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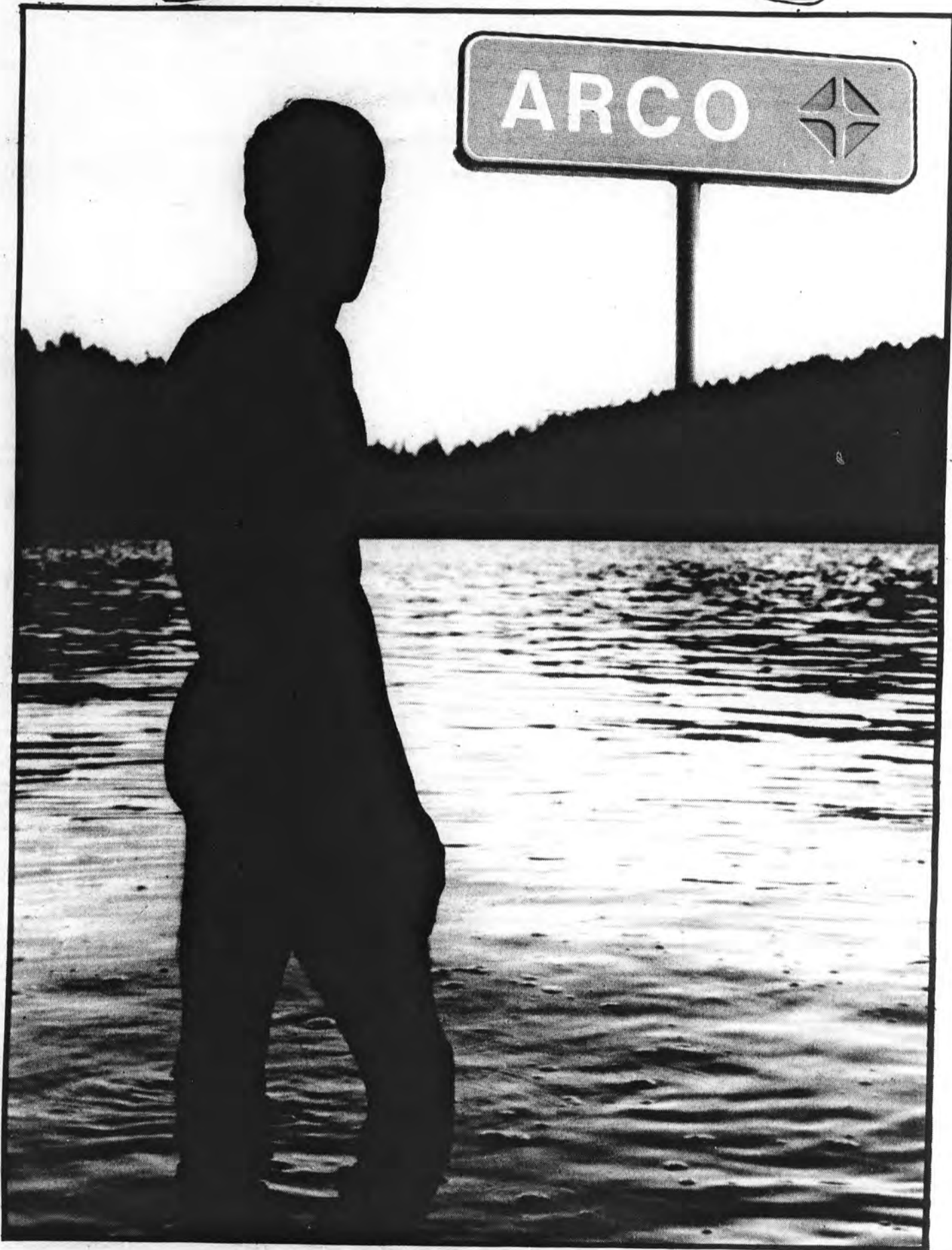
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reports from the
Stockholm Environmental Conference

Battle of the Pronouns

Editors & Community:

Now seems to be an appropriate time to suggest a personal and general re-evaluation of editorial obligation and prerogative. It would never do to underestimate the impact of various types of editing, and so it probably never hurts to remind ourselves of our powers and objectives. If the *Passage* is to remain a lucid expression of and for the community, then I would ask the editors to seriously reconsider the effects of the stated present policy. (cf. N.W. *Passage*, Vol. 7, No. 5, 6/19-7/2/72, p. 1: "The language affects the way we think....We edit all our copy for such unconscious sexism....R.P.")

In a few instances—minor yet somehow disquieting—an editor's choice of words on the Letters page has been somewhat less than impartial. (I refer to such catch little headlines as "Rejoice?" (6/19/72) and "It Advocate" (5/15/72, which lend a slightly bluish, or dubious cast, if you will, to the opinions which follow.) Admittedly this would be an academic point were it not for the fact that Editor RLP has now extended editorial imperative to include textual alterations. Surely this is a violation of territory. I find myself in agreement with Ann Nugent who defends her use of the language, and in further agreement with Typist who notes the right to the language lies with any and all authors. Additionally, I contend that an author's use of the language must be inviolate. Or shall we assume all editors are heretofore empowered to make whatever unauthorized emendations they regard necessary for the furtherance of a personal ethical tenet? The possibilities are ghastly.

Perhaps we, Readers, and we, Writers, are all bound to use this opportunity to encourage Editors of the Medium to remain Ever Cognizant of their powers, Always Respectful of our rights, and to never, no never presume that we wish our beloved Words tampered with.

Respectfully,
Lynn Dunlap
Centerview Rd.
Lummi Island

In support of R.P., I contend that the editing change from "he" to he/she" is simply a matter of usage. Editors have always felt free to change an article to conform to accepted standards of spelling, punctuation, grammar, diction, clarity, etc. Every newspaper determines for itself what usage will be "acceptable" to it. Many big newspapers, for example, have a hard and fast rule than any references to the U.S. President in news articles must be prefaced with "Mr."—"Mr. Nixon" or "The President", never just "Nixon." Apparently there's an assumption that the President deserves more respect than an ordinary person. Certainly this has political implications at least as great as "he/she" vs. "he."

The point is, the English language is not engraven on a stone tablet. It can and does change constantly. Whatever constitutes "accepted written usage" for the population at a given time reflects the preference of the Establishment at that time. (That's the King's English—or, as we would say, the King/Queen's English.) Our readers will hardly expect us to defend the Establishment's preferences in languages when we are usually engaged in attacking its preferences everywhere



else.

Ms. Dunlap seems to feel that a writer's words should never be tampered with. Yet tampering is the function of editors. We tamper all the time. We change incorrect spellings because we assume the writer doesn't want to appear ignorant. We alter sentences to give them clarity because we assume the writer doesn't want to appear muddled. And we change "his" to "his/her" or "their" because we assume the writer doesn't want to appear sexist.

To put the argument from another angle: Because the articles we print represent the *Passage* as well as the writer, we reserve the right to correct factual errors. And it simply is not factual to refer to both sexes with a pronoun of male gender only.

Clearly, the designation, the "naming" of persons is an emotion-charged and controversial matter. There is no way we at the *Passage*, can sidestep the controversy. Ms. Dunlap says that the editing in the *Passage*, was based on a personal ethical tenet. The fact is that the *Passage* as a whole stands against the repression of women. Our language should reflect our commitment to hold neither sex to be inherently more significant than the other. Therefore, we'll avoid the general "he" and "his". We'll edit it out as a matter of course unless there is some compelling reason to leave it in.

I do agree with Ms. Nugent that "he/she" and "his/her" are not phrases that roll trippingly on the tongue. An alternative I prefer is the use of "they" or "their," as in, "Writers have their rights," instead of "A writer has his rights." I find also that with a little effort I can avoid verbal formulations that leave me in a cul-de-sac with only a "he" or a "him" to get me out. And then, in a nutshell, is what women's liberation is all about.

—m.k.b.

Whatcom Meadows

Dear Passage,

I wrote you two rather impassioned letters about land rip-offs in Whatcom County. They were vitriolic letters, good yellow journalism. As a gourmet letter-to-the-editor-writer, I could perk up with pride, and say Yes, these have PUNCH. Unfortunately nothing happened. I apparently did not make it clear that I would like to co-operate with others towards undoing land developers and similar characters. As well as present some alternatives to what's coming down now.

Only a locally formed committee will do, because the Sierra Club, good as it is, cannot be counted upon to combat a lot of minor evils. For instance, the county took to dumping some of its wastes into a stream that led into Lake Whatcom this winter. Now the Sierra Club, and every other large group, have to put all their energy into the Big Offenders, and something like a muddy stream just doesn't qualify. But muddy one hundred streams, or destroy five acres here and ten acres there, and there's nothing much we can do even though the accumulated damage may be greater. The point is that we have got to get it together among ourselves.

Every once in a while, I have found out that vigilance and outspokenness do have some effect. Naturally this has to be done along with a positive program suggesting alternative forms of employment, etc. But when I think that Sudden Valley had been on the drawing boards four years before work began there, I am not sure that something positive couldn't have been done to head it off. The point is these things get pulled off because nobody's looking. For instance, I got a ride from the county inspector who was going to Whatcom Meadows to see if it was violating the shorelines act. He didn't know where Whatcom Meadows was. He had never been there before. He

had read about it in the paper, probably the *Passage*.

The county inspector did not know about the land ripoff that promises to equal Sudden Valley in its grotesqueness. Obviously, we have got to get on our toes. I have a number of suggestions that might prove effective and I'm sure others do too. It is my hope that a meeting of like minds will lead to a dramatic, and effective, course of action.

It will be difficult to bring all our heads together, but the other side (how painful it is to have to make such distinctions) is obviously fairly well-organized.

Please write me. If there is any response to this, we can proceed carefully with a well-thought-out program. Personally, I dread the thought of doing an organizational trip, but it is time to make a commitment. My commitment is to protecting mother nature from man's stupidity and to bringing everyone closer to nature. I am sure this is a common denominator among *Passage* readers. That alone is a basis for action.

Daniel Donnelly
Box 248, R.R. 2
Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284

Make a present of the future

To Daniel and all others concerned about the future of this area:

There are several people on the *Passage* staff who are interested in joining with you and other readers in forming an organization to promote good planning, to fight the greed of the "developers," and to educate ourselves and others in planning for the future.

Call 733-2231 or write NWP so that we can get together & get started.

Co-op, Anon

Dear friends,

The Food Co-operative's general meeting has been changed to a potluck picnic and meeting. It'll be in the fields by 2010 Cowgill, which is in Happy Valley, a few blocks south of Donovan Avenue near 20th Street.

Bring some food to share (vegetarian, preferably) around 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 11. If it's a warm day, the co-op will try to provide liquid refreshment. If it rains, we'll retreat to a barn at the same address—2010 Cowgill—but, well, it won't rain!

Bring something to play or to play with too, and we'll have a good time after a short meeting.

Still Yours,
Anon.

Reading leaves

dear people,

i'm writing to ask you to give me any copy of your NORTHWEST PASSAGE, extraordinarily clear and good.

i hope you'll send me one today, and i look forward to hearing from you again and again.

let me sit in your tree eat of your truth and read the leaves.

blessed be.
Sincerely,
daniel g culla
madrid, spain



northwest perspectives



The Stockholm Story

Earth had its first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment this month. From June 5 to 16 delegates from 112 countries rushed around the Stockholm Parliament halls trying to patch up that mighty split between humans and their planet. Was the conference a new move in the great pie-carving game as the technologically elite nations further extend their influence over the Third World? Or was it the first real attempt by individual countries to work from the premise that the earth is a closed and fragile system with an environment that can't relate to political or economic boundaries?

Evidence for both view points were present in Stockholm. But at least the essential realization that individual actions of nation-states must give way to international cooperation from a Whole Earth perspective was coming through. To me, that alone is cause for rejoicing.

A few comments on the affair. The delegates agreed on three major environmental proposals: a program to improve the global environment including a early warning earth-watch system to monitor changes in the world's air pollution and climate; establishment of a permanent U.N. Secretariat to coordinate international environmental activity; and a world declaration of environmental rights and principals. Much was accomplished even before the conference began. Eighty nations prepared environmental surveys of their own problems. For many, this was the first time they had come to grips with their own environmental destruction.

Most Third World countries were at first reluctant to support the conference. Their environmental problems were mass poverty and starvation. World pollution was a disease of the exploiting affluent. But the conference organizer, Maurice Strong, spent most of last year trying to change their minds. He argued that the developed countries were going to begin a clean-up program anyway and the poor nations better make sure that they are not victimized in the process.

And the Third World did flex its muscle. With help from the Chinese delegation, they pressed for promises from the rich to pay reparations for destruction of their natural and human environment. Included in the plan is the confusing concept of "additionality"; developed nations would compensate the undeveloped for any economic loss they incur which results from new anti-pollution measures.

Surprisingly, the idea received support from most of the Western nations. The only major holdout was the United States. "Congress will never accept this," a U.S. delegate was quoted as saying in *Newsweek*. "We'll obviously have to ignore it."

But probably the greatest embarrassment to the Yankee delegation came from the indictments of ecocide in Vietnam. Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme opened the attack charging the U.S. with "active

use of these (ecocide) methods coupled with a passive resistance to discuss them."

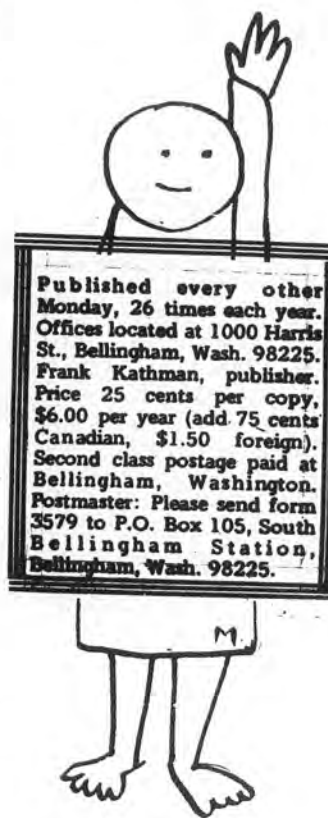
The charges include the massive use of herbicides which have destroyed vast tracts of the Indo-China forests. By the time spraying was finally halted last year, it had obliterated one-half of the hardwood forests north and west of Saigon. Stripping operations still continue with the mammoth "Rome Plow" bulldozers denuding a thousand acres of land a day. Then there is the continuous bombing. Between 1965 and 1971 American bombing had left 26 million craters, thus leaving the land useless for farming and habitation and encouraging the spread of mosquitoes and disease. "Never before has a land been so massively altered and mutilated," pronounced Senator Gaylord Nelson. "The cold, hard and cruel irony of it all is that South Vietnam would have been better off losing to Hanoi than winning with us."

If the U.S. activity was not much to brag about, the Chinese were not totally impressive either. Their statement supporting the right of any nation to "exploit their own resources to the fullest" and their faith in technology to "solve the environmental problems" was very discouraging.

One essential question was all but forgotten in Stockholm: will a world bent on saving the environment for "civilization" allow the traditional cultures, those still close to the land, to survive? As the delegates pass resolutions, America turns the sacred Black Mesa of the Hope into a strip mine; and Brazil (which complains of economic imperialism from above) continues to destroy the traditional Amazon culture in the name of development; and the Chinese engulf the remnants of the spiritualized culture of Tibet. There seems to be no recognition that, for all its material achievements, the developed world lacks the basic spiritual values that these "primitive" life styles could teach. Modern society may be ready to start saving the land but it is still not ready to get to know it.

-j.h.

COVER PHOTO BY CURT ROWELL



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The PASSAGE is going to have its meetings on Tuesday evenings again! Several of the staff are very intent on going to City Council meetings Monday evenings - and hence, the change in date.

The NORTHWEST PASSAGE is joining forces with the Senior Activity Center and the Children's Library to put on a bluegrass and folk concert on July 6, Thursday evening, from 7 to 9 pm. Children, senior citizens, and Passage readers, writers, and cohorts will be witness to some of the Northwest's great entertainment on the public library lawn.

Scheduled to perform are the South Fork Bluegrass Band (formerly the Hunger Brothers); Ellis Cowin, Lynden Fiddling Champion; the Senior Activity String Band; Tom's Folk Band and others.

We are going to try to have a registrar at the concert so people can register to vote. There's no admission charge. In case of rain, we will be in the bottom floor of the library.

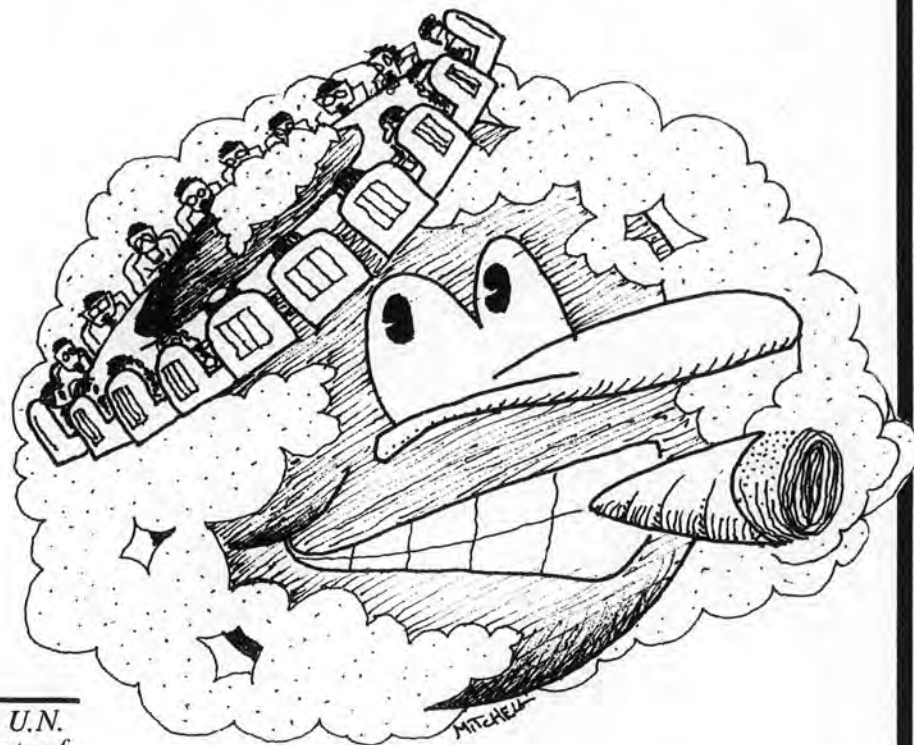


Those members of the community who help put out the Passage are:

Karen Stern	Cecil Kline	Dave and Nita Fraser
Nils Von Veh	Jane	Cindy Green
Chris Avalon	Rohander	John Waterman
John Brockhaus	Keith Anderson	Jeff and Lynn
Kirie Pederson	Norman Bethune	Jean Cunningham
George King	Marilyn Hoban	Richard Prior
Roxanne Park	John Delesseo	Rick Kimball
Bill Servais	Donna Wilson	Mary Kay Becker
Dorothy Bird	Dixie Harper	Russ and Carol Music
Ron Sorenson	Shirine	Buck Meloy
Nely Gillette	Lorita and Lorenzo	Marga
Bob Anderson	George Gallop	Bill Mitchell
Tom Begnal	Barbara Razej	Kay Lee
Sharon Monahan	Mary Magnuson	Ken Sherman
Frank Kathman	Meera	Teri Dixon
Binky Broom	Sven Hoyt	Jeff Kronenberg
Peggy Blum	C. T. Servais	Chris Kowalczewski
Andrew Meyers	Gomez	Jill Nunemaker
Henry Schwan	Jeff Hammarlund	



Can a Conference Save This Earth?



Whether it's seen as a hopeful first step or a political hype, the Stockholm U.N. Conference on the environment is a significant event in the development of environmental politics. We are happy to have some firsthand reports from the Huxley College delegation to help us understand what went on in Stockholm. Two days before typesetting, we received a packet from Vienna, where eighteen people had taken time out from their travels to write down their impressions of Stockholm for the Passage. In the next few pages we present some of the articles in their entirety and excerpts from others which not only describe the events but also give an idea of the wide range of attitudes and opinions that existed among the participants concerning the controversial issues of Third World population control, the Vietnam war, the value of the conference, and other matters.

Only One Earth

by g.w. miller

Sunday, June 4, I stood in front of the Parliament Building in Stockholm, basking in the balmy Spring day and comprehending that the Huxley group was really in Sweden. Large black limousines entered the Parliament grounds and deposited official participants to the First U.N. Conference on the Environment. Police were everywhere - lining the busy streets and bridges and guarding approaches to the official meeting headquarters.

One of my colleagues had made his way like a squirming halfback to the large doors leading into the Parliament Building. He had an official-appearing letter from the Bellingham *Herald* which was to open doors and give him a press pass, and most important, to give him admission to the official plenary and committee sessions. Had my wit been keener, perhaps a letter from the *Northwest passage* would have made me "one of the chosen" to view the official proceedings.

My contemplations were disturbed by the whine of wheels as several large buses came to a sudden halt several meters from the Parliament gates. Hundreds of police streamed out of the buses and rushed to positions on bridges around Vasabron, Norrbro, and Gustav Adolfs Torg. They silently formed lines and

asking how the U.N. could solve any environmental problems when they were so ineffective in preventing and bringing to a close the ecocidal warfare in Vietnam.

The mass of demonstrators surged into the police many times, but were repelled in their efforts to break through. This occasion and many others occurring every day brought the message to U.N. delegates that environmental problems are international and include human ecology. The Declaration on the Human Environment that was to come from the Conference would have difficulty sidestepping the war issue and separating man's relation to man from man and his natural environment.

Near the close of the conference, a huge demonstration of over 10,000 participants flowed through the center of Stockholm. I stood on the curb and watched their intense and determined faces. It was clear that international agreement on protecting and sustaining the world biosphere was just a nucleus of an idea that would blossom only if the world family of nations realized their community and subordinated selfish and nationalistic desires.

Unfortunately there was no opportunity to participate in the regular committee and plenary sessions. Proceedings could, however, be watched on closed-circuit television from the Environmental Forum or at the Stockholm City Theater. Governments represented at the Conference already had their position papers for each of the committees. A few agreements were assured. Unfortunately, most

of the Socialistic countries, including Russia, boycotted the U.N. Conference, since East Germany was not allowed to participate. China was present, but the absence of most Russian bloc countries diminished any chances for world agreement on major issues.

It was apparent from the beginning that undeveloped countries felt threatened by the emphasis placed on environmental control by the technologically advanced countries. They felt it was an attempt to keep them from developing and a way to maintain the existing gap in living standards. Their delegates continually indicated that the industrially developed countries had created the problems and now had the responsibility to solve them.

Unfortunately the official committees did not discuss issues which were sensitive to member nations. Issues such as chemical and biological warfare, overpopulation and population control, and exploitation of natural resources were not discussed.

Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) and Rene Dubos, coauthors of *Only One Earth*, addressed the U.N. Conference on the topic "only one earth." Rene Dubos emphasized that unless we take care of our own little garden, there will be little hope for the entire earth. Barbara Ward, in a beautiful and inspiring talk, emphasized that developed countries must start to share resources with the rest of the world. Only through sincere sacrifices and signs of good will would developing nations be willing to discuss environmental control.

The Conference was a success in that for the first time in history nations came together to try and collectively solve environmental problems; to prevent environmental disaster. Whether the follow-through will be enough remains to be seen.

Gene Miller is Dean of Huxley College in Bellingham and leader of the Huxley delegation to Stockholm.

Environmental Additives— Alternate Conferences

by lynda lovelace

The topics which the United Nations Conference on the Environment was able to consider were limited to those which were not sensitive to fellow member nations. For example, there was to be no discussion of chemical and biological warfare, no discussion of overpopulation, population control, or the exploitation of the resources of underdeveloped nations. It was a matter of general agreement that the conference would be inadequate. It was because of this lack in the conference organization that a group of alternative conferences were organized. These alternative conferences were headed by people all over the world who organized workshops, meetings, and panel discussions to consider these transcending ideologies.

These alternative groups declared that the present environmental crisis is the result of a pattern of resources, exploitation, and an integral part of the economic and political structures of the U.N. member nations. They felt that because conference delegates were delegates of their own governments, they were bound to represent the vested interests of their respective governments and whether or not they coincided with the interests of improving the human environment. Because the Conference was so bound by the existing government's structures which created world problems, it could not play an effective role in solving them.

The approaches and philosophies of the Conference were as follows:

Dai Dai Dong is a transnational effort in peacemaking sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The name Dai Dong comes from a pre-Confucian Chinese concept of a world in which the whole world is one family and all children belong to all. It was organized as a response to the realization that we are facing conditions capable of destroying civilization and even life itself.

Dai Dong's Independent Environmental Conference began with the assumption that there is an ecological imperative which demands that the present political and economic structures be changed. Thus the purpose of Dai Dong Conference was to bring about a recognition of the necessity for solutions which change these structures to meet the needs for human survival on a transnational level as well as local levels. The main task was the preparation of a Declaration on the Human Environment which was offered to the United Nations Conference as an alternative.

