



VOLUME 8 NUMBER 3

NORTHWEST PASAD

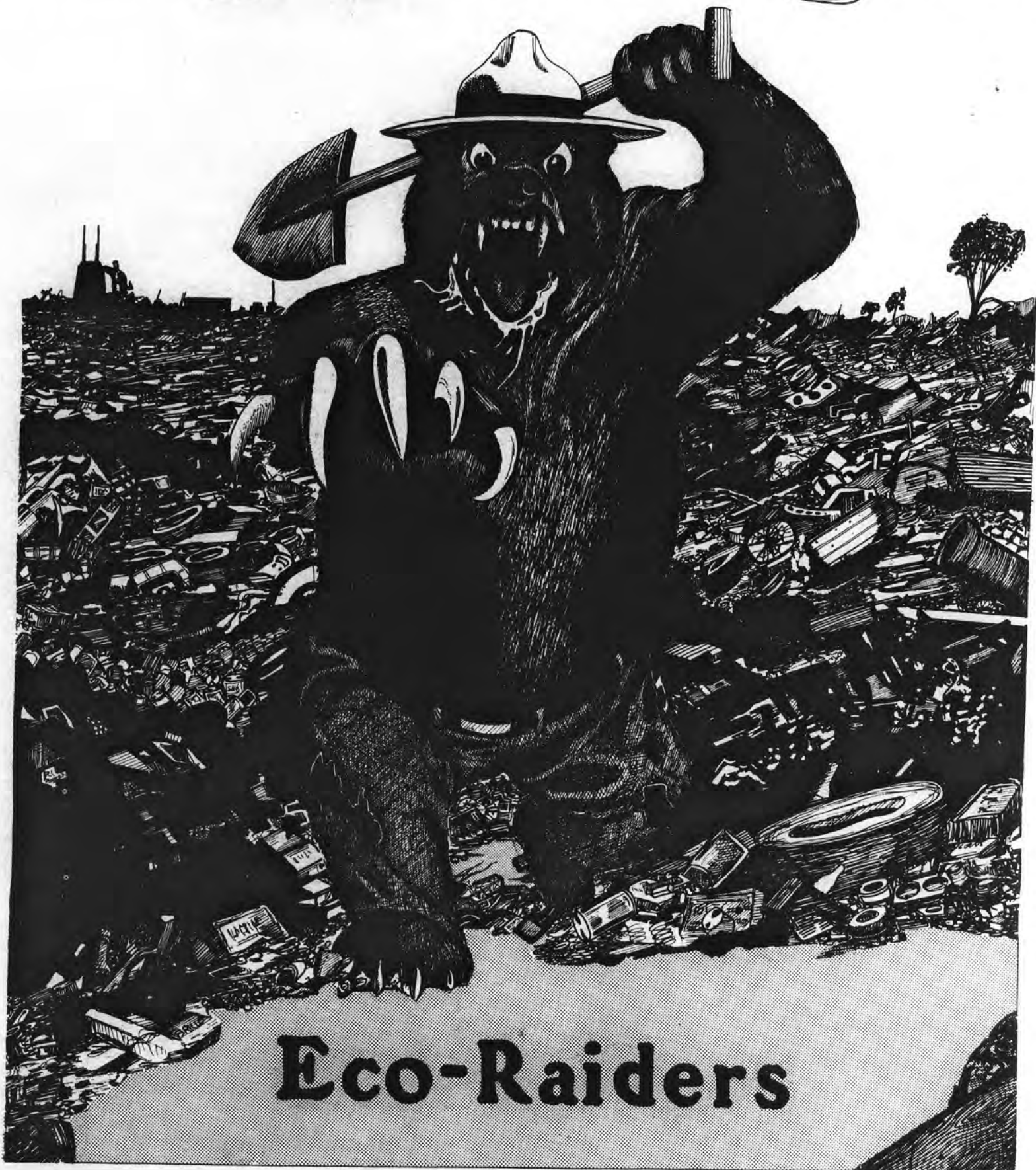
NOVEMBER 20 - DECEMBER 3, 1972



BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

25¢

BELLINGHAM P.O. BOX 1197 BELLINGHAM WA 98225



Eco-Raiders

In this issue:

North Cascades Highway

The Pentagon Papers Trial

Chicanos Take Over Seattle School....

The How-to-of Wood

Instructions for Land Buyers

LETTERS

Blueprint for Extinction

To the Editor:

On November 3, David Brower, National head of Friends of the Earth and a member of the Environmental Advisory Committee for then Presidential candidate George McGovern, allowed his followers in the audience at the University of Washington to completely and viciously disrupt his forum in the midst of the first question of the 'question and answer' period.

Speaking at the time was a member of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, who was responding to Mr. Brower's invitation for questions or comments, in agreement with his no-growth views or not. When the audience realized that the spokesman represented the organization which had leafletted the meeting and had published a pamphlet critique of the Zero-Growth movement **Blueprint for Extinction**, they threw their 'free inquiry' pose overboard in favor of the safer method of screaming and rhythmic hand-clapping. By thus forcing the end of the meeting, these zero-heads saved themselves and Mr. Brower from exposure to a socialist alternative to present capitalist zero-growth policies.

The **Seattle Times**, for one, has continued their slander by accusing the NCLC spokesman of disrupting the meeting by attempting "...to make extended remarks (45 seconds, s.e.) instead of asking a question." Some questions then, if you please:

Why do Mr. Brower and his co-thinkers ignore the potential of fusion power development, a method of power production far superior in efficiency and resource capacity to present fission methods?

Why is the supposedly 'anti-capitalist' zero-growth movement funded by the likes of David Rockefeller, the capitalist king of kings? Is it coincidental that the zero-growth movement, which calls for decreased consumption by 'hoggy' workers and welfare victims, blossoms at exactly the point when capitalist policy requirements call for massive assaults on the living standards of those sectors?

These questions will be dealt with in speeches by L. Marcus, National Chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees in two addresses on the University of Washington campus on November 21 (8 pm) and November 22 (12:30 pm). The topic is "Zero-Growth: the Political Economy of Fascism". We will be happy to arrange a place on the platform for anyone willing to defend the views of zero-growthers.

Scott Elliott
National Caucus of Labor Committees
Seattle, Washington

Editor's Note: We print this—hoping for some response.

Praise

Dear Friends:

I picked up three copies of your paper awhile back, and while they were old (Feb. & March '72), I found them both stimulating and mind-blowing. I have to say I feel Northwest Passage is one of the better, more intelligent newspapers coming out these days. I especially enjoy your ecology and organic foods features. As they say in Ann Arbor, "revolution doesn't always come out of your mouth, sometimes it goes in." Anyway, I am very interested in your area of the country and am considering moving there in the distant future. I am also considering subscribing to your paper, so if you could send me a recent issue, I would be able to make up my mind. I also send you love and encouragement. Dance to the day when fear is gone.

Ten more years!*

Hunter Havens
2555 Coventry
Shaker Hts, Ohio 44120

*of revolution, not four more years of Republicanism!

To all of us:

"Bellingham boasts what some consider one of the finest underground newspapers in the country, **The Northwest Passage**. It tackles local, regional and national issues and presents them lucidly and with a great deal of insight."

Walter Evans
"Bellingham"
Seattle P-I
November 12, 1972



Prison Friends

Friends:

On Friday, the 10th of November, myself and three other prisoners and ex-drug addicts filed suit against the State of Washington.

We are trying to initiate some form of a drug rehabilitation program in Monroe State Prison. In this state now, a drug addict serves more time than a murderer. I got 12½ years for being a heroin addict.

The state government has been saying that there is a drug problem in its prison, but nothing is being done about it.

Fifty per cent of the guys here in Monroe are in for drug-related crimes and we need your help. We can't do it all ourselves. How about fighting with us against them in court?

A petition is being circulated to change the rules and regulations of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. You can help by writing a letter to the Board (c/o me) or circulating a petition (which I can send you).

Please help.

Rush Geis No. 2218
P.O. Box 777
Monroe, Washington 98272



A Friendly Sort

My Friends:

I am an honest hard working mexican, 25 years old who wants to work in the U.S.A.

I want to make a lot of bread so I can bring it here and invest it, so I won't have to work anymore.

What I need is a girl that will marry me so I can get permission to work there.

I am a friendly sort of fellow.

Sincerely:
Enrique Retta Gonzalez
Apdo. Postal no. 271
Salina Cruz, Oaxaco, Mexico

A correction is due for Patricia Coburn's article, "Ralph Nader Studies the Puny Twig" which was in our last issue. The sentence in the middle column should have read, "Note that the Seniority custom...has been with us absolutely only since WWII—from 1910 until 1945, Seniority determined only three of four House chairships." Our apologies to Pat Coburn.

Hickupz

Dear Readers,

Jersey has the hiccups, hiccougns, hikupz. She has tried holding her breath, gulping water out of the backside of a glass, standing on her head while sticking her finger down her throat. Nothing works. Do YOU have any home-grown remedies for this common and annoying situation? Send them to NWP, etc, etc.

Love & lollipops,
Eden

Valley Food

Dear Editor:

Last March some friends and I decided to try and put together a food co-op for the Mt. Vernon area. We had the idea of a store with good whole grain products, and all the kinds of things you'd find in the Bellingham co-op, along with a recycling center and environmental information.

We began this project through Skagit Valley College experimental quarter, which is a program accredited by the school for students to do individual work. We had several meetings and organized a feast with the help of food donations from B'ham co-op, Puget Consumers co-op, and Capitol Hill co-op. With this, a great cook, and the benefit performance of Chug Water (now Bad Manners) we had a delicious feast and food turn-out. We made some money and began looking for a building, running into all the usual problems of a building that would meet health standards, bookkeeping and stocking, insurance and on, on, on. Anyway, we were busy all through the spring with a fairly large amount of people coming to the weekly meetings and giving suggestions.

One big thing was that there were few people who were willing to take a position of administration of problems or areas, lots of workers that were great about saying where and when, but only a handful that were interested in the co-op enough and had the time.

Early in May I got sick and was out of commission for almost 2 months. A few of the other people had to leave about then, most students were leaving for the summer and the co-op didn't make it. There was nothing to do but wait till fall.

We advertised at Skagit school a meeting for the co-op each morning for 5 days and November 2nd held the meeting. The only ones who came were a couple of friends who'd come to say hello.

At least for now the Valley Co-op is dead, we do have some left over funds and plan to give them to some starting co-op. If there is anyone who is trying to start a co-op for the Mt. Vernon area please get in touch as the money came from there and would go back there first choice. Bye.

Lauralee Van Eeckhout
P.O. Box 923
Bow, Washington 98232

COVER from LNS

Northwest Passage - the fortnightly journal of ecology, politics, the arts, and good healthy livin' - is published in Bellingham, Washington. Mail address: Box 105, So. Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Washington, 98225.

The Northwest Passage office is at 1000 Harris. It is staffed regularly from 11 to 1, Monday thru Friday. If you want to get in touch with us, please do it at that time. Our phone is 733-9672. Business and advertising should be referred to 734-1226 (Roxanne) or 676-8616 (John) General comments can go to 676-0087 (Nils).

Regular staff meetings are held at 7:30 pm on Tuesdays.

Members of the community who put out the Passage this time are:

Deborah Pedersen
Roxanne Park
Henry Schwan
Garry Dufresne
Nita and Dave Fraser
Cooper Hart
John Brockhaus
Karen Stern
Tom Begnal
Kirie Pedersen
George King
Billy Patz
Mary Kay Becker
Nils Von Veh
Marilyn Hoban
Richard Prior
Michael Fitch
Chuck Espey
Peggy Blum
Rick Kimball
Marilyn Keohane
Joan Bird
David Wolf
Melissa Queen
Fred Green

Tim
Al Snapp
Celia Pedersen
Eden Alexander
Dan Flammang
Laddie Brank
Jeannie Rossner
Gomez
Margaret Jaske
Bill Mitchell
Don Alford
Ron Sorensen
Rod del Pozo
Sharon Choisser
Jayne Jennings
Jim Massman
Curt Rowell
Mark Dumont
Island Ernie
Dorothy Bird
Buck Meloy (on the road)
Garry's friends
Marga
Marilyn Pedersen
John Dalessio

Frank Kathman
Joyce
Bill Heid
Jerzey Benz
Barb
Dean Brett
Nely Gillette
Bob Anderson
Bill Corr
Anne and John
Michael Brennan
Maria Lewis
Stanley Smith
Bill Johnston
Christine Avalon
Robert Keller
Patricia Coburn
Dorothy Lund
Bernie Weiner
Mother Morgan's
Cornplanter
Megan Bush
Roxie
John J.
Jeff Kronenberg
Sharma

northwest perspectives



Since we received such voluminous response to our request for submissions to the literary issue, we thought we'd let you know what other future issues are planned. We welcome your contributions.

The next issue will be about **Winter Skills and Crafts**. The emphasis will be around Christmas gift-making and activities to keep you busy throughout the short days and long nights. We need articles for this one soon. Write about candle-making, sewing ragdolls, cutting paper dolls, carving, batique, cross-country skiing, word games; and Re-elect the President brand lettuce. Write c/o Tom Begnal concerning this issue.

A special issue on **Work**: the definition, Vocations for Social Change, ways to survive without punching timeclocks. The projected date is sometime for winter. Write c/o Kirie Pedersen.

And then there's...

High Schools: We need high school students to help us put this one together. Alternatives to school, reform from within, student's legal rights, high school revolutionaries, the dress codes, paying school fees.

Prisons: We'd like to do a fairly comprehensive issue on prisons which could go beyond the usual stereotypes. We need people with experience in and/or with prisons to help us. Graphics, poetry, photos needed. Write c/o Jersey Benz.

Mental Patients: Finding out about the legal rights (or lack thereof) of people judged incompetent or disturbed led us to conclude that this whole area would be important to cover. We need information on hospital programs, theories, organizing, the 'movement' with mental patients, etc.

Couples: The all pervasive questions of relationships needs to be tackled with sensitivity and wisdom. We've battered around with this idea for a year now - are not sure we could come up with anything which would be worthwhile. Maybe you can help? The articles could concern: how to maintain one's own identity in a relationship; is it possible to transcend sexist patterns and models; how do you achieve 'liberation?'; are 'couples' an inherently confining, defining situation which should be avoided at all costs?; can we have healthy relationships with more than one sexual partner?. You take it from there. Write c/o N. Bethune.

Also...

We need some people to design covers for us. Do you do any graphics which would work for a cover? Any other graphics contributions would also be cherished. We know that there's talent out there. Share the wealth!!!

One of our regular contributors recently suggested that we discontinue crediting people for articles, photos, etc. He thinks this kind of practice would get people away from an ego-tickler involvement and facilitate a collective endeavor. Some of us are intrigued by the idea. Do you have any thoughts on the matter?



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How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love Millhouse

Four more years? Re-elect the President, I don't care. I asked the Oracle what happens next. Oracle said Hex 13, "Fellowship with men" (sexist oracle) with a nine-line at the top which means, you know, that the trend is toward Hex 49, Revolution. Heavy, particularly with 1976 coming on and all. Who needs guns when we have co-operatives? And words. And Oracle?

Anon suggests that we form a Loyalist Party, admit failure of the Amerikan Experiment, and reclaim our rightful status as Englishpeople. Long live the Queen!

Yours in fellowship for
Christ's sake
allford

Chicanos Take over

Seattle

School

by karen engstrom



"It's an indictment of this system that Chicanos must take this action!" said Keo Capestany on the steps of the abandoned Beacon Hill School which the Seattle Chicano community has occupied since October 11.

Capestany was one of fourteen speakers and singers at a rally in support of the Chicanos' demand for a multi-service center to answer some of the needs of the 22,000 Chicanos living in Seattle.

The Chicanos requested the use of the Beacon Hill School several months ago from the Seattle School District. Red tape and bureaucratic apathy seemed the only response. They were told on one hand they had to have a grant of money in order to get the school, and on the other hand, they had to have the school to get the grant. So they moved into the school in numbers varying from forty to two hundred.

The catalyst of the action was the English as a Second Language (ESL) experimental program at Seattle Community College in which more than 100 Chicanos participated during the past year. Roberto Maestas, previously director of the ESL (until funds ended this fall) explained, "We were there at ESL on a daily basis for weeks on end; we began dealing with the problems we face, have always faced in this society. The staff, all Chicanos, decided to make ESL a real learning experience, more than just English-as-a-second-language. We began dealing with what the political environment was, what the implications of an ESL program were, the lack of resources for Chicanos, and dealing with the racism, oppression, and discrimination at every level we faced. We talked freely though we were criticised by the college administration and became necessarily a kind of problem-solving group of people. Everyone began to ask: 'Where did we come from, where are we, and where are we going?'"



Roberto Maestas addressing rally end of October at El Centro de la Raza.

The Beacon Hill School is boarded up, hasn't been used for a year. There is no water or heat. The cavernous interior is dimly lit and small donated electric heaters make the forty-degree weather tolerable. Latin American posters from the building as you approach, posters of Che Guevara, Emilio Zapata, and the My Lai massacre adorn the dingy walls. The rooms are labeled in Spanish according to function: classroom, clinic, office, dining room, etc.; those not used are roped off.

"Public property has a social function," said Keo Capestany at a rally. "Beacon Hill is no longer used for the purpose it was designed, nor for any other purpose. It should be an instrument of the people. It is not the private property of the city, as the city council seems to think, but the property of the people. Beacon Hill is a creative non-violent action. We reject this country's goals of wealth, social compulsion for material gain, and its violent doctrine of endless war. We are learning faith in the human potential of our people."

NOW WE BEGIN

"Now we can begin," said Graciela Grospe, 44, mother of nine, born and raised in migrant workers' camps in California, now going to school for the first time to learn English. "We don't want welfare. We don't want to depend on anybody else," she said and described her experiences in the fields and farms, detailing conditions that could most accurately be called slave conditions on a plantation.

Now, a month after the Chicanos began their occupation, the Seattle City Council is still postponing action on the Chicano multi-service center, El Centro de la Raza. Cost estimates of refurbishing the old structure to conform with occupancy codes were originally set at \$18,000, but have increased as the controversy continues and are now about \$100,000, according to the City Building Department. Although the Centro de la Raza will probably receive a grant they have requested from Model Cities of \$144,000 to renovate, maintain and operate the center, the city council still hedges over whether the city's expenditures will exceed the amount asked by the School Board to lease the school for \$1.00.

At the November 6 City Council meeting more than 100 Chicanos and their supporters from every ethnic group met still another postponement with loud disapproval.

"We're tired of more bullshit!" shouted Maestas; they all stood and sang "de Colores," a song of la Raza, and the City Council walked out. The delay in making a decision, the council said, was due to the absence of one member.

WORKING UNITY

El Centro de la Raza marks a significant development here—a working unity of Chicanos, Indians, Blacks, Orientals and white activists. It follows a number of interrelated struggles in the past year. Chicanos supported Indians in their fight for treaty-guaranteed fishing rights on the Columbia River and sand-bagged the river with them when flood waters threatened the Nisqually community. They aided and were arrested with the Black construction workers in confrontations with the trade unions for equal hiring practices this past summer. Anti-war protests are participated in by a growing number of minority people. This fall the international community is working to prevent the building of an immense domed athletic stadium with extensive parking in central Seattle which will displace many people, primarily of Oriental background. The Seattle BIA was occupied by Indians, Blacks, Chicanos and whites in support of the BIA occupation in Washington, D.C.



Part of Onlookers, at Beacon Hill rally end of October.

"Revolution is everyone's business, everyone's struggle. The unity of the ethnic minorities is a beautiful, positive thing," Maestas said, addressing a rally at Beacon Hill of 250 people equally representing five ethnic groups.

November 11 the City Council again refused to allow the use of the Beacon Hill School as an ethnic center. They walked out as before when confronted with 400 people, filling the council chamber plus the entire floor. The community people held a "People's City Council meeting" in the vacated chambers and voted unanimously to return the school to the people. Then they peacefully adjourned with no interference from the tactical squad waiting in an adjoining room.

The Chicanos plan to stay until El Centro de la Raza is theirs, where they can begin to work on solutions to problems of education, medical care, employment services, day care, and social needs faced by the Chicano-Latin community of 73,000 in Washington State.

Photos by Karen Engstrom



Four More Years

Four More Years



Four More Years

Four More Years



by roy harvey

The headlines of the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* in bold one inch type said: **Nixon's Tough Plan**. The four column front page 'exclusive' article was subtitled: **He Offers America Rigors of Discipline, Self-reliance, An End to Permissiveness.**

We interviewed a random group of twenty-five people in downtown Seattle after the article was printed, and only one had read it.

The *Washington Star-News* was granted an exclusive near hour interview with Nixon on November 4th; the terms of the interview were that it be printed only after the election.

Nixon: "The average American is just like a child in the family. You give him some responsibility and he is going to amount to something. He is going to do something...if you make him completely dependent and pamper him and cater to him too much, you are going to make him soft, spoiled, and eventually a very weak individual."

Nixon told the *Washington Star* that he didn't campaign promising a whole bag of social goodies...in fact, he didn't promise any goodies at all and further, there aren't going to be any social goodies (his term).

Now that Nixon is no longer facing the problem of re-election, it might be thought (Nixon said) that he would be free to advocate massive new social programs aimed at curing the nation's domestic ills within the possibilities existing under capitalism. Nixon has cleared this up for those who may still suffer under that illusion: "Nothing could be further from the mark: we are going to build a new national spirit...social programs set up in the 1960's will be shucked off and trimmed down...the courts will be further installed with conservative judges like Rehnquist, Blackmun, Burger and Powell...political campaigns bore people to death, so they will be shortened..."

The *Seattle P.I.* edited version of the *Washington Star-News* interview excerpted the most important aspects of the interview (comparing it with the *New York Times*, which ran the whole interview). Nixon said in the interview that budget cuts in various government bureaucracies will be heavy in every area except law enforcement and defense... Nixon advanced no specific solution, except to hint that a thinning in the personnel of the federal government will make it stronger. He said: "I feel very strongly—you can't take an extreme right position that, if you ignore them, the problems will go away." We have, if nothing else, somewhat of a clarification of what Nixon considers the extreme right to be (don't we?). Nixon categorized his position as not "over on the extreme right" but rather "basically...simply in the center." Domestic fascism is still on his right.

Deep Feelings?

According to the *Washington Star-News*, Nixon feels very deeply about his desire to "exert that kind of leadership required to make all Americans proud of their country." He said that the 'liberal establishment' had thought that he was 'out of touch with the country' for the past four years. The election has, in a surreal way, demonstrated that this is not true...

