to Mt. Baker, totaling 103,200 acres. The 30 sq. mile area contains glaciers and alpine meadows which give way to heavily forested canyons, slopes and valleys.

Included in this are 38,420 acres of forest land containing an estimated 1,393 million board feet of timber, approximately 67% of which is harvestable.

The final section that I will describe is the Twin Sisters Area 3. This is comprised of 22,000 acres surrounding the Twin Sisters mountains. Most of it is in Whatcom County with a small portion in Skagit County. The Sisters are covered with permanent snowfields and large alpine areas. Recreational use is light. The area is pocketed with unpatented mining claims. There is an estimated 4840 acres of commercial forest containing 170.7 million board feet. 85% of this can be harvested. Thus the area has good potential for timber production, mineral development, and recreation use.

The Forest Service is offering to the public a booklet describing these areas, as well as the twelve others, in greater detail. (The other areas are outside of our county, but within the scope of our interest and influence). Forest Supervisor James Torrence urges the concerned public to study the booklet and submit their recommendations at public meetings to be held in February and March.

Areas designated (by Congress) as wilderness will be maintained as such. Recreational uses will not be encouraged by the Forest Service, and permits will be required before entry therein. The mining of and prospecting for minerals using primitive transportation (horse, mule, or backpack) will be allowed and the President has the power to authorize prospecting for water resources, establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines and other facilities if he determines that such uses will serve the public interest. Areas designated as Back-Country Areas will provide "a primitive recreation experience similar to but without the constraints of dedicated Wilderness areas", according to the Forest Service booklet. Areas not incorporated into either category will be open to development, road building, timber cutting, etc.

The fate of these lands can be greatly influenced by citizen lobbying. Another chance to be heard is approaching. (See box for times and places of hearings). We can influence whether these lands will be used to satisfy present needs and desires (commercial or recreational) or those of our posterity. Let's do it.

"The richest values of wilderness lie not in the days of Daniel Boone, nor even in the present, but rather in the future."

Aldo Leopold

NOTES



Devastating fluoride emissions from the Anaconda Aluminum Company in Columbia Falls, Mont., have been found on over 69,000 acres in the Glacier National Park area.

This startling fact is contained in a recently-released U.S. Forest Service report, "Environmental Pollution by Fluorides in Flathead National Forest and Glacier National Park." The two-year study was prompted by the increasingly-visible evidence of damage to trees, shrubs, and other vegetation in the Anaconda Aluminum plant area.

While the fluoride concentration standard of "Elevated" is set at 10 parts per million, concentrations of up to 1,000 parts per million were discovered in leaf tissue near the aluminum plant. Besides vegetation, fluorides were also found to have affected various insects. Of particular interest, predatory insects were found to have fluoride counts over 53 ppm, indicating that the fluoride had been passed along the food chain.

The data indicated that the fluoride emissions were carried from the aluminum plant by air movement through a saddle in Teakettle Mountain to Glacier National Park following the pattern of the prevailing winds. Copies of the report are available from the USDA Forest Service, North Region Headquarters, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana, 59801.

Conservation News

* * *

Powerful Oregon business and labor leaders have united to oppose environmental legislation which is "harming the state's economy". The Western Environmental Trade Association, headed by Phil Bladine of McMinnville, publisher of several Oregon newspapers, will have a five-man staff and an annual budget of over \$75,000 to counter the "environmental hysteria" which has delayed "hundreds of millions of dollars" of commerce in the state. Several significant anti-pollution bills were passed by the 1971 Oregon legislature.

Conservation News

* * *

As clear an example as you'll ever need to show why citizens must have greater control over their food supply:

The Environmental Fund, Inc., backed up by Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Prize winning geneticist from Stanford, has laboratory evidence showing cancerous substances can be caused by the presence of Sodium Nitrite in the digestive system. This chemical is used extensively by meat packers to preserve the reddish color of frankfurters, salami and other sandwich meats.

Requests that the FDA make public its data on the additive have been rejected on the grounds that it is "confidential" information.

A hearing for the request is set for Feb. 28 in San Francisco.

Wall Street Journal, Feb. 3



Hip Capitalism

'Workers of the World Disperse!'

I don't know why I felt left out in the last issue of the *Passage*, when you didn't mention our Place (Fairhaven Bicycle). Maybe it's just that recurrent persecution complex, but Free Advertising is really hard to get in this town, so I thought I'd try one issue late.

Realizing that you failed to mention others too, especially the most successful hipsters: the tavern owners; I would like to confess. I am a hip capitalist! Not by choice and certainly not by design, but alas! I fell in here and must decide where to go.

Now, the way I see it, Capitalism is inherently bad. It is caused by a separation of self from environment. Schizophrenic economics. Communism or socialism, on the other hand, smack of boring sameness and unnecessary controls. A Revolutionary reaction to be sure, but possibly not the best for a society such as ours . . . We are different. We can all laugh at Archie Bunker.

We are ignorant but we are learning and we can be responsible enough to be Free. A third alternative, the way I see it, could be the original American Dream — Free Enterprise. Or in other words, anybody could sell whatever he produced, whether organized in corporations, cooperations, tribes, families, or just as individuals. When we are able to produce and distribute our goods, we make up an Economy, and economics is the game we're playing — right, Mr. Faulkner?

Anyway, I think it would really be far out to have open markets where anybody could peddle his goods, where you could boogie without all those decibels and where people would have a place to just be people. And I think it would be far out if we started turning our garbage to resource, our lots to parks and gardens, our time to energy, and create a cohesive

by bruce hauser

community, but with the two notable exceptions of Campbell Kintz and A. J. Weberman, we are all selfish 'cause that's where it all flows through and we've got to take care of ourselves. Survival. Not all of us can be college professors or journalists and not all of us can live on food stamps.

You see, that's our curse. We are different and each lives in a different 24 hours on the same day; intersecting, communicating, harrasing, but no amount of organization is going to make us the same. And right now the merchants are the sorcerers, anybody can be a merchant if he has the courage to withstand the bullshit. Anybody can be anything; that's the way it should be. We don't have to organize as much as we have to learn and put our knowledge to responsible action. A seven-month fuse is a powerful weapon and sure to put J. Edgar uptight and we're back to the same old war. We have the power if we have the will to turn our part of the country into an ecological and free community. I happen to think that both bicycles and business will still be a part of the community. The government already owns too much. True, we have to centralize, but the electronic circuit has given us the center and we don't have to even go to a map.

Fairhaven Bicycle is a Family Affair. You know the good ol' traditional family. Some of us still have one left and some would even like to save it. Although much of the finances are the property of my Father, we will be glad to answer any questions from all you curious revolutionaries concerning our worth, profits and percentage that we rip you off. Also, if you need your bicycle adjusted, we'll do it for Free.



Editors' Note: After our last issue on hip capitalism came out, we received the following responses to the subject. Hopefully, this debate will continue. We will print future responses if other readers have comments or insights which contribute to this forum.

SAY, BARTENDER...

"Say, bartender . . ."

Often as not that's me responding to the familiar call to do the bidding of the customer with the greatest speed and efficiency possible in order to hurry back to my post leaning against the back bar and resume my own thoughts.

Like the old Black floor sweeper festooned with his brushes and dust pans in his ragged overalls in the many factories I once knew waltzing and singing low, instilling some mysterious style and personality to a job which did its best to deny it.

Grown weary from routine and a flood of stimuli, I have neither the wisdom nor the energy to sort, qualify, and assimilate.

I recall the bitter loneliness of public school, the picture in the annual with only the name: Kris Ericson . . . achievements 0.

I remember the cold mornings getting up before dawn to go down to the factory and trudge through the gate, hands in pockets, lunch pail under my arm, one of 15,000 zombies about to be shocked into life by the scream of the machines.

Climbing from job to job, trade to trade — desperately pursuing the American dream, lying my way shamelessly to psych-grad personnel managers, carefully aping the man next to me until I knew what I was doing. From the factory to the office drawing board, from the warehouse to the truck cab and finally to ships and the sea and other cultures. How did "they" do it? I wondered; why are "they"

satisfied? What meaning does their life have that mine does not? The answer was not to come as long as I sought it.

SURVIVAL. They did what they did in order to survive as best they could in the world as they perceived it. I had always taken survival for granted. I worked side by side with men old enough to be my grandfather, who could go no further in their lifetime than I had already come.

Finally came the idea to incorporate with my brothers and sisters and try something on our own. Emily and I are now the only active members in the business. We had no real talents to sell other than ourselves, and so we ended up with a tavern. We came to Bellingham nearly two years ago and immediately knew that here lay our futures. We labored through the purchase of the tavern against a hostile business community. Our acceptance in the "hip" community has come as hard as with the establishment. We have not promised anything we have not delivered, and not taken more than we put back. We have become a focal point and a forum for much of the community.

We are a common ground for meeting of diverse elements of the culture. The only similarity we demand is good will and concern for the sovereignty of others.

We live, work and play within these few square blocks of Old Fairhaven. In this community, we have received love, acceptance, and interaction as nowhere else. For this we are grateful. It couldn't happen anywhere else.

So here we will make our stand. To do our best to retain the natural integrity of the Southside and to aid in the development of a self-sufficient microcosmic society strong enough to combat those forces that would deny our right to our own values — be they established values or street rip-offs.

Through the medium of the tavern, so much human potential has revealed itself to me that I literally cannot cope with it all. We have in our midst people who are technicians of the highest calibre of all fields, who have dropped out of society bringing with them the highest state of the art. Genius is rampant in this community. We have the potential to create a complete society. We lack only the messianic organization to bring fruition — the organization which we all distrust because of its very nature, but which we must somehow build ourselves; no one else can impose it on us.

The products and services we use do not come from a magic vending machine. Someone must care enough to see that they are provided. Each of us must take the responsibility for all of our actions, understanding their full cause and effect — and adjust our values in the knowledge of that responsibility.

by kris ericsen

Recapitulated

Mr. Everybody Toots His Horn

by jeffrey margolis

"Any time a local group is ready to take over Everybody's Store, they are welcome to it."

Amidst all the polemics and rhetoric about "hip capitalism", perhaps I can bring a bit of information and constructive understanding. I have some tooting of my own horn to do and also wish to attend to the naive level on which the debate has been contained.

It appears that we're on good footing when the community is groping to define itself. Oftentimes I look at Bellingham and Whatcom County as a refugee center. Scores — hundreds — of sick, wounded, disgusted, disenchanted people are flowing out of the congested regions of the nation to this relatively vacant corner of the U.S.A. How many of us live communally? How many nuclear families are doubled or tripled up on a single homestead? Many folks speculate that we are due for some sort of natural catastrophe or epidemic as a result of defiling our air, water, and food. Few seem to realize that we are already caught and suffering through a socio-political, economic and psychologically depressing plague. Hundreds of people have flowed through the door of Everybody's Store looking for land, peace and quiet. Often as a result of being unable to come to terms directly with what is ailing us, our oppression, people tend to turn in on themselves, much as if they were able to whip the evil spirits out of their neighbors in order to cure themselves.

Those of us who left the cities, the university districts, the straight jobs did so because those institutions were in so many ways destroying us. America is anti-life. Now in Whatcom County we are in the process of personally re-creating and revitalizing our lives. I do not think that we can expect to divest ourselves of some basic patterns of behavior typical of human creatures reared in a given culture, in this case the U.S. of A. Thus it is inevitable that some services provided by and for our people resemble to a greater or lesser degree any other small capitalistic enterprise. To wit: once again in American history we have a debate wherein the academics abstractly take businessmen to task, the journalists advise that we make the best of what actually exists, while the businessmen proclaim their civic virtue. So what else is new?

If we are to develop a just community we must know what each other is about. It figures that the merchants are the first to be scrutinized. It is they who handle the money and who are in fact centers of attraction. Additionally, many of my fellow entrepreneurs do have a political streak which I am sure that they will admit. The community receives the vibration that something more than their establishments are on their minds and the community is wary that we and they (to the degree that we are all capitalistic) will fall back into old bourgeois ways and be corrupted.

As far as Everybody's Store is concerned, it goes as follows. The major difference between our "alternative" form of capitalism and the other, whatever it is these days, is the speed with which we make money. It is slow. When I first came across the inconspicuous and retired country grocery that was later to become Everybody's Store (I merely happened on to it while looking for a place to rent), going into any form of business was the farthest thing from my mind. I am not much of a consumer and have always had a casual contempt for merchants and merchandising. Be it known that we too were victims of the plague and after we had fought it for so long, it spewed us out here like most of you. So there I was in this store with old oak tables and curved glass cabinets situated in a calm cool bright valley. And it had a house in the back. Looking around the place, I discovered a composting bin, and some fruit trees, and a garage with a hoist — no less — and it was heavenly.

