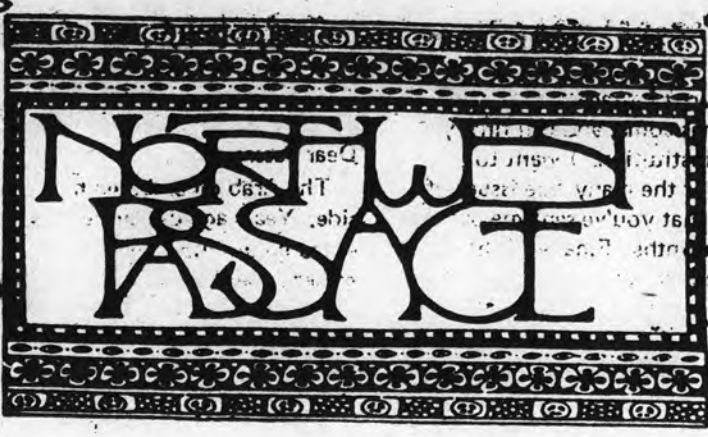


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NORTHWEST PASSAGE

VOL. 11 No. 6

SEPTEMBER 9 - SEPTEMBER 23, 1974

WHATCOM COUNTY POLITICS



BERNIE REYNOLDS

MARY KAY BECKER

also
Messages from Prison

Letters letters

REGARDING NEO-ARISTOCRATS

In the Northwest Passage for the period August 19 to September 9, 1974, there was an article, "George Washington Slept Where?" The concern expressed in the article about the living conditions in the area and the effect upon those conditions by the nuclear power plant is commendable. Opposition to industrialization and urbanization in a fertile agricultural area is also desirable. However, the remainder of the article reveals the extensive indoctrination of the public by our educational system, by our politicians, and by the news media.

Although the majority of people in this country nearly idolize some of the founders of the country, the truth is that many of those founders were hypocrites. They wrote and talked about liberty and independence, but continued to be slave-owning oppressors and exploiters. If a nationwide chain of restrooms which are replicas of Mount Vernon and Monticello were built, I couldn't care less. The high esteem which has been promoted among the common people for some of the so-called aristocrats of our revolutionary period influences the thinking of many people. Only a generation ago, many people mourned the passing of one who was called the last of the aristocracy in this country.

The administration of that aristocrat was revered by many common people for passing legislation which established social programs which were allegedly progressive. Although some people warned all who would listen that these programs were the first links of the chains of slavery for the common people, most of us were heedless. The basic program was the present Social Security System. Instead, an equitable program should have been established, which would have furnished each citizen with an adequate income from current taxes when they became too old or disabled to work. The program which was established was supposed to be more equitable because each person paid a percentage of their income into the fund and then was reimbursed accordingly when they retired. This system established a huge bureaucracy to keep records on the earnings of each covered citizen. It also established a precedent for withholding a part of each employee's earnings. Without the withholding tax, an income

tax, on the earnings of those who receive barely enough to live, would have been impractical. It was learned long ago that that debtors prisons serve no useful purpose. The common people who have the lowest rate of income during their working years need as much income after they are unable to work, as do their more competent or fortunate countrymen, but they don't get it under the present system.

The same administration which set up the Social Security for old age benefits, also started the inequitable unemployment compensation system.

It is obvious that persons who are able to earn the least while they are employed need the most unemployment compensation when they are unable to find employment. If this principle



Tennessee Sweet Potato

were used, it obviously would be necessary to maintain a level of employment as high as possible. However, the present system is exactly the opposite of what is needed.

All of the present programs with the built-in system of keeping records on the earnings of each citizen establish a precedent for a "1984"-type identification program and the inherent oppression and exploitation thereby made possible.

More recently many of the common people in this country have admired greatly an administration and the people in it who were sometimes called the beautiful people or the jet set. Those Those beautiful people were considered by some common people and also by

themselves as being some kind of modern aristocracy. The "jet set" sometimes referred longingly to the "glorious days of Camelot". Maybe because they are wealthy, the "jet set" assumed that they would all have been nobility in the days of Camelot, but they chose to ignore the dreadful conditions that most of our ancestors endured in those days. Many of the "jet set" claim Irish ancestry, but they ignore that there were times when entire counties in Ireland there was nothing stirring, neither man nor beast, because of the genocidal policies of Camelot-type people.

Common people have been making the same kind of mistake for a long time. They have been placing their confidence in landlord-type and aristocratic-type or just wealthy neo-aristocratic-type people. To place those people on pedestal is a serious mistake, because that implies that we can never do any better.

There have been times when the common people had no viable alternative but to support the phonies who propose to let them have "half a loaf". It is true that many of the current programs are better than having no programs at all as it was a half-century ago. However, the politicians who enacted the present social programs have always arranged things so that poor people and middle income people finance these programs. The wealthy people always manage to pass their tax burden on to the consumer. Even in the case of the graduated income tax, those in the high income brackets have been able to raise their profits to such a high level, that they still have superfluous income after taxes. The extremely rapid growth of corporations into conglomerates and multi-national corporations is proof enough of the high profit rate.

I hope that the common people will produce leaders who will finance the social security system and other social welfare programs from the profits of industry and commerce. This can be done and in fact is being done in some countries.

Let's stop idolizing the allegedly cultured aristocrats and instead put our trust in the common people.

Fraternally,
Hugh McMurray

391 Longfellow 'The Largest of All and One of the Best'

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Letters

NOT AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

Greetings NWP,

For the past few days I have been thinking about writing to you on the coarse depiction of a Native American holding a illiterately written Treaty paper, that was part of an article on Natives in Washington. When I decided that I would write, I received the next issue wherein a letter by Ms. Eileen Kirkpatrick was also published on the same subject that I thought to bring to your attention. At this point, about all I can say is: Ms. Kirkpatrick, you have a way with words!

I could say more about articles that are published in all media papers, but they would not be recognized by all. I would say such things as:

1. We are not Indians, we are Native Americans! or

2. We are not "Americans" in most any sense, except that this land has a new name: AMERICA; and further that we are Nations of Red-skinned peoples who do not come under the category of AMERICAN CITIZEN, such as placing people from different nations in a section unto themselves in each issue, Native Americans or Natives of this land should also come under a separate section. As long as Natives are classified as Americans then they have no right to have their race win a place in the United Nations.

After all it is true that the Red-Skinned race of this noble land is not allowed a seat among the other races of the world in the New York headquarters of the U.N.

I know I could go on and on and say more like the La-kota are mistakenly called the Sioux along with the Na-kota and Da-kota. Editors should not let such things as this discrepancy go uncorrected. But they do and they will and not only to us Natives but to many peoples who are distinctly different in origin, such as the Aborigines of Australia, etc., etc., etc. So I just remember that even my own people will call themselves Native Americans, American Indians, America's first citizens, etc., etc., etc., and even when they send you or write articles for you. Right? Well, they might. If they do, then it matters only that the message reach the people and that the label or name be secondary in importance. But the article you had in the NWP was not in good taste. Okay? The article was Okay, but the drawing was not in good taste. Okay? So let me say that there are many things that we must deal with in life, and one of them is the people who look for mistakes, and even when we do something we must remember that whatever man (sic) makes should contain a mistake in it somewhere, as this does show that there is only one source of perfection, and that man (sic) just isn't dwelling in that source right now, therefore, man acknowledges the reality of where he is dwelling (and that only the creator can create in perfection) by his mistakes: either intentional or un-intentional. The un-intentional mistakes are the best ones.

I like your paper. I like your editors too. I guess I like all of you but you are so far away that I can only admire your work, and so I take this moment to again thank you for your free subscription to this prisoner, and to give you my support in all your efforts.

Finally, let me say again that Ms. Kirkpatrick has a way with words. I would like to write her a letter one of these days. I would like to write anyone a letter one of these days. Have any suggestions?

It is said that it is not good to say goodbye to someone you are with or are talking with, as doing so means that you are going off to die. That is a chumash saying but I like it: I am a la-kota, Ogalala too.

Walk in Strength, Walk in Beauty
Francis Black Horse

(Editor's Note: Our suggestion is giving your address: P.O. Box A-E 8141, San Luis Obispo, Ca. 93409)



WOMEN'S ISSUE RESPONSE

I'm having a difficult time trying to find a word that expresses my feelings about the women's issue. It was great. It was fantastic. It was thought-provoking. It was inspiring. It was depressing. It was a million ideas and opinions, feelings and thoughts from people to other people. But it made me think . . . and yesterday I quit my job because I was in an oppressing position, and I decided I didn't want to be there.

I'm still thinking about the issue, about where I'm at, about where I'll get a job next, and if it will be oppressing too.

Here's hoping not,

Julie
Everett, Wa.

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BALANCING OUR ENERGIES

My path says that if I have a problem in relating/communicating with men—then the answer is not to avoid or void those relationships, but to work directly with them clearly honestly openly.

that I am the agent of my own oppression and my own freedom that when I am in a state of flow—of clear energy—there are no barriers and no distinctions of any kind.

that I am flowing towards the one in myself whole, in balancing my energies, in merging within myself that which society dichotomizes (yin and yang). That when I am united within

Now the majority of men tend to emphasize the narrow focused energy (that shuts out all related matter in its drive toward a goal) and to deal in the abstract (thereby avoiding direct dealings with themselves). Most women today tend to emphasize an all-encompassing integrating energy (that has trouble directing and focussing and actualizing) and to deal in the personal (thus avoiding relating the microcosm to the macrocosm—vaster concepts). I'm not sure how much of this is societal conditioning. I am sure that whatever energy quality I lack, I must develop in its most positive form—in order to be in a state of balance—centered—still. When whole meets whole, we have synergy: in which one plus one is greater than one.

I must be aware of my role conditionings; I must work to assure that the structures in which we live (including the various lenses through which we view the world) do not restrict the self-realization, growth, and self-fulfillment of any individual.

If I am awake and listening, any being, any energy-form can teach me; but no woman nor man can DO anything for me. We are all seeds; we grow through the earth (matter, nourishment), the air (mind, understanding), the water (emotions, universal love), the fire (purification and burning way of old forms). We are becoming one with ourselves and with each other. It seems it's easier for some women to relate to men in the traditional roles and for some women to refuse to relate to men at all; but the harder part, the growing part is in relating to men and women and oneself in fullness, in spirit.

Anita Rosenberg

Martynia Proboscidea



myself, I will relate wholly with everything/every being around me in the understanding that we are all one.

I will not be labelled; I will not be typed. I AM.

Real love knows no divisions—real love flows among all beings alike.

If I am not yet in that space—within love—then I will work to be. Work to be.

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northwest perspectives

Local political elections are sort of like a potluck dinner — you eat what's there. The winners of these elections are going to have some say about your destiny; whether in Whatcom County there will be a nuclear plant, or whether there will be a public farmer's market; whether on your home territory the land and sea will sustain and bring forth life, or whether Whatcom's natural bounties will wither under the outfall of industrial expansion. The irony of the election is that it seems so inconsequential in terms of what is being done and planned by the Power Elite for Puget Sound and the Pacific Rim. They intend this area to be a center of world commerce. The industrial plans for the North Pacific are so extensive; nuclear plants, refineries, chemical processing plants, more dams, an international airport, a Trident submarine base, a super port, that nothing short of complete economic collapse or an act of God are liable to change the direction. Even stiff local political resistance to this, which we can count on from a few candidates like Mary Kay Becker, seems futile.

The problem with most of the current runners in the local race is that they do not have a vision of how Whatcom County can absorb all the population which seems necessarily moving in this direction, without incorporating people into the framework and roles of the corporate system. They seem to think that to raise employment and the quality of life that people should accustom themselves to "working for companies", thus keeping everything afloat. It represents a lack of faith in human kinds ability to work out a solution to its own destiny. Most candidates, like Terry Unger, Mark Nelson, Wella Hansen and Art Moreau are mouthing the myth of "strict supervision" or are capitulating to decades of ingrained bourgeois values. Of what use is it to make \$10 or even \$50 an hour if you can't catch a fish for dinner in the middle of our paradise?

Humans grow paranoid in the industrial atmosphere. We may sound too idealistic for some, but what is someone to be these days — materialistic? If more oil is to be processed, send it south where industry abounds. Employment in Whatcom County would rise if people focussed on creating local products from local materials for local consumption. This is the only way out of despoiling our countryside and getting caught deeper in the grips of the corporate economy and mentality.

I am flabberghasted when I hear pillars like Meeds and novices like Moreau, sing the song of corporate and labor togetherness, so as none of them have to eat potato soup.

We offer you some suggestions in this issue of the Passage, generally speaking it is a good time to clean house so as none of the dust gets so entrenched that it can't be removed in the '76 election, which we guarantee will be the whopper of all times. Can you believe that Nelson Rockefeller, the man whose name is synonymous with corporate greed is now nominated to be Vice President? Will Nixon prove merely to have been a scapegoat, while the oppression of power thirsty governments and rapacious corporations go on? Nixon's resignation is a sign for our times. We are midway in a very long struggle with the inertia of our civilization. If you're going to vote in this upcoming election, think in terms of removing those who have let us slide into the current state of affairs, and of electing those who will not encourage industrialization in Whatcom County.

JSM

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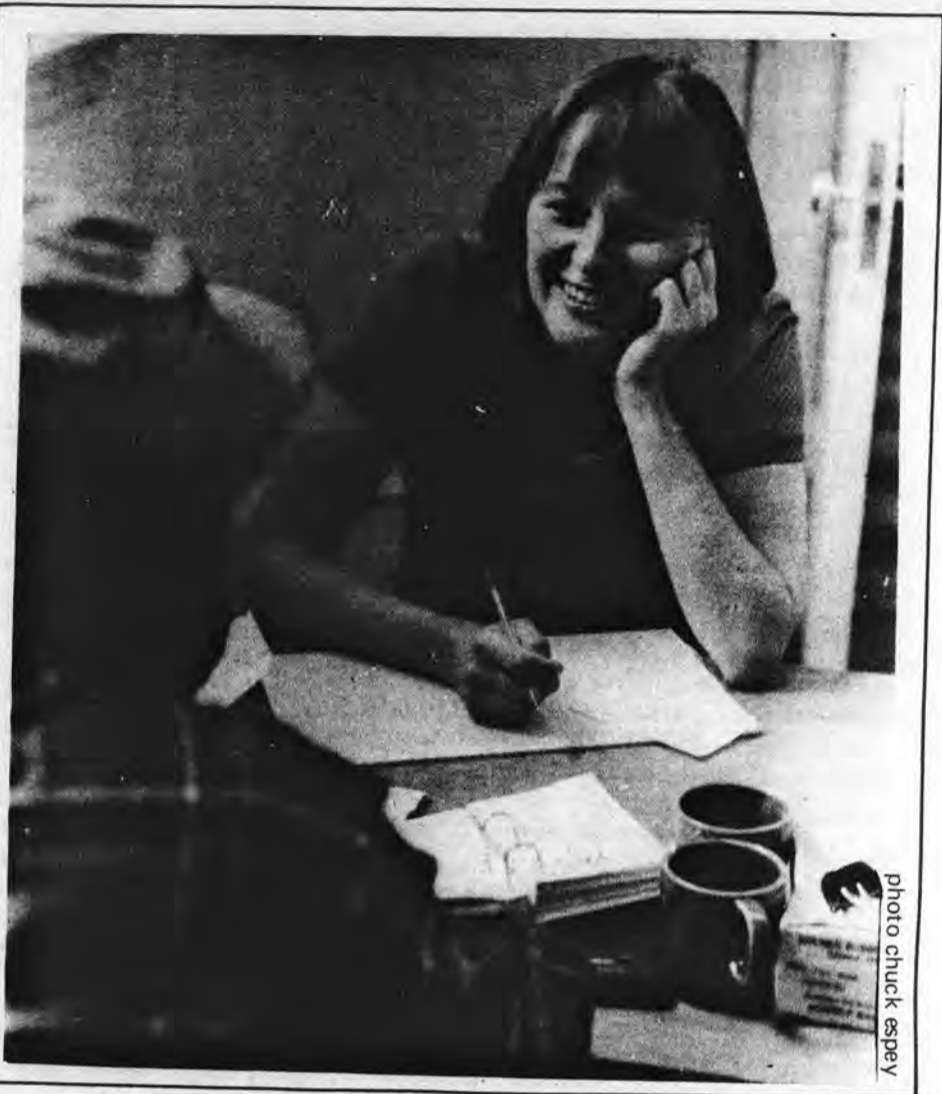
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MARY KAY BECKER

position 1 42nd district

One of the most exciting aspects of an encounter with Mary Kay Becker is her own excitement. Her enthusiastic commitment to running a well-informed and responsive campaign is unmistakable, as is her ability to be a dedicated, responsive and altogether excellent legislator. Mary Kay is knowledgeable and intelligent, and is obviously enjoying the challenge of the electoral race which she has undertaken.

