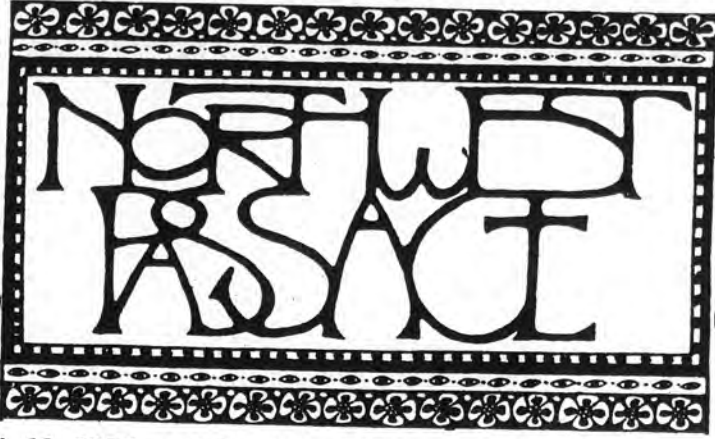


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# ***Gardening Special!***

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## Cold Wind



So with which cold wind do i start. So, go to the tavern, to gulp down some beer and we go with a blackman, and the bartender asks for our friends i.d. with such authority. Another night, we go to the cocktail lounge, somewhat dressed, this bartender tells us there's not room enough inside, wait in line outside. I've never heard this excuse before. Different nights, different moods, different blackmen with us, but the answer means the same.

And and But: and continues, and but separates. When i was just a young man, hitchhiking to new york, my parents told me not to go to Selma, or anywhere in the south, they were my parents, I listened, and what if I had gone to Selma. What if I had gone.

And now it's the seventies; in full swing, talk of marathon dances, talk of flag pole sitters, and the sock-hop dances that have been going on for over a year and a half. If i be onto Selma, If i had gone, no, no; IANOTHER NIGHT, ANOTHER MAN, and he is dignified, he is sensitive, slumped over a pool que, shooting a shot, drinking a shot, yes he is dignified. Holding his head in the sand, he missed his shots, i don't know his, "should have beens." It is cold that night, I walk home alone, wondering what drove the Russians in the cold.

It is not so cold, but the breeze comes up from behind, a thousand years or so, and blows way below my bone marrow.

He shoots again, sinking the eight ball, (I'm asleep) wins the game, and becomes champion, the crowd rooting for him, they walked home closely, without weather gear strapped on, it is not summer and they are warm, they walk home slowly; clad in shirtsleeves they walk home.

I rise, not so early in the morning, see one of the blackmen, he is earnestly holding down a job, his children eat earnestly, he is married to a yellow girl, she is a woman, he is a man, where is their Selma? He takes care of business. I tip my hat. Today

he is not happy, it seems one of his brothers, OD-ed to heroin, or cocaine something like that--he could not get a job, and his lady was going to have such a delightful one, today my friend is blue.

I wonder what kind of snow will drive a man to freeze his brain on a hot summers day. Have we enough cold wind?

Another friend, I've seen on and off since '64 when i missed Selma says he would rather see the great geological structures of the world: Alps, Andes, Tierra Del Fuego, and plants, trees, moss, huckleberries etc. than he would see different cultures; people most often disappoint him--so he says. Why don't we all go to Selma?

The dogs, and police don't usually gnaw and beat the skin with the hallow wind at their backs, but this is sixty-four, and this is the wind. Not the easy side trips into the wind, the warm wind by the lake, and the complaints of the warm beer; "Hey honey my beer is not cold, can't you do better."

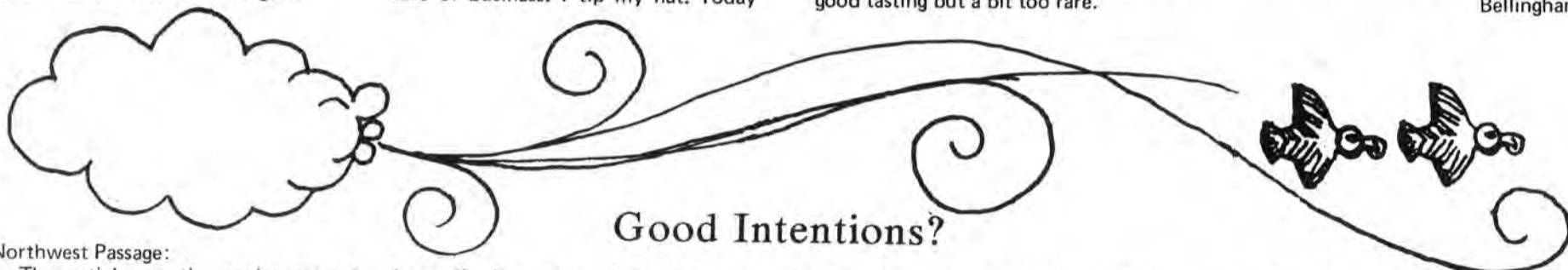
So she rods down to the factory, in her station wagon, brings back him some cold Bud. And then later he complains meanly that the steaks were good tasting but a bit too rare.

Northwest Passage, Vol. 8, No. 10

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Are the stakes too high? My biddies, bidy OD-ed out, my budy is sad, i am sad. My mother and father said don't take to many shots. So i don't on snorting mescaline, Mason Dixon lines of cocaine, and then smack and then the kitchen sink. I will never tell you why I should have gone to Selma, I can't see the map with so much sawdust in my ears, with so much sandust in my eyes.

R.L. Van Winkle  
Bellingham



## Good Intentions?

Northwest Passage:

The article on the environmental seminar at Weyerhaeuser was very interesting. Robert Keller described the ideas of both the environmentalists and the Weyerhaeuser executives very well, but unfortunately he missed the point at the end.

He says, "One wishes that every corporation were as enlightened and open as Weyerhaeuser." He talks about the "vigorous sincerity with which people in industry believe in their tactics and solutions," and adds "These are people who honestly believe that industry has a moral responsibility to serve the public needs and consumer demands, and that these needs are independent of corporate motives."

But their "good intentions" don't mean much compared to the damage they've caused, and are causing. I'm sure Nixon and Agnew and Kissinger were just as "sincere" and "well-intentioned" as Weyerhaeuser when they dropped millions of tons of bombs on the people of Indochina and killed hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians, for "peace with

honor." I'm sure they "honestly believed" that they had a "moral responsibility" to protect our American way of life just like the Weyerhaeuser executives who deliberately strip bare a virgin forest in the name of "economic growth" and their own personal profit.

These men may believe in their system and the rightness of their actions, but that matters as little as whether or not Hitler sincerely believed that Jews are an inferior race.

Look at the case of the Willapa National Wildlife Refuge in Pacific

county. Weyerhaeuser plans on cutting down a forest of Western red cedars over 600 years old. In addition to their own beauty and uniqueness, these trees are the breeding ground of bears, racoons, bobcats, bald eagles, and other wildlife. But Weyerhaeuser thinks it can get three million dollars for them, so they have to go. Why? Because nothing is more important to Weyerhaeuser, or any other big corporation, than money. The company says, "Our intention is to double earnings by 1975" (even though it made record profits last

year). And if doubling earnings means that these precious cedars must be destroyed, well, that's business for you. And since Weyerhaeuser is trying to expand, all the other forest-products companies have to do the same thing, or else they'll be forced to go under. So when any of them have to choose between making as much as they can as easily as possible, or protecting the environment, they'll choose money. After all, that's what business is all about.

It doesn't matter how "concerned" a company is, if it's chief goal is to produce more to sell more to make more money. A system based on unlimited industrial growth, using up more and more of the earth's resources and energy supplies, all for the purpose of enriching the owners of the system, the big corporations, can't solve the problem because it is the problem. We've got to replace this capitalistic system with one based on co-operation rather than competition, sharing rather than greed, and living in harmony with the earth instead of always trying to submit it to our will. The earth belongs to all of us, not to the corporations.

Jerry Rivard  
Seattle

## Energy

Dear Passage:

If the industrial-capitalists plan to continue their energy gluttony, then the people most certainly must force them to find cleaner and more efficient means of providing that energy. However, I will discourage the addition of one more environmentally unsound technique. The process of pyrolysis, as outlined in Eco-Notes (NWP 2/19-3/3/73) is of truly dubious character.

Certainly, a new process of producing usable energy, thereby easing the "energy crisis," through burning the solid wastes from a consumer society is very interesting. However, a process, such as pyrolysis or even glass "recycling," which yields a paving material as a by-product cannot be acceptable to individuals truly concerned with their natural habitat.

A process requiring less oxygen to produce marketable energy may have a place in a planet covered by pavement rather than green life.

Peacefully,  
Vern  
Oak Harbor

## Pruning Technique

Dear Editor:

Thought I might give you a couple of ideas. Ideas that will help supply fresh greens for next winter. It may seem a bit soon for planning a winter garden but the few winter plants that I've grown take forever--to grow. The six square feet of leeks do not supply my needs in the kitchen. They are now one year old and have a well developed root system that will not be hurt by my pruning technique. These plants looked a little weak after the last heavy freeze but are quite healthy now. The swiss chard and beets had fresh greens until the northeast wind froze the top couple inches of soil--possibly if I had taken more concern they would have been covered with sawdust or seaweed. All the mint plants froze but seem to be all right. The tops did die back. Some onions which were missed last fall were doing well and are now assisting me--towards better health. I've had varying degrees of success with kale, chives, carrots, carnip and parsley. This year my summer garden will hopefully carry over until next spring.

Larry  
Bellingham

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# Shell NO!

In spite of their radical past, unions are not usually considered part of today's vanguard. The union image has become more conservative; a symbol of secure workers whose only concern is for higher wages and more products. For this reason, many leftists have come to ignore strikes.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union has recently initiated a strike and boycott against Shell Oil Company. Unlike many strikes, the union's demands go beyond wages to concern social issues. These workers are challenging the right of Shell's management to have control over the plants' health and safety standards, and the pension plans.

Currently, the government has few guidelines on private pensions, and companies like Shell have pensions which give the company every possible loophole. Shell has consistently refused to bargain on employee pensions, and refused to allow top-level union review of its pension plan.

Even more important to this strike is the issue of health and safety. Many union contracts now contain clauses establishing joint union-management health and safety committees with power to police the plant's environmental conditions. In the past, management has had sole control over such decisions and enforcement. Shell has refused to agree to such a clause. To grasp the significance of this action, one must be aware of the dangers which oil and chemical workers are exposed to.

The toxic fumes, chemicals, vapors and gases which permeate the oil and chemical plants have been proved to cause slow and insidious damage to the human body. For example, four workers in the Ferndale Mobile plant were severely burned this summer by hydrofluoric acid. One of them died. In the Intalco trial last year, there was testimony that fluorides from the plant did substantial damage to plants, animals, and people.



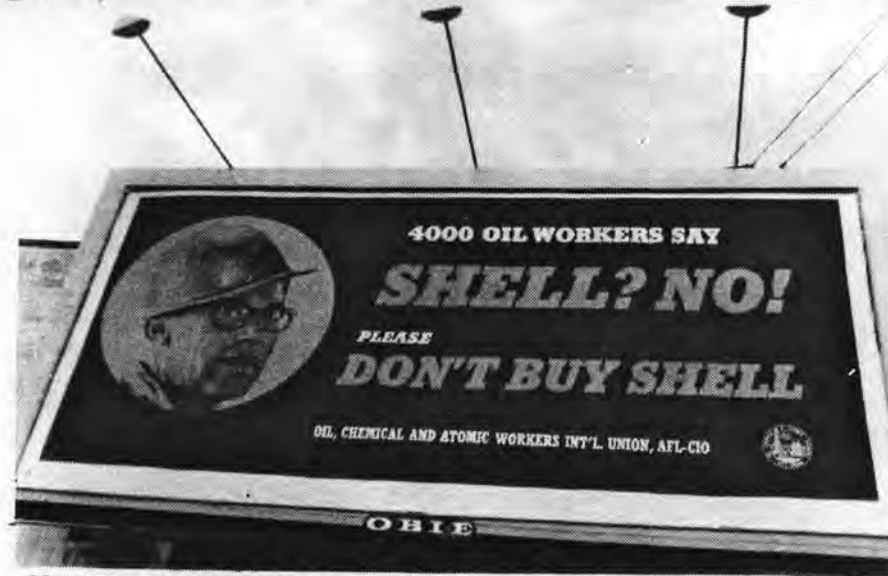
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The Northwest Passage office is at 1000 Harris, on the second floor. It is staffed regularly from 10-4 pm on Monday through Friday. If you want to get in touch with us, do so at this time. Our phone number is 733-9672. If you can't get a hold of us then and want to talk about business or advertising, call John at 734-5332.

We have regular staff meetings on Tuesday nights at 7:30 in our office. We encourage you to come let us know what you would like to see in the Passage.



Most management keeps its workers in the dark about the dangers to which they are exposed. Intalco's president forbade his workers to attend that trial. Many companies do not provide the necessary safety equipment. There is bitter irony in the fact that many of Shell's scab laborers have been burned. The import of the Shell strike becomes more obvious when one understands that this strike essentially challenges management's control of workers. If this challenge is supported and Shell is forced to give in, it will be a major break-through. If the strike fails, however, it will indefinitely postpone similar union efforts.

Shell workers, then, are asking for support from the general public. They are requesting that people return their Shell credit cards and not buy Shell products for the duration of the strike. It is essential that we take a position of solidarity with these workers.

R.P.



## Cultivating Ourselves

In Bellingham, we sure have lots of people-oriented events, meetings, and community projects. But in the bustle of activity and our own anxiousness to effect changes, are we becoming impersonal? Are we so concerned with the form of our co-op by-laws, or getting each *Passage* out, that we miss the very people we live and work with?

Passage meetings are often dry and humorless. This condition was brought to our attention by a visitor who commented that we never seem to 'kid each other, and take so seriously our role as the educational force in the community. In meetings, some of us react too defensively to criticism, and we're ready to doggedly take sides when there are controversial questions. When we discuss editing for sexism or determining whether we are a community paper rather than one of wider appeal, individuals tend to proclaim rather than inquire. We are just beginning to recognize these problems and question ourselves.

But the Passage people aren't just "those people." "We" are you, the community. If problems surface that cause us to re-examine our capacity for humor and compromise, then maybe our example can be a reminder for all of us.

Take a look outside, too, while you're at it. Have you noticed that the cherry trees are already blossoming? Or heard the frogs croaking in the puddles? Spring is a nice time for a new look around. Maybe start in your garden or come over to the community gardens. And take some time to work and talk with the plants. That's right, talk to plants. They have feelings and emotions too, you know. Scientific tests have shown that plants grow bigger, greener, and happier when people around them are thinking positively and giving them affection. Plants tend to be unresponsive to superficial gestures. The garden is obviously no retreat from the challenge of being honest with the world and ourselves. So what are we waiting for? Let's take off our shirts. Feel the rays. Turn over the topsoil. Show some love. And laugh and relax too. Don't be afraid to sincerely talk to a tomato plant, or even a person, and listen to what our compost has to say.

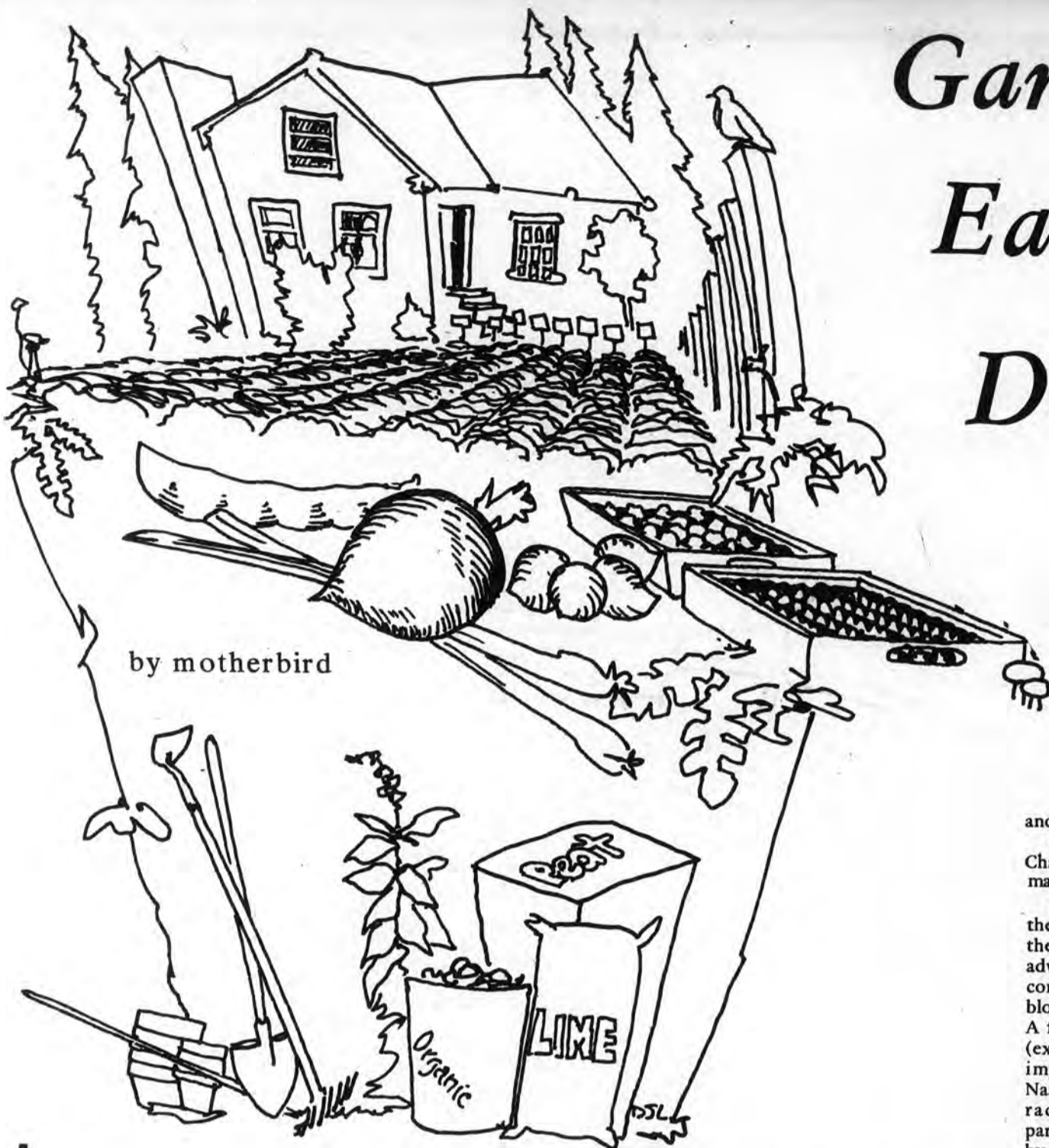
b.p.

### ANNOUNCING.....

The next issue of the Passage will be our long-awaited Couples issue. We will also be featuring a photo essay on the South Fork Bluegrass Band, a local group. Be sure and secure your copy of this paper next time.



# Garden of Earthly Delights



by motherbird

This winter, in early anticipation of Spring, I prepared vegetable beds, flower beds (often one and the same) and made a notebook of what to do when. A sort of vicarious Spring that helped the winter along, much like reading seed catalogues.

Outdoor chore no. 1, in the best sense of the word, was digging up the beds. If you have composted, or partially broken down manure, this can be mixed directly into the earth, along with wood ashes, compost, what have you. Ground limestone should not be added directly to manure, but added after spading manure in. Fresh manure, at this date, will be too hot for the seedlings and should be composted first. Seeds that can be planted now include peas, beets, spinach, radishes, onions and lettuce. All of these are cool weather vegetables which appreciate early spring temperatures, and for the most part don't do too well during the hot summer months.

Before planting these, check your soil. If it is wet and claylike add compost, leafmold, or, if lacking that, peat, limestone, and maybe even a little sand to aid drainage. If stinging nettles have been growing in your garden site it will probably already be the best natural soil you'll find. If blackberries have been growing there it will still be great, but a little acid, so add limestone and compost to neutralize for them as like it. About the only ones that like it acid are strawberries and other berries. Strawberries' best friend, spinach, likes a neutral soil, so add a little limestone there and mulch the strawberries with cedar sawdust (free at the Cedarville Mill, Deming), or pine needles. Both stinging nettles and blackberries reclaim and restore deficient soil. This is called "afforestation," where strongly vital plants prepare unfavorable soil so that it will support the growth of trees, the three strongest being nettles, blackberries and quackgrass. In fact, stinging nettles are so vital that they will improve soil and the quality of vegetables and herbs whether growing beforehand, along with, used in compost, as mulch or made into a tea for spraying. They will even improve fruits and vegetables that are packed in nettle hay for winter storage. They are so good for your garden that it

would be difficult to pick those first green shoots to eat yourself, except they're so delicious and abundant.

But back to our patch of clay. Things to keep in mind for planting peas: **WATCH OUT FOR BUTTERCUPS!** The scourge of the northwest garden. They are very heavy feeders, consuming humus as they go. They poison soil for clover, being hostile to the growth of nitrogen bacteria, and, I would imagine, effect legumes also.

If you use chicken wire for your peas and other climbers to climb on, you can take advantage of the nitrogen released during thunderstorms, as it will be attracted to metal and give any plants in the immediate vicinity a charge, so to speak. When buying peas, choose the sweeter, wrinkled variety over the smooth, faster-growing type. When planting, if your soil is heavy, plant closer to the surface, then as the peas grow, add mulch to protect the shallow roots from the sun, as they like to remain cool. The east side of a building is a good location as they get the morning sun but are shaded in the afternoon.

Peas like radishes, carrots, cucumbers, sweetcorn, beans and turnips. They are inhibited by onions, garlic and shallots. Ordinarily one does not plant peas two years in succession in the same place. They enrich the soil, so will benefit heavy feeder the following year.

For those of us that are new to companion planting, or plant symbiosis, learning how it works can be very exciting. There are the obvious ways in which plants effect each other and benefit or harm others, such as: tall, leafy plants shade plants that like shade? deep-rooted plants bring up nutrients and make them available to shallow-rooted plants. One species may benefit the other because it forms a deep and luxuriant root system, thus loosening the ground. There may also be the effects of excretions, odors, insect-repelling or attracting substances, biotic compounds, and so on. These may directly influence the growth of other plants or alter the population of micro-organisms that live in the soil, or be effective in the crowded world of animals crawling and flying in

and around the roots, leaves and blossoms.

Specific companion plants are listed in the Seed Chart centerfold, but a few generalizations can be made.

Since most vegetables are not allowed to flower, they represent a lopsided growth cycle which allows them to be easily upset and to decay rapidly under adverse conditions. This situation can be helped considerably by including flowers with generous blossoming characteristics in and about your garden. A few of the more successful flowers being Marigolds (excrete a substance which kills soil nematodes, improves tomato plants, repel many insects) Nasturtiums (repel aphids, squash bugs and improve radishes), Valerian (stimulates Phosphorus, "a particular joy for earthworms, and they are attracted by it." Valerian spray repeated once a month during summer encourages the general health and resistance in all plants.) If the garden is surrounded by borders of summer flowering plants of mixed varieties, the latter will attract a wide and balanced variety of insects, thus promoting pollination of all neighboring vegetation. Some of the summer flowering plants and shrubs which have a beneficial effect are: Wild Rose, Elderberry, Buddleia, Privet, Goldenrod and Bee Balm.

Many herbs have a good influence on plants in their vicinity. All vegetables are aided by most aromatic herbs, e.g., Borage (best grown in a nearby corner or in a separate bed), Lavender, Hyssop, Sage, Parsley, Chervil, Tarragon, Chives, Thyme, Marjoram, Dill, Chamomile, Lovage (but not Wormwood or Fennel). If these are planted around the borders or at the ends of raised beds, they will sometimes help repel certain insects like the cabbage butterfly. Other herbs, including Santolina, Winter Savory, Blessed Thistle, Blue Hyssop, Lavender, and Marjoram are said to repel certain insects. Some herbs may be scattered about the garden to help overcome monoculture, and to create a lively aromatic atmosphere. Small herb hedges may be grown, for instance of Hyssop or Lemon Balm. When Hyssop is in bloom, it is bedecked with all manner of moths and butterflies, and wild honey bees and other flying insects, all of which benefit the whole garden. Parsley and Dill, Coriander and Bee Balm, allowed to blossom, will provide welcome for the honey bees and butterflies who bring their good influence to the heavier vegetables which are confined there.

So, we have our seed packages layed out, a seed chart listing of who likes who, and our shovel in hand. Now, what goes where? Well, during the last dark month, I pushed them all around on paper and came up with one plan that hopefully approaches a contented garden. There is a plan laid out in the back of *The Pfeiffer Garden Book*, where I got much of my information, but I lost my copy of that chart years ago, so had to devise my own. But if you refer to that book, look at their chart, as I recall it is a very fine layout.