The *Convention on Ecocidal War* was sponsored by Dai Dong. The purpose of the convention was to describe the destruction of the Indochinese peoples and their environment and to call for a U.N. Convention on Ecocidal Warfare. *Folkets Forum* (People's Forum) was composed of several environmental and political Scandinavian groups who joined together to present their views on environmental issues and on the causes of environmental destruction. Their platform held that the peoples of the world are facing many serious environmental problems, which they do not believe are the inevitable result of technological development.

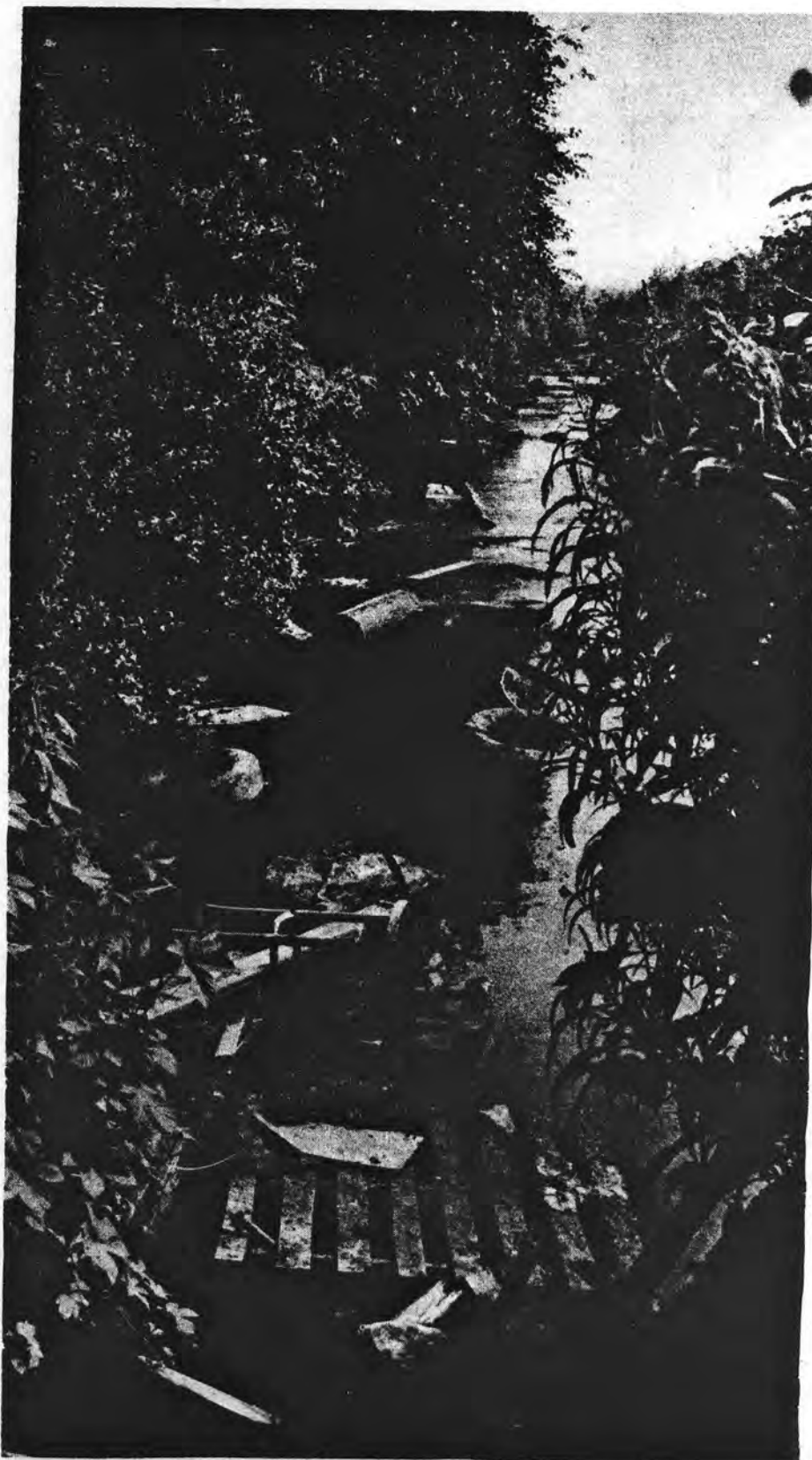
Pow Wow group was formed in Stockholm more than a year ago to discuss the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment and the possibilities of parallel activities. The Pow Wow (meaning "gathering" or "council") took the initiative to create the Folkets Forum which presented hearings, teach-ins, and exhibitions on the subjects the U.N. Conference is not handling.

Alternative Stad is a Stockholm based, city-wide action group dedicated to the concept that human beings have the right to live in pleasant surroundings. It grew out of a reawakening community feeling and out of a controversy over city planning. They have been working on changing the values and assumptions on which Stockholm's planning is based. They participated in the Urbanization Project Group within People's Forum.

Black Mesa Defense hosted presentations of Indians of both North and South America, as well as Chicanos from the southwestern United States. Their

presentations were oriented around explaining the specific nature of the cultural and environmental damage suffered by the peoples of western culture. Emphasis was placed on Black Mesa, a mountain the Hopi regard as a spiritual center of North America. This mountain is now being strip-mined for coal by the Peabody Coal Company, which will make \$750 million over the next 30 years. The Hopi will make \$14.5 million and the Navajo \$58.5 million.

Summary of "Open Options," A Guide to Stockholm's Environmental Conferences.



ECO-



[Ed. Note: For this issue, we have pre-empted the space usually devoted to our regular column of "Eco-Notes" to print short excerpts from dispatches we received from Stockholm. All of the writers, except where noted otherwise, are members of the Huxley College delegation to the conference.]

It was quite evident at the U.N. Environmental Conference in Stockholm that politics was the name of the game—not environment. The people involved in the main conference were politicians, not necessarily environmentalists. Senator Warren Magnuson is probably concerned with environmental problems (although he could not find time to come to talk with us about them so I'm not sure); however he is first and foremost a politician. The politicians will allow environmental action to take place only if it fits within the framework of present politics. On the other end of the spectrum, Professor de Castro from the University of Paris claimed there is no population problem—the governments just need to be changed. Again politics are supposed to be able to solve the problems magically.

Because the U.N. would not recognize it as a legitimate country, East Germany was not allowed to attend the conference. Here political reasons barred a section of the Earth from attending a conference on the problems of the whole world. Consequently, Russia refused to attend. Because of its ties to Russia, Czechoslovakia could not attend the conference either—even though they had prepared reports to present to the conference, and definitely have a large pollution problem, with sulfuric acid killing Norwegian pines and causing human skin problems.

The conference refused to discuss war, even though it is an ecological disaster....It was apparent in Stockholm by demonstrations, exhibits, and the media that sentiment against the [Vietnam] War was strong. I personally cannot see how a serious environmental conference cannot take a stand against war as being destructive to the total ecosystem of the world. Again, I'm certain politics kept this important environmental problem out of the conference.

Politicians are famous for their rhetoric and their ability to talk a lot and do little. I had the feeling from the conference and the People's Forum that indeed all we had was talk; I heard no solutions to environmental problems. I only heard the same old problems repeated and repeated. In some instances there were arguments as to whether or not a population problem even exists! This to me was regression and I feel most speakers were simply wallowing in their own mire of words. I found it disgusting to come so far to hear exactly what I could have read in an anthology or environmental handbook. It is a time for answers and action—we have already talked too long....

Pam Hansen

* * * *

...The Declaration on the Human Environment had already been written [before the conference] except to be discussed and amended. And a sad point it is that for each individual country that proposed an amendment and got it passed through the committees, it was considered a "national" victory or honor. Right there is the word that poisons the effects the Conference can have on world, international environmental problems. It is a nationalistic attitude that keeps the peoples of the world from working together on an international basis. In almost every meeting I attended, it was brought up that we share a common air and sea, and that to pollute our lands is to pollute the lands of our neighbors. And yet nationalistic attitudes block the path of international pollution control....

Maureen Brandman
Humboldt State College
Arcata, Calif.

Of Politicians and Protocol



by stuart hansen

"When will they ever learn?" does a line in a well-known folk song about the tragedy of war and human understanding. "When will they ever learn?" also goes my own song about the tragedy of politicians who cannot comprehend that there may be more desirable and effective ways of accomplishing workable compromises other than those that involve gross expenditures of taxpayers' money in the name of "protocol." It is interesting to note that this "necessary protocol" might serve the ends of a selfish human being who desires to see his own excessive needs satisfied while allegedly working in the interests of the people. If differences in resources allotted make a difference in the degree of organization which a working group can accomplish, then it may be instructive to examine the organization of the U.N. Environmental Conference in Stockholm. The work of the official conference was divided into two major working groups: on the one hand the politicians of the nations involved, and on the other hand the people of the nations involved. Politicians arrived with pre-written statements of national policy. Prior meetings had settled agenda and delegates were informed beforehand about what would transpire at the conference. Thus adequate lead time was given the politicians to enable them to utilize the time spent at the conference with a maximum of efficiency. At the disposal of the official delegates was a fleet of chauffeur-driven Volvos and Saabs. There were also 200 bicycles, very few of which were seen being ridden on the streets of Stockholm by the official delegates. Furthermore, the official delegates were lodged in the grandest hotel in Stockholm, all at the expense of the taxpayers. Although we normal folks were kept by the numerous police from entering the delegates' quarters, it was rumored that the drinks flowed freely, and again no doubt at taxpayers' expense.

FOLKETS FORUM

The scene at the unofficial conference (billed as the People's Forum or Folkets Forum) was by comparison quite stark and disorganized. Delegates to the People's Forum paid their own expenses entirely without dipping into public coffers. It was rumored, however, that enough money was available to pay a few secretaries \$5 a day for their efforts. Delegates arrived without any preparation. No printed agenda were available and no central information center could be found. Delegates were relegated to innumerable small, cheap hotels, YMCA's and hostels. No attempt was made to have a directory available through which these unofficial delegates could contact others of mutual interest. Efforts among a few unofficial delegates to settle on a plan for organization on the second day were frustrated by the alleged leaders of the so-called People's Forum.

The major work, which was supposed to be accomplished in small seminar groups, did not take place as well as expected because of the confusing floor plan of the building and language barriers made it difficult for many participants to successfully communicate with their work groups. Lack of planning resulted in monotonous repetition of the same information. Furthermore, failure of persons

speaking from the floor of the People's Forum to identify themselves and their interests made it difficult to give credibility to their assertions or to recognize these assertions as being those of the general public which these unnamed speakers were supposed to have represented. By the third day the People's Forum had degenerated into a highly emotional non-intellectual anti-scientific anti-U.S.A. diatribe.

In all fairness, I must admit that some useful work was accomplished at the People's Forum in spite of the difficulties involved. This no doubt must have been owing to a phenomenal effort of goodwill on behalf of many participants. I cannot help feeling that everyone's time could have been better used if a greater amount of official support had been available for People's Forum. As it was, I cannot help but feel that the Forum was intended by the politicians as a place where people who wished to speak to the issues proscribed at the official conference could harmlessly dissipate their energy. Whatever work was accomplished at the People's Forum will end there. No ongoing body was created which might have assured that ideas and resolutions adopted there would sometime be acted upon in an official way.

THIRD WORLD CRITICIZED

I am disturbed to learn that representatives of the underdeveloped countries are unwilling or unable to deal with our mutual environmental problems in a way which the Westernized intellectual mind could consider reasonable. On the one hand the representatives of the Third World say there is no need for them to control their population because their Gross National Product per capita is thirty times less than in the U.S. (An invalid statistic to begin with.) On the other hand they insist that it is their right to have a standard of living comparable with that of anybody else in the world including the U.S. They refuse to understand that this is a virtual impossibility as long as the population continues to rise in the face of a diminishing worldwide resource base. They display an unobjective, irrational, reactionary anti-scientific bias. They condemn western science as the perpetrator of the world's environmental ills. Being a transgressor of the natural order, science is therefore an unholy tool to use in the service of mankind. But the solution to this world dilemma will not be reached without significantly larger inputs of resources for the study of the human condition and our mutual problems. The overwhelming share of resources available for this conference went to the politicians, and it is understandable therefore that it is the politicians who have in this case succeeded in assuring their recommendations are carried out in practice. It is unlikely, and understandably so, that the suggestions of the People's Forum will ever be carried out in practice. I suppose the politicians would use this as evidence that the only way work can be accomplished is by the rules of their own game and that the world's environmental problems cannot be solved until the politicians are assured of tea and cakes. When will they ever learn?

"and shall I, after tea and cakes and ices, have strength to force the moment to its crisis?"

Subplot: Ehrlich vs. Commoner

by steve craig

One of the more interesting ironies of the U.N. Stockholm Conference was the widening split that developed between two of the most prominent American environmentalists, namely Paul Ehrlich and Barry Commoner. On the opening day of the U.N. Forum, Commoner gave a hard-hitting attack on the U.S. policy of ecocide in the Third World countries. He argued that the U.S. had raped these countries of their resources and that our interest in establishing birth control programs within them is bordering on genocide.

Clearly Commoner's position was one of alignment with the Third World against apparent U.S. abuse of the world environment. He suggested for example that the U.S. should return to using natural rubber instead of synthetics. By so doing we would not only decrease the amount of toxic materials escaping into the environment but also diversify world trade and production, thus allowing the undeveloped tropical countries a chance to expand their economic base. He did not mention that the capital investment for such a venture could only be financed by the technologically elite whose involvement could kindle neo-colonial tensions. In addition Commoner failed to mention that development of rubber plantations would further extend ecologically unsound agricultural practice.

Later in the week Paul Ehrlich, environmental prophet from Stanford, was selected to give a news conference at the U.N. Forum. Having sleuthed around the forum for a week, my perceptions told me that Barry Commoner was up to something, as he was continually running around as if tomorrow hinged on the very moment. As it turned out, the scheduled news conference was abruptly interrupted just as it was to begin. The Third World countries pulled a coup and took control of the news conference, seating their own panelists. Ehrlich was told by the new moderator that he had ten minutes in which he was to present his message to the newsmen.

Ehrlich remained quite composed during the ordeal and agreed to the ten minute time limit. The focus of his statement was on population control as a prerequisite to solving environmental problems in advanced countries and to raise the standard of living in the underdeveloped countries.

Following his statement Ehrlich was attacked sharply by representatives from several underdeveloped countries. Their criticism was directed at a statement made in Ehrlich's first book, *The Population Bomb*, which said that the underdeveloped countries must begin to develop population control programs to avoid social as well as ecological disasters. Many Third World people in attendance at the Forum had interpreted this as an accusation that underdeveloped countries were the cause of world overpopulation and ecological imbalance. Ehrlich quickly pointed out that he had been grossly misinterpreted, and he retracted the apparently ambiguous statement. He made it clear that the U.S. as well as other developed countries were not to be excluded from population control programs and in fact they must be responsible for setting the example.

The lid came off when Ehrlich interrupted the proceedings and accused Barry Commoner of rigging the news conference. Commoner was lost in the crowd at the back of the room when Ehrlich said, "Barry Baby, the world's greatest pseudo-ecologist, why don't you come up here and ask these questions yourself?" Commoner did not respond and the discussion continued.

The irony of course lies in the thought that if two of the foremost environmentalists in the U.S. cannot communicate or agree on a course of action in solving environmental problems, then how can the countries of the world work together to save the planet.



Environmentalism— Just a Banner?

by nan reed

The conference was full of ironic situations. The *Environment Ship*, which gave three-dollar tours of Stockholm's Archaepelago, was an old coal burner which belched out large volumes of black smoke and covered the passengers with fly ash. The ship tour was not environment-oriented, but did rate as the worst sightseeing tour available. The guide, affiliated with Stockholm City Museum, used the tour to put in plugs for his museum and to speak sentimentally of saving the last old coal burner in Stockholm.

The city was littered with plastic containers; the delegates devoured enormous meals while talking of the necessity for their people to lower their consumption; and the walls of the Forum were just littered with written material and posters. The end of the day found the Forum covered with discarded papers dropped by concerned environmentalists.

I must make a plea for consistency. Consistency between individual and public lives. Our leaders cannot go on screaming for a clean environment and then individually be big consumers and exploiters. The people cannot either. If there is no consistency between what one says and what one actually does, it seems to me that one is not convinced of the truth of their stand. Environmentalism must become a way of life, not just a banner to wave.



NOTES

The Chinese assumed immediately the role of spokesperson for the developing nations and attacked the U.S. for the Vietnam War. This all had been started by the Swedish Prime Minister. Yet the U.S. had pointed out all along that this question should not be discussed within the framework of environmental concern but rather be settled elsewhere. The Chinese also accused the developed countries of past injury and damage to the developing nations and demanded therefore the payment of damage for their action. But the Declaration finally did not include these matters and kept far most of the thoughts of the original draft. The developing nations had not overlooked that the Chinese, as well as the French, had voted against proposals dealing with the ban of atomic weapons testing. The Conference may well be regarded as successful, since it made it obvious that most of the world's nations were willing to discuss the problems of environment and to do something about all this. Thus it was accepted to have a ten-year moratorium on whales (Japan opposed), to give assistance to developing countries, and to have an earth-watch system. Also agreed upon was a special organizational set-up to guarantee environmental control.

It is now up to the U.N. General Assembly to heed the advice of the Conference. Then it will be up to all nations of this world to apply in practice what has been initiated at Stockholm. If one had to choose, then it was better to have the Conference than continue talking and do nothing. Now it will be up to all of us whether we are going to make it.

—Manfred Vernon

* * * *

Will Jonah swallow the whale? An area of major concern both at the U.N. Conference and the People's Forum was a proposed 10-year moratorium on all commercial whaling. [By conservative estimates, there are only some 7500 blue whales left, making them an endangered species. With radar, sonar and helicopters used for the hunts, it is doubtful whether a substantial number of whales will exist after 10 years. At the present rate whaling reduces whales to the point where males and females cannot find each in the mating season. As one scientist said, "It's a mighty big ocean."

With responsible management, the number of whales can be increased to the point where they can provide a protein source to feed future generations. Whales can serve as plankton gatherers, and in turn be farmed and harvested much like a herd of cattle. But, unless adequate protection and controls are exercised, there will soon be no more of these magnificent ocean-going mammals.

—Jim Lovelace

* * * *

...It was a grand ball in that \$20,000 dollars in flags were flying over Stockholm; delegates were furnished with black Mercedes, a buffet for 4,000 people, and free three-hour guided tours of Stockholm and the nearby countryside. Some citizens of Stockholm felt the conference was a commercial venture for the city....

The first days of the [People's] Forum discussions were very good but by the end of the week the theme was shifted from "only one earth" to "me, me, me" by the Third World. In the pursuit of special interests and political desires the discussion rapidly became boring as large panels of long winded minorities sounded off....

—Louis Read

* * * *

[On the education workshop:] At first, the workshop seemed to be a meeting place for company representatives to sell their products. There was a lot of friction in the air over why their one product is best. Being surrounded by this tension got me to wondering about the future of education: can it thrive in such a capitalistic environment? If we keep the strong competition between producers of school magazines, science kits and other teacher's aides, then our motives may be stronger to defend our product than to create a good product....

Anne Fleming

* * * *

The Limits to Growth

by david e. clarke

Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jorgen Randers, and William W. Behrens III, *The Limits to Growth, A Report for the Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind* (New York: Universe Books, 1972) 205 pp. Paperback, \$2.75.

Since *The Limits to Growth* has been widely read and already widely reviewed, a long summary of the contents of the book is no longer necessary. Briefly, the M.I.T. team has constructed a series of symbolic models of the world in order to be able to exploit the capacity of modern computers to work out the logical consequences of the interaction of a number of variables. This is a task which our brains find very difficult. We can figure out in our heads where one variable will go if all the others are held constant, but to figure out where a set of five or so variables will go while they are all varying and influencing each other is beyond the ability of nearly all of us. To the modern computer, however, this is not a problem. It can display for us the logical consequences accurately and with great speed, thus very importantly augmenting our mental capacity.

The world model in *The Limits to Growth* has five variables: industrialization, population, food supply, resources, and pollution. Industry and population are both growing exponentially, and placing exponentially increasing demands on food supply, resources, and the capacity of the environment to absorb waste. (A quantity increases exponentially if it doubles in a fixed period of time. Thus a sum of money invested at 7% compound interest doubles every ten years. Invested in 1900, \$100 would grow to \$25,600 by 1970, to \$204,800 by 2000, and to \$26,214,400 by 2070. World population is currently doubling every 33 years, and since World War II the rate of electric power consumption in the U.S. has been doubling every ten years). Clearly, problems must occur when something grows exponentially in an environment setting an absolute limit to its size. This is the case with every living species because, the size of the earth being fixed, it follows that living spaces and food supplies are also fixed. Yet spontaneous reproduction rates result in exponential growth. What happens is that as the population of earwigs, or mice, or rabbits, or whatever else, approaches the carrying capacity of its environment, starvation and competition by predators cuts the growth rate back until stability is reached and the death rate equals the birth rate. Man is no exception to this rule, and the human population has now reached a size which nears the carrying capacity of the earth.

Throughout human history, humans have been using their brains to invent ways to remove the growth limits set by their environment. Agriculture, buildings, medicine, and technology generally, have increased food supply, kept out predators, eradicated illnesses, and increased productivity. Especially in the last few generations, the use of technology to remove limits has been increasingly and dramatically successful, and as a consequence we have developed an ideology and a style of life which rest on the belief that there is no limit to the extent to which technology can remove the naturally occurring limits to human expansion. Energy shortage? Develop

nuclear fusion! Food shortage? Improve the green revolution! Lack of building space? Build floating cities! "A whole culture has evolved around the principle of fighting against limits rather than learning to live with them," the authors say, adding that "technological optimism is the most common and most dangerous reaction to our findings from the world model."

This reaction is dangerous because we face problems which have no technical solution. A technical solution is "one that requires a change only in the techniques of the natural sciences, demanding nothing in the way of a change in human values or ideas of morality." There are absolute limits to the quantity of food and raw materials which can be extracted, and the amount of waste which can be thrown back. When these limits are reached, supply shortages will cause the death rate to rise. We have no choice but to discover where these limits are and then plan to live within them.

Unfortunately in most of the processes with which we are concerned there is a time delay between the cause and its effects. The effects of pollution, for example, are often not felt until some time after the polluting was done. Again, populations do not stop growing for some time after the birthrate drops. If a population were to consist entirely of 20-year-olds with an average life expectancy of 70 years, there would clearly be very few deaths for a number of decades. If our 20-year-olds were to procreate, but to limit themselves on the average to the Z.P.G. reproduction rate of about 2.1 babies per couple, the size of the population would nearly double in the space of a few years. While no population consists entirely of 20-year-olds, many populations today are heavily skewed to the young end. Mexico is a good example of this. It is estimated that if Mexico were to achieve Z.P.G. by the year 2000, the then population of some 50 million would grow to 130 million before finally stabilizing in the year 2060. If a population is to be held constant, the birthrate must be made equal to the death rate, but to do this in a population in which children and teenagers are heavily over-represented would require very severe limitations on family size and bring about, in the course of a few decades, a population consisting mainly of old people. In practice, then, it is impossible to halt the growth of a population suddenly, and if a population may not exceed a certain limit, action to halt its growth must be taken some decades before this limit is reached. Failure to take such action results in overshoot and collapse.

This is what the Meadows world model demonstrates. If existing trends in population growth, industrial growth, rate of pollution, etc., are assumed to continue into the future unchanged, collapse is a certainty within a hundred years and a probability within fifty years. Trends, of course, will not continue unchanged. Birthrates are already falling,

pollution abatement measures are being taken, and as resources approach exhaustion the increasing expense of winning them will bring about reduced rates of use. Yet the question must be asked: Will these corrective tendencies be too little and too late? Except when coerced by events into a different attitude, we still operate on the assumption that population growth and industrial growth (capital formation) ought to be allowed to "seek their own levels," that is to say, be allowed to grow unchecked by human intervention until curbed by naturally occurring limits. This laissez-faire attitude is dangerous because it leads us into the trap set by the phenomenon of overshoot and collapse.

What we need to achieve is a world system which can be sustained into the indefinite future without collapse and which supplies the basic material requirements of all its people. This "state of global equilibrium" is logically possible of attainment, but the conditions to be met if it is to be achieved are harsh:

1. By 1975 population must be stabilized by making birthrate equal to deathrate, and by 1990 the amount of industrial capital must be stabilized by making the investment rate equal to the depreciation rate.
2. By 1975, resource consumption per unit of industrial output must be reduced to one fourth of its 1970 value, by means of recycling.
3. Consumer preferences must move away from factory produced material goods and towards services such as education and health facilities, which do not consume and pollute the environment.
4. By 1975, pollution generation per unit of industrial and agricultural output must drop to one fourth of its 1970 value.
5. To produce sufficient food for all people, capital must be diverted from industrial manufacture to food production.
6. The use of agricultural capital must be altered to make soil enrichment and preservation a high priority.
7. The average lifetime of industrial capital must be increased by designing for durability and repair and minimizing rate of obsolescence.

If achieved these conditions would bring about a world with a stable population only slightly bigger than that of today, with over twice the average food supply per head and an average income per head equal to the present average European income, which is about half the present U.S. average and three times the present world average.