Ms. Becker has already spoken with many people in the 42nd district (which includes the cities of Bellingham, Blaine, Ferndale and Lynden); she is well aware of the importance of determining the priorities of those whom she will represent. She is interested in hearing all points of view and is pleased with the learning which takes place during the process of dialogue.

The issues which Mary Kay has found to be most important to the local general public are: land use; employment; inflation and excessive state spending; taxes; school bonds and education. Obviously these issues are complex and interwoven. Mary Kay has stated her position clearly on these matters.

1. land use and economic growth:

Ms. Becker describes her platform as one of "controlled growth." Here are some of the planks in that platform:

- a) high priority should be given to the preservation of farmland;
- b) tighter zoning controls to ensure most efficient land use and carefully planned development;
- c) tug escort of large tankers entering Puget Sound; this is an interim measure while the state is studying the feasibility of receiving Alaskan oil at a monobuoy facility located closer to the ocean.

Most important of all, Ms. Becker stresses, decisions must be made with public input, not just announced by companies or developers. "Hearings take time," she says, "creating delays for developers. This can be frustrating but we should remember that delay is one of the prices of living in a democracy where people have the right to speak and be informed.

2. inflation; government spending; taxes:

Mary Kay claims that state government must live within its means and that it is the responsibility of the legislature to make sure that it does. She feels that a progressive income tax is the best way of assuring taxation based on the ability to pay, and yet the people of Washington have decidedly turned down such a tax, fearing that this would constitute an addition to existing taxes. Ms. Becker maintains, however, that a new tax would be a substitute rather than one which would be added.

And thus, while Mary Kay continues to support the principle behind graduated net income tax, she realizes that its institution in the near future is not likely.

Within the context of the politically feasible, Becker cites two tax reform proposals. First is the elimination of the current Business and Occupations tax in favor of a net profits tax on business. The B&O as currently applied is a tax on gross receipts and thus unfair. Secondly, she suggests removing the sales tax on food items — for a food tax is terribly regressive — and perhaps increasing the tax rate on other goods to compensate for lost revenue.

3. employment:

As far as employment is concerned, Ms. Becker goes along with the recommendation of the citizens' committee for the Overall Economic Development Program: the continuation of the resource-based industries of farming, fishing, food and timber processing; maintaining a diversified, labor-intensive base; and development which will provide jobs for the local work force rather than for imported workers.

4. education and special levies:

Mary Kay feels strongly that finding alternatives to special levies for financing schools is a high priority, and this ties in with her overall tax reform proposals. Levies, she maintains, put an increasing burden on property owners and result in unequal education, depending on the local property wealth of each school district.

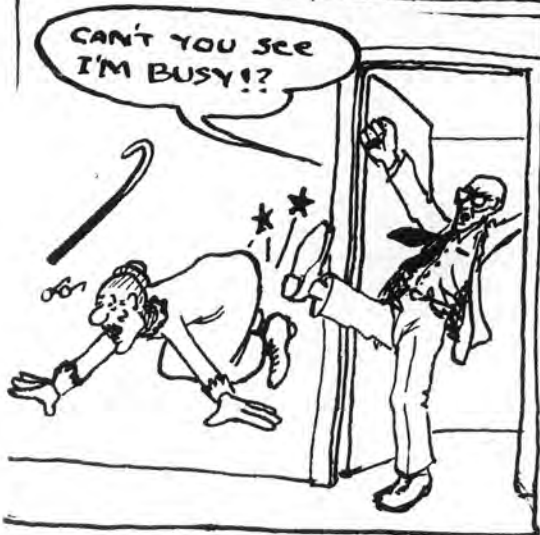
Mary Kay Becker's byline was well known to Passage readers a couple of years back, for her investigative reporting and advocacy of environmental concerns. I asked her how she traced her evolution from this work to becoming a legislative candidate. Her reply:

"Writing for the Passage was one mode of participating in the political process, something I have always felt an obligation as a citizen to do. I felt it was possible to have an impact at the local level, and I exerted influence on the Passage to do more political coverage, both of local candidates and of issues such as county zoning and oil transport. But there was a frustration involved in just writing about problems, especially in view of the need to go beyond the small base of Passage readers to the greater Whatcom County community. However, it did not occur to me to run for office until the vacancy occurred in the county commissioner position in my district. I thought it important that someone should run who would articulate the desirability of strong land use controls; and I also wanted to see more women in office. Why not me? With the help of many friends, a well-organized (though unsuccessful) primary campaign was mounted. This year I feel I have a better chance in the legislative campaign, with the same old issues as well as many new ones.

"Being a political candidate has broadened my interests and, to some extent, moderated my style. Representing the highly diverse constituency of the 42 District would obviously be different from advocating one point of view on one issue. Yet in many ways a conscientious representative has much in common with a conscientious reporter: the obligation to listen carefully, to get the facts, to look for more than one side to an issue, and to stand ready to make a commitment when judgment is called for."

Peggy Blum

MR. COUNCIL MAN EL



JOHNSON & UNGER IGNORE KENDALL RESIDENTS

Water Table Drastically Reduced While Developers Expand

Up until 1968, Columbia Valley was a quiet secluded area, a few farms here and there, and a modest amount of week-end traffic over the Sumas-Kendall road which goes the length of the valley.

Then came Paradise Lakes development; not too bad at first because it was small and most of the lots were never used. Next came Paradise Forest Estates, much larger and more congested. Still there were no real problems until a third area called Campers Paradise opened up. First of all, the local garbage dump was lost, that being the site of the club-house, presently. Then real problems came when a water system to service these new developments started lowering the water table in the valley below.

Next thing the local residents knew, a fourth proposal, Peaceful Valley, was submitted to develop the remaining unspoiled area left in the valley. After one hearing before the Whatcom County Planning Commission on December 6, 1973, the local residents decided to retain Dean Brett as legal counsel and save their homes of long standing from becoming part of the second largest city in Whatcom County.

At a second hearing on January 5, 1974, various state agencies gave testimony recommending denial of the project. After one more hearing before the Planning Commission in February, 1974, and hearing the county engineer recommend denial of the project because of inadequate roads, leading into the project, the Planning Commission recommended approval of the plan as proposed!!!!!!!

At one Planning Commission workshop meeting, Ed Henken, county engineer, gave his report, asking for denial of Peaceful Valley on the grounds that the roads leading to the project are inadequate. Jack Swanson, assistant prosecutor, had advised that the project could legally be denied on this basis. Art Osgood, chairman of the Planning Commission, after hearing the county engineer's report asking for denial, then asked, "How many fatalities per week do you have up there?" A man like Mr. Osgood, capable of such illogical thinking surely should not be on the Planning Commission, where his decisions can affect the lives of so many people. Another member of the Planning Commission who is dangerous to the public welfare is Bill Mize. He does not seem very alert or aware of important things. For instance, at one hearing, Mr. Mize said, "There is plenty of water in that valley for all of Whatcom County." My wife then showed Mr. Mize a letter from the Department of Ecology in which they stated in effect that it should not be assumed that there is an ample supply of water in the valley. Mr. Mize was unaware of the letter even though it had been read at the previous hearing, with Mr. Mize sitting only a few feet from the microphone! What the Planning Commission apparently doesn't know or care about, is what the long-time residents of the area have known for years; one reason why this valley has been sparsely populated is because of the uncertainty in maintaining an adequate water supply. No comprehensive, unbiased study on water quantity has ever been done for this valley, so the experts the Planning Commission and the County Commissioners should have listened to, are the people who live here. However, they chose to ignore the testimony of these people in favor of special interest groups, such as the developer.

The County Commissioners at first disagreed with the Planning Commission recommendations for approval and decided to hold their own public hearing. They denied approval of Peaceful Valley after hearing hours of testimony against the project, reading hundreds of letters against and after receiving probably hundreds of phone calls.

For a very brief time folks thought the battle was over, but then the ever eager developer submitted another proposal, this time with a sewer system. Needless to say, the Planning Commission approved after two very brief hearings at which they were extremely reluctant to accept any testimony from the public. Then to the dismay of the people, the County Commissioners granted preliminary approval!!!!

On the day the approval was granted petitions bearing signatures of over 400 people concerned about the dangers of such a development in an area already saturated by subdivisions, were completely ignored by two of the County Commissioners, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Unger. One commissioner, Larry McIntyre, held out for denial and argued long and loud but to no avail.

To give some reasons why the people are afraid, one has only to read through the Peaceful Valley file in the planner's office:

The Department of Ecology warned it should not be assumed there is sufficient water. The people whose wells dried up already know there isn't.

The Department of Fisheries is concerned both with the quality and quantity of water, as there is a state fish hatchery located on Kendall Creek, below the development area.

A study of the economic side of the story indicates a substantial loss to Whatcom County taxpayers mainly because most of the lots are sold to Canadians.

The dangers of starting a fire that would burn out the whole valley are too great to be ignored. City folks just don't know how easy a fire can start, and how hard to stop in a dry forest.

The credibility of the county engineer was fine the first time around, but when the County Commissioners gave their approval, they completely ignored the engineer's testimony. Why? The road is already being used beyond its limits. The county engineer also indicated there will be no funds available for many years for such a project as rebuilding the Reese Hill road, which brings the traffic up the hill from the Canadian border at Sumas, to the project area.

The three county commissioners drafted their reasons for denying the project very clearly on the 2nd of May. By August 12th, they did a complete change of face by approving the project, ignoring the experts, the people who live here, in Columbia Valley. Why??? Hopefully we'll find out in court. There must be a reason for such a complete about-face, and disregard for the health and welfare of the public. Do we have a Watergate right here in Whatcom County government? Let's get busy and find out for sure.

Credit must be given to Commissioner Larry McIntyre and Planning Commission member Bill Clement, who argued for denial right to the end. The studies weren't conclusive and material not sufficient to suit them, nor was the paper procedure which was followed.

Jerry Stewart
6483 Mt. Baker Hwy
Deming, Wash 98244
chairperson, Columbia Valley
Citizens Group

HARP : "FOREVER PUNISHED"

I would like to respond to the topic of rape. No one ever mentions anything about the rapist or the man convicted for rape. I read where the "experts" are trying to come up with easier ways to get juries to convict. All you people are concerned with is Convictions—Punishment—and Cages—you are all idiots, ignorant sadistic idiots—you say the victim is on trial—let me tell you about the defendant—he is forever punished! He is mentally and spiritually and physically beat senseless day in and day out with out end and in the name of the law, never is he helped with his problem if he has one, never is he given a chance or a break to make amends. There is no treatment for him in 95% of the cases and he suffers ungodly in the name of Justice.

Isn't it obvious that he is sick—mentally—emotionally or socially or all three?

Isn't it obvious that he needs help?

Then why cage him and degrade him and dehumanize him and tear him to pieces and make him hurt so bad that only death might ease his suffering?

Why in the name of Justice and God do you do what is done to a man for raping a woman???

Does what you do stop rape?

Does what you do make you feel good?

Does what you do make you proud to be a good citizen or an American?

Your sick, all of you are sick and you get sicker everyday.

Rape is a terribly, terribly brutal and degrading thing; it never ends for the convicted and caged defendant. You have to talk about it, live with it and suffer for it for an eternity afterwards, and you have to keep working on yourself in order to recover, and, or, maintain your sanity and your sense of being a human after they, the police, the courts and the prisons are if ever finished with you.

I am sorry—god knows how sorry I am for all you have said I have done, I suffer 24 hours a day and I cannot forget what you did to me and are doing to me in the name of the law.

I didn't do anything and you proved nothing. But I was convicted by your anti-rape groups and their concern for the victim and justice and your experts, but I am sorry, god how sorry I am and I tell them here, help me—please help me—forget my plea of innocent and help me.

I am told I have 54 years and 8 months (4 lives running wild). There are no funds or facilities to assist me.

I ask for anything to help me besides this animal farm where only loneliness—suffering and death are and I am told I am violent and I have too much time and therefore my requests are unrealistic

and out of the question.

I try to speak with my counselor—he hasn't time to counsel me his case load is 150 men—all lifers.

I sit in my cage painting, writing, corresponding and reading trying not to go mad, my only enjoyments here.

I promised myself I would not get bitter—nor would I hate you for what happened to me or for what is happening, but I find myself at times so angry, so hurt, so tired and so all alone that I shake and I know if I am innocent god have mercy on the guilty ones here and elsewhere.

You talk about justice—I haven't seen any.

You talk about rehabilitation, there is none.

And you will suffer for it again and again if you don't do something about it besides pass ignorant laws—build cages and cage people.

Rape has been here since man (SIC) isn't it time we discovered why and do something about it?

I often ask myself here, who got raped???

I have about 52 years and 5 months to, Goddam you for what you are doing to me. . . .

Carl L. Harp, allegedly
The Bellevue Sniper

gov't taps in'tn'l calls

Are you a freak talking on the telephone with friends in Amsterdam? Well, don't ask them to send you any of the Afghanistan hash—that is semi-legal there. Are you a businessman in Los Angeles preparing to telex business information to your home office in Tokyo? Well, be careful that the information you send won't serve your competitors. Are you a radical calling friends in Latin America to investigate the direction of their movement? Well, don't use words like "marx" or "revolution." And of course if you're a diplomat, we don't need to warn you about being careful with your overseas communications.

Information leaked to NWP by reliable sources indicates that all of the afore-mentioned groups, and others, are being systematically monitored by the United States government when they communicate overseas. This information elaborates allegations made by Ramparts magazine in August 1971 that the super secret National Security Agency routinely monitors the transoceanic communications of aliens and citizens living in the United States. Although this activity by NSA has been operational for years, the programs have apparently gained a new emphasis, and are now a major domestic operations of the NSA.

NSA maintains a global network of monitoring stations on land, at sea, in the air, and, most recently, orbiting the earth. These stations systematically probe the military, diplomatic, and commercial communications of adversaries and allies alike. Virtually no means of telecommunicating escapes the ears of NSA.

The NSA coordinates a vast complex of US and Allied civilian and military agencies known as the "SIGINT and/or COMINT Community." SIGINT stands for Signals Intelligence, while COMINT—a division of SIGINT—stands for Communications Intelligence. The SIGINT Community is the most secret of all Western intelligence groupings, maintaining its own installations, transportation facilities, communications systems, cadre that are highly technically oriented, and its own security measures. These security measures include a system of security classifications far more complex and involuted than the simple 'confidential,' 'secret,' and 'top secret' used by other agencies of government.

In the United States, the SIGINT Community includes the NSA, with its headquarters at Ft. Meade, Md., and the semi-autonomous service cryptographic agencies—the Army Security Agency (ASA), headquartered at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia; the Naval Security Group (NSG) headquartered at 3801 Nebraska Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.; and the

Air Force Security Service (AFSS), headquartered at Kelly Air Force Base in Texas. Others involved with the SIGINT Community include the Special Security Offices (SSO) attached to certain military commands, other government agencies, certain universities, corporations involved in defense contracting, and US controlled transnational corporations.

A brief listing of NSA activities over the years gives an indication of the broad scope of this SIGINT Community. The Community monitors and locates every airplane and ship in the world of military or economic importance to US foreign policy. The SIGINT Community's airborne monitoring platforms helped locate Che Guevarra for the CIA team that assassinated him. This technique was further refined for use in the Indochina War, where the SIGINT Community provided the location of NLF units for U.S. and Vietnamese bombers. The Community monitors the conversations of Soviet Cosmonauts with their ground controllers, as well as the signals from foreign satellites. The Community has monitored communications during countless coup d'états in Latin America and elsewhere. Spy planes, ships—like the Pueblo—and even satellites are used to penetrate the territories of foreign countries. Even the U.S.'s closest allies in Asia and Europe have been monitored by the NSA.

And when the National Security Agency, with its vast numbers of scientists, computers, and advanced electronic gizmos is unable to break the one-time usage diplomatic codes of foreign governments, it simply steals them from Embassies and military installations. In Indochina ASA "Alpha Teams" were charged with stealing NLF codes.

Investigations into the Watergate affair shed some light on NSA's domestic activities related to code stealing. The now famous 1970 Huston Plan for domestic surveillance was classified with super-secret NSA security classifications. Under the plan, NSA would have received its first known legal authorization for internal security work. While the scope of this activity was not revealed by the Senate Select Committee, other documents released, inadvertently revealed that the NSA may have been involved in the break-in of the Chilean Embassy by Cuban operatives, prior to both the Watergate burglary and the coup d'état in Chile. At this time we can only speculate that the diplomatic codes of Salvadore Allende's Popular Unity government may have been taken at that time.