Nixon said that many Americans (children, as you remember he has called the average American), "...many Americans were influenced to believe that they should be ashamed of our country's foreign policy and what we were [and are] doing in the world...many Americans got the impression that this was an ugly country, racist, not compassionate—and part of the reason for this was the tendency of some to take every mole that we had and to make it look like a cancer."

"Some things need to be corrected...the country isn't perfect" but Nixon said that he will do his best to correct the false impressions [note: it is the impressions that he will aim to correct, not necessarily the imperfections] that people have of this country...he said that we want them [we is apparently his administration, and them is the undisciplined, critical, resentful, ungrateful, snarling masses] - we want them to know why this country is right... What is wrong with this country, Nixon hinted, is those people who don't know what is right with it.

The problem, in Nixon's view, can partly be blamed [note: in Nixon's terminology, minus his speech writers, problems are not examined, not explained, but are blamed] - the problem can be blamed largely on a "breakdown in, frankly, what I would call the leadership class in this country." As an example he offered the "enormous movement toward permissiveness which led to the escalation of crime...and came as a result of those of us who have...a responsibility of leadership not recognizing that above everything else you MUST NOT WEAKEN A PEOPLE'S CHARACTER."

Nixon's 'child-like' Average American voted for him apparently but the 'Nixon people' we interviewed following the release of the statement responded a number of ways: "It's true, they are children." (When asked who they meant by they; the interviewees stated welfare recipients, inferring, but refusing to say 'blacks'.); "The statement you are quoting is taken out of context" and "I support the President, whatever he said"; the majority of 'Nixon supporters' refused to comment.

Others (non-supporters of Nixon) responded by saying that Nixon was a child, was paternalistic, a corporate fascist..., etc.

[Editor's Note: Information for this article was obtained from a KRAB-FM news story followed by interviews.]

Editor's Note: Following are excerpts from a transcript of an interview with Leonard Weinglass, a defense attorney in the Pentagon Papers Trial: the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Tony Russo.

A recent Supreme Court decision ordered the court to accept the wiretapping evidence and to continue with the trial. This decision is a blow to the defense. This interview was conducted before that decision, so some of the comments are anachronistic but still valuable in their context.

Interviewing Weinglass are Luke Hieken and Marty Bik (Seattle Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild), Susan Sunflower, Karen Engstrom and Roy Harvey (KRAB). The interview was conducted October 28 in Seattle for KRAB radio. For brevity's sake, questions and comments from all interviewers are designated by "KRAB" in this transcript.

KRAB: Would you like to describe where the Pentagon Papers case is at, at this point?

WEINGLASS: The case is temporarily delayed. This is actually the first time this has happened in the history of the United States: a jury was picked and as we were about to proceed with the opening statements, the government belatedly disclosed that a member of the defense team, either one of the attorneys or consultants, was overheard by the government through electronic surveillance. And although the trial judge refused to compel the government to disclose the name of the attorney or the transcript or logs of that overhearing, we appealed up through the circuit and Justice Douglas issued an order, stopping the trial. That was on July 29th.

KRAB: ..Maybe you could go into the specific counts of the indictment and what the real details of the case are.

WEINGLASS: Dan Ellsberg was originally charged in a two count indictment, which came down, conveniently enough, the night before the Supreme Court was to hear arguments on the New York Times case. He faced a maximum of ten years. Then, approximately seven months later, when Dan Ellsberg was no longer front page news, the Pentagon Papers largely forgotten, the government came down with a superceding indictment, naming Dan on fifteen counts in which he now faces 115 years; and adding for the first time Tony Russo as a defendant. Tony faces a maximum of thirty-five years.

The fifteen counts in the indictment center largely around 8 counts of espionage. This is the first time the government has used the espionage law to prosecute someone who allegedly turned information over to the American public, as opposed to giving it to an agent or representative of a foreign nation. I suppose you might say that this is the first acknowledgement on the part of the Nixon administration that the American public constitutes an alien power.... The most you could characterize what Dan and Tony did, was "leak" to the press, and this is something that occurs everyday. We filed affidavits with the court by former ambassador Galbraith and Robert Manning, the former head of the public relations section of the State Department, both testifying that this was a weekly, if not daily, practice of government to give top secret information to the press—and that Dan and Tony are being selectively prosecuted.

KRAB: Why is that?

TOP SECRET

WEINGLASS: Well, the reasons are numerous and Manning outlined them. The classification system has grown to enormous proportions. The Moorhead Committee of Congress, investigated the classification system and found that there were 760 million pages of government material classified in the U.S. William Florence, who for 25 years was the head of the Security Classification Section of the Pentagon, testified before the same committee that 99.5% of that information should not have been classified. But the classification system goes on.

I think that the more sobering aspect of it was produced by testimony of Congressman McCloskey, who testified that in 1967-69, Congress enacted in each year legislation appropriating one billion dollars for the air war over Northern Laos. The Ho Chi Minh Trail runs through Southern Laos; Northern Laos has never, either directly or indirectly, been involved in the conflict in South Vietnam. Thus that one billion dollar appropriation for each of those years was in effect a declaration of war against a sovereign state: a declaration of war that had results which are described in Fred Branfran's book, *Plain of Jars*, which is the most immediate and catastrophic breakdown of a society in history. In a very short

period of time, 16 or 18 months, one-third of all the people of Laos were either killed, wounded or made homeless, during that three year period of bombing. Congressman McCloskey testified that the Pentagon informed just 10 percent of the members of congress of that appropriation. The other 90 percent agreed to vote in the dark, relying on the judgement of the 10 percent. It was a declaration of war that occurred with 90 percent of the representatives in congress: unaware of what they were voting for, but relying on the judgement of the 10% who were the Pentagon darlings—those who were selected by the Pentagon to know, who apparently didn't inform the rest.

When you read the Moorhead Committee hearings, you have the feeling of a bunch of legislators sitting around, wringing their hands, talking about how totally impotent they have become in the face of the system, and not knowing where the administration is going or what they're doing; being compelled to vote in the dark; and having to obey the secrecy system that is set down by the executive. And it is in fact largely responsible for, among other things, reducing the legislative branch to one of just a rubber stamping operation.

The problems of the secrecy system proliferate throughout the whole functioning government. Another example is Senator Jackson here in the state of Washington becoming a defense expert. Only Senator Jackson can make a speech on the floor of the Senate estimating the number of missiles with great precision, that are in the Soviet Union. He does that on the basis of top secret information which is leaked to him by the Pentagon. The Pentagon selects

various committees of congress. By virtue of manipulation of the secrecy system they are able to have their own way without an effective dissenting voice being heard in Congress. Or in the public at large...

KRAB: You were going though some of the indictments and the first eight were for espionage, what were the other seven for?

WEINGLASS: They now have amended the theory of the case to read that the theft was of the information contained in the volumes, not the volumes. In the words of the U.S. Attorney, the arrangement of the words on the paper is what the government claims it now owns. This is the first time where people are facing prosecution for the theft of information.

KRAB: Aren't some of those pieces of information things that Ellsberg himself had worked on, his own product...so he's at least partly being accused of stealing his own thoughts?

WEINGLASS: Yes, that's probably true. It's an incredible situation. It is just black letter law that everybody, every individual, association, corporate, private, or non-profit in the U.S. is entitled to have a copyright—that is, an ownership interest in information—with one exception: and that's the federal government.

So this is running just right in the teeth of basic copyright law. It's the first time the government is asserting an ownership, and the danger of this is that if they do establish this by precedent, then anyone

The Pentagon

An interview with



Senator Jackson and makes him "the" defense expert. He testifies from full authority with full information. Persons in opposition to either Senator Jackson or the posture that the Pentagon or the Defense Department take, do not have adequate information, because the information in opposition is classified. So you have a government that is able to produce its own experts in favor to testify at the very critical times when appropriations are before the

who takes any scrap of information from the government—classified or not classified, national defense, security information or otherwise—will be prosecutable under this new stretching of the criminal law.

The last charge, of course, is a conspiracy charge, and they are charging Dan and Tony with conspiring to violate the espionage laws and conspiring to violate the laws on theft. In addition they have one charge

that's never before been made: and that is a charge to defraud the U.S. of its lawful governmental function of controlling the dissemination of classified information. That's one that's never been used.

Actually it's an argument that has very sinister implications. Congress never authorized the classification system. The system springs out of the executive branch claiming that it has implied powers to pass an executive order decreeing a classification system. Which it very well might have, but it doesn't have the blessings of Congress. And up to this point, a person could only be charged with the violation of a federal law, that is, a law enacted by the representatives of the people of the country. This is the first time that research has been able to disclose, that two men are being charged with the violation of an executive decree, which carries with it the sanction of criminal law. If that is true, then the precedent that is being established is the executive can create a new body of criminal law to which we would all be subject, by the enactment of executive decrees or executive orders. This has never been done before. No one has ever been charged with the violation of either a federal regulation or a federal executive order unless it was based on specific statutory authority.

So across the board, the three sections which are involved: conspiracy, theft and espionage, all involve very novel and very important and unprecedented questions of law that have importance that transcends the case....

KRAB: The staff was paid \$20 a week. That did mount up even though it was skimpy wages. With the stakes as high as you have described on the part of

Papers make it absolutely clear that the policies that JFK was pursuing in Vietnam were carried on identically and unchanged by Lyndon Johnson. Peter Dale Scott analyzes the documentation of that period. And he points out the papers apparently purposely delete page two of a very critical document that was written within 24 hours after Kennedy's assassination. Scott is able to demonstrate this deletion completely reversed the policy decision that Kennedy was making on Vietnam, and committed us to an entirely different course in the war. It raises a number of implications about the history of the period. The fact that three days before Kennedy was assassinated, in Hawaii he again over-ruled the military position. And he ordered his cabinet ministers to remember that they were meeting in Hawaii to incorporate the Kennedy position on Vietnam, which was different from the Pentagon position. And that position was incorporated into the final document coming out of that meeting, only to be reversed four days later and within 24 hours after the assassination, by the rewriting of an entirely new document.

KRAB: By the Pentagon officials?

WEINGLASS: By the National Security Council, which included Johnson and representatives of the Pentagon, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Scott doesn't speculate any beyond that. But I think he does a very thorough and scholarly job in finding out that the Pentagon did apparently delete a very critical document in order to support its thesis that the assassination did not make any difference in

back to the grand jury room in a very shaken state, where she was compelled to undergo several more hours of questioning. So I think the case is testimony to the abusive nature of the grand jury system.

KRAB: What kinds of trial strategy have you worked out so far? I think, as most everyone knows, you were one of the attorneys on the Chicago Seven case. The news media related to that as if it were a circus, which those people in the trial didn't feel any. Many people since, reading the transcripts of the trial, which have been widely published, do not feel that that was a circus going on. But I'm concerned that this kind of effort will be made by the press again.

WEINGLASS: Yes, you're right about that being a concern. This case I think has a somewhat different scenario. The content of the case is very important: the materials and the substance of the Pentagon Papers. Dan and Tony are very different individuals than the defendants in Chicago. I think that this case will be conducted in a very serious vein.

WEINGLASS: Well, for instance, one of Dan Ellsberg's lawyers is Senator Goodell, the former Senator from New York. Goodell just shakes his head in disbelief that the government is willing to run the risk of this trial. Because he knows that we can and will produce in court, the highest ranking people in government, former cabinet and subcabinet level officers who will testify about these documents and testify against the U.S. We don't know what factors counterbalance on the other side that induced the government to continue with this case. But there is no question that they run a great risk in this case—as opposed to Angela's case or Bobby's case or the Chicago case—they run a great risk of really uncovering a lot of material that has remained largely hidden from public view up to this point.

KRAB: The same thing happened with the Billy Smith trial as a matter of fact. The government hoped to pass it through very quickly and the people wouldn't know about it. But what happened in fact is that G.I.'s were outraged that this would happen to one of their brothers, and there were riots occurring around it. There were thousands of people united around Billy Smith and the public is more aware than ever of the nature of the ground war in Vietnam.

KRAB: I guess that's my real question, do we have a ringmaster judge this time, like Hoffman was? And what can we call the prosecutors, that's polite enough for radio? The key figures on the prosecution side and the judge, are they less interested in getting their own biases out than were the people in Chicago?

WEINGLASS: Well I think they're a lot less overt about it. Judge Byrne is a young judge, he's 41 years old and he was counsel to the Scranton Commission on Campus Unrest. He has a reputation of being a liberal, although we found him to be anything but that. However, he's kind of gracious and friendly and he doesn't generate the same kind of courtroom oppressiveness that was present in Chicago, although we have some of that. The prosecutor, unlike Thomas Foran in Chicago, is apparently not interested in running for governor of California. As you may know, we made that charge during the trial. It was put down as being outrageous and four months after the trial Tom Foran announced his candidacy for governor of Illinois.

There's no indication of this in Los Angeles, and I think the trial will proceed in an orderly way. Though the prosecutor has done some things that have surprised us. For instance, he has asked the judge to put us under a court order not to mention the fact that Dan Ellsberg's son was compelled to testify before the grand jury. He's asked the judge to put us under a court order not to mention the fact that the New York Times published the Pentagon Papers.

KRAB: Not to mention it to the jury?

WEINGLASS: Yes, not to mention it when the jury is present. They are not to be told that; they are not to be told that the government sought to stop the publication in the New York Times; they are not to be told that the U.S. Attorney did not sign the indictment. We are not to discuss with the jury the morality of the war in Vietnam. There are a whole series that the prosecution laid out in one shocking motion, asking the judge to gag us in advance; a very unusual practice. So with the prosecutor moving to sanitize the trial that way, we were a little concerned about the way the trial might ultimately develop. But that aside, thus far, it has been a relatively calm process, and I think it will probably continue that way.

Papers Trial

Leonard Weinglass

the U.S. government, is there any concern for Ellsberg's safety?

WEINGLASS: a lot of people wonder why Dan has been so safe. I don't want to get into this, but Dan's knowledge of the Pentagon Papers is just a very small fraction, an almost insignificant fraction of what Dan Ellsberg actually knows. There was a period of time that Dan Ellsberg held a security clearance higher than that of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Dan was involved in the development and plans of something called the War Plan, which was the plan of the Strategic Air Command for retaliation against an attack. Dan reviewed that plan, and was working with just a handful of others in revising it. He writes about it in his book. His task force proposed seven options to the President. And upon the presentation to Nixon of the seven options, Nixon, at the insistence of an advisor from the Pentagon, struck the one option that Dan Ellsberg said could have brought peace. And that was the option to leave Vietnam. And Dan said at that point he knew, peace could not be had under Nixon. But he was operating at that high a level. And he was operating at that high a level with Kennedy as well. So when Dan Ellsberg's story is told in full on the stand, which I think it will be, it will be a very amazing and a very enlightening story..

BEACON PRESS EDITION

KRAB: Has Beacon Press come out with their edition of the Pentagon Papers?

WEINGLASS: Yes, the four volume edition is out. And they have just added a fifth volume, which is not a volume of the Pentagon Papers but is a volume about the papers. I think in many ways it is about the best thing written to date on the "papers". The fifth volume contains a series of essays by Chomsky, Zinn, Fred Branfman, Peter Dale Scott, and others. Each of these men is an expert on Vietnam, who has read the papers. I think the essays are excellent. I think the most startling essay by far is by Peter Dale Scott. Scott, to be brief, writes about the Pentagon Papers as history, and he reminds us that after all this is a Pentagon document. We have come to regard it as accurate history because of the way in which it was brought out and made public. But the writers of that history had no way of knowing that it would be brought out that way. They were employees or private contractors or sub-contractors of the government to do a study for the Pentagon; and the Pentagon had the last say. The Pentagon did the last editorial commentary and editing of those documents. Peter Dale Scott points out the Pentagon

the war policy.

KRAB: Does he know what was in the papers, has he seen the documents?

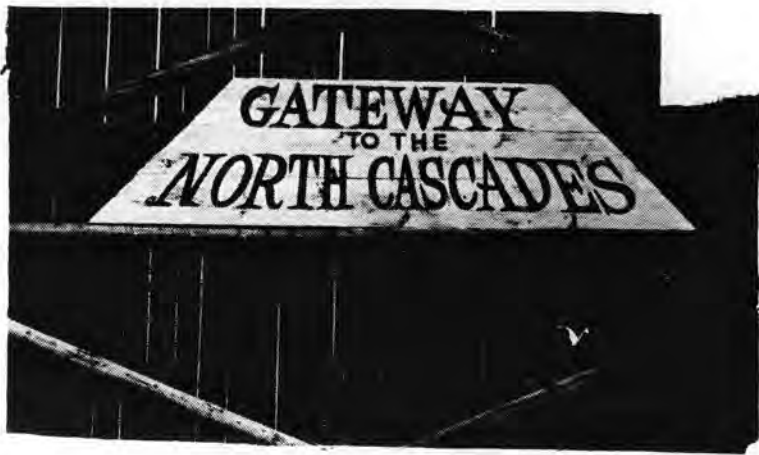
WEINGLASS: Yes, he did. He has uncovered that document and he quotes from it in his essay. We frankly were taken by surprise because up to that point we were proceeding on the assumption that the Pentagon Papers were a reasonable accurate history. We had no idea that there was any doctoring done, no purposeful deletion.

GRAND JURIES AND INDICTMENTS

KRAB: The National Lawyers Guild has a Grand Jury project which is attempting to deal with the systematic impanelling of these grand juries which has been going on all round the country, with the VVAW being one of the recent ones. What was the experience of the Ellsberg and Russo case with the grand jury?

WEINGLASS: Of course you know lawyers aren't allowed in the grand jury room, and we'd never know for sure what happens. But apparently there was some disunity, even within the U.S. Attorney's office, because the U.S. Attorney of that district, Robert Meyer, refused to sign the indictment that came up that was apparently a cause of some concern within the U.S. Attorney's office, involved the testimony of Daniel Ellsberg's son, Robert Ellsberg, who is 13 years old. The government sought to subpoena Robert to testify against his father. Robert's mother, Carol Ellsberg, Dan's ex-wife, was very concerned about the effect that might have on Robert, if he was forced to testify against his father. So she agreed under that pressure to testify herself; and she voluntarily appeared and testified with the understanding that Robert would not be called. The day after her testimony was given, at 7 o'clock in the morning, two U.S. Marshalls came to the house, took Robert from the house, down to the federal building, and he was compelled to testify against his father without a lawyer being there or even his parents being present. It was a grand jury that proceeded in that fashion.

Linda Sinai, who was cited as an unindicted co-conspirator in the indictment, who owned and operated the advertising agency where the xeroxing allegedly occurred, was treated in practically the same manner. She was compelled to testify. And in the midst of her testimony, she was taken upstairs in the federal building and fingerprinted, hand printed, palm printed, then wrist-printed, forearm printed, elbow printed, and upper forearm printed, then brought



The Road

But was it worth it?

by garry dufresne

Editor's note

The following articles are personal accounts of what the North Cascades Highway has done to its surrounding area. The writers are emotionally involved in this experience— and don't pretend to be "objective." Their descriptions are almost an archtype of the results of highways and developments around the country.

The first recollection I have of the highway is about five years ago when I was attending a Kiwanis meeting. I remember one old farmer arguing with some highway representatives about how the money could be better used to improve some of the existing roads rather than building unneeded new ones. Being only 14, I found it all quite boring. I wish now that the farmer had gotten his way.

On September 2nd of this year, the highway opened, bringing with it destruction of the area I knew as home. The official name is the North Cascade Highway (Route 20) and it is just that. Being a "recreational highway", it opens up some of the most beautiful and precious areas in the state, the North Cascades, to the destruction of thousands of tourists and sightseers who have no idea how delicate our wilderness actually is. Beginning in the west, at Ross Dam and ending in the east at Winthrop, the highway now allows one to simply drive to many areas that not too long ago required several days backpacking to reach.

Along the path of the highway are at least two alpine meadows which will not be able to last through the picknickers. A few of the high altitude lakes are already showing the signs of over-use. (The highway has only been open for about two months.)

I believe, though, that the area most affected has been my own home town, Winthrop, and its surroundings. My entire life has been spent growing up in the area around Winthrop. There were times when I wished that I lived in the city, but as I grew older and began to experience such diseased areas as Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma, I really came to appreciate what Winthrop had to offer.

The town itself sits in the Methow Valley with the rugged Cascades visible to the north and west. The population is around 400 and, up until now, has been dependent mainly on agriculture.

I'm proud to say I'm from Winthrop. It was quiet there, with a beauty and serenity often not found elsewhere. When I would go into town, I would recognize nearly everyone (and smile and say hello). There were plenty of swimming holes around, where people could enjoy their nakedness without fear of intrusion. Anytime I wanted I could go for a walk away from people and really feel like one with the world.

I'm not trying to say it was a paradise, because it wasn't, there were a lot of drawbacks (50 miles to the

nearest theater); but in general it was a good, peaceful and enjoyable life.

But now the North Cascades Highway is open.

One of the first developments to give hint of what would be coming with the highway was the establishment of Sun Mountain, a million dollar resort which sits on a hill above Winthrop. At first most of the people were glad to see such growth. After all, it would be nice to have a place like that to go for dinner and dancing. But as the owners of the resort began to buy more and more land around Winthrop for "future development", many people began to realize that the area they loved was beginning to be exploited so that a few may become wealthy.

But Sun Mountain was only the beginning. Soon some local people decided to cash in on the coming wealth and, just north of Winthrop, Edelweiss came into being. Covering a large portion of land on both sides of the Methow River, Edelweiss is set up as a "recreational community" complete with its own store, pool, and community park. The idea is to sell or lease small sections of land so that people can set-up summer homes in a wilderness surrounding—with the convenience of a community.

And this was only a start. In the past few years new developments have appeared up and down the valley. New signs advertising Mazama Village or Teepee Village are frequently seen as more and more people decide to make money through sub-divisions.

The idea of making money off of the highway didn't confine itself to the outlying areas of Winthrop, however. Soon the merchants of the town got together and decided they needed to attract the tourist trade, so they had the entire town redone, Old West style.

False fronts were constructed, lines were buried, and the concrete sidewalks were torn out in favor of wooden ones. And the tourists love it. (One sightseer remarked to me how much it reminded him of Frontier Land in Disneyland.)

In the past two years as the opening date grew closer and closer and the money hungry developers kept speeding along, many people living in the area have become increasingly bitter. And the development is still on the increase. To see an area you love commercialized and exploited by people who know nothing of its true value, is truly heartbreaking. Winthrop no longer exists for the people who live there but rather for the tourists and the few who will make money off of them.

Perhaps the worst thing of all is the realization that it is far too late to stop the destruction. The highway is already open.

There are some who insist that the highway is good, that the area needed this boost to its economy because there was no growth before.

I wonder if it was worth it.

I only hope that what has happened to Winthrop and the Methow Valley will serve as an example for other areas that have the possibility of the same thing happening and that other highways of this sort will be stopped before they start.