Now I have screamed two feet from Richard Nixon's face, rallied against Lyndon Johnson. Whatever accomplishment it was, I have also argued David Eisenhower into the ground. I have gone the whole SDS, sit-in, put-on, demonstration, instigation, investigation, Black, Chicano, Indian, Third World,

and women's liberation route and pretty much have a feeling for the principles of the Movement along with my own notions about a just life. So I think that it is naive and myopic to attribute unidimensionally economically rapacious intent to all businessmen. It is parochial to view the world in such a singular manner. To try to convince people *in abstracto* that this is the nature of business, of mine or other "hip" businesses in Whatcom County, without even trying to examine the specifics of the matter, is tantamount to sophistry.

When we opened the store, we were as a matter of principle determined to assist our brothers and sisters. We try to keep the prices of our products lower than health food stores and local groceries. Especially, we endeavor to run a rational place; that is, to do freely those things for people which one would do for a friend, but otherwise expect to pay for at other stores. I have towed, pushed, jumped, and met more emergency car problems than I care to count. We loan out tools, provide a meeting place, help people get located and put people in touch with resources that they may need.

With respect to the transference of wealth: we give a five cent (\$.05) a gallon discount on gas to all of our regular customers and to those who spend five dollars (\$5) or more on merchandise. We offer to sell case lots at 15% to 25% above cost depending on whether it comes from Seattle or Bellingham. We have given hundreds of dollars worth of food to our needy friends caught in emergency situations. We have given credit to dozens of people who could never get it at a legitimate establishment. For many, our banking services amount to a loan of a hundred dollars or more per month at no interest. We trade with people, making it possible for them to purchase goods without cash. We find and have also created ways for our friends and neighbors to make money. Overall, I would say that the average markup in Everybody's Store is between 18% and 23%. When we come across a good deal, we lower our prices to make the commodity available (such as our \$12 arctic boots and skis, or \$3 per hundred pounds of potatoes), rather than go for a larger margin of profit. Amy and I do our own packaging, trucking, accounting and whatever else always keeps happening six days a week around the clock. In all honesty, I anxiously await the day when I can reap some "unearned wealth."

Perhaps I am being flippanant to make mention of profit, but there are some ideas worthy of mention. As far as I am personally concerned, I am like my fellows out here, trying to get on my feet and subsist somewhat independently of the orthodoxy of state socialism. It is difficult to document how long we have been dominated by the conforming pressures of the corporate state wherein we have had socialism (in its non-humanistic form) for the rich and free enterprise for the poor. The point being that our enemies are hardly shopkeepers who want to make a living. While we have been struggling along for the last year and a half, I think dozens would attest to the energy that we have put out to them. I am sure that we will continue to do so with and if we ever wind up with more money. At the level on which we are operating, it is simply a matter of supporting one another. We're all in this together, moving along at the same speed.

As far as the economics of our people are concerned, or the way in which they will maintain their lives (for the Greek word *economicus*, referring to house keeping), we are going to see a growth in an entrepreneurial spirit as those who have wanted to "do their own thing" "get their shit together" and "let it Be" decide that the time has come to finally "do it."

If we are to become a cohesive community (the more you have, the more you give), I suggest that we not only come to terms theoretically with the aspects of economic reality — Are hip capitalists worthy of our patronage? — but also face the more sublime aspects of our economic, in this case, purchasing behavior. As more of us decide to work for ourselves for money, we are going to have to grow accustomed to giving our money to people we know. This is



unprecedented in our personal social histories. Throughout most of our institutionalized lives, we have passed our money to anonymous clerks who wear buttons with their names on them. They place it in a machine which makes a magic chuga-clicking sound to assure us that the greenbacks are sanitized and digested by a bureaucratic corporated paper-shuffling system which burps back crisp clean, equitably - arrived - at checks to owners, managers, and workers. Just fits fine into the sterilized compartmentalized death watch. Conversely, we are presented with the picture of the hip capitalist ripping off his alleged friends. Such images are alive with filth, disgust, and envy. Envy! What are YOU doing with MY money? See, we are still good ole competitive Americans. The cure for that is self-reliance, self realization, community integration, and for us to learn about each other for the peculiar ways each of us are.

There might be the tendency on the part of some to think that I am denigrating the value and future of cooperatives as a result of what I have said so far. In no way do I wish this to be construed. Anytime any local group is ready to take over Everybody's Store, they are welcome to it.

Originally I disregarded Kintz's letter because it was so obvious that he didn't know what he was talking about — why even bother? Given the controversy in the last *Passage*, I felt compelled to state exactly where Amy, myself, and Everybody's Store is at. I know, too that many friends realize what we here are about. I am very appreciative of the fact that they do more than buy from us. They support and trust us.

Yours in Struggle,
/s/Jeffrey Margolis, Prop.
Everybody's Store

I began to write a long article in response to Campbell Kintz and J. Kaye Faulkner in which I described how Jeffrey and I got into the store, what our prices were, what our plans were, how we live out here, and how much of the profits we took for ourselves. Since we live and work in the same spot and it is public at least twelve hours a day, I decided not to write the article in order to keep something of my life private. If Kintz or Faulkner would like to come out here, they are welcome to spend a day or two to examine our lives, look at the books, to look in the till and the safe, in the refrigerator, let them see if we are concealing any wealth or living too high off the hog for the community's standards. I don't think we live much differently from any family of four on food stamps or unemployment or welfare.

A local "hip" artist was telling me a few days ago that after working very hard for three years he gave a show and was finally able to sell some of his works. Then as if he caught himself sounding too enthusiastic about the prospect of finally making money, he explained that he lived just like everyone else, burned wood and composted his garbage. I felt bad that he thought he had to apologize for being successful, that he was not in keeping with community norms. When I was writing my first response I realized that I had felt the same way and was writing for all *Passage* readers a defense of the way we live and make a living, and that it's really too bad that folks feel that they have to do that.

Yours very truly,
Amy Margolis, Prop.
Everybody's Store

OUT OF THE

MOLASSES JUG

SOURDOUGH STARTER

1/2 YEAST CAKE 1 TBSP. VINEGAR
1/2 CUP LUKE WATER, 1 TSP. SALT
OR POTATO WATER 2 CUPS ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR
2 TBSP. SUGAR

DISSOLVE YEAST CAKE IN LUKE WARM WATER. ADD ALL OTHER INGREDIENTS. BEAT TILL SMOOTH. PLACE IN CROCK OR ROOMY CROCK BOWL. COVER WITH LOOSE LID AND PLACE IN WARM - NOT HOT - PLACE TO FERMENT. READY TO USE IN 48 HRS.

TAOH... DRIED MEAT

TAKE VERY SHARP KNIFE AND PLACE HUNK OF MEAT (ELK, DEER, ANTELOPE, MOOSE, BEEF, ETC) IN PALM OF HAND AND SLICE MEAT OVER NEARLY TO THE THUMB (BEING CAREFUL NOT TO SLICE OFF THUMB!) IN THE THINNEST SLICES POSSIBLE. DIP MEAT SLICES IN WATER (TO REPEL FLIES, ETC.) AND HANG TO DRY OVER A POLE, TURNING OFTEN. WHEN THOROUGHLY DRIED, STORE UNTIL NEEDED.

BUILD FIRE UNDER GREEN WILLOW HOGAN, AND SPREAD MEAT ON TOP OF WILLOW ENCLOSURE TO COOK. KEEP TURNING MEAT UNTIL COOKED. (DOESN'T TAKE LONG) MAY BE CUT IN PIECES AND USED FOR BOILING MEAT OR POUNDED WELL AND EATEN AS IS. USE SMALL LEFTOVER CRUMBS TO MAKE DELICIOUS TAOH GRAVY.

A VERY OLD WAY TO PRESERVE MEAT.

WASHING CLOTHES

1. BUILD FIRE IN BACK YARD TO HEAT KETTLE OF RAIN WATER.
2. SET TUBS SO SMOKE WON'T BLOW IN EYES IF WIND IS PERT.
3. SHAVE ONE HOLE CAKE OF LIE SOAP IN BILLING WATER.
4. SORT THINGS. MAKE THREE PILES, ONE PILE WHITE, ONE PILE CULLORD, ONE PILE WORK BRITCHES AND RUGS.
5. STUR FLOUR IN COLD WATER TO SMOOTH, THEN THIN DOWN WITH BILLING WATER.
6. RUB DIRTY SPOTS ON BOARD, SCRUB HARD, THEN BILE. RUB CULLORD BUT DON'T BILE, JUST RENCH AN STARCH.
7. TAKE WHITE THINGS OUT OF KETTLE WITH BROOM STICK HANDLE, THEN RENCH, BLEW, AN STARCH.
8. SPREAD TEE TOWELS ON GRASS
9. HANG OLD RAGS ON FENCE
10. POUR RENCH WATER IN FLOWER BED.
11. SCRUB PORCH WITH HOT SOAPY WATER.
12. TURN TUBS UPSIDE DOWN
13. GO PUT ON CLEAN DRESS, SMOOTH HAIR WITH SIDE COMBS, BREW CUP OF TEA. SET, REST, ROCK A SPELL, 'N COUNT BLESSINGS.

APRICOT ROLLS

1 8 oz PACKAGE DRIED 3/4 CUP CONDENSED,
APRICOTS, GROUND. SWEETENED MILK
2 1/2 CUPS FLAKED COCONUT 1 CUP FINELY CHOPPED NUTS
BLEND APRICOTS, COCONUT, MILK. SHAPE INTO BALLS, &
ROLL IN NUTS. LET STAND 2 HOURS TO FIRM.

COUGH SYRUP... 1890

EARLY DAY COUGH SYRUP: APPROXIMATELY 1 CUP CHOPPED ONION. 1 TO 2 TBSP WATER. BOIL UNTIL THE ONIONS ARE TENDER AND ADD 1 CUP SUGAR (OR 2/3 CUP HONEY). SIMMER UNTIL VERY THICK.

MANY INDULGENT HOSTESSES NOW ALLOW YOUNG GENTLEMEN TO SMOKE A CIGARETTE AT THE SUPPER TABLE, AFTER EATING AND DRINKING IS AT AN END. THIS, HOWEVER, SHOULD NOT BE DONE UNLESS EVERY LADY AT THE TABLE ACQUIESCES, AS THE SMELL OF TOBACCO SMOKE SOMETIMES GIVES WOMEN AN UNPLEASANT SENSATION... 1890'S

A PROPER HOSTESS WILL NOT USE TABLE LINEN THAT HAS NOT BEEN IRONED FOURTEEN TIMES BEFORE PUTTING ON THE TABLE... 1890'S

NEVER WIPE THE FINGERS ON THE TABLECLOTH, NOR LICK THEM, EITHER

THE YOUNG WOMAN WHO DOES NOT LEARN COOKING AND HOUSEKEEPING MAY GROW TO BE AN OLD MAID AND ALWAYS LIVE IN BOARDING HOUSES... 1885

TO CLEAN AND SHINE BOARD FLOORS:
SCRUB WITH COARSE SAND, SHINE WITH SKIM MILK

resist to exist

red star news collective

Namibia Strike

[Ed. note: the New York Times headlined it as "Tribal Strife" and the South African government is trying to say that it's a problem of "agitators trying to exploit the situation." In fact, the strike by African workers against the contract labor system in South African ruled Namibia is the most massive act of resistance against white minority rule that South Africa has faced in more than a decade.

The South Africans have been forced to offer a compromise (with some of their U.S. corporate backers jetting over to help in the negotiations) and have followed up by sending in troops. But the strike is still going on, and clashes between the African people and the South African troops are increasingly frequent and increasingly bloody.]

NEW YORK (LNS) — Despite the steady movement of South African troops into Namibia this week, there is no indication that striking workers have accepted the proposed settlement of the six-week long walkout. The terms mark the first time in history that black strikers have forced major labor concessions from the South African government, but reports reaching New York say the workers are unsatisfied. Although the accord reached between South Africa and the Ovambo and Okavango tribal authorities makes some changes in the contract labor system which was central to the dispute, most of the strikers' demands were ignored.

Since December 13th, 22,000 workers have downed tools, crippling mines, factories, farms, and services of the territory South Africa rules in defiance of both United Nations and World Court decisions. South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia, or South West Africa, was ended by the UN in 1966, and in June of last year even the World Court confirmed the illegality of South Africa's continued control.

Most of the strikers are from the Ovambo tribe. Early in the work stoppage, South Africa attempted to recruit strike-breakers from other tribes, but the effort failed.