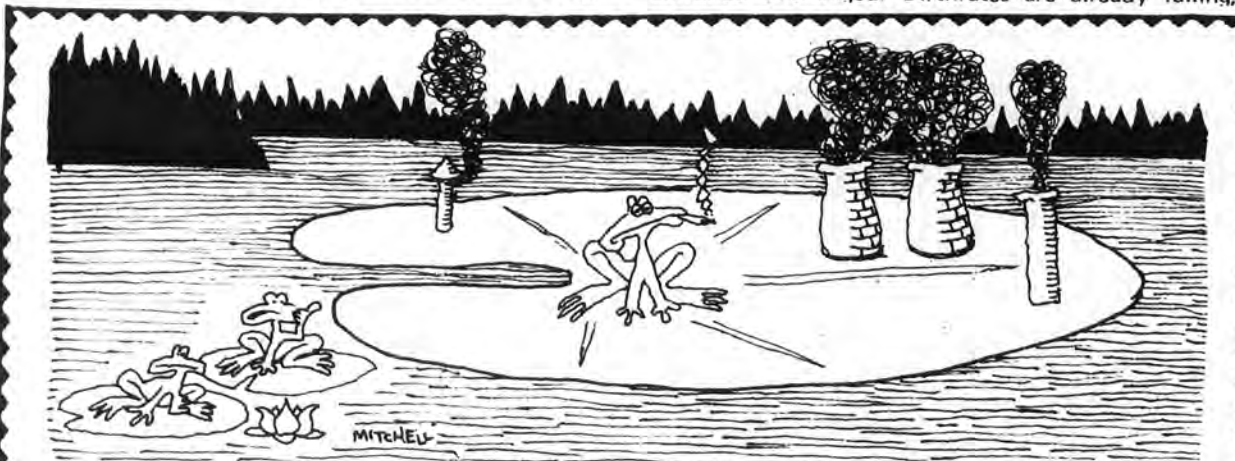
It is unrealistic to expect that these conditions will be achieved, but they should nevertheless be regarded as a target to aim for. It is particularly important that whatever measures are taken should be taken in the next few years. If action is postponed until, say, the year 2000, collapse will have become inevitable.

What do we do next? This kind of information is now quite widely disseminated. Some people deny it, some cynically disregard it, many accept it with a sense of helplessness and impending doom, and an increasingly large minority is concerned to take intelligent action. If technology cannot remove the limits, it is clear that we have to learn to live with them, and it is clear, in outline at least, what this means:

1. We must adapt to a material standard of living considerably lower than the one we now enjoy.
2. We must exert ourselves to narrow the income gap between the western nations and the "Third World."
3. We must wean ourselves from our emotional attachment to material and economic growth.
4. We must overhaul our economy so that we avoid pollution and resource depletion.
5. We must limit the size of our families.

In terms of our traditional ideology and value system, this is a list of unacceptable privations. There is in fact little chance that we will do these things unless there grows among us a new ideology and value system such that the major psychic payoffs in living are compatible with acceptance of the above five points. The construction and spreading of such an ideology is perhaps the most important thing we could be doing at the present time.

David Clarke is a professor of political science at W.W.S.C. and an active value changer.



A FRENCH RIDDLE FOR CHILDREN

"Suppose you own a pond on which a water lily is growing. The lily plant doubles in size each day. If the lily were allowed to grow unchecked, it would completely cover the pond in 30 days, choking off the other forms of life in the water. For a long time the lily

plant seems small, and so you decide not to worry about cutting it back until it covers half the pond. On what day will that be? On the twenty-ninth day, of course. You have one day to save your pond."

From "The Limits to Growth."

FULLER'S EARTH

"Roam Home to a Dome"

by Gomez

Beneath a halo of klieg lights sat a wee gnome of a man in a dark three-piece suit. His head glistened pink and white and two eyes, like those of a cross-eyed frog, peered from beneath thick glasses. R. Buckminster Fuller sat fielding questions and molding first the questions then the answers to fit the outlines of his universe.

It was an amazing, misty Seattle morning as I sat and listened to this prophet hold forth. Even my annoyance at the television interviewers, who asked questions designed to produce thirty-second answers for the six o'clock news, could not hold up against the excitement in the room. Every simple-minded question that was directed at Fuller brought first a rearrangement of the premises inherent in the question, and then the answer to a question that the interviewer had not been clearheaded enough to formulate. I began to suspect that asking what time it was would have brought a discourse on short-sightedness of Greenwich mean time compared to the inter-relationships of the quasars in our section of the universe. But there was no pomposity and seemingly no ego as Fuller spoke; he simply had considered things more fully than anyone else present. When he concluded with a chorus of "Roam Home to a Dome" to the tune of "Home, Home on the Range," the whole room sang along on the refrain.

This was my first exposure to R. Buckminster Fuller; architect, engineer, cartographer, poet and "prophet." In spite of my hangover I was excited and enthusiastic all through that Tuesday to the next evening when Fuller delivered the second in his series of John Danz Lectures at the University of Washington recently.

Seattle was just one stop on an overwhelmingly busy schedule as this 76-year-old wonder transversed the globe spreading the word of a new gospel. Fuller would object to that description since he holds himself to be a creator of questions rather than a formulator of dogma. But he does admit that his purpose is to try and consciously participate in the evolutionary trending of humankind. Two things lie at the heart of his attempt to redirect the course of history; a rearrangement of human perspective and comprehensive anticipatory design science.

BABY BEHAVIOR

In the John Danz lectures Fuller began rearranging our notion of physical perspective by behaving like a baby. He rolled upon his stomach on a chair, rocking back and forth, while he described how a baby becomes aware of gravity. From falling off of beds and dropping rattles he proceeded to explain that we all think instinctively of our feet as pointing down. We presume gravity to be the naturally dominant force, but in reality it dominates only upon the surface of solid bodies. In 99% of space we would float lazily along with no up or down.

Fuller's most famous perspective rearrangement is our idea of Earth. Most of us are still governed by the emotional concept of flat Earth. The horizon limits our vision to concepts of locality, while in reality we live on an island floating in space. The posters and flags of the Earth viewed from the moon that the Whole Earth Catalog promoted were inspired by Fuller. He felt that a view of our planet floating in the ocean of space would help change our feeling of provinciality to a more catholic attitude.



Besides rearranging our view of the physical plant of Spaceship Earth Buckminster also tried his hand at redefining the meaning of history. Starting with the Egyptian Pharaohs, he explained how each age took care of a larger portion of humanity's afterlife and then life. In Egypt there was only enough resources to care for the afterlife of the Pharaohs. Then, with the Christian epoch, everyone's afterlife was covered. After another thousand years of developing skills, building cathedrals, etc., it became possible to care for everyone's afterlife and the King's life in the present. Then, the nobles got on the bandwagon with the Magna Charta. With the industrial revolution and the nuclear age it even became possible to care for the current life of the middle class. Fuller carries this line of conjecture into the future when we will be able to take care of everybody's afterlife and everybody's life here on earth.

If this historiography sounds pseudo-marxist it shouldn't be surprising. Buckminster told of how he was attracted to the working class when he was a student. But rather than trying to reduce the top levels of society to the conditions of the working class, Fuller decided to dedicate himself to raising the standard of the bottom.

OVER-SPECIALIZATION

Part of this historiography, or historical myth-writing if you prefer, focuses on the age of the "great pirates." These men were the giants of commerce and industry who dominated the world in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. Fuller accuses them of setting up the academy so that individuals specialized and only the top man was comprehensive enough to understand the big picture. According to this viewpoint, over-specialization blinds us to the true nature of the situation. To illustrate this point Fuller told a story about an anthropology convention in Philadelphia. While a group of physical anthropologists were discussing a paper on the extinction of a sub-species due to over-specialization, a group of cultural anthropologists were discussing a paper on the extinction of various tribes due to overspecialization. Neither group was aware of what

the other was discussing.

Fuller's solution to this problem of over-specialization is comprehensive anticipatory design science. To the best of my understanding this is technique of co-ordinated scientific effort, either by a group or an individual, that focuses on the inter-relationships of a question, rather than only analyzing the parts of that question.

By combining this technique with Von Neumann's game theory, Buckminster created the World Game. Instead of war gaming to try and gain advantage for one side, this game concentrates on co-operation to provide benefit for all. It is designed to eliminate the politician's role in allocating resources by providing a forum for resource distribution problems that allows the co-ordination of the total resources of the planet. This would be in accordance with the spaceship earth concept, rather than the old divisiveness of the nation state.

At the heart of the game is doing more with less by combining the resources of the world into one accounting system. The diseconomies of limited accounting could be circumvented. The system could also eliminate the gross waste of the present military madness, since there would be only one world instead of competing nations. Furthermore, comprehensive and anticipatory design science could be brought to bear on a world scale, thus utilizing available advanced techniques on all levels.

While it is not fair to criticize what you don't fully understand, I must say there is one aspect of Fuller's vision about which I have reservations. Buckminster does not believe in huge organizations or dogma to actualize his dream. Instead he operates as a "trim-tab" on the rudder of the ship of State. He describes a trim-tab as a miniature rudder on the rudder of a ship which acts to create a current that will pull the large rudder to one side. The trick is to create possibilities rather than to force issues. I do not doubt Fuller's personal motivations in the possibilities he creates, but they would require a transition period during which power would be transferred from the politicians and the present power elite to the decision-making apparatus of the world game. Inherent in such a transfer is the danger of power being concentrated in a small group of individuals who might control the game. While this would free the world's population from the yoke of the politicians, it would deliver power to another small group of people over whom the rest of the people would have no control.

When I questioned Fuller on this point he framed the answer in terms of a navigational parable. He suggested that the answers to the questions of the distribution were inherent in the question. All that is needed is acceptable range of tolerance in navigating to those solutions.

Not having the background of the scientific forum, I tend to be skeptical about the ease of establishing those tolerances. But I do feel that the present political navigating system in the world is inadequate.

To borrow one of Buckminster's phrases, we have reached the end of the age of permitted ignorance; we must now participate intelligently in determining our future. While I'm not convinced Fuller shows all the roads into that future, he does provide us with the ability to see routes that were previously invisible.

Environmental Bills

by jeff hammarlund

Sure, understanding today's world is not unlike having bees in your head; but, there they are.

During the last few sessions of the Washington State Legislature there has been a flurry of environmental legislation. Ecology was definitely "in"; it spelled v-o-t-e-s and eager representatives responded with some good pieces of legislation. More important, new blood was pumped into the old chambers as some fine new legislators were elected, many of them from the Seattle area and one from Whatcom County.

But as the state struggles to pull itself out of the great Boeing slump, it appears that the legislature has all but forgotten its role as friend of the environment. By the time the 1971 Special Legislative Session creaked to an uncertain halt amid total confusion on the tax reform question, it had become clear the economy had taken over the spotlight. "Economic development" was the new catch phrase. Few environmental bills were submitted and such important measures as Evans' own "environmental bill of rights" and the Washington Environmental Council's noise pollution bill died quickly in committee.

The lone environmental bill to pass was called the Natural Area Preserves Bill. This is the subject of my story: how an environmental bill gets passed by the legislature. The story is not always exciting but it may be worth knowing.

The intent of this particular bill is to establish a state-wide system of protected land or aquatic areas which contain rare or vanishing natural vegetation and wildlife. These areas or preserves would be left as much as possible in their virgin state. They would not be filled with picnic areas, campgrounds, gift shops, or scenic roads. The preserves, say the sponsors, would form permanent "living museums of our state's natural heritage." The system would be administered under the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) with the assistance of a special advisory committee. They would range in size from several acre sites near major urban centers to larger, nearly self-contained ecosystems such as the proposed preserve on relatively unspoiled Cypress Island.

The protected areas would be used for environmental education programs and research, and as monitored checkpoints for assessing human impact. "The State of Washington is blessed with a rich and diverse natural environment," explained Dr. Arthur Kruckeberg, Chairman of the University of Washington Botany Department and a major supporter of the concept. "Samples of this natural abundance can serve as irreplaceable benchmarks for comparing the natural with the undisturbed, especially where the impact of Man dominates the scene."

On January 19 the Natural Area Preserves Bill was first read on the floor of the House of Representatives. The bill's principal sponsor was Lois North, a second term legislator from Seattle, already tagged an environmentalist. I came in the picture as her legislative intern.

But the state preserve idea did not begin in the marbled halls of Olympia but in dusty Ellensburg. There in 1966 biologists from the five state colleges and universities formed the Intercampus Committee on Educational and Scientific Preserves (ICESP). The group began an inventory of potential areas and examined preserve legislation and proposals from other states. Wally Heath, then from WWSC and now at the Lummi Aquaculture Project, acted as chairman and catalyst of the group.

An initial draft of a preserves bill was made in 1969 but was not introduced to the legislature. Instead the ICESP continued to study possible sites and to gather support from citizen groups.

Then in 1970 Senator Charles Elicker (he ran against Jackson, remember?) introduced a multi-purpose measure relating to DNR activity including a section authorizing withdrawal of certain

DNR lands for "scientific and educational purposes." This provision was designed to pave the road for presentation of a preserves bill this year.

Meanwhile residents from Cypress Island were forming the "Save Cypress Island Committee" to protect their island from encroaching development. Because of the rocky terrain and the difficult access to Cypress' forests, timber interests and other potential developers have kept away and the island's unique beauty has remained unspoiled. But sulphur deposits were recently discovered and powerful mining interests were quick to react. Alert residents, realizing the hazards of such a mining operation, hoped to include most of the island in the potential preserves system before mining interests could gain control. Again we see that familiar race between the environmentalists and the developers.

The next step for ICESP was to unveil their preserves concept before a group of influential legislators. The proposal was fully explained at a legislative interim hearing by Kruckeberg of ICESP and Rep. North. The practiced environmental lobbyists were there to offer support, representing such groups as the Sierra Club, Nature Conservancy, Save Cypress Island Committee, and the Mountaineers. Representatives from the state regulatory agencies were also present.

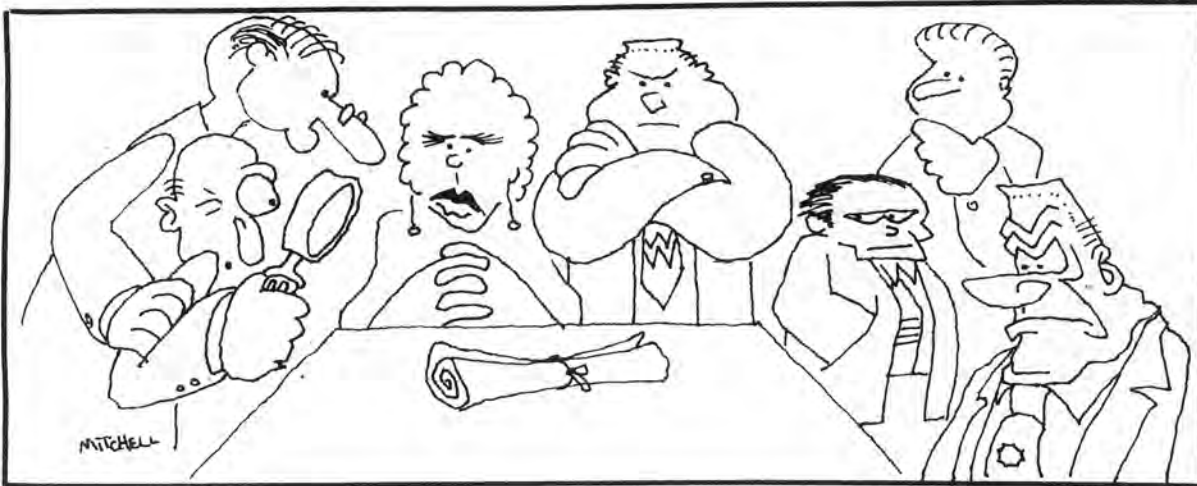
The next step was to write a working draft of the bill. The job was given to Vic Moon from the research arm of the legislature called the Legislative Council. With the help of some DNR people, Moon wrote the draft from ICESP's 1969 version and preserve

power. Here the legendary "back rooms" filled with obnoxious cigar smoke still remain. A naive onlooker can get quite a political education in those committee rooms.

Our preserves bill was scheduled for a hearing in front of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources, Fisheries and Game, chaired by Senator Lowell Peterson of Concrete. Following a long-standing tradition, only Peterson and a few other committee members bothered to show up. Both Rep. North and Dr. Kruckeberg offered testimony and Peterson assured them that the bill would pass his committee and move on to the Senate floor. His committee clerk would get enough signatures from absent committee members to assure approval.

But alas, all was not well in Olympia. The next morning Senator Peterson testified in front of the House Natural Resources and Ecology Committee on his pet bill to eliminate day-use fees for state parks. Although the idea sounded appealing, both DNR and State Parks people explained that the fees were essential to pay for operating and maintenance costs; without them the parks would probably have to close. Mrs. North offered an amendment that nullified the intent of the bill. It passed.

An angry Peterson quickly pulled the natural preserves bill back into his committee where he could sit on it until the deadline for final committee approval had passed. His committee clerk refused to get the required signatures for passage. The next morning, Peterson's political crony, Rep. Margaret Hurley from Spokane, called Mrs. North over to



legislation from other states. The following morning, Vic, Mrs. North, and I met to revise and clarify the draft.

Our final steps before presenting the bill to the legislature were to develop a press release and to contact lobbyists and other interested folk for support. Letters were sent to state environmental groups and activists such as former Initiative 256 workers. We also considered potential secondary sponsors who would be both interested and politically advantageous. We came up with the names of Charles Moon, a five-term Democrat and Norwood Cunningham, a four-term Republican. Thus the bill read on the floor on January 19 was the product of six years of research and had the support of a wide range of environmental groups.

At this point the hard-nosed politics began. The bill was sent to the House Natural Resources and Ecology Committee. Our expectations were not very high; no environmental bill had passed the committee so far up to that time. But the response was remarkably favorable. The bill was sent back to the House floor with a unanimous "do pass" recommendation. Here the bill passed its second major test with surprising ease. The final vote was 83 to 13.

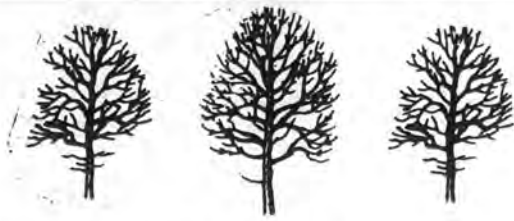
But think back to your high school "How Democracy Works" course and you will remember that our bill must also pass the Senate. The Senate in Olympia is a weird place. To the uninitiated it often appears more like a tomb than a bastion of

"make a little deal." The plan was direct: the environmental bill would be approved if Mrs. North would publicly announce that her day-use amendment was a mistake and if she could assure House passage of Peterson's original bill. Mrs. North flatly refused that kind of a "bargain." Suddenly the preserves system looked very dead.

But a last ditch revival attempt was quickly begun by environmentalists. Members of the Washington Environmental Council, Sierra Club and other groups helped organize the attack. Hard-hitting letters and telegrams arrived from throughout the state (including many from Bellingham). But most effective were letters from Peterson's own constituents, including his campaign manager. The organized pressure was too strong and Peterson finally backed down. From there it was easy. Led by Senator Elicker the Senate passed the bill 48 to 4.

Somehow it worked. The natural area preserves bill is now law. And with a few good shoves, it can happen again. But the final decisions are still far from completion. The power to administer the system is now held by DNR and the advisory group. Funding for the purchase of preserve land through the DNR budget will be a topic for the next legislature and for sessions to come. The bill is not much of a victory when viewed in the total context of mass environmental deterioration. I keep asking myself why we continue to rape the land to a point where the remnants of our state's "natural heritage" can only be preserved as "museums."

legislator's responses



The Ecology of Politics

How does the environment rate in the legislature? In order to discover some of the current attitudes within the legislature on environmental issues in Washington State, the *Passage* posed three questions to four of our legislators and we have collected some of their replies for this issue. A commitment to the cause is obvious from their replies. Do not thereby be swayed into thinking that the environment fares as well with all politicians in Olympia. These individuals, for the most part, are exceptional in their knowledge and commitment.

Should you find points of argument or agreement with these men and women, write them a letter and let them know.

after another 2 or 3 years will cause no problem.

PASSAGE:

Washington State is endowed with a rich and diverse natural environment. Certainly one of the many functions of the legislature is to preserve and enhance our state's environmental quality. In what ways and to what extent does this goal conflict with other goals—that is, is there necessarily a job versus environment dichotomy?

REP. DONN CHARNLEY (King County): Conflict would be in the area of expense. The State will need to either raise more money (taxes) in order to be able to pay for the increased surveillance and development of adequate and quality programs; or re-allocate present budget funds in order to do this. (This will essentially cut back other programs.) I do not feel that an increase in the State's involvement regarding environmental quality will mean a decrease in employment. Quite frankly, I am convinced that just the opposite will occur. That is, new jobs will be developed as a result of this involvement. I am convinced that the total number of new jobs will be greater and, therefore, offset the total number of jobs eliminated.

The other area of possible conflict may be in the realm of private rights versus public need. This is a philosophical problem of fairly serious content. When should an individual's rights to do as he pleases be abrogated in favor of the general public welfare, need, and expense? For example, is the public responsible for the expense of cleaning up a pollution condition created by an individual?

SENATOR FRANK ATWOOD (Whatcom County): ...I don't believe that there is any real conflict in the goals of job vs. environment. Most of the industries are now aware that they must abate their pollution, and of course all new industries building in the state must comply. In the last 5 years a great deal of environmental legislation has passed the legislature and also the federal Congress which now requires all industries to clean up. The problem, of course, now being what standards shall be set by the regulatory agencies. I am sure that this has been resolved to a great degree and

REP. DAN VAN DYK (Whatcom County): The effects of inadequate environmental protection on the long-range hopes of humans precludes a rational conflict between the environmental quality and other State legislative goals. Goals such as enhancing the opportunity of jobs, protection of individual freedom, and providing education must fit within the bounds that assures adequate protection of our ecology.

There does not need to be a job versus ecology conflict. This present day conflict comes about because citizens and legislators have not demanded major changes in our society. We must have, for those industries that have grave potential for ecological damage, yet still prove a need for location in our state, an **Industry Siting Commission**. This commission should have authority to limit this type of industry to the areas of least potential harm.

The state must have more **comprehensive water, air, and land quality standards** and the authority coupled with funding to enforce these standards. The state when it detects ecological damage occurring from industry must **immediately require the cleaning up and prevention of further damage**. If neglected too long, this area puts the citizens in a position to choose between jobs and ecology. Prevention removes this difficult choice.

What do you see as the greatest environmental threat to our state in the near future?

CHARNLEY: While I find it a little difficult to pick a specific threat, I believe (in somewhat general terms) that the continued misuse of our land is our greatest environmental threat. I agree 100% with Ian McHarg when he says: "man does not own the earth that he lives on and uses; he has a stewardship for that land." To me this says people may use the land properly and then pass it on the next human being in the same condition, or if possible, in better shape than they received it. Examples: the use of flood plains must be limited to developments which will not suffer significant economic loss when the plain is flooded. The building of huge dams to try to control flooding is economic idiocy.

ATWOOD: The greatest continuing environmental threat to our state for the future is the solid waste disposal and automobile and transportation pollution. The solution to this pollution problem is still some distance away. However, the pressure is so great that I am confident that a solution will be forthcoming within the next year.

VAN DYK: Population sprawl could become the greatest threat to our state's environment. I believe we must use our land more wisely. Our best agricultural land is used for highway and building sites. We allow the usage of our limited wilderness for building developments and the extraction of resources by processes that could ruin the State's land for enjoyment of future generations.

REP. LOIS NORTH (King County): The greatest environmental threat to our state in the future will be oil pollution in Puget Sound. With the vast petroleum fields on the northern Alaska slope, there will undoubtedly be tremendous shipments of oil passing through this area.

While needed programs for prevention and control of oil pollution are under way, the fact remains that if

we have a major oil spill tomorrow, it probably cannot be contained....

Industry is expected to clean up its own spills and to pay for environmental damage. Oil companies in Puget Sound have formed a cooperative to clean up spills in a hurry. To date we do not really know the extent of damage caused by oil spills in Puget Sound so that research is badly needed on this matter....

Public support for environmental causes appeared to have waned during that last legislative session. Do you see this as a continuing trend? How do you react to it?

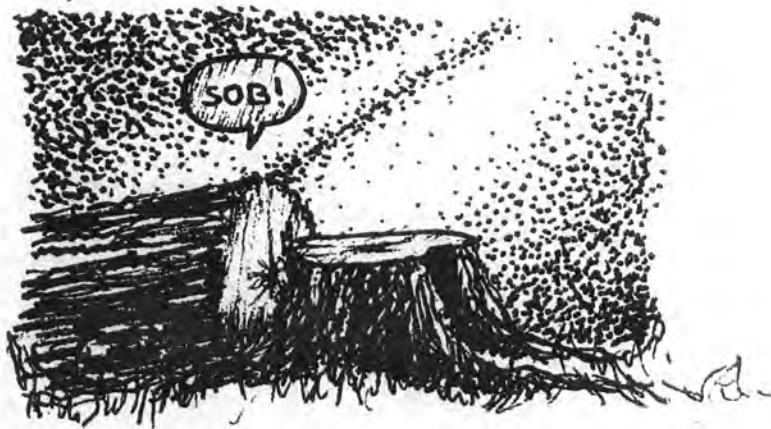
CHARNLEY: I do not feel that the public's interest in environmental legislation has decreased; but rather other more serious problems of (hopefully) temporary nature have their attention at this time. By this I mean the serious economic depression, loss of income, and soaring cost of living. I feel that one's concern for these critical problems abates the public's interest in and pressure for significant environmental legislation. We'll continue and we'll grow.