Signs like these litter the entire Methow Valley advertising the various developments.

Comes Through

Our lives are poorer

by dana visalli



On September 2 of this year, the ceremonial ribbon was cut in the Methow Valley to commemorate the official opening of the North Cross State Highway. Since that time, a steady stream of campers and tour buses have traveled the new road to view the "scenic" North Cascades and to visit the "frontier town" of Winthrop. Two months hence, many of the short and long range effects of the new road on the valley are becoming apparent, and though the valley represents only a small rural area of the state, the sociological, economic and ecological transformation that the Methow is currently undergoing carries implications for a far-reaching area.

Before the coming of the road, the Methow Valley was basically a logging and ranching community. Businesses were run on a small scale—most ranchers had small holdings, some loggers had their own operations, merchants were local. Around this basic community others grew—teachers, store employees, tradesmen. Years ago the United States Forest Service moved in and became a major factor in the local economy. Still, the population in the valley remained low because everything referred back to the logging ranching base.

The many advantages and disadvantages inherent to small communities could be found in the Methow before the entry of the highway. Foremost of the advantages is the fact that most of the families depended upon themselves for a livelihood. This gave these families a sense of fulfillment. The people worked closely with the land, although only some grew to appreciate the earth for having been close to it; others gladly gave up this proximity when the opportunity presented itself. The valley was riddled with the interpersonal intrigue that

results when everybody knows everyone else, but in the main, affairs were conducted in a relaxed, friendly manner.

The Forest Service was actually the first to bring the hint of change. Although now recognized by many as being a mere puppet of the logging industry, their presence did represent the entry of recreation (as a part of the multiple-use ethic) upon the scene. Where once cows and loggers wandered freely, they now found limitations. They had to share their range with watershed and recreation values.

Once it became clear that the North Cross State Highway would be an actuality, changes in the valley began in earnest. A luxury resort was built upon a high hill overlooking the valley. The small landowners below, many of them in danger of losing their land as it was rezoned and retaxed from rural to recreational, now went about their daily chores while luxury-seekers from the coast, martinis in hand, observed the quaint valley from the hilltop lodge.

Currently, land values are changing rapidly. Farmers and ranchers, who formerly made a difficult but fulfilling and meaningful living in the area are being replaced by the summer home set from the cities. Real estate developers have appeared from outside of the valley to take advantage of the land boom—some of them buying up large areas of prime country. Meanwhile, tourists wander the streets of Winthrop, blandly snapping pictures of a make-believe town, romanticizing an era that was anything but romantic, in hopes of gleaning some meaning for our own time.

Those local people who have long wanted to make the highway a reality feel that the economic benefits

to the valley will far outweigh any deleterious effect that the road might have. This is the crucial question, and it requires thoughtful and heartfelt scrutiny, for it is this ethic which runs the country today. As we strive continually for economic growth, the quality of life passes by the wayside. That the Methow has prospered economically cannot be denied: gas stations pump gas continually, a steady stream of tourists patronize local stores, new businesses and homes have appeared, many more are planned. These are the benefits that the highway proponents foresaw. The "deleterious" effects to the valley are less tangible, and as such will go unnoticed except to the few, for by their very nature, those lost qualities were available only to small numbers.

It is a way of living and a particular depth of feeling that is disappearing from valley life. A person wishing to work with the earth and thereby absorb some of the inherent qualities of the land can no longer do so. He or she must join the ranks of Americans who merely look at life through a glass, be it a car window or a camera lens, but never get out to feel the soil on their hands, the wind and sun on their faces. A walk along the river will no longer reveal the magical sighting of a beaver or a beautiful bird, but rather which new summer home is being built where. A trip to town no longer warms local residents with the feeling of belonging to a community, but rather they are repelled by the tourism and traffic. The valley is no longer a quiet dead end haven from the ceaseless hubbub of the urban world, but rather it has become a rural extension of the mindless, mechanical activity of the cities.



Winthrop's new "Old West" image attracts tourists.



Photo: by jim mcconnell

*First see the land which thou intend'st to buy
Within the sellers' title clearly lye.
And that no woman to it doth lay claime
By dowry, joynture, or some other name
That may incumber. Know if bond or fee
The tenure stand, and that from each feoffee
It be released, that th' sellers be soe old
That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold.
Have special care that it not morta mortgag'd lye,
Nor be entailed upon posterity.
Then if it stand in statute bound or noe,
Be well advised what quitt rent out must goe,
What custome service hath been done of old
By those who formerly the same did hold.*

*And if a wedded woman put to sale
Deal not with her unless she bring her male.
For she doth under covert barren goe,
Although sometimes some traffique soe (we know)
Thy bargain made and all this done
Have special care to make thy charter tu run
To thee, thy heirs, executors, assigns,
For that beyond thy life securely binds.
These things foreknown and done, you may prevent
Those things rash buyers many times repent:
And yet when you have done all you can,
If youle be sure, deal with an honest man.*

**Lines over 300 years old, copied from the roll in the Manor Court Office, Wakefield, England.*

Instructions to Land Buyers

by samuel piper

For better or worse, the above words still represent the legal reality of land buying -- and it is dealing with this reality for which real estate, salespersons, brokers, title insurance companies, and lawyers receive their commissions and fees. Their services however, do not save the buyer from the major responsibility for judging the quality of a purchase. Even if "dealing with an honest man", the prospective buyer must ask direct questions and all contractual terms must be in writing, properly signed, notarized and recorded. If you are well-referred to a real estate broker, she or he can be helpful if they know the local area and its residents and will work full-time for you. But, in any case, your competency to handle the deal yourself is the best way to protect your interests and often the only way to manage successfully a complex cooperative land purchase.

Most available land is not formally listed for sale with real estate agencies. Your own searching of likely locations can be followed up by reference to ownership maps sold in stationary and book stores or

available in the county assessor's office. Such maps are essential in obtaining a legal description of the land in question -- section, township, range or subdivision and lot designations. Legal description in hand, the owner's name and address are available in the tax rolls of the county assessor, and you can contact her or him directly. It is best not to verbally discuss price -- it doesn't count anyway -- all you need to know is whether a written offer will be looked at. If so, the next phase is a careful study of the land itself -- not a run to the bank. At this point also, any group land projects should be agreeing to and signing a written agreement covering the ownership and use of the land -- what happens when somebody leaves, dies, gets married, had children, disagrees with use of the property, etc. Collective ownership is wholly different from your run-of-the-mill subdivision and straight talk is needed in advance of Land buyers in Whatcom County generally should consider the following factors in selecting areas for searching: present and future industrial and suburban

development, present and planned highway and power line routes, subdivision and other zoning controls including flood plain, forest and agricultural protection, soil percolation (water absorption for septic tank purposes), water supply and air and water quality. Of some help is the Comprehensive Plan and Map for Whatcom County available at County Planning Office and persistent questioning of people who might know. Once a particular location is found and available, the following items deserve careful study: quality and type of soil, surface water drainage, watersource, sunlight patterns, variety and quality of vegetation, existing rights to timber and minerals, existing easements (right-of-ways) for power lines, pipelines, logging roads and for access to (or through) neighboring property. Optimally, one could experience a complete year of changes in water, climate, insect and other animal (including human) life and vegetation. Much depends on the planned uses of the land, of course, but many buyers have regretted not knowing specifically about one or more

But Should You?

I feel that most instances of returning to the earth are just so much more suburban sprawl and contribute to deforestation, topsoil depletion and poorer air and water quality and all that follows in the march of the earth to the sea known as civilization. Real estate, banking and capitalist interests in general depend on division, exploitation, so-called improvement and turnover of the land and these interests with our cooperation show little indication of slowing the process which has destroyed and deteriorated countless societies. That process is furthered whenever land is used more intensively than as a climax forest and compatible uses. We inevitably bring our improvements -- perhaps few in our hippie phases, but increasingly as the original state of the land fades in our memory, and the topsoil collects in the harbors -- the roads, water supplies, power, fire protection, sewers, schools, flood control, irrigation, etc. which mean good living for modern men and women.

We need to ask whether our forms of land use in any way enhance the quality of the soil, water and air or whether we are simply escaping the more

of these factors before offering to purchase land. The information is obtainable through your own observation, court house records, the owner's records and helpful neighbors -- take time to do it!

If ready to make an offer, earnest money agreements can be drawn up by a lawyer or forms are available from title insurance companies (they supply them in bulk to real estate offices.) Such a form properly completed and presented to the owner will bind you to the purchase if the owner and spouse sign it as presented -- be prepared. If the owner alters the offer and then signs it, the terms are not binding unless you in turn sign it again. You can, of course, make a different offer, etc. Bargaining is the typical process, but it can become a final agreement at any point, and you should have studied the situation beforehand. In regards to terms, land is normally bought with cash or on a contract to the owner. In the latter case, the buyer does not obtain title (legal ownership) until the terms of the contract (installment plan) are fulfilled. Normally, a down payment of 20-29% is expected with regular payments plus the going interest rate on the balance. All this is negotiable and pay particular attention to the interest rate and whether you can increase the payments at your option. Also crucial is your ability to sell the land to someone else by transferring the contract. Either upon fulfillment of the contract or payment in cash, the buyer should receive a statutory warranty deed granting the title to the property to the buyer. This form of deed is a guarantee from the seller that she or he had clear title (complete ownership) to the property. Normally, a seller purchases a title insurance policy to protect her or him from a failure of title based on a search of the title records by the title insurance company. Title insurance is not for the buyer as such -- but is added assurance to the buyer that the seller has clear title. All contracts and deeds must be in writing, notarized and recorded in the county auditor's office -- in addition, the seller pays a 1% state tax, and the buyer purchases federal stamps at the time of the recording. At time of closing, it is helpful to have a lawyer examine all the papers, check to see that seller has met all prior obligations and that an agreement on pro-rating current taxes, assessments, etc. be reached. Forms for deeds and such contracts are also available at title insurance companies and such companies are also able to help with closing a deal and providing escrow service for earnest money if they are issuing a title insurance policy for the deal. Advice on any such matters (but not actual assistance) can be obtained by writing to Real Estate Advisor care of The Northwest Passage.

Editor's Note:

Samuel Piper is an unsuccessful furnace and real estate salesperson.

concentrated problems of urban settlement. Can we live off the land or work the land without destroying it? Is collective settlement better or worse for the land than private family settlement: How does collective land use relate to programs attempting to control logging and mineral extraction and to preserve natural areas? What is the significance of prior cultural patterns in rural areas -- market centers, transportation forms and routes, dependence of schools on logging income, job patterns, religious and

political attitudes, hunting and fishing traditions? How are farmers to maintain themselves in a land-hungry situation without selling out as a way to collect unpaid back wages? What should be the recreational uses of rural land for increasingly restless urban dwellers? After all, is a rural lifestyle possible for more than a very few without ending in suburban sprawl, mechanized agriculture and eventual depletion of natural resources?

by andrew ter doest

The Evolution of Species



by richard prior

"The time is out of joint - o cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right!"

Sir Lawrence Olivier

Have you got the twenty-first century blues? Dismayed with the shape of things to come? Disturbed that the dark ages may be just another stop on a big slow revolving door with no exit, and that only the props have been changed to protect the illusion? Do you long to huddle in masses and breathe free, live in wretched squalor like your brother the elk, have one, just one simple task or thought to perform that doesn't expand uncontrollable against the sides of your skull like a grain of popcorn in hot grease? Well, friends, if this is you, fear not, some land hustlers have gotten on to your trip and intend to exploit you. Why even now, you can buy genuine indian reservation land along the Colorado River. I saw a t.v. ad for that in California.

Of course, it isn't all like that; there's probably a lot of groovy people around who just want to move on for a space, who want to make sure their place gets passed on to somebody who will love it. And probably most of the people reading this are wise enough to watch which waters they cast their bread upon, and know that it's not a good idea to further the enterprises of people who are into making big profits for themselves. There are several big questions like this to be considered in the process of phasing out/in, but the number one question for me, which I think is a perfectly reasonable kind of question that all kinds of people could stand to ask themselves in practically any situation, is: What is the motive? What is the real and true reason for my taking this here action in relation to that there? Why do I want to get back to the land?

Getting back to the land can teach you things. It can put your body back in touch with Earth rhythms, (such as sleeping, eating, waking) which are more in tune with those of other living organisms, less in tune with machines and cities (where the body stays up later and later, hungering for that near-but-not quite peace and quiet that comes close enough to tantalize only in the wee small hours of the morning? Where the hamburger never rots no matter how long you keep it in the bird cage, and the skeleton on the corner sips hair tonic placidly from a styrofoam cup). The land can make you sensitive, so sensitive that you can wake up in the morning and just sense the atmosphere, the feeling in the air, and know pretty much what kind of a day it's going to be and how people are going to be acting and reacting. It can make you sensitive enough to run down a three foot wide forest trail in pitch darkness, holding to the trail just by the feel of the earth under your feet, or to

know that fish will be biting or crabs or crayfish will be up in shallow water just by certain sets of environmental conditions occurring. It can teach you what kind of wood makes a smokeless fire, what kind burns quick and hot for frying, what kind burns slow and steady for heat.

It can take you back to your most primitive roots, all the way back to your naked animal survival consciousness, and show you dark and dreadful sides of yourself especially if you live with a group, that you never dreamed existed. It can be holy and it can be savagely brutal, and it's all tied very closely to feeling, sensitivity, organic sensation. It opens up other senses and ways of perceiving which an organism almost has to shut off if it hopes to survive in a chaotic and toxic city environment. If you're an urban therapy-junkie, it can help you kick your habit.

There are a lot of good reasons for awakening those sensitivities; just for one, it helps you to put feelers pretty deeply into new people in your midst, sort out agents and infiltrators and people who aren't what they say they are. This is much harder to do in the city, because there are so many things competing to attract and divide your attention. There may be some value in this even for people who are organization-midned, and don't put much stock in vibes and stuff like that.

The big danger is the illusion that the land represents some kind of escape. There ain't no escape, or if there is, this isn't it. You go up on that mountain and sooner or later, somebody comes to shave and level it; and when they do, when they finally get to your hideout way, way back up there, they're strong, super strong because nothing has stood to oppose them, to cast light on them. If you go out there thinking that you're going to escape, it's a pretty good bet that you're making a big mistake, which a whole lot of other life forms besides yourself are going to have to pay for.

If it's done right, I'm pretty sure these two trips, the Vibes/Rationale, Material/Spiritual, Social/Personal, Universal/Earthbound are complementary. A nomadic culture may well be able to incorporate both, maybe more. Those rural freaks with the romantic pioneer women happily scrubbing floors, watched over approvingly by redneck neighbors who like to see these traditional American values upheld, may be able to both teach and be taught by their mechanistic, twinkie eating, slogan spewing, grim-jawed urban cousins. One thing that the creation and evolution of the universe has taught us, is that species (and movements? and people?) that overspecialize - don't often survive.

The How-To's of Wood

by island ernie

Some people swear by wood, and wouldn't cook on anything but an old Monarch. Trouble is, wood's getting harder and harder to find. Without a chain saw or sharp buck or crosscut and a truck or courageous van, you're at the mercy of the street dealers.

If you've got to buy it, there's some things you should know. Hardwoods, such as alder, birch, cherry, maple, are the best, longest-lasting firewoods. Evergreens, such as fir, spruce, and cedar -- as valuable as they are to Georgia Pacific, Scott, Weyerhaeuser and cronies -- they burn fast, and clearly are second best.

A cord is a big pile of wood and measures 4x4x8 or 2x4x16. A rick is a third of a cord. Keep the size of your stove in mind when you're buying. You can get 16-18" lengths for cookstoves or small potbellies, or 24" inches for standard fireplaces. The most you should ever pay for a full cord is \$25 for a dry, delivered (and maybe even stacked) alder. If it is wet, and you are desperate, and the winter is fully upon you, you might end up paying \$25, but \$22.50 or thereabouts seems fair for a cord of green alder dumped on the front lawn. Some dealers might try to rip you off, but most folks are not making a pile for the effort they put out. If they are honest and treat the customer kindly, they deserve what they get.

This time of year, whether you are cutting or buying, you will be dealing with dead, green wood. Green alder is shiny white on the inside and the drier it is the more reddish brown it becomes. Split a piece and find out. Wet, green wood requires special treatment; the smaller you split it and the more air it gets, the better. The outside stack should be out of the weather, but in an airy place; an inside pile close to the stove can be drying, waiting for its chance to join the fire. It is surprising how fast water leaves green wood if you set a few sticks directly on top of the stove.

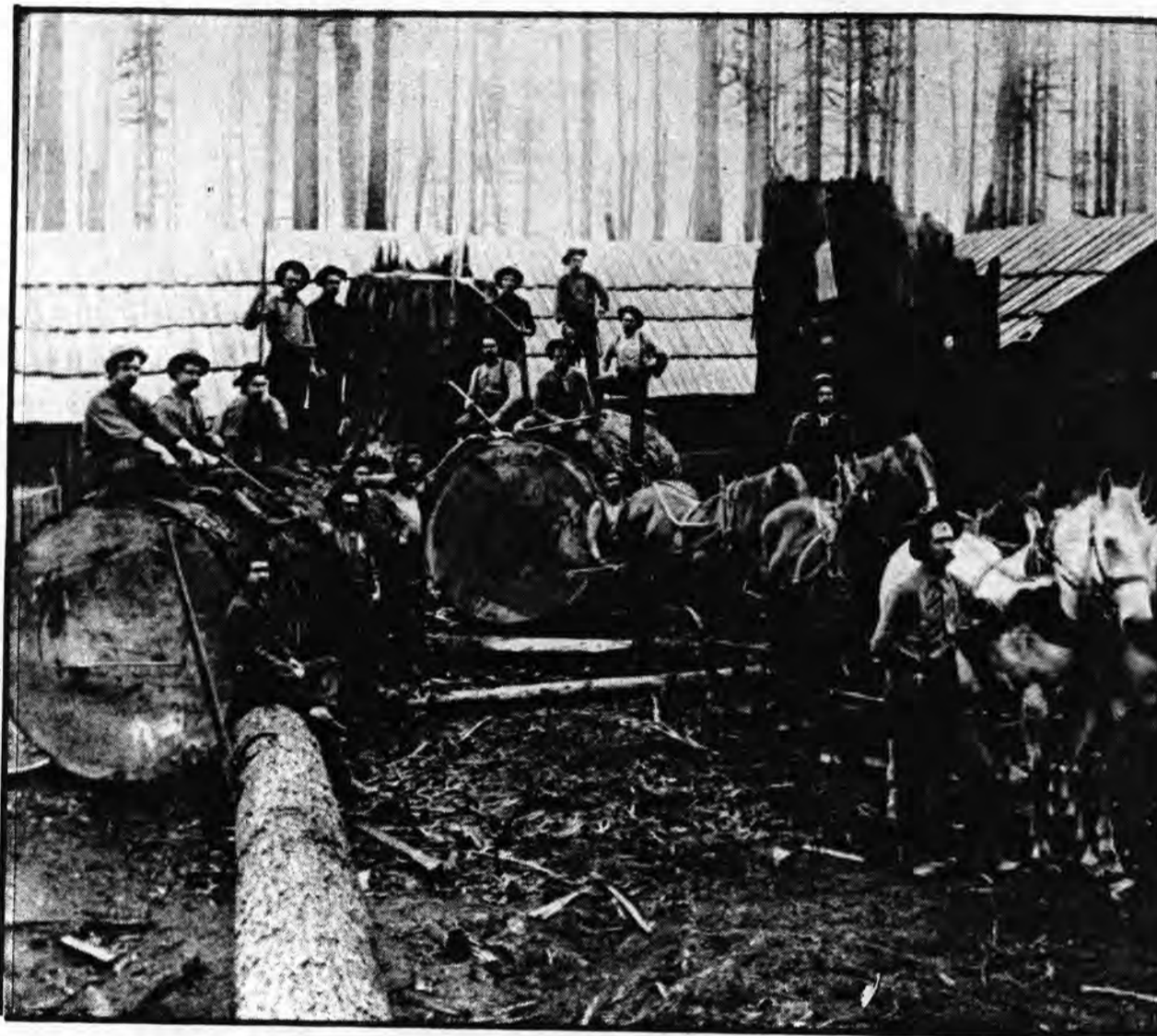
Green wood is not very combustible, as it needs twice as much initial heat as dry stuff just to get it started. But dry cedar kindling gathered from the scrap heaps of a shake mill will give the green stuff the kick in the pants it needs. A fire like this needs air, and then it doesn't need air. The more air, the faster it burns; the less, the longer the wood lasts. If you shut a wood stove down once it is hot, it will smoulder and maintain higher heat level longer, than it you "let it run." Ashley stoves are tight -- tight and thrive on green wood. A large round of dripping wet alder will cook slowly all day, putting out a fair amount of heat without going through the woodpile. Inexpensive "airtight" are not much on funky looks, but do an amazing job of heating a place with a minimum of wood -- green or dry. The key is enough heat to get the green wood going, and then the right amount of air to keep it going.

Alder, and especially the green wood, produces a tremendous amount of creosote -- gooey, black stuff that builds up in your piles and/or chimney. Some day when you are chilled and crank up a big fire, the pipes will get red hot and smoke will pour out everywhere -- that's a chimney fire. Soda puts out this kind of fire fast, but so does the fire department -- so take your pick.

Wood heat, for all its joys, is a dry heat. Noses dry out, sinuses congest and skin cracks. Moisture can be returned to the air easily -- with a pan of water on the stove or heater. If the container is big enough, the water is always there for washing the dishes. Or baby. Or you.

We've never sat down and figured out to the penny the economy of wood heat -- as opposed to electric g.s., solar or whatever. If you buy it all and burn a cord a month (which seems like a high average) it comes to \$154.00. Cheaper than the initial investment for a chain saw (figure \$200.00) for something more than a toy, but a different kind of trip. Cutting wood for yourself is fun for awhile, and "satisfying" if you make it a group effort, but it is damned hard work. When it is finally stacked and the sweat of the day is drying on your face, you can look forward to winter warmth.

But where's the wood? The secret spot that everybody else knew about is now half under water, the ruts are three feet deep, and there is only half a



cord of punky cottonwood 50 yards from the road. There are still a few slash piles left in the foothills and bulldozers keep on tearing down the green. If you keep your eyes out for clearing operations, and race in before they start the fires, there is wood to be had from the dealers of progress and asphalt. Before you rush in and start felling or bucking up downed trees, keep in mind how far you will have to pack it. We have dragged four foot lengths up sheer hillsides, but that is a struggle which borders on masochism. The driest, nicest wood is "standing dead wood", still dry and virtually ready for the stove. If it is not rotten, you have found a goldmine. As available as beach wood seems, it has a lot of drawbacks; sand and salt take their toll on chain or blade and the salt runs through the grates of your stove with lightning speed. Short of giving away the last secret wood-cutter's paradise, all we can say is that there is plenty of wood to be found if you keep asking and looking.