Negotiations took place in the town of Grootfontein between the government of South Africa and the tribal chiefs it pays to implement its policies. Employers were also present. A representative of Newmont Mining Company which manages Tsumeb Corporation — the largest employer in the territory — flew Newmont's New York headquarters to attend the talks; workers themselves were unrepresented. Strikers' demands to transfer proceedings to Ovamboland, the traditional homeland where workers' families live while they fulfill labor contracts in the mines and industries of the south, were ignored.

Deployment of South African Defense Forces to Ovamboland, in the northern part of the territory, follows allegations in the South African press that the government has imposed a "news blackout" over the area. In an interview with Radio South Africa, Prime Minister Johannes Vorster denied the charges, but admitted that combat units are being used to aid police quelling "intimidators trying to cause trouble." As of Feb. 2, seven Ovambos were reported to have been killed in clashes with South African forces.

Namibia has been the scene of clashes with government troops since 1966 when the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) launched an armed struggle aimed at independence for the territory.

The Ovambos are not alone in their dissatisfaction with the settlement. Chief Clemens Kapuuo of the Herero people dismissed the settlement as meaningless. And Anglican Bishop Colin Winter (probably one of the "agitators" South Africa blames for its troubles) added that "After a sober reading of the settlement, one is left in puzzled confusion."

The contract labor system has made virtual slaves of 40,000 Ovambo laborers, for whom striking is a criminal offense. Under the new agreement, workers will be able to change jobs more easily, but demands for higher wages, abolition of the pass system, and the freedom of families to accompany workers to their places of employment went unmet.

Two American companies, American Metal Climax and Newmont Mining, own the controlling interests in Tsumeb Corporation. According to a Tsumeb official, none of the 5,000 company employees who

end their strike and return to work can expect immediate pay raises, though the firm plans "some future upgrading." Tsumeb earned \$15 million in profits for its U.S. owners in 1970. It pays its average worker \$28 per month.

Sources in Namibia estimate that, owing to a year of good rains in a usually arid area, strikers and their families have two to three weeks of food supplies left. Relief and aid can be sent to them through: Nancy Nicalo, Church World Service, National Council of Churches, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Aborigines Demand Land Rights

[Editor's note: Like the Native Americans, Australia's Aborigines have been forgotten people in their native land. Like Native Americans, they make up a relatively small percentage of the population (about 1%) on a continent that was once entirely theirs, and have been shunted off onto reservations, denied the right to own land, ignored and exploited simultaneously. Most recently, though, they have taken a page from the experience of Native Americans and other minorities in the United States and taken to the streets, threatening more militant action if their demands are not met.]

SYDNEY, Australia (LNS) — The end of 1971 brought the beginnings of a militant black movement among Australia's Aborigines — who like the Native American owned the land for centuries before the white man "discovered" it.

In Brisbane, approximately 400 miles from Sydney, over 200 Aborigines stormed through the streets at the end of November shouting, "We've had enough!" They were demanding aboriginal land rights — now Aborigines are not allowed to own land anywhere in Australia.

At about the same time in Sydney, the offices of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs were trashed and the words "Black Power" were painted on the walls. They were led by the newly formed Australian Black Panther Party which takes its name from the American group.

At the beginning of December over 500 demonstrators with 100 Aborigines at the lead marched through the streets of Sydney demanding Aboriginal land rights, an end to racist laws and persecution in Sydney's black ghettos.

"We want the right to live our own lives, determine our own economic and cultural affairs, our own whole future," said Paul Coe, an Aborigine leader. "That is the goal, and the struggle for land rights is only a means to this goal."

Another of the Panther leaders, Dennis Walker, said he thought Aborigines should "declare war on Australia. Then Australia will have to sign a peace treaty and we can get some rights."

In 1606 the Dutch "discovered" Australia. But aside from a few white touring parties, life on the continent remained pretty much the same for Aborigines until 1770 when Captain James Cook "claimed" Australia for the British, and all hell broke loose.

Colonists were supposed to inhabit the land with the "consent of the natives" but they acted as if the land was uninhabited, and the Aborigines were animals to be hunted down and destroyed. The white man took over all the fertile land and forced the Aborigines into the bush. Wholesale murders reduced their numbers. "In Tasmania, an entire species of human race was wiped out in 75 fucking years," said Aborigine militant Gary Foley.

In 1837, the British House of Commons Select Committee on Aboriginal Tribes said that "the native inhabitants of any land have an incontrovertible right to their own soil." But while the House of Commons spoke of land rights, the colonists continued to deny these rights to Aborigines.



The initial effort to exterminate Aborigines soon changed to a policy of "benign neglect" because the white Australians believed they would die out anyway. By the early 1900's when it became obvious that Aborigines were not dying out, they were isolated on reservations.

By 1965, the attitude towards Aborigines had shifted again towards assimilation.

In a statement to the Australian House of Representatives, in 1968, C.E. Barnes stated: "The policy of assimilation seeks that all persons of Aboriginal descent will choose to attain a similar manner and standard of living to other Australians and live as members of a single Australian community, enjoying the same rights and privileges, accepting the same responsibilities and influenced by the same hopes and loyalties as other Australians."

What this statement really means can be illustrated by these facts:

Aborigines are not allowed to own land anywhere in Australia.

In the state of Queensland, Aborigines are not allowed to manage their own money. Their wages are given to the "protector" of the district where they work and small sums are doled out to them periodically. (And the so-called "protectors" sometimes pocket some of the wages.)

In New South Wales, (one of the regions of Australia) 70% of people arrested are Aborigines, while they comprise only 40% of the population. In Western Australia, 35% of convicted prisoners are Aborigines. There they are 2.5% of the population.

In New South Wales, which has some of the best housing conditions in the country, 37% of the houses where Aborigines live are classified as shacks. 51% have more people than beds, 38% have no water, and 41% have no facilities for garbage disposal.

In the Northern Territories, half of the Aborigines who are able to work are unemployed.

Vesteys, the British-owned company that controls the whole of Northern Australia (Northern Territory and Queensland), has been sued several times for back wages owed to Aboriginal employees. (There is a minimum wage for Aborigines but it is never enforced — even the Department of Native Affairs, which is supposed to enforce the law, doesn't pay its black employees the minimum wage.) But the workers never won these cases.

So now the Aborigines are fighting back. As Kath Walker, an Aboriginal poet and Panther Dennis Walker's father, says, "This land is yours, hold onto it... Don't wait or leave it to the white man to do your protesting for you... unite your people and bring them out fighting."

(Thanks to the Australian newspaper Tribune and the booklet, Aboriginal Issues: Racism in Australia, from the World Council of Churches for this info.)



Food Blues

by jeff kronenberg

"We are carefully to preserve that life which the Author of nature has given us, for it was no idle gift."

—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

Yes, friends, it's time for those food blues, as we once more continue our travel through the land of food additives. Let us continue our "trip."

SACCHARIN (2,3-dihydro-3-oxo-benzisulfonazole): Occurring in food such as: artificially sweetened jams, jellies, and preserves; beverages (diet drinks), baked goods, and artificially canned fruits.

Saccharin was first isolated by Constantin Fahlberg, a German chemist, while working at Johns Hopkins University in 1879. By 1900, it was introduced into commercial food production. Saccharin is the biggest artificial sweetener found on the market today. The food industry highly values this chemical, as it is 300-500 times sweeter than white sugar (sucrose).

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, father of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of 1906, led the first "battles" against food adulteration. His four major struggles were directed against bleached flour, Coca-Cola, benzoate of soda, and saccharin. Over a half of a century later, we still find saccharin (along with the previously discussed sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, and monosodium glutamate) listed by the FDA as generally recognized as safe (GRAS).

Up until 1951, little research was done concerning the safety of saccharin. Possibly one reason for this situation's existing is an incident probably still embarrassing to the citizens of our great country. The incident occurred during the Roosevelt administration, during which Dr. Wiley was leading his "crusade" against food bummer. The story goes as follows: "But Mr. President," asked [Congressman] Sherman, "how about saccharin? My firm saved four thousand dollars last year by using saccharin instead of sugar." Whereupon

Wiley interposed, "Yes, Mr. President, and everyone who eats those products is deceived, believing he is eating sugar, and moreover the health is threatened by this drug." At this, Roosevelt turned on him and hissed angrily through his teeth, "Anybody who says saccharin is injurious is an idiot. Dr. Rixby gives it to me every day."

However, saccharin has finally been considered important enough to be singled out by the FDA as a food additive to receive high-level review as to its toxicity. And what events have led to this "radical" action? We must consider the information at hand . . .

In 1951 three FDA researchers reported that at certain levels saccharin might be implicated as a cause of cancer, after conducting studies in which saccharin produced unusual combinations of cancer in a small number of test rats. Results of the study indicated that "in the 5% group (5% saccharin), there were seven animals with lymphosarcoma (malignant tumor of the lymphatic system); this number is not out of line with the incident in comparable groups of rats, but the fact that in four of the seven rats abdominal as well as thoracic lymphosarcomas were present is unusual, since ordinarily the ratio is about 1 to 15-20. The National Academy of Sciences recommended further studies be conducted. It wasn't until 1970 that any action was taken by the FDA.

Thus, in 1970, researchers at the University of Wisconsin found that when cholesterol pellets containing saccharin were implanted directly into mouse bladders, an increased incidence of bladder cancers resulted. The study indicated that pellets containing 20% saccharin produced an incidence of bladder carcinoma (tumors) of 47-52%, while pellets without saccharin produced an incidence of 12-12%.

One of the scientists involved in the study, Dr. George Bryan, apparently incorporated these findings into his lifestyle: he quit using saccharin in his household. According to Dr. Bryan, anything consumed by humans must be shown to be unconditionally safe.

Have no fear, for the FDA is here to save us. On June 25, 1971, the FDA submitted a proposal to remove saccharin from the GRAS list and establish regulations carefully controlling its use. However, no action has been taken as of yet, and this substance remains on the market. Meanwhile, it would be advisable to watch one's dietary intake of saccharin.

BROMINATED VEGETABLE OILS: Occurring in: fruit flavored soft drinks.

Brominated vegetable oils are used in soft drinks to achieve a "clouding" effect when mixed with low-density essential oils (natural or synthetic flavoring extracts, such as alpha ionone used to simulate raspberry flavor).

brominated vegetable oils in their diets developed heart lesions and impaired heart function. Here's what different diet levels of BVO did to the rats:

"Growth retardation and impaired food utilization were observed in the 2.5 percent group, in which there was evidence of slight anemia. Enlargement of the heart occurred at the 0.5 percent level, and of the liver, heart, kidneys and spleen at the 2.5 percent level. All rats fed brominated vegetable oil displayed thyroid hyperplasia, myocarditis, fatty changes in the liver, arrested testicular development, vacuolation of the renal tubular epithelium and reduced liver glucose activities . . ."

Saccharin and BVO....



more food bummer

These substances help the bottling industry market a more pretty product: brominated vegetable oils prevent the flavoring ingredients in "pop" from rising to the surface and forming a ring. Common to all BVO is the chemical element Bromine.

Prior to January 1970, BVO was used in the production of ice cream, baked goods, soft drinks, and other foods. As of this date, the FDA removed brominated vegetable oils from the GRAS list and ordered food companies to either cease using them, or greatly reduce the amount used. Use was immediately discontinued by the food industry — except for the soft drink people.

In this case, the reason for the decision was based on research done in Canada by the Food and Drug Directorate in 1969. Scientists found that rats fed relatively large amounts of

In short, BVO are not in the best interest of rats' health, and they probably don't do much for us humans either.

But why are potentially toxic substances permitted in soft drinks? Well, again we find big industry triumphing once more, this time in the form of the Flavor Extracts Manufacturers Association, the powerful industry lobby in Washington, D.C. When the FDA notified the food industry of a forthcoming ban on BVO, this group of individuals complained that the Canadian experiment wasn't good enough, and assured the Food and Drug Administration it would carry out its own studies by 1973.

Power to free enterprise, and keep on drinking your BVO.

TO BE CONTINUED



Here's Good News for Vegetarians!

SCIENTISTS PROVE CHICKENS ACTUALLY FAST PLANTS

"The amazing part," remarked Dr. Edmund Ingersoll at a recent Cornell University press conference, "is that they managed to fool us for so many years." The forty-six-year-old botanist went on to explain that his studies had turned up conclusive evidence that chickens were nothing more than fast plants, plants that resorted to "mimicry," the ability of an organism to assume a superficial resemblance to another organism for purposes of protection or concealment. The chicken plant, according to Dr. Ingersoll, took on the characteristics of its worst enemy, the bird.