VAN DYK: Two things have caused a lessening of public pressure for environmental legislation: Unemployment and the fact that the newness of ecology concern is gone. I believe that as the state begins to prevent the damage to our ecology the problem of jobs vs. environment is removed. The reduction in vocal demands for environmental quality is primarily replaced by skill in problem solving and using the "system" to correct is own ills.

My feeling is that the public has shown their concern and demanded action. It is now the task of the system to insure that Washington State maintains the highest quality environment possible and that it handles wisely our resources.

NORTH: I would venture to say that the great wave of public concern in the U.S. for environmental legislation has "peaked" and is now on the ebb tide. At a recent national conference of women legislators, I was interested to note that out of the 50 women in attendance, only 3 of us indicated that legislation to protect the quality of our environment was one of our major legislative interests (two women from Oregon and myself from Washington). When I queried the other conferees, they shrugged their shoulders and remarked, "It's too late in our states. The only real hope lies in your far Northwest."

I regret to say that I do see the tapering off of public concern for the quality of our environment as a continuing trend. I shall continue to work for needed legislation in this area, because I am committed to this cause—but recognize that this program must be limited to one or two major bills per session if we are to be successful.





environmental education

"Thinking like a mountain"

by john miles

A number of years ago in his landmark essay "The Land Ethic," Aldo Leopold noted that conservation proceeds at a snail's pace, that "on the back forty we still slip two steps backward for each stride forward." He pointed out that a usual answer to this dilemma of slow progress is "more conservation education," and raised the question of whether such education should be merely more volume or whether there might not be "something lacking in the content as well?" Many years after Leopold raised the key questions and offered some answers himself "conservation education" is being reexamined. The relationship of the education process to human-environment relations is changing and a new name for this process is emerging—environmental education. The importance of education in the conservation movement has long been recognized. Indeed, the movement was nurtured on the idea that an informed public would choose to treat nature properly. Writers like John Muir, Bob Marshall, and David Brower have long contributed to the educative process in the belief that if people knew the truth about the problems of the environment they would act on that environment's behalf. Programs variously identified as "outdoor education," "conservation education," and "resource management education" have long been features of public school curricula. Many Americans have participated in school camping, have traveled nature walks, and have studied soil profiles, rotting stumps and other elements of the fascinating natural world. Yet, during the half-century that "conservation education" has been practiced, it seems that we have still slipped "two steps backward for each stride forward." During this time the truly serious environmental difficulties that have recently become strikingly evident have been developing. Obviously conservation education has not resulted in the evolution of a land ethic, of an ecological conscience, on the scale that Leopold regarded as necessary for a quality life community.

Seemingly most people have grown into adulthood and have not learned of ecology, of a person's part of a natural community. Their brief experiences with "nature" have not been sufficient for learning about their world in a manner that leads to a personal environmental ethic. They have grown into a population of spectators, of people who simply do not see that they are participants in the natural community rather than spectators of its realities. They do not see their actions as affecting the working of their community. Education has failed to reach the majority of the population and we reap the results of this failure.

If we ask the question "Where have we failed?" a number of possible answers are evident. First, we have focused most of our attention on "nature," as something separate from humans. "Nature" is out there where the trees and birds are and we interrupt our daily activities to study "nature" on hikes, birding trips, or for a week during the sixth grade. We act on the implicit assumption that nature is outside of us. The reality, impressed upon us by negative feedback from deteriorating systems in our natural community, is that people are nature, that they are a part of the community.

Second, we have separated nature study from other studies. While in school we study mathematics, English, History, and geography, and then we allocate a brief time to study "nature" in aquariums, terrariums, films, and occasional field trips. Nature study is usually relegated exclusively to the realm of science education. Knowledge of the world has become so compartmentalized in the minds of the learners that when an attempt to look at a whole is made, one cannot do it easily and effectively.

A third problem is that we have associated the study of nature with the school and have made the school experience generally an unpleasant one. We have associated learning with school and have thus been given a bad name. Learning has become an exercise in fact processing, while joy and wonder at life has often been sacrificed. Consequently most people do not "study" anything out of natural curiosity, wonder and fascination, but only if they have to do so. Leopold studied the world constantly, came to understand it and to love the world as a whole. His study, which he enjoyed, and in which he engaged himself throughout his lifetime, led in himself to what Joseph Wood Krutch has identified as "love," as "some feeling for, as well as some understanding of, the inclusive community of rocks and soils, plants and animals, of which we are a part." The process of learning about the world, the community, the environment must become a joyful one, less associated with the painfully constricting and mechanical process presently occurring in the school. Only then can the state of wonder and understanding enjoyed by Leopold be achieved in the present education process.

There are many other possible reasons for the "two steps backward for each stride forward" quality of education relative to environment. This is not the place to list them. It must be recognized that there is a deep educational problem involved in the environmental crisis, a problem that transcends even the specific problems of pollution, overpopulation, and encroachment on wildlands. These and other specific problems are symptoms of an underlying

perceptual problem that results from the way in which we learn about the world. The ultimate solution to the underlying problem which is a problem of basic attitudes and values, is to change patterns of learning so that people grow to adulthood possessing an ecological conscience, their behavior controlled by an environmental ethic. Leopold notes that "An ethic, philosophically, is a differentiation of social from anti-social conduct." An environmental ethic would dictate that to perceive a person as separate from nature and to act accordingly is anti-social and therefore morally wrong. Such an ethic, identified by Leopold, remains to be achieved in our world today.

A deep reorientation of thought is called for. It is imperative. Adult society today does not display an environmental ethic. It espouses values which can be judged anti-social from Leopold's ethical stance. Alternative values are called for. These values must be identified and learned by the people of America and the world if the environmental crisis that faces us is to be survived. The critical process that demands extensive study and reorientation in view of this situation is education.

The role of education (and this extends far beyond the institution of the school) in the face of environmental problems, is not being examined extensively enough. Only in recent years has "environmental education" as a concept of learning emerged, and its importance has not been realized. The Congress passed the Environmental Education Act in 1970 with little fanfare and less money. If Leopold were alive today and observing this situation, he might note that "environmental" is an unnecessary adjective to attach to education. All education is environmental, he might maintain, and since this is the case, the paramount task facing people today is to examine how one learns about the world, where failures in learning occur which result in environmental problems, and what the alternatives to the present problematical process are. Leopold's summary of the situation can be clearly heard over the clamor of today:

"By and large, our present problem is one of attitudes and implements. We are remodeling the Alhambra with a steamshovel, and we are proud of our yardage. We shall hardly relinquish the shovel, which after all has many good points, but we are in need of gentler and more objective criteria for its successful use."

John Miles teaches environmental education at Huxley College and is presently incorporating the concepts of environmental perception into the curriculum of several local school districts.

Pennies from Heaven—

by jack broom

The latest "News from Congressman Lloyd Meeds" announces that Huxley Environmental College (a division of WWSC) will be getting a \$30,000 grant for its proposed environmental education projects.

What Congressman Meeds didn't announce is that the college had requested nearly twice that amount, but since this is an election year, Lloyd probably saw no need to clutter the voters' minds with details like that.

"We really didn't expect anything," commented Huxley Lecturer John Miles, who will serve as director of the newly-born Huxley Center for Environmental Education. Miles said he isn't surprised that his \$59,000 request wasn't approved but plans for the center will now have to be "scaled down" to fit within the \$30,000 allotted.

The purpose of the education center is to add an "environmental dimension" to the current educational system and to the education of the community at large. This would include creating teacher-training programs for education colleges such as Western, adding environmental education to the curriculum presently taught in secondary schools, and establishing programs for the education of the general

community.

Miles feels that education is the key to the elimination and prevention of environmental problems. "We want people to become aware that many problems are simply a result of ignorance...ignorance of the voter...ignorance of the engineer deciding where to build the south side truck route." (Note: The "south side truck route" refers to the current butchering of Donovan Avenue. I'm still running into a disturbing number of people who ask, "What truck route?")

The Huxley center will experiment with a pre-service training program, in which it will explore ways to add an environmental studies perspective to the training of future teachers. Miles said it would then hopefully "export" these methods to various colleges of education.

The second thrust of the center will be to influence teachers now working in high schools. "We would like to add an environmental dimension to the curriculum presently being taught at the secondary level," Miles said. To do this, the center would publish a newsletter or some other communication device that would inform teachers of ways to effectively

present environmental education to their students.

Also, Miles is working on "learning packages", booklets on several aspects of conservation for use in the public school system. He has already prepared over a dozen of these reports for the Sedro Woolley school district.

Community education will be the third area of involvement of the center. Miles feels that it is important to establish ways of spreading an environmental awareness to all members of the community, including those outside the formal school system. Workshops, short courses and seminars will be designed for use in various institutions, and will be offered locally through Western's continuing education program.

For example, Miles said he would be especially interested in conducting a workshop in which conservation groups could discuss the "many tricks" involved in working through the legislative process.

Jack Broom was stolen from the Western Front. Finally, his talents will be used for a good cause.

Recycle, my friend, recycle

There is no longer any excuse for any Bellinghamster to throw away any glass, newspapers, magazines, or metal cans.

The Huxley Recycling Center, sponsored by HERB (Huxley Environmental Research Bureau) will now recycle all the above-mentioned items, putting them back into use and keeping them out of garbage dumps. The recycling center, located at 635 21st St., only asks the following co-operation:

GLASS: Empty containers of all contents and remove lids and caps.

Paper labels need not be removed.
Don't break or crush your glass.
Sort into colors; green, brown, or clear.

METAL CANS: Remove paper labels.
Empty of all contents.
Remove lids of all metal food containers.
Pop and beer cans must be crushed.

PAPER: Bundle and tie newspapers.
Bundle and tie magazines.
Flatten cardboard.
Don't bring loose scraps of paper.

The center will provide the necessary materials, such as string to tie your paper bundles and hammers to flatten your metal cans, so PLEASE, have pity on our abused environment. Recycle all your re-usable trash.

-j.b.



the domino theory of SWALLOWS

[Editor's Note' This piece appeared in the Passage two years ago. Some of us have remembered it that long with affection, and when this issue came along we thought it was a good opportunity for a revival. Reverend Goose Mother is not around Bellingham any more—but wherever she is now—someone tell her we said hello.]

by annette gerlinger

I'm hoping you'll try, at least once, the touching art of swallow watching. It is free and can be pursued almost anywhere in the great outdoors. Swallows are one of the original masters of flight. If you find yourself enjoying this pastime the following may be expected to occur:



- 1) On every parabola the swallow makes an insect disappear. Good, you say, as this makes for less population density in the insect world.
- 2) Where there are swarms of air-borne insects there are usually swallows. Consider, if a winged bit of protein lures swallows to your vision, they are serving an end.
- 3) If there were no bugs would there be any swallows?
- 4) If you care that there would be no swallows were there no bugs, read the labels on insecticide cans, thoughtfully.
- 5) Soon you may find yourself beginning to tolerate insects, feeling that the swallows are apt justification for the minor inconvenience.
- 6) One day you will find yourself unarmed against the approach of a bug. Closer inspection will reveal that the bug is quite fascinating and seems to be lacking in evil intentions.
- 7) Now you like swallows and this one particular bug. You are anxious to discover other bugs, other birds. Your world is enlarging.
- 8) You no longer purchase bug "bombs", insecticides, pesticides. Your grandmother has recommended citronella and you like the smell. You've been told by a hip ecologist how ladybugs will eat rose-loving aphids and you're ordering a colony for the lady next door.
- 9) You've read somewhere that penguin livers show high concentrations of DDT and you're wondering "How"? The birds and the bees have become meaningful of life itself. You are understanding balance, tolerance, and the ay of the world. You have a special filter on your eyes now.
- 10) You're studying birds now, and are disappointed to find that "Birds of Vietnam", published 1968 is not adequate due to the exclusion of species collected north of the 170. Napalm is a chemical manufactured by Dow. You know it kills people, and defoliates jungles; it also kills birds and has been known to have the same deleterious effects on human life as DDT to insects; it also causes hardening of the soul.
- 11) You are beginning to understand. Having grown to love swallows, you have learned to tolerate bugs. You may soon learn to appreciate life in all its forms, and colors.
- 12) Swallows are good for the growth of pleasure. Caring about anything other than power, money, and war is.



'Dirty Dan' Harris



DANIEL J. HARRIS
FOUNDER OF FAIRHAVEN
1826-1890

"Dirty Dan" Harris, rugged founder and zealous promoter of Fairhaven, probably is the central figure in more legends, tales, and accepted historical incidents than append to any other pioneer of the Northern Sound country. For three and one-half decades, from his arrival in 1853, this sailor, trader and rum-runner, this unsophisticated Boniface, this artless Paul Bunyan, claimed the spotlight in many roles.

One of the stories, as recorded by Frank Teck, concerns the capture of Harris and two other whites off Point Roberts by Fraser River Indians. A British seap captain finally ransomed the three slaves. The first captive brought five blankets; the second, seven; but when the Indian chief was asked his price for Dirty Dan, he looked at Harris in disgust. "Ugh!" he grunted, "Him delate skookum! You takum - no blanket. Heap eat, no work!"

As a matter of fact Harris was anything but lazy. He performed herculean labors while packing on the Cariboo trail, while clearing land, while on overland treks. Also during his first years on the Bay he tirelessly rowed a large dory to and from Victoria on countless freighting trips.

In the middle and late '50's Harris rigged up a large sloop and thereafter, according to his friend, James H. Taylor, traded through all the inland waterways. Even during the hair-lifting days of the 1855-56 Indian Wars, he was known and unmolested by the Indians from Puyallup to Nootka Sound. To anyone, regardless of color, who could give the grand hailing sign of the thirsty, and produce one dollar per pint, the sea-going bartender dispensed his particular brand of hootch. This whiskey, admittedly, was bad, but one and all agreed that it was too good to throw away.

Dirty Dan Harris won his sobriquet because of picturesque and soiled apparel, careless eating habits, and cluttered living quarters. In early days, perhaps because he had been a sailor, he wore no shoes or socks. At that time he sported a shabby, greasy coat, an unbuttoned red flannel undershirt that exposed a massive hairy chest, bedraggled homespun trousers, and a bent and indescribable hat. During the Cariboo stampede, while packing on the trail, he perforce wore shoes. After the collapse of the Jay Cooke, Northern Pacific Boom, he spruced up a bit more.

Charles Donovan reported that he first saw Dirty Dan Harris when the latter came to the Bellingham Bay Company store at Rose and Elk Streets, Sehome, about July 4, 1874, and bought a stiff white vest to wear over his red undershirt. At that time, twenty-one years after his arrival, his appearance had changed but slightly. A fairly well-preserved and very dignified plug hat shaded his long unkempt brown hair and shaggy, sandy beard. A faded, old fashioned frock coat covered the red undershirt but did not hide a rent in one trouser leg. His feet were encased in hand-made Indian socks, thrust into unlaced cowhide boots.

Physically Harris was a robust, muscular, broad shouldered individual, about five feet eleven inches in height, and weighing 200 pounds. Habitually he was friendly and even-tempered, but when aroused he gave a good account of himself in a rough and tumble fight. However, his very prowess created enemies who delighted in his downfall, as evidenced by the following entry in the diary of Sheriff James Kavanaugh:

"Sept. 22, 1867: A grand ball in the engine room of the B. B. Coal Co. last night. It was a very successful affair. Sam Brown gave Dirty Dan Harris a beating night before last. I treated him for doing it."

Daniel Jefferson Harris was born at Patchogue, Long Island, in 1826, according to statements made by him and his brothers to James H. Taylor. After a quarrel with these same brothers he ran away to Sag Harbor, New York, where he shipped before the mast on an Alaska whaler. It was not until 1852, however, that the ship touched at Honolulu, where Harris and others deserted, reaching Victoria, and thence Bellingham Bay, in 1853.

Having worked up from dory to sloop in his freighting business, Dan Harris was ready for the quick harvest from the Fraser River gold rush, when thousands of stampeded, locust like, on Bellingham Bay in the summer of 1858. There were hundreds of these impatient argonauts with their supplies, to be transported from Victoria to Whatcom - the "terminus of the Short Route to the Mines," there were scores of gold seekers to be taken to Victoria in order to secure their miners' licenses. And always there were liquid refreshments in demand by Reds and Whites.

In 1872 Harris undertook to clear the Eldridge farm north of Squalicum creek and along the Eldridge Avenue plateau. Hugh Eldridge stated that Dan's pay for this heavy task was a cow and a steer. Characteristically Harris at once drove these animals together with a second steer over the old Fraser River trail and down the Skagit River to the gold camp at Ruby Creek. After a wearing trip, he reached the diggings, only to find the men broke, morose, and hungry. Generously he killed one of the animals for which the gold seekers promised to pay (a promise conveniently forgotten by most of the transients). He then drove the cow and steer back to Bellingham Bay through nearly a hundred miles of rough and trackless forests.

Five years later in 1877 Harris figured in another Paul Bunyan performance. Working alone and without the aid of Bunyan's blue ox, Babe, Dirty Dan Harris, in one summer, slashed, cleared, grubbed, and sketchily graded the road from Sehome to Lake Whatcom over which were to move the machinery and supplies for the newly opened Blue Canyon coal mine. His camp, which he moved frequently, was merely the space between two fallen trees. He had no tent or table. Charles Donovan who visited Dan several times while he was on this stupendous job, reported that the man wrapped himself into a blanket capsule at night to avoid the clouds of mosquitoes, and remained completely sealed until morning.

Dark days followed the closing of the Sehome Coal mine in 1878, but Harris was one of the faithful who remained on the Bay. The outlook brightened in

1882 with the Washington Colony project and with the arrival of the Kansas settlers, known as the Kansas Colony, all prospective lot and land buyers. Harris thereupon subdivided his land, the plat being filed January 2, 1883.

Angrily refusing to designate his town as a subdivision of Whatcom or Sehome, Dan Harris selected the name of Fairhaven. This, he told E. M. Wilson, came from the Indian name, Seeseelichem or Seeseelichel, meaning a place of safety, or safe port, hence, a fair haven. Hilaire Crockett interprets the Indian name to mean, "a quiet place where something good is always found," probably referring to the flotsam that collected in Harris Bay. Other settlers claimed that Dan named his town after an old Maine whaling port.

In Whatcom, dissension had arisen over riparian rights of waterfront property. Hearing of this, Harris would excitedly urge prospects to come to Fairhaven and buy his lots. "Remember," he would tell them, "my Hungarian rights go with all these waterfront prices."

Other defects in title to some of the Whatcom lots also helped to turn buyers toward Fairhaven. Hence Dan's property was in demand. He sold on fixed prices, and for gold only. Soon he had more cash than any other person on Bellingham Bay. Citizens, with new respect in their eyes were wont to remark as he boarded a Seattle steamer, "There goes Dirty Dan, carrying another wad to the bank." Also, like other pioneers with extra money, Harris often left bags of gold for safe keeping with the county treasurer whose office was in the brick building on E. Street purchased as a courthouse in 1863.

Lot sales during his first year (1883) as a townsite promoter brought Harris about \$32,000. Of this sum he spent \$16,000 in erecting his three-story Northern Hotel at the end of Harris Ave. and in the construction of his deepwater wharf, later known as "Ocean Dock."

The parlor of the hotel was fitted luxuriously with marble topped furniture, and with one of the first pianos on the Bay. To Dan, who was very proud of his hotel, the structure doubtless was a symbol of his arrival as a personage of importance. At any rate he made no money on this investment, since he provided no regular hotel service for his patrons.

With growing prosperity and prominence Harris carried himself with increasing dignity, although his general aspect was unchanged. But let a boat appear, and he hastily covered his red undershirt with his white vest, donned his plug hat, and smilingly greeted each newcomer. However, having been a sailor, he was unable to resist handling the mooring hawser of the arriving craft, this despite his semi-clerical garb.

In his fifty-ninth year, October, 1885, Dan Harris married Miss Bertha L. Wasmer. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend B. K. McElmon of the Presbyterian church, in the be-marbled parlor of the Northern Hotel.

Because of Mrs. Harris' poor health the couple decided to move to Los Angeles. Thereupon Dan sold most of his Fairhaven property to E. M. Wilson, E. L. Cowgill, and Nelson Bennett of Tocomo for \$70,000, of which price he received a substantial down payment.

Mrs. Harris died in Los Angeles in November, 1888. A few months later he visited Fairhaven and collected the final payment on his \$70,000 townsite sale price. Thereafter, in Los Angeles he is said to reverted to type, cooking his solitary meals on an old box stove.

In his loneliness, and in a strange city where none knew him as "Dirty Dan" Harris, he must have been an easy victim for a clever flatterer. During this period, just prior to his death which occurred in his Los Angeles home, August, 1890, Dan appears to have been taken in tow by a Dr. A. S. Shorb and wife who are said to have influenced him in his investments and to have aided him in lavish spending.

Officially, Daniel J. Harris had died practically penniless.

At the time of his death, Harris' estate was estimated at \$70,000, not including sums alleged to have been annexed by the Shorbs.



36 Spokes
27" wheels
23" frame

Low handle bars
for better pumping
action

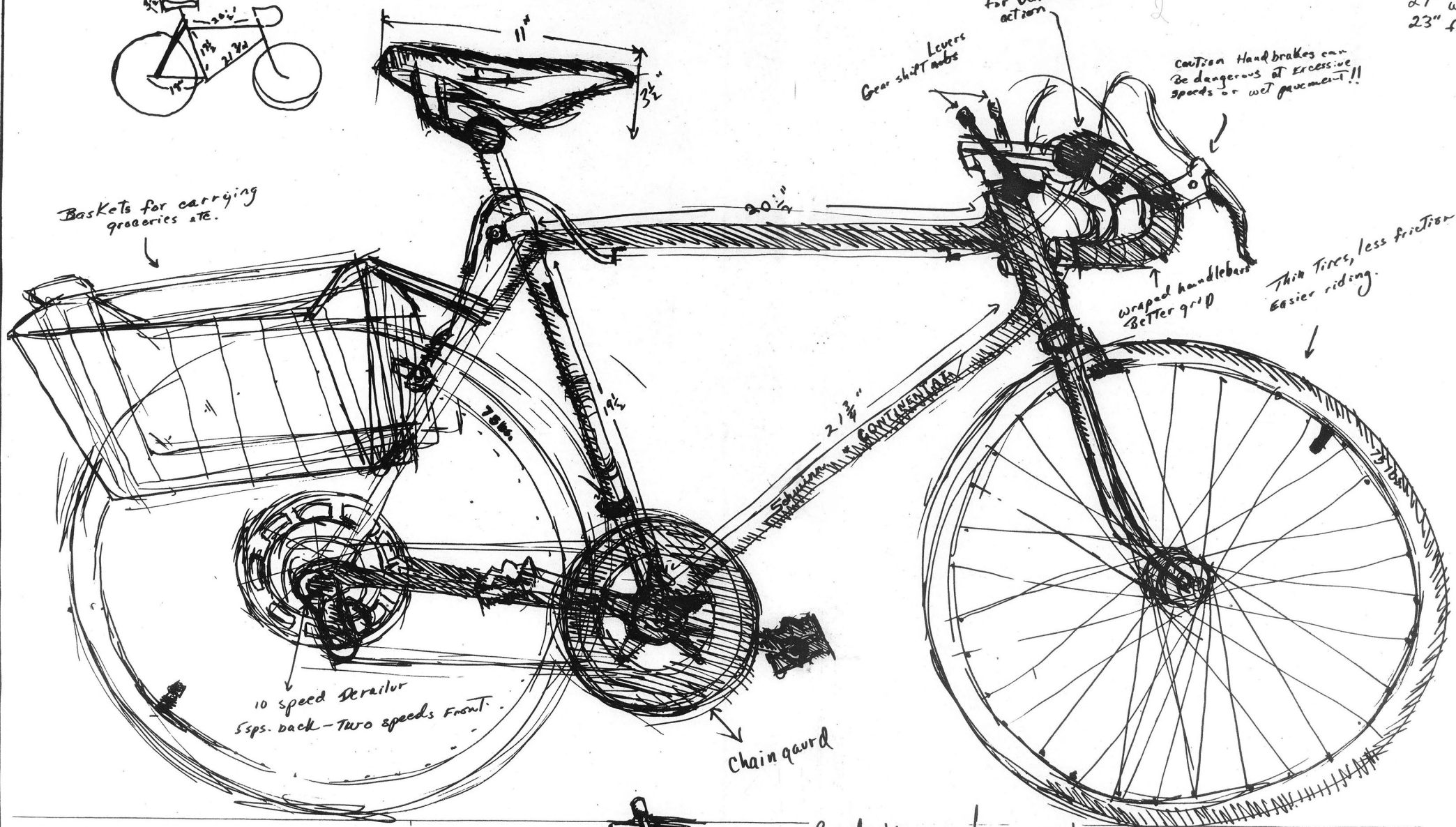
Gear shift
levers

Caution Handbrakes can
be dangerous at excessive
speeds or wet pavement!!