Everybody has her or his favorite chain or hand saw. As wholesome as the bucksaw or crosscut seem (remember the patient back and forth sound of the two-person crosscut coming through the woods?) you have to pledge a lot of time and energy to a pure hand trip. Chain saws are not cheap, but work hard and last long if treated with respect. Homelite and McCulloch make good lightweight models and Stihl has a slick little monster on the market; the less known rigs are cheaper, but may spend more time in the shop than out in the woodlot.

Some folks think that you can do almost anything to a saw and chain, and it will keep working, but as tough and nasty as they seem, they need lovin' too. Bar and chain require constant oiling (just keep pumping the oiler) and the chain should be loose enough so it is not grinding away the bar. Oldtimers can throw a saw across their knees and sharpen it up real fine in no time, but most people need some kind of guide for their files. There are two or three different kinds of file guides around -- the best and cheapest seems to be the file holder, unless you want to sink \$15.00 or so into a small standing machine that holds everything tight and does a "shop job". Every two or three filings, the rakers (short uprights matched with the cutters which clear chips) should be rechecked and filed down, if necessary. Chains are

expensive, and each time you score on rocks or dirt and have to refile, you are reaching for the \$25.00 jackpot of a new chain. The best test of your filing job is the size of the chips (bigger the better) and straightness or the cut. If you have to fight the saw all the time, something is wrong.

Dropping trees and bucking them up requires not just a little skill; the only way to learn is to do it. After the fourth tree of the day gets hung up in five others and the next one nearly crushes you rather than go the way it is supposed to, you start getting the hang of it. Remember that a heavy tree will pinch a bar in a death grip in a split second, and you might spend the next hour unpinching it; a few more seconds of thought before cutting can shorten the curses and desperate sweat. Nobody should ever work alone in the woods; it is dangerous work from start to finish, and we all know that the family that sweats together sticks together.

Nothing satisfies more than splitting woods -- tightens hands, back, arms -- good, mindless work. The heaviest maul or axe you can handle does the most efficient job; then the tool does the work and not your body. Usually alder will split in a flash with a good sized maul, and only the gnarly buggers require a wedge and more than a few swings of the sledge. It makes sense to bring the full rounds home and then, with cold beer and a few tokes close at hand, bust up the wood into little ones and pile it up for drying and burning.

It is nice to sit and look at the fire you and the trees have made. We used to have a little potbelly with eisenglass windows in the front; flames danced in the dark cabin and we were all warm. Trouble is, before too long, all of us who like the warmth of wood will be out there fighting for the last alder tree in the forest. We don't look forward to that day, but it is coming fast. Either we can stand against the supermarkets and parking lots to save the green, or be content with gas hissing out of a ceramic log.

Ed. Note:
Island Ernie is a well-known wood-burning family.

VVAW Conspiracy Defendent

Scott Camil, a primary defendant in the Gainesville Six Conspiracy Trial will be in the Pacific Northwest (barring unforeseen circumstances) during the first week of December. He will be speaking in Portland, Seattle and Bellingham, at WWSC.

He is bringing "Winter Soldier" with him to show wherever he will speak. "Winter Soldier" won first place for Documentaries at the Cannes Film Festival this year, and was produced entirely by Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

Since none of us in Bellingham have seen more than twenty minutes of the film, it is unfair that we should try to comment on it. Instead, we have attached a review by Jake McCarthy lifted from the **St. Louis Post Dispatch** of October 23, 1972. We think he says something.

Bellingham Vietnam Veterans Against the War

I don't get to the movies very often, but I've hardly ever walked out of one. I did the other night, though, because I couldn't handle it.

The magnitude of what has gone wrong in Vietnam has caused us to tuck the war's atrocities and terrors into our national subconscious. The film "Winter Soldiers" trots them back out again, and the role of American GIs in the war seems to become too ugly to accept.

"Winter Soldier" won't get mass distribution in our land of idealism for a long time, I suspect, although it won first prize for documentaries at this year's Cannes Film Festival. The three television networks and public television have declined to run it, and it isn't in the regular movie houses, as Cannes prize-winners often are.

It has run only on two New York noncommercial television stations. It is being shown on some college campuses, under sponsorship of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. I saw an hour of it at St. Louis University the other night—it runs 95 minutes.

I'm not sure what it means when our college generation can handle such a film its elders may not, unless it says that the younger folks never have known much but violence in their lives.

"Winter Soldier" was filmed during informal hearings last year in Detroit, where 200 young veterans of the Vietnam War—officers and foot soldiers—tried to inform the American people about some of the atrocities we have committed in Southeast Asia. The trade magazine Variety says that "its sheer cumulative power transcends any propagandistic level and makes a shattering statement on the degradation of war." It says the Pentagon was unable "to criticize or refute any of the testimony."

The full testimony was published in the Congressional Record of April 6 and 7, 1971, and was published in book form by Beacon Press, "The Winter Soldier Investigation: An Inquiry into American War Crimes." But Americans haven't rushed to read about it.

The film is interspersed with actual scenes of the grim destruction of a people. The matter-of-fact detailing of grotesque behavior of witnesses themselves contrasts with how some break down and cry at their remembrances.

One witness relates that in his final Marine training exercise, an instructor tied up a live rabbit by its feet, slit its stomach and threw its insides among the trainees. Later, in Vietnam, he was to see a soldier slit a woman open from vagina to breast.

Another told of seeing a young Vietnamese woman brought naked from a village shack where she had been raped by American soldiers, thrown onto a pile of bodies and shot to death. One recalled how a boy used to shout at the troops as they passed. One day, as a game, they stoned him to death.

As routine, it seems, they would burn villages to the ground with hand-set fires—shown on film. The film also shows infants with burned and beaten faces in the arms of weeping mothers. They speak of shooting farmers for sport and—in those days of body counts—reporting them as Viet Cong dead. One scene shows a GI, one of the witnesses, holding a dead

Fried Marbles?

by vince hagel

"When Hitler jailed the communists, I did not protest because I wasn't a communist. When he jailed the Jews, I didn't protest because I wasn't a Jew. When he jailed the Catholics, I kept silent as I wasn't a Catholic. When he jailed the trade unionists, I remained quiet as I wasn't in a union. When he finally jailed me, there was no one left to protest." So said Dr. Martin Niemoller.

Last July approximately twenty-three Vietnam Veterans were served a subpoena addressed to "Mary and/or John Doe, Anytown, U.S.A.," ordering them to appear before a Federal Grand Jury. As a result of that hearing six of those men were indicted for "Conspiring to promote a riot by use of cherry bombs, smoke bombs, slingshots, crossbows, 'fried marbles,' explosives and automatic weapons."

Those six men, all members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, were dubbed the Gainesville Six by Time magazine. Collectively they face prison terms totalling 45 years and \$80,000 in fines. They vehemently claim they are not guilty, yet why were they arrested?

Perhaps because their credentials as critics of the war are unimpeachable; perhaps because, as unquestionable reporters of the real war in Vietnam, their voices were becoming too loud for the Nixon administration to tolerate. The St. Petersburg Times, August 10, 1972, said "Like the Berrigan brothers, Daniel Ellsberg, Anthony Russo, the Chicago Seven and others, the members of the VVAW are persistent critics of the war in Southeast Asia. The government, which cannot persuade the country to the correctness of its war policy, feels compelled to gag the citizens who denounce it."

The straight press, as well as many other people, were outraged at the timing of the arrests, which occurred immediately prior to the Democratic convention, though evidence supports that Attorney General Kleindienst knew long before that of the alleged charges. In fact, one of the indicted, Scott Camil, had been under surveillance for more than six months—ever since he built a sandbag bunker around his house in Gainesville. Camil and the others were

indicted on the word of one man, William Lemmer, a 24-year old FBI informer who had been mustered out of the army on a psychiatric discharge, according to Newsweek July 31, 1972.

The Gainesville Sun went so far as to call the Nixon use of Grand Juries and conspiracy charges "paranoic."

Careful analysis, however, shows that Nixon's paranoia is not behind these insane charges; instead it demonstrates his "power" genius. Sifting through stacks of newspaper articles (and a little historical common sense) indicated that this series of arrests is an attempt to discredit the credible. Though based on fear, fear is not the most important point of these arrests. It is most important to note the lengths to which the administration will go to further its own ends; circumventing the Bill of Rights and abusing the courts to eradicate its enemies, people who care.

Again from the St. Petersburg Times, "By using these trials to curb legitimate rights of protest, the Nixon administration has sent a more threatening specter across the land. The suppression of legitimate dissent creates disrespect for laws which are abused and for the government which immorally exercises this power."

Quotations will not further any cause in this presentation. It is clear that linking the VVAW to alleged violence will serve to harm an organization of 40,000 men and women, some of them privates, some of them generals, some of them civilians interested in helping, all of them part of a movement in America that seeks to end the war and establish a peace with honor in the United States. That peace at home cannot begin until the warriors who use the weapons of the Grand Jury and the Justice Department are called to task themselves. Since November 7, we've been awarded four more years...of what?

(do not read this aloud to a friend under any circumstances that might be overheard. You might be indicted along with the editors of the St. Petersburg Times, or Mary and/or John Doe, for conspiring to know what is happening.)

BENEFIT CONCERT
for vietnam veterans against the war

COUNTRY JOE McDONALD starring

the 7-piece
ALL STAR BAND

FEATURING
PETER ALBIN, bass
DAVID GETZ (big brother) drums
ANNA RITZO (grootna) drums
SEBASTIAN NICHOLSON (gold) Conga
DOROTHY MIS (U.S.A.) Piano
PHIL MARSH electric guitar
TUCKY BAILY flute & sax

NOV 27TH
7:30PM

VIKING UNION LOUNGE
WESTERN WASH. STATE COLLEGE

\$2.00

civilian as a trophy.

In the "Winter Soldier" investigation, these 200 young Americans made their confessions to the nation. One of them, Scott Camil, goes on trial soon with other veterans, not for his role in Vietnam, but for "conspiring" to disrupt the Republican national convention. President Richard M. Nixon said the other day he opposed amnesty for young men who refused to serve in Vietnam, contending they must

killed.

But in "Winter Soldier" you see that's hardly the question. It's how do we achieve amnesty for the American soul, which knows it has been guilty of sin in Vietnam and doesn't have the guts to face the issue.

Jake McCarthy
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
October 23, 1972.

The Oil Companies

Although it has not been in the news recently, the Alaskan pipeline is not dead. Last May 11, Secretary of the Interior Morton announced that he would grant the right-of-way for it to be built.

On August 15, the court injunction blocking construction of the pipeline was thrown out by a U. S. district court. At the present time Alyeska, the pipeline construction company, is legally free to start work, but they are waiting for forthcoming decisions on the suit against them by the Federal Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

While the case has been pending, the public has been subjected to an advertising campaign on TV and in magazines to convince us that the pipeline is perfectly safe. You may remember the campaign to sell us the SST? This is the same kind of affair. The Wilderness Society and Friends of the Earth have already won a court case against ESSO in which they demanded that NBC-TV give equal air time to opponents of the pipeline but the decision has not been enforced.

Recently we received a pamphlet which is presumably the newest phase of the selling of the pipeline. The pamphlet takes the form of a dialogue. Alyeska asks itself some leading questions and comes back with some nice reassuring answers for us. There are a few clarifications to be made:

Why do we need North Slope oil?

"About a quarter of our oil comes from foreign suppliers including the Middle East, South America and Africa. In the last three years, our reliance on this foreign crude oil has increased while our domestic reserves have decreased. In the same period of time, foreign crude prices and transportation costs have increased. We are presently faced with the choice of increasing our dependence on other nations or developing our domestic reserves such as the North Slope of Alaska."

The truth: Alaskan crude oil would not be nearly enough to make the U.S. self-sufficient. By 1980 it is projected that this country will be using 22 million barrels of oil per day, of which Alaska could produce only 2 million and the lower 48 states only 10.4 million. The Nixon administration has been emphasizing the importance of Alaskan oil for national security (since the mid-East is a little unpredictable right now and it looks like we might not keep control of the ample reserves in Southeast Asia.) But at the rate this country uses oil, the Alaskan stuff just won't make much difference.

Is the pipeline the only way to move the oil from the North Slope?

"No. But it is by far the safest and most efficient way available today. Unfortunately the conditions in the Arctic Ocean are less than ideal for tanker operations. Ice, and an extremely shallow undersea shelf make close-in loading impossible.

It could be hauled by truck. In considering this possibility it was estimated that a fleet of 60,000 tanker trucks running 24 hours a day would be required to transport as much oil as a pipeline.

The same would be true of a railroad system. Two sets of tracks would have to be built. One set to move loaded cars and the other set to deadhead empty cars back to the North Slope. To move as much oil as a four foot pipeline, a hundred car train would have to leave every 23 minutes, 24 hours a day.

Railroads and highways also require more total area than a pipeline because they must go around or through steep hills while a pipeline can easily surmount a 30 percent grade. Transportation methods including flying the oil out by jet tankers and shipping it by submarine tanker to

Newfoundland and trans-shipping it from Newfoundland by conventional tanker were also examined. A pipeline was decided on, for it is stable, controlled and can be carefully monitored."

In fact Boeing is already developing huge tanker airplanes which are reportedly "well past the conceptual and into the design stage." Canadian oil companies have already committed 13 million dollars to the project, which they see as the cheapest and most environmentally safe way to get the oil out of Canada's Arctic islands.

What about an alternate Canadian route?

"There has been some discussion recently about a pipeline down the MacKenzie River across Canada and into the Midwestern United States. A pipeline along this route would be more than twice as long as the Alaskan route (traversing about twice as much permafrost) and would still utilize some of the presently planned route.

It would require at least two years longer to construct a Canadian pipeline. Because of increasing demand on the West Coast of the United States, tanker traffic would not be changed by a Canadian line, except to reduce the number of U.S. flag ships used and bring more foreign flag ships."

This is the heart of deceit. THERE IS GOING TO BE A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE ALONG THE CANADIAN ROUTE ANYWAY. ALYESKA WANTS TO BUILD TWO PIPELINES ALONG TWO DIFFERENT ROUTES.

Along with the Alaskan oil, there is a huge amount of natural gas, much of which is unavoidably released in drilling operations. The only alternative to burning off this gas at the well-head is to ship it south, through a pipeline. The oil pipeline which Alyeska proposes would run from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez where the oil would be loaded into tankers and shipped to the rest of the U.S. This route, however, would not be practical for natural gas which must be liquified before it can be loaded into ships. Because of the expenses involved in liquifying and because liquid gas must be carried in special tankers which would have to be built, it is generally agreed that the only practical way to get the Alaskan gas to market is by a pipeline through Canada. The U.S. department of the Interior feels so strongly about this that they have already set aside a 300 mile corridor from Prudhoe Bay to the Canadian border for the construction of the gas pipeline.

The discussion of the relative merits of the Alaskan and Canadian routes is meant to mislead. No one has to be very knowledgeable about the facts to agree that the ravaging of one stretch of wilderness is far preferable to the ravaging of two.

It is not ignorance or well-intentioned miscalculation which makes the oil companies push the construction of the pipeline through Alaska. It turns out that the market for oil on the West coast is not as stable as Alyeska would like us to believe. Canada is quite anxious to sell us oil and has offered to supply the quantities we might require during the longer time it would take to build the pipeline through Canada. The reason Alyeska wants the oil to go to Valdez is that from there it can be easily shipped to Japan with huge potential profits for the oil companies and no gains for our national self-sufficiency which is supposedly the reason for the pipeline in the first place.

Will the line cross rivers?

"Yes, when the line crosses a river it will usually be buried beneath the river bed, but on occasion may be above the river on a specially designed pipe bridge. Where the line is buried it will be jacketed with a four-inch coat of concrete and buried several feet below the deepest probable scouring of any unusual flood. In addition, we will time our construction to avoid fish spawning periods. Where applicable, we will use sediment basins and diversionary channels to minimize siltation."

The route crosses 350 rivers. It takes only very small concentrations of crude oil to harm fish and plants. Once oil is spilled, flows down rivers, and becomes trapped under arctic ice, biodegradation is



negligible and the oil becomes a permanent part of the environment.

We are assured by Alyeska that no spills would occur but parts of Prudhoe Bay already have oil slicks and already a leak at one Alaskan drilling station has gone uncontrolled for eighteen months, damaging the fish population in the area.

What about migrating animals—will the aboveground pipe block them?

"The migratory animal about which most public concern has been expressed is the caribou. About 450,000 of them summer and calve on the North Slope. These animals, which migrate through the Brooks Range on routes that parallel the pipeline, may cover as much as 25 to 40 miles a day.

In most cases, above ground sections of the pipeline will be short enough so that caribou movement will not be impaired. Where sections may be too long,

special ramps will be provided. Studies are now being undertaken to determine the most appropriate ramp size to facilitate the caribou's crossing.

Experience has demonstrated that caribou have no difficulty crossing raised gravel roads, well drilling pads, or airstrips."

Even if it turns out that caribou are willing to cross a hot (145 degrees F.) four foot high steel pipe on the ramps provided for them, other problems remain. Noisy pumping stations, airplanes, and helicopters have been shown to scare caribou and stampede herds. In the winter caribou lead a very marginal existence and one study claims that a run of only three and a half miles at this time of year can make the animal a "death candidate".



At Deadhorse Airstrip on the north slope a vehicle moves carcasses of caribou shot by off-duty oil workers.

by mark dumont

Interview Themselves

Will the pipeline workers be allowed to hunt the animals?

"Although an open season exists on many Alaskan mammals, no one connected with the oil industry or the pipeline construction will be allowed to hunt the animals during active assignment to the project."

It will be impossible to control the 5-10,000 men who will be working on the pipeline in remote areas, assuming Alyeska really wants to control them.

What about earthquakes?

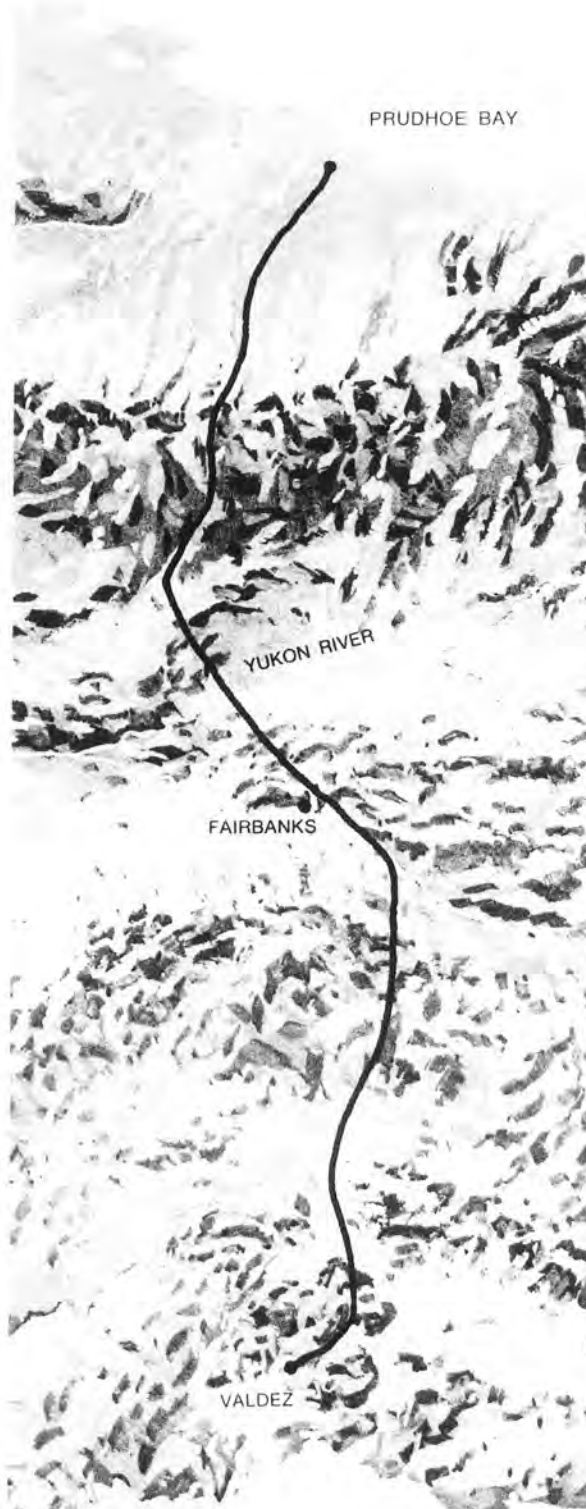
"Designers have been fully aware of the areas of seismic activity through which the line will pass. The system will be designed to remain safe under the most severe earthquake ever recorded in Alaska history. Beyond this, safeguards such as remote controlled cut-off valves and emergency procedures to deal with these rare catastrophies have been built into the system.

Emergency clean-up crews will be on a standby basis. Dikes will be built around all tank facilities, and the Valdez terminal itself will be built on an area of solid bedrock high above potential tidal waves."

Alaska is one of the most active regions for earthquakes in the world. In the past seventy years, 23 major earthquakes have struck the region which the Alaskan pipeline is to cross. Valdez is a new city, relocated after its predecessor was washed into the sea by 170 foot tidal waves during the great Alaskan earthquake of 1964. It is difficult to see how a pipeline or a tank farm could survive a direct hit by an earthquake since displacement of up to 30 feet may occur. The Canadian route is much less active geologically.

Will a road be built along the pipeline?

"Before pipeline construction begins north of the Yukon River, a road must be constructed to accommodate equipment. This road will be constructed for the State of Alaska and will be incorporated into the State road system. In the south, a major portion of the pipeline will follow the existing Richardson Highway which links Valdez and Fairbanks and has long been a major transportation route for the state."



Figures for the Alaska route: 361 miles of construction road would be built and, in addition, 456 access roads would be required to service the 264 planned rock and gravel quarries. Also, there would have to be built: 12 pumping stations, 81 helicopter pads, and 10 large airstrips. An example of the many unsolved problems of road construction is how to keep the culverts from clogging with snow and ice during the spring thaws.

Will the tankers create a water pollution problem in Valdez Harbor? How about potential oil pollution along the West Coast?

"It is common practice for tankers to load empty cargo tanks with sea water to provide ballast. In years past, too often the practice has been for a tanker arriving at its loading terminal to simply discharge oily ballast water into the sea.

At Valdez however, as with virtually all modern major terminals, this practice will not be allowed. Thousands of tankers travel up and down the West Coast every year without incident."