# Bringing the Environment In:

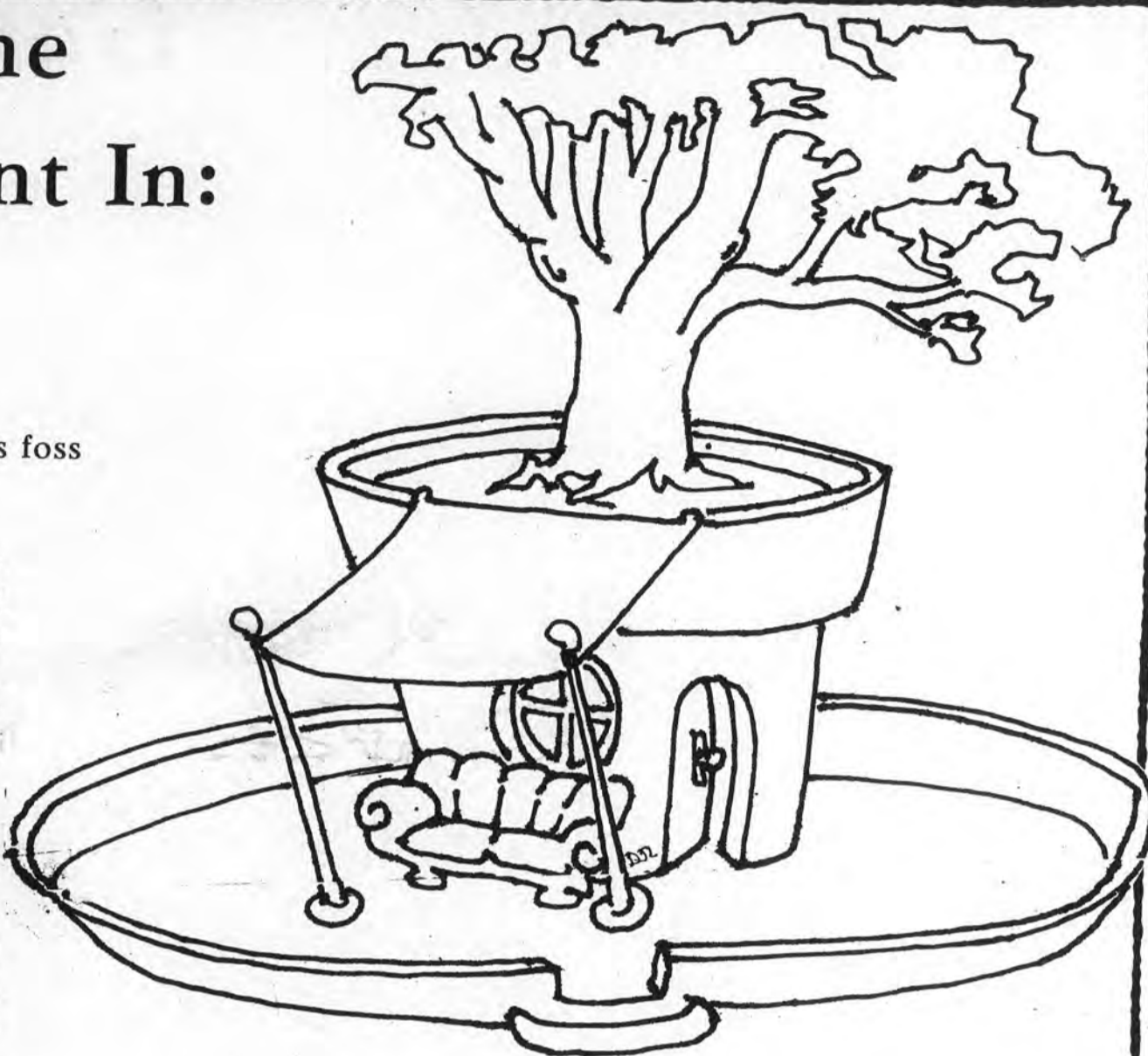
## Spring Edition

by chris foss

The spring always fills my head with thoughts of seeds and newly tilled soil, and evening hours are spent perusing seed catalogs for just the right flower or an early bearing tomato. In the midst of this planting ecstasy, it's easy to overlook the needs of the plants that shared the winter days indoors with me. House plants respond to the coming of spring like any other plant, and the fact that they are dependent upon a caretaker for their survival makes special care all that much more important.

New growth should begin to show in the next couple of months, and in order to make the most of the growing season, be sure that the plant is properly potted. Take the plant out of its pot and check to see if it has become rootbound. If the roots are massed close to the inner sides of the pot, or are growing out the drainage hole, it's time for a change. Choose a pot 1 inch larger than the present container and of basically the same shape. If too large a pot is used, the plant will grow lots of roots, but little foliage. It can be fatal for some species, so follow the 1" guideline fairly closely. Clay pots are the best containers because they allow proper drainage and aeration for the root system. If you can't be persuaded from using a container without drainage, use an inch or so of charcoal (terrarium type) for the bottom, to sweeten excess water. New soil should be added to replace the old, tired mixture. Use a general purpose potting mix for most plants, but add 1/2 peat moss for begonias, ferns and gardenias. Shake or soak the old soil loose from the roots before repotting. Put some broken pottery or pebbles in the bottom of the pot for drainage, fill the pot about one third with new soil, set the plant in, spreading the roots out, and fill around it with the rest of the soil. After repotting, fertilize to help encourage better growth. Fish fertilizers are both gentle and nutritious for house plants, and pretty much eliminate the burning problem one can have using chemical additive fertilizers. Totally organic ones are available, and even though you're not eating the plants, it's still a good idea to support the companies that are aware enough to develop organic products.

The days will soon begin to lengthen giving more daylight for plant growth. Move cacti and succulents into a sunny window to help bring an end to their dormancy. If a soil change is required for them, use a soil mixture of 60% soil and 40% clean sand, with a



touch of lime to sweeten the soil. Flowering wax begonias and coleus also benefit from bright light which increases their blooms and leaf color respectively.

Mist-spray foliage plants with tepid water several times a day to produce large, lush growth. Good ventilation helps plants grow, too, so let lots of fresh air circulate on warm afternoons. It's good for you, too.

### Cuttings

Spring is an excellent time for taking cuttings to increase your collection, or to give as gifts. Coleus, ivy, velvet plant and wandering jew root well in water or vermiculite, and are ready for transplanting in 2 or 3 weeks. It's also the best time to do some mild pruning for marantas, gardenias, and sturdy branching plants. Pruning will encourage better growth and will shape the plant for a more pleasing effect. Remove old or damaged leaves on all plants to give the new spring growth less competition, and to improve the general health condition.

Along with the spring comes the problem of insects. Those that attack house plants thrive on the hot dry atmosphere in houses, and are especially attracted by dusty leaves. Washing the leaves with a gentle soap (Ivory) and rinsing them well helps remove the dust, as does wiping with skim milk. Give all plants a preventative spray of water mixed with either cayenne pepper or nicotine from a cigarette soaked in warm water. They are fairly effective home remedies for slight cases of insects or for general maintenance. If a close watch is kept, and regular preventative applications made, it probably won't be necessary to resort to poisons to save an infected plant.

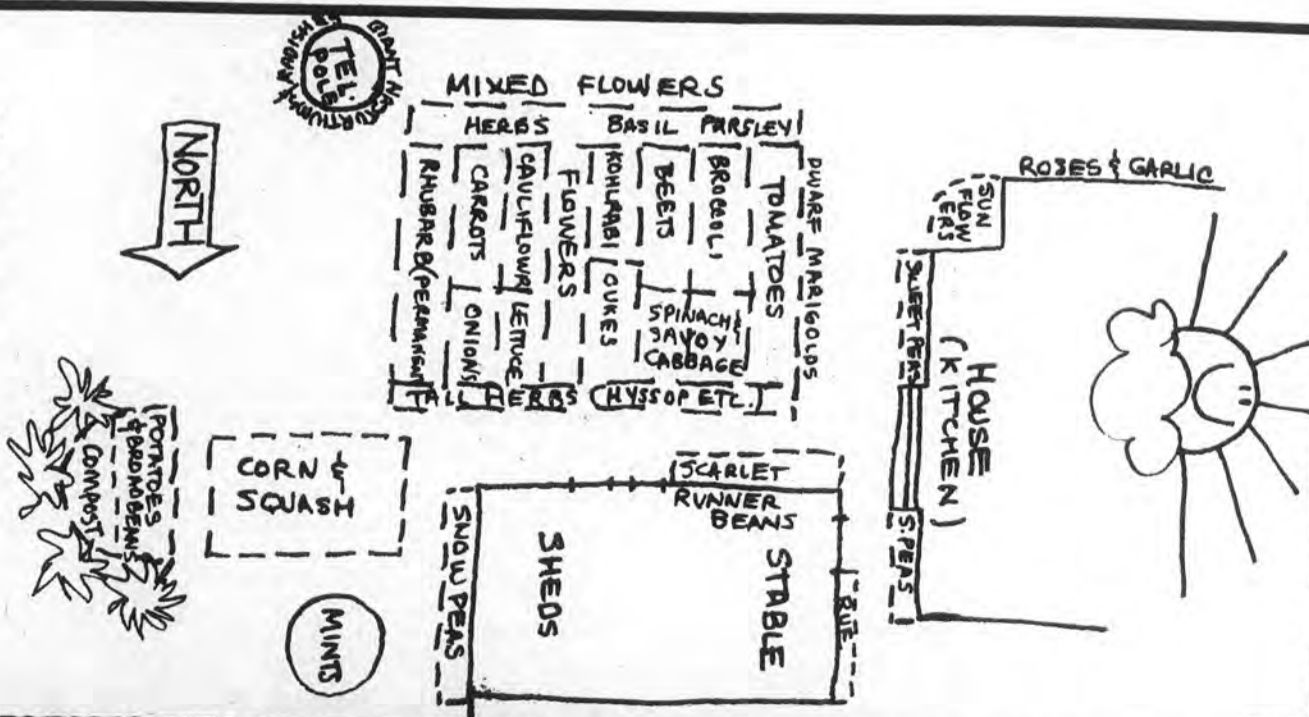
It's a definite lift to a winter-worn soul to see signs of another spring showing just when they are needed most. New leaves and the possibility of a flower bud can lighten a day with that incredible feeling of renewal that seems to be nature's specialty. A little special care here and there is the best insurance, and it's certainly well worth it.

The only comments I have to add to my plan is that where it says Spinach and Savoy Cabbage: these are intercropped; that is the spinach is planted early and cabbage transplanting time should also be spinach harvesting time . . . God willing. Also the garden is littered with radishes not shown, as well as other erratics. Obviously I left a lot of vegetables out, too.

Other things to be preparing for: Start your starts (cabbages, tomatoes, herbs and flowers to be transplanted - there'll be lots of these for sale at the Food Co-op probably). Also you could put a border of sharp sand around your plot now to keep the slugs out. They have very tender bellies and won't cross anything so scratchy.

If you're interested in looking into companion planting more thoroughly, write to the Bio-Dynamic Farming and Gardening Association, R.D. 1, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18360, and ask for their book list which will include the one mentioned above, also *Companion Plants and How to Use Them*, and other gems.

Long live the weeds . . .







## What will turn-up next?



Just like the legendary cultivation of the mystical, healing ginseng root, the community garden in Bellingham has blossomed into a life giving process, soon to yield its precious gems. In the period of one year, the gardens project has sprung from a small coldframe next to the co-op to a large acre garden.

The roots of the community gardens extend back to a time when Sven Hoyt and a few other folk expressed their eco-spiritual/political yearnings to work closer with the earth. They built a coldframe for growing starts and sought land in Bellingham's SouthSide for crop cultivation. Largely through Sven's energy were five garden sites finally acquired for the use of community gardeners: Buck's Garden, the Post Office Garden, 32nd Street Garden (now the Sven Hoyt Memorial Garden), the Fairhaven Garden, and the H Street Garden. Manure was hauled, gardens tilled, and vegetables planted. Although most gardens were planted in late May and June, the gardens yielded a bountiful harvest throughout the summer and fall of '72. The community celebrated with an early harvest craft and vegetable fair.

As the community experienced joy during the first harvest, it also went through a period of shock at the death of Sven. People were encouraged "don't mourn, organize," and the community gardens grew--Ms. Inez Hoyt donated her son's land on 32nd street to the community for a garden, and the Sven Hoyt Memorial Fund was created from donations for the community garden in remembrance of Sven.

Presently the co-op gardens is concentrating all its energy on this 2 acre plot of land located on 32nd Street, between Donovan and Taylor. Community gardeners decided that the main function of the garden project was for people of Bellingham to work cooperatively in growing fruits and vegetables organically for themselves, with excess produce being traded with the food co-op and other groups for needed resources and energy. For all individuals not able to grow their own garden, this project provides an excellent reason to get involved with the community.





## COOP Gardens



to Bellingham, also.

Of all the present garden activities, the work parties perhaps have proved to be the highest events. Within the past 3 weeks, groups of hard workers have dug drainage ditches around the garden, hauled shit, and constructed compost bins and hot beds. Huge quantities of compost have been turned, and gravel spread for the driveway. A smile is found on many a pasture that is soon to be a throbbing living community of plants, animals and people.

Compost bins were built entirely from scrap lumber. They consist basically of a box frame, with slats nailed horizontally about 1 inch apart to hold the goodies in. Most of the bins have one side which is detachable, so the bin may be emptied and compost turned. These sides are held in place simply by tying them with wire to the frame.

After the bins were built, gardeners piled in a mixture of hay, wet garbage, horse manure, chicken manure, cow manure, soil and kelp to a height of 3-4 feet. By using Rodale's 14 day composting method, it is hoped that an adequate quantity of fertilizer will be available at tilling time. This means, of course, turning and mixing the compost quite a few times to insure proper aeration. Garden workers have been becoming professional pitch forkers!!

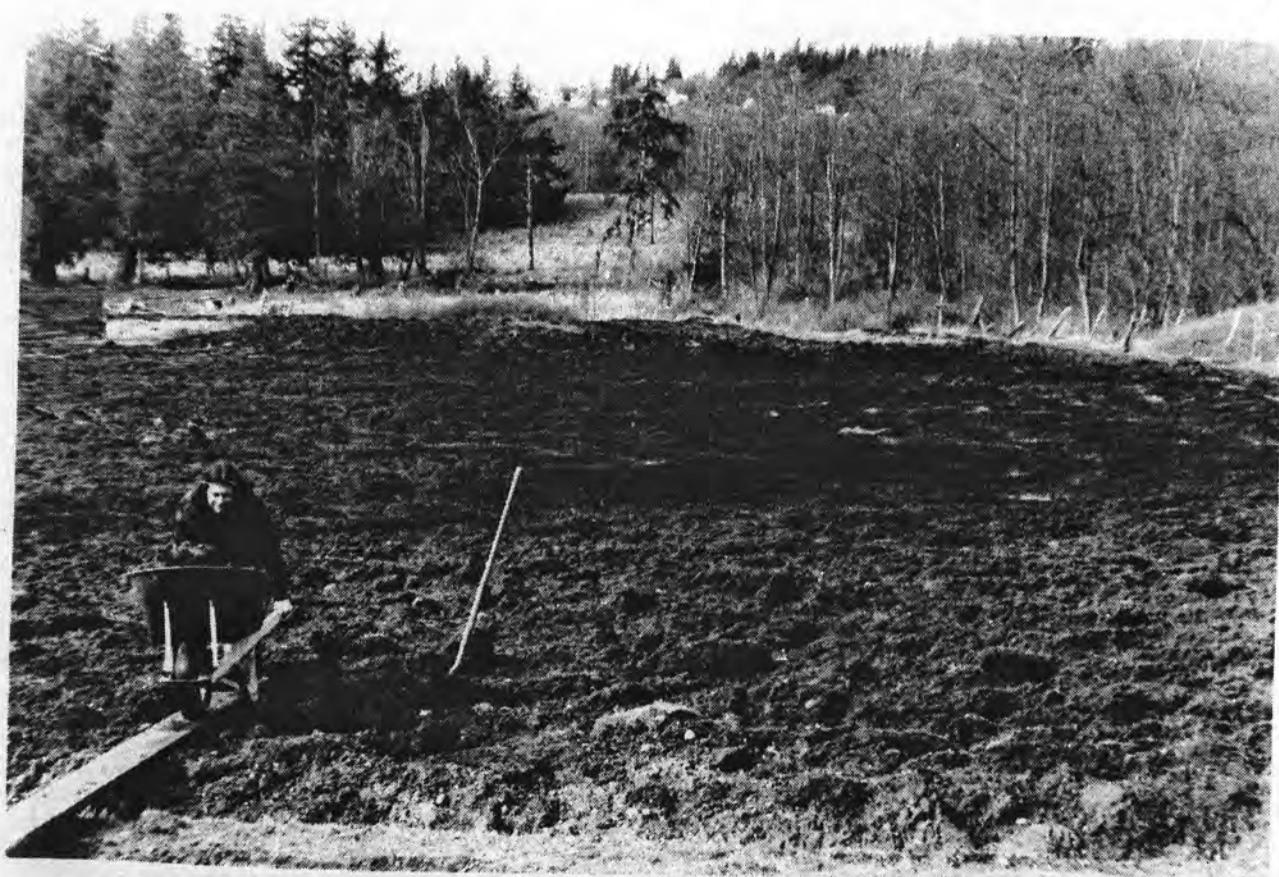


*by jeff kronenberg  
photos by chuck & billy*

The hot beds also proved to be an interesting project. Two large pits, approximately 20 inches X 3' X 3' deep were dug in the late fall. The insides of the pits were later lined with wood retaining walls to prevent erosion and drainage canals were dug to drain these "swimming pools." Retaining walls were made from scrap sheet metal and heavy wood planks, with cross beams to hold the sides apart. The bottom of the hot beds were lined with large-size gravel to a depth of about 3". Plastic drainage tile was then placed in the canals already dug, with the ends lying in the gravel to facilitate good drainage for the entire beds. Next a layer of hay went down, and the task of filling the beds with fresh manure began. Although fresh horse shit is best for the job, a lack of a consistent supply forced co-op's to use a blend of horse, cow and chicken manures. By layering manure and hay, eventually the beds were filled nearly to the top (about 30"). People walked on the manure to pack it down, and left the beds open so the rain could moisten the fermenting mass. After settling, there will be room left at the top for the recommended five to six inches of composted soil or good rich top soil for a seed bed. Finally, the hot beds will be topped off with slanting plastic or glass frames that are removable for daily sunning.

The community garden is a perpetual project and energy is always needed. Work days seem to be evolving on a Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday basis. Every other Wednesday gardeners get together at a potluck dinner to make important decisions and be high together. There has been talk of a scare-crow making contest, and an openhouse for the community gardens. Our dreams, with love, will flow into reality.

Note: Next co-op gardens potluck to be this Wednesday, March 7 at 1126-21st St. at 6:30 pm. Hari Radish.



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# Inside

- a political potluck

by Greg Kirsch

## the Fairhaven Cooperative

With this recent meeting of the Fairhaven Cooperative the time has arrived for a review of its constitution and either ratification or reformulation of its structure. While agreement about the original purpose of the Fairhaven Cooperative is lost in the past, the ongoing disagreements shed light on the divergencies of purpose which began very early to frustrate the organization.

From the outset there was the intention to extend the application of the idea of co-operation from consumer organizations, such as we were familiar with in the Food Co-op, to groups of workers. In the minds of its originators, the Fairhaven Cooperative would confederate and foster diverse worker groups by providing an institution through which they and consumer groups could co-operate for their mutual benefit.

There was at the same time a great concern on the part of others who came to the planning meetings to provide a socially oriented, rather than the purely economically oriented co-operative which was first suggested. They stressed the necessity of "community control" often citing Thriftway of the U.S. Government as examples of the results we should expect if we failed to provide this type of control. They certainly were a popular force, ending the meetings on a note of spiritual communion with their "brothers and sisters." They seemed to be above all committed to the belief that revolutionary love and openness were the chief ingredients for success.

This faith did not influence all equally. Those who hoped to build a more economically oriented institution stressed the pragmatic realities. Their motto was "worker control," which sought to keep authority with those most directly involved in any given project. They attempted to point out that few already organized projects of existing businesses would find it desirable to submit to direct control by the "community." While they agreed that the Food Co-op as a consumer co-operative could probably attempt such a form of organization, a philosophy which stated "control over the decisions that effect our lives" applied to a workers' co-operative could hardly mean making the "community" the manager of a project directly or indirectly.

Throughout the discussions there was a constant confusion. To the different individuals who came to the different meetings it was continually unclear if we were reorganizing the Food Co-op, writing a constitution for the Fairhaven Co-operative (which most took to be the Food Co-op), or laying down laws for all and any co-operative we might evolve.

Some compromise needed to be reached on the matter of control. While no one wished to have a "closed" organization in the loaded sense the term was given, "worker control" drew a line short of complete openness to anyone and everyone whom chance might bring to a meeting. The compromise was struck. Anyone who said they were a worker was a worker. In this fatigued atmosphere with the lighter elements holding hands and proclaiming consensus, the questions ended. Still, two different proposals were submitted. The compromise - one considered the "worker control" model, the other advocating a strong form of community control. As you perhaps know, the latter proposal lost out at the "Community Meeting." The *pièce de résistance* at the meeting was the common concern for the continuance of control of the Food Co-op by all its members. When it was explained that any member of the community who considered themselves a "worker" at the Food Co-op would have a controlling voice there, resistance to worker control evaporated. The bylaws for the Food Co-op as they were presented in the *Passage*, were adopted. In addition, some articles from the other bylaws suggested were adopted as working rules for the Fairhaven Co-operative's future meeting procedures.

Everyone went away with a different idea of what had been meant by these things, in keeping with the confusion of the majority who had a hand in proposing them.

The first evidence of this lack of understanding came with the controversy regarding the control of the Good Earth Community Building. It was finally brought to a "community" meeting where discussions proceeded at its normal level. After several hours of repetitious debate, it was concluded that the Fairhaven Co-operative didn't really have any control over the matter, as the building is privately owned, but that they could make recommendations nonetheless. But the precedent was set. If a question ever arose it seemed inevitable that someone, commonly a minority opponent, could effectively stall things by stating that this was "the sort of thing" that should be discussed by the "community." This tactic combined with a natural indecisiveness on the part of those who, while willing to come to a meeting, were unfamiliar with past planning or reality, has become a political tool. Given the basic difference between one faction in the Fairhaven Co-operative seeking something like an elaborate encounter group and another bent on jobs and economic development, the situation has proved explosive when exploited for personal political fortunes.

There is no better example of this than the milling project. This project was initiated and well under way as the first worker's cooperative designed to be run by the workers employed in it. At the time the Food Co-op and Fairhaven Co-operatives formulated their procedures, too little (none to my recollection) discussion was given this project and its relation to "the community" at any public meetings. In the minds of some, the project was a subsidiary of the Food Co-op. As it was most naively put, "the Food Co-op bought it, so we own it!" The manager of the Food Co-op complicated things by saying erroneously that the mill was bought with money raised through a 5% markup at the store. At a weekly Food Co-op meeting members of the Milling and Warehousing project were criticized for conditionally leasing facilities for their project without consulting the Food Co-op. Meetings and more meetings ensued as quickly as they could be called. A community meeting declared the Milling and Warehousing project autonomous of the Food Co-op. This was to no avail. They just called the meetings "Mill Meetings" and made some interesting statements. Most notably, they declared the Milling and Warehousing project "is no longer a business project to provide employment for the people so they no longer have to seek work on the outside." Thus the project has become a community tool "owned like the Co-op by the amorphous group called the community" [sic]. A majority was assembled and one project died and another was born.

That this happened was the result of several misconceptions. Of course there were errors of fact previously noted. But more serious is the erroneous application of the bylaws of the Food Co-op and Fairhaven Co-operative. The bylaws were not designed to be used so that one branch of the Fairhaven Co-operative can overrun or control another. The policy of open meetings with anyone present given a controlling voice was proposed and accepted by the Food Co-op. Precedent (set at the time of the Good Earth Building controversy) seems to establish that this policy is for the independent project to accept or reject.

But this is far more than a simple constitutional question. It has implications whose antecedents are deeper than words on paper. For us they are the prejudices and beliefs we brought to the meetings in which authority, responsibility and control were discussed in relation to a variety of forms of co-operative organization. The causes of these disagreements live on in the illusions we carried away from the first meeting of the Fairhaven Co-operative. They are best seen in the contradiction which we selected as a "compromise" between a network of independent, self-managed projects associated loosely for mutual benefit, and one big organization, "like the Party in Russia or China," which ultimately controls and therefore ultimately manages each project for what it sees to be beneficial.

For those who listen to nothing else, the "community" should declare itself again, perhaps more clearly, as to how it stands. Not that the "community" will control any institutions or individuals except those who choose to follow. But upon their declaration will depend the future of the Fairhaven Co-operative whose following, for what it is worth, is not growing.

[Editors' Note: Greg Kirsch has been bookkeeper of the Food Co-op for 8 months. He was one of the originators of the Fairhaven Co-operative and of the mill.]

### Fairhaven Bicycle

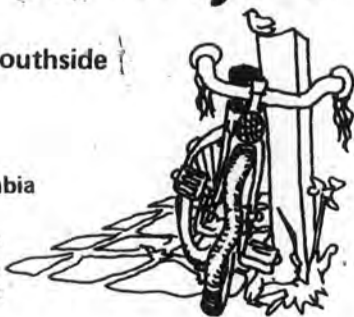
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# One, Two, Many Vietnams

If Nixon's expectations are correct, the American public will soon forget that we were ever involved in the struggle in Viet Nam. The glowing reports of peace, honor, and victory emanating from the American press are almost soothing enough to lull a child to sleep. If you listen you can hear the hushed voice of the authoritarian automaton subsiding decibel by decibel, "and the wicked dragon from the north, deserted by her fair weather friends, the red bear, the yellow trolls, disappeared into thin air. The petit puppet turned to the people of the ravaged land and proclaimed, in an accent characteristic of the more 'civilized' regions of the world, 'Rejoice, o peasants, for soon my master and his fair-haired capitalist cohorts will come and miraculously heal your wounds. Why, with just a few billion in foreign investment and a little Yankee ingenuity and stick-to-it-iveness . . .'"

But the bombs and bullets exploding in Laos, Iran, and Mozambique are enough to rouse the dead and keep us aware of the reality of the continuing struggle of the Vietnamese and other peoples of the world to determine the quality and direction of their own lives. Mozambique is one such area where the native population is fighting to gain control of its own destiny. One of Portugal's three African colonies, it is in an especially strategic location in that it borders on the racist states of Rhodesia and South Africa providing the main access to the sea for land-locked Rhodesia. Mozambique's guerrilla war began

the main rail line from the town of Tete to the coastal port of Beira was blown up in more than twenty spots in one day. Government troops on foot probing for enemy mines and ambushes must precede truck convoys on many roads in the contested provinces.