Baskets for carrying
groceries etc.

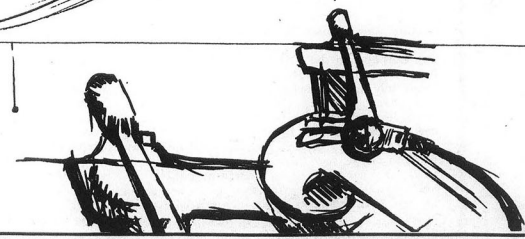
Wrapped handlebars
better grip

Thin tires, less friction,
easier riding.



10 speed Derailor
5sps. back - Two speeds Front

Chain guard



Rough Ketch Pop Ta Da
Anti pollution, anti Heart attack
Steve Wilson's anti Pollution Device

Democrats' "Götterdämmerung" —

Conventional Bullshit in Seattle

by roxanne park

"The Democratic party is again the anchor, the hope of America."

-Senator Warren Magnuson
-June, 1972

There are a few times when a person is able to confront such an entity as the "Democratic Party" head-on.

However, after spending fifteen hours at the State Democratic Convention in Seattle on June 24th, I felt that I had faced some level of the party. And my conclusions were neither as simplistic nor as encouraging as Magnuson's.

Entering the convention site at the Seattle Center Arena I was quickly aware that this was a "real political arena;" the kind we dream about. All the buttons, leaflets, petitions, gimmicks, and posters from most every candidate and issue were assembled in one place. Walking anywhere became a battle to preserve one's self from being consumed by literature hawkers. The microphone on top of a van provided the musical accompaniment of "Happy Days Are Here Again." Everywhere one looked there were Karl Hermann's faces, SCOOP's name, and Heavey's balloons challenging each other for dominance.



Looking around the convention floor, the effect of the 18 year old vote was decidedly obvious. Long hair, young women, jeans, and smiling faces stood out in a group that was usually over 50, grey-laced, and male.

The convention began with Magnuson's keynote address, delivered amongst anachronistic pomp and circumstance. Magnuson paraded from one end of the arena to the other upon his introduction; all to the tune of a Lawrence Welk organ. Magnuson's address was surprisingly clear as he minced no words in declaring that "America has to be turned around." He condemned the Vietnam War and the Republicans. Expressing absolute conviction, he declared that the Democratic party is the only possible savior of the country.

Following Magnuson, about twenty politicians and political hopefuls were introduced and allowed to speak. I was interested in watching some of the current liberal candidates in action - and was mildly impressed by most of them. Don Bonker (Sect. of State candidate) and Knedlick came across as articulate and capable; but more importantly, they were expressors of an entirely new political style that was perhaps best represented by Jim McDermott. McDermott is bicycling across the state and trying to elicit support in his fight for the democratic gubernatorial nomination against Martin Durkan and Al Rosellini. At the convention, McDermott proceeded to lash out against Durkan and others in a very concise, and lucid manner. Some Jackson supporters tried to drown his words in their yells when his statements were too blatant for their taste, but they were without success.

Al Rosellini also paraded up the center aisle, but he had the distinction of being accompanied by

sixteen young women in short skirts who gave out roses and wiggled. Shouts of "Sexist Pig" combined with the claps of approval from the older men in the audience. Rosellini's name came to the back of my mind as I remembered the children's chant which featured him.

The major portion of the convention involved the credential challenges of McGovern's state and national delegates by Jackson supporters. In credential hearing meetings the day before, the Jackson-dominated committee had voted to unseat 103 McGovern delegates, 8 of whom were slated to go to Miami. The delegate's positions were challenged on various grounds which ranged from "unfair ballot counting" to residence changes. The McGovern forces had also submitted challenges to some Jackson delegates.

At the county and district conventions, credentials committees report on delegates who don't meet all the proper requirements and that convention votes on whether or not to waive the requirement. This ruling can be challenged afterwards at the state level and cause the unseating of the entire delegation. Manipulation of this procedure is not difficult. In both Thurston County and Spokane district No. 3 this manipulation was most obvious.

In the Spokane delegation, two couples entered their last names and identical first initials on the ballot without specifying which person was to be the delegate. At the times of their district convention, the chairman (a Jackson supporter) apparently allowed this discrepancy and advised that it would not cause problems. However, at the state convention these proceedings were challenged by the Jackson delegation from that district who claimed they should be seated and the McGovern people ousted.

The Thurston County challenge was even more unbelievable. Twenty-nine delegates had been elected on a full McGovern slate in April. A Jackson supporter challenged these delegates on a contention that such an election is illegal because it involves a violation of a state rule that a delegate elected to the state convention need not be a county convention delegate. This rule had been changed in the county meet. He also argued that the total number of votes cast indicated a mathematical impossibility and that the convention could not have been run fairly.

When these cases were discussed at the state convention, the comments and voting made it blatantly obvious that all the challenges were a power fight rather than a question of merits (if there was any doubt in anyone's mind anyway). The chairman of the Thurston County convention, a Jackson supporter himself, would not state that the election had been unfair.

In a continuous effort for Grand Old Party Unity, representatives from both candidates moved that the challenges by both sides be dismissed. Fearing that the Washington State Delegation might not be seated at Miami, party leaders had been working for weeks to try and get both sides to drop their challenges. There was absolutely no compromising spirit with the Jackson majority, and they stuck to their guns and voted against all such suggestions. The district challenges were all upheld by the convention; with a vote of approximately 700 to 300 in every case. It is unclear if the Washington delegation will be seated in Miami. One McGovern lawyer is going to challenge the delegation. Again, all depends on who is in power.

The intensity of the Jackson forces' stance had been ignited the evening before by their great leader. Jackson appeared at a dinner and delivered one of his



most hysterical speeches yet:

"I'm fed up with people who propose thousand dollar handouts when we ought to be talking about putting people to work. I'm fed up with crime. I'm fed up with people who attack the FBI. I'm fed up with those who propose to legalize marijuana, prostitution and homosexuality. I'm fed up with those who are fed up with America. I'm fed up with platforms that elect Republicans. What we need to do is to elect a man who can help elect Democrats. This is no time to drive out the vital progressive center of the Democratic Party."

Jackson had struck some responsive chords somewhere and his supporters came to the convention wanting to win blood. The ferocity of their support for this man seems incredible to me. One Whatcom County delegate was struck by a Jackson supporter after an argument. An elderly woman came up to me in the bathroom, looked at my McGovern pin and started shaking my shoulder and she shrieked: "Jackson will never lose."

It seemed as if, for some of them, Jackson represented everything good left in life - and their own lives. As one person observed, the convention was the "Götterdämmerung" of a dying generation." Such a favorite son is also more than a figurehead; one should never underestimate the value of political connections. There was a "sea of self-interest" being represented in all those votes.

THE CIRCUS

The McGovern delegates became quickly aware that there was absolutely no chance to affect any decisions. There was a call for a walk-out around noon, but the majority of the delegates voted to stick around. In an effort to make some mark on the proceedings, several groups took to disrupting the convention as often as possible. McGovern people nominated as many people as possible during nominations; using such comments as "I nominate him because he nominated me," "because he has the longest hair"..."because he needs the money."

There were numerous demands for laborious roll call votes and endless requests for points of order and points of information. The proceedings broke into confusion - and there were several moves that the convention do something like "take up donations for a circus tent." Calls of "Sieg Heil" were offered in lieu of "yeas." When a Jackson supporter got up to speak, a young woman yelled, "I call bullshit" before he had a chance to utter one word. When some of the Jackson people complained that a "bunch of militants are running this convention," someone

attle

yelled out that no one "had even seen the militancy that could come." At 11:50 pm the delegation from Yakima rose to declare they were going to "fuck this shit and go home."

The rest of the convention ended with an introduction of the platform, a four minute discussion of adopting the entire platform; and at 12:08 the convention was over.

More than Henry Jackson or any of his supporters, the responsible agent for the farce was the policy of "winner take all." It is blatantly obvious that until proportional representation is introduced into the party, the democratic party holds no opportunities for being anything other than a travesty of their democratic ideals. One Spokane delegate told the convention that occurrences such as this one were the reason Chicago happened and Nixon was elected."

Still, one must remember that events like the convention also precipitate Berkeleys and Ann Arbors along with a growing conviction that power must be

confronted and absorbed rather than feared. A significant number of young people were attending such a political event for the first time and there were many years of hard lessons which could be picked up in one day. Hopefully, some of the reflections and reactions to this event will have been upon such a system's inability to deal with the actual needs of the county; with its incapacity for leading in any real changes. It wasn't the Jackson forces who turned the convention into a sham - I don't we wish it were that simple. The problems in this country can't be solved by Democrats - even if McGovern is President. The changes which are demanded are absolute juxtapositions to a capitalistic production system, an imperialistic foreign policy, a society which values people according to their use and production value. The convention managed to only acknowledge imperialism once and there was no "party" understanding of why Vietnam had occurred or why it might happen again. The awareness of the war seemed to be a force-fed campaign issue which could win votes and work in "dumping Nixon."

But beyond McGovern, Jackson, and the Democrats, the convention pointed out to me that the real changes in the society can only come with the creation of forces similar to those in the Spokane delegation. These well-organized people were the center for a tremendous amount of the reactions and served as the "radical conscience" for the convention.

There was a fairly proportional representation of young and old people in the delegation. While the rest of the convention split on generational lines, this group was tightly bound on issues beyond age. Watching them operate and decide on action, they seemed capable of political alliance and work beyond party lines of elections and rhetoric. Their potential power was self-evident and they appeared unafraid to claim it.

Such groups and individuals could be organized initially through the party system and then branch into other actions and commitments which match the challenges of their radical visions.

The Democratic Party doesn't seem to be the anchor or hope of this country. But democratic people - maybe?

McGovern as the Apologetic Liberal

or I've heard that one before

by the red star news collective

Early last week, it appeared that Senator George McGovern had cinched his party's nomination for the presidency. The South Dakota Democrat had 1,492.75 delegate commitments, only 16.75 short of the required majority. Though he lost 151 of those votes through a Democratic Credentials Committee decision later in the week, he is still the strongest contender for the presidential nomination. It is important at this time, previous to the July 10th convention, to examine the roots of McGovern's rapid ascendancy to top party standing, and the implications of his possible election at both the party and national levels. The real issues are quickly becoming clouded by typical campaign enthusiasm.

A contributor to McGovern's success is the defeat of U.S. foreign policy by the Indochinese peoples. The failure of Vietnamization has resulted in a vast antiwar radicalization of many young people. The economic pinch which has occurred has, in addition, affected many working class and middle income families. The perfect audience for McGovern to address was created.

McGovern has made skillful use of a number of factors to capitalize (in every sense of the word) on prevailing dissatisfaction in this country. First,

McGovern's inability to secure backing from big business liberals caused him to turn to the one remaining source of support, the student antiwar movement. His tour of the campuses and endorsements of antiwar demonstrations, demands for amnesty, and a change in drug laws have brought students by the thousands. Second, direct mail campaigns through hundreds of radical and liberal mailing lists brought several million dollars primarily composed of \$20 contributions. McGovern has recognized that the principal contradiction of the campaign would be Nixon's prolonging of the war, and the desire of the public to see the war end, soon.

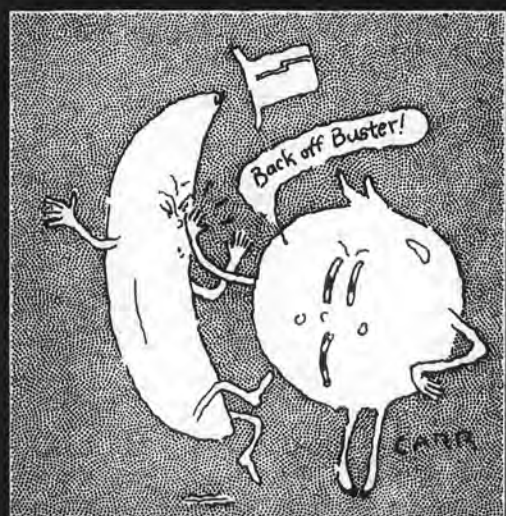
McGovern's image as "populist" or "prairie radical" has been propped up by a number of schemes calling for tax and welfare reform. A McGovern aide is quoted in a recent *Guardian*, speaking about these reforms, "There's nothing new here. These are the same old reforms that have been around for 30 years." And McGovern himself recently commented, "I have found the vast majority of Americans in a rage against the injustices of our present tax system. I believe their anger is justified, and, if not soon rectified, represents a threat to the free enterprise system in which you and I so strongly believe."

McGovern is essentially apologizing for his stance. In a May 22 *Wall Street Journal* ad, he reminded readers not to take his tax schemes too seriously: "Only Congress initiates tax measures." And of his proposed defense budget slashes, McGovern insured his backers that even if his measures were initiated, "We have all the military power we need to destroy every city in the Soviet Union 20 times over."

McGovern is compromising to the politics of the electoral game. His election promises a more rapid and complete withdrawal from Indochina but little else, in terms of genuine change. The Indochinese must have mixed feelings about the McGovern campaign; while he offers a cessation of the destruction of their lives and country, it is questionable whether he offers a new and reduced role for American imperialism. But the reality of McGovern's possible election to the presidency is slim. A Louis Harris survey printed in the *Bellingham Herald* (1972), shows McGovern trailing Nixon by 45-33%, with Wallace at 17%. In a two way race, McGovern is behind Nixon 54-38%. With a possible "surrender" by Nixon in Indochina, the Republicans could have the election without a doubt. But with four months until November the fate of McGovern, Nixon, and Indochina are still in the air.

Thanks to Carl Davidson and the *Guardian*.

ORION FRESH FOOD RESTAURANT



Bluegrass and Folk Concert

performers include:

- South Fork Bluegrass Band
- Ellis Cowin; Fiddler Champion
- Senior Activity String Band



July 6

7-9 pm

Bellingham Public Library Lawn

BLOSSOM Busted

by andrew meyers

"overcoming a surrealistic zigzag pagoda of pestilent greed"



It pays to do your homework, Thurston County law enforcement officials found out two Fridays ago. With 60 arrests for drug offenses in the Olympia-Lacey area between 9:30 Friday evening and 6:00 Saturday morning, six weeks of undercover work by the State Patrol Drug Abuse Unit and the Olympia Police Department resulted in what police called "the biggest drug busts in the state's history."

It began with warrants issued by the Thurston County Prosecutor for the arrest of 53 people being signed by Superior Court Judges Frank Baker and Hewitt Henry, followed by an evening briefing at City Hall during which officers from the Lacey and Olympia Police Departments and the Thurston County sheriff's office were issued goody bags containing plastic handcuffs, film and evidence containers.

First on the agenda was the 107 Tavern, 107 North Capitol Way, where police were convinced many of their wanted persons would be. A task force of about twenty uniformed and plainclothes officers in two vans and a squad car arrived at the tavern about 9:30. Officers in the car first entered the tavern to prevent the lights from being doused. They were followed moments later by the main body.

The tavern's patrons were hustled to the wall and quickly frisked for weapons. When the room had been quieted to the officers' liking, they began searching the patrons. One by one they were taken to the bar, behind which, under a hot orange-colored light, stood two detectives collecting evidence.

Those found to be clean were isolated in sections of the bar and told to be quiet. Nine or ten others were handcuffed and taken to vans for transport to city jail.

Two matrons arrived and searched the women, one of whom was found to be a minor and arrested.

Only one of the ten arrested was on the warrant list.

Phase Two. The police split into five teams of four men each and set out, equipped with a list of names from the warrant list, to raid private residences. By morning they had arrested an additional 50 people, with about 25 of the original 53 warrants still to be served. It seems as though someone doesn't think too highly of Blossom's campaign to legalize marijuana. When 40 out of 60 people arrested are Blossom people, and less than half of those 60 were arrested on warrants, one begins to wonder. How did these unwarranted busts come about? Through illegal searches? It seems people should have the right to sit in a tavern without the police coming in, lining them up against the wall and searching them on the grounds that some of the people in the tavern are thought to be on their wanted list. They could have determined if those people were present by checking I.D. Why, then did they search everyone; and why was only one of those arrested on their wanted list?

The same stands for the remainder of the arrests. How many of those came about under the pretext of looking for those on the wanted list? How were they conducted? And why of those 50 arrests were less than half warranted?

It appears as though someone has used these raids as a means of crippling Blossom. If I were a Narc I sure wouldn't want marijuana legalized. It's plentiful, easy to find, and easy to identify. Its users are easy to bust and don't shoot like the heavy drug freaks. Perhaps the state narcotics agents have formed a coalition to keep their jobs secure? It's hard to say who's behind it all and dangerous to suggest.

But the Blossom people need your help. Forty busts runs into a lot of money. They're breaking their asses so you can smoke in peace and a contribution would be a nice token of your appreciation. Addresses are either Blossom or : The Waterbed Place, 4th and Franklin, Olympia, 98501.

The family that smokes together...



MEDICINE SHOW
PRESENTS
the
KINGSMEN
july 5-8
1119 pike seattle

Western Washington State College Art-Film Series Presents:

LOLA (1961) (Anouk Aimee)

Thursday, July 6
Lecture Hall 4, 7:00 PM
Students \$.75; General \$1.25

MOROCCO (Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper, 1930)

Thursday, July 13
Lecture Hall 4, 7:00 PM
Students \$.75; General \$1.25
Program notes available at the V.U. Info Desk



CIRCLES

I

*You put the fist
of growing up,
the smallest hand
that's possible
upon my chest.*

*There are the covers,
the hiding of the eyes...*

*the closing in
of the walls
upon,*

*the holding in
of the crying out
against,*

*and your tongue
fucks the silence
with a cold doubt.*

*So what's the measure
of this distance
between us, love?
Not space.*

*Time, then.
A game of whirling circles.
Yes, the moment
for a low whisper
simply not coming now...*

*We could be anywhere:
a house, a room,
two shining bodies, a window
The cigarettes and matches
sit upon the sill.*

*But beyond the pane,
an Oregon sky is blowing —*

*at the foot of a cloud,
the mountain:*

*at the foot of the mountain,
the Alsea River flowing —*

*like years gone by,
and years to come.*

II

*More alone here
than if I put my boots on
and just
walked out the door
for good.*

*I keep stomping circles
around you,
so it's time to go,
though I won't be happy
awhile,
but the circles, at least,
will be further away...*

*I could whip through the years
making metaphors of other women,
but you're a poem
that grips me
like a song in my pen,
your hand on my cock,
or the pure want of not having
whatever's real of you
I'm letting go
just now.*

*Well, I'll wave from the stern
till you're out of sight.
And if you miss me?
You'll see
the difference between
a sad
and a glad
goodbye.*

—Frank Kathman

City Council report:

by john brockhaus

Possession of Particular Plants Provokes Police

The surveillance tactics of the Bellingham Police Department narcotics agents were the subject of a complaint registered during the June 19th meeting of the City Council.

Ron Sorenson of the Bellingham chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) charged that the agents were violating the 4th Amendment - right to privacy - by their use of binoculars to look through the windows of private homes, their use of unmarked cars to observe houses under suspicion of growing or possessing marijuana; and the practice of trespassing by police officers to search citizens' yards for plants.

Sorenson stated these incidents of surveillance, having been done without search warrants, showed no probable cause and represented "unreasonable search."

Police Chief Klein had been bumbling his way through his monthly report when Ron began questioning him. Klein had stated that crime was on the increase in Bellingham and that he was "definitely concerned." Ron then stood up and asked if Klein felt that Bellingham suffered from a "grave drug problem." Cecil allowed that "we do have a drug problem," but it's "no greater than anyplace else." Ron then asked if it was severe enough to warrant violating individuals' rights by

having police surveil by "looking through windows with binoculars."

Klein didn't seem to think that any violation of rights was involved. After all, "that's free air, isn't it, that you're looking through?"

After heated discussion on both sides, May Williams jumped into the fray - asking Ron if he knew of any specific instances of surveillance. Ron replied that his own house had been under surveillance. On one afternoon a resident of his house observed an unmarked blue police car cruise slowly by his house 4 or 5 times. Later a friend surprised two officers who had stopped near his house. The startled officers quickly drove off. Ron noted that police cars had been observed several other times driving slowly past his house. He said police had no reason to suspect his house other than the fact that several members of his house have long hair. He told also that a friend who lived nearby discovered a police person in his backyard, apparently searching for plants.

Ron asked for a public hearing on the matter. Neither the Mayor nor the City Council seemed particularly interested. Mayor Williams and Fifth Ward councilperson Mary Knibbs advised him to file suit. Councilperson-at-large Stuart Litzinger offered his Public Safety Committee to

hear the grievance. Ron will very likely do both. He will take his case before the Public Safety Committee at its next meeting (tentatively scheduled for July 17). Should he get no satisfaction there he intends to file suit. The state affiliate of ACLU has tentatively decided to support the litigant when suit is filed. What Ron hopes to do is find a plaintiff - a person to file the suit, who preferably has not been busted. He personally would file, but has just concluded a suit against the city of Bellingham and the ACLU prefers to have a litigant who is not connected with the ACLU to file test cases.

The plaintiff must be able to document his case and identify the offending officer. Call Ron Sorenson at 734-8022 to report any acts of unwarranted surveillance. He needs the information for both the Public Safety Commission meeting and the suit.

Meanwhile, officers McNeill, Calhoon and others go intrepidly about their business. Last week a man from the North Bellingham area had a friend change his mind about visiting him one evening upon seeing a police officer searching the man's yard with a light. Cannabis growers should definitely harvest early this year.

John Brockhaus is an intrepid Passage reporter.

The Food Bank is going to close if people don't come down and help them in the store. The food bank serves a valuable function in our community - and deserves our support. If you can volunteer your time, please call JoAnn Cross, 733-6023, or the Berrians, 676-0392. The bank is located at 209 Prospect.



Grassroots

Unite!

Grassrooters—we need your help! We need people to talk themselves into running for Democratic Precinct Committee persons. This position can be used to coordinate canvassing within one's precinct for initiatives and candidates. Since it is becoming increasingly apparent that an alternative slate will be formed to oppose incumbent city councilmen in the 1973 elections, precinct committeeperson may prove to be an extremely useful office. The position has about 20x more power than that of a convention delegate. Sometimes winning the position is easy—frequently no one else runs.

Bill Scott, who engineered the victory of McGovern forces at the County Democratic Convention this spring, is coordinating a drive to put up candidates to oppose pro-Jackson type people. Call Bill at 734-4681 or see him at his office in the Documents Section of the Western Library to find out the details of the office and the filing procedure. Be a good grassroot and do it soon. Filing starts July 15th and ends early in August.

Also, if you're interested in running for County Commissioner, there are two positions open. This position requires an obvious amount of increased support, work, initiative. However, we need someone decent in such a powerful capacity. Is anyone decent running? Why not?

Register for peace

The Passage would like to extend an invitation to all our readers to saunter down to their nearest registration place and register to vote. You have to register by August 19th if you want to vote in the primaries - and by Oct. 30 for the general election. This election may be the last one in our country - or, maybe scare tactics like that statement are not fair. Anyway - it will be a significant ballot: you may be able to choose between McGovern and Nixon; McDermott and Evans; 271 and the present tax structure; dog racing and lack thereof; women's equal rights or second class citizenship; Shorelines protection or Shoreline Management. We are going to do a special issue to help you make up your mind about some of these things.

But first - you have to register. You only have to be 18, and a U.S. Citizen. There is only a 30 day residency requirement and that is absorbed before the election.

In Bellingham you can register at the County Courthouse from 9 to 5 Monday through Fridays. The Firestations will accept registrations on evenings and weekends. The College has a registrar - at the Information Service. In the County, you can go to your precinct committee person's home to register. Call 734-3390 for the exact locations. Some registrars will be available at specific stores and businesses - look for them. Also, we will register people at the Bluegrass and Folk Concert on July 6th on the Bellingham Public Library lawn from 7 to 9 pm.



The New Army?

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (LNS) - Syracuse commuters have noticed recently that roadside billboards advertising the "New Army" aren't as sympathetic to that organization as they were when first posted. This has been the result of an active campaign by the Syracuse chapter of the Citizen's Committee for Honesty in Billboards.

A billboard that once read: "The army will pay you \$288 a month to learn a new skill" now reads "The army will pay you \$288 a month to kill." Similarly, an army advertisement suggesting, "If your job puts you to

sleep, try one of ours" has had a picture of a helicopter removed with a painting of grave stones being substituted.

The Citizens Committee indicates that their action was prompted by the realization that most of these billboards are in low-income areas and suggests that they have been placed there "to trap low-income youths who cannot find a job" into enlisting.

The committee, which has chapters in 28 states, notes that the modified billboards are being replaced, but vows to correct these new billboards as soon as possible.



Lust for Lice

Riding the elephants to Miami

Youth International Party
The Youth International Party has decided to redirect its emphasis, and focus its activities at the Republican Convention. Our work here leads us to believe the Republicans would welcome a chaotic situation which would discredit the Democratic Party. Disorder would not serve the demonstrator's goal of a peaceful end to war, and it would endanger our grandparents' generation which lives here.

While changing our emphasis, we want to make clear we are not endorsing any candidate of the Democratic Party, nor are we endorsing the idea that the Democratic Party or electoral process can alone bring about the fundamental changes required to put America first. However, we see several progressive elements working among the Democrats, and will do everything possible to create a peaceful atmosphere where they can work unhindered. While we stand outside the Democratic Party, living and working in an alternative life-style, we will resist the Republican scheme to use us as scapegoats to promote a repressive society.