The study points out that chickens do not eat corn in any accepted sense but, rather, store the corn inside them so it can't be eaten by the birds. Then, late at night, when everyone is asleep, they sneak out and hide the corn where it will be safe. This has led Dr. Ingersoll to conclude that chickens are probably a variety of corn themselves and feel a bond with their less nimble kin. He added that, like any plant, chickens must be watered regularly and, if eggs are placed in the ground, many chickens will spring up. As for the future, Dr. Ingersoll plans extensive research into pot roasts which, he suspects, are a variety of tulip. (From New Grub News)



TOAD HALL 11th & Harris
 Monday - 1st Pizza night
 Fri & Sat: Entertainment
 Sunday: Folk Dancing

Everything I Have Is Yours, or:

Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the Food Co-operative

by all ford

The predominantly youthful, idealistic, and at the same time down - to - earth - practical opposition (Yang) to the Nixonian technocratic (Yin) society, disguised as the Food Co-operative, met Wednesday, February 9, 1972 in that noted Fairhaven Hip Hangout and tea parlor, Toad Hall. They came from miles around.

The Mayor of Bellingham was expected to entertain with his impression of a politician, but was called away to important city business at the last minute, so some hungry looking boys filled in for him with a very nice set of traditional tunes played on their stringed instruments. The tunes were mostly on the lively side.

The Community School oral hygiene class presented a demonstration of the proper use of floss in plague control.

The socialists socialized. The anarchists stayed to themselves.

There was plenty of food and drink for all, and many baskets of the whole-wheat pizza-crust crumbs were carried away. Some had grated "shicheeze" sandwiches, as they call them. Some even put smoke in their mouths. Some had a bit of each and played with their babies.

Then it was down to business on the physical plane with the remembrance that if a man can't sleep then he should eat well and get plenty of exercise.

Fifteen people volunteered to build a loft for the store. Now let me make this perfectly clear. I am from Tennessee, which is, as you will recall, the "volunteer" state, and, in my humble opinion, fifteen volunteers is too many carpenters. But perhaps they will see to dividing themselves into various groups, some to serve as wood gatherers, since it is probably best to try to recycle old lumber, possible from the old barn at 30th Street and Donovan Ave., which is coming down anyway to make way for a drive-in church; others as "toters," as they say, and still others as foremen, etc. Just cooperate and get things coordinated. Perhaps we can patch the roof and install a Muzak system while we are at it.

As far as generating so called "green energy" (money), who needs it and its bum trips? But if you feel you must, then perhaps you will want to experiment with a variety of approaches. For instance, walk up to any rich man and tell him that his Saviour sent you after him. Do it with some authority in your manner. Tell him to sell everything and follow you. Walk him on over to the store and turn in the money. The exercise will do you both good.

AND, under the new ruling passed at the aforementioned meeting, if you work at it 12 or more hours per month, you are entitled to a 5% discount on the already low-low price you pay fer yer food at the cooperative store. Cheap. Cheaper: work at it 30 hours/month and discount 10%. But do not take the discount unless you really NEED it. Remember, it IS your store.

Will someone who loves machinery every get - it - on, as they say, with the poor neglected truck? Well, that question was raised again at the meeting and could be asked again next year at this time unless you do it. Alternatives discussed were mule team, sailboat, and asking hitch-hikers to smuggle stuff in their duffles. But there you go, you see. If yer gonna think "BIG", as they say, then you will probably think internal combustion engine, oil burning, hard to love truck.

Moved: That we trust the Lord to provide, subject to implementation by the Board of Directors. Seconded. Carried.

Huxley was represented but didn't say much.

Fellow by the name of Ron Rich was elected President of the cooperation and Chairman of the BOD. He is making quite a name for himself in Karma Yoga circles. The ever present, subversive, capitalistic element made a surprisingly feeble attempt at gaining control of the cooperation, but was defeated with the election of Rich and his slate of distinctly socialistic candidates, including Bea Jimenez, Vice President and Chief Trucker; Jayne Jennings, Secretary and early childhood development consultant; Isolde, Newsletter

Editor. Pete and Tom will probably work together on the recycling problem, since they tied on several ballots. That two "heads," so to speak, are better than one is a saying I have heard all my life.

Peter and Clair will be kept on the payroll at \$100/month and all they can eat.

Moved: That the BOD be instructed to take some action on the problem of encouraging individual members to cooperate in doing their fair share of the actual work. Seconded. Carried.

Moved: That members be reminded to "Think Spring" and start things growing if they want to have some fun gardening this year. Share yer surplus with the needy.

Moved: That our brothers and sisters serving time in carceration for our sins be sent our warmest greetings and heart-felt gratitude. Seconded. Carried unanimously.

Moved: That the name of the cooperation be changed to "The Great Bindu and Ojas Tea Company, Inc." Motion died for lack of a second of non-verbal communication.

Moved: That we switch from alfalfa honey to locust honey. Motion lost in the hubbub of meeting breaking up into small groups for the purpose of taking tea, discussion of the day's great events, sleeping, etc.

Patches says that the best hope for our troubled world is that one of these days the ground will get disgusted enough to just walk away, leaving people with nothing more to stand ON than what they have so bloody well stood FOR up to now.

I don't think so, do you? I read somewhere that the best way to combat evil is to make energetic progress in the good.

Respectfully submitted by yer humble servant and fellow Groucho Marxiste,

[Author's Note: "All Ford" means "Everyone cross the great water." It was given to me by my guru.]



WHAT OTHER CO-OPS ARE DOING

A Rochester, New York cooperative named FIGHT ON has attained genuine community control of a wide range of community resources such as cooperative housing projects, shopping centers, credit unions, and day care centers. It took over an electronics factory and a plastics factory and provided vocational training for community members to qualify them for employment there.

FIGHT ON, through its subsidiary development corporation, now does its own planning, designing, and construction, sub-contracts to other community owned, cooperatively run enterprises. Their cash flow is now large enough that they can take over a bank simply by deciding to deposit all of their funds in one place or another. It is the beginning of collective ownership and management of large scale community enterprises.

In the process of gaining control over vital community services, residents also broaden their economic base. Control over the capital construction budget provided an opportunity for a community controlled construction company to provide more jobs and teach new skills to a growing number of residents. FIGHT ON is demonstrating the possibilities open to people working through new cooperative organizations to gain control over their lives.

People are now organizing cooperatively to provide more and more services on an alternative basis. They are concerned not just with equality of opportunity but equality of control as well. Various cooperative services are forming coalitions to raise and share new community resources to help community groups to free themselves from foundation and government grants.

In Madison, Wisconsin, a Madison Sustaining Fund is working to develop self sufficiency through a fund raising program involving member co-ops and organizations. A penny on the dollar mark-up on retail goods and services and a nickel per ticket for attending neighborhood movie theatres has been instituted. The "community chip" collections are allocated through a consensus of all members of the Madison Sustaining Fund.

These examples of how communities are beginning to get themselves together are becoming increasingly common. There are over 300 instances of such inter-cooperative community building projects throughout North America.

- University of Washington Daily,
Nov. 10 and Nov. 11, 1971

**community food
CO-op
1000
harris**

When walking, just walk.
When sitting, just sit.
Above all, don't wobble.

Anon.
T'ang

G.I. JOE TO SAN FRANCISCO
(You can tell it's Mattel; it's Hell)

I'll write for the day
When kids won't play
At being Soldiers anymore.

When Cowboys and Injuns
Make discordant rhythms,
And there's no fantasy left in War.

When our violent games
Are the adults' refrains,
And the children reason better;

Because the toys they know
Started from San Francisco
Where Joe was melted to better.

Lee McCullough

THE POLLUTED NECROMANCER

When we were very young
There were three mountains
To watch over us.
Mount Adams was the first to go
In a puff of light blue haze.
Mount Hood fell from sight
(and short child memories)
To appear, sometimes, on Sundays.
Saint Helen's white breast faded
To a gray ash cone
On the horizon
Then disappeared,
Buried in carbon atmosphere.
Some say the mountains remain
Where they have always been.
This may be so; except,
Last night the monster ate
The west hills.

Ed Jacques

poetry

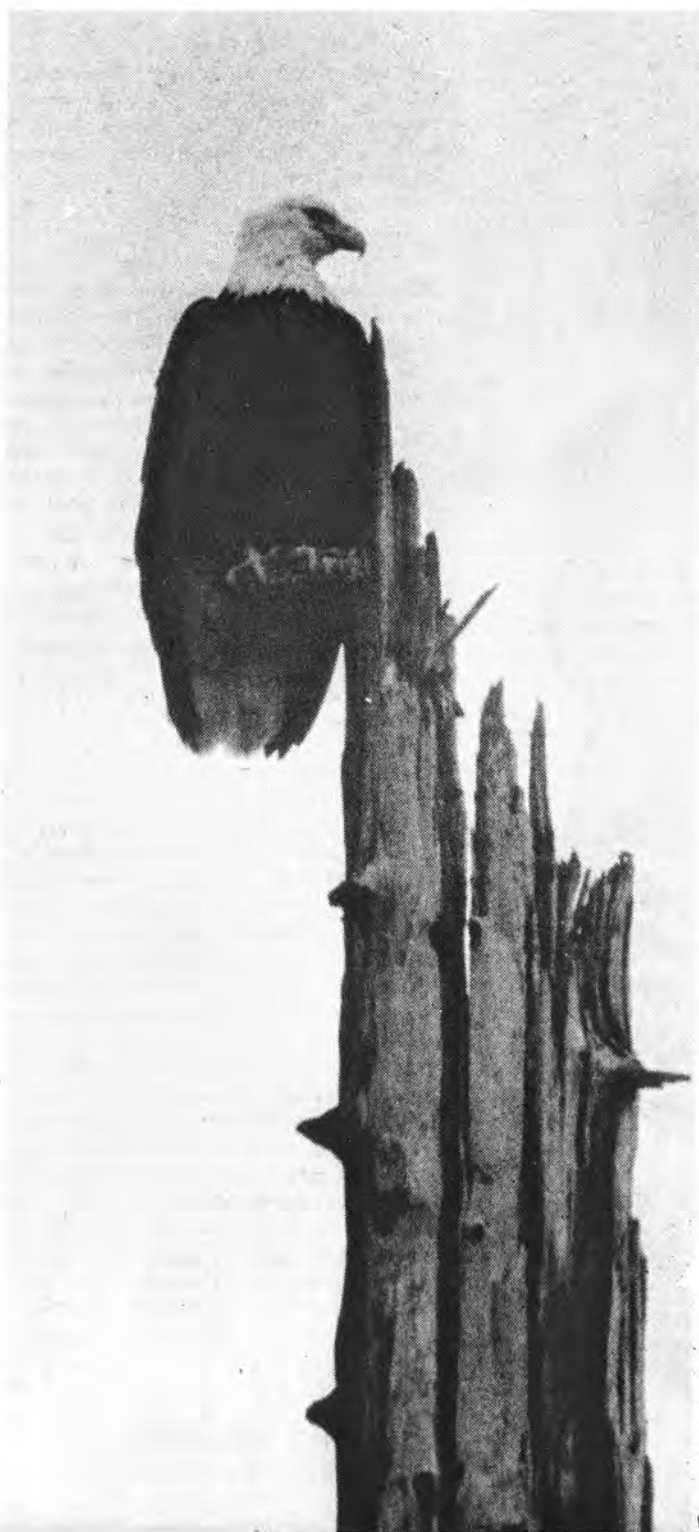


Photo by Bob Ray

THE DEATH OF AN EAGLE

He spent his early years
on a branch of Glory's tree,
and never left his perch —
but had his life
ready-made of porcelain plastic steel and bread.
His wings clipped
his legs banded
his name announced
so that all might be made aware of what he was.
And when he felt,
he felt according to the laws
set down by his hooded forefathers —
he was not allowed to cry.

Brother eagle,
plucked by misguided children
and hunted by their parents,
knew nothing but the depressing art of being a symbol.
Let us kill him!
For after all what are we
but the black robed executioners
for the master's desire?

Let him die a slow, mediocre death —
drop by drop
feather after feather
until for all intelligible purposes
he is one with the tree
(like dripping, adhering wax to it's mother candle).

Awareness of what could have been
leaves that after vomit taste
between our palates and our tongues
while our palms itch to do the job
and do it well.
Kill the eagle
Kill the dove
Kill the sparrow and the hen
Kill the all of everything
and leave nothing,
but you and me and all the other helpless men.

Michael Turnsen

'Praise the Lord, and sabotage the ammunition.'

by joel connelly

The Campus Christian Ministry at Western Washington State College will this quarter inaugurate a program in the study of the nonviolent resolution of conflict. The program will focus on the Christian's role as peacemaker in the modern world and in the context of civil society.

For people to discuss and define this role, the program will study conflict both in the United States and in the world as a whole. Through such study, the program hopes to suggest a role for churches and Christians in mitigating existing conflict and preventing its reoccurrence. The program will also focus on peaceful means of bringing about change, and nonviolent resistance to policies of war being implemented by civil authorities.