Pitted against the freedom fighters are 50,000 Portuguese troops employing modern war machines and weapons. American B-26 bombers and napalm, Italian and English bombers, French and West German helicopters are being used by the Portuguese. Military experts from the U.S., France, England, West Germany and Spain have visited Mozambique. To discover the reason for the international interest in Portugal's dwindling empire one has only to look at the economic concessions given. Twelve American, French, and West German companies exploit the natural gas and prospect for oil; the production of sugar is controlled by the English, French, and South Africans while the Japanese have received important iron deposit concessions. In other sectors of the economy the story is the same.

"But what does this have to do with me, living here in peaceable Bellingham?" you might ask. "What do I have in common with these people who are always fighting and killing?" If you felt the least bit of anger at the California developer's plans for your Southside, you have a common bond with them. If you were incensed enough to break a window or steal some fencing, you're getting close. And if you were

**Editor's Note:** In the interest of "equal time" we are printing a series of quotes from a pamphlet defending Portugal's right to remain in her African territories. PORTUGUESE ROOTS IN AFRICA, written by Austin Coates and presented by the Overseas Companies of Portugal, is available from the Bellingham Public Library. In selecting these quotes we have tried not to alter the author's tone or meaning. "Portugal insists that her territories in Africa are not colonies but provinces, integral parts of the Portuguese state . . . . The Portuguese empire grew up on a complete lack of colour distinction . . . . An African who converses with a European on subjects of mutual interest finds himself [sic] tre- pretty much as an equal, and if an African maidservant becomes a mistress the social problem is a minor one, unconnected with guilt . . . . The Portuguese have never over-rated humanity, or the ability of primitive peoples to adapt themselves to higher standards of living. . . . They congratulated themselves on not having trained their own Africans into half-baked politicians and considered they understood 'the native' better than anyone else.

Nothing brings more rapid benefit to an underdeveloped territory than an insurrection. Roads which administrators have for years begged to be allowed to build are constructed within weeks by order of the military. Towns to which civil government has for decades refused to give electric



September 25, 1964 with an attack on a military outpost in the Cabo Delgado district. The FRELIMO (Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique) fighters have kept up the struggle with varying intensity and success up to the present, when they control at least one-third of the land area of Mozambique. According to FRELIMO sources, one quarter of the country's seven million Africans are living in liberated areas. Cultivation of new crops by scientific methods is following fast in the wake of the battle fronts. The rebels have set up over 160 primary schools teaching about 20,000 children as well as numerous hospitals and first aid centers throughout the three provinces they control.

FRELIMO military and political control in the province of Niassa is almost uncontested, while offensives are continuing in Cabo Delgado aimed at dislodging Portuguese troops from the few posts they retain. The main target of the rebels now is the construction site of the Cabora Bassa Dam on the Zambezi River in Tete Province. This 450-million dollar project, financed mainly by French, West German, English, Canadian, and South African capital, is planned to provide electric power to exploit the country's mineral resources with enough to spare to export to South Africa and Rhodesia. One of FRELIMO's leaders, Samora Machel, has admitted that rebel forces probably will not be able to halt the completion of the dam. "What we are doing is trying to make the price of building it increase four or five times," he said. Sabotage and hit-and-run fighting in Tete and Manica e Sofala provinces are highly successful in obstructing transportation and communication lines. Recently

forced to labor a minimum of six months a year to make a foreigner's dream come true, you would probably be standing shoulder to shoulder with the Mozambican men and women fighting for independence. As it is you are contributing to their enemies. Unless you are totally self-sufficient, you are contributing to an economic system which makes it profitable for Uncle Sadist to give a Portuguese dictator 435 million dollars in credit. Unless you are a tax-resister you are buying Portugal's weapons of repression.

The next, and most important question, is "What can I do about it?" The answer: Support Liberation Struggles! Empathy is admirable, but when you don't have food to feed yourself, weapons to defend yourself, and medicine to heal yourself, it's dollars that count. Most of the cashews produced are grown in Mozambique, so it's a safe bet that those you buy in the Co-op are supplied by underpaid native laborers. How about giving a little bit back? There is now a can for donations in the Co-op just above the cashews. Drop a nickel or a dime in each time you buy. Or send a donation to:

Liberation Support Movement  
Box 94338  
Richmond, B. C., Canada

It will give freedom and justice a little greater chance of survival.

light receive it within days of a general's murmur that unless there is electric light his troops billeted in the town will mutiny . . . . When censorship has been relaxed or withdrawn, the results, because of the volatile nature of many of the contributions, have not been inspiring . . . . In Africa, an additional consideration is to prevent news of independent African states reaching the semi-educated, who are liable to misconstrue much of it . . . .

The boldest and most interesting single development project . . . is the scheme to develop the basin of the Zambezi. The first stage of this scheme . . . involves the construction of a dam at Cabora-Bassa in the spectacular gorges of the Zambezi above Tete, a hydro-electric installation supplying power over a zone of 100 kilometers radius from the site, permitting the development of an iron and steel industry and the general exploitation of the mineral wealth of the area . . . . The declining years of a dictator, masterly and accomplished as he may be, are unlikely to be years of innovation; and it is innovation in respect of foreign capital, commercial connexions, and migration which Angola and Mozambique require with increasing urgency . . . . The more Portuguese capital takes the advantages of today, surely, the greater will be Portugal's share in the profit of tomorrow, because Angola and Mozambique, in the words of a British banker, are two countries 'which cannot fail!'

by tom begnal



by Mary Kay Becker

# Another Black Mess

Speculations about possible future development of the industrial sites around Cherry Point has recently focused on Dr. Watts' dock and Standard Oil's plans. Last weekend at a conference on oil pollution sponsored by the University of Washington, another idea emerged: how about an oil-burning power plant on the land which Puget Power originally acquired for a nuclear power plant?

Consider. If the Alaska pipeline is built, and the North slope oil fields go into production, two billion barrels per day of oil will leave Valdez to go somewhere. According to the environmental impact statement for the pipeline, 90% will go to California, and 10% will go to Puget Sound; but on what basis the oil companies dreamed up those figures has yet to be revealed. The facts are that only two West Coast ports can handle 125,000 ton tankers which will be carrying oil: Puget Sound and Long Beach, California. Puget Sound with its various refineries can absorb about 400,000 barrels per day. Long Beach, though it has a somewhat larger capacity, comes nowhere near being able to take up the other 1,600,000 barrels. And once things really get going up on the North Slope there will undoubtedly be a good deal more oil coming out than the 2 million barrels/day forecast for the start. Where else then?

"It's a dead end. You try to pin the oil companies down on this and you can't get any firm answers," said Juris Wagners, an engineer from the U.W. who participated in the seminar. Wagners and his class compiled the recently released massive book "Oil On Puget Sound," containing data on every phase of the problem from tides to jobs. Clamping down on oil movement in Puget Sound will have as a probable consequence a flow of even more oil to Japan, where many suspect it is already destined. Another possibility is to tank it down to the Panama Canal, pipe it across the isthmus, and tank it up to the Virgin Islands to be refined in a place where there's not so many people around to complain about it.

Especially in the context of the trumped up power "crisis," however, we can very likely expect to hear about plans for an oil-burning power plant at Cherry Point in the next few years. Speculation at the seminar envisioned the announcement coming a package with raised rates from the Bonneville Power Administration. The oil companies would get to dump their Alaskan oil at high (crisis) prices. The public, watching the skies darken over Cherry Point, would be assured that they were getting the lesser of two evils, the greater evil being nuclear power. Ten years later, when the oil runs out, the nuclear plant would be built after all (by the same companies, since they are buying up uranium supplies now). It's only a scenario, but one worth considering.

The seminar participants included, besides Wagners, two economists, James Crutchfield and Robert Stokes, and a policy analyst, Steve Flajser. All had serious questions about Puget Sound's fitness to be a major oil handling center. Wagners, an engineer, stressed the woeful technical inadequacy of various systems set up to deal with the oil. There are two oil spills per day reported on Puget Sound, he pointed out, and two per week that require localized clean-up. There are 4 per year which require major clean-up. Of the 500 where the cause are known, 82% are due either to human error, deliberate dumping, or equipment failure.

Wagners gave an account of an almost-accident which occurred last summer. A Standard tanker northbound in Rosario Strait lost power to its steering mechanism and would have gone aground had it not been for a tug which was passing nearby and which held the tanker offshore until it could be rescued. This could happen any time, without the same luck; none of the vessels designed to carry oil have standby power in case of power loss.

The Anacortes spill gave us some idea of the inadequacies of oil transfer procedures. Wagners told of a similar incident that happened in Delaware, with even worse consequences. Gasoline being pumped into a tanker went into the river instead and floated downstream in a slick until a fisherman's cigarette, tossed overboard ignited it; the flame traveled back and blew up the tanker, killing several people.

According to Wagners, many spills can be traced to the problem of "equipment incompatibility"—wherein the value of new, complex machinery is

## at Cherry Point

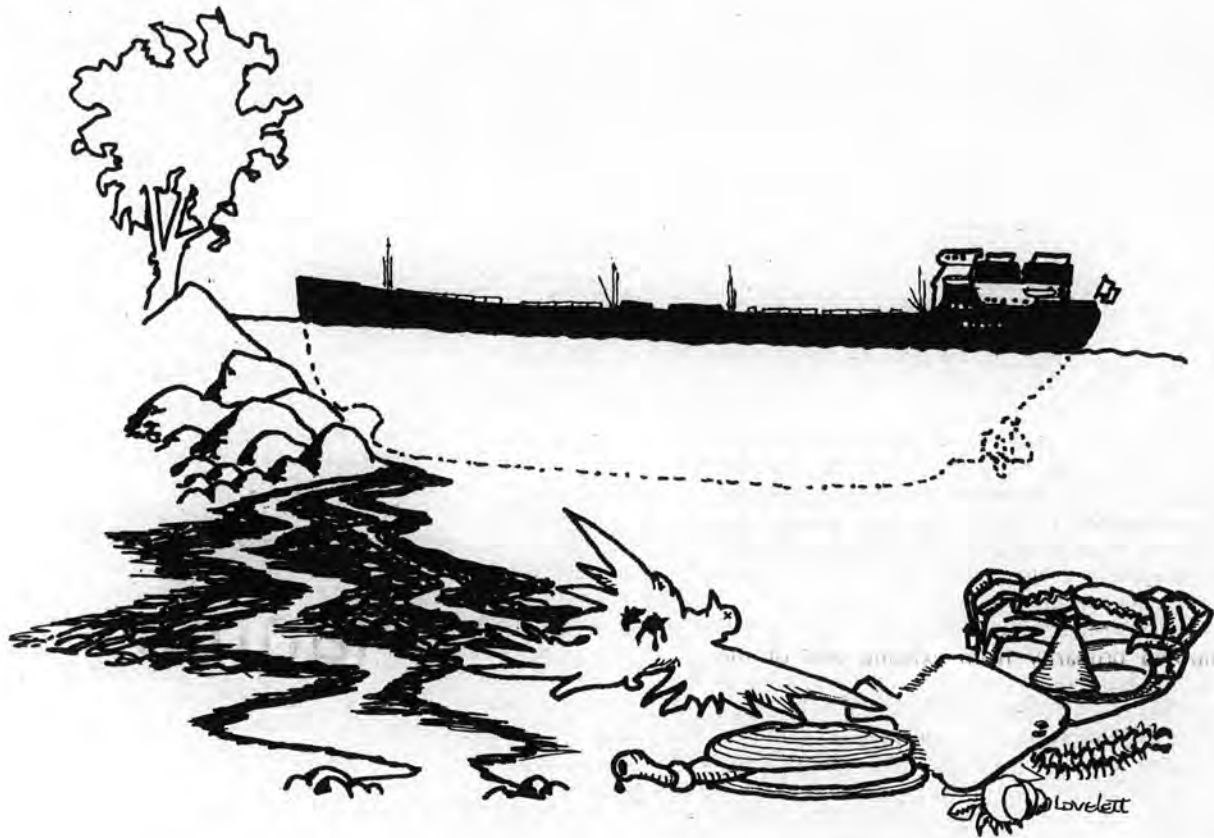
undercut by its being coupled with equipment left over from previous eras. For example, a modern refinery such as ARCO which has gone to a lot of effort to keep itself clean is part of the same system as the primitive tankers which carry the oil back and forth. "And to those who think pipelines are the answer," Wagners said, "I would point out all the spills that occur from broken and leaking pipes." New loads from ARCO, for example, impose unanticipated load pressures on the pipeline designed 15 years ago; no one checks the system to see if the equipment is compatible.

Wagners was also not very impressed with the response capability that this area would have in the event of a major spill. "It's only an 8 hour minimal response, and usually more like one day," he said. Oil travels a long way in eight hours. "There are skimmers, barges and booms supposedly on hand," he said, "but look at the reaction time to the ARCO spill last summer. That oil was in Canada before the equipment in Bellingham was activated." All kinds of agencies have been set up to deal with spills—the Oil Spill Co-op, the Coast Guard Contingency Plan, and Marine Oil Pickup Service (MOPS) to name a few—yet there has been no simulated dry run to test the effectiveness of their plan. All of them rely on water transportable systems, and how fast can you tow things on Puget Sound? There is always lag time in mobilizing the equipment, too, since the crews are not on a standby basis.

Wagners quoted figures saying that the Oil Spill Co-op had spent \$300,000 last year on equipment, and had \$450,000 budgeted for this year. It sounds like a lot. And yet what percentage does it represent of the gross revenue of the oil companies involved? Wagners said he has asked numerous times and never been able to receive an answer to that question.

Most Puget Sound residents have heard a lot of this before. Yet I think it bears repeating, because almost every day the media carries some kind of story about miracle products, contingency plans, double lane traffic systems, and other panaceas that are supposed to make us believe the situation is under control.

The other side of the argument, of course, is financial. How can Puget Sound turn thumbs down on oil, its promise of economic rebirth for the area? Watch for an article in a future issue of the Passage dealing with that old chestnut.



## Oil on Puget Sound

The great debate about oil in Puget Sound is often carried on with flat statements that are actually assumptions. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline will be built. Supertankers will come into Puget Sound. Energy needs will double every decade, and the power "crisis" will become a catastrophe unless oil companies are allowed to raise rates, explore delicate areas, and keep all their ridiculous production incentives, such as the oil depletion allowance. The development of the Alaskan oil fields will bring economic wealth to Puget Sound.

All of these are very questionable assumptions. They are part of the big lie techniques used to make us think nothing can be done. But there are signs that the Puget Sound public is not quite so passive. Up a Coastal Protection Fund enabling the state to respond more quickly to oil spills. The oil industry has worked very hard against this bill, lining up every major company in the state against it. The only way it will pass is if legislators get sufficient pressure from the people back home.

Take a few minutes right now to write to your legislator supporting H.B. 283 and S.B. 2403. (Whatcom County residents: write Senator Frank Atwood, Representatives Barney Goltz, Dan Van Dyk, and Don Hansey.) Letters can also be directed to the chairperson of the House Ways and Means Committee, John Bagnariol of Renton, House Office Building, Olympia, Washington.

(Oops)



# Paving the Future

by jay nelson

Considering the belligerent attitudes of the Whatcom County Planning Commissioners in the past, it is remarkable that on March 21 and 28, the County Planning Commissioners will be holding public hearings to listen to people expressing opinions for and against amending the interim zoning U-classification.

The County's Comprehensive Plan was approved in 1970. At the present time, and until permanent zoning of the county is implemented in early 1974, most of the county falls under what is known as the U-classification. The Planning Commissioners are currently authorized to follow, if they please, the Comprehensive Plan in making any decisions about the location of certain developments and which land uses are to be permitted.

Keep in mind that the Comprehensive Plan (1970) was composed primarily from existing uses of the land. For instance: there were oil refineries and an aluminum plant at Cherry Point. Ah-ha. So they decided that this was to be our industrial area.

I wouldn't claim that the Plan is all that frivolously thrown together, but by and large the Plan must and does follow pre-existing uses of the land up until 1970. The Plan fortunately and unfortunately is an *a priori* requirement resource in discussions and directions for the county's land use.

While reading the permitted uses in the U-classification, one should remember that 90% of Whatcom County is under its guidelines when decisions are made on what developments are admissible.

*Section B. Uses Permitted—Any use not otherwise prohibited by law, provided that none of the following types of industries or land uses shall be located within five hundred (500) feet of any dwelling except such dwellings as may exist upon the same property with the restricted industry or land use, or the boundaries of use districts R2 and R3: one-two family dwellings, professional home businesses, nurseries and other innocuous uses as established by this Ordinance:*

1. Acid manufacture.
2. Cement, lime and gypsum manufacture.
3. Distillation of bones.
4. Dog and cat food factory.
5. Fertilizer works.
6. Fish cannery.
7. Garbage, offal or dead animal reduction or disposal.
8. Gasoline or oil storage above ground, except petroleum products stored for private use not in accordance with the regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.
9. Glue manufacture.
10. Manufacture or storage of explosives.
11. Oil refining, and oil or oil products storage in excess of 200,000 gallons.
12. Ranches for the feeding of garbage to hogs or other animals.
13. Rubbish dumps.
14. Slaughter houses.
15. Auto wrecking and junk yards.
16. Rock crushing plants.
17. Asphalt plants.

That's it. Within 500 feet, no less.

The most noticeable events which have lead the Planning Commission to recognize and consider any changes in the U-classification are as follows: 1) the dissension of many people over the drastic and haphazard changes in land use and consequently in their lives, 2) this dissension being expressed, especially by the election of two new county commissioners, one of whom ran expressly on a challenge of his opponent's actions and decisions on land use, and 3) the response and controversy over "The Los Angelization of Whatcom County," a full-page ad run in the Bellingham Herald, 4) the group known as the Whatcom County Citizen's Council, growing out of the dissension and the ad, 5) the "one Sunday night" amendment to the U-classification drawn up by Harry Fulton, Whatcom County Planner, and, finally, the clincher, a



## Planning Commission

resolution, presented February 20 by Larry McIntyre and C.K. "Corky" Johnson, to the Planning Commissioners.

The relationship of the County Commissioners to the Planning Commission is one of approving and finalizing the recommendations of the Planning Commission. However, in order to challenge and reverse a decision of the Planning Commission a public hearing must be held, and I suspect that the reasoning and cause of such a reverse must be fairly substantial.

With acceptance of the Commissioner's proposed amendment, permitted uses (nearly automatically approved uses) would be for: 1) One and two family homes. . . 2) Farming, raising of crops and/or livestock. . . 3) Keeping of animals, 4) Home businesses and occupations. . . 5) Non-commercial docks and mooring facilities, 6) Harvesting of Timber including all accessory roads. . . 7) Publicly owned parks and recreational facilities, 8) Schools, fire stations, and libraries, 9) Churches. . . 10) Pipes, transmission lines. . . 11) Management of fish and game. . . 12) Watershed maintenance activities. . .

The resolution goes on to state that: *The Board of Adjustment shall consider the particular facts and circumstances of each proposed conditional use in terms of the following general standards and shall find substantial evidence showing that such use at the proposed location will: a. Be in accordance with the general policies, principles and any specific standards of the County's comprehensive plan and the zoning ordinance. b. Be served adequately by essential public facilities and services such as highways, streets, police and fire protection, drainage Structures, refuse disposal, water and sewers, and schools; or that the persons or agencies responsible for the establishment of the proposed use shall be able to adequately obtain or provide any such services. c. Not create excessive additional requirements at public cost for public facilities and services and will not be detrimental to the economic welfare of the community. d. Not involve uses, activities, processes, materials, equipment and conditions of operation that will be detrimental to any persons, property, or the general welfare by reason of excessive production of traffic, noise, smoke, fumes, flare, or odors. e. Have vehicular approaches to the property which shall be designed as not to create an interference with traffic on surrounding public streets or roads, and f. Not result in the destruction, loss, or damage of a natural, scenic, or historic feature of major importance.*

Even in its generalities this resolution is not adequate. But compare it to what exists now.

The proposed amendments of Harry Fulton and Rand Jack, of the Whatcom County Citizen's Council are more detailed and perplexing. Jack's amendment includes requirements for Environmental Impact Statements on conditional use developments of over 1/2 acre or expenditures in excess of \$50,000.

I write this article because this is the time for everyone to commend Johnson, McIntyre, and Fulton for their efforts, to pressure Frank Roberts; to write letters to the Planning Commissioners; and to testify.

This is not a specific issue. This is an excellent opportunity to express basic, philosophical beliefs

about land ethics. We should discuss what each of us wants our county to become, and how we want the land to be used. I say this is the only chance because the forces of reactionary "Rural Whatcom County Speaks" are sure to rear. Also, the developers have and are continuing to woo county officials. The developers are pissed off.

What comes out of these hearings and what changes are made in the interim zoning regulations are likely to be the bases for permanent zoning regulations. In other words what comes out of these hearings will be termed "what the people want." Thereafter, we must contend with these regulations and how they are interpreted as they will become entrenched as bases for future decisions.

Don't be fooled. The Planning Commissioners are being forced to hear, to decide, and to change. The developers are dealing. The people are at odds. The Commissioners do not know and refuse to know the meaning of "public interest."

On Tuesday, February 20, I witnessed almost an hour of testimony by many people in the Enterprise and Matz Roads area. They were expressing their objections to the possibility of a sub-division being put in in their agricultural area.

After listening to the reading of a half-dozen letters, that many more witnesses, and an indecisive health consultant, the commissioners decided that there was a possibility of well contamination, and that a sub-division in that area was not conducive to continuation of agricultural enterprises. There was a lengthy pause, as if not wanting to make the plunge, and one commissioner said,

*"I hate to go out on a limb, first like, but I will move that we deny this because of the incompatibility with the area. I think we've proved that it is. That's good enough." Another concurred: "I think I'll go out on a limb with you. I'll second it."*

It truly disturbed their consciences to have to deny this development. This Daniel Boone private ownership of land ingrainment is not affordable.

Now is the time. Like no other.

Following is a list of the people to contact. Tell them, especially in the next few weeks, what you want, what we need. Testify. The meetings are to be on March 21 at the Guide Meridian High School Gymnasium (Laurel Road at the Guide Meridian), and March 28 at the Everson City Hall, 111 W.Main. Especially contact the Planning Commissioners—1st District—Robert Safsten, 2049 Yew Street Road, Bellingham—Fred Elsethagen, 1151 Ellis, Bellingham—Ray Robertson, 1000 16th Street, Bellingham. 2nd District—Gerald Digerness, RFD 1, Sumas—William Mize, 2342 Smith Road, Bellingham, -Arthur Osgood, chairman, 7561 Hannagan Road, Lynden. 3rd District—Audrain Chronister, RFD 2, Blaine—W. Y. Armstrong, vice-chairman, Gooseberry Point, Bellingham—Carl Stock, 1340 Pacific Highway, Bellingham.

Also, Larry McIntyre, 1st District; C.K. Johnson, 2nd District; Frank Roberts, 3rd District, all in care of the Whatcom County Courthouse, Bellingham. Also, Harry Fulton, in care of the Courthouse. The planning office's telephone number is 734-8730.



by neil j. schaeffer

Riva squatted near the feeble fire in the hearth of the mud and wattling structure set up on stilts in the mountain lake. The fire gave little warmth against this the worst of winters when the thin cold air made everything brittle. It was as if one needed only to touch even the tallest tree for it to tremble and shatter. And over all, the deep snow buried everything. It had begun early and had not stopped, so that the tracks of the hunters leaving the village in the morning were filled up and obscured, as if no one had ever left, long before they returned in the evening. Indeed, for all the game they brought back, they might just as well have slept in their huts on the frozen lake. The slopes of the mountain, it would appear, were populated only with wolves, carrion birds, and the hardest of the rodent species. For some reason, this winter the hunters of the lake village were under a curse.

The lake too had withdrawn itself beneath a lid of ice thicker than anyone had known before, and it grasped the poles of the huts in a terrible pressure and it ground them as if to squeeze the intruders out of the lake.

By the fire-side Riva felt the contraction of the ice and heard the wood's complaint. But her heart and her feelings were attuned to other sounds, other movements, as she squatted before the fire and thought of Hamel. Beneath her clothing, against her belly, she felt the embrace of his love token, a belt of leather studded with the brightest polished shells. Then again she felt the trembling of the wood run through her legs, and in the cold contraction of winter she felt her womb turn to the warmth of the fire and her heart open slowly into delicate purple blossoms.



## Riva's Wedding

The grinding of the ice against the timbers ran through the whole complicated network of huts and catwalks, and in the largest hut above the others, the chief of the tribe lay deeply troubled in his sleep, trapped in a dream. He sees himself lost on a vast snow-plain, perfectly flat without stone or tree or landmark. Lost, he stumbles in the snow which rises in smokey puffs around his legs. But his feet leave no prints, make no sound, and his panting breath leaves no vapor in the frigid air. Yet quite nearby he hears the low subtle breathing of a wolf even though he cannot see it—only hear its persistent, cruel, inevitable hunger. And now he grows even more frightened than mystified, for in a moment without thought he comprehends the secret of the invisibility of the beast that stalks him. He knows it to be a skeleton wolf—white bones against the white snow. In desperation he turns to face the sound and it springs at his belly ripping, and its fangs drip red and within its case of white bones, its stomach slowly fills with blood.