The monitoring of transoceanic telecommunications began as a part of NSA's duties to collect "Commercial Intelligence." In recent years, Com-

mercial Intelligence has come to equal Diplomatic and Military Intelligence in importance to NSA. The telex communications of virtually all corporations doing business overseas, especially those that are foreign controlled, are monitored. Besides being disseminated to government agencies that determine trade policy, this Commercial Intelligence is distributed to U.S. corporations competing with foreign companies. Almost all of the transnational oil corporations have their own SIGINT operations.

In the late 1960's, the monitoring of transoceanic telex communications gave birth to monitoring telephone communications. Today, almost all overseas telephone communications are monitored, primarily by the ASA and the NSA. However, not all communications are recorded, analysed or disseminated to consumers. Until recently, this depended upon who was calling whom, and to what country the call was placed to.

Now computers are handling this monitoring, and are much more selective in their work, listening in on the actual conversations for certain key words which indicate radical activities or drug trafficking may be the subject of the conversation. Thus, if words like "marijuana," "hash," "cocaine," or "dope" are mentioned in an overseas phone call, that particular conversation will be taped, and find its way to Federal Drug Enforcement authorities. Likewise, words like "Marx," "Lenin," "Mao," "Castro," "revolution," "National Liberation," etc., also trigger the computers and this information finds its way to the FBI, CIA, or appropriate agency. The computers begin working when the names of key individuals or "jargon" of a variety of other activities, in addition. And it doesn't matter whether these words are used in context or are just said in an off-hand manner.

Since the advent of the world monetary crisis, a greater emphasis has been placed on commercial intelligence. Likewise, the recent successes by revolutionary groups in Africa and Asia have resulted in a new emphasis being placed on calls to these areas. So-called "terrorist" actions in various parts of the world have also served to have NSA place a greater emphasis on monitoring overseas phone conversations. By stretching the imagination, some legitimacy could be found in these actions of the National Security Agency. But the probabilities for abuse in the political and commercial arenas have a much more solid basis in reality, not to mention the possibilities of human and mechanical error.

So the next time you talk to the telephone overseas, be careful. Big Brother is listening to you.

— Winslow Peck

REVIEWS

Red Star Singers The Force Of Life

RED STAR SINGERS

Bernard Weiner

THE FORCE OF LIFE by the Red Star Singers
(Paredon Records, P-1023)

The Red Star Singers, for years the San Francisco Bay Area's resident radical music troupe, has cut a record so politically powerful and so musically effective that one can only lament that it didn't appear three or four years ago when the movement was even more in need of some hard-driving songs to help keep the scene together. This album is so good, it reminds one of the excitement generated by the Weavers in the '50's, and perhaps even by Dylan's political songs of the '60's.

The Red Star Singers began making music together in 1971, in part because young Americans attending international conferences found themselves at a loss for native radical songs when everybody from Cubans to Italians to Chinese had extensive repertoires to call upon. So the four young musicians — Gary Lapow, Bonnie Lockhart, Mike Margulis, and Ron Rosenbaum — began writing and singing songs dealing with the heavy changes most of us were going through, and pretty soon they were being asked to appear at just about every political rally in the Bay Area; they even did a tour up and down the West Coast in late 1972, drawing big crowds and turning audiences on to their revolutionary message that "people power is the force of life," to quote from the title song that has become their trademark. (They sang in Eugene, Portland, Seattle, and in Bellingham — at Fairhaven College and at Toad Hall.)

Side 2 contains old favorites such as "belly of the Monster," "The Women's Health Song," and two taped in front of an aroused audience, "Pig Nixon" and "The Force of Life." Side 1 contains some new material, including three women's songs by Lockhart — "Still Ain't Satisfied," "I Won't Go," and "Can't Be Free 'Til Everybody Else Is" — along with "Sunshine Mine," about the struggle of miners in America, and "Vietnam Will Win."

Their songs are powerful statements of anger and revolutionary optimism, with the music itself enough to start your toes a-tappin', your throat a-hummin', and your social concerns a-movin'. These are no amateur street musicians banging out radical clichés on old guitars; the Red Star Singers are professionally polished, consummate musicians and composers, rehearsing six days a week to perfect their unbelievably smooth harmony, taking about a year to cut and mix the record just right. Lockhart and Lapow are lead singers (with Bonnie on percussions and Gary on guitar), Rosenbaum is also on guitar and on backup vocals, and Margulis plays acoustic bass and French horn as well as backing up vocally.

Their lyrics are poetic political statements rather than simplistic wall-poster graffiti. For example, Lockhart in "I Won't Go" sings a lament about how women are often absorbed into the personalities of their male companions: "You know we don't wear the same size shoe/ And I'm not about to get myself confused with you." Or in "Vietnam Will Win": "Let the struggle and resistance begin/ Like a fire being spread by the wind . . ." Or in "Belly of the Monster":

When you're living in a monster, the monster becomes a part of you/
Changes, we've got to go through changes, changes every day/
I know we're getting stronger 'til the monster we will slay/
Struggle, we've got to learn to struggle, struggle every day/
Choose life in the struggle, don't try to run away/
Within us and without us, we've all got to fight the beast/
My sisters and brothers, we shall be released."



Perhaps the lyrics that best describe the Red Star Singers themselves is from "The Force of Life" with words and music by Peter Kessler:

"It was way down in the city on a crowded street/
I heard some poets making music/
Strumming on their guitars they made rhythms flow/
They made beauty out of life's confusion . . ./
Way down in the subway I saw flowers grow/
Out of the rubbish and the ashes/
It seemed to me I heard a baby's cry/
Right in the middle of life's disasters/
I saw a garden in a young child's smile/
And paradise in his laughter/
I heard the beating of the pulse of life/
Beating now and forever after."

The sad thing about this album is that it now provides the only way to hear the Red Star Singers. They have broken up after a major three-year contribution to the movement in the Bay Area. But, in a sense, they now have the opportunity to help strengthen the movement nationwide, through their revolutionary music. "The Force of Life" album is a perfect document of the late '60's, early '70's political struggles, which continue today. The album, which also contains the Red Star Singers songbook, is available at select movement record and book shops around the country, but if they're out — the first several thousand copies sold out in two weeks — you can obtain it directly from Paredon Records, Box 889, Brooklyn, New York, 11202.

Bernard Weiner, formerly an editor of the Northwest Passage, has written for The Nation, Village Voice, WIN, Sun/Dance, Clear Creek, Film Quarterly, Sight and Sound, and other journals.



McEachran Unopposed

The following is an interview with David McEachran who is running unopposed for Whatcom County Prosecutor

What kind of legal work have you done in your stay in Bellingham?

I first started out in private practice in Bellingham in the Fall of 1971, at that time I was practicing in town here, it really was private practice. I was dealing with corporate matters and with civil matters. In January 1972 I went into the prosecutors office as deputy or assistant, and at this time I was working entirely in the criminal area. I stayed in the office 2 1/2 years till I left quite suddenly this summer.

What are the major crime problems to be dealt with during your term of office?

Two specific areas, I believe, the area of drugs and the area of burglaries.

How do you feel about thorough enforcement of racial sexual and other equality laws, vigorously making sure that people are being treated fairly within the confines of Whatcom County?

I think it's absolutely essential. I think that the mandate of the constitution is that everyone gets equal protection under the law. I believe this is absolutely essential and should be stringently followed. I feel that everyone is viewed as equal under the law.

How do you feel about the possible extension of equality laws- such as on the basis of age, sexuality, or culture?

I think this is really difficult to do. Take age it's really difficult to take one age you try to set different standards for different ages, and a persons sex isn't taken into account any more.

I was particularly talking about equality laws and there is a difference between sex and sexuality. sexuality I would think of in terms of say, heterosexual. There is discrimination sometimes against homosexual people. Or a culture. Sometimes people with long hair have a hard time getting a job I'd like to elicit your views in these areas.

The prosecutor cannot possibly have much influence with the things you are mentioning. They are a violation of civil rights. I think these things can definitely be handled by obtaining counsel, private legal counsel.

Would you as prosecutor pursue the major corporate polluters and encourage, at least, local legislation on this issue?

As far as the polluters, we can look at industry, this is really where I think your question is directed at, and again there are things that come under the province of the prosecutors office. There are hydro-ic violations they're called; upsetting a stream course or stirring up a terrific amount of sediment, the prosecutors office can prosecute cases such as these. I think these should be prosecuted, but as far as your large corporations- take an example of a corporation pumping effluent into the bay, now this would not come under the prosecutors office. It would fall under the Attorney General.

What other things can you do to promote environmental protection, say concerning returnable bottle legislation, bicycle paths, a publicly sponsored transit system, moratorium on development, protecting the sound, and nuclear power plants?

These things for the most part do not come under the purview of the prosecutors office. Except for maybe bicycle paths in the area of zoning.

Zoning, then, might have something to do with both a moratorium on development and nuclear power.

As far as nuclear power, I feel it is something that has to be investigated thoroughly.

I think as a pure moratorium I don't really see how it could be done. The wisest thing we can do is have a very responsible zoning and comprehensive plan developed so that we can channel the growth that is going to occur.

Do you feel that there should be any changes in the laws regarding victimless crimes, marijuana use, consensual sexual acts between adults, pornography?

As far as marijuana use I really cannot see any change in the laws. You hear a lot of justification for legalizing marijuana is that you really can't show that marijuana is that harmful. This is really the opposite way that we go.

What about police surveillance- particularly by binocular, looking for marijuana plants.

I think surveillance is necessary for criminal law. now also you could use the analogy of undercover agents that work in the drug field. I think that in order to actually enforce criminal law that we really have to have undercover agents and to a certain extent surveillance.

I have to say that the surveillance being used in Whatcom County is a very valid use of the criminal laws that we have. I feel that the people of Whatcom county are certainly protected by the safeguards written into the constitution, both state and national.

WRITE IN NEIL RAY FOR
WHATCOM COUNTY
PROSECUTOR

WITH RICHARD NIXON GOING FREE
SO SHOULD MOST EVERY
PRISONER AROUND THE
WORLD!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

What does the Auditor do?

Ms Spencer to
Re-organize Office

Most voters are completely in the dark as to why the Auditor's office is actually an elected position. The naive view is that auditor's job is merely one of pushing the papers involving voting and financial records of the County. This position involves significantly more political influence than one would imagine. The Auditor meets regularly, at least bi-monthly with the County Commissioners and other political and departmental heads. At these meetings decisions are made regarding County fiscal, social and economic policy. The Auditor advises as to the availability of funds for particular projects, and whether to proceed with a cash outlay or government bonds. The Auditor enters into discussion on the priorities of one expense over another. Any time that a person presides over the allocation of limited resources, such as Whatcom County funds, that

Ms Hansen Going for
20 Year Mark!

person is in a position of political power. Ms. Hansen has held the Auditor's position since Eisenhower was President. She feels that Whatcom County should support further industrialization. Ms. Hansen is known to have condescending attitudes toward minority peoples, especially Indians, Chicanos, and longhairs. She has been heard to vociferously condemn the demeanor of these peoples when she and they were jointly to share jury duty. Ms. Kathy Spencer is running a fairly apolitical campaign, otherwise concentrating her attention on the inefficient management of the Auditor's administrative procedures. In this 1974 election the voters will have to place much faith in the myth of the "common fellow," if they are to oust an entrenched incumbent. A vote for Spencer will go down as a mark for basic change in the Bi-centennial Era.

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



AT
**MOTHER MORGANS
GUMBO FACTORY**

LIVE IN RESTAURANT HONEY
431 15TH E. ON CAPITOL HILL
EA 5-2400

New Summer Hours



Lunch

Din-Din

11:00 - 9:30 Monday- Friday
Closed weekends

FOOD: Organizing Ourselves

Bellingham Food Co-op

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Income | \$34,432.35 |
| Cost of Goods | \$28,043.89 |
| Gross Profit | \$6,3884.46 |
| Expenses | \$5,365.42 |
| Net Profit | \$1,023.04 |
| | |
| Cash Balance | \$771.86 |

QUARTERLY SUMMARY

Expenses are pretty rock bottom. Taxes are like death. Running a truck is expensive — but our freight expense would climb without it. And trucking gives us greater involvement with our suppliers and local markets. Wages for collective members (\$75 per month) are too low, and to expect that very many people will continue to be able to commit themselves fully for the 6-month job is naive, especially at a time when inflation is 10% or greater.

The net profit was absorbed into the operation of the store by increasing the inventory.

Here are some of the basic premises for the remainder of the article:

1. Basic expenses remain the same. If sales increase you must increase the return to members or accept an increase in capital.
2. It is most desirable to purchase goods close to the source of production and/or in bulk; lowers prices.
3. The cooperative model remains the best method of doing business.
4. A coop has two essential characteristics: good management and active membership.

Preparing the quarterly financial statement started a lot of thoughts running thru my mind. After 5 months on the collective I started to reflect on the co-op: what are we doing, or not doing, and why?

I'd like to suggest this as the time to look around. Some mighty changes have occurred around here just in the last year, about us and within us.

For the last quarter, income from the store, the conspiracies, wholesale sales and trucking was \$34,000. That's a lot of paperwork to ride herd on; meaning that we need good management to stay around. The gross profit, incidentally, is only 18% even though the "official" mark-up is generally 30% (exceptions are necessities such as eggs, powdered milk, flour and butter, which are marked up as low as 10%). A certain amount of spillage and clerking error also accounts for the difference between the 30% mark-up and the actual 18% profit. If theft is a problem, we don't know it. It's easier to trust people's basic honesty.

In case you didn't know, at present the coop has a five-member collective: one bookkeeper, one trucker, 2 inventory people and one local orders and product research person. Much of the work of the person in the last-mentioned position has been absorbed by the inventory people. Thus, it has been suggested that the fifth member accept additional responsibility — membership survey and education/communication being one area long overdue.

I think our coop is on the verge of being able to play a bigger role. It certainly must increase sales some in order to pay a more realistic wage to collective persons. That way mark-up can remain unchanged or be lowered somewhat for members/workers. If sales were increased markedly and if the community made initial funds available we could begin to buy in bulk and to make contracts directly from the producer. We could rent storage facilities and keep lower prices as well as insure a steady supply.

That's my line: increase sales, buy in bulk, educate ourselves. Why bother writing this? Because I know you care, in varying degrees, about this store. We need your participation whether as a shopper, an investor, a worker, or someone who replies to this article. Talk to us at the store, attend a meeting (every Tuesday at noon, except the first Tues. of the month at 7:30 pm) or write us a letter.

Thanks,
Steve Mach

CONSPIRACY WITHOUT HASSLES

Our conspiracy is made up of 10 to 15 households. We meet every 2 weeks to pool our food orders. As a group, we buy from various wholesalers in full bulk units. By sharing all the work and buying direct, we are able to perform the retailing function for ourselves and get our food at wholesale cost plus taxes and trucking. Food conspiracies are a part of the community food co-operative at 1000 Harris St. There are 12 conspiracies totaling more than 100 households. These conspiracies are run on a volunteer basis by the people who are members. This article is written to tell how one of the conspiracies works and how some of the problems have been solved.

We meet every other Tuesday at 2 pm. The meeting place rotates among the participating households. At 2 the previous order is paid for and divided up; when that is over (around 3) ordering for the next time begins. Putting together the new order seems to be a good place in the cycle to begin the explanation:

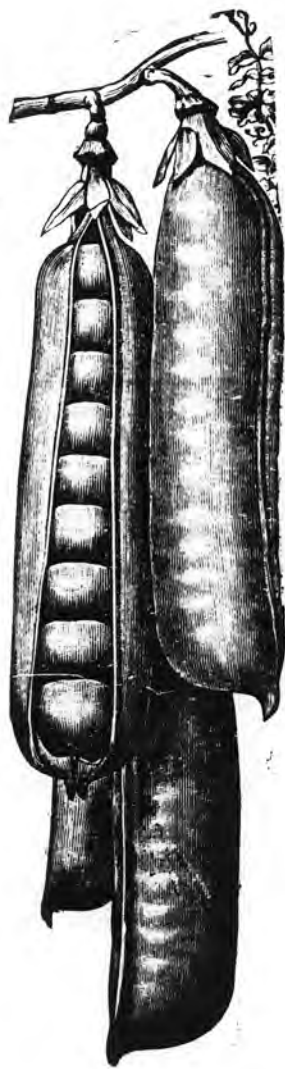
ORDERING happens on Tuesday around 3; whenever paying for and dividing of the previous order is finished. When the group works out enough households to buy an entire wholesale unit of something (50 lbs of rice or 25 lbs of carob powder), each household records their amount and someone records the wholesale unit(s) on the order for the conspiracy. When the ordering is done all the individual household orders should be collected and kept by the conspiracy house. This is so people won't forget or lose their orders and so the actual cost can be figured out before the meeting. People should take note of how much money and what containers to take to the next meeting.