* * * * *

AND THE ROCKETS
RED GLARE,
BOMBS BURSTING
IN AIR.

The CCM nonviolence program is being launched at an opportune time. Later this month, Father Philip Berrigan and seven fellow anti-war religious will be the defendants in the government's latest conspiracy trial. Perhaps the Justice Department has taken to heart Fidel Castro's maxim that it is not the Communists whom the U.S. should fear most, but the Catholics.

The brothers Berrigan have posited a fundamental challenge with respect to the posture of Christian churches in America. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, they point out, has refused to act in opposition to the Vietnam War or openly support it. In 1966, they say, the late Cardinal Spellman of New York called for the bombing of Haiphong while visiting the troops in Southeast Asia. A year later, San Antonio Archbishop Patrick Lucey was dispatched to Vietnam as part of President Johnson's team of election observers which endorsed the fairness of Thieu's first presidential election victory. And now, in the winter of 1971 while the Berrigans awaited trial, Spellman's successor Terrence Cardinal Cooke again toured the war zone as Vicar General of the Armed Forces, blessing the fliers and planes about to take off for North Vietnam. We can take no comfort in the fact that the anti-personnel bombs the U.S. has been dropping on "military targets" have in all likelihood been blessed by a Vicar General.

There is really nothing unusual about this. In 1938, Pope Pius XI blessed Mussolini's troops as they set out to support Franco's forces in Spain. When German armies invaded Poland the next year, Bishop Rarkowski of the German Army urged troops to follow the orders of "the leading soldier of the Reich, our Fuhrer Adolf Hitler." During the war, Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich blessed soldiers on one side even as the ever-present Spellman administered the sacraments on the American side of the lines. Hints of resistance came rarely. Even today, Hitler's armaments minister Albert Speer laments the fact that Germany had no Berrigans. One bishop spoke out boldly against the government's program of killing the mentally ill, and an infuriated Hitler was forced to cut back on his plans. An Austrian woodcutter refused induction into the Germany armed forces on grounds of conscience. A bishop was sent to dissuade the man, and when he proved recalcitrant the SS shot him. On the Protestant side, Pastor Martin Niemoller damned the Nazis in his sermons, and they threw him into a concentration camp. Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the brilliant young theologian, joined in the conspiracy to assassinate Hitler. Like the Austrian woodcutter, Bonhoeffer faced the Peoples' Court and then the firing squad. All the while Reichsbishop Mueller exhorted German soldiers to "fight on for the future of Western Civilization."

The leap from 1944 to 1972 may seem enormous, but if we look at the warriors of today we can see a continued role for the Rarkowskis and the Muellers. Civil authority constantly looks for theological justification, no matter what its actions or programs. Four years ago, then-President Lyndon Johnson asked Notre Dame University President Fr. Theodore M. Hesburgh to take charge of the space program to, in Johnson's words, "justify" the expenditure of \$20 billion to reach the Moon. Today, President Nixon turns to Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, needing as he does to beautify and somehow make noble a life spent in the pursuit of power and personal gain. His years of hard work, Nixon seems to claim, have made him deserving of God's blessing in the form of the Presidency and membership in all those exclusive New Jersey country clubs he boasted about during the '68 campaign.

While Dr. Peale's teachings are used in the realm of personal justification, the Rev. Billy Graham is called upon to be a symbol of the state's ties to religion. Not even content to wrap himself in the flag, Nixon seeks to say that it's God's flag. Hence we had "Honor America Day" on July 4, 1970, with Dr. Graham as its chairman and Bob Hope as master of ceremonies. A few months later, President Nixon chose a Graham Crusade in Tennessee as forum for delivery of a speech describing his policies as a defense of civilization. Anti-war protesters in the crowd were photographed, and later arrested and charged with the disruption of a religious service.



There is a pattern to all of this: Peter has been the servant of Caesar, or to state it directly, the state has been able to justify its policies through the manipulation of religion and religious leaders. Churches have supported war policies and even programs of conquest conducted by secular authority. "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition," the title of a hit tune from World War II, is really a one line description of the posture of religion in times of conflict.

But we have seen changes, at least in this country, over the last six years. Led by Dr. John C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary, American clergymen challenged President Johnson's escalation of the Vietnam War and bombing of the north in the spring of 1965. That year, Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam (CALCAV) was formed. One Catholic priest signed the initial declaration in the *New York Times*, Daniel Berrigan. Cardinal Spellman immediately sent Berrigan on a trip to Latin America. It was, Berrigan later said, like sending a rabbit into the carrot patch. A dozen Notre Dame students staged a fast for clerical freedom of speech in protest at Spellman's actions. The event was considered so unusual that it was covered by network television.

Since those brave early days, many Protestant and Catholic clergymen have taken stands of opposition to the War. Some — Robert McAfee Brown and the brothers Berrigan come to mind here — have been arrested for their acts of protest and civil disobedience. Two Catholic bishops have quit the priesthood as a result of the refusal of the American hierarchy to commit itself against continuation of the Vietnam conflict. Such a commitment, albeit in the form of a vague and ambiguous statement, was finally stated in the fall of 1971.

However, protest has not been limited to the immorality of the Vietnam War alone. Rather, there has been a broader questioning of the churches' role in the justification of state policy. The religious press has been particularly active in this respect, suggesting though not defining a different function for Christians in times of conflict. Some religious leaders have sought to discuss this role. According to Notre Dame University president the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., the Christian's function is one of mediation. In Hesburgh's view, the Christian should not be a combatant or propagandist for one side, but ought to play the role of *pontifex*, or bridge-builder.

Hesburgh's definition is not limited to conflict of an international nature, and in fact on the domestic level American churches began to move toward the mediator role long before Vietnam. Perhaps a key point of commitment came with the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Before his assassination, President Kennedy and Washington attorney Joseph Rauh, Jr., had enlisted church support on behalf of the Civil Rights Act, then bogged down in the U.S. Senate. Both the National Council of Churches and the American Catholic hierarchy made commitments to the bill, and fulfilled these commitments not only through lobbying in Washington but also through proselytizing at the local level. In what was a fresh experience for many, congregations heard of the Christian's social obligations and were urged to write to their Congressmen in support of civil rights. Brotherhood was not referred to in a general, abstract sense, but was applied to a specific group within the boundaries of the nation.

The mediation role attracted many clergy, most notably from the United Church of Christ and the Unitarian ministry. However, the lead was taken by Black ministers in the South who did much to define in practical terms the social role of the Christian churches. The early Civil Rights movement, from the Montgomery boycott through the freedom marches, was led by clergymen. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the prime vehicle in mobilizing church support for the movement.

For many white clergy in the North, a turning point toward the *pontifex* role came with the Chicago marches of 1966. Dr. King had launched an attack on housing discrimination, and led marches of clergy and laymen into all-white Chicago suburbs such as Cicero. Protestant and Catholic clergy were spat upon by mobs. Far from taking a sympathetic stance, church leaders including Cardinal Cody tried to gently persuade Dr. King against continuation of his campaign. Nonetheless priests, nuns, and ministers marched into Cicero, and by their courage served notice that they adhered to an interpretation of the Christian's mission which dictated both activism and a commitment to unpopular causes.

Since those summer days more than five years ago, a new ministry has emerged which speaks to, and speaks for, the unrepresented of the country. We see a manifestation of this ministry in the so-called Gay Church which has emerged in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York. Another manifestation comes with CALCAV activities on behalf of draft resisters in Canada. Above all, though, we have seen the emergence of a ghetto ministry that has not hesitated to challenge secular authorities. Not long ago, a Chicago nun from the Woodlawn Organization gave Mayor Richard Daley a finger-waving lecture on West Side conditions. "Look, Sister," Daley snarled in reply, "you know how things were for your relatives and mine when they came over on the boats. They had nothin', yet they made it on their own. Now you say these people are different. Well, I've got some advice for you. Don't you go stirrin' 'em up."

* * * * *



Bellingham may seem far removed from all this, but the fundamental trends — the new role of mediators, the challenge to secular authority, and the growing secular activism — need examination. Moreover, they need emulation. As Albert Speer, Hitler's Minister of Armaments, recently reflected, "We needed men like the Berrigans. Perhaps with more of them, we could have been made to see the folly and the tragedy of our actions." The nonviolence program at the CCM house will examine the new attitude of the Christian toward the state, and try to help people as they strive to discover their own roles. Thus the program's seminars will deal with issues, but also with tactics and with questions of nonviolent resistance.

The program is open to believers and skeptics alike. Its success will hinge on a diversity of viewpoints among participants. There is no goal to "convert" people to any one point of view, nor does the program approach religion as a set of answers which are to be memorized if one is to be rewarded after death. Quite the contrary, any study of Christian activism must start with the premise that religion is not a system of rules and benefits for those who "obey." Thus the program will discuss Christian obligations with respect to the life which we are leading now and the society of which we are a part.

But, on the whole, the directions and areas of study of the nonviolence program will be determined by those who participate in it. There will soon be a meeting to discuss those directions, and activities soon after that. Those who are interested may contact the author at the Campus Christian Ministry (530 N. Garden, 733-3400) on Thursdays and Fridays.

Report from Mexico:

DEATH OF A GUERRILLA

by tom brose



Drawing from
Por Que?, Mexico

On February 2, 1972, Genaro Vazquez Rojas, leader of the guerrilla movement in Mexico against the government, was killed. Officially, he died in a car accident about one hundred and forty miles east of Guadalajara. His name is commonly known to most Mexicans. His activities forced the Mexican government to face the reality of rural poverty. His words exposed the contradiction of power based on force of arms. His call for reorganization of the economy along socialist lines frightened the people in power.

According to reports issued mainly by state, federal and military officials, the car in which Vazquez was riding with three others crashed against a bridge on the main highway between Guadalajara and Mexico City sometime late Tuesday night. Though army activity and popular knowledge indicated that Vazquez Rojas was operating only in the state of Guerrero, in the mountains behind Acapulco, this accident indicates the wider range of guerrillas in Mexico. Moreover, it suggests the freedom of movement Vazquez Rojas and other guerrilla cells have in the country. For, getting to Morelia from Guerrero takes one past the rim of Mexico City; while the army was scouring the hills searching in the southwest for Vazquez Rojas, he was possibly en route to contacts in northern states.

On February 3, in Morelia, doctors noted his death was caused by a severely fractured skull. Two female passengers are in good condition after being taken under heavy guard to the military hospital in Mexico City. Another man, possibly the driver, escaped. Until guerrilla forces release their version, the Mexican press will continue to piece together a story heavily orchestrated by government sources. The government line has been that Vazquez' death was nothing more than an auto accident, free from intervention or plotting by government agents or military.

If he has died as the guerrilla Tucios did in Guatemala — the victim of a crash — the end was not as dramatic or purposeful as that of Che Guevara or Camillo Torres; but the years in the mountains of Guerrero have been fruitful. After years of non-violent dissent that was brutally repressed by force, the guerrillas have established an armed challenge to the institutionalized violence of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) and the army. Answers to state oppression have been forced on the Mexican consciousness. Youth have been inspired to think about a future freed from the essential exploitation of the poor by the rich.

But to write as if the struggle will now cease is unrealistic. 25,000 soldiers are in Guerrero looking for followers of Vazquez Rojas. Rumors have

produced a scenario with 20,000 men under arms in Guerrero alone, whereas, the truth is probably closer to under one-hundred. Mexico City dailies have contributed to popular exaggeration. The government is uptight.

Moreover, the bank robberies, political kidnappings, manifestos, and press releases have occurred in past months all over Mexico — in Monterrey, Chihuahua, Aguascalientes, Chiapas, in Mexico City as well as in Guerrero. Further, government nervousness has created an aura of armed insurrection. Each capture of a bank robber, a kidnapper is felt as some kind of breath of air for the gagging government officials who have whored away their right to be called revolutionaries.

The force of Vazquez Rojas is only appreciated when one sees the horror on Mexican faces as they were reading headlines in the extra evening papers proclaiming, "Vazquez Rojas is killed". For he was part of the idealistic heritage so cherished by people surrounded and held captive by dealers in corruption and graft, by people so weary of the burdens of carrying the rich on the shoulders of the poor. Now, with Jaramillo, Zapata, and unknown voices of the Mexican struggle against injustice Vazquez Rojas' body rests. The struggle continues.

PAPER

Prisoner Work-Release in Whatcom County

by bob sawatzki

This is a story about Whatcom County's work-release program, begun by our sheriff, Bernie Reynolds.