Next morning in the elder's high-peaked hut, the sunlight pierced the latticed slits of the thatched roof, and even through the spaces between the floor-boards, the whiteness reflecting from the ice below cast up an eerie light. The elder, a small, frail man, was sitting cross-legged on a ceremonial rug, and his wolf's pelt cloak draped over his shoulders almost entirely obscured him from view. The wolf's skull which loomed over the elder's head, staring hideously, somewhat alarmed the other occupant of the room, who throughout the conversation paced back and forth through the slants of light. The elder had for some time been explaining a troubling dream, and he had already observed how the wasted plain signified a battlefield, and the stamping of feet the marching of soldiers, and the invisible wolf the suddenness of a warrior's death. "Yes," the elder was finally coming to a point, "Yes, I beseech you dear Chief to advise the warrior who you say told you this dream to guard himself close, for death has already warned him. But I despair for him. He should have come directly to me. A wise man seeks after his chief for glory, after his elder for counsel. And one who observes not the difference between a bullock and a raven is indeed a fool and so deserves whatever fate befalls him."

Now the elder saw the chief deeply agitated and sought to console him: "But warriors are meant to die in battle. There is no evil in that. For your friend, such an omen will be a test of his courage—to overcome it with manly strength. Indeed," (and here the elder's face broke from the dark shadows of his fur coat, and his lips twisted a thin rope-like smile), "far worse were such a dream to come to a chief, for then the plain should signify the ruin of his dominion, the feet that make no prints the sterility of his body, and the wolf that drinks the blood of his stomach the end of the reign of his blood—that is to say, after his death and that of his kin, then his blood shall be dried up like the dust as if it had never filled a body that led an army or ruled a people. Ah, but"—here the elder waved his open palm at the chief—"but you will pardon such idle speculations."

But the chief had already gone out of the room.

Still, to minds not yet troubled with ghosts or warfare or hunger, the cone of air set in the prongs of the circle of mountains between the lake and the sky, shone that morning with a magical crystalline purity. And the cries of the children sledding on the lake cut through the air sharply and brilliantly like the gem-cutter's adze.

In the prosperous hut of Larman, the master fisher, his wife and daughter listened to the morning sounds while they mended the large throwing nets. The wife was saying that she hoped the next warm season would bring as many fish as the last, a record catch. She was pleased that now the whole village would have to recognize the skill of the new master, her husband. Her daughter Riva listened half-heartedly, for she was impatient to speak with her mother on a difficult topic, and at the same time she was afraid of what her mother would say. Finally she blurted out, "My Mother, I wish for a family too, and secretly I wear Hamel's belt about my belly. I wish that a child were growing there by springtime." But as it turned out, the girl's fears were groundless: her father had already spoken with Hamel and though the young man dealt only in hides and leather, though his profession might be mean, it was a useful and perhaps even someday an influential one. Thus the mother encouraged her daughter, saying that soon her heart's wish might be granted. But she also warned her not to speak of it, and better yet, not even to think of it.

Yet Riva did think of it while her eyes searched the amber flames for omens and her fingers blindly felt along the brittle cord for the hard knots. In silence, the two women mended the throwing nets. The matter did not remain as secret as Riva's mother could wish, for Hamel impudently boasted his conquest among his fellows. Riva's beauty was great, and the power and influence of her family even greater. For Larman was the master fisherman among all the fishermen of the lake village, and if his status had increased in recent years as the population grew and as game became more scarce, it was the greater now in this disastrous season of famine.

In fact, during that time of terrible frost, it was Larman who devised a method for breeching the ice that no axe had yet broken through. In the hearths of every fisherman's hut he had large round stones heated almost to bursting. They were brought out in slings and earthen pots and lowered into one spot on the ice, and when one stone cooled, a hot one replaced it. And so it went until finally one stone melted through, and seemed to hang for a moment suspended in the white circle around the dark water, and then disappeared. In this way some fresh fish were caught, and with the dried fish from last spring, the village might escape starvation. And in all these matters, the master fisherman possessed great influence.



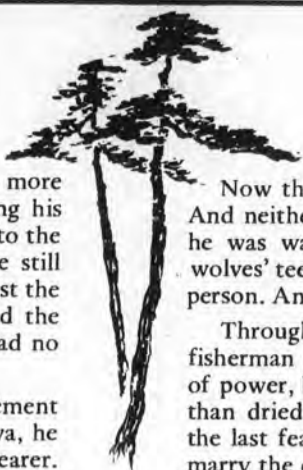
Thus it was that the chief, against his will, found himself more and more consulting with Larman. He would much rather have spent his days leading his huntsmen and warriors, and his nights drinking beer with them and listening to the stories of courage and strength. But too many of these old friends were still disabled from last spring's humiliating campaign which the chief had led against the plainsmen. Now they sat in their darkened huts licking old wounds. And the huntsmen who returned from the chase with spears clean and unbloodied had no heart for beer-hall jests and sport. So the chief spoke more with Larman.

Especially after he learned the terrible meaning of his dream. If he could cement his temporary alliance with the master fisherman by marrying his son to Riva, he might yet save his reign now and into the future. For Riva was a child-bearer. Anyone could see that. He might yet escape his dream and his fate.

But Larman was no fool. He saw the strategy of the chief. And because he prided himself on being no fool, he approved it. For if a man will not be used by his betters to his own advantage, then he will end by being used by his inferiors to theirs. Therefore, once they had reached their understanding, Larman left the whole matter in the chief's hands.

All that remained was the disposal of Hamel, and the chief managed it artfully and in a way that could cause no reproach to himself or to the master fisher. At the next meeting of the tribe, amidst his usual discussion of business, he announced an honor that he had conferred upon a promising leather-smith who would henceforth be admitted as an apprentice to the circle of elders.

Hamel gasped as he heard his name. For elders and men who were chosen to become elders could not marry. They might have female servants, but they could not marry. In this way were they prevented from establishing a genuine, continuing line of blood as strong as the chief's. For although the elders through their practise of worship and science did possess a vastly potent force, they could not personally enlarge it or sustain it through time, having no legitimate heirs. Thus their powers belonged solely to their office and not to any family or dynasty. This proscription against marriage was as ancient as the tribe itself. The old chiefs had seen that their sons could not be strong if they must share their power with the sons of priests.



Now the elders were reciting Hamel's name and incanting the ancient formulas. And neither near-sickness nor anger could call back the sacred summons. Already he was walking towards the elders and was kneeling to receive the necklace of wolves' teeth. Now he was of them, no longer a citizen of the village, but a sacred person. An apprentice to the circle of elders.

Throughout the hard winter the new alliance between the chief and the master fisherman produced good effects. To be sure, the huntsmen resented this new shift of power, but they had to confess that in the absence of game, dried fish was better than dried roots. And of course the fishermen were delighted, especially since at the last feast day the chief had announced that in the spring his son and heir would marry the daughter of their clever master. There were preparations to be made.

And all the while the winter waned as the heavens turned on their center. But Riva had long since withdrawn herself from all external motions. She felt neither the wheeling stars in heaven nor the tumult in her house or village. But yet she lived and breathed—and was a dutiful daughter, for there was no choice. In the spring she would be wed. And in her room she still mended her father's nets, although no longer did she listen for the sounds of the children at play, and no longer did she look into the amber flames and dream.

And the sun came and went each day. And the moon came each night with a different face. And in time the sun and moon said it was spring. And on that day, though the air still bit with frost and the ice still dripped in the village on the lake, peopled moved along the catwalks with sounds of music and singing as they climbed up to the chief's great hut.

In the darkest corner of the hut, the elders knelt in their costumes like a circle of wolves and sang the ancient song. And Riva drank the offered wine, and said the priest's words, and stooped and kissed the hem of the chief's son's gown. And she was wed.

Then there was great feasting and the fires burnt long and bright. But Riva's eyes looked beyond the curious, happy faces peering at her, beyond the network of catwalks and huts, a brown smudge on the still white lake, beyond even the lights of heaven—and in that far distance she saw only an endless dark vacancy.



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# Vietnamese Struggle

*NOTE: Last Thursday, as I was sitting quietly in the library of Fairhaven College, someone came up and sat down on the table beside me and asked if I would like to do an interview with three Vietnamese students for the Passage. My background for this is non-existent: I know very little of the country of Vietnam, have never done and interview, and haven't written anything of length for three years I arrived in the middle of an interview. Beth Erickson of the Bellingham Herald was doing with them. This article is pieced together from my notes on the second half of her interview, a brochure of thier program, and the help of John McClendon, who made me see that their message was not a political one of a "self-styled diplomat" as Ms. Erickson referred to them, but a message of love from someone you might least expect to hear it from.*

The students, Hoang Nguyen, 30, Nam-Hou Doan and Viet Vu Quang, both 24, represent the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S., an anti-war organization of students and residents of Vietnam who are in this country. The purposes of the union are to communicate with the Americans about the nature of the war in Vietnam, provide a voice for the Vietnamese who are fighting against the policies of the U.S., and present to Americans a program of the history and culture of their country. They came over on leadership scholarships from the U.S. agency for International Development (AID).

#### AT THE PRESENT TIME

Once I loved my native land for its flowers  
and butterflies,  
Now I love it for in every wisp of its soil  
there lies part of the flesh and bones  
of the girl I'll love forever.

(Giang Nam)



#### THE LIFE AND THE PEOPLE

They cultivate the land  
sow the rice  
sail the high seas  
They enjoy a peaceful life.  
In our land even a sunbeam  
bears a folk melody.

(folksong)

#### AND FOR THE NEXT GENERATIONS

Defeat invaders  
This divine task we undertake  
For the whole Earth and Heaven  
For all above we love the world  
And the children killed right in their cradles  
And the crops withered and maimed even  
before riping. . .

(Viet Phuong)

"if you fight with love"

At present, they are fighting extradition back to their homeland. They are no longer in school and to obtain a student visa one must be a student and to be a student one must have a student visa. . . The Saigon government has requested that they return. They really want to return to their country, and use the skills they have acquired here to help rebuild their country, but at the present their stand against the war prevents this. Neutrality is against the law in Vietnam and they would face imprisonment or possible death. The men spoke against the Thieu government and its repression of political prisoners—Thieu is presently attempting to reclassify and relocate these prisoners to criminal prisons. Most of the political prisoners, they explained, are neutralists, and would like to get the United States to withdraw its support of the Thieu government.

In spite of my being over-inundated with the picture of the "struggle of the peasant against the oppressors," I was impressed with their account of the struggle of the Vietnamese people. They have tried to retain their 4000-year-old heritage in spite of the war and of the American and South Vietnamese pacification programs. They explained that the pacification program means removal of the people from their homeland and relocating them in the city, where they are confronted with the transplanted "Coca-Cola" culture of Hondas, television, Playboy, and prostitutes. Their schools have been supplied with new books by the U.S. government, books

written by Vietnamese under the direction of American educators. These books stress the city life over that of the peasant, speak glowingly of the development of atomic weapons and the wisdom of the Western civilization ("just follow us. . .") and present the traditional American view of American history. In higher education, emphasis is placed on going to American universities, and the status of degrees from Vietnamese universities is declining. Those people who stay in the liberated areas—areas liberated by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (the "Viet Cong," or "enemy," as American media refer to them) escape the destruction of their culture. They have a choice of moving to the cities or joining the liberation movement. Most of the peasants support, directly or indirectly, the PRG.

The dream of these three students is to reunite their country. Nam-Hao spoke of this as "the precious dream of every Vietnamese since 1954," but they all see this taking a long time to happen due to the great difference in the social structures of North and South Vietnam. Their admiration of their people and their struggles was evident from their reply to a question as to who their heroes were. "Everyone who has to struggle for their own people is a hero." Hoang spoke of the culture of the liberated areas as being a "culture of love." Throughout their conversation and in the brochure, the message of love was strong. It seemed to me that such an attitude towards American people sounded strange coming from people whom our government has just spent ten years trying to destroy. Their brochure contained the line, "long live the solidarity between the American people and the Vietnamese people!" I asked them at one point how their people had been able to defeat the power of both the French and the American armies, and their reply was, "If you fight a struggle, you can fight fiercely for a short time. If you fight it with love, you can sustain the struggle for ever."

by Carol Mitchell

#### THE ORIGIN

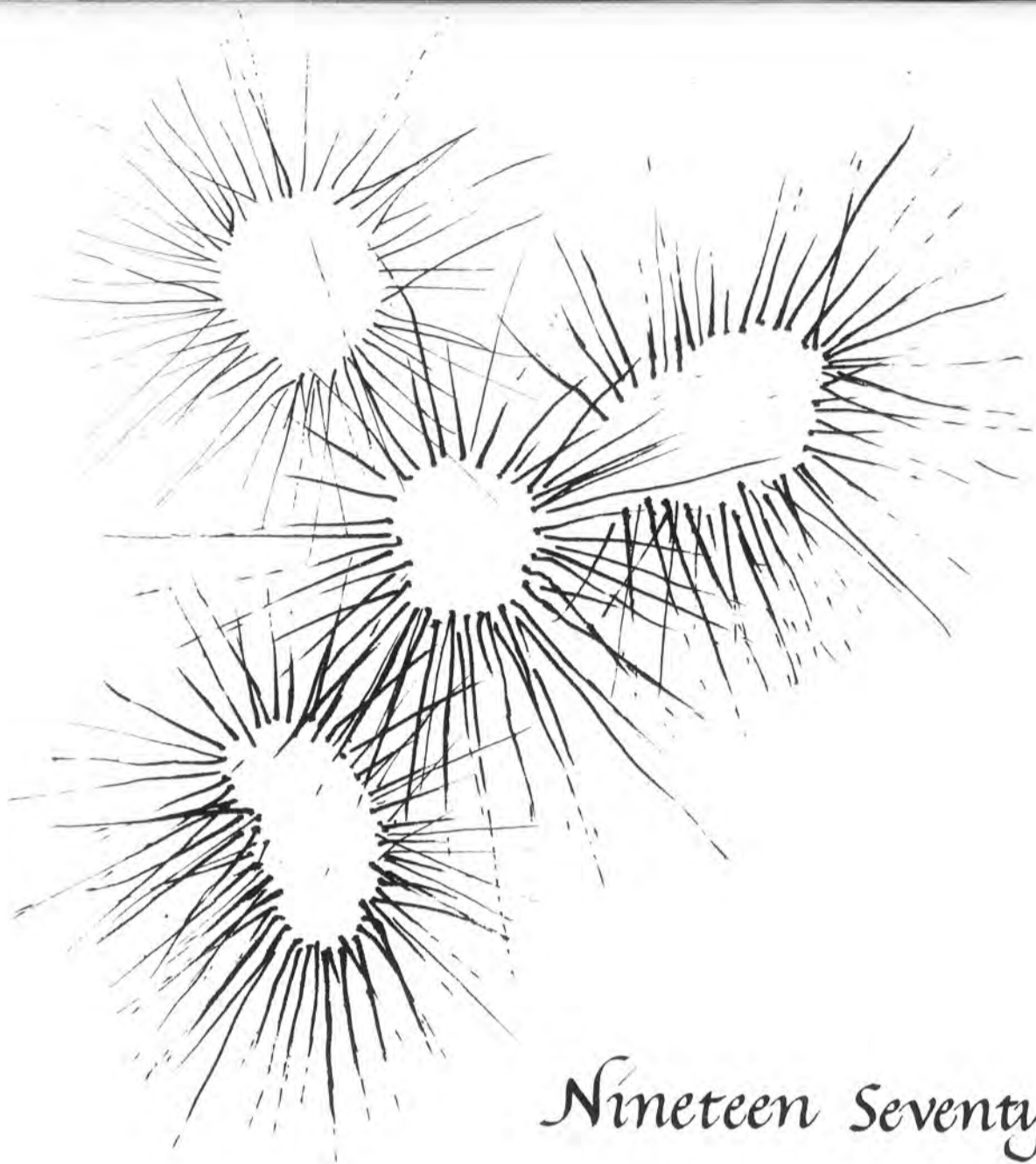
Vietnam is amongst the oldest civilizations of mankind—one of the cradles of humanity. Vietnam is rich with natural resources. However, at no time have the natural forces such as floods, droughts, typhoons ceased to challenge the endurance of the Vietnamese people. Between the two dwellers from the plains and the mountains—the mountains (non) and the rivers (song)—a spirit of concord and solidarity has been mingling. The concept of a community life (xa-hoi) and nation has then emerged.

#### THE HISTORY

The characteristics of the Vietnamese people are built in two loves: Be loyal to the country, and be pious to the people.

Because of the love of the land, of each other, and of mankind, no Vietnamese ever forgets his duty towards his fatherland throughout the four thousand year history. That is to protect and to preserve what has been discovered and built by blood and sweat of one generation to the other.





## Nineteen Seventy Seismic Standards

the mason building  
ancient sunset painted brick  
has been girdled with steel  
nothing could do this but money  
and people say it will last  
a long time  
still, it has lasted  
a long time already  
rather. I would walk  
by broken ruins  
in a robe like robin wings  
feet touching green grass  
looking for something to eat

Paul Hansen



# OUT OF THE MOLLASSES JUG

NWP 3RD Annual

# Seed Planting Chart

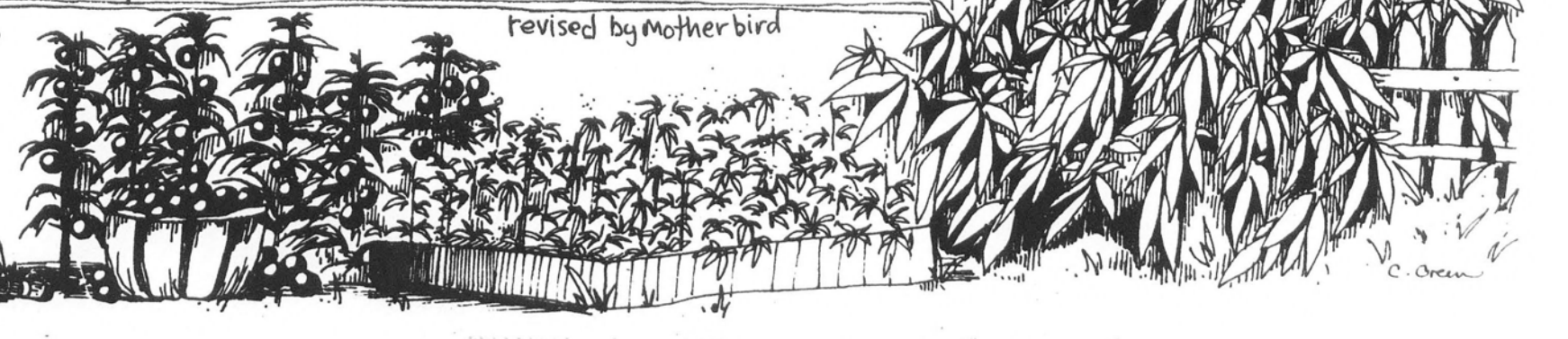
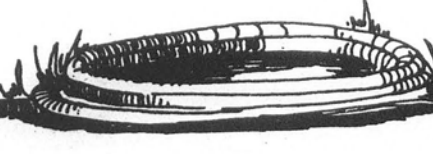
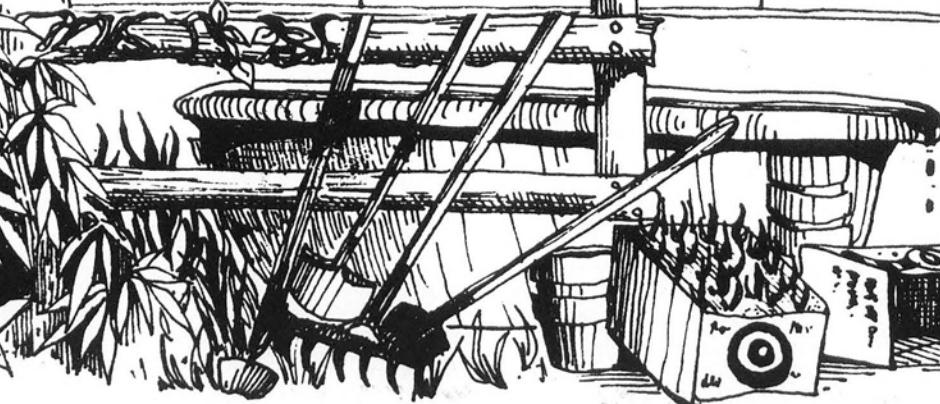
Soft Hemp - as it is generally called - around a cabbage field will keep away the white cabbage butterfly. Now it has been discovered that this hemp has a protective effect on plants growing in its vicinity, because of volatile substances which are given off by the plant. This plant is "M. Javanica" - Companion plants and how to use them. "Cabbage" in cludes: cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Kale and Kohlrabi. Each has developed in a one-sided way, big buds, etc. They need flowers & aromatic herbs to balance them.

Vegetable	Outdoor Planting Date	How Often Planted	Soil Condition	Sun/Shade	Companion Plants	Looks	Comments (RB=Recommended for Beginners)
Asparagus	After last frost*	Once, permanently	Rich, non-acid	Sun	Tomatoes, Parsley	Baroque	Plant in prepared trench. Good for 15 years!
Beans, snap	After last frost, like warm soil	Successively during season	Ordinary, like compost	Sun	Potatoes, <sup>Beets, cucumbers</sup> carrots, corn <sup>Cauliflower, Savory.</sup>	Quick	RB, easy. Improve soil. Don't like onions or Fennel. More
Beets	When ground can be worked	Successively for a month	Loose, light loam, non-acid	Full Sun	Kohlrabi, Beets, Onions	Pretty	RB, easy. Thin early for greens.
Broccoli, Cauliflower	Transplant after frost*	Once	Rich, non-acid, lime.	Sun	Onions, Aromatic Herbs	Robust	Harvest while buds are tight. Will continue to send up new shoots.
Cabbage	Transplant after last frost*	Once	Heavy feeder: Rich, composted	Cool	Onions, Herbs, Flowers	Magnificent	White Cabbage Butterfly repelled by: <sup>tomatoes, sage, Rosemary, Hyssop, Mint, Hemp</sup>
Carrots	Early Spring	Successively til Midsummer.	Loose, well cultivated		Peas, Leaf Lettuce, Chives	Lacy	Slow to germinate, mix with <sup>seeds</sup> Radish or Leeks.
Celery	Transplant after last frost*	Once	Deep, Rich Bog.	Cool	Leeks, tomatoes, bushbeans	Spiky	Likes composted Pig Manure.
Chard, Collards	Spring	Successively all Spring	Rich, non-acid	Sun	Onions, Aromatic Herbs	Handsome	RB, easy, high yield; water during dry spells.
Corn	When soil is warm	Successively for 1 month.	Heavy feeder: Rich, composted	Sun	Squash, Pumpkins, beans	Exciting	RB, easy. Needs lots of room. Depletes soil plant beans after.
Cucumbers	When soil is warm	Successively for 1 month	Heavy feeder: Rich, neutral	Partshade	Radishes, <sup>Corn</sup> Bushbeans, <sup>Dill</sup> Lettuce	Sinuous	RB, easy. Likes warm water for sprinkling.
Garlic	February, March.	Once.	Moderately Fertile		Roses	Quaint	RB, easy. Inhibits growth of peas.
Kale	Spring, summer	Til August 1st.	Rich, good drainage	Sun	Onions, Aromatic Herbs	Gorgeous	"The Green Doctor," will grow til hard freeze.
Kohlrabi	Transplant after last frost*	Once	Rich, good drainage	Partshade	Beets, Savoy Cabbage, <sup>Cucum</sup> ber	Strange	Likes plenty of water. Pick while skin tender.
Lettuce	As soon as soil can be worked	Successive til hot weather.	Rich, loose, well drained	Partshade	Cabbage, <sup>strawberries</sup> Radishes, Carrots	Dainty	Susceptible to slugs. Tuck under other plants in summer.
Onions	Spring	Successively all spring	Fertile loam, good drainage	Full sun	Cabbage, Beets, Camomile.	Supple	Mature when tips bend over
Parsley	After frost* Soak seeds 2 days in warm water	Once	Fertile, good drainage	Sun	Leeks, <sup>Celery</sup> Tomatoes, Asparagus, roses	Exquisite	Aids Digestion. Good Houseplant.
Parsnip	After frost* Soak seeds 24 hours	Once	Rich, deep, no stones	Full Sun	Radishes		Leave in ground. Freezing improves flavor.
Peas	Early as possible <sup>see wash's Birthday</sup>	Successively for 1 month	Light, Rich soil.	Partshade	<sup>Corn</sup> Carrots, <sup>Turnips</sup> Potatoes, Radishes	Lush	Harvest Early. Doesn't like onions, garlic.
Potatoes	Early March	Once	Rich, <sup>slightly acid</sup> Vegetable compost.	Cool	Peas, Horseradish, Hemp	Plain	Needs lots of room.
Radishes	As soon as soil can be worked	Often all over the place.	Humus	Sun	Beets, Carrots, Lettuce, Melons	Cute	RB, easy, plenty of water. Use to mark rows.
Rhubarb	Spring	Once, permanently	Plenty of compost	Full sun		Lovely	RB, Needs water while making leaves.
Spinach	Early Spring	Successively 1 month	neutral, moist soil, Rich.	Shade	Strawberries	Healthy	Grows best in cool weather.
Squash	When soil is warm	Once	Sandy rich loam	Shade	Corn	Thrilling	R.B. Easy.
Sunflowers	After last frost*	Once	Heavy feeders: Rich	Full sun	Cucumbers	Gargantuan	RB, Easy grower: may not produce ripe seeds in poor summer.
Tomatoes	Transplant after last frost*	Once	Non-acid, well drained	Full sun	Stinging nettle, Parsley	Voluptuous	Hates kohlrabi & Fennel

Beans: Pole Beans are good with corn. Bush Beans help celery if planted a bean to a celery. Bush Beans help cucumbers. Dwarf beans like cabbages. Bush Beans and Strawberries like each other.

\* Average Date of last frost: April 10

revised by mother bird





While reading about composting in Rodale's big book, *The Complete Book of Composting*, I was surprised to learn that anaerobic processes are more efficient than aerobic. The nitrogen content as well as the organic content of the finished compost was found to be considerably higher when anaerobic methods were used. In aerobic decomposition the bacteria that act on the organic material need oxygen to survive. That's why compost piles are turned, to provide aeration to keep the bacteria alive.