The order for the conspiracy is taken to the co-op and placed in the conspiracy order box. (Keep a duplicate!) A person from a conspiracy, chosen at the previous meeting, CONSOLIDATES all the individual conspiracy orders and fills out an order form for each wholesaler. The TRUCK RUN will be done on Monday morning, the 14th day into the cycle (unless it's a holiday) Someone from a conspiracy should go along to help on the truck run. On Tuesday, the 15th day into the cycle, a person from each of the conspiracies comes into the co-op at 10 am to the ALL-CONSPIRACY MEETING. Someone should get the relevant papers out of the store and hold the meeting upstairs in the Passage office. Each person should go down their conspiracy's list, cross out what was out of stock, write in the actual prices, add them up, plus 7% for taxes and 1c per pound to get a total for their conspiracy. The sum of all the individual totals should be checked against the actual total paid by the co-op plus taxes and trucking. Any discrepancies should be worked out so that each conspiracy knows exactly how much money it needs to come with. It should be emphasized that the money get back in the co-op by 10 am the next morning. Decide who is going to come in the next morning to collect the money and make the deposit. Check the trucking sign-up for conspiracy volunteers. The order for the conspiracies is larger than the store's, so a conspirator should go on the truck run. Check for new price lists. If order forms are needed, decide who will run them off. When all the business is taken care of, then it's time to divide the food and take it out to the conspiracy houses.

In order to avoid coming up short on money we find that it is good to figure out each household's order before the meeting at 2. Then when people arrive for the meeting they can simply check the math, pay for the food and start dividing up the food. By figuring out the orders beforehand you can make sure they will add up to the correct amount and avoid over or under-payment. If you do come up short borrow the money to make up the difference so that things will go right with the store. Then try to figure out the mistake. When paying and dividing is concluded it is time to start another round by choosing another house to do it and begin ordering. Now someone else is taking care of the new order. All you have left to do is to get the money in to the co-op by 12 Wednesday morning and if you volunteered at the all conspiracy meeting for it then you need to be there to collect the money and check off each conspiracy as they pay. Then stamp the food stamps and checks, arrange and count the money, fill out a deposit slip for the daily working account and make the deposit. The deposit slip and receipt should be stapled on the daily cash sheet in the day manager's book.

The conspiracies out in the county work a little differently, perhaps someone in one of those conspiracies will write up an explanation of how their conspiracy works along with suggestions for solutions to problems.

The next step is consumer/worker control of the means of production to eliminate profit and bosses and give agribusines some real competition.



FOOD FAIR!

September 28-9 come to Chelan!

This is for cooperative minded folk of Northeastern Washington, though people from other areas are invited to come too!

The main reasons for having this shindig are:

1. To give people a chance to sell or barter their excess of food they have grown or gathered.
2. To bring large amounts of bulk food together so that people can get together their winter supply.
3. It is an opportunity for people to get together from different areas; meet each other, make music together, and form bonds of friendship.

Seeing as how this is the first festival, it's a little hard to say what is going to happen. The more people that hear about it and can plan on coming the better chance it has of being a success. So, spread the word to your neighbors.

Use your imagination as to what to bring to barter. Of course everyone won't have something to trade, but the more that do, the better. People that have money should bring it too; but then everyone doesn't have money either.

The number one item is FOOD. . . Especially things which store well, such as potatoes, onions, squash, shallots, garlic, apples, carrots and other root crops. Also food that has been preserved; such as dried fruits or vegetables, canned, pickled; jams, jellies, sauces, catsups, dried or salted fish, jerkied meat, etc. Trade some of your surplus plum butter for some blackberry preserves, pickles, or

Herbs that you have gathered or grown are excellent barter items. Every household should have a well-stocked herb cupboard. Heal yourself.

Seeds are good to bring. These should be good seeds from well-developed plants, that have been raised to avoid cross-pollination with undesirable varieties.

Besides the products of the earth people can also bring the products of their hands. Pottery, leather work, wood items, snowshoes, candles, musical instruments and any other things which you feel might be useful to someone.

Money will be needed too; as a barter item it is useful to some people. Also there will be bulk foods which will have to be paid for in cash. We will try to have barrels of honey on hand to be divided into 60 pound buckets. Sacks of wheat, etc.

The Chelan food coop can accept food stamps, but not barter, so if you have no food stamps you will need money to buy there.

A Harvest Festival just wouldn't be complete without a feast. Ours will be on Saturday. Saturday will be a big bartering day so the meal should be fairly late; that way we can get lots of business done. Probably between 5 and 6 pm so we can get done in time to clean up the mess.

Many people should cooperate on getting the feast together. If everyone brings at least a little food there will be plenty for a feast. We should take care that the cooking doesn't fall into the laps of just a few people; turning what should be a joy into a burden. Some things can be served without cooking; and hopefully folks will do some baking at home to bring along.

For on-the-spot cooking we'll use campfires as much as possible. We'd appreciate it if people could bring some extra-large pots for cooking over fires. For hard-to-cook over fire items we can probably arrange for access to cookstoves in the area.

For other meals people can fend for themselves or team up.

If a certain watermelon patch in the Yakima Valley bears a good crop of late melons there will be a watermelon feast

Getting food should not be a time of sourpuss supermarketing; but a time of music, feasting and dancing.

We hope some farmers will bring large amounts of food to sell. Direct from farmer to consumer. If we divide the middleperson's mark-up we should all come out ahead. Possibilities that exist so far are: honey, wheat, lentils, dried peas, and squash and sweet corn from the coast. If you have any farmer friends that you think might be interested in bringing a truckload of food to this gathering, show them this article.

We thought a weekend would make it possible for the most people to come. By late September most of the N.E. has frosted, which relieves some of the pressure on the farmers and gardeners. And there is still the harvest abundance around.

With something like this, where it involves traveling and taking off for several days, there will be many people who would like to come but cannot make it. It would be nice though if each community area can send a few representatives to buy things for the group as a whole.

People can come on Friday night or Saturday morn. Saturday and Sunday will be the big days. Friday and Saturday nights we can make music together and do lots of yakkin.

Chelan is not exactly centrally located but it is worth the journey to get acquainted with Chelan's Golden Florins Food Co-op. The Chelan food coop started out as a food conspiracy over a year ago. It has gone through several basements as it grew into a full-fledged store with shelves full of food on hand; the name of Golden Florins Food Co-op; the right to accept food stamps and to pay taxes.

Golden Florins now has a storefront but we can't use it because of all the government regulations and red-tape. Like building a fire proof ceiling, etc., etc.

We hope to be in a temporary storefront by the time the festival starts. But at this moment we can't give the exact street address of the coop. We will be mailing the information to people in the different areas as soon as we find out where it will be. If you don't hear from someone by then, go to Chelan anyway. The chances are very, very good that a few inquiries will get you directions to the food coop.

The Golden Florins Co-op has started a very interesting concept in food distribution to rural areas. THE MARKET DAY. They drive a truckload of food into the far-away valleys of Okanogan County and hold a market day.

The people of the surrounding area can come and buy food they could not have gotten without a long journey. This is a great thing for those areas which don't have a coop going.

Chelan is an apple town. And late Sept. is right in the thick of the picking season, so things will be hopping. The coop at this time has to serve many times its normal membership. We hope to have enough stock on hand to serve everybody. Perhaps we will have a truck or two come over from the Coast's natural foods suppliers.

We hope to have good weather for the festival so that as much as possible it can be outdoors. Buuuuuut, the weather can be quite changeable in the fall out here; so come prepared. Warm clothes and a rain shelter if you have one. We will be trying to line up large enough covered areas so that all the goods can be protected from the rain, if necessary. Cross yer fingers.

If you have a large tent and room in your vehicle, bring it along.

We are trying to locate a place outside of town where people can camp for the several days and nights. A place where fires can be built for cooking and warmth; and to talk and make music around.

Of course people are expected to be very careful in firemaking and in caring for the property. A clean-up party will be held at the end of the festival. There are many nice people in the Chelan area so we expect a place will be found.

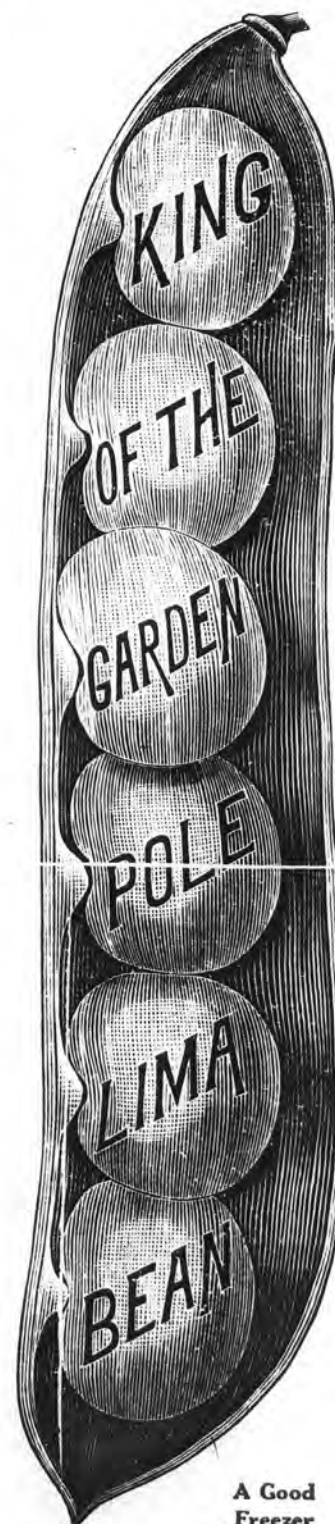
Hopefully there will be more of these get-togethers. Eventually each area should have their own number of people interested in such goings-on

should have their own as the number of people interested in such goings-on increases. County-wide barter days are about the right size. Sort of like the County Fair.

As communities we cannot rely on a once-a-year barter session to get our food. Eventually every area should have a food cooperative. Banding together is the only way to beat Safeway. For those people interested in starting food coops in their area, the festival will be a good chance to talk with like-minded folks.

Presently the coops have to buy from a large variety of suppliers, some of whom we don't like doing business with. We need people to grow food. There is no lack of market, we just have to build up a network so that we can reach each other with our surpluses. The ideal is from the grower to the consumer with as few middle links as possible. The barter festival is an opportunity to do this on a small scale.

For more information, write to:
Rural Resources & Information (RR&I)
P.O.Box 684
Toppenish, Wash. 98948
or
Golden Florins Food Coop
Chelan, Wash 98816



A Good Freezer

FREEDOM:

It is supremely ironical that the socialist movement, far from being in the "vanguard" of current social and cultural developments, lingers behind them in almost every detail. This movement's shallow comprehension of the counter culture, its anemic interpretation of women's liberation, its indifference to ecology, and its ignorance even of new currents that are drifting through the factories seem all the more grotesque when juxtaposed with its simplistic "class analysis", its proclivity for hierarchical organization, and its ritualistic invocation of "strategies" and "tactics" that were already inadequate a generation ago.

Contemporary socialism has shown only the most limited awareness that people by the millions are slowly redefining the very meaning of freedom. They are constitutively enlarging their image of human liberation to dimensions that would have seemed hopelessly visionary in past eras. In ever-growing numbers they sense that society has developed a technology that could completely abolish material scarcity and reduce toil to a near vanishing point.

Faced with the possibilities of a classless post-scarcity society and with the meaninglessness of hierarchical relations, they are intuitively trying to deal with the problems of communism, not socialism.* They are intuitively trying to eliminate domination in all its forms and nuances, not merely material exploitation. Hence the widespread erosion of authority as such — in the family, in the schools, in vocational and professional arenas, in the church, in the army, indeed, in virtually every institution that supports hierarchical power and every nuclear relationship that is marked by domination. Hence, too, the intensely personal nature of the rebellion that is percolating through society, its highly subjective, existential, and cultural qualities. The rebellion affects everyday life even before it visibly affects the broader aspects of social life and it undermines the concrete loyalties of the individual to the system even before it vitiates the system's abstract political and moral verities.

The goal of the new development towards communism is the achievement of a society based on self-management in which each individual participates fully, directly, and in complete equality in the unmediated management of the collectivity. Viewed from the aspects of its concrete human side, such a collectivity can be nothing less than the fulfillment of the liberated self, of the self that can concretize the management of the collectivity as an authentic mode of self-management.

The enormous advance scored by the counter-culture movement over the socialist movement is attested precisely by a personalism that sees in impersonal goals, even in the proprieties of language, gesture, behavior and dress, the perpetuation of domination in its most insidious forms. However marred it may be by the general unfreedom that surrounds it, the counter-culture redefined the now innocuous word "revolution" as a practice that subverts apocryphal abstractions and theories.

There can be no society based on self-management without self-activity. Indeed, revolution is self-activity in its most advanced form: direct action carried to the point where the streets, the land and the factories are appropriated by the autonomous people. Until this order of consciousness is attained, consciousness at least on the social level remains mass consciousness, the object of manipulation by elites.



Authentic revolutionaries must affirm that the most advanced form of class consciousness is self-consciousness: the individuation of the "masses" into conscious beings who can take direct, unmediated control of society and of their own lives. If only for this reason, too, authentic revolutionaries must affirm that the only real "seizure of power" by the "masses" is the dissolution of power, the power of human over human, of town over country, of state over community, and of mind over sensuousness.

It is in the light of these demands for a society based on self-management, achieved through self-activity and nourished by self-consciousness, that we must examine the relationship of spontaneity to

organization: Implicit in every claim that the "masses" require the "leadership" of the "vanguards", is the conviction that revolution is more a problem of "strategy" and "tactics" than a social process **; that the "masses" cannot create their own liberatory institutions but must rely on a state power — a "proletarian dictatorship" — to organize society and uproot counter-revolution.

The great bourgeois revolutions succeeded socially even where they seemed to fail "technically" (i.e. to lose power to the radical "daydreaming terrorists") because they were fully adequate to their time. Neither the army nor the institutions of absolutist society could withstand their blows. In the beginnings, at least, these revolutions appeared as the expression of the "general will."

A New Definition

By contrast, all "proletarian revolutions" have failed because the technological premises were inadequate for the material consolidation of a "general will," the only basis on which the dominated can finally eliminate domination. When the "proletarian revolution" and its time are adequate to each other the revolution will no longer be "proletarian," the work of the particularized creatures of bourgeois society, of its work ethic, its factory discipline, its industrial hierarchy, and its values. The revolution will be a people's revolution in the authentic sense of the word.

It is not for want of organization that the past revolutions of radical elements failed but rather because all prior societies were organized systems of want. In our time, in the era of the final, generalized revolution, the general interest of society can be tangibly and immediately consolidated by a post-scarcity technology into a material abundance for all, even by the disappearance of toil as an underlying feature of the human condition. With the lever of an unprecedented material abundance, the revolution can remove the most fundamental premises of counter-revolution — the scarcity that nourishes privilege and the rationale for domination. No longer need any sector of society "tremble" at the prospect of a communist revolution, and this should be made evident to all who are in the least prepared to listen.

In time, the framework opened by these qualitatively new possibilities will lead to a remarkable simplification of the historic "social question." As Josef Weber observed in "The Great Utopia", this revolution — the most universal and totalistic to occur — will appear as the "next practical step," as the immediate praxis involved in social reconstruction. And, in fact, step by step the counter-culture has been taking up an immense host of issues that bear directly on the utopian future of humanity, issues that just a generation ago could be posed only as the most esoteric problems of theory; the autonomy of the self and the right to self-realization; the evocation of love, sensuality, and the unfettered expression of the body; the spontaneous expression of feeling; the de-alienation of relations between people; the formation of communities and communes; the free access of all to the means of life; the rejection of the plastic commodity world and its careers; the practice of mutual aid; the acquisition of skills and counter-technologies; a new reverence for life and for the balance of nature; the replacement of the work ethic by meaningful work and the claims of pleasure; indeed, a practical redefinition of freedom that a Fourier, Marx, or a Bakunin rarely approximated in the realm of thought.