Our "Days of Change" during the Democratic Convention will focus on a cultural and artistic expression of new life possibilities. Many of the most famous artists in the country will be participating with people of the Miami area in a positive generation of life force against the death forces of war,

competition, and the profit system. The Youth International Party will sponsor no marches, though we will participate in the planned peaceful demonstrations of our sisters and brothers. We plan a feast for delegates and non-delegates, a day of cultural enlightenment against the war, environments, dances films, and chanting. In response to the hundreds of calls we are receiving from throughout the country, we are now advising young people to think first of the Republican Convention. We are encouraging non-delegates coming to the Democratic Convention to be self-sufficient, and to participate in workshops now planned, so they can return to their local communities and build for a massive turnout at the Republican Convention.

More than a month ago we began contacting city officials, explaining to them our peaceful intent, and asking for cooperation in avoiding another Chicago. Some officials have been far-sighted, others have been obstreperous ostriches with their heads in the sand. Some moss back officials regard first Amendment rights as the privilege of the well off; they would deny those without money for hotel rooms their rights to express their feelings. Despite the good will of several officials, we still have made no concrete progress at taking care of the human needs of the non-delegates.

Youth International Party
1674 Meridian Avenue Room 201
Miami Beach, Fls. 33139 (305) 531-8895



"Seen from the air, we spell 'Yankee Go Home!'"

Ecology— No Half-Baked Idea Here!

There will be an Ecology Bake Sale in front of the V.U. at Western on Wednesday to Friday, July 5-7, at 12 noon to 4 p.m. The proceeds will go towards a telegram fund for new and more effective environmental protection and conservation legislation. Please bring your baked goodies and drinks to the table, as we will need your support. Also, for ecology's sake, please bring your cups and glasses. There will be a sheet for you to write whatever legislation you want passed. Remember, GOOD FOOD and DRINKS for all! We'll be looking forward to seeing those goodies come in.



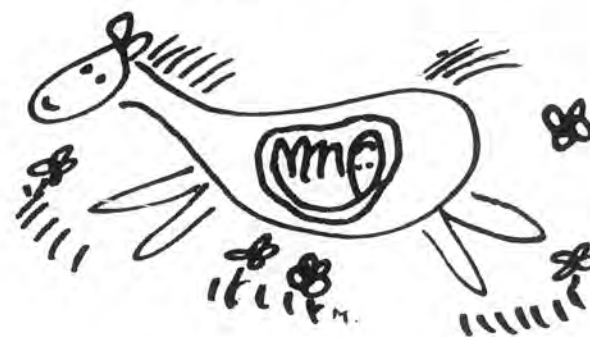
Themes of Creation

Mary Magnuson, formerly of Bellingham but really from Orcas Island, is having her first one-woman show in Seattle at the Ing Gallery, July 9-August 5.

Her joyful paintings center on the theme of the Creation—whether in the form of God creating the sun and moon, a turtle creating the stars, or an island rising out of the sea in search of equilibrium.

The show is at the Ing Gallery, 308 S. Main (a few blocks from Pioneer Square). Gallery hours are 9-5 except Saturday 12-5; closed Sundays. Anyone who's around is welcome to drop by.

[Note: Mary Magnuson was the one who did several of our graphics in this issue and the last issue. She signs her things with an "M."]



Hitchhiking harassment

The Washington State Patrol and local police agencies throughout the state are unhappy about the legalization of hitchhiking and are watching hitchhikers carefully. An article in Friday's Bellingham Herald disclosed that while the State Patrol never kept official figures covering hitchhiker related law enforcement problems prior to legalization, they are keeping close tabs now. For the three month period from March 1 to June 1, the Olympia WSP records show that troopers encountered four AWOLs, one mental patient, eight narcotics violators, one parole violator, one armed person, six escapees, and two runaways in their hitchhiking "contacts." Whether these figures are as "astounding" as the Herald's WSP spokesman would have us believe is questionable. It is reasonable to assume that encounters of this sort were routine before hitchhiking was legalized, but you can bet this point will not be emphasized when law enforcement agencies present their reports to the legislature.

Last week two Passage staff members were cited for hitchhiking in a restricted area as they attempted to thumb a ride north from Seattle's 45th St. NE freeway entrance. Though they were on the sidewalk and standing a good ten yards in front of the "No Hitchhiking Beyond This Point" sign, the officer wrote "Hitchhiking from on-ramp" on the citations. The untruth of this statement, when brought to his attention, left the officer undaunted,

however, as he directed the pair to hitch from the sidewalk on the other side of the street in the future. This street, while it does not have direct access to the freeway, provides more room for cars to pull over for hitchhikers. People that use the 45th St. NE entrance should keep that in mind - you won't get a ticket if you stand on the sidewalk on the east side of the street that parallels the on-ramp. Before driving off, the stonefaced Seattle patrolman grinned ever-so-slightly and offered, "Hope you get a ride before you drown". Hitchhikers familiar with the U district know that the Seattle cops are never subtle about their harassment.

To avoid being hassled, it is best to follow these general rules when hitchhiking from anywhere: do not hitch on freeways, limited access roads, or on-ramps; do not stand in the street but on the sidewalk or shoulder. Make sure there is ample room for a car to pull completely off the roadway. Do this to avoid getting busted and out of consideration for drivers. Travel clean to avoid getting busted during a spot check.

It would be a great idea to write to your state legislators to commend them for passing the hitchhiking bill and to extol the positive aspects of hitchhiking to them. They are going to get plenty of negative letters and reports so we need all the good PR we can get. We don't want to lose the only form of transportation some of us have. Thumbs up!

How Resourceful Can You Get?

a directory for Bellingham

compiled by peggy blum

[Ed. Note: The following is a list of services and organizations intended to help make Bellingham a better, more comfortable place in which to live. If you have additions to or corrections of this directory, please send them to Peggy c/o the Passage]

CHILDREN

ABC Child Care Center
211 W. Holly 733-6630
Children must be 2½ years or older.
Drop-in center at 50c/hr; \$1 for providing babysitter at your house, plus transportation. Rents some baby equipment.

Bellingham Day Care Center
110 Flora St., 734-4500
Open 7 am - 6 pm. Charge is \$5.50-\$1.50 per day depending upon income.

Bellingham Cooperative School
1232 James St., 676-0840
For Children from 5-10 years old.
\$50/month for one child, the second one you have enrolled costs \$40.

WWSC Coop Nursery
Viking Union WWSC 676-3021
For children of students, 6 months to 5 years. Costs vary depending upon income and number of hours used. Open 7:30-5:30.

Holly Lynn Nursery School
314 N. Commercial, 734-3351
For children 2½ years or older, 50c/hr, \$4/day, 50c extra for lunch. Open 7:30-6pm.

Lynden Foster Day Care
Box 106 Main Street, 354-2166
For children of migrant laborers only.
Catholic Children's Services
220 Mason Bldg. 733-5800
Adoption, foster care, counseling.
Child Welfare Services
Department of Public Assistance Unity & Central Sts.
733-1870

ADULT EDUCATION

Bellingham Technical School
3028 Lindberg St., 734-9900 ext. 361
Vocation, technical adult ed. Fees vary
Their only summer course is filled - try again in the fall.

Northwest Free University
733-5095, 733-8733
A great way to share skills and knowledge

Whatcom Community College
811 3rd St., Ferndale. 384-1541
Both academic and vocational courses offered, classes for high school equivalency diploma.

Workshop for Handicapped
1237 N. State St.
734-5453

Communiversity
1437 Grant St. 734-5835
A new alternative with a free university format.

EMPLOYMENT

Youth Employment Service
209 W. Holly 734-9500
Will help young people find summer jobs
Free service.

Industrial Relations Division,
Dept. of Labor & Industries
212 Grand Ave. 733-2400 Enforces
state employment laws

Industrial Insurance Division,
Dept. of Labor & Industries
212 Grand Ave. 733-2400
Investigates on-the-job accidents
Jobs Entry Program
100 E. Pine 676-8490
Employment services for drop-outs,
handicapped, under 22, over 45.

Job Referral Service
Bob Edwards, 734-5121
Vocational Rehabilitation
212 ½ Grand Ave. 734-0410
Washington State Unemployment
Insurance
216 Grand Ave. 734-7200

FOOD

Food stamps
220 Unity, 733-1870
Call for an appointment and to find out if you are eligible.

Community Food Co-op
1000 Harris St.
A truly one-of-its-kind food store in Bellingham featuring high quality food and low prices. Bulk and dried, organic, fresh. Membership \$8, free to anyone over 65. Volunteer help always welcome.

Joe's Garden
30th and Douglas, southside.
For fresh, wholesome and inexpensive produce.

Happy Valley Eggs
2715 Mill Ave.
25c/doz for small eggs; 37c for large chex. Hens are not fed chemicals

Food Bank
209 Prospect 734-1410
Food for anyone who needs it. They're low on food - donate what you can. Call for hours; they vary.

Day Old Bread
Orowheat Bakery
2001 N. State, 734-0340
Open 9:30 - 5:30 Mon-Sat.

Meat Co-op
734-8461, 734-5121
A new organization which would greatly appreciate your help and support. Will provide cheap meat and maybe produce too. Also looking for people interested in learning about butchering.

LEGAL

American Civil Liberties Union
734-8022
Interested primarily in legal cases involving civil liberties. Will give advice and referrals for other cases. No charge.

Legal Aid
314 E. Holly, 734-5121
Thurs. aft. 1-4, free.
Best to make appointment.

Bailbonds
734-1440
24 hrs/day, 7 days/wk
Juvenile Parole and Probation
318-19 Herald Bldg. 733-8580, 81

DRAFT

American Friends Service Committee
814 NE 40 Seattle, ME2-0502
Seattle Draft Counseling
SU9-0252

Vancouver Committee to Aid War Objectors
608 E. Georgia 604-255-1918

Draft Counseling available at Campus Christian Ministry
530 N. Garden St., 733-3400

RECYCLE

Huxley Recycling Center
735 21st. 676-3978
Open 8-5 Mon-Fri
Newspapers should be tied; bottles washed and sorted by color (labels ok); tin cans washed, flattened, paper removed; bundle magazines and flatten cardboard.

Crown Dist. Company
1204 Railroad 734-6605
9-12 Sat. Heidelberg Black Label bottles, all alum. cans accepted, also stubbies.

Sound Beverage Dist.
423 Kentucky 734-7360
Open Wed, Thurs 1-4 pm, Sat 10-2. Lucky bottles or cans. Call for more info.

Bell Ranier Dist. 2007 Iowa,
734-8787
Open Mon-Fri 9-4. Will accept all Ranier and Rheinlander bottles and alum. cans. 50c a case.

HEALTH

American Cancer Society
204 W. Holly, 733-5390
Volunteers help cancer patients with transportation and other services. Literature available.

Poison Information Center,
Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle
1 + 643-5252

American Red Cross
400 N. Commercial, 733-3290
Classes in first aid, water safety, home nursing. Free. Additional services to veterans servicemen and their families.
Bellingham - Whatcom County Health Dept.
509 Girard 733-9520
X-rays, VD tests, diagnostic services for mentally retarded, crippled children medical care, Public Health nurses, immunization clinic, mental health, well-child clinic, pregnancy test.

Blood Bank
1800 "C" St. 734-0760
They don't pay for donations but always need them.

North American Acupuncture Association
4584 Frazier St., Vancouver, B.C.
879-3622

Northern State Hospital
Sedro Woolley, 856-2011
Abortion Referral Service, Seattle
MU2-3050
12:30 - 2:30 pm Mon-Fri
Abortion Referral, Bellingham
Jan Dusel, Whatcom Co. Health Dept.
509 Girard 733-9520
Available during regular working hours.

Ambulance Services
Crown Ambulance
423 E. Illinois 734-8111
Costs \$35 plus \$1 per mile

Bellingham Fire Department,
676-6811, does not provide emergency transportation but will send out resuscitation crews. No charge.

Planned Parenthood
509 Girard, 734-9095
Office open daily 9-5. Clinics Tues. & Thurs. evenings, best to call for appointment. Counseling, pap smear, pregnancy test, abortion referral, vasectomy referral. Low fees - varies according to what you can pay.

Free Clinic Coming Soon!
Lummi Indian Health Center
Marietta, 676-8373
Exclusively for Indians. Run by U.S. Public Health Dept.
Total facilities for routine outpatient care. Free to Indians. Call for appointment.

St. Joseph's Hospital
3201 Ellis 734-5400

St. Luke's Hospital
809 E. Chestnut, 734-8300
Visiting Nurse Association
206 Herald Bldg. 734-9210
Serving Bellingham and Whatcom Co., all ages and income groups. Nurses, nurses aides, physical therapists and speech therapists. Sliding scale for fees.

Take Off Pounds Sensibly
734-5379, Ferndale - 384-3203
Membership \$6 per year
Drug Information
Viking Union WWSC, 676-3460
May be difficult to reach during summer.

COUNSELING

Alcoholics Anonymous
1227 Commercial 733-6890
Someone is at the phone from 11-2.
Meetings Sun, Mon, Tues, Sat, Thurs evenings and Wed noon. Other times too. All meetings open to public except Sun and Mon only for alcoholics. Free.

Crisis Clinic
734-7271
Currently at CCM House at Western but moving soon. 24 hours a day counseling and information service. Free.

Rising Sun Drop-In Center
301 Gladstone 733-9211
Rap center, counseling, broad community involvement and interest. Open to anybody anytime. Free.

Student Counseling
WWSC 262 Miller Hall, 676-3164
Free to all Wester students 8-4, Mon-Fri.

Peter Bressers, M.A., M.Ed. 733-2231
Group and individual counseling
Fees according to ability to pay.

VOLUNTEER COORDINATING GROUPS

Project Concern
United Church, 384-1506
A group of volunteers involved in many projects. Call if you'd like to find out about them.

Whatcom Volunteer Bureau
676-8727
Has information on a variety of agencies and organizations which would like your help.

Project Hope
354-2787
Call in the mornings. A group of volunteers involved in a broad range of services for low income people: emergency transportation, babysitting, housing, food bank, client advocacy, clothing bank.

Campus Information and Volunteer Bureau
Viking Union, WWSC, 676-3120
will tell you what's going on at WWSC at which community groups need your support.

OTHER GROUPS

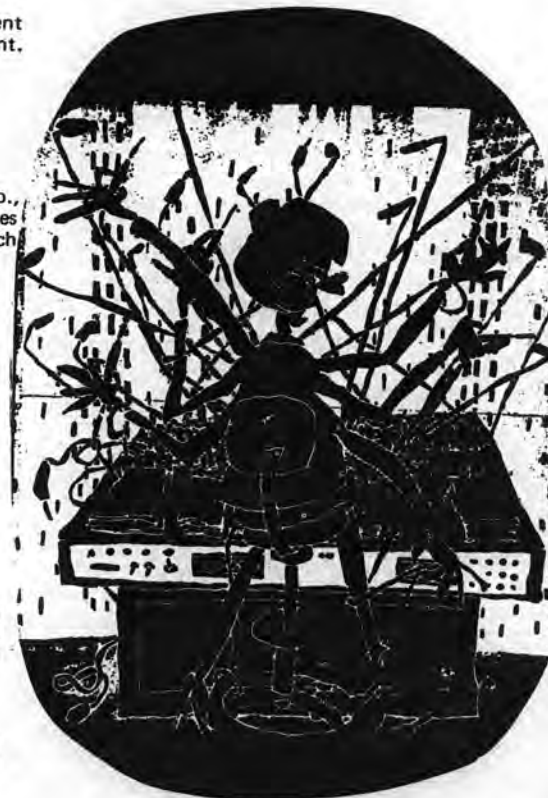
Over 50 Club
211 S. 14, Lynden, 354-2579

Senior Activity Center
314 W. Holly 733-4030
One of the liveliest places in town, offering many activities and services.

Women in Self Help
Joanne Weyehrich, 676-0863
For low income people who want to build their own homes.
Classes, technical advice.

Women's Dropin Resource Center
More potential than actual at this stage.
Call 676-8616 if you'd like to get involved.

Gay Women's Resource Center, YWCA
4224 University Way NE, Seattle
ME2-4747 ext. 3
Gay Students Alliance
WWSC 676-3026



League of Women Voters
734-0182 or 734-5582
Non-partisan information of interest to voters.

Women's Coalition
A newly-formed broad group of women representing many organizations concerned especially with getting more women into public office and decision-making positions. Come to the next meeting at the YWCA July 12, 8 pm, 1026 N. Forest. Mary Robinson, who can be reached through the Y, knows a lot about the Coalition but is out of town through July.

Co-op Gardens
734-9980
Your choice of gardens to work on. If no answer at above number, call 676-8616.

Y-Eco Action
YWCA, 734-4821
Ecology study and action group.
Institute for Environmental Alternatives
2521 Broad St., 734-1652.
Housing Union
733-8497

Not a service for people looking houses to rent or buy. A group which works for more low cost housing in the area, through government financed housing and other programs.

Northwest Passage Newspaper
1000 Harris St., 733-9672
A community newspaper put out twice a month with articles on ecology, the arts, politics. Volunteer help welcomed. The office also has underground papers from many other cities.

Lynden Migrant Center
Box 106 Main St., 354-2166
Low Income Citizens Committee
676-0392
A group of low income citizens dealing with their common problems
Whatcom County Opportunity Council.
314 E. Holly 734-5121

Provides services and an organization for low-income citizens. OEO.
Campus Christian Ministry
530 N. Garden St. 733-3400
Counseling, draft counseling, liturgical and religious celebrations, study groups, community involvement, home of the Eggplant restaurant, natural foods open from 11-2.

Ananda Marga Yoga Society
1437 Grant St., 734-5835
Spiritual growth, community action, political involvement.
Bellingham Human Rights Coalition
676-8616 for now
Grass roots political involvement, research community involvement and service.

INTERESTING PHONE NUMBERS

Air Pollution 733-8750
Bellingham Housing 733-7117
Bus Info 676-6843
City Hall 676-6800
FBI 734-2980
Herald 734-3900
Library 676-6860
Metropolitan 676-8754
Planning Dept. (City) 733-5680
Planning Dept. (County) 734-8730
Pound (Humane Society) 733-2080
Social Security Admin. 676-8252,53
Voter Registration, County Auditor 734-3390
WWSC 676-3000
Weather Report 734-8557
YMCA 733-8630
YWCA
YWCA 734-4821

Literary Issue

Once again the *Passage* announces the future publication (projected for late August) of an issue with a literary focus. Readers and friends of the *Passage* are encouraged to submit original poems, short stories, essays, reviews—or examples of less common literary genres. As yet we have received few submissions and many of these resemble early drafts more than finished manuscripts. We would like to receive a wide variety and considerable volume of material so that we can choose the truly fine ones for publication. One possible focus for the issue: what it means to be politically aware. To facilitate reading and editing, neatly typed manuscripts would be appreciated. Send your pound of flesh, with the traditional self-addressed stamped envelope, to:
Literary Issue, NWP Box 105,
South Bellingham Station
Bellingham, Washington, 98225

Northwest Passage, July 3 - 16, 1972

Future Issues

Several people have expressed interest in knowing exactly when and what our future issues will be. By announcing these as soon as we can, we hope our readers will be able to contribute and suggest articles.

Our next issue will be on co-operatives. We want to explore various types of co-operatives in this area; the theories of co-operatives; their success and failure; the future of such ventures. Copy for that issue should be in no later than July 12, 1972.

The next issues will have themes of **Whatcom County history; children; vocations for social change; world peace; a literary supplement; food and nutrition; the election; and community organizing.** Essentially, we'll be looking for articles on these topics with:

1. Local news
2. National news
3. Interviews with groups/individuals involved in some aspect of the topic
4. Philosophical reflections
5. Book, film reviews
6. Resource lists
7. Personal experience accounts

Should you want to contribute anything, let us know as soon as possible so we can provide a more directed slant.

Summer Slump

The time has come for us to make some sort of public plea—the *Passage* is undergoing a summer slump in funds and we need help to pull ourselves out before we get into trouble. Many newspapers and magazines in the underground send out perpetual "we need money" messages, but we've been lucky enough not to need to do that very often. A loss of vendors and regular advertisers has caused us to get into a position where we barely have enough money on hand to cover expenses. We need to be able to improve our distribution, sales, and ads if we want to keep going.

Hopefully, some of you can help us. Do you know places which might advertise? Can you advertise with us? Can you vend our papers and make twelve cents a copy? Do you know a store which might sell the paper or front copies? Do you have a secret inheritance fund with \$1,000 just dying to find a happy home?

Our prisoners are also likely not to be able to receive free subscriptions if this financial condition persists. Can you spare \$1 to send the paper to a prisoner?

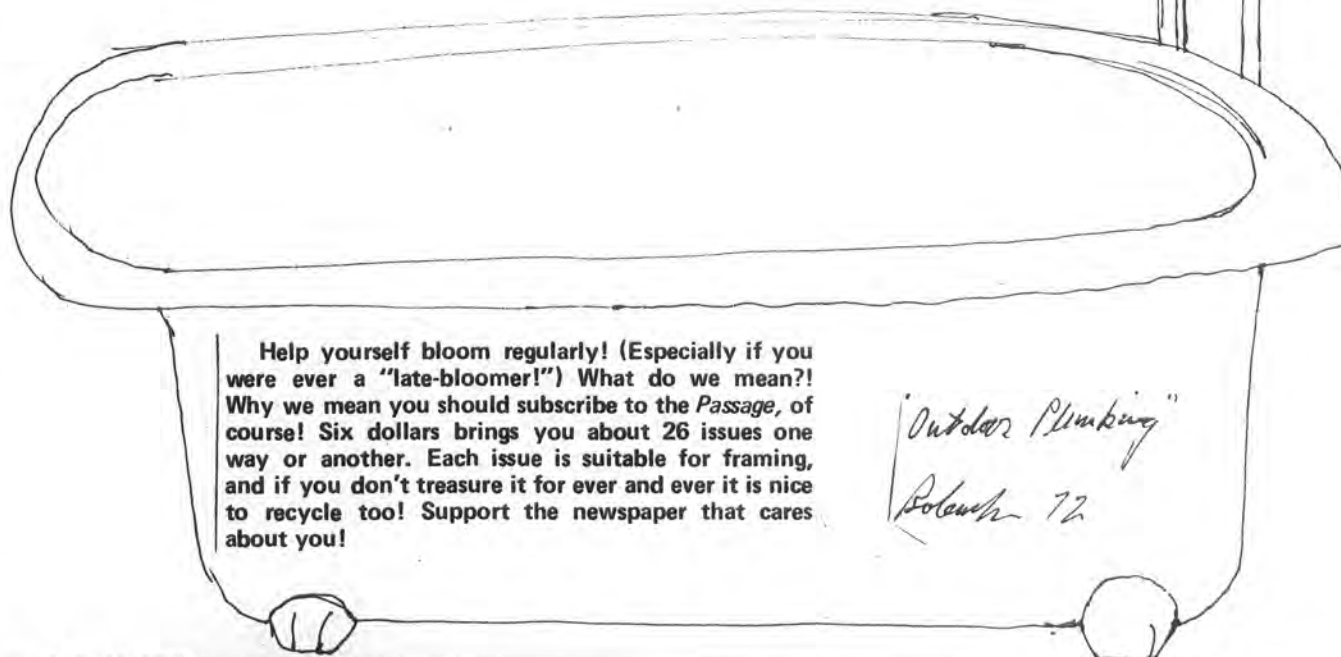
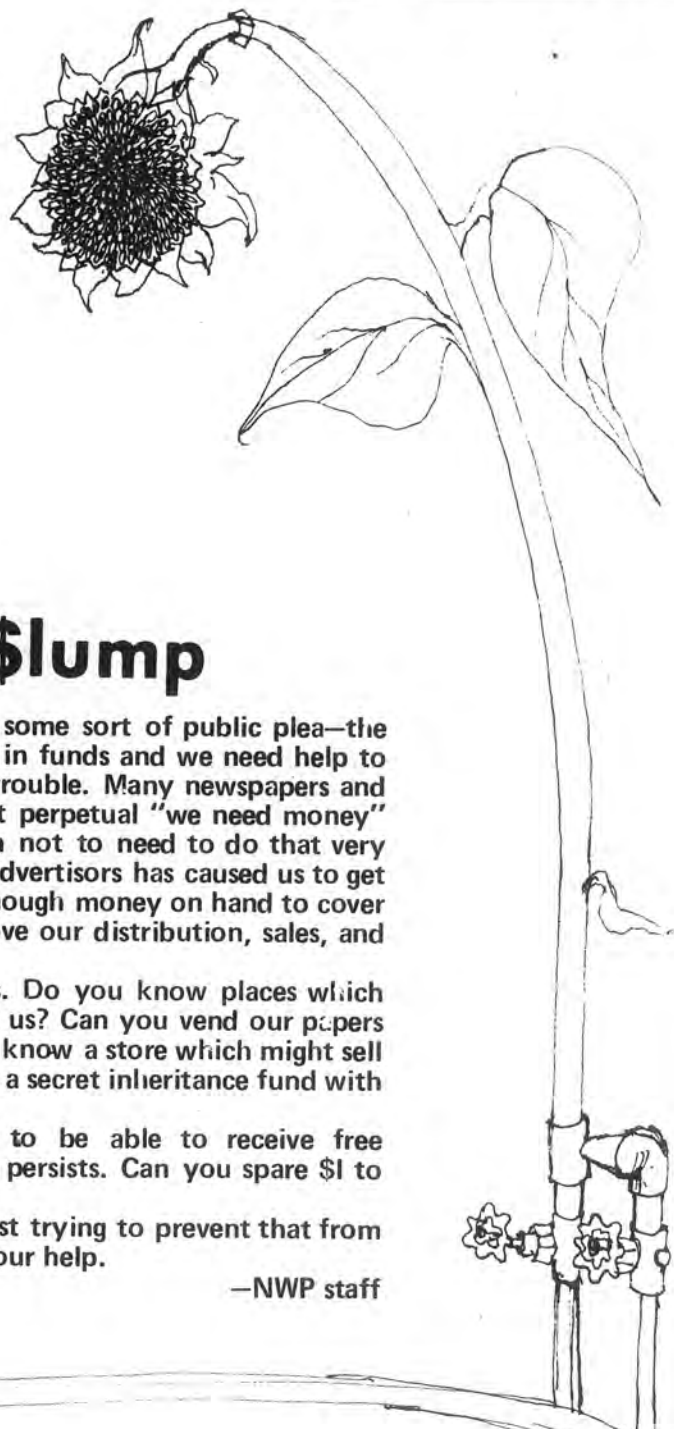
Anyway, we're not yelling fire yet—just trying to prevent that from being necessary. And would appreciate your help.