Anaerobic piles are shielded as much as possible from the air and are never turned. In theory the anaerobic process is the better one; it requires less labor and produces a higher quality finished compost. It does, however, take longer to decompose and requires special equipment to exclude the oxygen. Black plastic and digesting tanks have been used for this, but I don't think the monetary outlay required warrants the use of either of these at this point. Research and experimentation in this area ought to be done, but until a simple system is developed I suggest we use the aerobic processes to the best of our abilities.

A lot of people (including myself) save their kitchen wastes hoping to put all that good stuff back into the soil (also keeping in mind a zero garbage growth goal). It's hard to do something with garbage everyday so I've found it convenient to store it in the 5 gallon plastic containers the food service at the college throws away. They are just big enough so that it seems worth-while to get the shovel out and bury the stuff, but not so big that a lot of anaerobic



## "Garbage in Your Garden"

decomposition takes place. If that process gets too far advanced the gas produced pops off the lid and the smell will remind you that it's time to take care of it.

It seems that burying garbage in the garden plot is the best method of composting it. Considering the high water content of most kitchen scraps and the small quantities available at any one time, it would be impractical to build a compost pile with it. It can however be put in a pile already made out of other materials. The heat generated by such a large volume of material will easily decompose it. Most of us don't have the time, or the access to materials to be able to make really hot compost piles and need a good way of getting rid of everyday scraps on a regular basis.

The most important thing about burying garbage is to mix it really well with the soil. After being in that container it will take a lot of aeration and some drying out before the bacteria that thrive in healthy soil will be able to start decomposing it. The more surface area that is exposed to air and dirt the faster it will decompose. As long as you cover all the garbage with a few inches of dirt there won't be any smell.

While you and I won't be able to smell it, the dogs will. To take care of the problem of dogs digging up what you have so carefully laid out there, apply a conscientious program of loud verbal efforts in the direction of dogs seen in the garden and a large board with a heavy stone placed on top of freshly buried stuff. The dogs soon learn that by the time they can get at their treasure (when you have moved the board and buried more garbage) it has lost all its flavor. Dogs will even avoid your garden, for while the temptation is there (semi-decomposed goodies) it just can't make the grade as food anymore.

If you are the type that plans ahead (you should be if you are serious about growing food) then you probably have a plan for your garden. It's a good idea to bury your garbage in the parts of the garden that will be paths (between the rows of plants). At this time of year any garbage buried in this way will not stunt the growth of little seedlings you have growing in the next month or so as it decomposes. By the time the plants are big, their roots can feed on the good food you have stored right next to them in the path-way.

Another good thing about using your garden as a compost heap is that it will encourage a fine colony of worms to take up residence. Worms thrive on fresh organic material once they get used to it and you'll be providing them with plenty of food if you bury your kitchen wastes out there once a week or so.

by J. Zunch

**Freebies to add to your soil and make it grow**

- leaves -- call the street dept, dept. of public works, fall
- wood chips -- call puget power, or talk to workers on the street
- ashes -- use those from your own stove or find someone with a fireplace who doesn't garden
- granite dust -- Fussner Monument Works, ask at the desk
- oyster shells -- out on Chuckanut Drive there's a mountain of them on the left side, near the oyster beds
- seaweed -- get it in the fall from the beaches
- hay -- ask horse owners if they have any that's been spoiled by rain
- manure -- keep your eyes out for ads in the free column of the herald, people are cleaning out their stables now. also Happy Valley Eggs has it but charges about 2 bucks a truck load - you haul.



## BOOKS

Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*  
 Jeanie Darlington, *Grow Your Own: An Introduction to Organic Gardening*  
 Jerome Rodale, *Basic Book Organic Gardening*, Paperback, 1 \$1.25.  
 Jerome Rodale, *Composting*  
 Jerome Rodale, *Encyclopedia of Organic Gardening*  
 Rodale, *Best Ideas for Organic Vegetable Growing*  
 Rodale publishes a monthly magazine: *Organic Gardening and Farming*  
 Pfeiffer, *Garden Book* handbook, \$3.95.  
 Pfeiffer, *Weeds and What They Tell*  
 Pfeiffer, *Companion Plants and How to Use Them*  
 Jerome Goldstein, *Garbage As You Like It*, (Rodale Press)  
 Beatrice Trumhunter, *Gardening Without Poisons*

Natural Food Associates publishes a Monthly magazine (\$5.00 a year)? it also publishes a newspaper called *Facts About Organic Gardening*, Four issues a year is \$1.00. This is a non-profit, educational organization. Write to :  
 Magazine Subscriptions, Circulation Manager, P.O. Box 210, Atlanta, Texas 75551



McCabe is a gentle man. His hair in greying locks brushes on the collar of his workshirt. Around his neck hangs a thin chain with a tan microphone which, when not in use, hides in the bib-pocket of his striped overalls. A Siamese cat is right at ease lolling on John's shoulder as he brings his boxes of herbs out into the drizzle.

Originally from Texas, John McCabe wandered taking different jobs, never in one for more than 3 or 4 months. He came to B'ham in 1957 and worked as a cook at the Horseshoe Inn and later at Bell's. Several years ago John had an operation for cancer and had his larynx removed. He now speaks, quite efficiently through an electronic vibrator-microphone.

John McCabe first began to grow flowers and herbs for a hobby. Later, he sold only wholesale and now has switched over to largely retail business. Herbs have become most popular and he now sells few "ornamentals". His store is called Garden Street Gardens.

I couldn't miss the store, though small, for it has a large "Herbs" sign and many boxes filled with plants in his front yard. The plants all seem to be an integral part of John McCabe. They surround and live in his house. I was impressed with all the growing things in his living room when he pulled, from above, a folding wooden ladder leading to an attic greenhouse. Climbing up I discovered a whole new dimension of greenery. An old chimney was knocked out to allow circulation of fresh air and fluorescent lights glowed on a thousand tiny herbs. Back in his kitchen I was invited to try several of his spiced vinegars. I partook of this taste adventure and strongly (!) enjoyed it. Take any white or red vinegar and put in fresh stalks and leaves of the herb of your choice. (thyme, dill and any others are great!) The longer the vinegar has to absorb their flavor the better.

I encourage people to visit the herb store. John loves to talk about his plants and the store has a very warm and friendly atmosphere. See for yourself.

Here is the first in a series of articles John is submitting to the Passage.

Eden Alexander

# The Herbal Hinder



photo. scott lane

Just what is an Herb?

The dictionary says it is any seed plant whose stem withers away annually or any plant used as medicine or seasoning. Nowadays, there are many plants that are no longer used that way but, due to their fragrance or ornamental value, are still popular and grown in the Herb garden. Examples are Lavender, Hyssop, Geramander, and Nasturtium.

If you are planning to grow your own herbs from seed, now is the time to start planting them because some are slow to germinate. I have had rosemary take as long as 90 days to sprout and some of it started coming up long after I had given up on it.

I have found it is almost a necessity to start my seed in a sterile and weed free soil. I have had the best luck with a mixture of peat moss, vermiculite and perlite with added nutrients and a wetting agent.

When you prepare your seed bed, first put in a layer of sterile soil or any mixture that you intend to use in a clean pot, box, or tray. Be sure there are holes in the bottom for drainage. Level off the top and press it down with a smooth board. Water it well.

If you are using peat moss without a wetting agent, check to be sure that the mixture is moist, then cover the top with about 1/4 inch of fine dry sand.

The seed should be broadcast thinly, or planted in rows on top of the sand pressed down firmly with a smooth board. I use a small piece of formica because the seeds do not stick to the surface like they do to wood.

I never use soil or sand to cover my small seed, but cover the seed with a piece of clear food wrap flattened tight against the soil. The minute I see the first sign of sprouting, I remove the covering and give the new shoots plenty of light or sun.

By using the food wrap cover which holds in the moisture and heat, you may not have to water the seed until after they come up, but if you do, use a fine mist that will not disturb the seed.

Trouble with mold

If you have trouble with mold, remove the wrap and spray with a solution of wettable sulphur and water. The directions will be on the package. You

may have to spray two or three times two days apart.

If you are going to start only a few plants of each variety, you will find it much easier and less expensive to start the seed in peat pellets. Be sure when using the pellets, that they are fully expanded before planting in them. Plant five or six seeds in each pellet. It will not be necessary to cover the seed, just press them down firmly. When they are all up, thin out to one plant each. They can then be planted pellet and all without disturbing the roots in any way.

One of the most versatile and popular of herbs is parsley. It can be grown in a sunny kitchen window or outside in the garden. There are two common types of parsley. The curly leaf type is used fresh for garnishes and seasoning. It can also be dried and used the same as the flat leaf type, which is grown mostly for drying. Parsley contains vitamins A, B and C and at one time the roots were boiled and used for kidney ailments and as a mild laxative.

In the next issue I will take up the transplanting of herbs.

by John McCabe

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A BEGGAR NOT A BEGGER BE IN LYNDEN'S GREAT SOCIETY.

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# community

## Food Coop

A food co-op meeting on the last day of February included discussion of items related to the co-op's direction; further developments and examination of the planned day manager system (one of the considered proposals following), establishing more specifically how the day manager system may operate on a day to day basis, and who is available to put consistent energies into the store (all energies needed, help ourselves), how realized needs for volunteer packagers and millers on a steady basis, and the possibility of adding one fulltime position (with salary) to coordinate various energies and daily developments. Also discussed was the purchasing of insurance, liability and inventory, and the changes that would be needed to obtain a policy, if we could find a more suitable insuring body (is there such a group, all feedback needed), the need of some inventory policy in areas including imported goods, organic, and nonorganic, cellophane, processed goodies and special interests.

The topics of inventory policy and inventory insurance are in need of general community input. Your ideas

should be voiced, via your favorite media (i.e. mouth, paper, whatever) to the Food Coop, the Northwest Passage, a food coop meeting, an inventory meeting, a community meeting, amongst your friends, any and all other ways.

A development of systems explaining for all workers ways of carrying out daily business like ordering goods, special orders, stocking and cleaning, inventory records, the daily tally and depositing, is needed, hopefully this can be developed for integration with the day manager system. Regular familiarization sessions will be developed explaining these details to whomever is interested, also planned are sessions about the packaging and milling process.

Folks interested in any above items should attend the March 8th community meeting and pot luck where topics of community interest shall be aired.

(ed. note: the job descriptions of day managers, clerks, stockers, inventory committee, finance committee and lorry operator were not published in this article but can be found posted in the Food Co-op.)



RICHARD AND THE CO-OP BREAD

## Come to the trial

The trial of the co-op 10 is going to start on March 12th, at 9:00 am on the 4th floor of the Whatcom County Court House. Everyone who would like to watch the trial or lend support should come and share this experience with the system. People who feel they could testify should come by the co-op.

## Self-help correction

The Women's Resource Center at 1014 N. Forest is sponsoring classes taught by women for women. Unfortunately some of the phone numbers submitted were incorrect. Sorry about the confusion. . . Women who would like to participate in any of the following workshops, please call the women below:

Beginning Carpentry--Margaret 676-0374  
Women's Workshop in Sexuality--Mallory (daytime) 676-3693  
Vaginal Politics--Lindsay 733-0490  
Basic Automechanics--Dana 733-0490.

## Lesbian Conference

The West Coast Lesbian Conference will be held on April 13, 14 and 15 in Los Angeles. Speakers are Kate Millet and Robin Morgan. An art show will also be featured. Housing will be provided. The conference is facilitated by the UCLA Women's Resource Center. For further information, contact the Center at UCLA 825-3945 or write them at 508 North Alta Vista Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036.

## Skagit Valley Co-op

There is another food co-op. It is temporarily located in the old church at 3rd and Kincaid in Mr. Vernon. For three dollars a month, members are entitled to a 15% mark-up above cost. Non-members pay thirty percent. The stock is mostly dry goods at this point, but it will expand as larger membership permits. For those who went with food stamps only to be turned away, the co-op can now accept food stamps and is waiting to be of service to people who live between Bellingham and Seattle.

## Fair Affair

The Whatcom Volunteer Center cordially invites you to participate in the first Whatcom County Volunteer Fair. The Whatcom County Volunteer Fair is designed to allow the public to become aware of and to come in contact with volunteer-oriented groups and their roles in the entire county wide community. The Fair will be held in the Bellingham Mall Shopping Center on Friday, April 6 and Saturday, April 7. It will, we hope, be representative of the diversified opportunities for volunteer activity in this county.

It is presently planned to start the Fair with a kickoff luncheon at 12:00 noon in Kovacs' Restaurant at the Mall, Friday the 6th. Governor Daniel J. Evans will be featured speaker if his legislative obligations do not prevent his appearance. The Fair will center around displays produced by each organization. A small booth will be

constructed for each participant by the Volunteer Center to allow the public to meet and "get the feel of" each volunteer-using group. The booths will be 8 to 10 feet long, and about 5 feet deep. They may be decorated in almost any way that the organization sees fit. A "Special Programs" tent is planned for the use of participating organizations for demonstrations, skits, movies, or whatever the room and facilities allow.

You as a volunteer-oriented organization are sincerely invited to participate in this event. For more information and/or to reserve a place for you at the Whatcom County Volunteer Fair, please contact the Whatcom Volunteer Center at 676-8727 or 384-1470. We hope that you will find this to be among the best public relations activities that you participate in this year.



PEOPLES SMITHOVELING BRIGADE

## On Being a Woman

"On Being A Woman" is the theme of an awareness workshop that will be held March 31 and April 1 in Bellingham. All women from the community are invited to attend. The workshop is intended to be a bringing together of women of different ages, occupations, and philosophies.

The workshop will provide an opportunity for women to examine their potential as women and to deal with those things that stand in the way of their development.

Mary McCabe, the workshop facilitator, is an experienced professional in the area of human development; she has worked with women's groups throughout the country.

Registration forms are available on campus in the Women's Commission, room 225 Viking Union and Old Main room 214. The \$3.00 registration fee will be waived for women who cannot afford it.

The workshop will be held at the Roeder House and transportation can be provided.

For further information call Dianna, 734-4610.

## STUDY?

The Fairhaven Study had a public meeting on Wed. the 28th of February. The Zervas group said the main thing that was lacking was community input. There will be a meeting of concerned citizens on Tuesday, March 6, at Aldersgate Methodist Church at 7:30 pm. There are also maps and questionnaires posted in the community and available from the architects Leo Nielson at 1601 4th St. or Lee Doughty at 1814 Donovan. Please send written suggestions to: Fairhaven Study, City Planning Dept., City Hall, Bellingham, Washington 98225.

## Community TV

We are still very much in the organizing stage, but have finished and aired our first show. Not much--but a beginning. The program featured architect Jim Zervis discussing the future planning of the Fairhaven district. The planning is now at a stage where the community can still affect it. If you missed the program and would like to see it, phone the cable company and ask them to "play it again".

We can always use help.



# news



## Community meeting

Thursday, March 8 Potluck; 6:30pm at the Long House Meeting; 7:00pm 507 Willow Rd.

Well folks it looks like another month has rolled on by and its Community pot-luck, meeting time once again. Its been a busy month and lots has happened; the Passage had a very successful rummage sale, the Second Annual Dirty Dan Old Time Music Festival marked the closing of the Toad as we once knew it, the Free Store is being reborn on the third floor of Good Earth, the Co-op Gardens is working hard getting ready for planting, the Mill is still looking for a new home, the Food Coop is looking better inside all the time and contemplating a new management system, the Certified Kitchen keeps putting out sweet spring aromas and delicious breads, Big Jims is eagerly awaiting for all new co-op tire buyers to come up and get the big discount on all new tires, and Big Mac is appearing all over town looking for another hand to help...

Looking forward to this month's meeting we can expect first a report from the special extended community

meeting held the Saturday night following last month's meeting, dealing with the relationship of the Food Coop and the Mill. Following this it would seem appropriate for the Mill workers to report on their activities since the special meeting and their projected plans for the immediate future. Also on the slate for discussion is the idea of a rotating day-managership system for the Food Coop utilizing an all volunteer staff. And if the time is right the subject of Inventory Guidelines for the Co-op could be discussed. The possibility of a Land Co-op might also be discussed.

Reports from the Gardens, Free Store, and Milk Conspiracy are also expected as well as any new developments in the Good Earth Bldg. So, come one, come all to the Community Meeting and Potluck to be held at the Long House, 507 Willow Rd., Thursday, March 8, starting at 6:30pm. We are meeting in a new place so lets bring to it the old spirit we found so often at the Toad.

Will Davis  
chairperson for March

## A Memorial to the Unknown Potluck

Too often innovative ideas have enriched our lives, yet not received the notice they deserve. Yonder back in history someone, somewhere, said: "Let's begin our meetings with a potluck supper." These inspired words have provided us with more relaxed, neighborly events. And saved a bunch of whizzed-out freaks from collapsing in a hungry heap during a marathon meeting. Thanks.

On February 19 the mill project decided to advance a sixty dollar deposit to hold the N. Forest rental while applying for a conditional use permit from the city zoning commission.

Discussion then revolved around the autonomy of the mill project within the Fairhaven Co-operative. Where does the ultimate authority and control of assets reside? Different interpretations of the bylaws were offered. The discussion revealed a clear difference of opinion on the decision making process that the mill should employ. Some felt that the project must bring more of its plans to the community for approval. Others believed that such a method was unwieldy and favored a more internal process. Basically, it seemed a permits for workers will be arranged.

difference of community control versus worker control. Both groups and innocent bystanders favored open, well publicized meetings, public records and community involvement. It is significant that the project was unable to resolve these issues internally. Several members from each position felt that the project could not operate efficiently and that they could not continue to participate unless a common interpretation of the bylaws could be reached: theirs. The meeting closed with a vote to refer the matter to the next community meeting.

At the meeting of February 22 the tasks of organizing the project to begin autonomous operation were defined and assigned. These include researching required licenses, permits and codes, incorporation papers, developing record keeping systems, shipping and receiving forms, and scheduled milling and packaging. It was emphasized that the project must have committed individuals.

The meeting on February 26 continued action on the various tasks. In addition, the members decided on an initial wage of one dollar per hour for millers and packagers who are not part of a labor exchange system. Training classes and food handlers

## Northside Co-op

The Northside Meat & Grocery Co-op (2512 Eldridge Avenue) will have its next general membership meeting on Wednesday, March 7, 7:30 p.m., at 314 East Holly Street. Topics for discussion will include the packaging and pricing of our new meat order, food and egg prices, and management problems which may arise after March 31, 1973, which is the date of "spin-off" from the What-County Opportunity Council. Arrangements will also be completed for the "Grand Opening-Open House" at that time.

### GRAND OPENING-OPEN HOUSE

The Northside Co-op will have its "grand opening" on Friday, March 9, 1973, from noon-until 6 p.m. Coffee, tea, and refreshments will be served, and a group of people knowledgeable

in nutrition and the use and preparation of organic foods will serve some of the organic products of the store and explain their preparation and ingredients. Invitations have been sent to the members of the board of the Whatcom County Opportunity Council, the original sponsors of the co-op, as well as Mayor Williams, the Whatcom County Commissioners, and a few other city officials. Questions and comments, or volunteers can contact Bill McNeill at 734-5121, from 9 to 4:30 p.m. or the co-op manager, Carolyn Alstatt, at 734-9940, from 12 to 6 p.m., or 734-8461. Ms. Alstatt urges anyone who's interested in the co-op concept or in lowering their meat and food prices to come to the meeting, and especially to the open house. Volunteers are welcome.

## Free Clinic

There is a free Medical Clinic at room 206 314 E. Holly (above the Senior Activity Center) on Tuesday from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. It is on a first-come, first-served basis.

Also there is a free Dental Clinic that is held at the Bellingham Technical School Thursday nights from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

## Hotbedder's Potluck

Wednesday, March 7, marks the meeting of the Co-op Gardens at 1126 21st Street, 6:30 p.m. Items for the agenda include planting plans, establishing guidelines for use of the new rototiller, and organization of the community gardens body.

Come and share. 734-6327, for information.

## Lending Library, Community Reading

A small library is growing at the Bellingham Women's Resource Center. Its purpose is to provide reading material for the community about the struggle against sexism in ourselves and

others. Individuals and groups wishing to study or discuss this subject are welcome to use the Center.

More fiction and non-fiction books are needed. Also, gift subscriptions to magazines and papers, dedicated to the liberation of people from sexist oppression are welcome.

Book donations may be brought to the Women's Resource Center at 1014 North Forest (in the back of the YWCA studio). Monetary donations for the purpose of buying books may be mailed to the Center in c/o "Lending Library."



THE SOUTHSIDE IS LOSING IMPORTANT ROOTS

## Bill Board

At this time the Tenant Landlord Bill is pending in the legislation. It may die there. I urge everyone with an opinion on the issue to write a short letter to our Honorable Senator or Representative and say that you support or oppose the Tenant Landlord Bill and that you wish your opinions to be represented by him.

Or call and leave a message at:  
1-800-562-600  
from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

There are not enough votes to get the Equal Rights Amendment out of the Rules Committee. Votes for ratification might come up in the Senate within a week. So, Senator Atwood needs immediate information from his constituents concerning the Equal Rights passage. A highly organized opposition has dominated senators and congresspersons with negative letters and telegrams, so write or send a telegram saying you support it NOW, to Senator Atwood Washington State Senate Olympia, Washington 98504



# Bo.

A task force of citizen specialists in Los Angeles recommended radical changes in the national park system as it enters its second century.

The federally sponsored panel's central demand was for a return to the philosophy of preserving these areas in their natural state and a reversal of recent tendencies toward transforming the parks into resorts and playgrounds.

Among a score of recommendations, certain to provoke widespread debate, the advisory group suggested:

-That trailers and camper trucks be banned from the parks.

-That automobiles be phased out.

-That the National Park Service should not provide vehicular campsite facilities.

-That private enterprise and all but rudimentary overnight accommodations should be phased out of national park operations.

The report urged that camping be restricted to rustic areas under primitive conditions. "Urban parks" (new preserves convenient to large metropolitan populations) should be a separate undertaking, federally assisted from real estate and recreational-equipment taxes. Efforts should be made, the report stated, to urge all people to use the parks, to immediately halt road building, and to return the preserves to their natural states without golf courses, cocktail lounges, or drug stores spoiling the scenery..

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Hatchery-born juvenile salmon resemble today's children. From birth, they are stuffed with food, protected from predators and adverse weather conditions, and generally are spoiled.

This resemblance ends abruptly, however, when the young fish are suddenly removed from their safe, secure holding ponds and cast into a river forced to fend for themselves.

The young salmon then battle their way downstream to saltwater. If their bodies are not yet matured or if they are over-developed at this time, they die. Those that survive the transition fight their way back to the hatchery to spawn.

Five additional basic problems besides freshwater/saltwater transition present themselves to these fish. 1) Immediately after being released, they have to learn to maintain stream orientation, to swim parallel with the water flow. 2) They have to avoid predators. 3) They have to be guided around dams, into fish ladders and away from deadly dam turbines. 4) The dams, especially on the Columbia, slow the river's flow and so impede the fish's progress to the sea. 5) The dams, by slowing the river's current, cause a marked increase of nitrogen in the water. This saturation of nitrogen causes "the bends" and is fatal to fish.

The hazards these fish face can be summed up in one simple statement: for every 1,000 juvenile salmon released from hatcheries on the upper Columbia, only between one in five adult fish return. Roll on, Columbia, roll on?

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by dick fiddler

The bureaucratic mills are forever grinding, and presently between the great stones down at the old Forest Service is the remaining unprotected wilderness of our nation. They are currently in the process of deciding which scraps of our remaining wildlands deserve study for protection under the Wilderness Act. Under the Act 66 areas of Forest Service land have been set aside for permanent protection in their undeveloped state. Several fine areas of Washington State are now included—the Paysaten, Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, and Mount Adams Wildernesses. But many more of the finest areas are "de facto" wilderness; they are roadless, undeveloped, and wild, but are not protected by law.

Beginning in 1971, the Forest Service began to inventory these remaining wild areas. Public meetings were held in February 1972 to present the list of areas and seed public comment. Great internal analyses then proceeded, and on January 18th we were given the much shorter list of areas the Forest Service found worthy of further study. Despite the fact that little of the nation's lands remain wild, and despite the fact that growing public desire to get out there and savor the joys of those untouched places is causing heavy use—and overuse—of the areas we have, the Forest Service recommended that over 80% of what de facto wilderness is left did not even warrant serious study for permanent protection. The remaining 20% would be studied and might or might not be recommended eventually to the Congress.

In Washington many of our best-loved areas made it on to the select list. The Alpine lakes, between Stevens and Snoqualmie Passes, the East Front of the Olympics, the southern part of the proposed Cougar Lakes Wilderness, and small additions to the existing areas were proposed. But many more prime quality areas failed to make the study lists: Mount Baker and the Tomyhoi-Silesia area to the north, the beautiful lowland valley of the Boulder River, Lost Creed Ridge, Entiat Ridge, and the north half of the Cougar Lakes were forgotten. None of the wild areas remaining near Mount Saint Helens made the list, nor did any areas in the entire Okanogan National Forest. Areas not on the list will soon be open to development or logging, and will be wilderness de facto no longer.

In their environmental impact statement accompanying the list, the method behind the madness becomes fairly clear. The Forest Service strove to get the most wilderness for the buck, and in this case the buck means salable trees. While including 20% of the total acreage they included only 13% of the commercial timber. This preserves mostly rocks and ice but very little forest. The study list is their idea of striking a balance, of a "what's mine is mine, what's yours is negotiable" sort. The vast majority of the nation's forest land has already been committed to timber production. The clearcut scars which pepper the landscape all over Washington and Oregon are vivid testimony to that. Now we are told that we must strike a further "balance" with the handful that is left—the 2% for the nation's land included in the inventory. Yet if all the de facto wilderness were put into the Wilderness System, we would have to forego only 4% of your annual national consumption of timber products.