The point to be stressed is that we are witnessing a new Enlightenment that is slowly challenging not only the authority of established institution and values but authority as such. Percolating downward from the intelligentsia, the middle classes, and youth generally to all strata of society, this Enlightenment is slowly undermining the patriarchal family, the school as an organized system of repressive socialization, the institutions of the state, the factory hierarchy. It is eroding the work ethic, the sanctity of property, and the fabric of guilt and renunciation that internally denies to each individual the right to the full realization of her or his potentialities and pleasures. Indeed, no longer is it merely capitalism that stands in the dock of history, but the cumulative legacy of domination that has policed the individual from within for thousands of years, the "archetypes" of domination, as it were, that comprise the State within our unconscious lives.

The usual changes of consciousness that marked earlier periods of radicalization could be carried quite lightly, as mere theories, opinions, or cerebral punditry that was often comfortably discharged outside the flow of everyday life. The significance of the new Enlightenment, however, is that it is altering the unconscious apparatus of the individual even before it can be articulated consciously as a social theory or a commitment to political convictions.

Viewed from the standpoint of a typically socialist analysis — an analysis that focuses almost exclusively on "consciousness" — the new Enlightenment seems to yield only the most meager "political" results. Evidently, the counter-culture has produced no "mass" radical party and no visible "political" change. Viewed from the standpoint of a communist analysis, however — an analysis that deals with the unconscious legacy of domination — the new Enlightenment is slowly dissolving the individual's obedience to institutions, authorities, and values that have vitiated every struggle for freedom. These profound changes tend to occur almost unknowingly, as for example among workers who, in every day life, engage in sabotage, work indifferently, practice almost systematic absenteeism, resist authority in almost every form, use drugs and acquire freak traits.

The explosive character of revolution can be explained only as the eruption of these unconscious changes into consciousness, as a release of the tension between unconscious desires and consciously held views in the form of an outright confrontation with the existing social order. The erosion of the unconscious restrictions on these desires and the full ex-

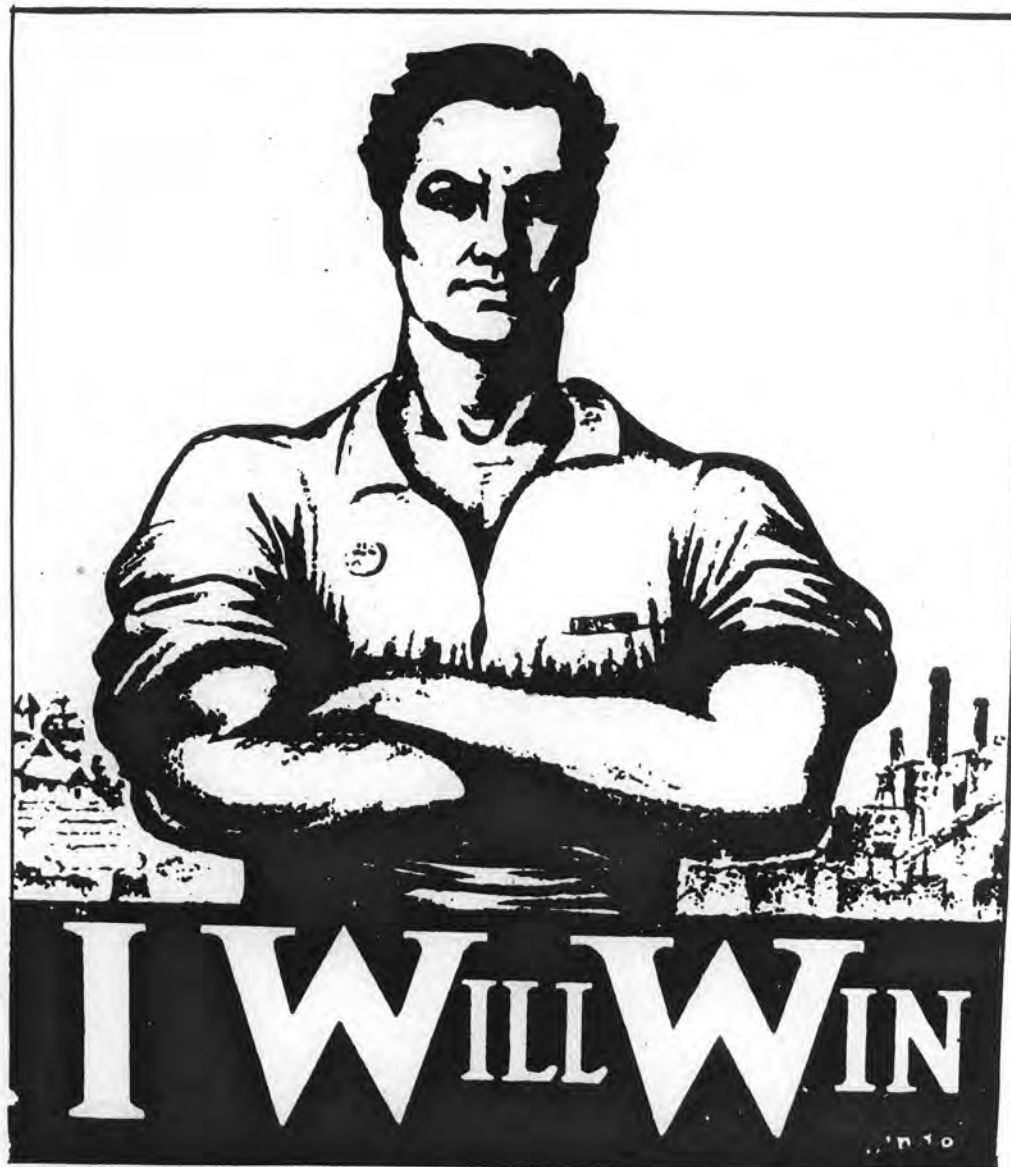
pression of the desires that lie in the individual unconscious is a precondition for the establishment of a liberatory society.

Today spontaneity is integrally part of the dialectic of self-consciousness and self-de-alienation that removes the subjective fetters established by the present order. To deny the validity of spontaneity is to deny the most liberating dialectic that is occurring today.

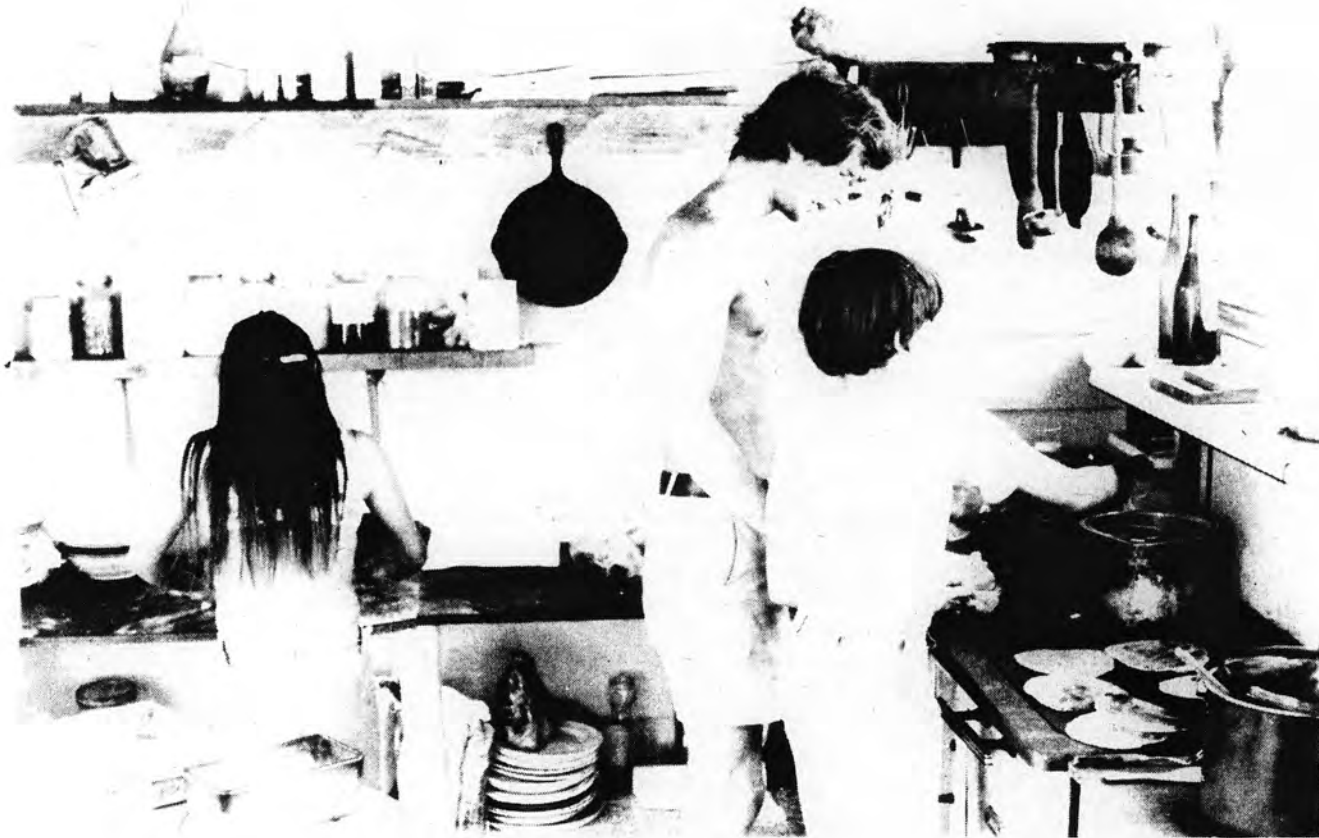
Murray Bookchin

* "Communism" has come to mean a stateless society, based on the maxim, "From each according to his/her ability and to each according to his/her needs." Society's affairs are managed directly from "below" and the means of production are communally "owned."

** The use of military or quasi-military language — "vanguard", "strategy", "tactics" — betrays this conception fully. While denouncing students as "petty bourgeois" and "shit", the "professional revolutionary" has always had a grudging admiration and respect for that most inhuman of all hierarchical institutions, the military. Compare this with the counter-culture's inherent antipathy for "soldierly virtues" and demeanor.



Camp Cair Paravel



Summer

Day

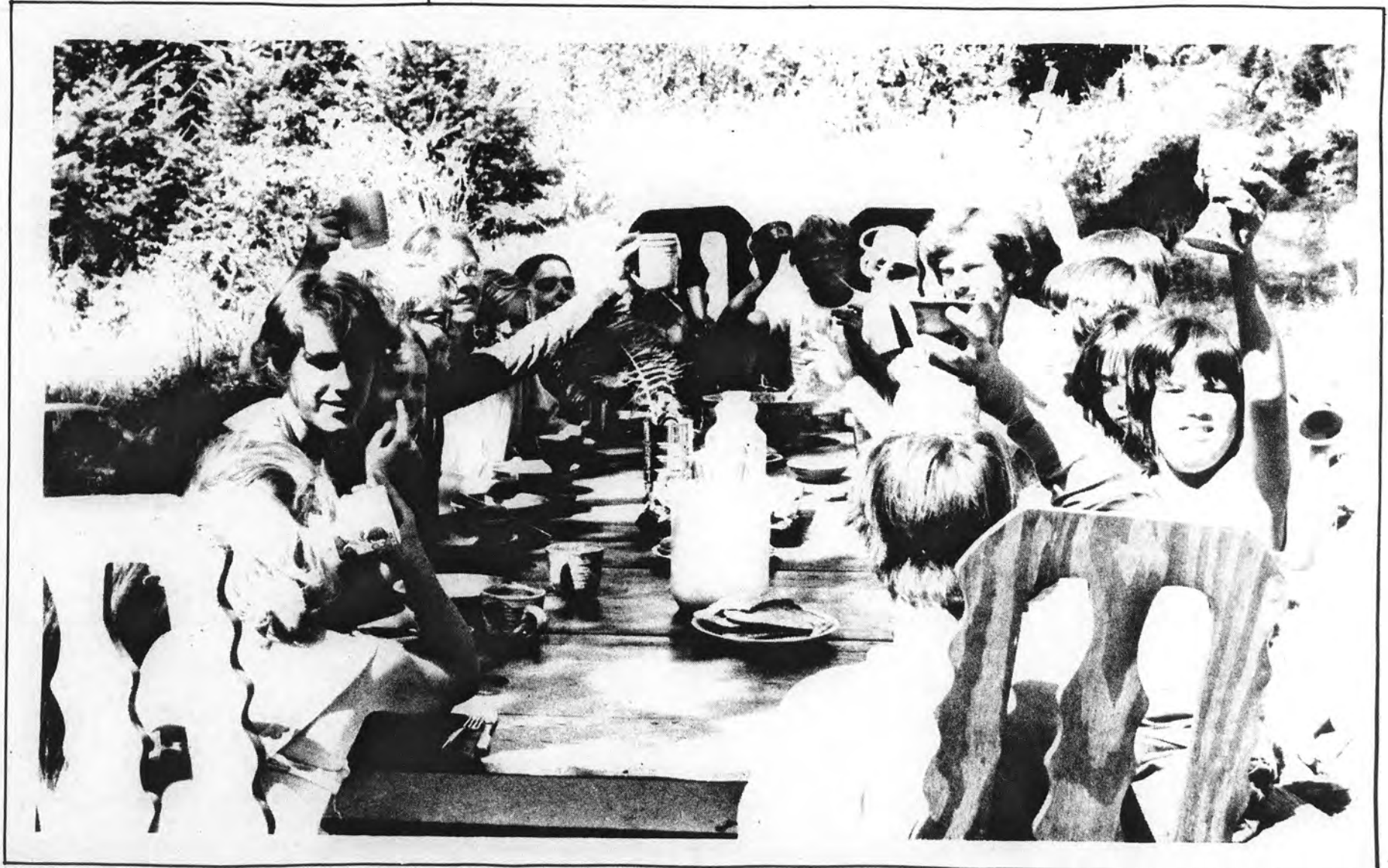
Camp

photos & words
by Will Davis

Camp Cair Paravel was sponsored by the Whatcom County Opportunity Council for children of low-income families. Tuition was free. Four-two week sessions were held for varying age groups of kids from the Bellingham area. Camp was held from 10:30 to 4:30 Monday thru Thursday with an overnight camp out every Thursday night. The summer flew and it was all over way too soon.....see you next year.

... cooking our food,
feeding the animals,
walkin' in the woods,
and eating together....

crafts and swimming,
canoeing and rowing,
side by side, all
of us growing—



OUT OF THE MOLASSES JUG

WELL FOLKS....

HERE'S WHAT WE'VE BEEN WAITING FOR - "THE JUG" IN BOOK FORM: OUT OF THE MOLASSES JUG. BY CINDY GREEN DAVIS & ELIZABETH MABE.

IT INCLUDES MANY FAVORITES SUCH AS RATWIFE MOLLY'S GRANDFATHER TALES & THE TAO OF CHAPATIS & IS PACKED FULL OF RECIPES, HINTS, & HOME GROWN ORGANIC PHILOSOPHY. ALL ILLUSTRATED WITH THE FINEST CINDY GREEN DRAWINGS.

HERE'S A SAMPLIN'...

EGGSHELLS

DON'T THROW AWAY EMPTY EGGSHELLS! PUT THEM TO SOAK IN A JAR OF WATER, & USE THE RESULTING SOLUTION TO WATER YOUR PLANTS... THEY WILL THANK YOU WITH LUSHER GROWTH OR DRY THE SHELLS IN YOUR OVEN, PULVERIZE THEM, & FEED THEM BACK TO YOUR HENS. THEY WILL THANK YOU WITH STURDIER EGGS.



THE SUN IS GOING TO SET WE ARE GOING HOME TO EAT OUR RICE AND GO TO BED

A SONG SUNG BY NICOLE, AGE 3

APPLE STORAGE

PLAN TO STORE ONLY PERFECT, UNBLEMISHED APPLES, OF A VARIETY SPECIFICALLY INTENDED FOR WINTER KEEPING. PICK AT PEAK MATURITY. PLACE CAREFULLY ON OPEN SHELVES, WHERE ANY THAT DECAY CAN BE SPOTTED & REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. SOMETIMES THEY ARE PACKED IN DRY SAND, OR LEAVES, BUT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN THAT THEY DO NOT TOUCH EACH OTHER. THEY MAY ALSO BE PACKED IN ANY GRAIN, SUCH AS OATS OR BARLEY. IF THE APPLES ARE VERY CHOICE, EACH ONE SHOULD BE WRAPPED SEPARATELY & PACKED CAREFULLY IN A BOX. KEEP AT 32° IN A DAMP CELLAR OR STORAGE ROOM.