A work release program is basically a gamble on the trustworthiness of the prisoner. It's just one of those vague things that can be used for or against a prisoner. A fine, outstanding, trustworthy young criminal can be kept in prison unfairly if the parole officer, or the judge, or the sheriff, or the employer doesn't like him.

However, if a man is let out on work release and "betrays the trust" and flees the country or some damn thing then the citizenry become shocked and alarmed and Bernie Reynolds looks bad. So they have to be choosy.

On the other hand, the county jail having a maximum capacity of 53

prisoners, the work release program keeps the jail population down. And the work release prisoner saves the county money by paying his own room and board. (\$3.00 a day). And he saves the state money by supporting his own family. (Which also cuts down on the high divorce rate of imprisoned people.) And he saves his employer the time and trouble of obtaining a new employee.

The number of prisoners on work release varies. At the time of this interview there were eight prisoners working at their jobs in the community.

The parole officer is usually the one who initiates a prisoner's work release. He and the sheriff then make the recommendation to the presiding judge, who almost always grants the request. Mr. Reynolds says the judges

have been very co-operative.

I talked with one man on the work release program who was very satisfied with it all. He had been arrested and granted a fair and speedy trial, fined, and then sent on work release back to his Georgia-Pacific job. He missed only one day of work. This man, like others on work release, is allowed half an hour before work to have breakfast with his wife. After which, he goes to his job to work and does whatever it is you do for lunch break there. After work he is granted one hour for supper with his wife. Then he goes back to the county jail for the night.

Mr. Reynolds didn't want to mention any names but he says there are some penal institutions in this state which are entirely too lax when it comes to screening potential work releasers. You see, other prisons send

their inmates here to be work released for jobs in this area. He feels they should be a little more strict about selecting prisoners. One man took advantage of this opportunity to make good his escape. "We have had to send back some of the prisoners", says Sheriff Reynolds. Those other prisons could jeopardize the entire program.

It was 1913 when Senator Huber from Wisconsin first suggested a work release program for the United States. It wasn't mentioned again until 1964 when Jack Porter made national headlines by initiating a work release program in King County. And finally, after much struggle our own Bernie Reynolds started the work release program in Whatcom county in 1967. The movement is now sporadically spreading through the country appearing in various counties and states.

a new soap opera ?

Another Fourth Corner Foundation Production! The first Cosmic Soap Festival, staged in the Viking Union at WWSC, was given excellent news coverage by KVOS's brilliant Jim Walker. Segments were shown on Valentine's Day, 10:20 news; longer segments Saturday, 2:30, on "Page 12." Striking while the flame is high, Fourth Corner will stage a second festival March 3, this one to benefit the Fairhaven Community.

Despite the reluctance of some of her co-workers to get involved with soap, Barbara Lundy has agreed to accept Peg's offer to stage the festival, demonstrating that cleaning products — all non-toxic, biodegradable and highly concentrated — can be promoted to the benefit of the entire community. There is much, much money in soap! Funds so raised can be used, in lieu of tax monies, to finance such projects as a Health Center, a Clothing Exchange Store, a Drug Abuse Clinic. (The outrageously abused "legal" drug, thiazine, is the target of Peg's attack on this one.) In addition, arts, crafts, and music of local talent will be promoted at this Second Cosmic Soap Festival.

Don't be a dope. Use biodegradable soap. And never give up hope. PEG may be odd, but she sure as hell ain't crazy. And she does know how to sell soap. Call 676-0155 for further information.

by ritch borman



WHATCOM COUNTY CENTER

The Whatcom Volunteer Center and the Campus Information and Volunteer Center are two newly organized services working together toward a coordinated approach to volunteer service. We hope to 1) help agencies find and use the volunteers they need and; 2) provide volunteers with opportunities to effectively utilize their skills and talents in meaningful volunteer service.

Many agencies are now using volunteers extremely effectively. There are viable orientation and training programs, clear standards, ongoing evaluation and recognition. We hope you will share your expertise with others as we can all learn from pooling experience and sharing problems, solutions, and ideas. Together we can promote and strengthen volunteerism in Whatcom County.

Should you have any questions or want more information, please feel free to contact us:
Whatcom Volunteer Center, 734-9075
(Barbara Hayes, Coordinator)

A Hitch in Time Saves Nine

O.K., folks. The big question which throbs in the minds, hearts, and thumbs of those who are itching to hitch is: when will it (the legalization bill) go into effect? The answer is indeterminate as of yet. The bill has passed the house and Senate — and yet awaits the signature of the Governor. New legislation takes approximately 90

days to take effect. So if the session concludes soon, it will be about three months before you can legally hitch in this state. Until then — your thumb can cause you to land in the place of your choice — or jail.

But remember: When freedom is outlawed, only outlaws will have freedom.



the Co-op

Desperately needed right now are people to get some community gardens off the ground, or onto it, in time for spring planting. Several kind people have made their acres of ground available to the Bellingham Food Co-op. There is more than enough space to keep the Co-op loaded with fresh produce all season long, if only the willing hands can be found and organized. What is especially necessary is two or three people who will take charge and coordinate volunteers, tools, fields, seeds, composting, and all the fine points of good gardening.

No mistake about it, it will be a lot of work, and it will mean a certain amount of steady commitment to Bellingham at a time when the far-off mountain meadows are calling. But think of the rewards! Beautiful rows of broccoli where only a decaying and brambled lot is now. A co-op forever full of the basic foods; no more trips to Thriftway. Fields full of Breughesque harvesters, bringing in the community bounty with bucolic bonhomie. And, once we get it going, maybe we can get a grant for urban beautification! Another possibility is providing room and board for transients who are willing to work it out in the garden.

The first year is bound to be the hardest and take the most time; in following years the routine will already

be set up. Beginnings require dedication. If you have some to spare and you want to offer your talents either as an organizer or as a gardener, please get in touch with the Food Co-op immediately.

Crisis Center

VERTEX is now open! VERTEX is a teen crisis counseling center in Anacortes. It's located at 1308 9th Street in the old Presbyterian parsonage and is open 7 pm to 10 pm Sunday through Thursday and 7 pm to 12 midnight Friday and Saturday.

In addition to providing counseling for such hassles as runaways, bad drug experiences, unwed pregnancies, and family problems, VERTEX will be a referral service for birth control, information, draft counseling, Legal Aid, and whatever else may be needed.

VERTEX will be staffed mainly by teen peer counselors with back-up provided by parent counselors for situations that may require an empathic ear for upset and/or concerned parents. "The main emphasis will be on meeting the needs of teens in crisis situations but VERTEX will be a resource for parents of teens as well," according to Dr. Nate Kronenberg, Director.

VERTEX is an offshoot of the Skagit Mental Health Group and will be funded and licensed under recent State of Washington drug abuse center legislation.

Cabin Fever Hits County Women



by bigfoot

Hey, fellas, ya got a bad woman ya can't control? Well, don't feel too lonely, because you've got more company than you think, especially if you happen to live in rural Whatcom County. This, the "Winter of Women's Lib", hit the county scene like the corn blight in recent months.

The valley men all live in dread of each week's meeting, wondering who will be stricken and punished next, what new role changes will be demanded of them, what new rage will sweep down the valley like a biting north wind this week.

"I ASKED YOU TO TAKE OUT THE GARBAGE CAN; AND YOU TOOK OUT THE GARBAGE MAN!"

THE WOOD-PILE SYNDROME

Yes, all those beautiful old ladies that were, just one year ago, nagging all the men for a place in the country — well, they just took a good look at the winter's wood supply and thought: "Hmmp! Don't know if I want to spend a winter here, after all..."

Why, a stranger would have thought it was Sadie Hawkins day in reverse, the way all them country lasses started running down the road for places unbeknownst.

In the very valley where I live, I can think without even trying of at least eight couples who have either split up or are having their troubles, AND it seems to be all the old ladies who've got that restless "fever down in their pockets", including mine own truest... which is, of course, why it occurs to me to write this discourse.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY

Take, for example, the "Ladies' Aid Society" out in one part of the county. It was, on the surface, supposed to have been a weekly gathering of the womenfolk for the purpose of teaching and learning various crafts. But the very first meeting reportedly turned out to be a session of resentful plotting against all the unsuspecting, bumbling, sexist, idiot menfolk exploiters within a thought's reach of a fed-up female. So it began, and so it continues, only moreso, for reliable sources have indicated that certain militant factions in the Society are advocating that the name be changed to "Valley Women and Swamp Women". It would seem innocent enough, but there is a certain element of aggression in the changes that can't be denied.

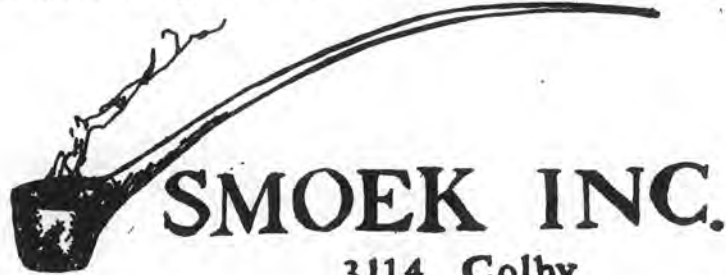
"WHAT GOES AROUND COMES AROUND"

All this restlessness that abounds these days may be a temporary setback for the "Back to the Land" movement, but it signals that something new is in the offing. Who knows what? The ladies are all in a huff, and you'd get dizzy trying to figure out where they're going.

So the moral of this little tale is: Let 'em go. No fuss. No muss. They'll be back when they get their heads straight. And if they don't get 'em straight — then they did you a favor by splitting. Admittedly, this makes for a major labor shortage around the old homestead, but it only hurts when you cry...

Spring will be early. The crows will soon be playing games with the tractors in the fields. And you'd be surprised how many fair maidens are just waiting to be thoroughly exploited out in the green, green fields of summer.

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RECORDS



GREATEST HITS

by nils von veh

A week without a record player has radically reduced my exposure to new music. In some ways, this is a welcome break; such a pause gives me time to reflect on my memories of the music of the past year. Which prompted me to write about my choices of the "greatest hits" of 1971. I realize that most of you can probably not afford to rush out every week and buy the newest albums that come out, especially considering the questionable quality of most new releases. So I thought this compilation would be helpful. These are albums I couldn't imagine spending a week without.

ROCK

1. Who's Next - The Who
2. The Low Spark of High Heeled Boys - Traffic
3. What's Going On - Marvin Gaye
4. New Morning - Bob Dylan
5. Sticky Fingers - The Rolling Stones

JAZZ

1. The Inner Mounting Flame - The Mahavishnu Orchestra with John McLaughlin
2. Universal Consciousness - Alice Coltrane
3. Thembi - Pharoah Sanders
4. Zawinul - Joe Zawinul
5. Weather Report

The Who continued their extraordinary ways in 1971. It has become standard to say "Who's Next" proved they could recover from "Tommy," and in this case I must admit I agree with popular opinion. The music doesn't have the rough edge of their earlier efforts, but it retains a firm grounding in rock 'n' roll. Peter Townshend's use of synthesizers on this album is the first time I have heard them used effectively in rock 'n' roll.

The lyrics are properly enigmatic, but traces of Peter Townshend's immersion in Meher Baba are evident in many places. All in all, it is easy to hear why this album is already a true classic.

Traffic has long been the favorite of many rock 'n' roll intellectuals, and, although this is understandable, why they never appealed to a wider audience is not. With "Low Spark . . ." that audience has finally discovered Traffic. The music is rock 'n' roll at its very best, but in addition, the music often strays into the misty realm of jazz, especially on the title cut. It is obvious that Winwood and Capaldi's spirit is not about to be extinguished.

Of the music that finds its way into my head, that which I am not able to appreciate most often is rhythm and blues. It's not that it's bad music or anything like that, it's just that the lyrics are usually too much of the same thing and are frequently sexist also. None of these criticisms apply to "What's Going On" by Marvin Gaye. The album is relevant in a way that makes you wish that word was not so overused, and it is beautiful music also. The songs flow into one another so incredibly smoothly that you are unaware when one song ends and another begins. This album will add some beauty to your day.

So much has been said against "New Morning" that perhaps it will surprise or dismay some to see that I chose this album as one of the best of the past year. I have never ceased to be amazed at the fact that someone could not enjoy this album, but suddenly I feel myself treading on treacherous waters. To me anyway, the music is still rock solid. Dylan's voice has changed so much from when we first heard it - gone is the hard edge, in its place an unexpected smoothness. Many felt the lyrics to be inadequate, although I find this sentiment baffling. Sure, "Self Portrait" made us doubt Dylan just a bit, but could this doubt blind us so much that we can't recognize the value

of this album!