Navigation in the Valdez area is treacherous. The city itself is in a steep walled rocky fjord which opens through a narrow channel into Prince William Sound. Icebergs and storms are not uncommon. Valdez was at the very center of the 1964 earthquakes and it is difficult to see how supertankers could survive 170 foot tidal waves in a rocky harbor without spilling any oil. The remoteness and the weather would make cleanup difficult in the event any spills did occur. The Department of the Interior estimates that even if the performance of the ships were no worse than the national average, about six million gallons could be expected to be spilled by tankers on the Alaskan run every year.

Ten percent of the tankers from Alaska would probably pass through the Straits of Juan de Fuca into Puget Sound. The effects of a wrecked supertanker in the Sound would not be pretty.

Alyeska implies here that no spills occur along the West coast which anyone who reads a newspaper will recognize as an outright lie. No one but the oil companies believes that spills can be completely prevented.

The proposed tanker route crosses some of the finest salmon fishing and crabbing grounds in the world so it is not surprising that commercial fishing organizations are taking a stand against what has to be one of the most dangerous and malicious undertakings in the history of environmental exploitation.

Medical Dental Clinic

Last Wednesday some staff members of the Bellingham Community Medical/Dental clinic and some interested people got together to discuss the clinic's future and to try to establish some programs for the clinic. Basically our philosophy is that the clinic should be controlled and sponsored by the staff people of the clinic and the members of the community using the clinic. This would come about as a result of a decentralized power structure, frequent community meetings, training of lay people to permit them to become an integral part of the clinic. More specifically, programs that we would like to establish are: (1) Expansion of general-use facilities, open at least two nights a week, within a year.

- (2) A women's night, in conjunction with the Women's Center.
- (3) A well-person clinic, able to give complete well-physicals.
- (4) Classes in areas of prevention such as nutrition, pre-natal care, etc.
- (5) Comprehensive training in the field of paramedics.
- (6) Establishment of a lab.
- (7) Expansion of our pharmacy.
- (8) Getting our own dental facilities.
- (9) Starting a health information center and a newsletter.
- (10) Support of other community health programs.
- (11) Expansion of physical facilities of the medical clinic.

Some of these programs are more long-range than others—but they all take energy, physical, intellectual and spiritual, as well as green energy (i.e., money).

If you want to help or are interested in any of these programs—some of them are just in the idea stage, organizers needed—or if you wish to establish any other health-oriented programs, call 734-4108 or 734-5121.

Sisters Take Note

Exciting things are finally happening in the field of feminist health care in Bellingham! Some of us are taking responsibility for educating ourselves about our bodies. On November 11, two beautiful women from Seattle's Fremont Clinic, came to Bellingham to help launch our education. They explained in detail what goes on during a pelvic exam. They familiarized us with the doctor's equipment, terminology, and methods used in testing for various vaginal problems.

Those of us who are anxious to learn more will enroll in the para medic training course taught at the Aradia Clinic in Seattle. The training program consists of an eight week course which covers the following topics: anatomy, menstrual cycle, birth control, vaginitis, urinary infections, abortion and menstrual extraction, menopause, pregnancy and childbirth, screening and referral of patients. Classes are held at 7:30 on Monday evenings. The next series of classes begins the first week of December.

Carpools need to be organized for Bellingham women who wish to attend these classes. Those who can provide transportation call Chris at 734-6327 so we can all get together.

COMMUNITY NEWS



People's Blockade

Human Rights Action Coalition

The November 12th meeting of the Human Rights Coalition was very well attended and quite productive. The Viet Vets concert featuring Country Joe McDonald was discussed. Members of the Coalition are planning to set up a table passing out information about HR activities and selling home-pressed apple cider. Progress was reported on the End U.S. Involvement in Indo-China petition to City Council. The petition drive is projected to escalate at the Country Joe concert and culminate in a gargantuan turnout of concerned citizens (those who hurt when people cry) at the Dec. 4th City Council Meeting.

People were urged to attend the Planning commission and Housing Union meetings and progress was reported on the groundwork for the truck route tree-planting project. If you're interested, come to the next potluck meeting 6 pm Sunday. Call Henry at 676-8616 for this weeks meeting place and any other info we might have.

Plutos Closed

Not much of a swan song, but Pluto's has bitten the dust. This event, coupled with the threat of the removal of Toad Hall, will mean a void of energy and meeting places. Maybe the time is right to start thinking of some people's meeting hall or ballroom. If we can't get it on together, we can't get it on at all.

Belly Hall Watch

The Bellingham City Council meeting last week was in a bigger hurry than usual to finish up their business and go home. They raced through public hearings, filed petitions and communications without having them read to the public, accepted the reports of boards, committees and officers with little discussion and closed the meeting in what seemed to be record time.

In the future weeks we can look for a final ordinance for an apartment on 11th and Douglas and more building on Douglas on 26th Street. The crush of "progress" will continue unless we are out regularly and in force at all city meetings.

At the planning commission meeting on November 15 a proposal for a ten-story high rise on the edge of Lake Whatcom as phase II of Old Mill Village was tabled. There were quite a few members of the community present to speak against the plan with only the developer and the planning commission speaking for it! Phase I was 86 cluster-apartments, five townhouses, and 59 mobile homes. If all the Projected Phases go in, it will mean 3,000 people in 66 acres on the lake.

Several strong points were made by Rand Jack, who pointed out that the Shorelines Management Act had not been considered in the proposal and that if this was a public hearing and no facts were given to the public, then the meeting was a sham. At least on this issue, the people came out with a draw. The issue will come back again, but at least it wasn't given approval. Passage by the Planning Commission usually means passage by the Council, and the Planning Commission is weighted with sympathy for the developers.

In other action the commission allowed the developers of Sunset Mall an extra six months to bring in their final plan. This comes two or three months after the same people crawled in front of the City Council, asked for, and were given permission to clear and level this piece of land because they wanted to get the center in in such a hurry. The lives of cherry trees don't count for much in this mind-frame.

Don't forget—come to City Council.

JUST A COUPLE OF
NOTES:
THE CALIFORNIA
MARIJUANA INITIATIVE
GOT 3,600,000 VOTES
OVER 30%
AND
TIMOTHY LEARY WAS
GRANTED PERMANENT
ASYLUM BY THE
SWISS GOVERNMENT
ON OCT. 31

On Coops, Gardens, Buildings, Babies, and Broccoli

by jim massman

Housing Co-operative

A Housing Co-operative is being formed. Three to four months ago an article appeared in the *Passage* describing how a housing co-operative could work. Since then the model has been greatly changed and improved. As it stands it seems to be a viable alternative to the landlord/tenant syndrome or the 15 year mortgage rip-off. If you are now in a position where you would like to buy a house or some land or if you're just interested, contact Michael Brennan at 1000 Harris (733-4602), Lee Doughty, 1814 Donovan (734-3196) or Jim Massman, 900 25th.

REORGANIZATION OF FOOD CO-OP

At this point in the meeting, Jim Massman presented a model for change prepared by a group of Food Co-op members. Several reasons were given for the reorganization and redefinition of role. The first reason concerns the existing problem of who has and who should have decision-making power in different cases. Now that we are starting a flour mill and have gardens, it seems important to define the relationship of these different enterprises. Also, there is the matter of acquiring tax exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service.

The proposed model consisted of new organization which we will call the Fairhaven Co-op for now. This organization could be incorporated in a manner making it possible to gain tax exempt status. Within this organization could be various projects and interest groups such as the Food Co-op, the Mill, the Co-op Gardens, an education committee, a Committee to Abolish the Milk Law.

Suggestions have been made to keep finances separate for each group and their internal affairs managed by those involved in each particular project. Surplus funds from one group could be used on another project with the approval of a community council.

People working on these projects and interest groups, along with members of the Food Co-op and the general community could form a Community Council, which could meet at appropriate intervals. This meetings could be used to disseminate information on the different projects and interest groups, act as an organizing body for community projects, make certain decisions affecting the organization, and get high together.

This model was discussed with many ideas being voiced, too numerous to list here. It was decided unanimously to accept volunteers and nominations for a group to draw up articles of incorporation and bylaws for the Fairhaven Cooperative on the lines of this model and the discussion. These are to be presented to another general membership meeting of the Food Co-op in about one month.

It was pointed out that it is very important to accomplish the reorganization before January first, so as to avoid paying back taxes. This group of people and all interested individuals will work to accomplish this task at public meetings. Notices of these meetings will be posted at the Food Co-op.

At this point, about twenty persons signed a sheet indicating their desire to work on the re-organization. People conversed in smaller groups, sipping the Toad's fine tea, and soon the meeting hall was empty, everyone feeling good about what had gone on.

Thursday evening (Nov. 16) was the general membership meeting of the B'ham Food Coop. It took place in Toad Hall and about fifty people participated in the reports, idea sharing, and discussion.

REPORTS

The first report was about the flour mill and the Good Earth Community Building where the food coop is located. Jay Tayber and Michael Brennan presented this report and told of the new plumbing, electrical work, and gas heating that have been added to the building. Much interest has been shown in having a certified kitchen so that people can make food products that could be sold in the food coop. This may be put in on the third floor - contact Michael or Jay.

The food coop has purchased a flour mill for \$325. This will be installed on the first floor where the Good Earth Pottery is and the pottery moved to the third floor. The first floor will also be used for storage of grains and flour as part of the milling operation. Another \$200 (approximately) will be spent by the food coop in setting up the milling operation.

All expenses for building improvements except for the flour mill and the gas heater in the food coop are being paid by Michael Brennan, the present owner of the building. Michael, along with all the businesses and enterprises located in the building, are working to redefine their relationship to the building from a tenant/landlord type to a co-operative style of ownership and maintenance. Hopefully this will increase the pride and involvement of the occupants in the building.

The second report concerned the workers that the food coop has hired. Honey Schiffman explained that five people have been hired to cut and package cheese, package peanut butter, keep the store clean and the shelves and barrels full of food. In payment for their work these five individuals receive \$75/hr. in food. They do not keep regular hours but work as needed. A great deal of discussion ensued concerning whether or not we should be paying to do this kind of work or whether it should be done strictly on a volunteer basis. Opposition opinions include the feeling that hiring people to do these jobs decreases the likelihood of people volunteering to do them and the inequity of some people being paid for their efforts while others are not. Opinions favoring the present situation of hiring workers included the fact that getting these jobs done is greatly facilitated by delegating responsibility to a few individuals and there is also the notion that we need to provide people with alternatives to the many jobs which pay money but compromise our moral principles.

CoOp Gardens

Jeff Kronenberg reported on the CoOp Gardens at this point. Some of the discussions and decisions made by the people working on the gardens include centralizing their energy on the 32nd St. garden, buying a tractor with money donated by Mrs. Hoyt, and keeping a separate bank account. It was decided that the various gardens around town previously involved in the CoOp Garden project would be available for individual use.

The gardens produced a bumper crop of beets this year, along with the broccoli, string beans, tomatoes which have been sold and given away throughout the summer. Jeff encouraged people to buy the beets at the reasonable price of 5 cents a pound at the food coop.

Financial Report

Greg Kirsch presented a financial report for the food coop next. Sales since the first of June have steadily amounted to \$36,587 (\$34,596 after sales tax) for the months of June through October. The total cost of the inventory for this period was \$30,630. Operating expenses amounted to \$2,433 which includes inventory loss, transportation, city tax, utilities, telephone, salaries, etc. This leaves \$1,533 net sales revenue which together with the \$395 from shares and new memberships totals \$1,928 which was reinvested into inventory and needed improvements. \$110 of the shares and new memberships total came from one individual.

Monthly sales are up about \$1000 compared to last year. Our net worth, which includes the value of our equipment and inventory, is approximately \$8,000. The markup for members in the store is 20% although the co op only realizes about 13% due to spillage and a few special items which are sold at cost. Inventory loss due to munching, spillage, and damaged goods amounted to \$900 since June, nearly \$200/month. Let's clean up our act.

Greg also mentioned that the food coop might have to pay two years of back taxes besides this year's which could amount to roughly \$800. However if the food coop is reorganized we might avoid paying these taxes. The reorganization is discussed later in this report. Claire de Armond and Greg Kirsch are each receiving \$175/month now for their work as managers.

Human Rights Action Coalition

Henry Schwan briefly explained that the Human Rights Action Coalition holds meetings regularly to discuss and act on issues of importance to the community. Various groups such as the Vietnam Vets Against the War, Women's Center, CoOp Gardens, and others report on their activities. One of the ideas behind the organization is to actively participate in the local government with the hope of electing better individuals to government positions. A pot luck dinner/meeting is held every Sunday at 6:00 pm. Call 676-8616 to find out the location which changes week to week.

If anyone would like to form a babysitting cooperative, contact Jane Jennings 1012 1/2 Jersey St. or MaryAnne 1713 4th St. These two women have been trying to stir up some action but people haven't been coming through. Organize!

The Food Bank needs HELP. Soon there will be a food drive and help is needed in gathering the food. Call Henry Murray, 733-1870 if you can help.

Wilhelm Reich's On Revolutionary Organization



Preliminary

What follows is a summary of some changes in our method of proceeding. If we can judge by past errors, they seem to be needed.

It is not possible to go into particular cases. What is needed is to become clear about our basic outlook and analysis. This in turn is applied in particular cases. If correct in fundamentals you will not have errors in specific applications. But suppose your basic outlook and method is wrong. In this case even a correct decision in specific cases will be an accident. The chance for error will be immense.

13. Demonstrate clearly that when the proletariat acts in its own interests, it represents at the same time the interests of all people who work. Head off any conflict between the proletariat and the middle classes. For the industrial proletariat under advanced capitalism is numerically in the minority and it is bourgeoisified, too.

14. Better to employ no leaflets (or other actions) than to employ poor ones. Be sure to avoid anything that will disappoint and discourage the masses! Your will and your intention are not decisive. How the masses react is decisive! Instead — build confidence

Making Judgments about Political Events

1. Two questions need to be asked in thinking about *every* development: (a) Does this case display a trend that is reactionary, or revolutionary? (b) Do the people involved believe it has a socialist or a capitalist aim? (The objective and the subjective are for the most part not closely matched. For instance, objectively the SA troops are counter-revolutionary. Subjectively they are revolutionary.)

2. If the tasks that need doing are to be done rightly, in deciding each judgment and policy you must ask:

—What's happening in the various strata of the masses?

—What favors us there? What opposes us?

—What is the broad, unpolitical or miseducated masses' perception of the political events?

—How do these masses perceive and feel about the revolutionary movement?

3. Every development is contradictory. It has elements which favor the revolution and elements which retard it. *Foresight* is possible only when:

—The contradictions are understood;

—The different possible courses for further development are explored. (For example, the reactionary and the revolutionary elements within fascism.)

4. The social process contains progressive forces, but it also contains retrograde or retrogressive ones. Revolutionary work consists of understanding both, and of promoting the revolutionary tendencies. (For example, in the Hitler Youth, sexual freedom is progressive, and trust in authority is retrogressive.)

5. Human needs do not exist for the sake of the economy. Rather, the economy exists for the sake of those needs.

6. The police, and others whom one flinches from as foes, should be pictured in their undershorts. And so with every feared authority.

Methods of Proceedings

7. To win over the masses by manipulating and mesmerizing them — let us leave all that to the political reactionaries. The revolutionary movement does not want to mesmerize. It should rather disclose processes to the masses. It should locate and articulate their unexpressed and their unformulated needs. (The theory of "the inevitable revolutionary upswing" — that's an example of mesmerizing.)

8. Secret negotiation is the politics of reaction. The politics of revolution is to turn always to the masses, and to root out secret negotiations.

9. If you read your own desires back into the masses, and you do not judge the *real* situation *independently* of your own desires, then the most directly felt needs will remain unfulfilled. (Projection of the situation in a small circle onto the masses.)

10. The attitude called "economism" only leads to mistakes. Not the machine, but humanity, makes history. Humanity uses machines for that end. The economy as such never enters directly into consciousness. There are many intermediary stages and also contradictions (for example, the worker who is Christian, the Nazi woman who is poor).

11. Possibly when the masses revolt against their material and sexual misery, it seems a "natural" development. Is this why it is always an incomprehensible problem when the masses *act against* their own interests ("irrational conduct")? Examples of the latter: The woman who welcomes marriage even though it may be her cage. The worker who ignores the facts of exploitation when his job horizon appears clear. The adolescent who comes out on behalf of sexual repression.

12. Class consciousness is not something to be taught to the masses like lessons in school — as a set of doctrines. Rather, it is to be elicited, drawn out of the masses' own experience. The discovery of the politics of all human needs.

by all that you undertake. For instance: admit to not knowing something.

15. Do not exhort the masses to undertake more than they can carry out. Proceed step by step! In general, work by adopting the long view. Yet seize the advantage in every sudden turn of events!

16. The destiny of the revolution will always depend on the broad, unpolitical masses. Accordingly, discover the politics that underlie private life. Politicize its most trivial details, wherever people gather — in the dancehall, the movie house, the grocery store, the bedroom, the tavern, the betting office! The energy of the revolution is concentrated in the little events of everyday life!

17. Always think internationally. Never just nationally. ("We Germans aren't interested in the popular front in France or the Saar question or the Chinese revolution.")

The Party—We Are It

18. Class consciousness comes in two types. That of the masses is different from that of the leadership. (Examples of the former kind: The needs of adolescents, as for their own living accommodations. The factory worker's refusal to accept a cut in pay. The fury of the SA people when they were disarmed. Examples of the other kind: A knowledge of the mechanisms by which crisis takes its course. Technical understanding of the socialist economic plans. Understanding of imperialist contradictions and armaments races throughout the world, combined with the most attentive empathy with the needs of the masses.)

19. The political force of an organization or movement is ultimately determined not by its will or its program, but by its following. Hence the same fate should not lie in store for the revolutionary leadership as came to Goebbels, who could brush off

the massacre of June 30, 1934, since he was the representative of no mass base by which he was held accountable and which might have made him come down on the "right" side.

20. A crucial question: In what ways am I, who am a revolutionist, hampered by bourgeois, religious or moral habits? In what ways therefore am I crippled in my revolutionary work? At what points do I too tend to trust in authority?

21. The least we should expect is that the revolutionary leadership will act, not only subjectively, but also objectively in the revolutionary interest.

22. Where mistakes are made, it is imperative that corrections be carried through not only at the lower level but also at the higher level.

23. The political line must be submitted constantly to the control of the base. (Inner party discussion.)

24. It is wrong to launch political steps silently or in secrecy. This only sows confusion and breeds incompetence. A full accounting ought to be given to the members of the party for every political step that is taken. The failures that occur should be the occasion of a true self-criticism, which doesn't merely distribute the blame to the lower levels of the party ("The decisions of the Xth Party Congress have not been carried out properly").

25. In this connection, the problem of the leadership has to be raised. There must be renewal of the personnel at the middle and upper levels....Whoever acts and does so ignorantly....whoever proves reluctant to act... is not prepared to lead — and the pressures of the masses should induce him or her to admit it!

26. It is essential to find and prepare *in advance*

the means which will prevent the bureaucratization of a living revolutionary organization. Why does the ordinary worker so readily turn into a mandarin when appointed a functionary? What are the warning signs?

27. How are we to detect the future turncoat, the police spy, renegade, unreliable type in a decisive moment, even before he realizes or is aware of it? (Vanity, ingratiating manner; soft-pedaling his position in debate; excessive friendliness; forced and abstract display of the revolutionary viewpoint, etc.)

28. What are the recognizable signs of the firm revolutionist? (Outwardly simple bearing; capacity for direct contact with people; simple, straightforward conduct in sexual matters; absence of phrasemaking; of course an emotional but above all a reasoned conviction favoring socialism; no mandarin tendencies when entrusted with tasks; absence of patriarchal attitude towards women and children.)

29. Composition of the party in the process of its building: Quality, not quantity, at the core! A core (the party), plus the matrix of sympathizing masses (formerly the simple party card-holders). A testing procedure before the admission of others.

30. No overburdening of the functionaries! Absolutely provide them with free time! Don't be indifferent to their private life, instead aid in maintaining its health! Always have substitutes prepared and ready to step in. Work allocated in tolerable proportions. Meetings brief and to the point! Criticism sought if pointed; critical carping *stringently rejected!* Always understand the other point of view first! Avoid the "scattershot" approach and intermittent "campaigning" — rather pursue what is most fundamental and urgent, until the discussion has run its course.

31. No needless heroism! Do not be proud of martyrdom, but conserve your resources! There's no skill or fame in serving a sentence. But it can take the greatest skill to avoid serving a sentence! Don't brag about "proletarian solidarity." Rather, really do practice solidarity.

32. Personal conflicts and relationships often disturb the political work! Learn how not to reject the personal, but to politicize it. (For example, a wife who is self-centered and hampers the husband; and vice-versa.)

33. We must learn to go through changes in our thinking. This doesn't mean we shouldn't have convictions: We must learn to recognize that our adherence to organization and to transmitted ideas can get in the way of seeing the living reality. (The revolutionary organization, and our conscious solidarity in it, is the basis for the individual's revolutionary work. Yet where the organization becomes an unconscious substitute for a homeland and family, the sharp focus on reality can be obscured.)

34. Also with regard to inner-party issues, always turn to the open forum which is the party (this, of course, in times of legality). Inner-party secret proceedings are harmful. Anyone who must hide her/his opinions is not one of us. The same applies to anyone who subordinates the revolutionary cause to the service of tactics, rather than the reverse.

35. To develop one's own initiative, means quite unequivocally to observe life steadily and to proceed from one's conclusions.

—1934
REPRINTED FROM
LIBERATION

"Death, thy servant is at my door"

by nely gillette

Death has been a fearful experience for the mass of humankind. Today, through the use of bombs, missiles and chemicals, science and technology have led to an increasing fear of destruction and death. This is expressed in groups of people, from street gangs to nations, by attacking and destroying others. We only have to look at our involvement in Vietnam to see how far this fear and denial of death has taken us. If all of us, including our leaders, would make an effort to contemplate our own death, perhaps there could be less destructiveness around us.