NETTLE SOUP

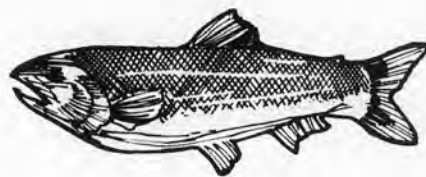
PREPARE 2 QUARTS OF WHITE SOUP STOCK (FROM VEAL, CHICKEN, VEGETABLES OR OTHER MATERIAL) WHEN PREPARED, ADD ABOUT 1 LB. OF YOUNG NETTLE TOPS & ABOUT 1 LB. OF YOUNG SORREL TOPS WHICH HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY BLANCHED IN A FRYING PAN WITH A LITTLE BUTTER. SIMMER. ADD A DOLLOP OF SOUR CREAM & STIR IN JUST BEFORE SERVING.

HEALTHY CAROB FUDGE

MIX TOGETHER:

1 CUP CAROB POWDER
1/2 CUP SOY GRITS
1 CUP LECITHIN GRANULES
1 CUP SUNFLOWER SEED MEAL
1/2 CUP TOASTED SESAME SEED
1/2 CUP TOASTED SUNFLOWER SEED
2 TSP. VANILLA
2 TO 3 Tbsp WHEAT GERM OIL, OR VEGETABLE OIL

DATE SUGAR TO TASTE. ADD WATER & KNEAD UNTIL IT FORMS A SOLID MASS. START WITH 1/4 CUP WATER, & ADD MORE AS NEEDED... CAREFULLY. IT GETS TOO STICKY REAL FAST. FORM INTO A ROLL 1 1/2 INCH THICK. REFRIGERATE. CUT OFF SLICES AS NEEDED. STORE IN THE REFRIGERATOR. THIS RECIPE CAN BE PLAYED WITH; ADD RAISINS, COCONUT, CHOPPED DATES, HONEY, ETC.



BAKED STUFFED SALMON

1 CUP FRESH MUSHROOMS
1 CUP SHREDDED CARROT
1/2 CUP SLICED ONION
1/4 CUP CHOPPED PARSLEY
1/4 CUP CELERY
1 CLOVE GARLIC, MINCED
4 Tbsp BUTTER
1 CUP COOKED RICE OR CRUMBS
1 Tbsp SOY SAUCE
DASH OF PEPPER
PINCH OF DILL

6 OR 7 LB. SALMON, DRESSED & SAUTE MUSHROOMS, CARROT, ONION, PARSLEY, & CELERY IN 4 Tbsp BUTTER. ADD REMAINING INGREDIENTS & STIR TILL COMBINED. MOISTEN WITH STOCK OR MELTED

TWO PEPPERS TOMATO SAUCE

GARLIC
2 MEDIUM TOMATOES, PEELED, CORED, & CHOPPED FINE.

1 SMALL ONION, CHOPPED FINE
1/4 CUP SWEET GREEN PEPPER, MINCED
1/4 CUP SWEET RED PEPPER, MINCED
1 TSP FENNEL, CHOPPED FINE (OPTIONAL)
HEAT 1 1/2 Tbsp OIL IN A HEAVY SAUCE PAN. FRY ONIONS TILL GOLDEN. ADD 2 OR MORE CLOVES CRUSHED GARLIC. FRY A MINUTE MORE & ADD VEGETABLES. ALSO ADD 2 TSP SALT, & 1 TSP HONEY. STIR-FRY GENTLY FOR 15 MINUTES. POUR IN 1 CUP COLD WATER, BRING TO A BOIL, & THEN SIMMER, COOK 1 1/2 HOURS, SEIVE, REHEAT, SERVE OVER PASTA, OR USE AS TOMATO SAUCE.



ZUCCHINI BREAD

3 EGGS
1 CUP OIL
2 CUPS SUGAR (1 1/2 CUP HONEY)
2 CUPS GRATED ZUCCHINI
3 CUPS WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR
1 TSP SALT
1 TSP BAKING SODA
1/2 TSP BAKING POWDER
3 TSP CINNAMON
1 CUP CHOPPED NUTS
2 HANDFULS STEAMED RAISINS (OPTIONAL)

COMBINE WET INGREDIENTS & DRY ONES SEPARATELY. BLEND TOGETHER, MIX WELL. ADD NUTS & RAISINS, THEN POUR INTO GREASED LOAF PAN. BAKE AT 325° FOR 2 HOURS.

RICHARD'S THREE POUND LOAF

3 CUPS DARK RYE FLOUR
3 CUPS UNBLEACHED WHITE FLOUR
2 Tbsp ACTIVE DRY YEAST
1/8 CUP MOLASSES
1/2 CUP HONEY
1/8 CUP COCOA OR CAROB
1 Tbsp ORANGE RIND
1 Tbsp FENNEL SEED
1 Tbsp ANISE SEED
2 Tbsp SOFT BUTTER
3 EGGS
1 Tbsp SALT
1 1/2 CUPS WARM WATER

DISSOLVE YEAST IN WATER (1/2 CUP) LET SIT 10 MINUTES. ADD MOLASSES, HONEY, COCOA, SEEDS, ORANGE RIND, 2 EGGS, WHITE OF 3RD EGG, SAVING THE YOLK TO USE LATER AS A GLAZE. ADD REMAINING CUP OF WATER. STIR. ADD BUTTER. STIR.

ADD FINELY SIFTED RYE FLOUR. DUMP IN CHAFF, TOO. STIR WELL. ADD THE WHITE FLOUR. KNEAD ON BREAD BOARD, ADDING A LITTLE FLOUR TO KEEP FROM STICKING. KNEAD ABOUT 10 MINUTES, TILL IT IS NO LONGER STICKY.

PLACE IN A GREASED BOWL. COVER WITH A DAMP CLOTH. PUT TO RISE IN A WARM PLACE UNTIL DOUBLED. PUNCH DOWN. KNEAD ABOUT 10 TIMES. DIVIDE INTO THIRDS. ROLL EACH PIECE ON BREAD BOARD

FRAGRANT ROSE JAR

ORNIS ROOT IS A FRAGRANT BARK ABSORBENT & BLENDS THE FRAGRANT OILS. HERB SHOPS, DRUG STORES OR HEALTH FOOD STORES STOCK IT... OR WILL ORDER IT.

1 QUART FRESH DRIED ROSE PETALS
1/4 OZ. DRIED ORNIS ROOT
2 TSP GINGER
2 TSP NUTMEG
2 TSP ALLSPICE
4 Tbsp DRIED LEMON VERBENA
4 Tbsp DRIED LAVENDER FLOWERS
COARSE SALT
GRAIN ALCOHOL
PACK THOROUGHLY DRIED PETALS IN A JAR, SPRINKLING EACH LAYER WITH SALT. COVER & LET STAND 2 WEEKS TO 1 MONTH. BLEND SPICES & HERBS IN A LARGE BOWL. ADD PETALS & MIX WELL. RETURN ALL INGREDIENTS TO COVERED JAR & LET REST FOR 1 MORE MONTH. WHEN READY FOR USE, SHAKE JAR, ADD A FEW DROPS ALCOHOL, & ENJOY.

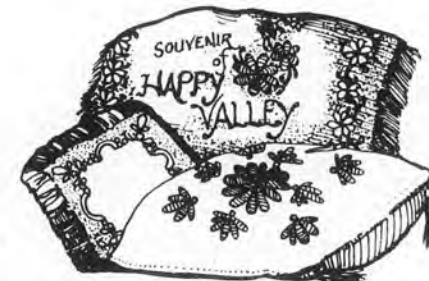
PLUM BUTTER

GATHER YOUR PLUMS & WASH THEM. BOIL THEM TILL THEY'RE MUSHY, REMOVE PITS & RUB THE MUSH THROUGH A SEIVE. FOR EACH CUP OF PULP, ADD 1/2 CUP HONEY.
BOIL VERY SLOWLY FOR ABOUT HALF AN HOUR, OR UNTIL IS THICKENED CONSIDERABLY. STIR OFTEN, IT BURNS & STICKS EASILY. POUR INTO HOT JARS & SEAL.

PROCESS 10 MINUTES IN HOT WATER BATH.

PINE WOODS PILLOWS

SELECT SOME PRETTY MATERIAL, SATIN, VELVET, CALICO, EVEN MUSLIN. EMBROIDER NICELY, APPLIQUE OR DECORATE HOWEVER YOU LIKE. MAKE UP INTO A BAG. PICK PINE NEEDLES, SET OUT TO DRY. GATHER & DRY SANDRY, LAVENDER, OR ROSEMARY LEAVES & FLOWERS. MIX HERBS & NEEDLES IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS, CRUSH, & FILL PILLOW. GIVE TO A FRIEND OR PLACE BETWEEN YOUR CLOTHES TO GIVE THEM A SWEET, WOODY SCENT.



OUT OF THE MOLASSES JUG CAN BE ORDERED @ \$3.95 + 25¢ POSTAGE FROM: CLOUD BURST PRESS P.O. Box 79 BRACKEN DALE B.C. CANADA
THANKS TO CINDY & ELIZABETH FOR GETTING IT TOGETHER



CINDY DAVIS & ELIZABETH MABE

Community



SEATTLE LABOR WAR

A spokesperson for the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee was verbally and physically attacked several times by an organization named the National Caucus of Labor Committees (U.S. Labor Party). After informing UWOC they would no longer be "permitted" to organize at the unemployment office, they attacked UWOC on June 10 with numchakas (two foot long sticks connected by a leather thong), hospitalizing one of UWOC's supporters with a severe head cut.

The Coalition contends that NCLC has a long history of violently attacking progressive groups. NCLC says they support the working class by attempting to break every strike they find. In Seattle the local squad yelled into a Metal Trades striker's union meeting with bullhorns that their strike was useless, go back to work. Last winter United Farmworkers picketers at Safeway had to contend with NCLC telling shoppers to break the boycott and buy grapes and lettuce, that the farmworkers strike was already defeated. Their national newspaper "New Solidarity" followed with racist attacks on the Chicano movement. Some issues characterize Blacks as "spooks," "Harlots" and "sluts," and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party as sexually impotent.

The Labor Committee has pledged that it will "smash" the Communist Party, and has broken up their meetings with clubs. They threatened and attempted to break up the National Welfare Rights Organization and attacked the Socialist Workers Party.

On the International front, Labor Committee condemned the liberation movement in Mozambique and FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) as CIA fronts trying to isolate South Africa. The only things Labor Committee has ever supported are the French government for breaking the embargo on racist Rhodesia and the New York teachers strike in '68, where racist teachers struck to oppose Black parents demands for control over schools in Ocean Hills-Brownsville. The Labor Committee says it in their own words, "Any group who organizes apart from NCLC will be smashed." We as a coalition consider them as conscious enemies of people's efforts to organize.

UWOC's effort to organize has been attacked by NCLC. We as a coalition defend UWOC's right to organize and will support them against any further attacks by the Labor Committee, just as we will defend any other progressive group who's right to organize comes under attack from any source.

WHATCOM

ENERGY COUNCIL

The Whatcom Energy Council attended the Northwest District (Lynden) County Fair last month and distributed information from its booth in the Commercial Building. Interest from the fairgoers was not overwhelming but we did get a list of 40+ names desiring more information. Many countians were particularly interested in methane gas and wind generation of power. Our main reason for attending the Fair and for our very existence is to help raise people's energy consciousness.

We think it is important for people to have control over their own lives and a voice in what affects them. Energy usage, conservation and production, affects us all, and if we are to have a voice in our local as well as state and national energy policy; then we must become educated and help educate others. The Energy Council needs people to help research, to staff the office, to organize existing information, to prepare information for distribution and to raise funds. We have recently been granted two volunteers from the Program for Local Services and are very pleased about it. However, this puts increased pressure on our already weak financial situation. Our monthly budget is approximately \$100.00 without the PLS people, with them it will be close to \$200.00. Donations are our main source of income. If you are interested in what we are all about, we need some of your time, some of your money, or both. Come by. The Whatcom Energy Council, M-12, Clover Building, 203 West Holly, Bellingham.

GWD

NEWS FROM KRAB

September is membership month for KRAB-FM. For nearly 12 years KRAB has served as an alternative to commercial media. Now that we are firmly settled in Old Firehouse Number 25, we are seeking to expand our public affairs and live programming and develop the concept of Community Radio further.

This month we are having our first major membership drive: we'd like to get 500 new subscribers. And we are introducing the Community Radio Project (see following article).

It costs \$25 a year to subscribe to KRAB. Please join us. Listen to 107.7 FM, then help to make Community Radio a reality in Seattle.

Our studios are at the corner of Harvard and Union on First Hill, feel free to come by for a visit.

KRAB - COMMUNITY RADIO PROJECT

For the first time anywhere, to the best of our knowledge, a representative of the media, in this case a radio station, will institute a comprehensive Outreach program that will actively seek out and encourage those communities, groups and individuals that do not have access to media, or experience in the use of media facilities, to participate in media training programs and eventually use the air waves in the public interest.

The project will have a full-time staff of 5: a coordinator, 3 organizers and 1 technician-production trainer. Their sole task will be to contact and train specified target groups in radio broadcast production.

For details on the concept of Community Radio and what this will mean for Seattle and KRAB, please contact Chuck Reinsch, KRAB manager and project director.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTING

A pamphlet on socially responsible investing has been completed by Jonathan Apples. It is an accumulation of previous Passage articles on the subject, but with more research added. Specific funds, stocks, bonds and organizations are investigated in terms of their potential in "human" rather than "monetary" investment. The pamphlet is intended to act as a stimulus, so that there is much more resource material which can be used in investigating one's own current or future investments. It is not an answer, but a beginning from which people can begin to both question their pecuniary responsibilities which have hitherto not existed. Copies can be obtained from the Vocations for Social Change office at Fairhaven College, 676-3963 and/or from Maggie Collinge, 733-6934.

IMPROBABLE SUBMARINE

it won't sink in der ink. za holz zo hi up, idzzafe.

HUMPTY DUMPTY X REPAIR

WE MOVED
NOW AT 749 MARINE Dr.
(By the cement plant)
733-2025

News

PUGET SOUND — DEAD OR ALIVE ?

BUILDING

NEWS

The Good Earth Building has an empty bakery! We all miss the smell of fresh bread. The bakery rents for \$36.00 a month. Several people have made the suggestion that the bakery could be run on a co-operative basis. One example of how this could work would be each individual person who used the bakery could pay one dollar for each day they used the facilities. In this way the rent and possibly other costs of the bakery could be covered. The responsibility for keeping track of the money could possibly fall with the person who was spending the most time in the bakery. If you have a desire to bake, but don't have a place, come on down to the Building Meeting, held every Wednesday at 4:00 in the afternoon. The Food Co-op is in need of baked goods on a regular basis — we get daily requests for bread.

Other building news: Mike McDonald has been accepted as a PLS worker for the People's Land Trust. He will continue his present job of maintaining the building and also hopes to involve tenants in special projects concerning the building.

Financially, things are going very well for the building. Folks have been good about paying their rent, and we have been able to keep the bills paid.

There are several new fire extinguishers in the Building. It would be a good idea for us all to know where they are located and how to use them.

COMMUNITY GATHERING

Time for another community potluck dinner and meeting in Bellingham, a time to get together and share ideas and good food, friendship and visions. As of now the agenda is open (that is, nonexistent) — one important item to be discussed is the People's Land Trust, and the many projects which that embraces: the building, houses, acreage, by-laws still to be worked out, etc. Jayne Jennings will chair the meeting, and the festivities will take place at 1123 Lenora Court (between Mill and Knox, between 21st and 22nd Sts, right up the street from Valey Market on the southside). Cookies for Gene?

Live in Tacoma?

Music at Court C....an open mike format with diverse musical styles like blues, folk, ragtime, pop, bluegrass: a chance for the community to support and enjoy. Northwest non-electronic musicians falling in from all over the region. packing their songs, guitars, banjos, bass, fiddles, piano, dulcimer, mandolin and lots of strong voices: musicians of all ages and walks of life. Come and support your local folks! Court C Music, 914 Broadway Plaza in beautiful downtown Tacoma.

The need for planning the future health and vitality of Puget Sound will be the main theme of a September Inland Sea Conference.

On the theory that oil and water may not mix, the Northwest National Seashore Alliance and Seattle Pacific College will sponsor the first Annual Inland Sea Conference on Sept. 13 & 14 at Casey Campus, Whidbey Island, to discuss inevitable conflicts, risks, and impacts of a multiple use concept for Puget Sound.

The two-day Coupeville conference will address problems and possible solutions for the Inland Sea, known to be special body of water, limited among the world's resources.