## Next Round for De facto Wilderness

These unnecessary sacrifices to the timber industry are about to cost us our chance for a free wilderness experience in the future. Many of the peaks and glaciers included by the Forest Service are indeed spectacular, but are snow free and accessible only a few months of each year. The lowland valleys are open to families and folks, old and young, nearly the year-round. And if we are to have a variety of wilderness experience we need to be able to savor the great forests as well as the alpine ridges, to find the quiet closeness of those wise and ancient trees as well as the great views from the Cascade summits.

We also need wilderness in quantity if we are to avoid having urban constraints invade our last refuge. All of us friends of nature can wear out the beauty if we overcrowd it. Cascade Pass, in the North Cascades National Park, has been closed to camping for several seasons now due to overuse. You must stand in line with your permit in hand to enter the Desolation Wilderness in the Sierra—and don't dawdle at your campsite or you are breaking the rules. The only alternative to enough wilderness is a permit system, with Smokey the Bear lurking behind the next tree waiting to write you a ticket if you try to sneak in. What can you do if you wake up on a summer's morning, and the sun and the mountains look just too tempting—but the permits are all gone?

All is not lost, but our work is cut out for us. First, we can write to the Chief of the Forest Service, John McGuire. The study list is not yet final and letters about wilderness in general, or even better, about specific areas left out of the list, can get us better treatment. Letters must be in before April 18th. Secondly, we can let Congress know that we care about the wilderness we have left. Copies of letters to the Chief should go to Magnuson and Jackson and to your representative. Details of which areas were and weren't on the study list can be obtained from the Forest Supervisor's offices—for instance, the Mount Baker office in Bellingham and the Snoqualmie office in Seattle. Also, write or phone the Northwest Conservation Office, 4534-1/4 University Way NE, Seattle 98105, ME 2-6157. Volunteer help is needed there to help coordinate the effort, especially for getting information on the little-known areas which may lose out because no one realizes their worth. The office has maps and more details about the roadless areas.

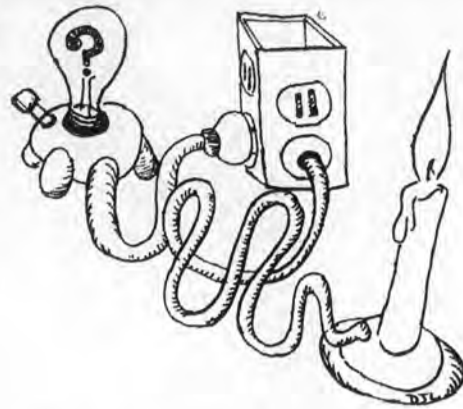
This is only one more round—but things are coming to a focus. Probably within the next five years these areas will either be protected or logged. Most of the key decisions will be made by Congress rather than by the Forest Service, and Congress has always been more friendly to wilderness than the Forest Service. That is why it is so important to write to Congress now. We can be sure the timber industry is getting in its word in D.C. Experience tells us that we can save a great deal if we care and if we act. Is your favorite grove about to become a slash heap?

Write, by April 18th, to:  
John McGuire  
Chief, U.S. Forest Service  
Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250





# Don't Take This Too Light-ly



One aspect of our environment that is taken for granted more than almost any other is light. In fact so little thought has gone into the changes that have taken place — from having only natural light, to using candles, gas and electric lighting (all to supplement natural light), and finally to a completely artificial light environment — that it seems we have subjected ourselves, without realizing, to many harmful effects.

Artificial light source development has been typified by a quantitative rather than a qualitative approach. As a result, most of the urban world spends much of its working, commuting and leisure hours in an artificially lighted environment which bears little spectral relationship to the natural one.

With the recent development of incandescent, metallic vapor, and florescent lamps, abundant light has been achieved and people spend increasingly more time indoors than outdoors. However, what might be happening if this light were unlike sunlight; if like the "Cool White" florescent lamps lighting most commercial interiors today, its spectrum had gaps? Assuming that lack of light is inimical to humans, just as it is to plants, what about UNBALANCED light, or light that is distorted from the normal?

Tests have shown that cool white florescent lighting can be detrimental to health, affecting amongst other things normal intestinal calcium absorption.

As Dr. Richard Wurtman has pointed out, "the obvious significance of light in providing the substrate for vision has tended until recently to obscure the fact that light exerts important biological effects that are not dependent upon vision". Some of these effects are, like vision, initiated by retinal responses; but instead of the nerve impulses traveling to the optic centers of the brain, they terminate in brain regions that control glandular function. Other biological effects result from direct effects of photic energy on the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Light (or its absence) turns on the development of the gonads, and secretions of certain hormones, influencing sex as well as tumor development, and various physiological and psychological functions.

There are experiments now being carried out to determine whether or not detectable biological differences in mammals could be caused by such spectral imbalances as people are already exposed to under even ordinary office lighting. Results to date show that fairly small differences in spectral qualities of "white" environmental lighting have profound biological consequences.

It seems that the most important part of the spectrum with respect to known biological effects in people is the mid-ultra-violet region in the wave length range 290-320 nanometers. Reduction in respiratory disease has been reported among over 5,000 school children exposed to daily dosages of mid ultra-violet radiation, and such daily irradiations are prescribed by law in the Soviet Union for miners.

It has also been found that response to visual and auditory stimuli were improved in children receiving such dosages, together with and improved resistance to disease over those denied the treatment.

There exists a reasonable -- and desirable -- alternative to the existing criteria for artificial light source spectra for interior illumination. The new criterion is a relatively narrow range of spectral power distribution corresponding to natural global radiation, of "color temperature" between, say, 5500 and 6800 kelvin (approx. 9500 to 11,800 degrees F.). This is the natural light composition which has influenced all photobiological action on the earth's surface — and in this sense is analogous to air which though variable is definable over a reasonable range of composition.

If one accepts the premise that the body's reaction to light spectra arose under the influence of the natural light environment — and this has been expounded by Nobel prize-winner George Wald — it only seems logical that this environment should serve as the model for the artificial one until sufficient knowledge justifies a better one.

—from PEACE NEWS



## Newspeak from the Dept. of Fisheries

Last spring, the Department of Fisheries made a few ripples by releasing a report on how the water quality around Cherry Point had declined and was no longer "AA" — the best. That report, financed by ARCO before the new refinery went into operation, made Intalco and Mobil look bad; they were the obvious culprits. So Intalco and Mobil turned around and hired the Fisheries Dept. to do another study of the same area, and that study has now been released.

The report wraps up 27 pages of maps and tables with ten lines of recommendations. There is a "continued presence of low-level toxicities", says the report, and therefore action in the public interest should be taken. It is interesting to see what the Fisheries Dept. terms "action".

1. "The biological quality of the receiving waters and waste streams involved should be monitored to confirm the findings set forth herein." Well and good, we always like to see more monitoring.

2. "Assuming the waste treatment systems are consistent with the best currently available". —Stop there. That's a large assumption. Evidence was presented at the

ARCO hearing almost two years ago of more advanced systems that could be used. And what about Mobil, designed more than 15 years ago? And Intalco, where the effluent was so corrosive it ate away the outfall pipe? Improvements have been made since then, but to say "the best currently available" is getting a little carried away.

"It may be desirable to consider more effective diffusers than those now in use." It may be desirable to consider more forceful language than that now in use.

3. This is the capper. "Appropriate waste dilution zones should be established for the industries involved, thereby removing the onus of apparent violation of the Class AA water quality classification established for the area." Try reading that again. In other words: draw a line around the polluted area, call it a "waste dilution zone", and no one will care anymore that the water's not as good as it used to be.

No one, except the fishermen (and the fish). But the Dept. of Fisheries hasn't gotten around to doing studies on Cherry Point for them.

# Notes

Labels on cans and packages of food are required to list contents according to quantity. Whatever is in a product in the largest quantity must be stated first, whatever is present in the next largest amount must be stated second, and so on. This has been the consumers' best guide to the nutritional value of what they buy. The Food and Drug Administration has now announced new regulations that will require all products that boast of nutritional or diet value to list specific nutritional and diet information on their labels.

If a product is said to be "enriched" or "fortified" for example, it must state serving size, servings per container, caloric content, protein content, carbohydrate content, fat content, percentage of U.S. Recommended Daily Allowances of proteins, vitamins and minerals. If a product is a purported diet food, its label must show saturated fat content and cholesterol content per serving. Labels must be changed by the end of the year.

Know the food you associate with!

\*\*\*\*\*



How does the Monarch butterfly avoid being eaten by predatory birds? Biologist Lincoln P. Grower of Amherst College has found that some Monarchs contain in their bodies a powerful heart drug, cardiac glycoside. When a bird eats such a Monarch, the drug provokes violent retching. This experience deters the bird from going after Monarchs for a long time. Only some Monarchs have the drug. (There's not enough of the milkweed species containing the drug for all Monarch larvae to feed on.) But the bird either doesn't know this or can't afford to take a chance; all the Monarchs thus tend to be protected.

\*\*\*\*\*

Buckminster Fuller on energy: "He asked a friend of his who was very knowledgeable about the structure of the earth if it would be possible to determine the cost to nature to produce oil, in terms of standard measurements. Could the same approach be applied to nature's production of oil over the millions of years? The answer that they came up with was startling. Each gallon of oil from the earth costs nature one million dollars. We use oil so extravagantly because it is relatively easy and quick to get."

"He says that at any one time in North America there are two million automobiles idling at red lights. At an average of 100 horsepower per car, that's equivalent to 200,000,000 horses jumping up and down all the time, going nowhere."

"He says that the standard piston engine in automobiles is 15% efficient. The turbine engine is 30% efficient. The jet engine is 60% efficient. The fuel cell is 80% efficient. The water wheel is 90% efficient. He says, "There isn't any fuel crisis. It's simply a crisis of ignorance."

\*\*\*\*\*



# Refrain

*alternatives  
to toilet paper*

by will davis

My first mind-awakening experience in the area of toilet retraining came about five years ago while sitting in one stall of a row of three. A pair of sandaled feet shuffled into an adjoining compartment, positioned themselves, and one foot lifted out of sight and then the other disappeared as well! What was going on next door, thought I, peering under the partition. I knew it was not a short-legged kid or midget . . . so what was happening? The mystery was solved later as I learned that this Indian man was just excreting in his country's native custom; that is, in the position of squatting. Balancing himself on top of a western sit-up toilet seat is not the most stable position to assume, but it can be done. If you are also interested in good anal hygiene, you should begin to employ the squatting technique no matter where you are, as this man was doing. Squatting is much more natural position for defecation; by its very nature your hips are spread and not scrunched together as when sitting, and the anus is unencumbered, allowing easy passage of body excreta. Try this process and see for yourself how much better it really is.

To ease the balancing act at home, it is simple to construct a removable platform that will fit on top of the toilet bowl. Use a piece of 1/2-inch plywood, 24" side to side by 20 1/2" back to front, and cut out bowl shaped hole equidistant from two sides and 1 inch from the back. Start cut by drilling a hole on the perimeter wide enough to insert a small hand saw or electric hand-held saber saw. Next cut two pieces of 2" by 4" to size for front legs and attach with two inch screws or nails (screws are better). Finish platform with two or three coats of varnish and you are ready to rise above the American Standard!

Another answer is to clear out of the bathroom altogether when eliminating, and renew the outside toilet. If you do not have one, you can construct your own. Dig a pit deep enough for six months' use, about five or six feet. Cover tightly and securely, leaving a hole large enough for squatting, and erect a small shelter above. Change pits every six months, filling the old ones with a couple of inches of green matter and covering this with eight to ten inches of earth. By the time you are ready to change pits again, your first one's contents can be spread on the garden, as it is now rich compost, and the pit itself can be reused. So for a nice healthy cycle, all you need is a portable shack and cover, and two six foot pits.



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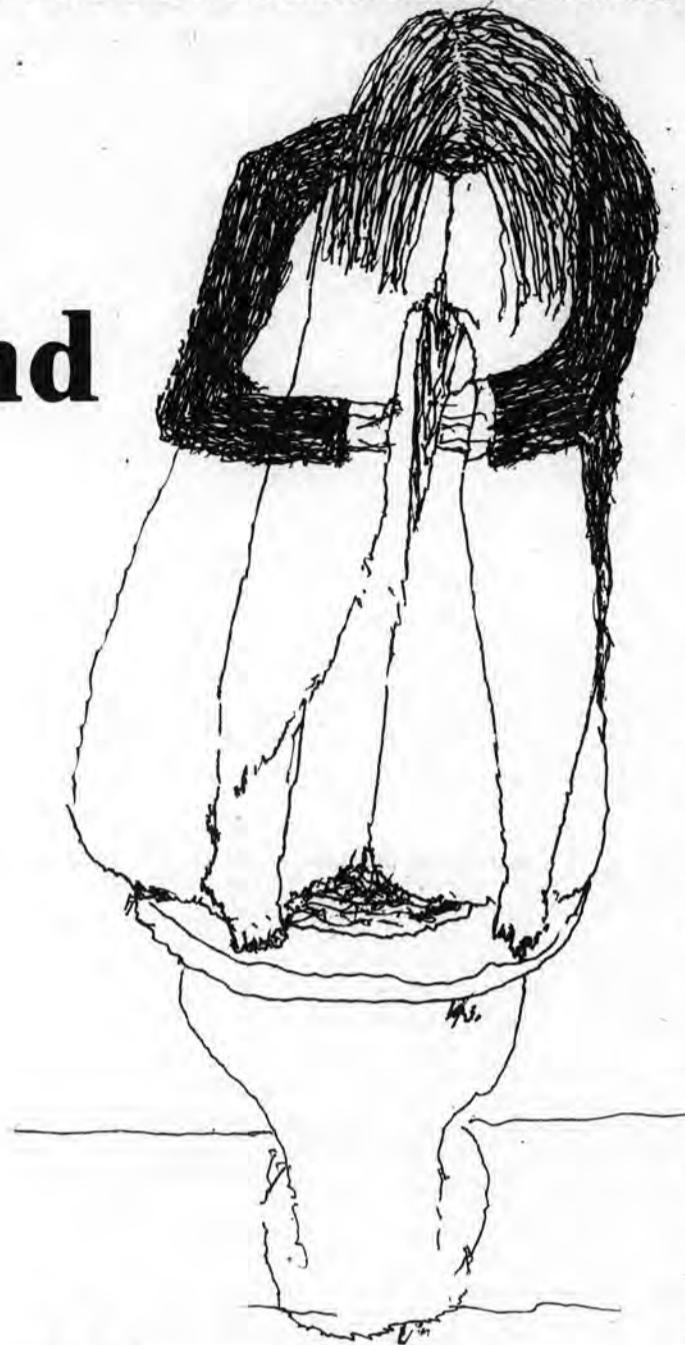


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# and



# Retrain

Utilizing the squatting method also gives us a chance to become more intimate with our bodies. We make contact with our mouths and our food in our daily eating habits and although many still frown on serious meal-time eating with the hands, it is done with much more frequency now. Thus we are familiar with our lips and mouths and know them fairly well. However, what is our degree of intimacy with the opposite end of our digestive tract? If we are personal and knowledgeable with what we put in our bodies, we should certainly be the same with what comes out of them. How many people including yourself have never had or have had very little contact with their own rectums and their own bowel movements? Not too many, I am sure. What comes to mind might be old jokes about fingers slipping through the toilet paper or psychology about messed up shit-squeezing kids and their later artistic ability. Well, a whole society that makes bad jokes and bad theories about a natural body function is a real indicator as to how removed we really are from ourselves. The near total use of toilet paper by this country's members is certainly alienation smeared all over our faces.

The common Asian method of Anal cleansing is to use water and the left hand. A simple pot of water on the back of the toilet could easily replace that TP roller on the wall. The technique is simple; after shitting in squatting position, take water container in your right hand in front of your body between your legs, circle left hand around behind your body under your ass, cup your left hand and pour some water in it, wipe with it and rinse your fingers with a little more water. Recup your hand, fill it with water and repeat the process. Three or four times should be sufficient to thoroughly clean yourself. Your hands will also be clean but can be washed afterwards in addition. This method is beautiful in its simplicity, while also being more sanitary, more ecological, and much more personal than using a sheet of G.P.'s TP.

So for the sake of the forests, and the air, and the rivers, and yourself, try this approach and take up the motto of "REFRAIN and RETRAIN!"

Amen.

## Sisters

## Together



Friday night at the University of Washington overflow crowds heard Evelyn Reed and Kate Millet speak on contemporary feminism. Reed, a Marxist anthropologist, read a paper refuting the myth of the biological inferiority of women. Social, not physical factors, are the root of women's oppression, Reed said. This is the basis of her book, **PROBLEMS OF WOMEN'S LIBERATION**, (Pathfinder Press, 1969, \$1.45).

As one observer noted, Kate Millet's talk covered "almost everything." Her major emphases were on gay women, whom she considers the vanguard of the women's movement, and on prison reform. In a talk half-prepared, half extemporaneous Millet described her current position at the University of California at Sacramento. She said that soon after she was hired, she called a press conference to congratulate the president of the college for giving a professed lesbian the position of "distinguished visiting professor." At Sacramento, Millet teaches two courses, Women in Literature, designed to teach women to be writers, and Prison Reform, designed to educate women to organize prisons.

From the beginning, Millet disparaged what she calls the feminist "star system" perpetuated by the media. "I am not a movement star," she emphasized. To the contrary, many observers noted that Millet's presentation was very human. She infused the crowd with a strong sense of sisterhood and direction. "We felt like people responding to our own souls," one woman said.

The media uses particular women in the feminist movement as stars as part of the media ploy of "divide and conquer" or "D and C" as Millet calls it. Class, race, virtue, and recognition are the major means society uses to divide people, and to divide movements from within, Millet said. "Virtue" is the 17th century tradition of nailing women to pedestals, while "recognition" is the means of division used by the media.

In her politically-oriented talk, Millet discussed the imminent death of capitalism and imperialism. She said we must fuse the "lifestyle revolution," typified by communes, gay activism, and the more enlightened aspects of the drug culture, with the "hard revolution." This is the only way a revolution in America can occur, Millet said.

The following day, women from all over Washington and representing disparate races, ages and backgrounds, joined Reed, Millet and each other for a series of workshops. Topics ranged from demonstration of abortion techniques and self-defense, to gay liberation and prisoner organization. Saturday culminated in a dance and celebration, and a sense of purpose and direction.

For more description of Saturday's feminist workshops, see the next issue of **THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE**.

Kathy Anderson  
Lisa Pedersen  
Kirie Pedersen



# Romance, Rhythm, Gemutlichkeit



by jeffrey margolis

Start by finding out where the water is. Done as follows: Consult a local witcher; ask Old Timers; ask neighbors how deep their wells are; contact the local Water Commissioner. The job itself is as simple as pie. It involves inserting plastic pipe tipped with a foot valve in a galvanized steel casing which you've driven into soft ground.

Once you know where and how deep you have to go, assemble the following materials:

- Sandpoint
- Foot valve
- 5½ ft. lengths of galvanized pipe, threaded
- Pitcher pump
- Enough pipe collars to hold the above together, plus a few extra
- Nipples, reducers and bushings if point and pipe are not same size
- A few 3" lengths of pipe, threaded
- Well driving slamming cap
- One or two 20 pound sledge hammers
- Two or three no. 18 monkey wrenches
- Two 3 ft. lengths of pipe for applying leverage
- Hammer, nails and rope for collaring and steadying your pipe against the platform
- Half dozen 6 ft. lengths of 4 x 8 or equivalent platform materials
- Four to eight 2½ ft. logs
- Four 6 ft. lengths of 1 x 6
- Four giant spikes
- Plastic pipe
- Crowbar
- Joints, fittings, elbows
- Stainless steel clamps
- Hacksaw
- Pocket knife

The following is auxiliary material, necessary only if you make a mistake:

- Pipe threader
- Cutter
- Vise
- Motor oil

For those of you who are interested, the sandpoint is a pipe with a six sided tapered lead head. Behind the head the perforated pipe encloses a brass screen. At the top end are threads to be connected to collar or nipple and then pipe. New sandpoints cost at least \$25. I had a 1" sandpoint laying around, connected it with a nipple to 1½" pipe so I could insert 1" plastic pipe and 1" foot valve. (In this maneuver there is no room for a clamp—use epoxy if necessary.) This plastic pipe insures the ability to remove pipe and valve at any time.

You will need a special steel cap made explicitly for driving sandpoints. If you don't use this and the proper procedure, you will learn the hard way by having to resort to the pipe vise, cutter and threader, not to mention more collars and caps.

For me there was a tendency in the beginning to get carried away with the beauty and rhythm of driving the well.

The scene is set on a platform 2½ ft. high. I cut up logs for legs, four on each side. The top of the platform was six foot lengths of 4 x 8's. the legs were cross braced. Boards were placed above and below the legs; on the top to seat the 4 x 8's and beneath to act as skids. You need only spike the end boards. By

setting the platform at 2½ ft., any person swinging the sledge could get a very healthy smash on the pipe. When the pipe gets too low to hit from the platform, just step down. We got about one inch per slam. This depends mostly on soil conditions. For each whack on the pipe, there must be someone to turn the pipe at least one quarter revolution or more. This keeps the pipe true and straight. The romance, rhythm and *gemutlichkeit* of swinging, pounding, wrenching and turning the pipe with my country comrades was glorious!

After each slam of the sledge the person with the wrench must tighten the slamming cap. Make sure that you do not put the cap directly on the pipe. Collar the pipe and add another piece of the same size pipe perhaps 3" long. This nipple is attached to the slamming cap. Thus the pipe is insulated from damaging blows. Remember, you must tighten the slamming cap after each and every blow!

Keep an accurate record of how far down you have gone. Test for water with the pitcher pump, keeping in mind where water should be and the capacity of your pump. Make some allowance, if you can, for summer drought and the lowering water table. Be aware that a piston-pump is not going to suck water from much below 25-26 ft., unless you place it underground.

When you test for water, prime the well and pitcher pump and pump for as long as you can endure it. Keep on pumping otherwise you will be disappointed if you intend to hook into an electric pump. If you hook up an electric pump too soon you will either pump the cavity dry and spend the day wondering whether you really hit water, or whether or not your pump is working. You are also likely to get sand in your pump. This is a no-no! When

a sandpoint gets to where the water is, the line is pumped and sand begins to fall away and a cavity is formed. Much of the loose sand is pumped out.

My well cost me around \$50 in cash, not counting travel expenses. Beginning price in our neck of the woods for a professionally dug well is around \$400.

A person can always be proud of their creations — dig it!

"A Foolish Consistency is the hobgoblin  
'of little minds'"

Emerson

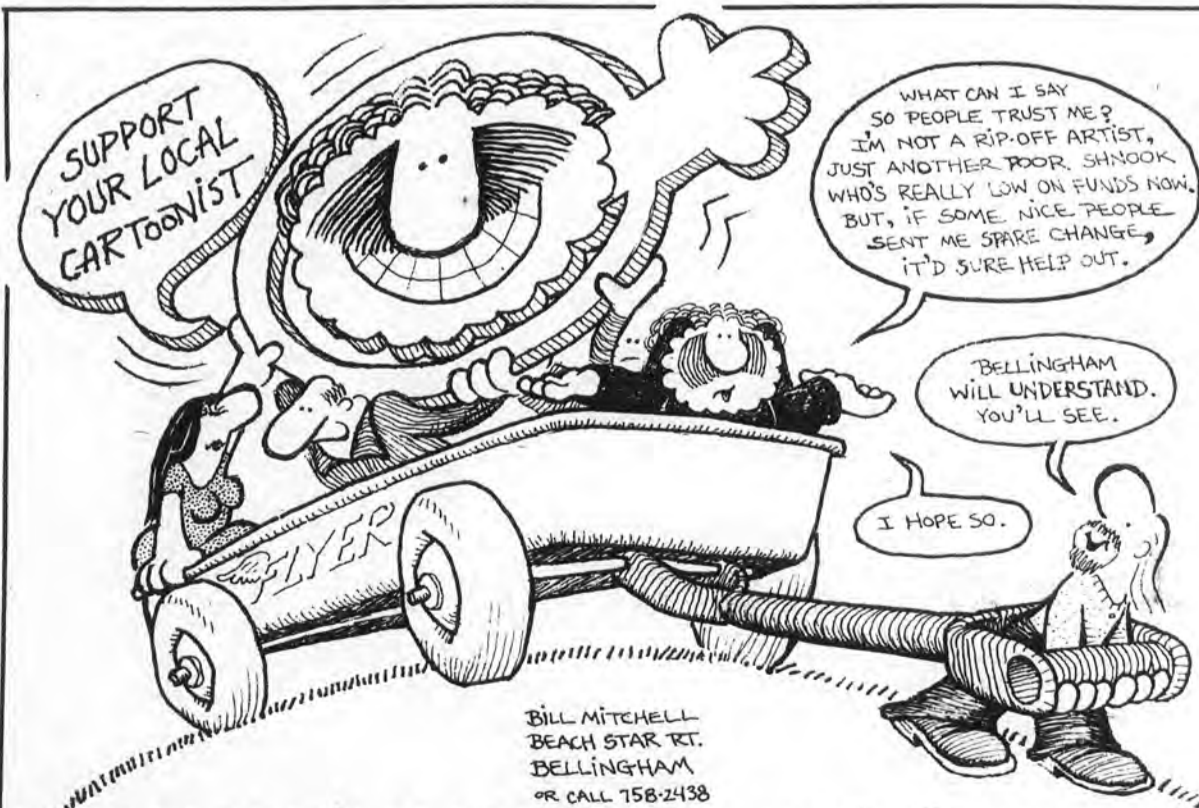
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## CHC Meeting in Review

The Capitol Hill Coop breezed through a very pleasant and productive meeting last February 26th. In a pleasing departure from typically stormy, tension-wrought meetings, Monday's laid-back get-together moved through one topic after another.