A dying patient in a hospital is dehumanized. The enemy is death and it must be conquered at all costs. The machines take over and the person is forgotten. The patient may cry for rest, peace and dignity, but he or she will get infusions, a heart machine or tracheotomy if necessary. Yet studies of terminal patients have shown that in the final stages of death an undrugged patient is predominantly calm. He or she has probably been through the stages of shock (upon realizing his impending death), denial, anger, depression and bargaining, always with the hope that it won't actually happen, but when the time finally approaches, a stage of acceptance is reached. This stage is almost void of feelings. It is as if the pain had gone, the struggle is over and there comes a time for the "final rest before the long journey." Communications become more nonverbal than verbal. He or she may only communicate through a look in the face or a gesture of the hand. News of the outside world, and even close relatives aren't of as much interest anymore. To try to interfere and prolong life at this stage would be inhuman.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS

Thinking about death, especially one's own, is not a pleasant task. And planning for death is usually viewed as either macabre or strictly the concern of those with complicated estates to arrange. However, when there has been no preplanning, one's survivors are at the mercy of prevailing custom and the funeral "establishment." Preplanning also allows one to decide ahead of time (among other things) whether he or she wants to be cremated or buried. There are several forms of memorial services to choose from: those conducted by the family minister; Quaker memorial meetings including candlelight, silence and some recorded music; and elaborate and beautiful "Humanist Memorial Service" by Carliss Lamont; or even planning one's own service. One can shift the focus of one's funeral arrangements away from the body as such to the spiritual significance of life and death.



photo by curt rowell

"Death is no enemy of man; it is a friend who, when the work of life is done, just cuts the cord that binds the human boat to earth, that it may sail on smoother seas."

—Aquarian Gospel

All this is possible through Funeral and Memorial Societies, located throughout the country. These societies are set up to guide prearrangements for death. One is helped to secure dignity, simplicity and economy in his or her funeral. By talking it over with your family and even joining a local society together, any misunderstandings can be cleared up about the kind of funeral you would like to have. "A Manual of Simple Burial" describes these Funeral and Memorial Societies in detail, lists Societies all over the country and gives such information as interpreting death to a child, eye banks in the U.S. and Canada, and

arrangements for minority groups and the less affluent. The manual is available either through a memorial society or the Whole Earth Catalog. The nearest one to Bellingham is the People's Memorial Association, 2366 Eastlake Avenue East, Seattle, 98102.

STATE OF MIND AT DEATH

When Ghandi was assassinated, his last word was "Ram," which means God. Many spiritual traditions believe that one's last thought influences the next step in the karmic circle of life, death and rebirth. In order to steady your mind and prepare yourself for the last breath, some kind of appropriate spiritual literature could be read or read to you. Or if you are following a spiritual practice, that could be continued to the end.

In the Zen tradition a document exists that has been handed down for the liberation of the mind from the painful bondage to birth and death. It is called the Heart of Perfect Wisdom. To be effective, its innermost meaning must be understood with one's intuitive consciousness. If you have no spiritual practice appropriate to the time of death, the last four lines of the Heart of Perfect Wisdom should be repeated over and over until death:

Ga-te, ga-te
Par-a-ga-te
Par-a-sam-ga-te
Bod-hi, sva-ha!

In English, this means:

Gone, gone
Gone beyond
Fully beyond
Awake, rejoice!

The reciting of these lines with a believing heart will prepare you for the next stage of your journey.

I have got my leave. Bid me farewell, my brothers!

I bow to you all and take my departure.

Here I give back the keys of my door—and I give up all claims to my house. I only ask for last kind words from you.

We were neighbors for long, but I received more than I could give. Now the day and the lamp that lit my dark corner is out. A summons has come and I am ready for my journey.

Tagore, from Gitanjali XCIII

by mark ochs and steve karp

Eco-Raiders



Editor's Note:

The following interview is with an eco-guerilla group in Tucson, Arizona. The interview was done by the *New Times*, a paper in Tucson. We offer it as a continuing inspiration to those who seek an active solution to the destruction of developers.

Eco-tactics, especially those which involve destruction of property, sabotage, and breaking the law, involve considerations which aren't discussed at all in this interview. The ethical questions (is this civil disobedience?) must be raised if one is to deal with the subject in any depth. We invite responses from our readers on this subject.

NEW TIMES: When did the Eco-Raiders first get organized?

ECO-RAIDER: We started our operations about 14 months ago. In April we sent a letter to the Pima County Board of Supervisors suggesting they offer tax incentives to developers who try to preserve the environment and that they work on some comprehensive legislation. Meanwhile, we were knocking over (developers') signs. We'd knock over a sign; it'd take two weeks for them to find out and put it back up. Then we'd knock 'em down again. They'd replace them three or four times and put them up more permanently, using pipes for bases, but we'd take of the nuts and bolts with a wrench and break the sign in half so it couldn't be used again.

NT: Have these signs ever been watched? Have you ever come close to being busted?

ECO-R: One time we knocked over a realtor's sign for a third time, and we observed a realty truck with people in it watching the sign after it had been rebuilt. So we waited two weeks before we hit it again.

We've only come close to being busted once. We were planning to post signs and banners on a building. Before we all got to the building, our activities were interrupted by two policemen. One member got caught, but he didn't have anything on him, and he managed to talk his way out of it.

It's a pretty sane line of work once you get the necessary expertise. We were nervous at first, thinking every car was a police car. But you get more careful, more observant. We've never encountered unmarked cars, but we have a system for recognizing them.

NT: How many people are in the Eco-Raiders?

ECO-R: That's one thing I really can't tell you.

We're a small group of friends. It's the safest way of operating. We only let in people we've known for a long time. If they're the right type, we let them in.

First we test them. We talk to them about environmental concerns and then start making jokes

about cutting down signs. The one or two who know the third party suggest cutting down a sign. The third party thinks it's the first time for everybody. Only after he's participated in cutting down a sign do we let the person in.

We've never lost anybody in fourteen months. Only we know who the Eco-Raiders are.

NT: You don't even tell your close relatives?

ECO-R: No, not even our relatives. Nobody.

NT: Hmm, kind of like the Lone Ranger. When did you first become aware of the destruction of the Arizona environment?

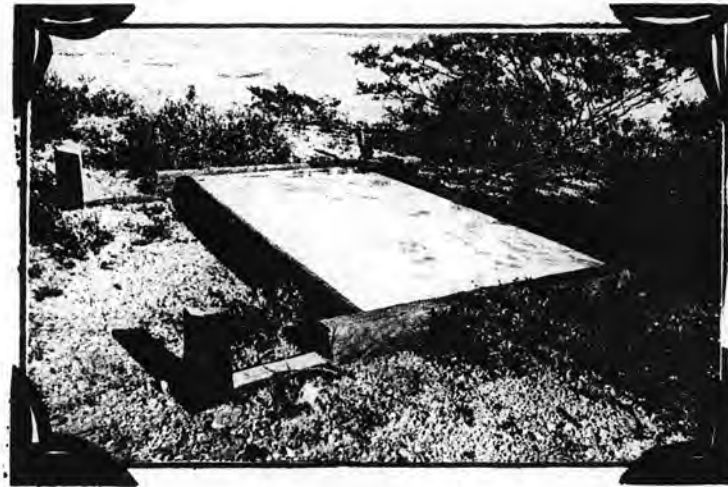
ECO-R: Among the original members there has been an underlying environmental concern for a long time. A group in Michigan cut down a hundred

never know when they'll start. We don't let them have traditional evidence: fingerprints, voice prints, or cloth fragments. We are familiar with police investigative techniques through research on investigative procedure in law enforcement texts.

NT: Much of your activity is destroying signs. How many signs have you destroyed, and what else have you done?

ECO-R: We've destroyed hundreds of signs, small metal ones to large ones mounted on four telephone poles. Well over 200 have been hit. In the past about 95 per cent of our activity was destroying signs, with 5 per cent being making slogans and banners and other activity.

We just started destroying development sites. We've only done that a couple of times. It's definitely



billboards. Then there's the Fox of King County, Illinois. He's kind of a hero to us, I guess. He gave us our idea.

NT: What are some of the things you do to prevent being busted?

ECO-R: We're very careful. Like the maps we gave you have no fingerprints; the printing on all our work is round and regular and large to prevent tracing of handwriting. We make all our calls over pay phones. We use smooth-soled shoes, but on delicate surfaces we put cardboard over the bottoms of our shoes to give the illusion that our shoes are two sizes larger than they really are. We don't like interviews being tape recorded. To some people we seem really paranoid, but we like to avoid associative evidence, the kind that's not enough to convict you, but if they put a lot of it together, it's bad. The police are taking no great pains to investigate us yet. They haven't made plaster casts or checked for prints yet, but you

risky; we avoided it at first because we didn't want to hurt middlemen. We're just learning the ropes of this more drastic operation, but after the learning stages we'll be doing much more.

NT: What are the usual tactics on your average gig?

ECO-R: We refer to it as a "job." For signs there are two techniques; parking the car in an inconspicuous place and walking to the sign, or the popular tactic, the "drop." One driver and a two-member team swing by the neighborhood and the team is dropped off.

NT: How many signs do you get on a good night?

ECO-R: It's hard to say what's average. We work a couple of hours a night; four or five signs is a bad night. On our best night, we got 25 signs. A good night is when we get 10 or 15 signs. Of course, many of these are small signs.

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After the job, they go to a pickup point at a predetermined time.

Like the jobs you saw the other night were both drops. We were dropped and picked up at a predetermined time and place. If there's trouble or a near bust, we get picked up at an alternate point a quarter-of-a-mile away or so. This technique is preferred because it's the safest. Even if the license plate number should be reported, we have ways of handling that.

NT: You've concentrated on signs and projects by developers. Do you concern yourself with other types of pollution besides urban sprawl?

ECO-R: We keep a file on local polluters. Sprawl is our number one issue; we focus on it for practical reasons. Time is a problem. Most of our time is spent getting information. We like to check out the site both at night and in the day to see how it's situated and lighted. We familiarize ourselves with the area in great detail. It makes a full-time job for one of us just to gather information. We don't take much action on air pollution simply because the major urban polluter in the area is the automobile, and there's not much we can do about it. We considered capping a smelter stack to deal with the mines, but if you've ever seen a smelter stack, it's over one hundred feet tall with at least a twelve foot wide opening at the top. But we don't claim to be authorities in the field.



NT: Do you think the developers are organizing against you?

ECO-R: No. We speculated that they would group together to look into getting security service, but their nature of pig-eat-pig competition keeps them all apart. Only if they're desperate will they consider banding together.

NT: What kind of people are the Eco-Raiders?

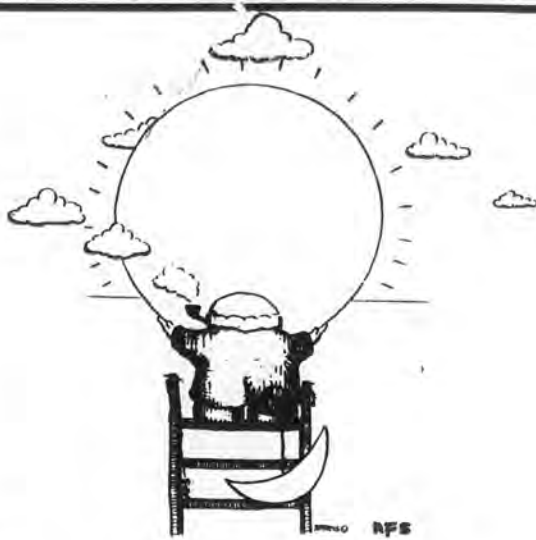
ECO-R: We're all Tucson residents of several years. We haven't surfaced in above-ground ecology groups, because if the police investigate, the first thing they'll do is check lists of ecology groups for names. Generally, we are students, youth. We are from just about every social strata and we don't all live in one particular area. We have no regular meetings, and we always organize jobs over the phone, meeting only to do the job. We have a very loose organization, and that's good for us, because a tightly organized group is quickly discovered. We have no rank in the Eco-Raiders. The larger we get, the greater risks we take of getting caught. So we've only expanded as the need arises.

NT: What about the ugly billboards along the freeway?

ECO-R: Our original idea was to deal with those freeway billboards. In the future, after we devote more time to urban sprawl, we will get around to cutting down large ugly billboards out along I-10. These are spectacular jobs, very exciting. Sometimes they can be hairy because one of those big mothers just doesn't want to fall.

NT: Anything else you'd like to say?

ECO-R: Yes. Anyone who is concerned about the destruction of Arizona's environment, and feels our way is the right to act: You're welcome to try it out. It's not hard. A tip: check the daily papers. They're good for fresh information on new developers, corporations, names. The number one thing to remember is BE CAREFULL. If you're careful, you'll stay in business; you won't get caught. And if you don't get caught, YOU CAN KEEP ON DOING IT!!



ECO-

LOCKHEED's L-1011 Tri-Star -- the newest entry into the field of wide bodied jets -- is tangible proof that airplanes need not be noisy. Aerospace experts and environmentalists alike have been hailing the Tri-Star during the plane's 14 nation promotional tour. During takeoff from London's Gatwick Airport noise from the Tri-Star was so low it did not even register on the airport's noise monitors (Aviation Week & Space Technology, September 4). At the British Farnborough air show the Tri-Star was particularly impressive when compared to a demonstration by the Anglo-French SST, the Concorde. A representative of Britain's Environment Ministry said of the Concorde, "We only wish it was as quiet as the Tri-Star" Washington Post, September 5). A spokesperson for Lockheed told Environment that the Tri-Star is so quiet because of a new engine design produced by Rolls-Royce. He said that a curfew on night flights in England, imposed because of noise, would be lifted for the Tri-Star and that an anti-noise coalition in Osaka, Japan that has prevented 747s from landing there has stated it would not oppose the Tri-Star.

NOTES

A working committee of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission has produced a report called **Ecology and the Economy**. The purpose of this study was to develop another view of the future of the Northwest other than just projecting trends and having to live with them. The committee took its basic idea from Hardin's **Tragedy of the Commons** and tried to suggest certain limits that could be set on the development of industrial growth and population in Washington. Letters of support for the basic idea involved (getting control over the future) are needed before October 31 and should be sent to: Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, 1 Columbia River, Vancouver, Washington 98660.

Copies of the report can be obtained at the Seattle office of the Sierra Club located at 4534 University Way N.E., Seattle, and at Zero Population Growth, 4426 Burke Avenue North, Seattle 98103

ON AUGUST 10 President Nixon transmitted to the Senate, for ratification, the Convention on the Prohibition of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons. The convention, which was approved by the United Nations General Assembly by a vote of 110 to 0 with one abstention, outlaws the production and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons and toxins, either natural or synthetic, for use in war. In a letter from Secretary of State William Rogers to Nixon, Rogers makes it clear that during negotiation of the convention the intent was that although "prophylactic and protective" quantities of biological weapons may be maintained, this would in no way "permit possession of biological agents or toxins for weapon purposes on the theory that such weapons were for 'defensive' warfare, retaliation or deterrence." The Senate referred the convention to the Foreign Relations Committee, but no action is likely to be taken this session.

Evacuees from South to North Vietnam claim that chemical sprays used on the South for defoliation, crop destruction, and harassment programs, can cause eye irritation, general weakness, and skin disorders in humans. These symptoms were the most frequently mentioned in interviews conducted by Hilary and Steven Rose, as reported in Science, August 25. Rose and Hilary questioned 98 South Vietnamese persons who claimed to have experienced chemical spraying. Ninety-five percent of the group had been sprayed at least twice. Most had either inhaled the spray or been wetted by it. Effects on the body began within three hours after contact. Fifty-six percent of those questioned reported skin burning or reddening; some reported persistent, severe skin effects; ninety-two percent claimed that they had suffered "fatigue, weariness, or dizziness" after the spraying. Other consequences of the spraying were stated to be long illnesses among the elderly and children, and some of the evacuees told of deaths and spontaneous abortions following spraying episodes. Although defoliation programs in South Vietnam have been discontinued, various reports indicate that chemical sprays are being used as weapons in other parts of Indochina, such as Laos, and in Angola.

SIX JAPANESE corporations were recently ordered to pay nine plaintiffs a total of \$286,700 in damages resulting from air pollution in the area of Yokkaichi, site of an extensive chemical and petrochemical complex (Electrical World, September 1). Many more law suits are expected to be brought by citizens seeking compensation for a lung disease known as Yokkaichi asthma. In announcing the decision of the court Presiding Judge Kiyoshi Yonemoto stated, "Where precious human health and life are concerned, corporations are not freed of blame for pollution by simply obeying emission-control standards."

PCBs -- industrial chemicals similar to DDT -- have been found in unexpectedly large concentrations at a number of sampling stations throughout the country. Hans Crump-Wiesner, a U.S. Geological Survey scientist who conducted the sampling said, "We were surprised to find detectable levels in samples from 17 of 39 States covered by the sampling" (Department of the Interior news release, September 20). Although a safe level for human intake of PCBs has not yet been set, in May the EPA recommended a maximum of 0.01 micrograms of PCBs per liter of water in rivers and lakes. The USGS found detectable concentrations of PCBs in rivers and lakes ranged from 0.1 to 4.0 micrograms per liter, ten to forty times the recommended maximum. Although most uses of PCBs which would allow their disposal in the environment are being phased out, the chemicals are very persistent and had been widely used during the past 40 years.

CIRCUIT COURT Judge Val Sloper has upheld the constitutionality of Oregon's controversial bottle bill which calls for a mandatory five cent deposit on practically all beer and beverage containers and outlaws detachable pull-tabs on cans (Solid Waste Report, September 18). The law was to take effect as of October 1. Plaintiffs in the suit, American, Continental and National Can Companies, plan to appeal the decision, charging that the law discriminates against them by not regulating other convenience packaging.

Mortally Wounded Universe

by marilyn pedersen

"MACBETH is set in a mortally wounded universe."

-from the director's notebook.

MACBETH, as presented by the Seattle Repertory Theatre, and directed by the master-interpreter of Shakespeare, Duncan Ross, is a devastating experience. After watching it on a Saturday two weeks ago, we left the theatre with a sense of loss and despair, feeling the taut stretch of years between Cawdor, and Dunsinane with the twanging of promises between Seattle and Viet-Nam.

In other words, the tragedy, as interpreted artistically and sensitively through believable actors and actresses, an inspired set and imaginative costumes, creates tears and heart-wrench, creates a reality of humankind's mistakes of yesterday with those of today. No, we do not learn from history, says Shakespeare. Yes, we do reward the wrong kind of leader. Look at the presidential election....

The stage-right wooden spear symbolizes the beginning of the play. Does it take the place of the curtain? I feel a peculiar fear, as though balancing a lethal arrow in an anxiously-drawn bow, as this outsize phallus pulls back and hangs threateningly over life in the Callahan-Rampino set. Ominously silent, it retracts, until the last sword is extracted -offstage- from Macbeth's decapitated body. It is an effective symbol of the fate which awaits all humans who tamper with ambition.

Do you believe in witches? Do you believe in male witches with great pendulous dugs? You will, as you wonder over the wisdom of those prophets of the moor, stirring potions and potentials in Macbeth's mind. Perhaps they are not unlike CIA agents today who mix similar brews in presidential forecasts. Are there witches in all our minds which say, "Cut here, cut there, and your way to the top will be easier?" Says Shakespeare: "Until the last syllable of recorded time..."

The play moves quickly. Character interpretation by Peter Coffield of Macbeth shows the pale, soon-to-be-king as strong in battle, yet weak in reasoning; heady in love, yet weak in husbanding. He doesn't betray feeling toward others. He doesn't think deeply with the tortures of a Hamlet. I imagined him thinking, "Ah, yes, I gained the first prophecy legally. I can get the rest through.... ah, well, never mind!"

The King comes to visit Macbeth. His unusually salacious greeting of the lovely, strong-jawed Lady Macbeth, played with an inner steel by Susan Clark, is a deft director's touch. Is this the divine right of kings? Does she especially hate him because he may wish to sleep with her? What are the cultural mores of 1100 in Scotland? When these thoughts come to mind, the verité of a drama is strong. One is seeing the illusion, the backstage wife more real than any soap opera.

Lady Macbeth has other ideas. She wants to be queen. Why not? Her costumes, artfully contrived of green-silver macramé, symbolize the simplicity of emotion vs. rationality - perhaps another stereotype-more of the time? Use beauty, use courage, use the flesh to make decisions. Do NOT use the mind; woman does not have any. However, once queen, you will see who rules.

Among scenes which disturb: Macbeth, informed at the height of coming battle of Lady Macbeth's death, perhaps like being informed an old friend is now shooting heroin, "She should have died hereafter;/ There would have been a time for such a word." The new king is by now so swept up in the torture of his close enemies and his guilt over his murder-visions, of beloved, tender Banquo, (for so Clayton Corzatte interpreted his role,) that he can spare few words for her.

Other scenes of horror, or fear, envelop the audience, like the fright of innocents in those and



fell swoop?/ ...Did heaven look on/ And would not take their part?..." Sobs are barely restrained in the audience as the masterful Ted D'Arms speaks, in his gentle face the anguish of My Lai and Wounded Knee, and war innocents of all times.

Among smaller parts played well are those of the doctor, played by William Rongstad; Charles Lanyer as the evil, one-eyed murderer; the fascinating Lee Shallat as Lady Macbeth's attendant; Young Malcom, these days, when the battle is over. The "spoils", the girls tortured and raped, in the scene following Macbeth's first victory. To take the breath away, the exquisitely painful build-up in Act IV, Scene II of the murder of MacDuff's wife and son. What playwright has ever so tenderly balanced a scene with words like "What, all my pretty children and their dam/ At one charmingly saying to Macduff, to test his honesty,

and perhaps his own, "But I have none. The king becoming graces!" It is a great scene. "Knock, Knock, Knock...." well done by Michael Keenan.

Technical details which add to the illusion are the bright-red splotches of blood-appearing stones in the uprising set, or Banquo's bloody ghost-face pleading through that hole in Macbeth's mind. Great theatre! The blood shines translucently, like all human desires. But Macbeth would have better died on stage - I, and the audience, needed that expiation.

The long spear comes down, as with nations exhausted and saturated with war putting guns in marble and concrete. The audience, like the people of the battle-ground, have had enough. We try to begin again, with gentler apparitions, less chilling prophecies.

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waitin
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WAITING AROUND AT THE PORTLAND OREGON HILTON
(for James Liddy)

At the same time
a police officer in Peoria Illinois
not yet in uniform
is smoothing his soft jaw
to a fine shine.

Soon he will appear in the kitchen
brassy and blue.

His young wife
made up
in housecoat and slippers
will think him magnificent.

His eggs and toast
will be just as he likes them.