After Altamont my sympathy with the Rolling Stones seemed to have disappeared. So many said that day's events were just the Stones' karma coming back at them, and somehow I agree. For mainly this reason I didn't listen to "Sticky Fingers" until long after it was released. Any album that could overcome the prejudices I had slowly accumulated against the Rolling Stones is a marvel, and this one is. For one thing, Mick Jagger's vocals have been mixed almost into the background, giving one a chance to see how tight the Stones have remained musically. Their sense of timing is still impeccable, the vocals, once you can decipher them, are highly evocative; and the negative energy present on many earlier works is almost entirely absent. The Rolling Stones have not remained stagnant, but have developed with a thrust lacking in most groups.

My friends warned me that I would lose credibility if I chose "The Inner Mounting Flame" as the best rock album of the year, since most people are still totally ignorant of John McLaughlin's existence. LG-FM has helped somewhat because they have been playing a good number of cuts from this album, although not nearly enough to satisfy me. "The Inner Mounting Flame" contains such overwhelming music that it's been continually defying all my attempts at description of it. The music is complex enough to satisfy even a classical music freak, and it has a beat which no dedicated rock connoisseur can resist; while above all, it is "jazz" in the finest sense of the word. If you are looking for background music, however, you won't be satisfied with this album. Oh well, you can't please everybody.

One could say an "eastern influence" is making itself felt in Alice Coltrane's music, but there is more to

it than that, however. Although Alice Coltrane has obviously been affected by eastern musical flows, she has gone beyond those influences and molded a music which is strongly personal. Her use of strings on "Universal Consciousness" is masterful, especially the way she blends them with her harp and organ playing. I get very disheartened by the realization that so many people are not exposed to jazz enough to have any desire to listen to it frequently. To many people, most jazz seems too cold, remote, or inaccessible, although in reality it is so much more searingly emotional and just plain "musical" than just about any rock 'n' roll I can think of. I can just keep hoping.

Probably the best known in the jazz avant garde presently is Pharoah Sanders, and all the reasons for his popularity are easily evident on "Thembi." It is the first album on which Sanders has done a number of shorter five or six minute pieces, rather than the more extended songs he has recorded previously. Because of this fact, the music seems more concise. His saxophone playing can still be as scorching as ever, although a larger and larger portion sounds delicate instead. "Zawinul" and "Weather Report" are tied together by many common strands. For one thing, Joe Zawinul is a member of Weather Report, and for another, many personnel on both albums have played with Miles Davis at one time or another. The music conveys an incredibly ethereal mood.

By the by, if jazz has not been heard much in your head, "Jazz Space", Sundays 2:00 to 4:00 on CKLG-FM is real nice, and thus far there haven't even been that many commercials. Meanwhile, remember also that Puget Sound helps me, which is more than can be expected from any other record store in town.

VENDORS!

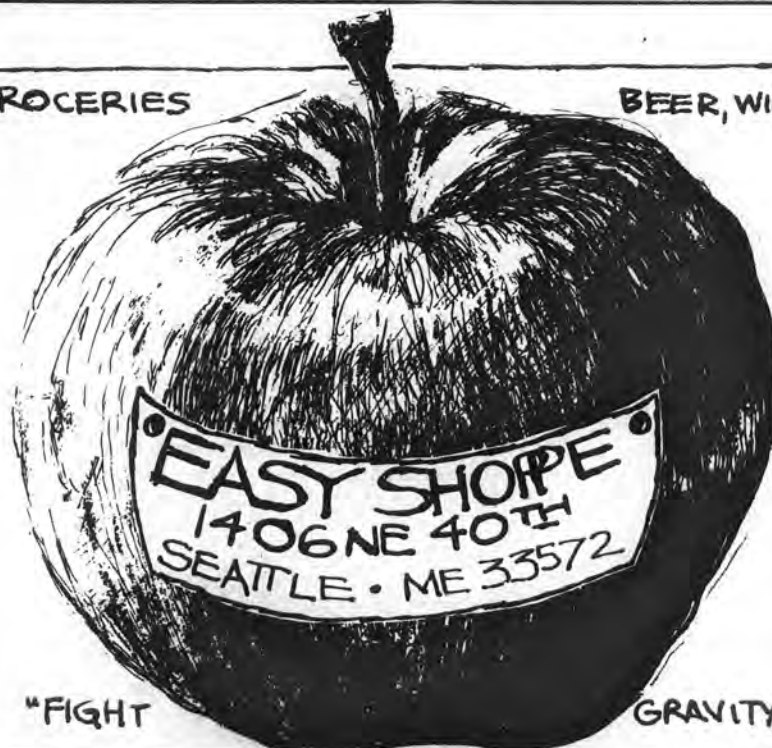
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by len helfgott

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

July 27, 1929

Shake hands with Broadway!

The Marx Brothers' films are class humor. Set in the depression, watched by millions of poor people, they offered an escape from the grim realities of staying alive, and, at the same time, attacked those conditions and pretensions that separated the poor from the wealthy. None of the films was set explicitly in the depression, none dealt explicitly with depression problems, yet each film, in its own way, reflected the schism between the ruling class and the rest of American society so acutely felt during the thirties.

By focusing their attack on the pretensions of bourgeois culture, the Marx Brothers implicitly attacked the political and economic conditions which provided the basis of bourgeois culture. The pretensions of the newly rich (in the thirties almost all wealth in America was new wealth) came under attack again and again. Pompous opera-goers, foolish and meek college professors, and the niceties of political etiquette were portrayed as corrupt or phony. Nothing in bourgeois culture was taken seriously because the Marx Brothers, reflecting popular resentment against the rich, saw the culture of wealth as a lot of pretentious crap.

The Marx Brothers' films, as are all art forms, were a segment of the totality of American society and cultural values in the thirties. They reflected the tensions within society. To watch the Marx Brothers' films outside of their historical setting can result in an only partial understanding of their impact, then and now.

Film played a distinct role in American society before the spread of television. It cost a nickel, or perhaps a dime, to see a film. Movie houses peppered the inner city (a meaningless phrase 35 years ago because there were few suburbs); they were within walking distance of everyone, and in price range. For kids, Saturday afternoon was a pilgrimage to the movies. The show started at noon and often lasted until past five. Double and triple features, serials, endless cartoon shorts, shitty travelogues, door prizes, and even the news formed the bill.

Film was the only medium that made possible a visual dimension to what was happening in the world. Floods in Iowa came alive during the Movietone News, as did fashion shows in Miami and war in Europe. One's visual sense of the world outside the city, one's fantasies, one's sense of history itself came primarily from the movies. In a world where travel was limited to the privileged few, the awareness of something other than the immediate environment developed through the picture show.

Dreams were built from the movies, actors took on the images of what poor people would have liked to become, the expression of the impossible possible. The Marx Brothers' were unique in that from within the alienated context of Hollywood, through the identity between the characters they played and their own lives, and by a seemingly anarchistic and surrealistic style of humor, they demystified bourgeois culture and brought it to a level of reality that their audiences could readily understand.

The Marx Brothers' films, perhaps more than any other film or series of films, then or now, were aimed at urban audiences. How many people in Kansas had the slightest inkling of who or what a *schnorer* was; or could begin to identify with Chico's half Italian-half Yiddish dialect (vy-a-duck)? The audiences were Polish, Yiddish, Italian and Irish. They were cooped up in contiguous ghettos and shared a life style of push carts and poverty. Football was a mysterious game played at colleges which denied them access — Harpo's gridiron antics were funny because they satirized a game that seemed silly anyway. Baseball, on the other hand, was already a big city game, financially dependent on urban attendance. The juxtaposition of baseball and opera made sense to the urban audience.

The Marx Brothers brought to the ghetto resident things that were denied in reality. When Harpo played the harp it was more than likely the only time many people had seen the instrument played. And they looked forward to it in each film. On the other hand, the films poked fun at those things which were denied to poor people. Opera, the race track, fashion and college were things which stood apart from their lives and expectations; perhaps for their kids, but not for the adults who were grubbing away at crummy, backbreaking jobs or who were unemployed.

Chico and Harpo reflected the problems all immigrants had with a new language. Chico with his butchering of English and constant *double entendre*, and Harpo with his outright refusal to talk. What

Karl, Groucho, Chico, Harpo

THE MARX BROTHERS

The Marx Brothers' film series is currently being shown at WWSC on Wednesday evenings, in Lecture Hall 4. 5:30 7:30 9:30

in
"THE COCOANUTS"

New Yorkers paid \$6.60 to see "The Cocoanuts" on Broadway and this Paramount Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture is even bigger and better! Imagine . . . The Marx Brothers, plus Mary Eaton and Oscar Shaw, musical comedy stars, and music by Irving Berlin! Directed by Joseph Santley & Robert Florey. Monta Bell, Producer.

TRADE MARK

Paramount Pictures

PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORPORATION, ADOLPH ZUKOR, PRES., PARAMOUNT BLDG., N. Y.

WANTED

LOOKING FOR OLD FAMILY YOGHURT CULTURES. Can you help? Jeff or Lynn, 734-0544.

TOM AND RO WOULD LIKE A RIDE to the East Coast (D.C.) in mid- to end of February. Can share expenses and driving. Write Box 113, Rockport, Washington 98383.

JOB NEEDED FOR PAROLE: Three fully professional musicians will play anywhere, anytime for anything - need good sound equipment, rental at first. Will send original material tape on request. Danny Ray McEvers, 527059, Box 520, Walla Walla, Washington 99362.

P.S. Need craft materials, hip clothing, guitar strings, picks, and many more things.

WANTED TO BUY: 2 - 5 acres in Whatcom or North Skagit counties. Water preferred, otherwise, no improvements. Write to 2014 'B' St., B'ham.

Looking for ONE RAM pump or good cheap gas or electric pump. P.O. Box 1283, B'ham.

NEED GARAGE, large room, or warehouse for wood carving business. Call 676-0316, B'ham, and give rent and details. Ask for Max.

RECYCLE RECORDS: Will buy, trade, or sell good used records. 733-4951, Tom, evenings before 10 p.m.

FUNKY OLD FUR COATS wanted by the General Store at reasonable prices. Call 734-6081 for Suzy or Marilyn.

SPACE: Wanted, ten acres undeveloped land in San Juans. Call Frederick Bird at 246-4704, Portland, or write 1375 S.W. Taylor's Ferry Rd, Portland, Oregon.

Room available for woman, Springtown. We would like non-smoker, vegetarian & so forth. The rest can be worked out if you stop & visit us at 308 N. State St.

TO GIVE AWAY

FREE: two mimeograph machines in need of repairs: A. B. Dick 92, A. B. Dick 435. If interested come up to the Fairhaven Community Center, upstairs in the Good Earth Building.

PUPS: two small female puppies (intelligent?) need home. Origin indeterminate, but they will not be big dogs. Call 676-4341.

HERE'S HELP

NEED A BABYSITTER? Ask me, I even got kids for your kids to play with. \$.75 an hour, C. Smith, 3014 Donovan, any ole time.

SHORT ORDER: To order "Buckskin Cookery," a pioneer cook book also containing old remedies, write to Ms. Gwen Lewis, Box 665, Quesnel, British Columbia. Price \$1.00. It's worth it!

P.S. Thanks to Wayne and Sue. We sent your letter on to Friends of the Country Doc.

STICKY FINGERS? Getcha some FOLK GUITAR LESSONS! Traditional or progressive rock, chording, finger-picking, and theory. Can arrange for payment in barter or trade and will discount for groups over 5. Contact Jane, 2739 Patton St.

WET TOES? SHELTER SYSTEMS can fix plumbing, rooves, do home repairs, new construction. Low free estimates. Call 734-9429 or 734-8353

TELEGRAPHIC MUSIC WORKS is now open. We repair and make stringed instruments like guitars, banjos, and dulcimers. We're at 1000 Harris, 2nd floor, above the Food Co-op - or call Jack Hansen, 734-5339. Peace.

WOULD-BE APIARY APPRENTICE - will trade my time for your knowledge. Tom Begnal 1505 G St. B'ham

NOTES TO COMMUNITY

WWSC STUDENT INTERESTED in working on Campus Environment Committee, please contact Linda Jensen, 676-4453 or 676-3460.

VOLUNTEER CENTER WORKSHOP, Tuesday, February 22nd in the Courthouse Hearing Room. Coffee at 7:30 p.m. Meeting starts promptly at 8:00 p.m. Call 734-9075 for further info.

THE BELLINGHAM STREET ACADEMY is just beginning. We're an alternative high school, and we're looking for old magazines. PLEASE take them to 314 E. Holly (Whatcom County Opportunity Council) or call 733-7058 and we'll come get 'em.