—NWP staff

After three years of recipes, drawings, household hints, and sunflower borders, Cindy Green has decided to discontinue her well-known and widely-reprinted work on the Molasses Jug. Cindy, along with Shiela and Elizabeth, created this centerfold feature at the very beginning of the *Passage*. The Jug was and is several people's favorite part of the paper.

Although the Molasses Jug couldn't ever be done quite like Cindy did it, we're hopeful there are people around who can make their own space in it. If anyone has contributions or borders for a Jug—or if anyone would like to try taking the whole thing on—come to one of our Tuesday night meetings and let us know.

And to Cindy the Irreplaceable, out there in the wilds of Middle America—many, many thanks and much, much love. We miss you.



Help yourself bloom regularly! (Especially if you were ever a "late-bloomer!") What do we mean?! Why we mean you should subscribe to the *Passage*, of course! Six dollars brings you about 26 issues one way or another. Each issue is suitable for framing, and if you don't treasure it for ever and ever it is nice to recycle too! Support the newspaper that cares about you!

Outdoor Plumbing
Bolsch 72

Reviews

The Assassins, by Elia Kazan, Stein & Day, \$7.95.

Take an Air Force sergeant, have his daughter sleep around with her longhair friends, have one—no, two—of her friends offed by the sergeant, then bring the airman to trial, making sure he gets off the hook.

It's a good plot outline, maybe a little contrived, but it'll sell.

Add a little color to it by giving the airman Chicano background and setting the episode in the mountainous desert of the Southwest.

It's a classic morality play: you have the conflict of the Latin ethic, "hippie" lifestyle, and military mind. By killing his daughter's lover the sergeant is restoring her virginity, and proud of it! Crystal clear!

Admittedly this would be hard to stretch into 300 pages, but it can be done. It has. Elia Kazan's newest novel, *The Assassins*, strings out these events without getting the overbearing clichés of the Latin/"hippie"/military conflict involved.

It is so real at times you'd think the whole thing was based on actual events.

In fact, it was. In the fall of 1969 when youthslock was peaking with "Easy Rider" and Woodstock, I wrote a short piece for *Hard Times*, then a small four-page weekly newsletter based in Washington blending healthy muckraking, vanguard politics and evolving cultural changes. *HT* has since been absorbed by *Ramparts*.

It went as follows: "At the beginning of 'Easy Rider' there are a number of shots of splendid rugged scenery in different areas of the country, including Tucson. It's a good thing Captain America and Billy didn't stay long; they never would have made it as far as Louisiana.

"Early last summer two 18 year olds, one a longhair, were shot by an irate Air Force sergeant who didn't want one of them messing with his daughter.

"Dennis Murphy, who had taken the sergeant's daughter, Jeannie Palacios, in to live with him and his friends near the University of Arizona campus, came home one day to find Jeannie missing. He called her house, talked to her father who had come out to get her earlier in the day, and made arrangements to come out to the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base residential village to talk to the sergeant that night.

"Passing the main gate where a big *Peace is Our Profession* sign greets visitors, he was admitted to the housing complex with Sergeant Palacios' approval, and rode with his four friends and the car's driver, Gary Inman, to the Skyline Drive home. Meanwhile, the serviceman armed himself with a .22 calibre semi-automatic pistol.

"The car pulled up inside the 'Vandenberg Village' complex to Palacios' residence. The sergeant invited all six of them in. Murphy entered alone. Within sixty seconds he lay bleeding to death, five bullets in him.

"Others from the waiting car scattered, except for the driver, whom Palacios shot and killed. The car, described by the Tucson *Citizen* as a 'hippie-type vehicle' (it runs on acid instead of Ethyl?), crashed into a parked car when Inman lost control.

"Meanwhile Palacios returned to his house and put two more bullets in Murphy.

"The four who scattered went banging on doors for help and safety; they got neither. A few minutes later MPs arrived, cleaned up the mess and took Palacios into custody.

"The sergeant, after 23 years in the Air Force, resigned from the service but was permitted to maintain residence at Vandenberg Village.

"A jury of eight women and four men heard the trial, which had been delayed so Palacios could undergo psychiatric diagnosis. During the whole trial Palacios court-appointed attorney kept bringing up Murphy's drug and living habits, as well as the company he kept. It was established that Jeannie met him while working as a carhop and that she soon moved in and partook of soft drugs.

"Palacios claimed Murphy warned him he'd kill if necessary to get Jeannie back. Before coming out to the Air Force base, Palacios, said a friend, was going to go down to the barracks, 'get about a dozen men and go tear [Murphy's] place apart.' He didn't, though, and instead waited until evening to see Murphy. He had never heard of Inman.

"Palacios' lawyer told the jury that in killing the two 18 year olds he was only trying to protect his daughter: 'Think of this father, when he went to bring his daughter home, seeing hippies with mattresses on their backs walking in and out of the house....'

by tom miller

"After deliberating less than two hours the jury returned the verdict: Not guilty by reason of temporary insanity.

"This reaffirms my faith in American justice,' the defendant said. "Postscript: Palacios, who has seven more children to protect, is currently trying to regain possession of one of the courtroom exhibits used by the prosecution: the .22 calibre semi-automatic pistol."

So change the name to Cesario Flores, make his daughter Juana, shift it to New Mexico but describe the environment like Arizona. In fact, incorporate as much of the article as possible into the novel. Then lead off the book with a disclaimer: *Fiction is fiction; it's not fact. The person and events in this book are creatures and incidents only out of my imagination. Any reference to living persons and actual events is coincidental.*

Strange, isn't it?

Did Elia Kazan steal this book? Am I playing Izak Haber to Kazan's Abbie Hoffman?

No, not quite.

Shortly after the *Hard Times* piece appeared, I got a letter from him asking if I'd send copies of my notes and clippings from the Tucson papers; for better or worse I consented. A month or so later I got a call from the Tucson airport. "Hello, Miller? This is Kazan. Oh really? quoth I. Yeah, the guy who wrote you from New York about the clippings. What can I do for you?" I said.

So he rented a car and came out to my place whereupon we commenced to talk about the affair, the world, his days in the Communist Party*, the Southwest, my writing, his movies, da "movement" as it was fondly called then, and other tangential topics.

He took me out to lunch, I showed him sites connected to the murder, Tucson in general, and introduced him to a contact who knew the principles in the case. At the end of the day, he slipped me a twenty. Having few qualms about wherefrom my money comes, I readily accepted. During the next eighteen months he made periodic unannounced short visits to Tucson, researching events and personalities around the case. After a couple such visits I noticed he had about fifteen pages of single-spaced typed notes—probably more research done on the case than by either lawyer, more knowledge of the personalities than the defendant, friends or newspapers. It was an incredible amount of

material, stuff he could get access to by entree of his name, reputation, and easy talking. He dined with the court reporter, went to the lawyer's home, spoke at length with the judge.

Fathers murdering daughters' lovers was contagious around the country, and soon he investigated other similar incidents. During the next year or so I did spot pieces of research for Kazan, mainly in Tucson; he paid me a minimally acceptable fee.

Early in the game he had ambitious thoughts of developing it into a movie filmed in Arizona. I could be an "advisor" or some pretentious title, he offered. Later he stopped to do a movie with Chris Kazan ("The Visitors" but soon returned to the Palacios/Flores affair. Once at one of the weekly free concerts a group of us put on in city parks he mentioned he was developing all of the information into a book. He was playing it pretty close to the proverbial vest; after considerable hardback royalties, paperback rights will be upwards of a half million dollars, at least two bookofthemothclubs will be using it and movie rights, if and when they roll in, will be sizeable. It is already high on the best-seller lists.

Could it be a movie? Of course. One scene, the delayed funeral rights for the murdered lover, ties together all the disparate segments of dopers, radpolitics, bikers, hippie lifestyle, maniacs, lovers, acquaintances, accidental bypassers and other world inmates. This confluence of outlooks and personalities is like a screenplay, aching for direction.

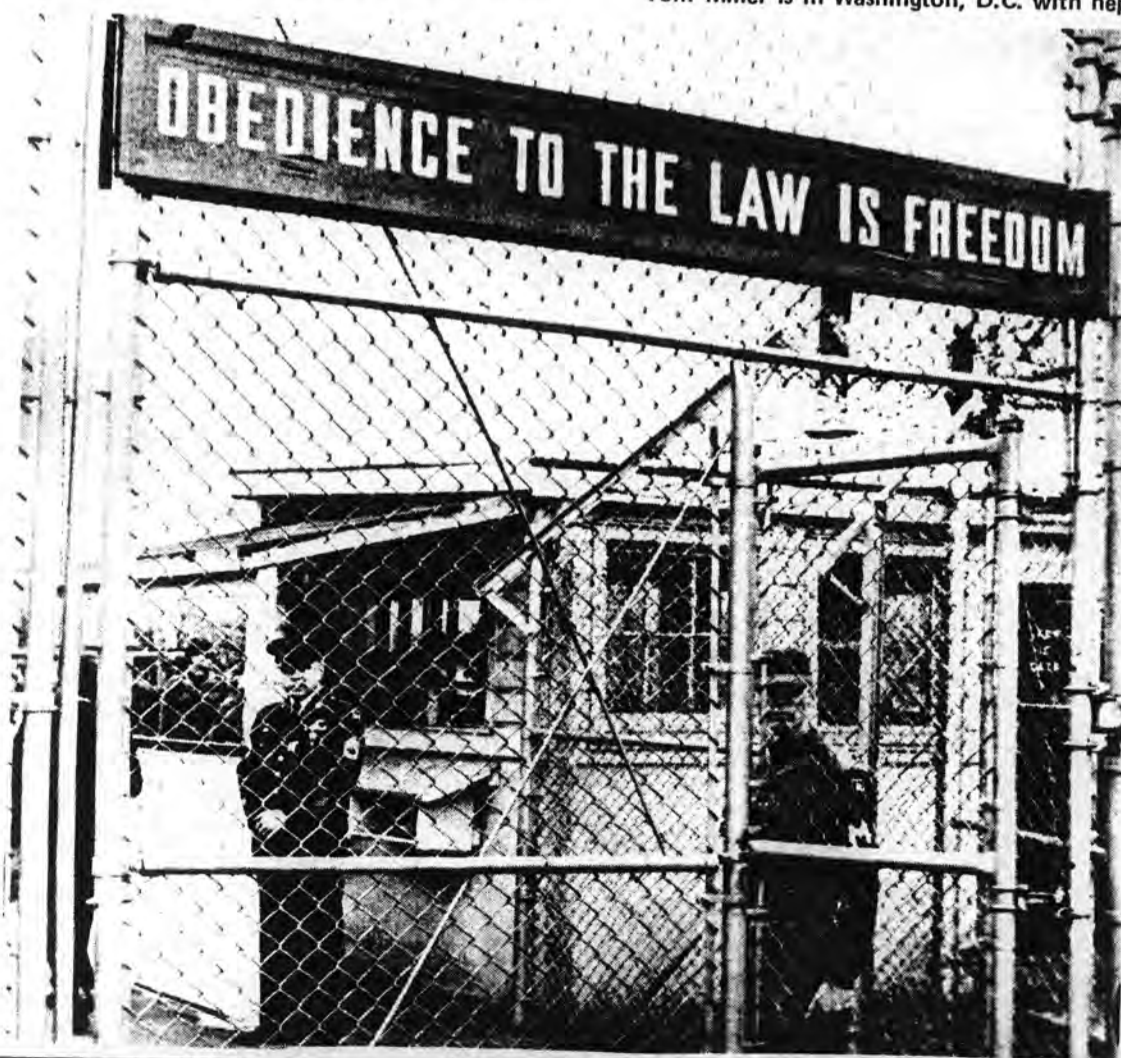
The book reads like a best seller, naturally. And like most bestsellers, emphasis is on the flow of ideas and characters, not the ideas themselves. Submerged in a simple plot with complex cast are nicely understated truisms about the upper echelons of the military, structured power and the courts, and the lower levels of dope, sexuality, and freakoconsciousness.

The Assassins closes by depicting the slow inevitable corrosion and disintegration of old and unused military aircraft, an easily understandable allusion to American institutions. It may be good that conclusions and sentiments like those drawn from this book will appear on the most plastic of coffee tables, served up with Dunkin' Donuts.

It could even provoke people to see beyond the initial disclaimer which says it's all fiction, to the facts which say it's all true.

*For a thorough look at this, read *Thirty Years of Treason—Excerpts from Hearing Before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1938-1968* edited by Eric Bentley, Viking, pp. 482-495.

Tom Miller is in Washington, D.C. with hepatitis.



Children: *The Challenge*

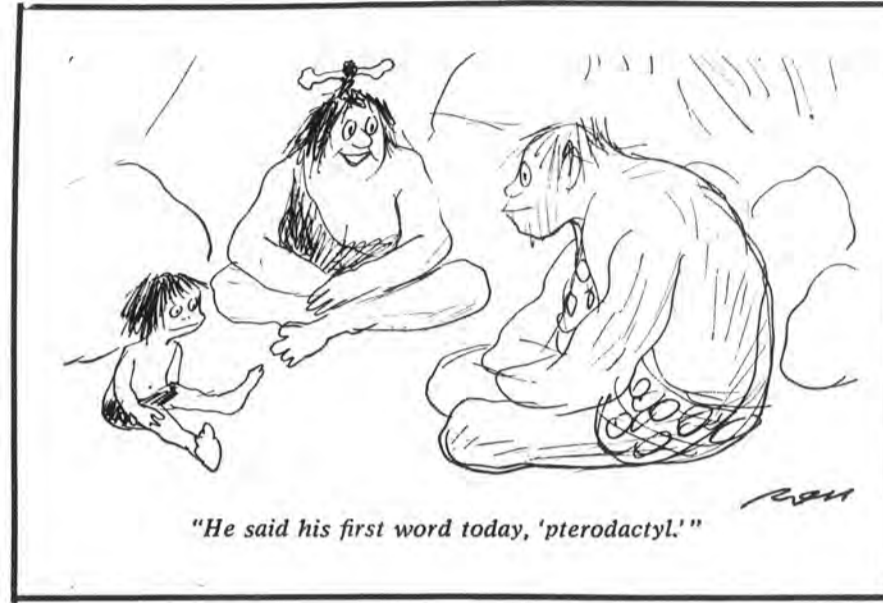
by Rudolf Dreikurs, M.D.
with Vicki Soltz, R.N.

by carolyn richard and judy konopaski

A friend has described Dreikurs' book as a Parent Liberation Handbook. And essentially she's right. This book is a boon for those countless well-meaning, loving parents, whose ideas about the "rights of children" and democracy in the home seems to have little effect on their noisy, defiant, inconsiderate kids. These bright, well-read and educated parents are often filled with dismay and perhaps self-loathing as they hear themselves nagging, wheedling and punishing. Or they might share our own uncomfortable feeling that somehow they are being exploited by their kids--the world's greatest con artists.

Dreikurs' theory states that children, aware of society's prevailing attitudes of social justice through democracy, soon discover that somehow they are missing out on their "piece of the pie." And that we, as parents, feel the burden of this misplaced guilt is demonstrated by our cajoling, bribing and pleading for them to consider our rights. (All of which merely serves to illustrate that it is the youngsters who are in the real position of power in this constant struggle for control.)

Dreikurs makes the same distinction that A.S. Neil (*Summerhill; Freedom, Not License*) makes between freedom and license. Freedom, he emphasizes, is not doing exactly as one pleases; moreover, true freedom cannot be totally experienced without allowing another to experience it as well as oneself. Freedom for all cannot be achieved without some sort of



"He said his first word today, 'pterodactyl.'"

order. License, on the other hand, implies a total lack of order. Dreikurs is continually demonstrating how one can put his principles into practice. His encouraging advice, through many real learning situations helps parents respond to their children's provocations without sacrificing either their own or their children's integrity. In short, Dreikurs proposes that what we parents need is re-training--the ultimate purpose to establish new and more harmonious relationships with our children.

The real meaning of his theory can be achieved in two difficult steps. First, you must remove yourself from a power play and second allow your children the opportunity to experience the natural and logical consequences of their own actions. An example that Dreikurs gives concerns the balky eater. He says that if a child won't eat, the parents should mind their own business--no threats, no bribes and no food until the next meal. It is, after all, the child's business to eat. The natural consequence is if we don't eat, we get

hungry. However, Dreikurs warns us that logical consequences must never be used as punishment; and, children are quick to discern the difference. Now parents, putting this magic formula into action is where the real difficulties. First, too much of any thing, no matter how good, is likely to fail. Second, one shouldn't try to jump into Dreikurs' head without careful consideration or one suffers from a massive overdose. (A good method of action is to join one of the Dreikurs study groups which are forming around town.) The understanding and support of such a group helps avoid the possible pitfalls once Dreikurs' techniques are applied to one's own family.

Children: The Challenge is a rich source of advice for parents to live more peacefully with their children. A few examples include: how to eliminate needless conflicts; how and when to withdraw from power plays and sibling fights; how to show respect for the child; and how to refrain from over-protection. Our favorite quote from this book is "...parental love is best demonstrated through constant encouragement toward independence."

In our households, we've noticed changes--barely perceptible sometimes--in our relationship with our kids by using some of Dreikurs' techniques. It's often extremely difficult to change old habits. We frequently goof--but then no one has ever told us that being a parent was easy.

Famous Women You Never Knew

Editor's Note: One of the results of our patriarchal culture has been the "editing" of women from history. We thought it might interest people to find out that women did live -- and some of the important things they accomplished. If there is sufficient interest and Kirie Pedersen is still so inclined, this feature will be a regular column.

The information is from Kathryn Taylor's *Generations of Denial*, available from Times Change Press, 1023 Sixth Avenue, New York, New York 10018.

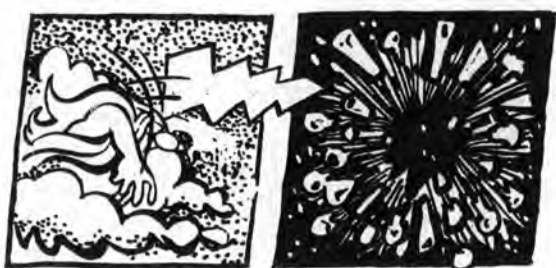


Tituba, c. 1692: In 1692 a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Tituba as a witch, on the word of three little girls, whose household she worked in as a slave. Her indictment was a surprise to no one. Of all those accused in the community, she was the most "suspect"; she practiced herbal medicine and knew spells and magic. She seemed to be the first to hit on almost the only defense possible for an accused witch at the time -- confession. For three days, she gave the eager people of Salem Village exactly what they wanted to hear, using her imagination freely. She told of witches' sabbaths, orgies, of serving cats and rats, and of a "tall man" who brought out a book with nine names. This threw Salem into a panic since only three witches had been brought to trial! Eventually she was released for lack of evidence, and became the property of the person willing to pay her prison fees! See Petry, Ann, *Tituba*, New York: Thomas Y. Human Expression Workshop

Comtesse Genlis, 1746-1830: As a teacher, she was two hundred years ahead of her time. She evolved ingenious and progressive theories of education which made learning a pleasure, for example: teaching history via magic lantern slides, teaching botany by having her pupils go on walks in the woods with a botanist, and writing her own texts, some of which were short comedies her pupils could act out. As a sideline, she wrote historical novels and romances. See Adelman, Joseph, "Comtesse Genlis," *Famous Women*, New York: Ellis Lenow Co., 1926, p. 113.

Olympe de Gournes, 18th Century Feminist: The Declaration of the Rights of Man was adopted by the French Assembly on August 26, 1789, and became the preamble to the French Constitution in 1791. The document asserted the "equality and rights of men" and Olympe de Gournes wrote "The Declaration of the Rights of Woman" in 1790 in answer to its obvious inadequacies. She mimicked the style of the document, the better to point out its weaknesses, and in it demanded equal rights for women before the law and in all other circumstances of public and private life.

Boadicea, d. 62 A.D.: She was Queen of Norfolk in eastern Britain. After her husband's death, his family was put under the protection of the Roman emperor who immediately tried to confiscate all their land and money. Boadicea resisted this robbery and was caught, stripped and beaten. Her daughters were raped. Seeking revenge, she led the Britons in an attack on Colchester, London and St. Albans and 70,000 Romans were slaughtered. In retaliation, C. Suetonius Paulina, a Roman general, and 10,000 men attacked her forces. She and her daughters led the defense from chariots, but were over-run and defeated. She died a short time later -- possibly from poison. See King, William, "Boadicea" in *Woman*, Springfield, Mass: The King-Richardson Co., 1902, p. 120.



Crossings into the Spirit

by nils von veh

In the past few weeks I have had the good fortune of seeing in person several musicians that play an important role in my musical consciousness. Well on Monday, June 19th, in Vancouver, I was blessed with the incredible flash of seeing one of my absolute favorites — John McLaughlin. It has not been easy to find words to speak of that experience.

As I was ambling quietly along one day the news that John was going to be playing that very same night caught me totally by surprise. There had been absolutely no advance notice, only a few announcements by Bob Ness, et al., on LG-FM that day and that was it. Considering the limited publicity it got, it was incredible to see how the news spread. An incredible number of people I ran into that Monday in Bellingham knew about it. Many people decided not to risk a 60 mile drive to Vancouver, considering the chance of a full house in an auditorium which only seated 800. Well as Captain Billy said, "no need to worry." We got in fine.

John McLaughlin's music spans so many infinitely diverse spectrums of music that if a person has heard only one of his albums there is no guarantee that that person would recognize John McLaughlin's guitar playing if you played a different McLaughlin album. Not to mention the myriad versatility he displays as a sideman on albums with the likes of Miles Davis, Larry Coryell and Wayne Shorter.

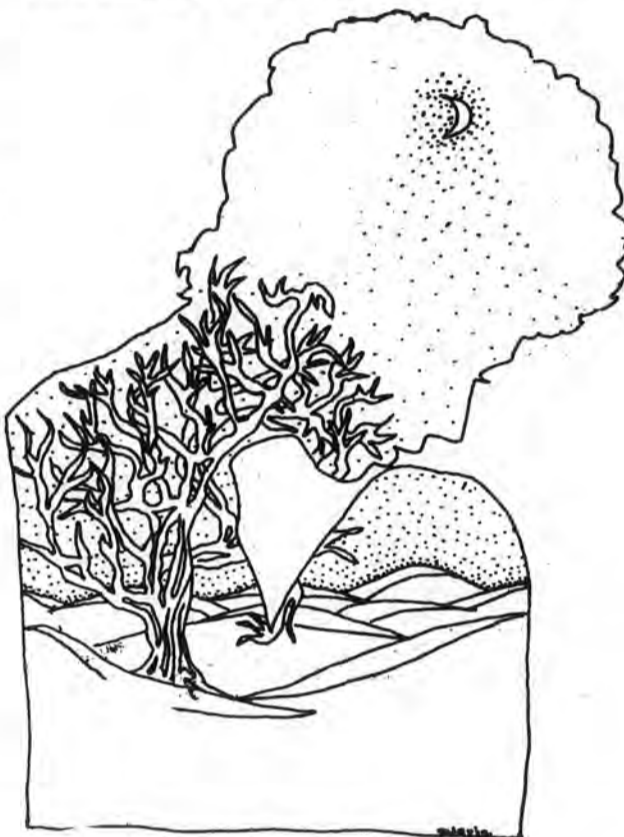
I hereby throw all caution to the winds and declare (I believe with absolute accuracy) there is no other guitarist in the whole beloved universe that measures up to John McLaughlin! If you are one of those who has not yet discovered McLaughlin's magic I ask only that you listen to one of his albums before you say I'm wrong. If rock is where your body is plugged in, get a copy of *Devotion* (Douglas 4); if acoustic guitar is the space your head moves in get *My Goal's Beyond* (Douglas 9); if hard line jazz is what you swear by get yourself a copy of an English import by the name of *Extrapolation* (Polydor Standard); and if you're looking to find the best, most unnerving, most soothing, most adventurous, most unbelievable record released this year (or any year) by god get *The Inner Mounting Flame* (Columbia)! (This record is not recommended for anyone with a weak heart, or a weak mind for that matter.)