It is obviously going to be a very good day.
She touches his arm almost shyly when she brings him his coffee.
She could even be pregnant.

by knute skinner

TWICE TODAY

twice today the sudden gushing
thaw after the freeze
the room becomes our flesh
found in some soft sheath

outward things seem just the same
that couple with the baby yes
and marriage brings monotony to mind

but they don't know
we've burned the papers
fooled them all
and what was left remains

the cargo comes and goes
the harmony and dissonance
the rage and lethargy
and do we need to license our reality?

crafty children
on our wedding day
to please the mommies
we got god to bless our bed

who knew of things we'd share
chest colds cramps and cabins
lost days on separate landings
birthpains boredom baking bread

banished eyes without a veil
talk without a guise
waiting and remembrance
twice nice days upon the bed

by fay brank



poetry



Lucia Vernarelli

FROM A DISTANCE

he stands
as if it were
with open palm against
night fields
in twos
a dark
a flat land
so stubborn so
impossibly alive
and a town
a sprinkling of stars
a direction

wheat rises
falls
ripples beautifully before the wind
while in clear view
each small kernal battles
against the stalks

and that direction
beneath the sidereal canope of white-blue bulbs
old men cough
rub their noses
hovering moth-like in the town

from a distance
a distance of color
magic
there is a sparkle to the town
and the wheat moves
like Ophelia's hair
naked
feeling wind.

by tyler fleeson

LAST NIGHT I

dreamed the
girl who was
strangled in
boston came
with a neck
lace of roots
they seemed
to be growing
or were they
snakes circling
her throat?
i'd rather
think they
were hairs of
rebirth like
in the film
where the boy
grows his own
grandmother
out of her
death he
waters earth
in his bed
until a tree
grows with
her in it Wait
i hope you
don't mind
this or my
asking questions
because i want
you to stay,
to feel at
home and
language is
where i'm
living lately

by lyn lifshin



Erika Weihs

Music forms new circles

by captain billy and nils

WILL THE CIRCLE BE UNBROKEN

Earl Scruggs, Doc Watson, Roy Acuff, Merle Travis, Jimmy Martin, Vassar Clements, Junior Huskey, Norman Blake, Pete "Oswald" Kirby and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band; United Artist Records, UAS 9801; three-record set, list price \$11.98; type of music: "country."

This album could easily become a legend, which is fine if you like legends. It is excellent country music, if that is your fare. The entire package is well produced, what with the Nashville Tennessean and Rolling Stone stories enclosed. It is another step past Fleetwood Mac and the Chicago bluesmen about three years back. And the Wolf-Claptons, etc. which followed. It's a step past the Byrds and Burritos. Music has always been a great help in defining who we are. We can lean on the heroes fro our stereotypes. WE get reinforcement from their remarks.

This album is still not Merle Haggard singing harmony on "Your Flag Decal Won't Get You Into Heaven Anymore." But it is a step of strange harmony. Roy Acuff isn't burning his lips on roaches yet, but who is to say he should. That is like Bill Monroe sayin' Alice Cooper needs a good whipping.

There are far better country albums and country-rock albums. And Earl Scruggs' earlier efforts involving his sons and a flock of old sixties folkies turned all kinds. Things were probably more downright creative. But things happen on this album. Things really occur. It doesn't sound like just another. Could there be commonality in this technologically shattered culture? Nobody ever talks about that. This is Wavy Gravy drinking cider with Billy James Hargis. It is Conally and Kesey laughing over tricks. It is Country Joe and H. L. Hunt on the same political ticket. Bullshit, you say. Maybe you're right. Sit back and listen to this with your 68 year old homesteading grand uncle from Omaha and after you're done, find out the secret of a good compost pile. If you don't have one, just listen.

Listen to some of it first, since it carries a list price of \$11.98, which is just \$3 cheaper than Woodstock Nation which has since died from a subdivision—Woodstock II which sold for \$9.98 per issue is now retailing for \$2.99. "Will the Circle be Unbroken" certainly deserves a better fate than that. There are a whole bunch of little things that make it near perfect. But that is something you should define for yourself.

If I was a county commissioner, I'd at least name a few streets after the people on the album. It's an ideal album for people crawling back toward Mother Earth. Besides that, it's put together like an interlocking jigsaw puzzle. I certainly wouldn't feel guilty about this legend kickin' around in everybody's head. Sweet Virginia, indeed...



MORNING BUGLE, John Hartford. (Warner Brothers) **THIRD DOWN, 110 TO GO**, Jesse Winchester. (Bearsville) **SECOND CONTRIBUTION**, Shawn Phillips. (A. & M.) **EUROPE '72**, Grateful Dead. (Warner Brothers)

Like Billy was saying, maybe someone should remember to remind people that "Will the Circle be Unbroken" is a great album. That album is to "country" music what a recent Sunday panel of Doonesbury was to the comics. And maybe we should just leave it at that.

Way back about the time the Byrds came along and rearranged my musical prejudices with "Sweetheart of the Rodeo," I recollect an unassuming fellow named John Hartford playing up a storm on Glen Campbell's T.V. show in 1968 or so. He even had a "hit" around that time called "Gentle on My Mind," but he'd slipped from my mind until recently when his new album came cruising out of these speakers one day and got me right up out of my seat.

The new album is **Morning Bugle** and John Hartford has gone and done it up right this time! With him on the album is guitarist of some repute, Norman Blake, who released an excellent album himself this summer on the Rounder label. Playing bass

with Hartford is Dave Holland.

John and Norman have been playing together for a while now. They also tour together these days resulting in a very relaxed, flowing, easy-going sound. The nice thing about Hartford's songs is the way they bounce along with a freshness which refuses to fit into categories. You can take John out of the country, but you can't take the country out of John...

In the last issue I mentioned an album by Jesse Winchester entitled **Third Down, 110 to Go**. Since then I felt the paragraph given to this album did little to convey how striking it is. As winter settles upon us, we begin collecting our wits to make it on through till spring shines on us again. This album is the sort of companion you'll want to have along in the coming months. These songs by Jesse have the sort of simplicity that grows on you with each listening, every song taking on many more shades of meaning every time you hear it. Songs are filled with the sort of wisdom and understated knowledge so often lacking in music these days.

The album's title makes apt reference to the game-playing spirit which pervades society these days. Jesse should know—he had to make that long dash across the borderline back in the days when the game was

being hotly contested. Says Jesse, "It's third down, a hundred and ten to go, and the coach has called a hand-off to you. The field's bloody slippery in the snow, what's a poor rookie clown gonna do?"

With the other team coached by heavies like Nixon, it's an apt question to pose at this point in the game. And just think, our team doesn't have any time outs left...

Another person that's been up and about creating thought-provoking, beautiful music is Shawn Phillips. An anthology of previously unreleased material by him has just appeared and maywell provoke some interest in the redoubtable Mr. Phillips. But people would be well advised to explore the two earlier Shawn Phillips albums to get a true inkling of what this marvelous musician has wrought. To date Shawn has not surpassed those earlier recordings. Of the two, his second, entitled **Second Contribution**, is generally acknowledged as his finest contribution.

Of himself and his music Shawn has this to say: "If I had to describe my music in a few words I would say it's about freedom—the frequency of intensity that any individual being feels in a moment of unselfish experience. My music is an attempt to move the inner self in each individual who listens to it. I've tried to cover the beauty and

Children's Books

Mice, Mescal, and the Moon

by Joyce

This summer's travels took us to California, Vermont, and Maine, where our friends were reading books about fishing to their little ones. . .

THE FISHERMEN by Jan Wahl, illustrations by Emily Arnold McCully, (W. W. Norton & Co., New York, \$4.25).

A marvelous story about a little girl who goes fishing with her grandfather. They catch no fish, and end up digging for arrowheads instead. They make a great find of an Indian pot—dance a war dance to celebrate—and get ready to go home. "We will not go home empty-handed. That is the first mark of a good fisherman," said Grandfather. "What is the second mark?" I asked. "That he be proud of his catch." I especially like this book because it reads like a true story, well worth the telling.

ONE MORNING IN MAINE by Robert McCloskey (Viking Seafarer Books, 625 Madison Avenue, New York, \$9.95, paperback).

A long book (63 pages) about a little girl who goes clamming with her father in Maine—on the same day one of her teeth got loose. It's kind of inane—but I guess that's okay for four- to eight-year-olds. There's more of a story-line here than in most children's books I've seen, and yet there are plenty of pictures for the young ones.

Another book that certainly turned me on is **IN THE KINGDOM OF MESCAL**, a fairy-tale for adults by Georg Schafer and Nan Cuz, (Shambala Publications, Berkeley, 1970).

Even though it is for adults, I kept two five-year-old boys and a six-year-old girl transfixed for several days, reading only two pages at a time to them. Each page of text is accompanied by a visionary painting by the Indian painter, Nan Cuz. The story is about a journey to the Kingdom of Mescal, and while we may need mescalito to make us understand it, children seem to understand instinctively. It's a great way to make art meaningful to children.

The medicine man to Blackhair: "Follow your heart, for it will lead you. But take care your head does not say: 'Follow me and not your stupid heart,'



KEN HEYMAN: Peeking Baby. Japan

for then you will lose your way. . ."

In the end, his heart finds the way and his head recognizes that it is, indeed, the right way.

The moon seems to be the subject of several children's books we've seen lately:

THE ANGRY MOON, retold by William Sleator, with pictures by Blair Lent. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1970, \$4.95).

For me, this book is a dream come true. I've always wanted to see children's books made from tribal myths, but the few such books I've seen were very disappointing, visually. But this book—with the text based on a Tlingit (southern Alaskan Indian) myth, and the drawings based on Tlingit motifs—couldn't be any more beautiful. They look like a combination of Japanese and American Indian (Specifically, Hopi) traditional patterns. In the story, the little girl says the moon is ugly, and the moon takes her captive. The little boy goes to the house of the grandmother in the sky, and she helps him to get to the house of the moon. The boy saves the little girl and brings her back to the earth. This is one book

that Kalon liked as well as I did, incorporating some of the ideas in it into his own stories, later.

WHY THE SUN AND THE MOON LIVE IN THE SKY by Elphinstone Dayrell, illustrated by Blair Lent (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1968, \$3.98)

Here again we have a book based on a tribal myth—this time from Nigeria—and with the same illustrator. The pictures are very fine, and the myth is good, but it's repetitious and not at all as ecstatic as **THE ANGRY MOON**. I think this is because, in Africa, the story probably originated as the theme for a tribal dance—with elaborate costumes and music. (It would make a great puppet show.) But as a book, the story itself is not all that exciting—at least, compared to **THE ANGRY MOON**. It probably would be excellent for three- to four-year-olds. And it certainly is worth reading, at any age.

Ever since I can remember, I've promised myself not to force my own values on my kids. Now this is supposed to be a column about books for kids, and so—in the interest of children's lib—I guess I'm gonna have to include the following book:

YOU WILL GO TO THE MOON by Mae Freeman (Beginner Books, Random House, Westminster, Md., \$1.95), highly recommended by my five-year-old son: "This is a really good book!"

The fascination of going to the moon cannot be denied by us old die-hards who grew up with all the comic books that told us so. For our kids, it's a whole new thing. Whatever nasty things I may have to say about it are probably irrelevant. Whether you like it or not, your kids will probably love it.

Here are a few other books that we've enjoyed:

ONCE WE HAD A HORSE by Glen Rounds (Holiday House, New York, 1971, \$3.95).

You can hear the old cowboy's voice droning on, by the campfire, when you read this story, with its simple line drawings by the author (himself a cowboy). Two little kids—a boy and a girl—meet an old horse and try to ride it, day after day, with all the mishaps and happenstances you'd expect. Sweet humor. My friend Bernadette showed me this one. Only problem is, the pictures aren't elaborate enough for four-year-old Hasha, and the story isn't long enough for five-year-old Kalon. But you'll enjoy it.

THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE by Aesop. "Paul Galdron drew the pictures." (McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, \$4.95).

A simple story. A good moral: "What good is elegance without ease, or plenty with an aching heart?" and beautiful drawings.

HUGE HAROLD written and illustrated by Bill Peet (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, \$4.25).

This is a Good Story about the exciting adventures of a rabbit who was much too big. Definitely worth getting from the library. "For rabbits you see aren't affected by fame, No matter what happens they're always the same."

the ugliness. Some of my music tries to create a crisis in the mind of the individuals who listen to it, and leave it to them to resolve it. . . it requires both intellectual and emotional response—the two tied together."

So remember, for the best introduction to Shawn Phillips, pass over his latest for now and pick up on "Second Contribution."

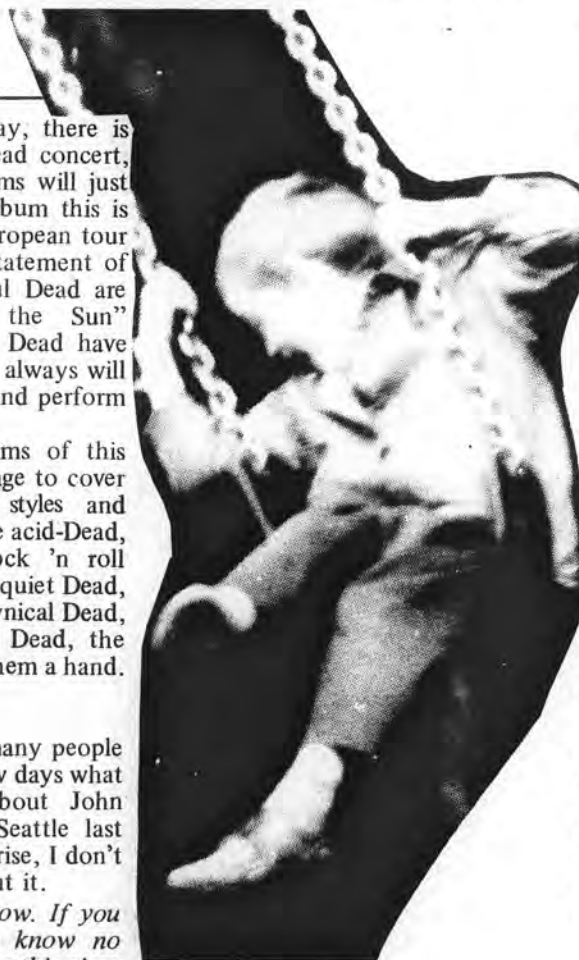
The experience of the music is felt so much more intensely in concert than anywhere else that sometime I wonder why we even bother with records. But then something comes along like the new live Grateful Dead album to remind me of the best aspects of both sides. One the one hand you get the looseness and excitement of a concert, and on the other you get the opportunity to put that little disc on any old time and just forget about here and now because you are *there* . . .

Now then, like they say, there is nothing like a Grateful Dead concert, but in the meantime albums will just have to do. And a fine album this is too! Recorded on their European tour last spring, it is a good statement of where exactly the Grateful Dead are today. "Anthem of the Sun" notwithstanding, what the Dead have always been and probably always will be is a performing band. And perform they do.

Somewhere in the realms of this three-record set, they manage to cover a pretty wide range of styles and emotions. Here we have the acid-Dead, the country-Dead, the rock 'n roll Dead, the boogie-Dead, the quiet Dead, the thoughtful dead, the cynical Dead, the happy dead, the sad Dead, the Grateful Dead, folks, give them a hand. . . They done it again.

Speaking of concerts, many people were asking me the past few days what I was going to write about John McLaughlin's concert in Seattle last weekend. To even my surprise, I don't think I'll say anything about it.

If you were there, you know. If you weren't, you ain't gonna know no matter what I write down on this piece of paper.



I'm Not Home Yet

This is an open letter to Gary B MacDonald in response to his articles "If We Dare to be Priests" and "Gone Home" which appeared in recent issues of the Passage E.d.

*one bleak day
before elections*

Gary,

I've read your articles now in the Passage and although I'm always wishing I had the time to write a note of praise to the editors (having worked with the people who did the Sabot and Street Journal and the Tribe, I'm amazed at how together they are and what a pleasing mixture of things are in the paper. To tell the truth, what finally kicked me into writing was that your articles frustrate me. They always sound fine and then when I think about them, they leave me cold.

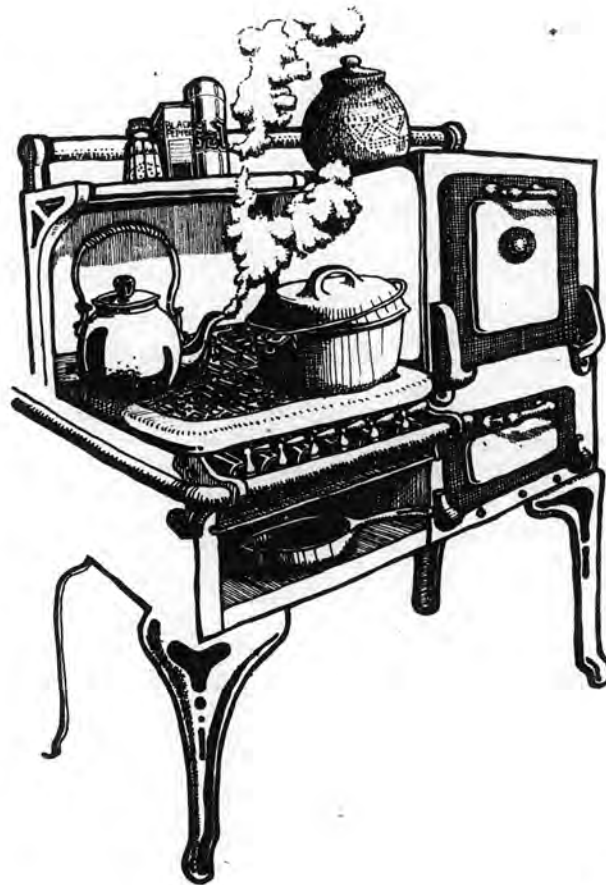
A lot of it is a matter of perspective. What hurts me the most in my own going home has been a lack of feedback - of people to share my ideas with and hence have them throw or recycle themselves into some other plan. Your articles show you to be sensitive and searching but they offer more questions than answers. You may have gone home but you don't seem to be at home there. Still, I feel familiar with you like with my own memories and so through you I'm throwing my own hat in the ring.

Presently I live in a cabin at the end of a long dirt road with no electricity, phone, or running water for a hundred square miles around me. I'm still hasseling food stamps and the draft board and radio jingles bubble out of my head I've attained some freedom and a sense of myself; my life has become a search for growth - for soul. Feeling and thought are as one in me, but my growth depends on you. It depends on media and action - on reaction, new input, and implementation. Your articles lead to none of these things; they turn us back to our own day-dreams, to the illusion that we got into this ourselves and we can get out alone. I'd rather not be a priest in that kind of religion.

My soul - like it or not - is not pure. Its components, influenced by family, religion, language, school, television, magazines, long discussions, and flashes of imagination are eclectic, and some date back to the cave paintings. It is OUR soul - and we cannot comprehend the whole thing or know which part of it we can control. Our actions and reactions are shaped by media, starting with our school experiences.

I would like to see school develop into a functioning information system which teaches students how to research anything, work with each other, and gain a sense of *gestalt* - first about school itself, then about all the other societal institutions. It is incredible that even with our computerized libraries and instant telecommunications that it is still so difficult to obtain information. I never found out what my fellow students thought or had access to a well indexed library of student papers. Nor can I now research my interests in language and its relation to consciousness or the nature of plastics without doing a lot of frustrating footwork. Yet students research these areas every day. The important axis of learning is living people, not books and data. The source of motivation is practical feedback and mutual understanding, not grades and degrees. If I could have an index of students who are working in a particular field, then a functional dialogue could begin, possibly leading to undreamed of goals and growth.

I would like to see a monitoring system develop whereby a comprehensive view of the economy, the environment, the movement, technology, and human resources could be assembled and kept current by a flow of students working on specific projects. This information would amply supplement the piecemeal coverage of important stories found in newspapers and television. Unfortunately, our world view is based almost exclusively on the corporate run publishers and networks, by the profit motives of a



few people who throw up a smokescreen of emotions and slogans while they pull the economic and political strings necessary to keep their trip together. Information + communication = power.

There is no information or communication for the masses. We run around in existential fogs and wonder why. We are being divided and pacified, lied to, distracted, and frustrated by institutions designed to perpetuate themselves. Businesses with private books and private bank accounts. Rich people in key places; school boards, realties, banks, newspapers, and computer ownerships. The media owners distribute only their messages. To them the media is not a nervous system but a drug to be injected into the bloodstream.

This brings me to my pet project: "The Jaybird Information Service". If the designs of mutually interested people could be pooled and if continuing resource collection could be active instead of passive, (i.e., you could call me to find out what's going on in a specific area and I would know what sources of information were available and which private individuals were involved in that area) then we could take the important step of making our trips support us, instead of depending on *their* media, *their* jobs, *their* housing and food. We could develop our own and make them available through a media which is personal, reciprocal, while still accurate, comprehensive, expanding, intergrated in time and place, and under constant reevaluation by the people it serves.

Such is the stuff my dreams are made of. If you can help me redefine my dreams, give me a place and people to start with, spread the dream around, then we will have begun to grow again in a positive energy gaining process towards...?

For: Trucker Consciousness
Stuart Umpleby's Electronic World University
Radical Software
The Chinook Centrex
Vocations for Social Change
The Air Pirates
and media freaks of all dimensions

Sourdough Joe Barreca

at Jaybird Info.
Seattle

School can be a hassle. It can be confusing, boring, meaningless. This is why alternative education has become so important. It gives you a voice in your own education and your own future. Fairhaven College has you in mind. It's a small college (enrollment limit 600) but with all the resources of a larger parent college next door. Fairhaven offers elective courses and seminars, learning opportunities outside the classroom, experimental programs, and travel-study. Fairhaven is a four year liberal arts college that offers an alternative to higher education, Fairhaven is a place in space and mind.

For more information write:

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Drink DDT for your health?

Editor's Note: The Passage has been dared to print this article without editorial comment. So be it. We won't even edit for sexism.

A recent experiment in the University Entomology Dept. proved that DDT is metabolized in man and nearly every animal and turned into nontoxic chemicals which are then dispelled from the body.

Dr. Clifford C. Roan, professor of entomology, helped prove that DDT, when eaten, does not remain in most living organisms. He did this by taking DDT orally along with seven other people for a period of six months in 1968. He said the results have revealed so far the organisms in the digestive tract of animals and man metabolize or change the powerful pesticide into nontoxic substances called DDE, DDD and DDA.

Roan said the experiment involved mixing DDT with vegetable oil in a teaspoon and taking it once daily for six months. Tests are made from samples of the individual's fat and excrement at certain intervals. He said those involved showed no ill effects whatsoever from eating the DDT.

"People have come to accept things about DDT that just aren't true," Roan

remarked.

He said some people argue that when DDT enters the body, it cannot be dispelled so it accumulates until it may eventually become a dangerous quantity. He said however, that almost all animals metabolize DDT and the only situations where dangers might exist are in cases of extreme exposure like massive spills from ships or trains.

Dr. Roan argued against the recent ban on use of DDT which takes effect Jan. 1, saying that Environmental Protection Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus, who announced the ban, "didn't consider all the consequences."

"We will stop using DDT but we'll still kill insects by using some other pesticide which we know much less about," Roan said. He explained that a pesticide called methyl parathion is the alternative to DDT.

"We know much less about methyl parathion and its metabolism in man than we do about DDT and what's more, people are frequently killed by using parathion where there has never been a death from using DDT.