Connexions

CONNECTIONS are run free of charge as a community service, to individuals who have something to offer the community - something for the common good and general enlightenment. Rates for business are 12 cents a word, 10 words minimum. All ad copy submitted is subject to approval of the Passage staff. Those ads which we feel cannot be published will be returned. Sends ads and money to Northwest Passage, Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Washington 98225;

TRULY AMAZING OFFER: Free: "The Object is to Win" - a bit of New Left history that isn't over yet. With graphics and color, \$.25 each or 7 for \$1. Will include a free copy of one of our latest topical articles. Postage paid. Communications Company, Box 734, Seattle 98111.

HELP WANTED: Reliable person needed by Country Doc Friday March 3 to pick up film at WWSC and bring it to Capitol Hill. Call Bob at Country Doc, EA2-6698.

HELP WANTED, OF A DIFFERENT SORT BY THE SAME FOLKS: Friday and Saturday night film series by Country Doc, February 25 and 26. Benefit jam by local musicians. \$.50 donation. Call Country Doc for more information, EA2-6698.

Get yer engine runnin'... co-op garage meeting 7:30 Thur. food co-op

DREAM COME TRUE! Northwest Passage Distributorships Available! We would like to have more outlets in the county - so if you go back and forth regularly...

PLANT FOR PROGRESS: Would you like to help get community gardens going in the Southside? Contact the Bellingham Food Co-op.

SOUTHSIDE CLEAN-UP! (All you hippies take a bath!) Do your ecological duty and pick up the stuff you threw in the streets last week. Meet in front of Toad Hall, Sunday, February 27 at 1:00 p.m.

ETHNIC WISH-FULFILLMENT: Israeli Dancing is being held every Sunday from 2:00-4:00 p.m. in the Viking Union North Lounge on the WWSC campus. Dancing is being taught by a former pro, and everyone is welcome. For a fun time, come.

AGAIN THIS YEAR: A MULTI-ARTS FESTIVAL is beginning to shape up; a Time and Place have been secured: April 28 through May 7, at Fairhaven College. It is meant to be a cooperative - type venture, with any and all of the B'ham community urged to contribute. If you have any ideas, communicate them to Control Central, 676-3683 or 676-4403. By the end of March we hope to have "things" (arts and crafts) exhibit - sales, musical stuff, jams???) coordinated and scheduled, so we can start to publicize.

EGO-NOTES

GESTALT THERAPY SEMINARS: beginning Monday, February 28. Contact Peter Bressers, 733-2239.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

KODAK X-15 color camera outfit, including automatic instant-load camera, color film, flashcube - until February 24 only: \$15.50 (regular \$22.95). Barr's Camera, 105 East Magnolia.

BIGGER-MAKER: Durst J66 enlarger and enlarging easel. \$80 or best offer. 1120 Finnegan Way, Apt. 3.

1969 SAAB: 2-door sedan with radio (AM-FM), heater. Only 2300 miles, in excellent condition. Best offer. For more info, either write or call Allan at Nash Hall no. 310, B'ham or 676-5953.

1951 INTERNATIONAL PICK-UP with homemade camper. Has woodstove and hatch to let sunshine in. \$450. Will throw in new Norge washer and dryer for \$10 extra, making a grand total of \$460. Write Mac and Lee, Box 183, Oso, Washington.

DECIBEL DEAL: Acoustic 360-D (bass amp.), \$950. Call Paul, 676-5186, or write to Betty Nelson, 117 Fleet St., Montesano, Washington 98563.

NEED NOISE?? FM Eico tuner with stereo multiplexer, \$15. 733-5477.

SEA URCHIN EGGS within your easy grasp. All you need is a medium-large scuba suit and directions to Lummi Island. For the suit, call Buck at 676-0703.

YUMMIES: From a three-generation Iowa recipe comes Gloria's Home-Made Pies, while I whip out these nifty Hot Pastrami sandwiches... cheap. There's also goat's milk (sometimes), occasional Tarot readings... The Daily Bread and Pie Delicatessen.

OUT THE MIDDLEMAN! Good eating, washed potatoes. Buy direct from the Farmer's Warehouse, 100 lbs. for \$3.00. Carnation Bldg., Ferndale.

NEED HEAT?? Good oil stove, fairly new, Quaker brand, \$50. 200 gallon tank (includes copperpipe and some oil), \$20. 733-5477.

OH! FOR THE USE OF A COMPOST SHREDDER! to chop tree prunings, I would gladly trade apples, car parts, home brew, or time working on your garden. Allan Richardson, 733-5477.

MAJESTIC TONE: Farfisa Organ, good condition. \$495 new, now \$95 or offer. Don Tharn, 1807 'I' St., B'ham.

POSSIBLY MAJESTIC TONE: Rosac Bass Amp., excellent condition. \$60 or offer to Don Tharn, 1807 'I' St., B'ham.

GRAND OPENING: THE YARN SHOP on the second floor of the Good Earth Bldg. is now open. Imported and domestic yarn for weaving, knitting, and crocheting as well as batik dye, muslin and raw silk, spindles, New Zealand wool, linen warp... etc. Open each afternoon 12 to 4, or call Patty at 734-0083.

TWO THINGS FOR SALE: (1) a fine old Conn Trumpet (\$75 or offer) and (2) a 3-speed bike in good condition (\$35). Would like to sell OR trade (one or both) for a GOOD 3-speed bike. David at 1207 1/2 N. State, Apt. 39.

1966 FORD RANCHERO: Cherry condition, engine excellent. 18-20 m.p.g., floor shift, new dual exhaust system, and extra snow tires. Driven with T.L.C. 733-0099 after 5 p.m. or see at 255 N. Forest no. 115.

FUEL: Alder and Birch cordwood, \$20 delivered. 966-5778.

Room for rent: Prime STHSIDE Location 145/mo. 1713 4th 676-0392

BEST FOR BUNNIES: Organic carrots \$.17/lb. Parsnips \$.26/lb. Contact Doug at 595-8615; leave message.

SPRING SPECIAL: \$5 for old studded 14" snow tires. See David Smith at 3014 Donovan.

HELP DOROTHY GET HER SAILBOAT: by acquiring at a modest \$480 this karma-loaded TR3. Funky body, fantastic engine (recently rebuilt along with transmission). Lots of other non-body work done on it (and in it). Great for a run in the sun. 734-8271.

A VERY REAL ESTATE: 52 acres, secluded, yet only 8 miles from B'ham. 4 acres cultivated in raspberries - could produce income. Part cleared, balance natural state. Excellent land for organic farming. Wildlife abounds. Spring and stream. An excellent buy at \$29,500. United Town and Country, 734-2909 or 398-7756. Our office is located 4 miles north of Bellingham on Guide Meridian.

PLACES TO LIVE FOOD FREAK needs place to live as of March, preferably Southside or in the country. Will help you with your garden. Jeff K., 676-5340.

FOR RENT: Room, plus sharing rest of house. Close to campus. Come see at 1000 High Street, B'ham.

AM LOOKING FOR A CHEAP place to live spring quarter (March 15-June 15). It must be within bicycle distance of the campus, but hopefully out in the country or edge of town. I only need some sort of stove, and a water supply. Electricity, a bed, and heat aren't essential. Call 733-9810 after 4:00 and ask for Bev.

HOUSE FOR RENT: 5 bedrooms, \$150. 1900 39th. 734-9446.

NOTES TO FOLKS

ITCH TO HITCH to California with girl, spring vacation. 733-4951.

PAT AND GEORGE STARKOVICH, et al. Thanks for the wobbly evening. We feel like we're the ones that won the prize. We have entered a subscription in your name. Hope to see you again soon, Love, the Passage Staff.

I HOPE YOUR PLANT DIES. The Establishment.

WHAT ARE MEN? They are stumbling seekers of happiness driven by the fear of insecurity. -Gregory Scott Harrington

GLORY AND I appreciate the constructive criticism. Yes, we must use paper-ware. We recycle all bottles, jars, bottle-caps, and cat-scrap. We have removed the "recycle" sign to clear up any ambiguity... suggestions are welcome. The Daily Bread and Pie Delicatessen.

THE FOURTH CORNER FOUNDATION is seeking creative, aware persons as staff for innovative educational projects: a school for hyperactive kids and activities center for high school age.

At present, staff positions are on a volunteer apprenticeship basis. As funds become available, a stipend plus room and board will be provided. At present, a personal income is a necessity. The foundation is a newly forming communal effort.

Needed skills: love of and ability to communicate with children and peers. Other skills sought: bookkeeping, administration, sales, home repair, cooking, art, music, theatre.

Contact: Ritch Borman or Peg Howard, 210 N. State St., 676-8515.

"WE ARE WHAT WE THINK OUR FUTURE IS." - S.B.

We think and act in terms of cooperative life styles, ecologically sound life supports, individual responsibility, assuming control over what happens to the land. We seek brothers of like mind to focus ENERGY on alternatives. Institute for Environmental Alternatives, 2521 Broad St., 734-1652. Diverse services and needs.

HELEN PANTELEY: For you (or anybody knowing of Helen's whereabouts), I have message from an old friend. Please write or come to 1807 'I' St., B'ham. Jayne J.

BILLIE JO BORMAN! Did you go to Hamilton Jr. High? What are you into now? Please drop a post card. Nancy Fisher (Davidson), 3544 S. Holly, Seattle 98118.

SUSAN EDMONDS: Come to 30th and Donovan, please. I lost your phone number. From Carolie Smith (ex-babysitter).

SPRING IS COMING and in anticipation we will be walking through the Southside Sunday (February 27) picking up litter. We need people, bags, pick-up sticks, and a truck. Please meet at 1:00 p.m. in front of Toad Hall, 11th and Harris. Free refreshments later. Contact Toad Hall, 733-9804.

INMATE IN WASHINGTON STATE REFORMATORY, due for parole March 21st, is wanting friends, 18-22 years old for dating and companionship. Am 22 years old, 5'9", 180 lbs., and Caucasian. Will be living in Lynnwood area. Contact Clyde Johnson, 356226; Box 777; Monroe, Washington 98272.

EVERYBODY'S STORE: According to your past advertisements in the Passage you encourage trade by barter, sounds great! When are you going to start? Recently I drove out to your store with barter in mind and was met with statements like: "Well, we are low on cash now and can't trade" and "we wouldn't be able to sell your (new) Dutch oven."

And another thing, how the hell can you sell walnuts (in the shell) for \$.89 a pound (\$.32 at the Co-op at \$.39 to \$.49 at super markets) and call yourselves Everybody's Store?? I await your reply in Connexions. John Adams, B'ham.

WALLA WALLA INMATE needs promise of housing (half-way or other) and college placement in order to be paroled. If you can help, please write: Brian L. Elfving, no. 621199, Washington State Penitentiary, P.O. Box 520, Walla Walla, Washington 99362.

COUPON

**BARR'S
CAMERA**

**5" x 7" COLOR
ENLARGEMENT**

39¢ each

With Coupon

SPECIAL

Regularly 89¢ each

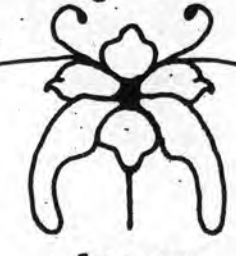
Limit 3 per customer
Offer expires March 4, 1972

108 East Magnolia
Bellingham 734-5900

From slides or negatives

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Good STUFF FROM EVERYWHERE
MEXICAN GOODS - PRINTS



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**SANDAL SEASON'S
UPON US!**

\$16.00 & UP FOR
CUSTOMMADE & FIT SANDALS
BY MR & MS HYDE


HYDE LEATHER CO
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WEAR

1226 NO. STATE ST-UPSTAIRS
FROM PUGET SOUND RECORDS

SALE ON SAMPLE GARMENTS: PANTS, COATS, VESTS
PLUS A FEW MISC. ITEMS: DRESS, PURSE....

* ONLY OUTLET FOR WALTER DYER MOCCASINS

**The
General
Store**



1226
N. State
St.

10-6pm

Miscellaneous
Priceless Junk

UPstairs
AC
Puget
Sound
Records

Candles
Tapestries
SPREADS
DAVIDS

**FOOD TRIP
with me
at
THE DELI**

FIRST FLOOR
BUCHANAN TOWERS
WESTERN WASH STATE COLLEGE
OPEN TO THE WHOLE
COLLEGE COMMUNITY

pies
meats
bagels
granola
pickles
peanut butter
homemade breads
raw milk cheeses



We now have a bunch of albums, most of which have been played only once, for a buck cheaper (including tax) than they were. Remarkably, most of them are good albums. The sale won't last long, kids, so Cap'n Billy says hurry on down.

The best way to make an unbreakable code is to code nonsense.
The best way to break an unmakeable code is to note conscience.
Nonsense is the best way to make it or break it.
Keep on codin'.