Underscored in the discussion will be three major concerns. The first concern is the inextricable tie between the quality of Northwest life and the preservation of its aquatic resource. Decisions governing Inland Sea activities must reflect this awareness. Second, if further degradation of Puget Sound is not to occur, industrial, commercial, and recreational uses will require new planning and conservation measures; and third, encouragement must be given to those labor-intensive industries that are environmentally compatible with the enhancement and preservation of the Inland Sea.

Among the participants in the conference are: Wolf Bauer, Paul Pritchard, Dennis Cearlock, Patricia Coburn (co-author of "Superspill") and Elaine Latourell. Barbara Beach is conference coordinator and Tanis Marsh and Alan Drengson are program chairpersons.

The Northwest National Seashore Alliance, a co-sponsor of the conference, considers itself to be the special shoreline arm of the environmental movement. It was formed a year and a half ago for the preservation of endangered seashores and the protection of dwindling coastal areas. It now turns to the preservation and enhancement of the Inland Sea. The organization has quickly moved to the forefront in concern for shorelines. Participating organizations include: Cypress Island Committee, Everett Mountaineers, Seattle Friends of the Earth, Friends of Ebey's, Hood Canal Environmental Council, Pilchuk Audobon, Puget Sound Group - Sierra Club, Seattle Audobon Society, Seattle Mountaineers, Skagit Alpine Club, Skagit Environmental Council, Save Whidbey Island for Tomorrow, Tahoma Audobon, Washington Environmental Council.

Meals and lodging will be available for the two-day conference, through the courtesy of Seattle Pacific College. Those interested should make registrations now. Contact Northwest National Seashore Alliance, Box 107, La Conner, Wa. or 466-3593.

MEN'S CONFERENCE

There will be a Northwest men's conference hosted by the Portland Men's Resource Center on October 18-20. It will be held at a conference grounds 150 miles east of Portland. Contact the Portland Men's Resource Center for more information. The address is 3520 S'E' Yamhill, Portland Oregon.

BLOW THE WHISTLE

After all, the purpose of a newspaper is news. Many people come across important information through their job, through personal knowledge, or accidentally — information which should be made known to all the people. Trouble is, it won't get in the paper unless the ones who know about it let us in on the secret.

Government and Big Business are becoming more and more secretive, and thus more removed from control of people affected by their activities. Columnists like Jack Anderson, or advocates like Ralph Nader receive valuable information from people who get fed up with things they find in their jobs. They decide to "blow the whistle."

So — if you have news, call us at (206) 733-9672. Ask for a writer of NOTES. Information received will be carefully double-checked. Written material can be sent to Northwest Passage, P. O. Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham 98225.



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ENERGY

F.E.A. Hearings



FEA Panel listening to testimony.....

Hearings conducted by the newly formed Federal Energy Administration for their "Project Independence" were held this past September 5, 6, and 7 at Seattle Center. According to the FEA, "Project Independence is the United States' plan to reduce reliance on foreign energy sources by decreasing energy demand and increasing domestic resource development." Hearings are being held all over the country on a regional basis to gather testimony from all segments of society to be summarized and submitted to the President's office to aid in the forming of a national energy policy. Many of Project Independence's goals and priorities seem to be already set as laid down in their "Background" leaflet, however Jack Robertson, Region X director stated that, "We really want to know what the public has to say." Region X is the only region to hold hearings in all of its composite states, unlike the other areas holding only one central hearing.

The Whatcom Energy Council attended all three days of the hearings and were impressed by the wide variety of testimony. The first day and a half were taken up by national, state, and local government officials, industrial and utility representatives. The latter half of the hearings were dominated by local environmental groups, private citizens and educators. The call for conservation efforts came out loud and clear but did not really seem to be taken by the FEA Panel as a serious new energy source that it actually is. Oil and utility representatives in general supported the "Backgrounders" view of continued dependence on fossil fuel through the twentieth century with an increasing reliance on coal to gradually replace the quickly depleting oil reserves. Oil shale is viewed as a new petroleum source and nuclear power as an interim power source in the light water reactor and a long term one in the breeder reactor. Solar power, geothermal power, wind power and other alternatives were generally regarded as still in the research stage and not close enough at hand to be of any value till about year 2000.

U.S. Rep. Mike McCormack from the tri-city area spoke, "Our energy policy must be based on the best information available. We cannot afford the luxury of basing policies on fantasies (such as assuming that solar or geothermal energy or some suppressed carburetor design will bail us out of our problems) or preju-

ices (such as anti-nuclear fanaticism) or hopes (such as the hope that we will keep finding enough natural gas to keep us going, or that the people of this country will spontaneously reduce energy consumption and alter their lifestyles so as to close the gap between energy supply and demand)." He continues, "There is no way, for instance, that a tidal wave of federal funds could make solar energy a significant resource for this nation before the year 1990."

Yet Roger N. Schmidt, of Honeywell Systems & Research Center, said solar energy for the heating and cooling of buildings is now ready for use; that the economic cost of collectors was the only prohibitive factor.

And Dr. Eloise W. Kalin, M.D. of the Washington Environmental Council points out that, "One of the sources which can most rapidly be put into operation is geothermal power production. The Pacific Northwest and Alaska have prime potential. A site at Marysville, Montana about 30 miles from the BPA grid is estimated to have as much energy potential as the oil from Alaska's North Slope and could be put into production in 3 years, if ongoing tests prove out."

Speaking on solar power she continues, "Solar energy is renewable and abundant. One of the best sources for a description of the state of the art in this field is the testimony given in Feb. of this year before the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences which was considering the Solar Heating and Demonstration Act. Dr. H. Guyford Stever, Director of the National Science Foundation testified, "There are no technical barriers to the implementation of this technology." Dr. James Fletcher, NASA Administrator testified, "On the technology part, we think the technology is well in hand to produce an economic system that at least would be economical in certain regions of the country if not nearly all regions of the country." Architect Walter Meisen, Asst. Commissioner for construction management of the General Services Administration states: "The technology for the manufacture and use of solar energy collectors is available and has been used in other parts of the world. Its commercial application and use in this country have been limited because of the availability of other inexpensive energy resources." These sentiments were echoed by expert after expert.

But the one who said it best was Peter Glaser of Arthur D. Little, Inc.: "The premise that the technology is at hand and that custom-produced equipment is available now will be demonstrated by projects such as the GSA buildings in Saginaw, Mich., and Manchester, N. H., the Virginia Museum of Science, the office building of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the Desert Research Institute, the DOD installation at Ft. Meade, the building of the Copper Development Association, a multifamily condominium in Vermont, a building at the Colorado St. Univ. and the three Nat'l. Science Foundation Proof Concept experiments... We want to be 'unleashed'. We are ready to come back in three to five years, not to talk about demonstration plants but to produce equipment which the public can buy."

Thus as the hearings proceeded it became evident that there were two opposing views on the energy situation; one represented by national government and industrial leaders, and the other by private citizens and ecological groups.

Our council proposed, "...impartial public information programs, intended to raise citizen awareness of the many facets of the energy problem and its possible local and national solutions, by enthusiastically presenting energy facts and statistics, and yet refrain from qualitative statements or drawing conclusions.

"A need exists for a more direct local input, in the form of Community Energy Advisory Boards, whose principal function would be to conduct public opinion voter referendums and report the results to county, state, and national planning offices."

And one of our members testifying as a private citizen saw, "...the immediate goal in Project Independence is to become independent from the vertical money interests and lobby power of the oil companies and utilities." And that the "...priority in Research & Development funds should be towards long term, clean, renewable energy sources. And that incentives should be given for commercial production of power alternatives."

And we feel that if the FEA truly wants to become independent from foreign sources in our energy production that in no way should it go nuclear. For according to the AEC news release of November 28th, 1973 and August 14th, 1974, the following pictures were painted: Current domestic uranium production capability is about 18,000 tons of U_3O_8 per year. But by 1980 the expected need will be over 30,000 tons and by 1990 it will be over 100,000 tons. The AEC states: "Since lead times are long in development of raw material supplies the Commission believes firm government plans regarding imported uranium should assist industry planning for production and procurement." Their proposal, put into effect on August 14 (1974) is that by 1977 10% of the uranium furnished to AEC for enrichment may be of foreign origin -- 20% in 1979, 30% in 1980, 80% in 1983, and there after, NO restrictions.

The hearings were conducted in a very fair, open manner and all who wanted to testify could do so. What remains to be seen is whether the concerns of the private citizen will indeed truly be taken into consideration in the formation of a national energy policy.

REPORTED BY

WHATCOM ENERGY COUNCIL

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Responds to the

AEC RASMUSSEN STUDY



.....of Whatcom Energy Council member Karen Ericson.

Having read the reports on the newly released AEC study on Reactor Safety headed by Dr. Norman Rasmussen, which claims that chances for catastrophic reactor accidents are one in 300 million, the Whatcom Energy Council feels it must respond to the scope and substance of this study lest the public over-interpret its meaning.

We feel that reactor meltdown possibility is a very important point for the public to consider as a risk associated with nuclear power, as according to an AEC report issued in 1965 results of a major accident could kill 45,000 people, injure another 100,000, and do 17 billion dollars worth of property damage to an area the size of the state of Penna. Grave as this may be there are still other areas worthy of public consideration, which are of equal magnitude with that of reactor meltdown risks. The study does no deal with effects of routine low-level radiation releases and their subsequent build up in the food chain, or the dangers of the transportation of radioactive materials and wastes, or the storage of radioactive wastes for time spans of up to a quarter of a million years, or the possibilities and results of sabotage, war, or any Act of God in relation to any part of the nuclear power program. These must all be considered before any conclusive statement about nuclear power safety can be made. Also significant is the cost involved in the construction, maintenance and fueling of nuclear power plants, and their evaluation in terms of net of energy gained from their operation. To interpret the Rasmussen Study as a green light for nuclear power development is to totally disregard the numerous other aspects that the study does not even consider.

The methodology used in the Rasmussen Study was the "Fault-Tree" analysis system: a technique which William Bryan of National Institute of Applied Research says is valid for comparison of designs only, and is not to be interpreted as an estimate of plant safety. His statement throws doubt on the findings of the study itself and the conclusions drawn from it.

FURTHER DETAILS:

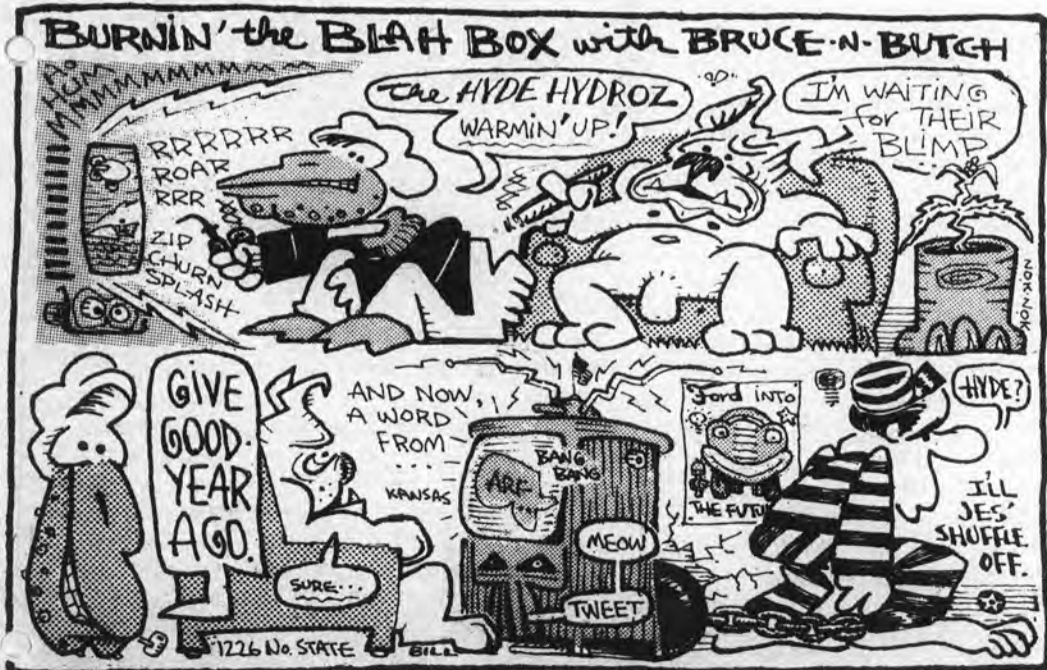
In testimony before the Subcommittee on State Energy Policy of the California State Assembly, William Bryan reacted to the validity of the "Fault-Tree" analysis as employed for the Rasmussen Study. He testified, "The problem in building a fault tree and getting a number out of the fault tree is obvious. You have this huge tree of possible failure mechanisms that all inter-react and all lead into other events for which you have no quantifiable data. . . You just have to have failure rates for every point in the analysis and there just does not exist that type of information. . . Where you can get failure rates, you use them. . . In other cases, where there is no individual failure rate, you go back to the same qualitative method or guessing game."

Mr. Bryan emphasizes, "If you're consistent in the use of these numbers in the fault tree, when you get done you certainly can compare one design against another and say this design is better than the other, if you used a common data base. Only for comparison. The absolute value of the number is totally meaningless. There is just no way that number can mean anything in terms of real-world probability failure. Safety is unknown," he concludes. "It is still as unknown as before you started."

Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska reacts to the claims of the Rasmussen Study in the following statement, "We are told the chances of a major accident occurring are extremely remote or negligible. That's theory, not human experience. The declaration of long odds, like one chance in 300 million for such an accident is one of the most irresponsible lines being used today on the public. That's a phoney figure, both in terms of the frequency with which statistically 'impossible' accidents do happen — like the sinking of the Titanic on its maiden voyage — and in terms of our experience so far with nuclear power plants."

Senator Gravel continues, "We have about 100 reactor years of experience — or some people claim 600 — but we would need about 100,000 reactor years of experience to assess odds like 'one chance in 200', if we plan 500 reactors in operation. What were the statistical odds that the Tacoma Narrows Bridge would fall down? Surely 'extremely remote'. What were the odds that two airliners would collide in mid-air over the Grand Canyon? 'Negligible.' So far, we've been lucky with a few reactors. It seems the utilities are telling us, 'Look, we haven't killed anyone yet, so give us a chance.' The chance belongs to the American people, to decide whether or not they want this gamble taken with their lives and their country. If a nuclear accident is possible, and they tell us it is, then the chance of its happening sooner is just as great as its happening later."

The Whatcom Energy Council feels a public responsibility to present information they have on file that is not widely accessible, and invites persons interested in more information to come by the Energy Office. The address is 203 W. Holly, in the Clover Bldg, in Bellingham. We are open from 12 - 6, Tuesdays through Saturdays



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Prisoners take prisons to court

(PNS) The California prison system, largest in the western hemisphere, is now on trial in the U. S. District Court in San Francisco.

This legal challenge started June 17, when Judge Alfonso Zirpoli began hearings on a suit filed by six San Quentin prisoners attacking the "lawlessness" of San Quentin and the California Department of Corrections.

The suit was prepared by two prisoners, Johnny Larry Spain and Ruchell Magee, with the immediate aim of having the prison's maximum security "adjustment center" declared unconstitutional, in violation of the Eighth Amendment protection against "cruel and unusual punishment."

The "adjustment center" — also known as "the hole" — is the section of the prison where convicts labelled as "troublemakers" or in need of "protective custody" are kept in solitary lock-up.

WHY THE ADJUSTMENT CENTER?

The plaintiffs in the suit are Spain, Fleeta Drumgo, Luis Talamantez, Willie Tate, David Johnson and Hugo Pinell. All six have been confined in San Quentin's "adjustment center" for three years.

In their defense, prison administrators call the six "California's most violent convicts" and point to the event which first thrust these men into the public eye: the alleged escape attempt from the "adjustment center" in August, 1971, when black leader George Jackson, author of "Soledad Brother," was killed along with three white guards and two white prisoner trustees. The six, all black or latino, were indicted for murdering the five whites and plotting Jackson's escape.

That indictment was thrown out of court last January, but the California attorney general has appealed that decision and prison officials say the six must remain in "the hole" until that appeal is ruled on.

The suit charges that prisoners in the "adjustment center" are shackled every time they leave their cells — even to shower, have no outdoor exercise, and live with minimal lighting, contaminated food, poor medical care and restricted visiting privileges.

"The conditions are so bad," prisoner-plaintiff Hugo Pinell told Judge Zirpoli, "that I've seen people go crazy. . . For somebody to sit down and not revel against these conditions, there's something wrong with that man."

In their brief, San Quentin Six attorneys Mark Merin and Fred Hiestand say that "the psychological torture, unimaginable to a free man in his wildest fantasies, far exceeds the more apparent physical pains. The total isolation causes dramatic swings in mood, from anger and rage to depression and despair. . . Worst of all, the suit claims, there is "nothing to break the endless monotony of hours, weeks, months, years in isolation without any normal human contact."