First on the agenda was the CHC newsletter. John gave a detailed cost comparison for both mimeographed and printed pages along with labor needs. After considerable discussion it was decided that in general CHC will use the Northwest Passage as its communication medium. However, if finances permit, a newsletter will be printed and mailed out before each quarterly meeting.

After spending an hour in discussion of the newsletter, the meeting turned to the question of buying the property and buildings where the store is now located. In fifteen minutes the members decided to purchase the building, etc. and to gather the necessary funds. The difficult part will come later.

Off again in a sea of discussion, the members decided to authorize the weekly collective to create up to five full-time positions from time to time when financial conditions permit. The most immediate result of this action will be the support of two half-time people (Marcia and Charlie) to help Fred run the store. The decision was not unanimous but represents a trial effort to solve those ever present energy problems.

As the evening progressed CHC decided to loan \$50 each month to the Cooperating Community general fund when finances permit after our commitments to a stronger CHC and Country Doctor. Action on proposed bylaw changes was postponed until the next meeting.

That's it folks. The meeting was pleasant. It dragged a bit here and there, but we got through lots of material. Wouldn't it be nice if more of our meetings were that way?

John C. Havekotte

## Cooperating Community 'Currency'

The Cooperating Community is exploring the possibility of issuing Demand Notes in order to help its produce enterprise raise working capital. These Notes would be available only from Cooperating Community Produce in the Public Market. People would purchase \$20 worth of notes at a time. In return for \$20, the purchaser would obtain a bundle of Notes with a picture in their middle. The Notes would be in several denominations, and would total to \$20.

The purchaser in effect would be lending C.C. Produce \$20. The Notes represent a promise by C.C. Produce to pay the purchaser back. Unlike bank notes which are usually promises to pay back by a certain period of time and not before (say, ninety days), Cooperating Community Demand Notes would be a promise to pay the Note purchaser *on demand*. The purchaser would present the Note to C.C. Produce to obtain, either in dollars or in goods, an amount equal to the denomination of the Note.

A unique feature of these Notes would be the possibility of redeeming them at Cooperating Community outlets other than Cooperating Community Produce. Cooperating Community working groups could elect to act as redemption centers for these Notes. Outlets would then redeem the Notes themselves at C.C. Produce. A food coop, for example, might exchange the Notes for produce to stock its inventory.

What is the purpose of the proposed Demand Notes? The most obvious purpose is to channel the resources of our Community more effectively by providing capital for ourselves, rather than for the capitalist economy. A

person who buys Demand Notes, instead of putting the money in a bank, enables our Community to convert that capital into carrots, lettuce, tomatoes, and other good things, rather than converting the capital into government bonds and more profits for the banker. Secondly, the purchase of Demand Notes gives C.C. Produce more money to work with, to purchase goods in larger quantities and, therefore, to buy at lower costs. These savings are then passed on to us, the members of the Community. Thirdly, the Demand Notes encourage the purchaser to concentrate her or his shopping at Cooperating Community enterprises, other than just the produce enterprise. This increases the overall demand for Cooperating Community products and services, and brings more and more people in contact with the whole Cooperating Community. Finally, since the Demand Notes can be used directly to buy only items basic to people's needs, those who get paid in this currency and decide to redeem it in products rather than in money are participating in a system where work is compensated according to the needs of the worker. Meeting the real needs of the people: this is what the Cooperating Community is all about.

Within the next several weeks the Cooperating Community will decide whether to put this currency system into effect. How do *you* feel about it? If you'd like to share your feelings about the Demand Notes, come to our Cooperating Community meetings at Earth Station 7, at 10a.m. the second, third, and fourth Wednesdays of every month, or write c/o The Northwest Passage.

## Group Health... and Women

Are you a woman and a member of Group Health? If so, are you satisfied with your medical coverage at Group Health? A small group of women in Seattle has been meeting weekly for the last two months to plan a general meeting of all women Group Health members.

The interest for such a meeting has grown out of our own frustrations and dissatisfaction with our medical coverage and general attitude of the Ob/Gyn staff of Group Health. We are aware that many women members are using the free clinics for their Ob/Gyn needs. We are aware of a growing feeling among many women that now is the time to insist upon change within Group Health. We want doctors that we can really talk to and who give us concerned time and thoughtful answers to our medical questions. We want to change the high cost of birth control to members. These are only a few of the concerns we have shared in our planning sessions.

If you would like to join our core group in the planning stages, call Penny at Aradia Clinic, ME4-2090 to find out our next meeting date. The general meeting for all women members of Group Health will be held March 21 at 7:30 p.m. at the Central Clinic Mental Health Service Center, 16th and E. John, across from the main hospital entrance. The room will be the 3rd floor conference room. Free child care will be provided. Join us to organize and plan for changes that will provide us all with quality medical coverage that should be what we're paying for already.

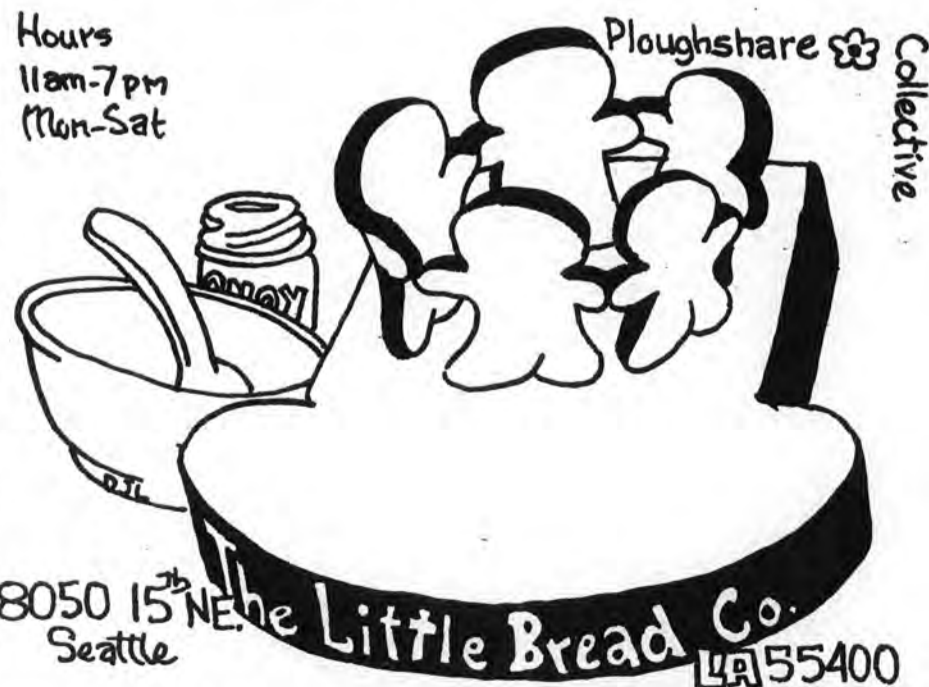
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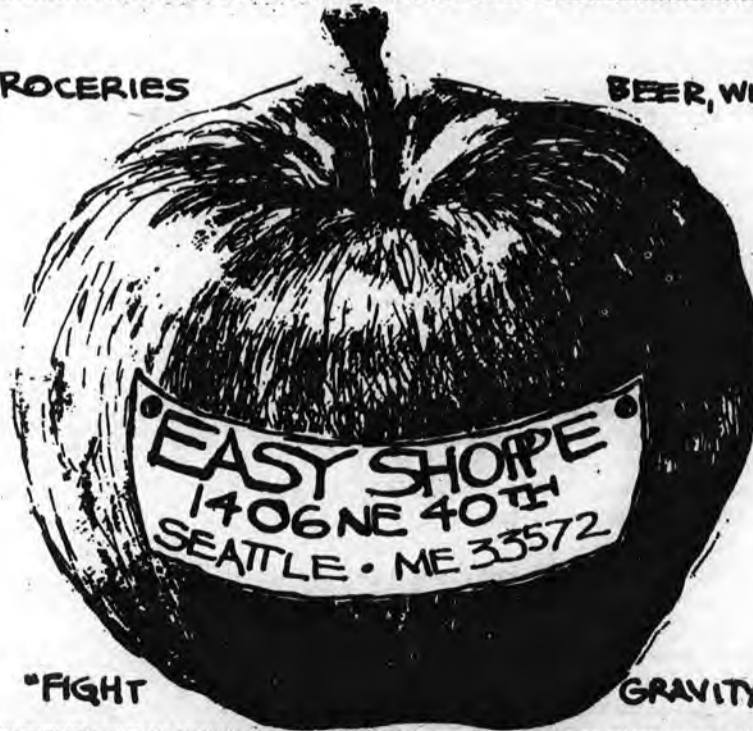


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# Woman's Bust - \$1850

A bizarre incident in the continuing policy of harassment of political workers was recently uncovered in Seattle. The local papers reported the incident so matter-of-factly that we thought our readers should have the true story of the circumstances of the arrest, trial, and final pay-off for false arrest charges brought by community organizer Teresa Williams against the City of Seattle.

The wheels of justice grind slowly; the files were ordered destroyed by court action in February, one year after the initial incident occurred. But

way back in February 1972, police got a tip-off that stolen guns were located in an apartment in Seattle. Police noticed that Teresa Williams, a local prison rights organizer lived in the apartment building, and also that they had a warrant for Theresa Williams, who had never lived at that address in the past. Teresa and Theresa were worlds apart. Teresa was tall, slender, blond and an organizer. Theresa short, stocky, and with a traffic violation. Also Teresa was white and Theresa black. However, none of this mattered. Teresa was a trouble-maker, so, on

February 16, 1972, four police arrived at her door, handcuffed her, dragged her to jail, showing no warrants or search warrants, and refused her any phone calls.

Police Chief George Tielsch, in explaining the actions of his department states: "The officers were questioned regarding this matter, and state that you (Ms. Williams) were advised that there was a warrant outstanding for your arrest and that they did search your apartment only to determine if there were any other occupants therein, and no search was

made for guns. The officers further stated (four officers, that is) that at this time you (Ms. Williams) were yelling and screaming and they found it necessary to use some force to control you and apply handcuffs in order to maintain your custody. The officers state that your request to use the telephone at that point was refused because of the fact that you were in a very irate and emotional state."

Teresa Williams spent 24 hours in jail while her 3 year old child fended for herself. Teresa Williams went to trial two months later on charges against Theresa Williams consisting of driving while intoxicated, driving without a license, and reckless driving. It was her third appearance before the judicial system in the case. Clearly something was wrong.

Standard police procedure is to check physical descriptions. This may or may not have been done, but they wanted to get Ms. Williams.

They got her...

For 24 hours she saw jail justice. She was physically threatened and isolated in a padded cell for asking for a comb. She saw another woman thrown to the cement floor and handcuffed by two male guards. "I protested this action and was told the prisoner was to be taken to a mental hospital and that this justified the guard's brutality."

After the dismissal of the case by Judge Patrick Corbett, Ms. Williams filed suit to remove her arrest from police records, and she sued for false arrest. In February of 1973, one year later, she won on both counts; she obtained a court order to remove her arrest from the record, and two checks from the City of Seattle, one for her, and one for her daughter, totaling \$1850. With that payment, the City washes itself clean and proclaims it an isolated incident. But then, every incident is "isolated." Let us not forget about countless daily inhuman and illegal practices performed by our police, courts and jails. Don't give in.

The history of the confrontation between the City of Seattle and Ms. Teresa Williams teaches us that the common people can stand up to local pigs and live to tell the tale. Hers is but one incident. A thousand more might help make some permanent changes. Don't rejoice, ORGANIZE!

Helen Highwater

## Escaping the Mouth Trap

On Wednesday, February 28th, the University of Washington's ASUW and the School of Communication and the American Civil Liberties Union sponsored an open meeting in the HUB auditorium to discuss various aspects of current threats to freedom of expression in both the printed and the electronic media. There were five topics each lasting about two hours. I attended only the first one entitled "National Perspectives on the Public's Right to Know" with featured speaker Ed Guthman from the Los Angeles Times.

The open meeting never measured up to its potential. The disappointment I experienced resulted from the time wasted on typical trivia of past heroics and credentials by those distinguished men from the newspapers and the law schools. Unfortunately the woman panelist said almost nothing. A preliminary address by another woman student did serve to shed some historical perspective on the topic of Presidential press harassment, but the remainder of the meeting was so bogged down in deference to the establishment that when audience participation was allowed, few people had anything to say at all. Surely those panelists have little to fear from harassment of their freedom of speech.

Hmmm? Hmmm

As I sit reconsidering the meeting it seems that Wednesday's performance was probably the best that the sponsors could muster. It was a panel of distinguished men talking about other distinguished men and the realities of compromising principles in politics. But why be satisfied with establishment rhetoric? Why is it only in the establishment universities that principles and strategies are discussed...where are the people?

John C. Havekotte

Human sexuality and its meaning in today's world will be the topic of discussions Friday, March 9 at the SPEAKEASY, a dialogue coffee house at 1821 E. Aloha. Dr. Nathaniel Wagner well-known psychologist from the University of Washington, will address such questions as: Is human sexuality merely a biological function? How well do men understand female sexuality?

Doors open at 8:00 pm. Admission free. That's the SPEAKEASY 1821 E. Aloha.

For further information:

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assemble outside the hospital gates, by the bus stop on 12th Ave. S.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN UNSURE ABOUT WHAT YOU CAN DO, THIS IS IT...

We are calling for a massive, peaceful demonstration of support for the hospital and opposition to the Administration's closure plans. The date coincides with our national lobbying efforts and the opening of Congressional hearings on the PHS. Congresspeople will watch this demonstration closely to determine their stands... For further information; or to help plan the rally, call Becki Jones, EA 2 6698...

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE Public Health Care Coalition...

-A very successful public meeting with Rep. Joel Pritchard was held Feb. 16. 200 people showed up. Spirits were high, people in a fighting mood...

-The Employee's Union (AFGE Local 1170) has won its dispute with the administration and will continue to be represented on vital hospital committees.

-The PHCC met on Feb. 7, with the hospital director, Dr. Boywer. We worked out grievance procedures for patients, and agreed to meet regularly. -Our lobbyists report that mail to Congress has helped a lot, but needs to keep coming to convince the fence-sitters. Write the Washington delegation.

-The Puget Sound Health Planning Council continues to support us. Their response to HEW's plan was to reject it and stick by their recommendations of December 1971 of continued and expanded operation of the PHS along the lines of the PHCC proposal. Hurrah!!

United Farm Workers Workshop  
Saturday, March 10, 10:00 am to 12:00 noon  
at Earthstation 7, 15th Ave. E. Harrison

- learn the issues
- learn how to picket
- bring a bag lunch to share with your friends

BOYCOTT SAFEWAY!!!!

Morningtown Pizza & Subs  
serves Seattle pizza.



4110 Roosevelt Way N.E.

ME2-6317

open 11-1am, 2am Fridays

"LET'S GIVE THOSE COWS AND PIGS A BREAK"



LIVE IN RESTAURANT HONEY

431 15th E. ON CAPITAL HILL

EA 5-2400

LUNCH 11:30 - 2:30 WEEKDAYS 5:00 DINNER 9:00 CLOSED SUN.





# films

by Bernard Weiner

It is axiomatic that institutions are microcosms of society at large. What goes on in a school, a hospital, courtroom, a jail parallels what goes on outside: how people are treated, who's on top and who's on bottom, what kinds of discrimination are practiced, and so on.

I think that's why we hate to go to the hospital, or court, or jail (and maybe even to school): our lives and futures are placed in the hands of people who seem to care more for the orderly running of their system than they do for our complex, fragile bodies and minds.

"The Jail" is an 80-minute documentary examination of one county jail but which represents all county jails and, on a larger scale, which represents all of society. It was made by four San Francisco film-makers-writers—Michael Anderson, Paul Jacobs, Saul Landau and Bill Rahraus — and is about the best of this kind of a *cinema verite* film I've seen in a long time. It's not as polished as the documentary work of Frederick Wiseman or the Barrons, but in a way its lack of polish heightens its impact, makes it seem more "real" somehow, even though it's certainly real enough.

It came about like this. The sheriff of San Francisco county was voted out of office last year and the new sheriff, by some strange electoral twist, turned out to be a genuine radical reformer by the name of Richard Hongisto, a pipe-smoking, vest-wearing, Ph.D. candidate in criminology who would like to do away with jails. The day after his election, figuring Hongisto might be agreeable, the four film-makers decided to try to get inside the jails with their cameras. Hongisto agreed — in order that the public might get an uncensored view of jail life, which perhaps might lead to support for making jails habitable for human beings instead of the zoos they are now — and the four spent the next nine weeks filming in the jail.

Each had been in jail previously (usually busted for some radical cause), so they more or less knew what to look for. However, even they were surprised on occa-

sion: they weren't aware, for example, of the jail population's great fascination with the Queen's Tier, the homosexual wing. Thus, a lot of the film (a bit too much, actually) deals with these fascinating jail-types.

The film is an honest look at what most of jail life really is: boredom and noise. The din of the place is overwhelming. The danger level for the ear and for psychological health is 40 decibels; the uproar in this jail, which is typical, has been scientifically measured at a constant 80 decibels — enough, psychologists say, to drive sane men crazy. The jail was built in 1934 in such a way as to permit 700 men to hear every noise anyone makes anywhere all the time.

After a while, as viewers we get used to the din, but the sense of boredom and wasted energy and lack of activities (aside from TV-watching) begins to make us feel claustrophobic. And we're in a movie theater — imagine what it must be like on the inside!

We also develop a sense of familiarity with some of the more memorable prisoners and their guards. For most of the guards, it's just a job ("mainly because we're not educated enough for anything else," one guard admits), but for some their work goes further than that. There's one kindly, sensitive black sergeant who seems anxious not to make life any more miserable than it already is for the men. But there's also a white lieutenant whose prescription for a good jail is, in his words, "a concentration camp in the deserts of Arizona or somewhere, with just enough food per prisoner to keep them alive."

This lieutenant also believes that crime has no genesis in the poverty and discrimination practiced by society on a wide segment of the American social stratum; instead, he believes that criminality can be laid at the feet of "the Communists" and "radicals" who, in this man's mind, agitate for poor people to rob and kill each other. Again, a look at the microcosmic statistics should be a good indication of

Of course, one's sympathies go out for



what's going on out there beyond the jailhouse walls: ten years ago, the ethnic background of prisoners was about 30 percent black. Today it's 47 percent black, 23 percent Chicano, 12 percent Asian, and the rest Caucasian (usually for dope, drunkenness, homosexuality — i.e., victimless crimes).

In the tense jailhouse context, the slightest gesture or activity takes on magnified proportions: whether a mirror will be allowed in a queen's cell, the jailhouse "currency" of cigarettes, an extra sandwich, the quality of the food, a deliberate or accidental shove, and so on. After seeing this film, it's not hard to understand why jail and prison riots occur.

many of these men (as it does also for their victims), but the true waste of the place comes home searingly in listening to a brilliant jailhouse poet, Michael Beasley, recite his "Zombies in a House of Madness" or "Street Blues" while behind bars. Later, in a fascinating segment, we see the kindly black sergeant watching a film-clip of Beasley's reading, and even he, a guard, can identify with the waste of this man's fantastic talent.

"The Jail" has faults, but they are more than outweighed by its ability to capture the institutional brutality (which bourgeois society encourages by inattention) visited upon its lower-class elements. It's a jolting experience to watch.

A  
WORLD  
NEED  
FOR  
COMMUNICATION



HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH JOIN IN A DYNAMIC LIVING AND LEARNING EXPERIENCE AT THE SUMMER WORKSHOPS OF NATIONS, WHERE FOREIGN SCHOLARS FROM AFRICA, ASIA, LATIN AMERICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST TEACH ABOUT THE CULTURES OF THEIR PEOPLES. PLENTY OF FUN AND RECREATION. NON-PROFIT, 12th YEAR. IN THE REDWOODS NEAR SAN FRANCISCO. \$150 INCLUDES TUITION AND ROOM AND BOARD. P. O. BOX 1146, BERKELEY, CA. 94701. MIDDLE EAST TRAVEL PROGRAM ALSO, FOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.



## The Greenhouse

Greenhouse gave me some new ad copy this week. I lost it at typesetting. Sorry, Chris and Fos. If memory serves, Greenhouse is giving discounts of 10-25% on flower, herb, and vegetable seeds. Stop in at 1226 N. State, plant fanciers, and buy some seeds and look at the rest of Greenhouse's outstanding stock. And don't miss Chris' article in this issue—"Bringing the Environment In—Spring Edition." . . . Passage Ad Seller



MUSIC

# Aphrodite's Waif

by nils von veh

The new resurgence of folk music is in the wind of music. Again, a return to the roots of modern, urban folk music has provided a springboard for new ideas. Last year, it seemed that "HARVEST" and "BLESSED ARE" were being accepted as "folk." The sudden influx of urban folk onto AM charts produced a giant tide of lost souls and lamenters, many selling their souls to the whine of pedal steel. But, alas, Nashville and pedal do not create rich folk music and now the happy resurgence of more traditional folk has arrived for return engagements. Three recent experiences have answered my musical queries. Judy Collins, after a 13-month respite, follows her excellent "LIVING" album with a moodier piece entitled "TRUE STORIES AND OTHER DREAMS." From the first glance at the cover, some may immediately recognize the famous eyes, wistfully filtered by time. Well, that's the message of her latest collection—much the same spirit, but a different, perhaps more subtle approach.

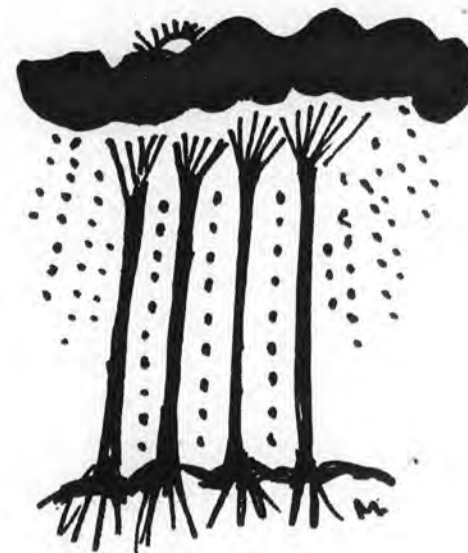
This album is certainly comparable with her other excellent releases, but is even more rewarding in its originality—four songs by Judy herself, three of which are in the spirit of "My Father" from "WHO KNOWS"... the fourth being a combination chant, hymn and cultural study entitled "Che." This bizarre seven-minute piece

combines the irreconcilable: a revolutionary, mariachi horns, strings and philosophy (as seen by wary Western eyes). The whole theme is quite effective, given the arrangement. Her other songs are very tasteful and emotional. Her writing is surprising to the point where I'm sorry she hasn't used more of it. "Song For Martin" and "Secret Gardens" are indeed true stories with other dreams. The backing is excellent, in each case a mold of her mood and time.

The other cuts, those collected from alien songbooks, are, as always, excellent, and cuts like "The Dealer" and "The Hostage" by Tom Paxton are testimony to her continuing interpretations.

At the opposite end of the spectrum is Loudon Wainwright and his third opus, released in December. Those who've experienced "Dead Skunk" on the radio know what levels Loudon is at. He appears as a comic/cynic genius spirited by a loose country flavor. The sarcastic humor evidenced in "the blood and guts are going to make you swoon" and "all over the road... technicolor, man" are consistent.

Loudon's vision of the world is colored mainly by sarcasm, outrageous humor and confusion. The variety of his song and dance offers proof of his views: one can help him find his muse,



scream with the hometown crowd or ponder the life of a bee, who says "there's no place like comb sweet comb." However, all is not mirth, since the funny truth often has a bitter aftertaste. Songs like "Red Guitar," "New Paint" and "Needless to Say" illustrate his tragicomic aspect. It's humorous, but revealing. His love songs do not belabor the trickiness and possessiveness of that emotion, but rather sound like small conversations. His unusual viewpoints are enhanced greatly with the terrific instrumentals, thanks being given for White Cloud's assistance. It's a personal album, one that does not overwhelm or sentimentalize. *Rolling Stone's* review characterized L. Wainwright as the "Chaplain of Rock"; I prefer to call him Randy Newman's drinking confre and Aphrodite's waif. Add chili powder, stir and enjoy.

Lastly, John Bryand emerges from what appears to be the English folk-ballad tradition. He's a difficult one to pigeonhole in the annals of rock, but this album of laments and

stories convinces the listener without much trouble. His kaleidoscope of experiences ranges from ladies in the city to errant milkmen to lost loves and memories. I've often suspected this form of tunefulness as bankrupt, but John's album entices the cynic with friendly phrases and terrific guitar work, most of which seems to be his own. This album, in many ways, resembles the black-and-white Tim Hardin approach to love-life songs—good or bad, it's a lesson in life. That seems to be the intent—allow the country music to charm while he reminisces. Sure, it's an old approach, but the straight-forward style he presents is just as fresh as, say, "Don't Make Promises." Judging from the contents and its pensive cover, there's a lot more to come than initially meets the mind.

At any rate, this assortment, plus Joni Mitchell, Jesse Colin Young, and John Fahey's recent odes prove again and again that folks are strong; the well is deep and very clear.



## "You too can be a snob"

by Cornplanter

### WWSC ART FILM SERIES

## To Be or Not to Be

Ernst Lubitsch's (in)famous comedy satirizing the Nazis..... with Jack Benny and Carole Lombard.