"Of all the chemicals known to man, I suspect we know more about DDT than almost any of the others including aspirin," Roan remarked.

Roan said that since the announcement of the DDT ban, there have been questions raised as to how agencies such as the army will get rid of the literally millions of pounds of DDT they have on hand. He said that this question may be solved from the information learned about how man metabolizes DDT. Dr. Roan suggested that the organisms in man's digestive tract which change the DDT, be used on a very large scale to metabolize the DDT.

"We could pour DDT into vats containing the bacteria and let them turn it into nontoxic chemicals. Then, we could kill the bacteria and sell it as fertilizer since dead bacteria is what fertilizer is made of."

Roan expressed a need for continued use of pesticides due to the failure of the other known methods of pest control. He said things like biological controls are not the solution

because they tend to succeed for only short periods of time.

"In order to rid ourselves of pests, we must make it rough on their environment and to do this, we must use pesticides," Roan said.

He added, "It's unfortunate we live so closely with insects in the same environment because we are bound to feel some effects of the disturbance.

Arizona Daily Wildcat

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The Big K will be closed for the winter after Dec. 1. Thanks for a good year & have a great one and all. Happy Christmas trails, Thom

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SPECIAL

Cheapos

reconstituted by mabel & elmer groatt

howdy folks,

cheapos live! or, cheapo lives. . .
cheapos lives?
anyway...

let's begin with an incoherent cheapo hint from buck as he wanders the southland: you get yerself buried in panteon cemetery in Guanajuato? pay only five years. if nobody picks up the tab after that your mummified corpse will be stood up in the local museum at no extra cost. this advice will be of special value to those who have no estate but who wish to hang around awhile...

to canned canadian consumers. . . its a law in canada and maybe in the states too, that the ingredients in canned goods must be listed in order of percentage of total content, so if the first ingredient listed on that can of stew is gravy in water, well. . .you know what yer gettin.

the real estate agent as travel agent: if yer someplace an want to see the area, or jest want a chauffeured sunday drive in the country, drop into some real estate office and tell 'em you'd like to see some old houses, or are interested in buyin some farm property, or if you respond to land developers ads you can get on their mailing list fer all sorts of goodies. we got a free steak dinner complete with corny jokes and an arizona travelogue movie, by playin their cards right' people have been known to get an expense-paid trip to the promised land.

now to the real meat of this column, thanks to john and anne. . .

This is for meat-eaters only. You know the price of beef, pork and mutton. You also know what these creatures are fed. To avoid repetition, we suggest that you go to your local feed lot.

Well, now, though the forestry department spreads some chemical on its products, the byproducts called deer are nonetheless healthier than their domesticated brethren. Now, to get to the point as rapidly as possible, we will proceed.

The automobile is a vicious killer of human beings (and if you have studied their diet, you will understand why we don't advise you to eat them) or, if you view it differently, a cheapo slaughter-machine. Venison is the name of the game. No need for expensive hunting licenses, fancy red vests (dayglo hats included in the bargain), sadistic macho-penis-weaponries called

guns. No, on the side of the road, we find quietly, coldly and impersonally killed, a dead deer. It's the best meat you can find in this country, and it's free. (Maybe not as good as sage-fed jackrabbits or prairie-chickens, found across the mountains in the high dry desert regions, but. . .)

Anyway, if you are lucky, you'll find a "headshot." Ears, nose and mouth will show signs of bleeding. If unlucky, you'll get an "abdomenshot." In the first case, throw it in your car, proceed to destination, and follow instructions issued by the agricultural extension service or another appropriate agency. In the second case, you should clean, remove all bruised flesh, and wash, as soon as possible.

The final test for a cold, hard carcass is whether the flesh smells right. Righteous means that it doesn't smell rotten. (By the way, don't let vulture-philosophy throw you off. Have you ever eaten live meat?) Now, one time we were stopped by a Fish and Game bureaucrat, who was accompanied by a state trooper. We had spied a warm carcass, stopped to pick it up, but were spied and stopped in the process. They said we couldn't, it was against the law, "we" would take care of it. And you've heard how these poor deer go to veterans' homes and orphanages, haven't you? It's a bunch of bullshit. From the pig's mouth, we heard they are usually buried, sometimes ground up and fed to the sportfishers' sport-called trout-at the "game farms."

Remember killing the deer is legal. (It was only an accident, officer.) Using the meat is illegal. So be careful.

well, thats all folks, jest remember we all need each others help so keep on shavin. . . love and magic.



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- IN SEATTLE -

Legal Self Defense: *Tenants' Rights*

by dean brett

This is the second in a series of four articles in which tenant's rights under Washington's archaic Landlord-Tenant laws will be explained. An earlier article dealt with deposits, later ones will feature eviction procedures and rent increases.

UNAUTHORIZED ENTRY

When a tenant rents an apartment or house, he or she gets absolute right to possession. The landlord who enters without the prior permission of the tenant is a trespasser, unless the landlord's property is threatened with an emergency. Note, however, that many rental agreements include a clause in which the tenant gives the landlord permission to enter for certain purposes. Entry by the landlord is an issue to be decided by the tenant and the landlord, and the written lease or oral understanding controls. If no specific permission is given, the landlord has no right to enter.

SEIZURE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Landlords have been known to seize and hold the personal property of tenants to secure payment of rent. This act constitutes larceny (a criminal offense) and conversion (a civil wrong).

Depending on your preferences, see the prosecuting attorney or a private attorney.

HOUSE RULES

The lease may provide for house rules, such as no dogs, etc. However, unless the lease specifically states that the rental is to include only X number of people, the landlord cannot later impose a rule on occupancy level.

REPAIRS

In Washington—a state which is not known for being in the forefront of social change—a tenant may not withhold a portion of his or her rental payment for repairs to the dwelling, no matter how urgent such repairs may be. If the tenant does deduct money from his or her rent, the tenant will be liable to eviction proceedings for non-payment of rent.

Where an urgent problem exists, bargaining with the landlord may be the solution. Don't just request repairs, state what alternatives face the landlord. Faulty wiring, defective plumbing, structural defects can be reported to the city building inspector. The existence of a fire hazard can be brought to the attention of the fire



department. Faced with the alternative of fixing the defect to your standard and fixing the defect to the costly legal standards, a recalcitrant landlord may see the light.

Dean Brett is an attorney who practices in Bellingham.

oixe (nnoc)ns

You can pick up a copy of the paper at any of the following places. Go on in, tell them what you want, and watch their eyes spin.

ANACORTES
Fisherman's World Market

BELLEVUE
B.C.C. Boostore
Stereo Shop
The Store
Dandi Lyon

BELLINGHAM
Viking Union Information Desk
Campus Book Store
Al's Savewells
Valu-Mart
Nelson's Market
Twisty's Annex
Farmhand Rest
Lummi Fisheries Supplies
Aardvaark Books
Hyde Leather
Puget Sound

Indoor Sun Shoppe
Great Northern Books
Pinata
Barr's Camera Shop
Discount City

Peter Poppin
Al's Promart
Fairhaven Tavern
Gallery West
Food Co-Op
Sirlatto Taco
Fairhaven College Coffee Shop
Northwest Passage office

EVERETT
Smoek, Inc.
E.C.C. Bookstore

KIRKLAND
Happy Day

LA CONNER
LaConner Drugs

LANGLEY
Soup Coop

SEATTLE

CAPITOL HILL
Mother Morgan's
Book Rack
Capitol Hill Food Co-Op

DOWNTOWN
Central Tavern
Roof of Your Mouth
Soup and Salad

FREMONT
Growing Family
Fremont General Store
Mother Earth Books

NORTH END
Little Bread
Puget Consumer's Co-Op

UNIVERSITY DISTRICT

American Dream
Campus Music
Century Tavern
Easy Shoppe
Movie House
Orion
Puss n' Books



Monday, Nov. 20
(B) City Council Meeting, 8:00 pm

(B) "Which Way to Shelter", Chan, 12 T.V., 10:30 pm. A rebroadcast of a program concerning the low-income family housing controversy in Bellingham. This is an excellent show. Be sure to see it!

Tuesday, Nov. 21
(B) Passage meeting, 1000 Harris, 7:30 pm. Come over and tell us what you think about this issue.

(B) Soon to be forming on Tuesday evenings - men's consciousness raising group. Call B'ham Women's Centre.

Wednesday, Nov. 21
All Over: Anniversary of an assassin. CO-OP GARDENS meeting in NWMP office
(B) There will be a public poetry reading soon at Fairhaven College. Do you want to read your work? Call John Robinson at Fairhaven.

Thursday, Nov. 23
All Over: Turkey Day. Should say something clever, but who can be witty about turkey and pumpkin pie?

Friday, Nov. 24

Portuguese Friday.

Saturday, Nov. 25
All Over: Official Day of mourning for the Equal Rights Amendment. And more than that....

Sunday, November 26
(B) Human Rights Action Coalition Meeting. Call 676-8616. Ask for Henry.

Monday, Nov. 27
(B) Country Joe McDonald Concert. V.U. Lounge, WWSC. 7:30 pm. \$2.00. All sorts of community groups will be there. Come and say hello to the Passage. Benefit for the Vietnam Veterans against the War.

All Over: Jefferson Baer Day. Where are you Baer?

Tuesday, Nov. 28
(B) Another Passage meeting. We will be searching for hundreds of volunteers tonight to help with the next issue. So come by 1000 Harris, 7:30 pm.

Wednesday, Nov. 29
All Over: Remember not to let anyone get by saying "The person....he...." today. That should keep you occupied all day.

Thursday, Nov. 30
(B) Meeting at B'ham Women's Centre. 7:30 pm. Come and share ideas and feelings, sisters. (S) Sharma returns!

Friday, Dec. 1
(B) Benefit for Free Medical-Dental Clinic at V.U. Lounge. 8:00 pm.
(B) Megan Bush is a year old today.

Saturday, Dec. 2
(S) Scott Camil, Gainesville Six Conspiracy Defendant, will be in the area sometime this week to show the complete Winter Soldier Investigation film. We can't be reminded enough that the war is not over. Keep your ears and eyes open for when this film will be shown...

Sunday, Dec. 3
(B) Human Rights Action Coalition Meeting. Birnum Wood Sauna, 6:00 pm. Come and share yourself.

Monday, Dec. 4
(S) First Women's Health Training Class - See Community News.

(B) The Second Annual Intalco Trial starts today at the B'ham Superior Courthouse. Probably 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Come over and watch the action. David Anderson, defendant, is a dairy farmer. (Flourides do even more damage to dairy cattle than to beef cattle.)

gimel beth

compiled by dan flammang

ROUGH TIMES formerly RADICAL THERAPIST

News, articles, and analysis of radical activities in the "mental health" and self-help fields.

Recent issues have included: mental patients in-hospital organizing, mental health in China, lobotomies, psychology in prisons, feminism and therapy, radical psychology in Italy and Argentina, Wilhelm Reich, and lots more.

-many back issues are also available-write for info.-

Yes! Send a year of RT. Here is \$6.

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(free to mental patients, prisoners, and GI's)

ROUGH TIMES - P.O. Box 89, W. Somerville, Ma. 02144

(no billing, please)



Lotsa new albums at PUGET SOUND

James Taylor, Joni Mitchell, Grateful Dead (live!), Joe Cocker, Mothers, new old Duane Allman, et alx
Also, tickets for Ten Years After in Vancouverx



COLUMN no. 1 COLUMN no. 2

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| I. Right Arm | a. Groovy |
| II. Gravy | b. Right On |
| III. Outer Space | c. Far Out |
| IV. Farm Out | d. Out of Sight |

COMMON USAGES:

- "He's really right arm!"
- "What a gravy poster!"
- "Farm Out!"
- "That was outer space!"



TOAD HALL

So listen, where else can you get a religious experience with a pizza? And Monday is cheap night. And Tuesday is film night. And Sunday is folkdancing. And never mind that it is so funky because the people are all nice (even if they're gay) and the food is so good. Yes, remember that's slimy Toad Hall. 1303 - 11th (basement) and try lunch 12:00-3:00 p.m. Mon--Sat; Sun. 4:00-11:00

Hi Friends -

Sandra Palm, Bill Cochran, Barry Satchett, Arne Larson, Dale Finseth, Maryanne Michkiosky, Katie Missett, Vaeth Hewitt, June Auld, Leon Price, Bob Christey & many more! To find out how to become a friend, check in at **puget sound** 1226 N. STATE



FOR SALE * TRADE * RENT

WATCH FOR THE GRAND OPENING of Barr's Camera Shop's second fantastic location on the north side. stop by and see what develops.

HOT FLASH!! for sale: Gibson J-50 guitar \$250, contact Jack Hansen at Telegraph Music Works, 1000 Harris on the sunny southside of B'ham.

GLASS BEADS, size 10/0 ounce makes 9 foot plus, 3 different colored ounce packets \$1.25. 10 different \$4. 32 different \$12. other beads at similar non-rip-off prices. postage brings price sheet, dealer inquiries invited. Beadman, Box 501, Anacortes, Wa. 98221

GIFTS FROM THE EARTH * thunder eggs, petrified wood, fossil fish, shells, coral dried plants. WONDERS that you can live with in Honeycomb, 2nd floor 1000 Harris. Tues - Sat, 11-5.

PELICAN MODEL SAILBOAT: price \$100 or trade. boat is located at 1712 10th St. phone 734-8022 (ask for Ron) needs finishing work: \$20 - 50 for wood, fiberglass & nails, \$75 for rigging, \$100 for sails (pre-made). Ted Smith Bros on Samish Is. have nails, glass, screws & instruction book for sale.

64 CHEVY STEP VAN CAMPER - sink, ice-box, cupboard, bed, stove, comfortable, good running condition - \$850. Susan 676-4520.

PHOTOGRAPHERS: Nikomat FTN 50mm f 1.4 with 2x teleconverter \$200 * Soligor 28mm 2.8 auto \$40 * Panegor (Vivitar - as sold outside this country) 85 - 205mm zoom f 3.8 \$100 * the whole works for \$300. Rolf Thorson, Waldron Island 98297.

TWO HOMEMADE SPEAKERS: large cabinets, two way 8" coaxial speakers, \$75 for both. 900 25th B'ham.

1965 CHEVY STEP VAN for sale - ideal for converting into a home on wheels. needs work. 900 25th B'ham.

BASSINET, CRIB WITH MATTRESS, box of baby clothes. all for \$10. free T.V. call 676-0748.

ATTENTION BACKPACKERS: Mountain Outpost Exchange on the Guide Meridian has the best buys in the Northwest on waterproof Nylon backpacks with magnesium frames (\$19.95). 3-b nylon tent (\$11.50 to \$14.00). Sleeping bags (\$11.50-\$14.50-\$15.00). Best quality furniture, both new and used (no other place even close to bargain prices). Lots of pots, pans, dishes, and silverware. Some tools. (Where in hell is this Mountain Outpost Exchange? Never heard of it!!) It's right next door to Col. Jim's Sumas Auction, 6520 Guide-Meridian (halfway between Bellingham and Lynden). We buy-sell-trade. 398-7831, open Monday through Saturday 10:5-3:00.

VIRTUOUS VAN: For sale, VW Van rigged for camping. Engine was just completely overhauled. In good running condition. 676-0087.

DOWN THE SLOPES.... Skis, poles, and size #9 Boots for sale. All for \$30.00. Brand & skis with Solomon step in bindings. Rarchles Boots. In fair condition. See Jeff at 1411 Wilson or leave note there. 'ain't snowin' ya!!

WANTED

IT'S IMPOLITE to let company stand, so we need another chair. a rocker or overstuffed armchair would be perfect. we can afford a couple of dollars if you need it. call Sarah or Maryjane 676-0703.

WANTED: OLD OVERSTUFFED FURNITURE, old room decor, curtains, large mirror, or if you have an old building you want torn down we will haul your junk away. phone 676-3683.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY organically raised turkeys. if you know where I can find them, call Sue 734-8020.

Can anyone build a good spiral staircase? Call 734-6091.

Sing **HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE!** Anyone know a good **RIDDLE?**

NEED RIDE EAST ANYWHERE, destination - Kansas City - would like to leave between Nov. 20 - Dec. 4. T.A. Lindsey c/o General Delivery, La Conner, Wa.

We're still taking craftwork on consignment and people are starting to consume for X-mas. There's lots of room for good macrame, jewelry, ceramics, leather, beads, and whatever. You get 70% of whatever sells, so do it now. **HYDE Leather and Craft**, 12-26 N. State Street 2nd floor above Puget Sound Records.

NOTES FROM PRISONERS

I'D LIKE TO WRITE to an intelligent, mature, broadminded young woman who might be able to relate to a dude like me, and where I'm coming from, especially interested in contacting a lady who might be doing time in Purdy if there's somebody over there who could dig it. i don't care what you is, ladies, just as long as you is real. Ralph A. (Duke) Peters 92450-131. Box 1000, Steilacoom, Wa. 98388.

I AM BEING HELD CAPTIVE in the Washington State Penitentiary and need a little help. I would very much appreciate some posters to brighten up my cell and need a blues harp to lighten my load a little. could use some song books too: Dylan, Leadbelly, Butterfield, etc. I would also enjoy sharing some thoughts with any free thinking, open minded people. 'May the gods you happen to vote for be grateful and assist you.' Edward O. Boast 623389, PO Box 520, Walla Walla, Wa. 99362

COMMUNITY NOTES

EVERYONE is invited to contribute and share a community Thanksgiving Day feast at Toad Hall 2:30 pm. If you make music, bring your instrument. Please call 734-1479 so we can be insured of a variety of food.

XX extra CABBAGES EXTRA ROASTED OUT

Life finds true meaning at CO-OP GARDENS Pot Luck Dinners. Next extravaganza at 1000 Harris Ave. in the NWP office 4:00pm 11-21

NORTHWEST PASSAGE office hours: 11 am to 1 pm monday thru friday. 733-9672

ADVERTISERS, BUSINESSES, FRIENDS: take note - the Passage has changed its ad rates. we have cut them in half so that more people can afford us. write or call us for details.

THE PASSAGE is going to have a benefit in January. Peace, Bread, and Land Band will be coming up to share their songs. does anyone have any suggestions for other people who might be able to play for us?

LOOK FOR THE AD in this issue telling you where and when South Fork Bluegrass Band is playing.

THE PASSAGE (again) still needs a stepladder. please bring it by our office soon. we wait for delivery each day until three.

ARE YOU RESISTING paying your phone tax? could everyone who is, be sure to send periodic letters, notes or other memoranda to the appropriate agency what your actions mean and why. send copies to news media and friends in particular. Let us use the 15th of every month from 11:30 am to 1:30 pm as the time for sending in our payment or returns with a note of protest, or going in person to the main Seattle Pacific N.W. Bell office to pay, less the 10% of course, to demonstrate with signs and leaflets at that Bell office as well as at the IRS offices at the 6th & Lenora Bldg., Seattle. use friday if the 15th is on sat., and mon. if the 15th is on sunday.

WE ARE a small group of CO's trying to set up a communal farming project which will qualify as an alternative service assignment. besides providing a subsistence level income for its participants, we can see it also functioning as an educational tool for the community, demonstrations in techniques of organic gardening, environmental education projects, etc., could be conducted by interested members. anyone interested in working with the project or knowing of land or other resources we could use should get a hold of us at the CO JOBS TASK FORCE office, 1514 NE 45th, Seattle, Wa. 98105. phone LA5-0885. THANKS, Larry Peyton

NOTES TO FOLKS

There is a public hearing on Arthur Watts' application to construct an open pile pier at Cherry Point on Nov. 21 at 4:00. The application can be examined at the County Planning Office. Come to the hearing and testify against this pier. Puget Sound can't afford it.

Mother Earth News recommended us again. PRAISE TO MOTHER EARTH.

JIM ATLAS: are you still at Harvard? are you in Chicago? please contact me c/o the PASSAGE. Nazdar! Ladi Brank

ALBERT WILLIAMS: where are you? we miss you. we love you. we're in B'ham, Ladi & Faye

TO THE PEOPLE WHO RIPPED US OFF: for the 2nd time in 5 weeks what took 3 years and many miles to carefully gather was gone in one hour. WHY??

DEAR OFFICER MURROW: we are frankly sorry we committed such a travesty by driving without our lights. we heartily promise never to jaywalk, to sign all our checks, and never to eat greasy food again. so help us god. (wave if you love jesus)

The South Fork Blue Grass Band invites you to the Inside Passage Tavern 201 S. 1st Ave. in Seattle, Saturday Nov. 25. They'll be playing their funky music 9:30 till 1:00 and it'll only cost \$1.00. Catch a fine time.

SIGNING ARTICLES AND PHOTOS? in response to the editorial note about signing articles and photos: two of 'us' on the 'staff' feel that... (besides our ego trips! but then again, why is the word 'ego' thrown about so cruelly? it has taken us so long to learn that our shit and 'other mucous are parts of our wholes; must we now begin to deny another slightly smelly part?) ...signing an article gives readers a chance to respond to particular ideas. for example, there are some articles in this issue for which 'we' could not and would not speak; they are one person's opinions and should be taken as such. we would not/could not sign this note as THE PASSAGE..... kirie & george.

DOES ANYONE HAVE A ROTOTILLER we could use for one day this week? contact Karen at 734-1226.

Connexions



I'VE HAD ADS in your paper before, but I never really get any girls to write to. now I would like to have some girls to write and if possible I'd like to put you on my visiting list. I only get a few visits from my sponser. I would enjoy talking to a fine woman. please help a lonely 22 year old man get it back together. or just write me. please do? Charles B. Burke 227914, PO Box 777 Monroe, Wa. 98272.

Connections are published as a public service. They are free of charge to individuals and to groups offering information for the common good or general enlightenment. Rates to businesses are 12 cents per word. Send ads (and money) to: Connections, Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Wash. 98225. If not received by the Friday prior to an issue, they will be held over until the next issue. Connections containing language deemed by the editors to be offensive to a substantial portion of our readers may be refused or reworded without notice.

INTERESTED IN FORMING a crafts guild for any & all crafts? several area craftspeople want to have a pilot meeting in the not-too-distant future. if you'd like to join us, leave your name & phone number at Hyde Leather, 1226 State St.

JOIN the 'we love to torpor' club soon.

THE B'HAM CO-OPERATIVE SCHOOL uses the British infant school idea to provide alternative elementary education for children aged five to eleven. it is fully accredited and has a low student to teacher ratio. for further info contact the director, Kendall Frazier, at the school's phone 734-9130, 9 to 3 o'clock week days or call Scott Stodola, 733-3102.

STRETCHED OUT MUSIC for stretched out bodies by the famous unknowns. benefit for Free Medical / Dental Clinic. friday, Dec. 1. 8 pm in V.U. Lounge.



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