Now, about the concert you ask?! Well now, I was just coming to that . . .

Because of the diversity of John McLaughlin's music, it is quite probable that some who came to that concert came expecting the high-powered music they had heard on his last album. Which perhaps explains why after hearing John's opening number on a very acoustic guitar, accompanied only by his wife playing an unassuming drone instrument, several people left. The majority of the audience, however, stayed, captured by John's playing.

It was a sight to see. John's face moving through an extraordinary range of intense expressions, as his fingers sped over the strings, each note piercing right to your center, taking you higher and deeper, plunging you into terrains which my rational mind

cannot express. There were times when one moment I was sitting in a quiet reverie in a high school gymnasium, and the next moment I was engulfed with an overwhelming rush of white light, magic notes cascading all around me.



And so it went for over an hour, but who by then really knew how long it had been, all we in the audience knew for certain was that John McLaughlin had been up on stage playing his guitar and had been generous enough to take us to some places inside ourselves we didn't often get a chance to experience.

Later, my spirit still echoing with the exuberation of the evening, I spoke with John for a few minutes. He was very articulate about his present stance in reality. He has come to see himself first as a disciple and secondly as a musician. He spoke also about his music and the similarity between the difficulty of mastering his instrument and the obstacles on "the path." John said, "There's this incredible resistance, but you have to work at it, struggle with it and just work, work, work."

Thank you John McLaughlin for your music and your inspiration.

If you're one of those who are familiar with John McLaughlin's music you will be gladdened by the news that John and the Mahavishnu Orchestra will be appearing in Vancouver soon. Tentatively it will be in the fall sometime, probably in October. If you're unfortunate enough to have never heard McLaughlin's music, now is the time, so that perhaps when fall rolls around you will be awaiting his appearance as much as I am.

Meanwhile a fantastic recorded product recently sailed into view, consisting of Herbie Hancock at the helm of an album entitled *Crossings*. Of the ambiguous title Hancock said: "It could mean a crossing like a cross between jazz and electronics, or between new music and the remnants of an older kind. Or it could mean a crossing over, like some kind of voyage or change. It could mean a lot of things."

The album features the same personnel as on his last super album released about a year ago entitled *Mwandishi* (which is Herbie Hancock's name in Swahili). Cuts from that album got a lot of airplay and you might well have heard a selection from it. *Crossings* has much the same format as *Mwandishi*, consisting of two shorter selections on one side and a longer selection on the other. The music, however, has evolved quite a bit from just a year ago.

Words have not been suiting me well lately, especially in my efforts to translate basically non-verbal experiences like the music of John McLaughlin and Herbie Hancock into the printed word. What I mean to say is that both of these musicians have done extraordinary things to my mind, but every time I sit down to tell you about them no words come, only emotions and feelings. Which is just fine for me over on this side of the page, but it doesn't really do much for you sitting over there on that side, now does it?!

So . . .

Crossings by Herbie Hancock can be enjoyed by anyone who finds beautiful, high-energy music pleasing. The music weaves around you in subtle ways, revealing many faceted planes of reality. It doesn't matter if you think jazz is too intellectual, or not, you will still understand what Herbie Hancock is saying to you. You've probably even been influenced by his music in your younger days and not even known it. Used to be a time when the music for quite a few commercials was done by Herbie, or you may remember the soundtrack of *Blow-Up* which he also did.

Herbie Hancock plays piano, both electric and acoustic, as well as a mellotron and percussion. His sidemen are highly-skilled musicians who are capable of weaving tapestries of sounds in your head unlike any you may have heard before. In addition there is some very lyrical synthesized sound worked into the band's music by Pat Gleason. And in case you're still interested, you would also do well to give a hearing to the new album by Weather Report, *I Sing the Body Electric*. This album far surpasses their initial recorded effort.

What else can I possibly tell you?! I am not a hype man for some damn record company, believe me, far from it. If it were possible for me to hear people like Herbie Hancock right in my own town every night I would do that, but they don't. So when recorded music comes along from someone like Herbie Hancock, or John McLaughlin, or Weather Report, I can't resist an opportunity to play their music, nor can I resist a chance to recommend that you do likewise. I hope you understand. Peace to you all.

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Cheapos

by 2¢ groatt conspiracy

howdy folks.

wish ta thank ye fine folks out in hicky holler what responded with the followin cheapoes....

theres a feller that sells herbs fer 38 cents or 3/\$1.00. ta find him go up the alley behind B'ham's arctic circle one and a half blocks north to 1400 block. the place is on the west side of the alley....just gettin there oughta be a trip.

its vegie/berry/fruit season and many commercial growers will let ya pick yer own fairly cheaply, and once its no longer profitable for them to hire pickers toward the end of the season they sometimes let ya pick the fruit fer free. (strawberries might be endin this week).

from the "eatin the earth for free dep't" salmon berry season is at a peak, find'em along drainage ditches on country roads. delicious....

are ya mailing books to somebody? if so there's a special cheap rate fer packages between two and eleven pounds.

and here's an eco-po: the shell station across from the old city hall/museum has the cheapest gas in belly at the self-serve island, and its lead free to boot. So ya got no excuse to give us lead poisonin.

our cheap finder of the week award goes to jean graham fer the followin collection:

Sewing Supplies: Seattle Goodwill is the only reliable cheap supply of embroidery thread I know about. They always have a good selection of regular thread too. They often have sale on remnants. You can give them your name and they'll send you notices on sales. For new material, on Cap. Hill there is a new shop, I think called "That Shop" on 15th Ave. E. between E. Mercer and E. Republican. It has good prices on new material and the back room is full of samples they sell for cheap for patchwork. They sell felt for 8 cents a square.

GRAVY

The Salvation Army in Pioneer Square has record albums for 25 cents (you can get good ones sometimes if you get there early). China teacups with saucers for 35 cents. They have a good supply of kids' toys too.

IN EVERETT

St. Vincent de Paul on Hewitt (riverside) has the cheapest clothes in town. It has the best supply on rare items too like towels, washcloths, children's underwear in their many fascinating pull-out drawers. I have on occasion bought beautiful old funky dresses there for 25 to 50 cents.



Volunteers of American on Oakes near the E.C.C. Playhouse is a good place for clothes in good condition and much cheaper than Goodwill. Check the Goodwill store across the street but buy sale items only there.

p.s. folks: there oughtta be a third groatt-mander—but the kidd has been reluctant to make an appearance, so breathe deep, pant, and chant yer bornin' energy our way if ya got some to spare.

love and magic and howdy to aurora borealis

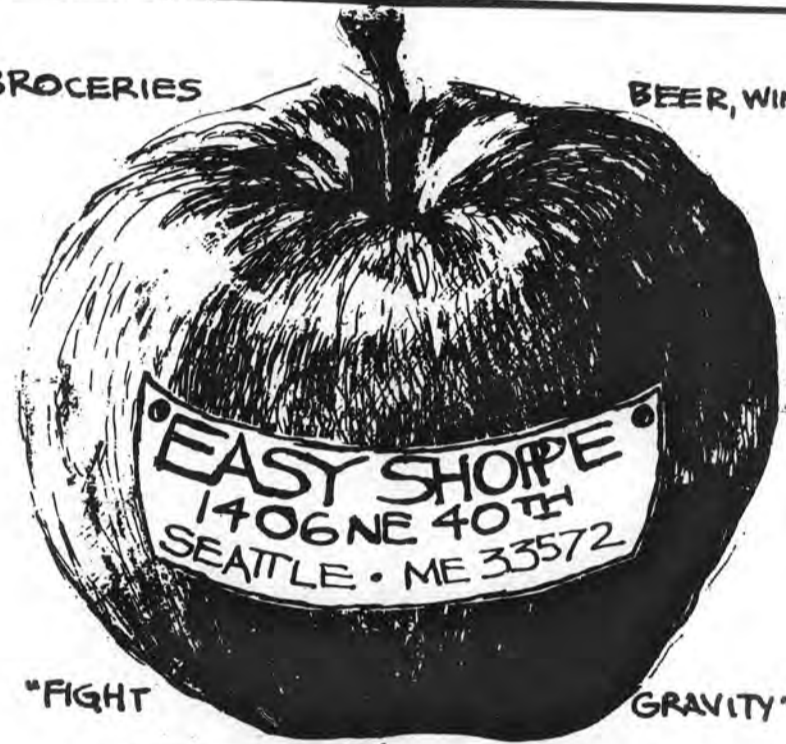
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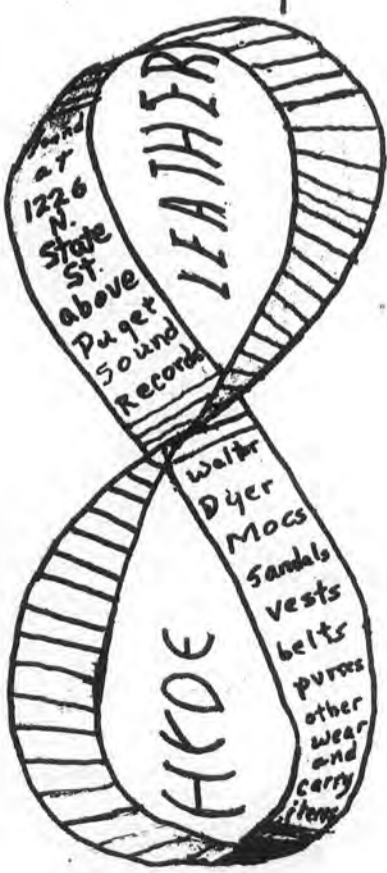


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Authentic dinners begin at 5:00 p.m.
Daily Bread Deli. — 1140 State

SUMMER BETH

compiled by kay lee

July 3, Monday

(B) Board of Public Works, City Hall, 9 am.

(B) PASSAGE mailing party, afternoon, Passage Office, 2nd Floor 1000 Harris.

(B) City Council Meeting, City Hall, 8 pm.

Strawberry picking will end this week.

July 4, Tuesday, INDEPENDENCE DAY

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another..."

Sedro Woolley. Logrodeo events all day.

(B) Passage Meeting, 7:30, 1000 Harris, 2nd floor. Bring ideas, gripes, praise. If you never have nothin to do come in & tell us about it & we'll find something to fill your every waking minute.

(S) Fireworks, Seattle Center, 10 pm.

(B) Moonlite Drive In, "Klute" & "McCabe & Mrs. Miller."

July 5, Wednesday

(S) "The Me Nobody Knows" A Contemporary Theatre (ACT), 709 1st Ave W., Seattle, thru July 8.

(S) "A Cow in the Kitchen," & other stories for children, July 5-28th, Weds, Thurs, & Fris, 11 am, ACT (Same as above).

(B) Ecology Bake Sale, thru the 7th, VU lounge 12-4.

July 6th, Thursday

THE EVENT OF THE SUMMER!

(B) Bluegrass Concert featuring Southfork Bluegrass Band (formerly the Hunger Bros.) Ellis Cowin (Lynden Fiddling Champion), the Senior Activity String Band (far out!) and Others. Sponsored by the NWP, B'ham Children's Library and the Senior Activity Center. 7-9 pm. Free. A voter registrar will be there.

(B) Lola, WWSC, L-4, 7 pm. Students \$.75, others \$1.25.

July 7, Friday

Maybe there'll be a Passage baseball game & potluck, somewhere. Ask around.

Beginning of mating and egg laying season for Komodo dragons.

July 8, Saturday

WWSC Tomyhoi backpack.

July 9, Sunday

Make an appointment to go & see Sudden Valley as a prospective buyer. Free meal, free show, see how the other half lives and imagine the future.

(B) Women's Brunch rides again Potluck; all are welcome, call 734-5332 for info. 11 am.

July 10, Monday

(S) Mary Magnuson, one-woman show, Ing Gallery, 308 S. Main near pioneer sq., thru Aug. 5, 9 - 5, Sats, 12-5, closed Sunday.

Soak some beans for the Co-op Potluck tomorrow.

(TV) Democratic Convention.

(B) Guys & Dolls, Sehome High, 8:15 Tuesday, July 11

"What the Rutler Saw," 8:30 pm, 7:30 on Sunday, A Contemporary Theatre, 709 First West, thru July 22.

(B) Passage Meeting, 7:30, 1000 Harris. All welcome.

(B) World Without Sun, L-4, WWSC, 12:30 pm, 25c.

(B) Trombone recital, Keith Thompson, 8:15, WWSC. Free.

(B) Today's the Day. Potluck picnic & general membership meeting. Bring something to share, at 4:30, 2010 Cowgill. If you haven't been around the Food Co-op, nows the time to see some things & do some people. Members, of course, are invited.

July 12, Wednesday

(B) 8 pm. Whatcom County Women's Coalition presents "The Era of the Equal Rights Amendment" YWCA, N. Forest St. Speakers from the Washington Women's Council.

July 13, Thursday

(B) "Morocco," L-4, 7 pm.

July 14, Friday

BASTILLE DAY
Happy B., Patty B.
Passage plays baseball.

July 15 & 16.

As far as we know, nothing at all is happening on these days. Amuse yourselves.

July 17, Monday

Passage mailing & unbirthday party. Be sure to be there, afternoon, 2nd Floor, 1000 Harris.

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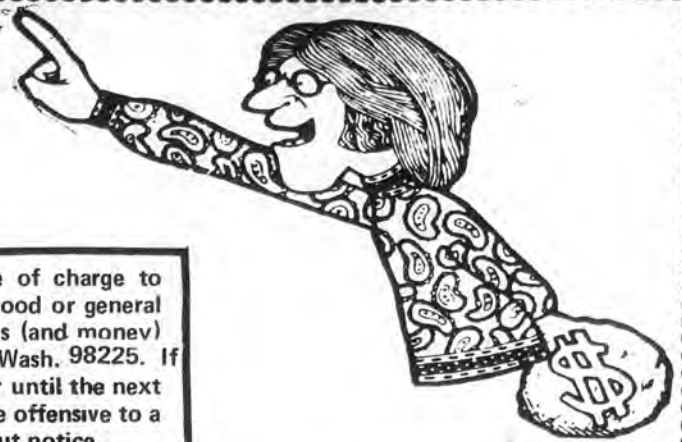
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FOR SALE

TELEGRAPH 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, 676-0858.

SEE **BARR'S** 4th of July Spectacular in this issue.

PROTEIN TEAM: Brown egg layers. One two year old Brown Nick. Two Fourteen-week-old Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 each. For fertile eggs or fryers, take the two Rhode Island Red Roosters, \$1.00 Each. Also have muffler for sale for Ford Truck. 734-9941.

WHO CAN READ THIS AD? 60 V.W. Bus w/ 68 1500 engine needs some electrical work, but engine and trans are mech tich. \$200 or best offer. Also, older Kay-Jumbo size hollow body with elec. p.u. and case, \$65. Rosac guitar amp. very good cond. \$50. 676-8057.

GO NORTH: Land for sale. Small farms in B.C. and Alberta on rivers, lakes and stream. Terms arranged. 2496 Glenview Ave., Kamloops B.C. 376-7391.

TAN VAN: The Food Co-op's '65 Chevy 1 1/2 Ton Van is still for sale! Still would make a great camper and touring vehicle. Plenty of large flat surfaces on which to paint a mural or psychedelic fantasies. See it outside the co-op, 1000 Harris—and leave a bid in the store.

DICKENSON GAS KILN: \$500.00 or best offer. Contact Micheal Brennan, Good Earth Pottery.

STRINGS: Yamaha 12-string guitar for sale. Like new. Hard shell case. Mr. Fischer recommended price: \$150.00. Bruce, 311 Pine St. 733-7295.

GET THIS: Gibson J-45 Sunburst for sale in very good condition, only five months old. Lists for \$360 with case, asking \$275. Call 757-1595 (Burlington). Please call after 5 p.m.

PARTS: '47 International P/u, esp. good engine, etc. V.W. rear end, drums, rims, tin, seats, doors, glass, etc. See at 853 Old Samish Road. Herman, John.

REMEMBER WHEN: 1955 Chevrolet V8 Automatic for sale. Good round town transportation. \$125.00. See Ron at the Co-op Garage on Racine St.

CLEAN MACHINE: '48 Chevy, black, runs good, looks clean. Bob, ME3-1987, Seattle. Weekdays, 11-6 p.m.

LOOK IT OVER: '53 Chev panel truck. \$100.00 or trade or best offer. Battery problems. 1417 Grant Street, Tony.

A BRISKER DISCER: Roto-ette, one wheel garden tractor with trailer, mower, and other attachments. It runs, but could use some work. \$60. Call 733-2210.

MUST SELL: Guitar, Martin D-35 with hard-shell case. \$425 or best offer. Moving. Call 733-2210.

NO FUSS: '66 VW Bus, rebuilt engine by Lange in April. Body in great condition. \$1300 or best offer. Also VW cartop carrier with locking fiberglass box, \$30. 2820 Patton St. or 734-3900.

WIN A SCHWINN: Schwinn Continental 10 speed bicycle for sale. \$80 and it's in pretty good shape. Call Jim at 734-1428.

COUNTRY STORE for sale. Brooklyn Mercantile, Brookly (Pacific County), Washington. Old-fashioned store, fully-equipped. Built-on living quarters, two gas pumps, garage, workshop, storage shed-goatshed, small rental house in back, well and electric pump, all on a 3/4 acre (about lot with large garden spot, and small pasture. \$1000 down, serious intent toward purchase, or trade for small farm or acreage. Full price, equity, details from Lorin and Jean Watson, Star Route Box 100, Cosmopolis, Washington, 98537.

16 ACRES, wooded and secluded, adjoining the Canadian border. Price is \$10,200 with a low down payment. United Town & Country. 734-2909 or 398-7756.

HOUSING

SOUTHSIDER: Hey you—we're still looking for a two or three bedroom house in the Southside. Time is getting close. If you've heard of a nice one, call collect to Seattle, LA4-6360 and say it's about a house. Thanx.

NOT A DORMWORM: I'm desperate. I'm going to Western next fall and I don't want to live in a dorm room again unless I have to. I'm looking for someone to share an apartment or house with. I'm fairly easy to live with and I'm sure we could work out rent, food, and particulars. PLEASE—if anyone is interested (or known anyone who would be) let me know as soon as possible. Write: Beth, Box 16, Eagle River, Alaska 99577 or if you're rich you could call 907-694-2452.

GOOD LIFE: Wanted a roommate. Female or consider male. 1417 Grant, \$50 per month. Healthy person, clean house. Contact Toni or Sunshine.

NOTES FROM PRISONERS

HAVE BEEN IN for 3 1/2 years and have lost contact with the people on the streets I once knew. I would like to have people write to me, so I could get news from the streets. Joe Sadauskas, P.O. Box 1000, Steilacoom, Washington, 98388.

MEXICAN AMERICAN, 21 years old, would like to correspond with the free sisters on the streets, over 18. Write to Robert Power, 225340, P.O. Box 777, Monroe, Wash. 98272.

I WOULD sure like to receive some letters from anyone in B'ham who knows me. I want to know what's happening at home. Gareth A. Parker, +428842, P.O. Box 777, Monroe, Wash. 98272.

POT PUT ME IN PRISON: I'm 26 years old, and I sure could dig hearing from any groovy people, all ages and races. Write to me. Bob Langdon, Box 777, Monroe, Wash.

23 YEARS OLD and I don't get any mail at all. I never really knew what loneliness was until I ended up here. I wish to write to people from the ages of 18 to 35. If you write, please enclose a stamp because I only get three from the state to write letters with. Chuck Burke, 227914, Box 777, Monroe, Washington 98272.

PRISON IN ITSELF is bad enough but it is many times worse with no one to write to. McNeil Island is no exception. 32-year old Scorpio with a high respect for life and love. William Gregory, +34518, Box 1000, Steilacoom, Wash. 98388.

WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND with anyone who would be interested in brightening my prison stay. Race or sex no barrier. All letters answered. Thomas W. Bond, 127-135, Box 511, Columbus, Ohio 43216.

NOTES TO COMMUNITY

PASSAGE CONCERT: Come to the Bluegrass and Folk Concert at the Public Library lawn on July 6, from 7 to 9 pm. There will be performers to delight you - the South Fork Bluegrass Band (formerly the Hunger Bros.), Ellis Cowin (state fiddling champion), the Senior Activity String Band and others. Admission is free - we'll be in the bottom of the library if it rains. This event is sponsored by the Northwest Passage, Senior Activity Center, and Children's Library. So it's for all kinds of people. There will be an opportunity to register to vote also. Please come.

GET THE FOOD MOOD: Food Co-op needs volunteers! Two people at all times would be really nice, but one person can at least keep the store open. Second person can cut cheese, package P'nut butter, educate new members, put out food, and help clean the store (The Health Dept. is watching).

ATTENTION SONS AND DAUGHTERS of the upper class. PUT your position to use for the struggle. Membership lists of upper-class organizations like the Seattle Rainier Club could give power structure research a tremendous boost. The greatest prize of all would be a membership list of the Jr. League. B'ham Rich Kids, you can help too. Membership lists of the Yacht Club, Golf and Country Club, etc. would really be useful. If you can help, write P'O' Box 741, B'ham.

MR. and MRS. REG WILLIAMS: Congratulations on the marriage of your son. Many happy returns to Michael and Mardene Williams from the staff of the Northwest Passage.



B'HAM GAY PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE office at 219 Viking Union, WWSC, will be open most weekday afternoons throughout the summer quarter. Anyone who needs information on being gay, gay people's social events, or wanting someone to rap with, is welcome to drop in. Office will be open no later than 5 p.m. GPA meeting schedules are available also at this office. Phone 676-3026.

SUN, FUN, PLAY, STAY: Food Co-op potluck picnic and general meeting. Tuesday, July 11, 4:30 p.m. 2010 Cowgill, in happy valley. south of Donovan Ave. and 20th st.

WOMEN'S BRUNCH: 9 July, 11 a.m., 2405 Elizabeth St. 733-2231. Potluck, all welcome.

EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT: The Whatcom County Women's Coalition is sponsoring a presentation on the E.R.A. on July 12, 8 p.m. at the YWCA. Speakers are from the Wash. Women's Council.

NOTES TO FOLKS

CINDY: Thanks for the letter and thoughts. We have a tendency to want to eulogize your Jug and your drawings—but we hope to keep it going anyway. Mostly, we want to give you our appreciation for three years of some incredibly charming, excellent Jugs. If only we could do as much for you.

MARY MAGNUSON: Could you write to me at the Passage? Have lost your address. Roxanne.

DOUG AND DEBBIE: Shepherd's /Bush Farm is in need of some good guitar and dobro music. We've missed your good company. Contact us if you wish thru Huxley College. Jeff and John.

JIM: Purely and merely at your suggestion John dragged Nils, Marilyn and me to see "The Devils." Unsuspecting your perverse taste in films, we went. Now we want to punch you out. So take your medicine like a man, and get ready for us to get you. Bye, bye blackbird. Roxanne.

MARION HALE, a subscriber: We have been trying to send your paper to 3716 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20016. The papers have come back marked "no such street number." Please contact us if you want your subscription to continue.

WANTED

EXPANDING BAND: Joint blues band seeks Northwest bookings and influential manager. Danny McEvers, 527059, Box 520, Walla Walla, Wash. 99362.

CRAFTSPEOPLE: We need macrame or other imaginative hangers for potted plants. Could work into a full time gig. Come in or call the Indoor Sun Shoppe. 734-7797.

HOUSE HUNTER: Need a house contributed to help start a convict community help center, anywhere in Western or Eastern Wash. Also need money contributions to keep the program on its feet. We've got a good thing here, so help us keep it alive. Send info on house and contributions to P. Johnson, 23830 Hiway 99, Apt. No. 1, Edmonds, Wash. 98020.

WRITER'S CRAMP: John P. Jensen, 219513, an inmate at Monroe Reformatory, would like an old typewriter if anyone could donate one. WRite c/o Box 777, Monroe, Wash.

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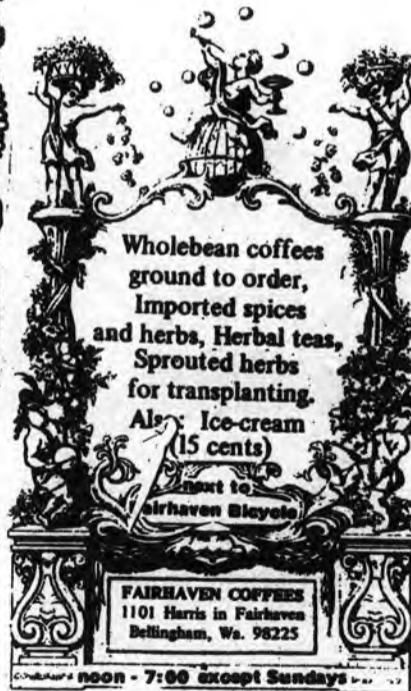
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