Thursday, March 8, 1973  
7:00 p.m., Music Auditorium

\$1.25 General Admission  
Admission: \$ .75 Students

Claudio Arrau performed the Brahms Piano Concerto Number Two with the Seattle Symphony on Monday and Tuesday last week. Interesting performance. I've heard Mr. Arrau do a much better performance of that concerto, and the Symphony as a whole played up to par. (Or at least par for the Seattle Symphony.)

Local music "lovers" tend to defend the Seattle Symphony and even glorify it because it is "our" symphony. Well, it does play concerts in Seattle, it does put on numerous children's concerts and school concerts throughout Puget Sound, and it managed to tour Alaska this past season. That they do all these things is fine and good, but it is no excuse for the music quality. Seattlites continually defend Jim Owen's football tactics, too. Small cities can have good orchestras if they want them. . . somebody out there said they might not want an orchestra?

Would you want movies if all you got to see was Elvis Presley movies? or



Annette Funicello and muscles beach? A good piece of classical music played with life is as inspiring as an equal amount of mantras. But played like last night's concert it was as inspiring as Julie Andrews singing Roger Miller's greatest hits.

Even so, I'll pass on the news about rich elite symphony snobs. Whereas your cheapest ticket for a single is \$6, the subscriber (who gets praised for supporting the symphony) can buy that seat for less than \$2.10, because a season ticket is \$25.00. It's just another way of making poor people subsidize the ruling class. When you buy a season ticket, you are allowed to go to "exclusive" pre-concert dinners. With a \$25.00 season ticket, you too can be a snob and rupture the sanctity of dead classical music in Seattle. It's about time it got ruptured, too. The art of the nation must serve the people!! (Or would you rather hear Julie sing "One Dying and a Burying"?)



# Cheapos

howdy folks;

we've got some fine survival resources and affiliated paraphernalia for ya this time, so stay tuned...

but first of all we want to modify a previous bit of information--we told you about using mayonaise jars for canning...well anyway, they're fine for pickles, tomatoes, and stuff that don't need high heat processing, but they might crack in a pressure canner or hot bath. so be aware.

say, would ya like to know how to read faster and retain more, but can't afford ev wood's \$200 course? well, there's a publisher in chicago that figures you'd buy more of their books if you were a faster reader, so they will send you a booklet that will teach you how. just write to "Reading" 555 E. Lange St., Dept. 630-24, Mandelion, Ill. 60060.

or maybe you're a good reader but want to learn some languages...how about complete beginning lessons in german, japanese, swedish, afrikaans, dutch or russian, with free texts and instructions? all you need is access to a short wave receiver...to promote tourism international radio stations offer free lessons in their national language, all you have to do is write Radio Moscow, Japan, or whatever and ask for the text and then tune in...

are you looking for some cheap salvaged auto parts, then stop by everybody's store on the wickersham road and ask jeff for directions to the auto parts place and he'll tell ya how to get there.

and while yer at everybody's store, they carry the 5 gallon jerry cans for 5 and a half bucks, been told that's the best price in the state.

wanna know a trick for keepin wood floors clean and dust free? just get yerself some fine sawdust, then next time ya change oil in yer vehicle save some of the old oil and mix a little in with the sawdust...then scatter the mixture on the floor and sweep it up (save the sawdust mix in a box and use it over).

gettin yer garden ready? don't waste money on fertilizer, just feed yer garden seaweed (if ya live on puget sound or near the ocean that is)...have heard that brich bay is an easy place to gather relatively unpolluted seaweed.

lookin fer lumber of firewood? WWSC tore down a house and dumped next door to 808-25th...come and get it...

we've learned about another trash bin, this one is behind columbia valley lumber company (actually they have 4 or 5 of them) we checked it out and came away with a 25 foot square plastic tarp, some strips of molding, and a fine old board about 20 feet long...there's lots of other good stuff like huge packing crates, scraps of plywood, plasterboard, large sheets of waxed cardboard (could make good insulation) and metal banding maybe: america! sure throws away some fine things.

would ya like to make yerself a nice warm wool shirt but can't afford the material? take heart and visit the "sally" and pick up some wool skirts, take them apart and use the pieces to make a shirt.

and remember, share yer love, Cheapos, et energy and boycott lettuce, farah pants and shell products.  
love and magic  
mabel and elmer

**COUPON**

**8" x 10" COLOR ENLARGEMENT**  
From Slides or Negatives

BARR'S

**WITHOUT COUPON \$2.39**

**98¢** EA

CAMERA

Limit One Per Customer  
Offer Expires...March 18, 1973

Limit 3 Per Customer

108 East Magnolia  
Bellingham 734-5900

**SPECIAL**



## Quitting Business Sale

Up to 1/2 off marked liquidation price on every item

**The Men's Room**  
1415 Cornwall



### Ad Controversy

Do you find the ad on the right sexist? Do you think it exploits women or shows them in a demeaning light? The Passage and Great Northern Books would like to know what you think.

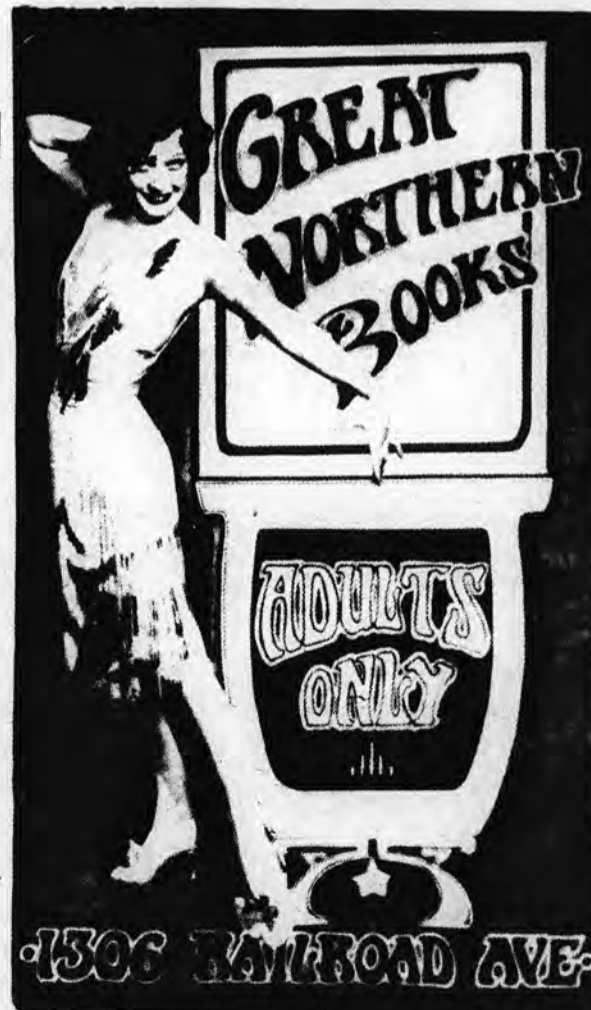
The Passage has a policy of not running ads that might be offensive to its readers. In the past we have rejected ads of products we did not wish to see promoted or had graphics that might be objectionable on sexist or racist grounds. The staff is divided on this particular ad.

All of us agree that the ad is aesthetically pleasing but a few of our staff members have objected to it because:

- 1) The low-cut dress and open pose of the woman is a sexual come-on.
- 2) Any ad that uses women in sexual poses (however "camp") to sell products is exploitive.
- 3) The ad is a mockery of the 1920's "liberated women" whose sole liberation consisted of a dubious "sexual freedom." (precontraceptive at that)

Supporters of the ad insist that the ad is not exploitive because its appeal is in its campiness. They insist that the woman is no more ridiculous than the man in the ad on the left (the ad that Great Northern has run with us for over a year). They ask why those who do not object to a man in ridiculous pose object to a woman in a ridiculous pose.

Great Northern will draw up another ad if we get some negative community response. If the response is positive, we will keep on running it. Let us know how you feel. Address comments to Ad Controversy, c/o NWP, Box 105, South B'ham Station, B'ham, Wn. 98225.





FREE!

OLD HEAVY all metal refrigerator case. Minus compressor. It could be salvaged and sold to scrap buyer or possibly of some interest to sculptor. It is yours if you haul it away. Can be seen at Al's Savewell (Eastside) 1118 East Maple Street.

CONSTRUCTION lumber at 808 25th Street. Building inspector suggested we "clean up."

FOR SALE OR TRADE

WIZARD MEDIA is brand new and announces something just for you! Portraits in your own home. Call 758-2422 for appointment. Wizard Media, Lummi Island, Washington.

"EVOLVEMENT CHARTS" Send now name and birthday and return address and some sacrament to: The shop WW, 2506 East Sixth Street, Long Beach, California 90814.

TELEGRAPH MUSIC WORKS--We make and repair stringed instruments; like concert culcimers and five-string banjos. Good work for less. 1000 Harris Avenue, 2nd Floor. 734-0083.

BOYS SCHWINN 5-speed bike for sale. Need new wheel (was run over). \$10.00 or trade. Joan, 474 Innis Creek Road, Wickersham (turn left at Wickersham store).

BIG, FLEECEY, black-faced ewe, 1 1/2 years old, and fine black ram, 1 year old. \$30.00 each or \$50.00 for both. Rt. 4, box 305, Arlington 98223 (seven miles east of Bryant).

HAND TRACTOR with gasoline engine and 2-person inflatable canoe (Polish design), \$30.00 each or make offer. Will take down sleeping bag on trade. Rt. 4, Box 305, Arlington 98223.

TOGGENBURG--NUBIAN, good milk goat, 2 1/2 years old, bred February 10, 1973 (for summer kids); needs UNDERSTANDING. \$50.00. Rt. 4, Box 305, Arlington, 98223.

MEN'S 10-speed bicycle with generator light, fenders, \$75.00. SRT 101 Minolta camera with 100 mm lens, \$200.00.

TRIPOD, \$15.00. 8mm movie camera (keystone), \$8.00. CANVAS pup-tent, \$5.00.

Call Ann 733-9954.

POTTER'S KICK wheel. Lots of good kicks left. \$150.00 Phone 1-599-8429.

A.K.C. Irish Setter Pups, champion sire, excellent lines, gentle with children. \$100.00 and up. 734-1431.

ALASKAN MALEMUTE puppies. \$35.00-676-3032, Mary.

REEFER-- Electric refrigerator in good shape, freezing compartment that freezes. Does not come in decorator colors. 734-5574--ask for Julie or Beth.

SUPPLIES FOR KNITTING, spinning, weaving, crocheting. Fleece, carders, yarn from Mexico, Canada, Scotland, Finnish lins; Indian-style sweater yarns. Natural dyes and mordants. CIBA wool dyes. Handmade buttons. Books on textile arts. Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10-5 p.m. TAPESTRY, 4176 Meridian, Bellingham. 733-7498.

Garrard SL95 turntable (5 years old) with base and Shure V15 cartridge (unused stylus) for \$95 or \$75 with old stylus. Custom made bass reflex speakers - a good buy for \$80. Call Jim 676-8616 or stop at 900 25th.

RED BRICKS in good condition wanted. Deborah 733-6216.

For Sale - 63 V.W. Engine 40 hsp - excellent cond. call Ron at 734-8022 - 5 125.

Needed: patterns for down parka and vest - Ron at 734-8022

I need a ride to Helena Mont soon - call Jim at 676-8616 or come to 900 25th st

Volleyball! Friday, March 8. We'll meet at 1000 Harris at 6:30. See Ya There!!

# Connexions

## NOTES TO FOLKS

WHERE IS EVERYONE? Got any time to rap to a prisoner through the mail? All races and all topics! W/Mike DeLong 127911, Age 21, P.O. Box 777, Monroe, Washington 98272.

MIKE COMBS or whoever loaned me *The Sacred Pipe* and dropped out of Anthro class. I want to return your book. Linda, at 676-4398.

JOHN DALESSIO: I lost your number. Please can you call EA 2-9519 between 10:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. and leave a message with the manager so I can call you and find out about that job. Greetings and thanks, Sharon Choisser.

DEAR MR. DUMPTY--Would love to hear from you.

bill

FRIENDS, the end of the world is coming soon, and matches won't keep you warm. Remember durban...

wish i were there frank x and the gang

When at some place like the Salvation Army or such, look around for good quality feather pillows, hopefully down. Goodwill wants about three dollars for them, which is outrageous. If you get nice ones, they will make a good feather bed, down comforter, or bag.

## WANTED

One radiator for one 1950 Cheviator pick-up. Larry G. 724 N. Shore Drive.

Wanted: 1937-52 Dodge engine, 6 cylinder truck engine, or cheap new truck for co-op gardens. Call Greg at 734-6327.

Wanted: Used outhouse in good condition. I will pick up. 733-8413.

Feminist clinic needs MD for part-time salaried position involving working with and teaching paramedics? patient contact? routine gynecological care. Currently operating under federal grant. Applicant must be committed to goals of women's health movement. Woman MD preferred. Aradia Clinic, 4224 University Way, Seattle, 98105.

Need ride to San Francisco between 7th and 13th. Will share driving and expenses. 734-2705

Ride needed to Calif, Sacramento or Davis. Beginning of March. Eden, 676 5941

Good recipes for vegetarian entrees needed for an upcoming molasses jug. Send them to the passage.

I sure wish I had a crew position on an Alaska-bound fishing boat (preferably Petersburg) but old fisherman's superstitions question women. Can cook and work hard. Call Deb at 734-6081. 10-6. Thanks!!

Passage reporter needs bicycle to race around town and chase down hot news. 5 or 10 speed, \$50. Call Roxanne, 734-5332

California sunshine!! I need a ride (or hitchhiking pal) to San Diego or LA. Would like to leave around the 15th. Laraine 734-6001

Anyone have any baby chickens they would like to donate to our household? Please call 676-8616 or come by 808 25th Street.

Passage staffmember desperately needs a paying job, part or full time. I have experience in many fields? clerical, organizational, farm, factory and construction. if you have an open position or know of a way I can legally and morally make money contact Tom Begnal c/o Box 105 S. B'ham Station, B'ham Wash 98225

HAAALP! It took eight hours to hand-write my article, and now my editor wants me to rewrite it so it's easier to read. My revolutionary zeal is waning. Has anybody got a spare typewriter in working condition that they could lay on me? Write to Richard Prior c/o NWP and the rest shall be edited out of your memory.

## SHELTER

ROOM FOR RENT in nice home atmosphere. \$50 a month. 733-5308.

ROOMMATE WANTED: 2-bedroom, 2-storey house in Acme, Anna 595-8281. Split \$90.00/month plus utilities.

HELP NEEDED! We're looking for a secluded area in county to pitch our tipi. Can afford small rent if necessary. We just need a little space if necessary. We just need a little space if you could spare some of yours we'd be grateful. call 733-3491

Wanted--country home to rent for two musical instrument makers and family. Electricity preferred. Contact Chuck, 808 25th St., B'ham 676-8616.

Share house in country? 2 rooms available, \$30 per month each. Lots of land for gardening. 676-3032. Mary

I'm looking for a place to live for the spring, starting about the 20th or so. I would like to share a house with one or more humanly liberated women, or women and men. I'm in the process of discarding my shell and letting myself out but an all-male living environment is hindering and frustrating me. I need some folks to help me try out my feelings. Hopefully I'd like rent under \$55-60 a month including utilities with some space for a garden and a room of my own. I'm a decent cook and could get off on folks who eat together. Gregory, 676-5648

## NOTES TO COMMUNITY

CRISIS CLINIC If you will be in B'ham through this summer and are interested in becoming a Crisis Clinic volunteer, send self-addressed stamped envelope to Crisis Clinic of Whatcom Co, Box 1222, B'ham, Wn. Initial training is during the weekend. "Introduction to Crisis intervention through teletraining and role playing"

Help for you in exchange rent in country near ocean. References. Leo Younger Organic, Rt. 1, Box 32, Oakville, Wash, 98568

I need help in getting a Coffee House off the ground, how to keep it going (self-supporting) and how to go about organizing a food co-op in the same building. Any and all correspondence will be greatly appreciated. Thank you Jim Peterson c/o Greyhaven, 323 W. Kennewick Ave, Kennewick, Wn. 99336

Let's revolutionize the livestock industry, animal protein style. Eat insects. Insectivorous semi-vegetarian diet. Any people know which insects are edible and what they're like? Any possible dangers? Leo Younger, Rt. 1, Box 32, Oakville, Wash. 98568

In regards to last issue's article about Sandy and Maddy (2 gay mothers), we are running a food drive and donation fund, locations for non-perishable food are Bellingham Food Co-op, Womens Resource Center (Forest St), Rising Sun, Gay Peoples Alliance office V.U. 223 WWSC, & the Associated Students Office WWSC. Any donations for cash or check can be mailed directly to them at Sandy Schuster and Madeline Isaacson, Box 15312 Wedgewood Station, Seattle 98115. We also need the donation of any musicians who are interested in this very civil rights issue and in helping these women and children to help us get together a big boogie benefit. Contact us by phone or writing. Please help!!

The Gay Peoples Alliance of WWSC is planning a Gay Awareness Symposium April 5, 6 & 7. We need any people who have or plan to do any art on the Gay theme or have any good photographs or would be interested in doing some photography to contact Carleen Cochran at 676 3460, or write GPA WWSC VU 223. Participation is needed and hoped for...

A favorite line I know many women and young girls can relate to hearing sometime in their lives, is "Yes, she's quite interested in sports, She's our little tomboy".

But has anyone heard of a family saying "Yes, he just loves to cook, he's our little marygirl.??? Come on pa & ma, now that there are so many men chefs, let's let that Tomboy phrase go out the same door that effeminism in men is going. Power to humanism - we are all humansexuals. let our children GROW!

The Passage meeting this week is Tuesday evening at 6:30, 2405 Elizabeth St. Mary Kay Becker and Richard Prior will be editing the next issue--on "Couples". The meeting will be potluck. Rides will leave from 1000 Harris St. at 6:15 pm. Come on, all, etc.

Co-op Gardens work parties every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The garden is located on 32nd Street, just down the block from Joe's Garden. Victory thru Vegetables...

Barr's wishes to thank all those who helped make our Grand Openings such a success.

Got a garbage problem? Dispose of your excess kitchen garbage, minus metals, plastics, poisons, etc. in the compost bins at the community gardens. Drive or ride north on 32nd Avenue between Taylor and Donovan and you will spot the garden on your left.

How does your garden grow? Compost heaps--hotbeds created from early spring energy in the community garden. Don't forget co-op garden potluck this Wed. March 7 at 6:30 pm, 1126 21st Street

A gay women's symposium is being planned for April 5, 6, & 7. Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin, authors of the book *Lesbian Women* are among the planned speakers. More information to come, folks.

THE CAPITOL HILL CO-OP stocks lots of how-to-do-it books, grains, nuts, dried fruit, herbs, seeds, and garden supplies. 12th and Denny, Seattle.m.

Plastic milk cartons: -don't throw them away! If you cut out one of the sides, it will make an excellent container for planting your starts. Punch holes in the bottom for drainage.

Alternative School Conference: Friday, March 16 (12:30-4:30) at Thomas Highschool at 8207 S. 280th, Kent, Wn. Admission cost: one good teaching idea. You will leave with at least 40. An afternoon of mini-labs, workshops, and sharing experiences in alternative education. Ed. students also welcome. Call Thomas School (Ms. Ham) UL2-9550, ext 217, for more information.

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**PINATA**





Monday, March 5th

WWSC—Film, "Red Detachment of Women," Asian Student sponsored. 7 and 9 p.m., L-4, 50 cents.

S—Weekly collective meeting, Capitol Hill Co-op, 9 a.m.

B—City Council, 8 p.m., City Hall.

B—La Leche meeting, Congregational Church, 7:30 p.m.

1917—IWW Trial, Everett

1871—Rosa Luxemburg born.

Tuesday, March 6th

B—Gallery West, Rick Miller and John Johnson have a combined showing, noon-6:00. Lasts till March 28th.

B—Passage meeting, 2405 Elizabeth Street, 6:30. Rides leave from 1000 Harris at 6:15. Potluck. We're going to talk about our couples issue!

B—All day. Gardens work party, 32nd.

S—Baba Ram Dass, (Timothy Leary's assistant and author of *Be Here Now*) speaking at UW HUB.

WWSC—Gay Women's Rap Session, VU 224.

LC (La Conner)—1890 Inn, "Hot Mama Jama" night, free admission. Friday Creek Band, old time movies, experimental movies. Open stage. Call 466-9743, ask for Rick, to arrange to perform.

B—Aldersgate Methodist Church, Fairhaven Study Input, 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 7th

S—ACT opening "Under Milkwood," by Dylan Thomas. 8:00 p.m. Tickets: ACT, 709 First Avenue W., Seattle, WA 9-8119. Performances March 7-10.

S—Sharma's birthday. And picket line and rally to support Public Health Hospital, 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at 12th Avenue S.

B—Food Coop meeting, 10 a.m. at the Co-op.

B—6:30 p.m., Gardens meeting potluck

**1126 21ST STREET**

WWSC—Sensory Awareness session, all invited, 4:00 362, 3rd Floor Viking Union, under Coffee Shop.

B—Northside Co-op general membership meeting, 7:30 p.m., 314 East Holly Street.

WWSC—Men's Rap Group, 6:00 VU 224, General meeting of Gay People's Alliance, 7:30, VU 224.

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Thursday, March 8th

S—"Under Milkwood," ACT, 8 p.m.

WWSC—"To Be or Not To Be," 8 p.m. Music Auditorium.

B—Jean Anouilh's "Antigone," modern version of the Sophocles drama about Antigone's rebellion against her uncle produced by the Western Theater at the Bellingham Theatre Guild. 8:15 p.m., \$1.50 admission, 50 cents students. Tickets available at VU main desk and at door. Theatre at H and Dupont Streets.

WWSC—Black Arts Northwest, Black theater group sponsored by College of Ethnic Studies presenting "Breakout," a prison play. Tickets available in Black Students Union, VU 001, 676-5133. 75 cents.

S—12:30 p.m., Jeanette Washington, co-founder of the National Welfare Rights Organization, speaking on "Organizing the Unemployed," in the PUB, Shoreline Community College.

B—Good Earth Building meeting, 3:00 p.m., the Building. B—Community meeting, potluck, 507 Willow Road, 7 p.m.

B—All day—Gardens work party, 32nd.

All over—International Women's Day



Friday, March 9th

S—"Under Milkwood," ACT, 8 p.m.

B—"Antigone," B'ham Theatre Guild, \$1.50 general, 50 cents students.

S—Jeanette Washington, "Organizing the Unemployed," HUB, 12:30 p.m.

TV—"What Are We Doing to Our Children?" probing tensions in American life, 8 p.m., Channel 12.

S—Discussion of Human Sexuality with Dr. Nat Wagner, 8 p.m. at the Speakeasy, 1821 E. Aloha.

B—Northside Co-op Grand Opening! Noon till 6 p.m. Refreshments and explanations about organic food. 2512 Eldridge Avenue.

Saturday, March 10th

S—First in a weekly series of Dialectics of Labor History, sponsored by NCLC of Seattle. Examination of mass uprisings of 19th and 20th centuries, 10 a.m., UW HUB. Further info: 329-5791 or 322-1282.

S—"Under Milkwood," 8 p.m., ACT—FINAL PERFORMANCE.

B—"Antigone," B'ham Theatre Guild, 50 cents students, \$1.50 general.

S—Southfork Bluegrass Band playing at the Inside Passage, 200 1st Avenue South, 9:30 p.m., \$1.00. Get there early.

S—United Farmworkers Workshop, 10-12 noon, Earthstation 7, 15th Avenue East and Harrison.

Sunday, March 11th

S—Afghan Hound Show, 9 a.m.

WWSC—"Klute" and cartoon, 6:30 p.m. and 9 p.m., Music Auditorium, admission 50 cents.

TV—5 p.m., Young People's Concert, Channel 12.

B—3 p.m., "Sundays at Three" features Paul Dusenbury's "Emanation" Wilson Library.

B—Jack Hansen of the South Fork Bluegrass Band has a bluegrass show on KBFW (930) radio in the afternoon, 4-6 p.m. Also, South Fork plays at the Pioneer Tavern in Ferndale, 7-11 p.m. \$1.00. Proceeds to South Fork

Monday, March 12th

S—Weekly Collective meeting, Capitol Hill Co-op, 9:00 a.m.

B—9 p.m., Co-op Ten trial starts on the 4th floor of the Whatcom County Courthouse.

B—Mill meeting

Tuesday, March 13th

B—Co-op Ten Trial, County Courthouse.

B—Passage meeting, 7:30 p.m., 1000 Harris. We'll be talking about this next issue tonight.

B—All day: Gardens work party.

Wednesday, March 14th

B—10 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Veterans Job Fair at the Elks Club.

B—Co-op Ten Trial, County Courthouse

B—6:30 p.m., Co-op potluck.

WWSC—Sensory Awareness session, all invited. 4:00 362 VU, under Coffee Shop.



Thursday, March 15th

B—All day: Gardens work party, 32nd Street.

All over—Ides of March.

B—Passage editing meeting.

Friday, March 16th

TV—"Exodus," 9 p.m., Channel 12.

Kent—Alternative School Conference, 12:30-4:30 at Thomas High School at 8207 S. 280th, Kent, Washington. Admission: one good teaching idea. For more information, call Thomas School, UL 2-9550, ext. 217.

Saturday, March 17th

S—South Fork Bluegrass Band at the Inside Passage, 200 1st Avenue S., 9:30 p.m., \$1.00.

Sunday, March 18th

1871—Paris Commune established.

B—South Fork's Jack Hansen on KBFW (930) selecting some good bluegrass for you to hear. 4-6 p.m. Then, at the Pioneer Tavern in Ferndale, you can see South Fork in person, 7 p.m., \$1.00.

Monday, March 19th

All over—Your favorite paper comes out again.

B—City Council meeting, 8 p.m., City Hall.

S—Weekly Collective Meeting, Capitol Hill Co-op, 9 a.m.

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