While admitting that the "adjustment center" has no special educational or recreational programs, the Department of Corrections defends its use as a place where "disruptive inmates" can "adjust" to their eventual return to the prison's main population. San Quentin psychiatrist Dianne Sutton testified that the long years of segregation have given the San Quentin Six an opportunity to engage in "self-analysis" by studying, reading, or writing poetry. She said, "this is a healthy adaptation to a very unpleasant environment."

Witnesses on both sides depict the "adjustment center" as a scene of incessant warfare — as much a war of nerves as of actual physical combat.

A former guard, William Whitney, presented the court a copy of his letter of resignation: "When I walk within the walls of San Quentin, I can feel the muscles in my body tense. My back and neck draw tight; often my head aches, for fear does strange things to the human body. . . My years in the prison have cost me more than I will ever realize."

Another guard, Cedric Jackson, described a brutal clubbing of plaintiff Hugo Pinell by guards, one of many such incidents described during the trial. Pinell himself was on the stand for four days, and told the judge "What I've said is only a minor part of what is happening. . . If I was to tell you that at one time my mouth was opened and shot with gas, you would not believe me." He concluded, "It's foolish on my part to be chained and yet attack the officer. But it's the only way I can defend the others."

WHO SETS THE SENTENCE?

Besides asking Judge Zirpoli to close down "the hole," the six are also challenging California's indeterminate sentence law, under which convicts are given terms such as "one year to life," and their actual release dates are set by the state parole board, acting on recommendations from prison personnel.

This system, the six charge, has subjected them to punishment not warranted by their original convictions. Fleeta Drumgo, for example, has served seven months [Ed. note: perhaps this should read "seven years".] of a "six month to 15 year" sentence for second degree burglary — including four years in various "adjustment centers."

Drumgo has testified to the "maddening" effect of his long term confinement in "the hole," saying he has to stuff his ears with cotton just to cut down the noise level. "My life," he told the court, "has been threatened so many times, I can't count them. . . Within the last ten days, a guard said, 'You know, we're going to get you — we don't care about these hearings in court.'"

The hearings in San Francisco federal court have given the six men their first taste of freedom since the August 21 incident three years ago. Against the advice of prison administrators, Judge Zirpoli has allowed the six men to sit in court one at a time as witnesses, without chains or shackles. During hearings in state court on the 1971 incident, they were chained and shackled to their chairs in a court room divided by a bullet proof plexiglass shield and guarded by armed prison officials.

The six, along with other prisoners in "the hole," are also chained during visits at San Quentin with family, friends, and attorneys. Dr. Richard Fine of San Francisco General Hospital told Judge Zirpoli that Fleeta Drumgo tearfully asked him to stop a court-ordered medical examination after about an hour because he was too excited. "He told me," Dr. Fine testified, "that he had not been in a room that large with another human being, unrestrained, for many years."

JUDGE CAN NOT BE WARDEN

According to Judge Zirpoli, "the basic solution to all these problems lies in the legislature. The courts have been turned into avenues of first resort instead of last resort. The truth of the matter is, the courts are the least adequate financially to handle these matters."

Even if the federal court does find the "adjustment center" unconstitutional, the problems of enforcing such a ruling are overwhelming — as the current trial itself shows. When plaintiff Johnny Spain appeared in court with a blood-stained coat and told the judge he had been forcibly shaved that morning by several prison guards, Zirpoli said he could not intervene: "Why should I play warden every day?"

In 1966, another federal judge in San Francisco ordered the abolishment of "strip cells" at California's Soledad prison. These cells are isolation punishment units with no toilet, no water, no furniture. Yet strip cells, now called "management cells," are still in use at all prisons.

Despite these problems, prisoners see the federal courts as their only hope. As Spain wrote in one petition, the California state judiciary is but "an extension of the prison itself — a place in which punishment is meted out, rather than a court of law in which justice is done."

"I don't look for justice in this action," Hugo Pinell told Judge Zirpoli. "But I hope your decision will make up for the thousands of men who have never been given support."

Mark Shwartz covers California's criminal justice system for Pacifica radio and a variety of other stations.



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poetry

"TWENTIETH CENTURY MAN"

Look at the man in the funny wig,
It's plain to see, he's just a pig.
He tries to live like someone who's free,
yet he knows inside that this cannot be.

Caught up in the jaws of a power play,
He moves like a robot and has no say.
Living for joy of an eventual bust,
While surrounded by a world that breeds
no trust.

Springing to action, with his can of mace,
As gleefully he sprays his neighbor's face.
Ashamed of the world he's helped to create,
With its twisted image of greed, lust and hate.

This is your world, twentieth century man,
Learn to love it, if you think you can.
Look at your children, as they play in the
street,
And see the corruption you've laid at their
feet.

"THE STEP OF MAN"

I long to see the flowing fields
Of flowers and trees that nature yields
Or to gaze at clouds so high above,
And know in my heart the meaning of love.

The gurgling sound of a running brook
Holds treasures and secrets in hidden nooks.
A lizard who flees across the sand
Is running in fear from the step of man.

Yet not only animals run in fear
When the step of man is tramping near.
Striking at random at all living things,
Giving no thought to what the future brings.

Man is destroying his daughters and sons,
Pausing to rest when havoc is done.
This is the terrible creature unleashed
Who's never to know a moment of peace.

"THEY"

Locked within this room of green,
At times I feel my mind must scream.
My throat swells up with a mighty yell,
As I damn their souls to the pits of hell.

Taking from me the clothes I wear,
As I look into faces that just don't care.
The number they've placed across my chest
Will stay with me always, even in death.

Foot steps echo down a lonely hall,
I've lost my freedom to a forty foot wall.
This the world, they have placed me in
For living a life where I couldn't win.

They are the ones I blame for this,
For the suffering of others that brings them
bliss.
If they'd look in a mirror, I know they'd see
The corrupted image of our society.

Stephen L. Lombardo

prison for the unlucky

It was raining as we approached the prison, the fine steady kind of rain that makes the world all uniform grey. The lobby was cool and gloomy, and made to be even more intimidating by the irony of lush, well tended plants and an "Inmates Craftshop." Nevertheless, I indulged myself with a nervous fantasy . . . that I had just arrived to begin a ten-year sentence, and how I would then look upon those artificially casual surroundings. Even then, I could only be helplessly indifferent to the struggles of spirit going on beyond those steel doors at the end of the corridor that slammed with a victorious shout.

We were let through by a characteristically surly guard ("These guys are here to be punished, not to be made social calls . . ."). Once inside I found myself holding some kind of distinction between myself and these people who passed me by. I was afraid to meet their eyes and I seemed to catch waves of resentment flowing from their restless stares. I know the distinction was not because of any difference in our moral attitude, but only my embarrassment that they had gotten caught while I had gotten away with it. How could I expect them to forgive me my luck in a world sprouting platitudes of justice?

Looking around it seemed the only place to rest a glance was beyond the concrete walls, and then it was as if nature was participating unwittingly in the scheme. The sky and distant hills were a banner to freedom but had been cruelly portioned into squares by the steel of a cyclone fence. Yet the boast remained and I doubt there was a man who hadn't dreamed of walking just a little way into those hills.

Or maybe another kind of dream gathers a man in prison; Prince has a dream of writing a book; but complains that all the time in the world is no advantage

when the thoughts refuse to be tamed to the page. I nod with perfect understanding and so we are bonded and the restraints between us dissolve. Prince is a mute revolutionary and with me to listen he talked as if there were a deadline on his words. "You gotta learn the steps. Some guys think that just because they've gotten past the first step they can leap right over all the intermediate barriers." He gestured radically with his fingers, "But you gotta learn to go, one, two, three, four. . . one step to the next or they're gonna get you and cut you down. They got all kind of traps laid for you and they'll get you unless you learn the steps."

The voices of these men are gritty with the unspoken fear that they have become invisible; that their existence has been erased. Talking to people from the outside is difficult for them because they feel as if anything they say will make them foolish by displaying their ignorance of the world. So they bear the shame and the embarrassment that goes with punishment, the real punishment being a lesson on the pettiness of a man's life in society's value system. Every man can illustrate his own worthlessness when he applies for parole. Someone, relative, friend or concerned citizen must agree to sponsor the man. . . if no one offers then there is no parole. Frequently a man, especially an older man who has long since been abandoned by wife and family, can find no one to sponsor him and so remains behind bars waiting for release into a world lonelier than that of the prison. As a result there are men who prefer the prison life and determine their security by repeated crime. Frank, who looked to be his twenty years behind bars, had finally been sponsored by an older couple in the community that the parole board had approved of. Just before Frank's release the man had died and the board refused to let Frank be released to the woman alone.

To those men who do enter prison with ties behind them, the inevitable reverence of connections becomes a nightmare. John's wife divorced him, remarried, and then demanded that he let her have custody of the children so that her new husband might adopt them. John shot a man once; years of rage and frustration pinpointed in one violent second of release. Now he is afraid of loud noises and dreams of walking over the earth so he can see all the small things happening.

To the men who ache for release as a tonic for all their ills, the future may actually be more diseased than the present. Those who have been out and returned will tell you. A man's time is never served, for once he is called a criminal, he never escapes the title. Ideally the naughty citizen "pays his debt," justice is carried out and everyone goes away believing that all is righteous. Unfortunately that verdict usually condemns a man to a lifetime mortgage to society where the payments cannot ever be made. Getting a job is almost impossible for an ex-con, unless he lies about his past and then when caught is fired for dishonesty as well as his past mistakes. Prince had not been able to find a job after his release when the landlord came to hassle him for rent. In a moment of profound comprehension Prince understood that since no one else cared what happened to him, he really didn't either . . . a realization that led directly back to prison.

Society's ultimate justification is that it is just such weakness as this that indicates a man's need for reformation. Some would call it weakness, some would call it bad luck. I wonder if it is not a circumstance subtly enforced by a system which still claims to harbor principles of humanitarianism even after they've become non-functional. The men I met at the prison took their lives seriously . . . no values were without conviction, no attitudes without reflection. They just weren't as lucky, and who is to blame for bad luck? annie mcgill

White Collar Crime Excused in Courts

by Raymond E. James

The flagrant disparity of sentencing of 'street' criminals vis-a-vis 'corporate' (or white collar) criminals has finally come of age with the advent of Watergate. Such practices have long mystified students of constitutional law and have plagued the federal judiciary far too long.

The only person to date to receive a substantial sentence in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia is Mr. G. Gordon Liddy, last of the soldiers to show a true 'esprit de corps,' who was sentenced to 6½-to-20 years by Judge Sirica not really for burglary (as charged), but for NOT talking to the various and sundry collages of inquiry seeking to unearth the TRUTH of Watergate.

For many years the Courts of the federal government have sentenced the 'street' criminal to severe penalties for various and sundry offenses, ranging from bank robbery to draft evasion to the crime of being addicted to narcotics. These sentences range from five to as much as thirty years imprisonment.

Imagine this hypothetical scene in a typical federal courtroom. Charley the "Bank Robber" has just been busted (for his third felony). The U.S. Magistrate sets bail for Charley at \$50,000! Cash! No ten per cent for Charley! ALL CASH! Or no bail. So it's off to jail for Charley.

Now enters the All-American boy, the 'white-collar' criminal. The pride of his community. Scout leader, member and deacon of the local church, civic activist, an all-around fine, upstanding member of society. It seems he has cheated on his income tax returns for the past four or five years. On an annual income of twenty-eight thou he neglected to properly compute his returns - and Big Brother caught on. The IRS ran an audit on Freddie the "Freeloader" and discovered that our All-American boy has been up to a little financial hanky-panky. The U.S. Magistrate sets bail at \$10,000 and immediately releases Freddie on his own recognizance - so he may rush home and hurriedly cover up any further financial indiscretions he may have left uncovered. Unlike Charley the "Bank Robber", he won't spend months and months in jail awaiting trial. This is where the disparity begins.

Months later both Charley and Freddie have traversed the judicial treadmill. Charley chose to have a trial by a jury of his peers (?) and was convicted. Freddie decided, on advice of counsel, to cop to ONE count of income tax evasion. Both are now at the bar of JUSTICE for purposes of sentencing.

Charley the "Bank Robber" stands up to hear his court-appointed attorney go through the motions. He informs the Court that his client has been socially deprived and neglected all of his life and has never had an "even break." This speech seems to fall on deaf ears as the Judge appears to be in a drug-like trance, probably mentally 'tripping' on the golf course with his cronies. After the lawyer finishes

and Charley throws himself on the awesome "mercy of the Court," the Judge sentences Charley to twenty years in the custody of the U. S. Attorney General (who, for that matter, may be a bigger crook than Charley).

Now comes forward the eloquent counsellor for Freddie the "Freeloader." His mellifluous tones flush throughout the courtroom as he attributes Freddie with numerous civic deeds. He ought to be good at this. Freddie had to take a second mortgage on his house to pay this clown ten grand. When he finishes his oration by putting Freddie at the tender, understanding mercy of the Court, the Judge smiles down benevolently and tells Freddie that he should be an example to his peers and that a fine, upstanding gentleman such as himself should possibly get a better adding machine, or perhaps take a refresher course in math. But inasmuch as he elected to plead guilty and not rock the boat, and that the U. S. Attorney recommended leniency, he was going to sentence Freddie to two years probation, with six months voluntary civic work.

Well! So much for the lady with the scales in her hand and the obvious blindfold covering her eyes. What happened to create this disparity? It really begins at the social level. The Judge could not relate to Charley. In fact, as he looked down upon Charley from the podium, he could only remember how he had to always keep his car doors locked as he drove home each evening through Charley's run-down neighborhood. However he could and did relate to Freddie. They figuratively belonged to the same country club, lived not far from each other, and their children attended the same private academy. In the Judge's eyes, Freddie was no "common" criminal to be isolated from society in some dark prison many miles from home. He was no threat to the community. He was a threat, not only to the community, but also to the phoney set of values lurking in the innermost reaches of the Judge's mind. He was a threat to the Judge's laissez-faire security and self-righteous ideals of what crime was and wasn't. Freddie's punishment was light because the judge refused to condemn his own values.

Just how did we reach such a state of affairs in an alleged "free society," where one man gains such awesome power and control over the destinies of other mortals? How can we justify putting a man into a \$42,000 per year lifetime job (extending even into senility) where he can rule his roost in any fashion he desires, where he can base serious decisions on personal prejudices and unconscious biases? This man is answerable only to Congress who can, although it has rarely exercised the option, impeach him for any obvious indiscretion.

Richard Nixon had placed in excess of 250 persons on the federal bench. Most of them "law and order" advocates. Nixon put four self-styled "constitutional constructionists" on the U. S. Supreme Court; at least 66 individuals on the ten U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal; and over 196 lawyers (and political hacks) on the various U. S. District (trial) Courts throughout the United States.

If one were to systematically check the sentencing practices of these U. S. District Judges, one would find the federal Bureau of Prisons loaded with men

serving sentences totalling hundreds of thousands of years for alleged crimes of violence, etc. (such as possessing pot, for instance). A deeper inspection of the record would indicate maybe five hundred men (out of 20,000) serving active prison terms for alleged 'corporate' or 'white-collar' crimes such as price-fixing, income tax evasion, stock manipulations and frauds, etc. True, these men did not rob a single bank at gunpoint. They robbed and defrauded YOU and every American citizen at pen point! Their crimes stripped your weekly paychecks and caused your grocery prices to escalate immensely. So who is really the CRIMINAL? You by the Judge; and you'll probably be a damned sight better than the majority of the men sitting on the federal bench today.

And now we conclude with Watergate. The sentencing practices of the Judges sitting in the District of Columbia should be investigated by a congressional panel for possible impeachment consideration because they are evidently guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance of office in neglecting their sworn duties to the American people. Why do the Watergate defendants deserve any less time than the young Black men being given twenty and twenty-five year sentences for the \$125.00 robbery of a Washington D. C. liquor store? Because they worked in the White House or for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President? Bullshit!!! They likewise deserve the swift hand of even justice allegedly meted out daily by these same so-called Judges like Sirica and Gesell.

But you will never see it. Because to sentence such CRIMINALS in an appropriate fashion would impugn the very "system" these juridic hypocrites live by, and they would never create a situation that would eventually create their own downfall from their lofty pedestals of unrestrained power. That would be out of the question. No, they would prefer to sit there and placate the Nixon Administration (who were caught 'in flagrante delicto') according to their rules (at the expense of true justice), while publicly enacting a facade of abhorrence and righteous indignation at these terrible, political crimes! But their sentencing practices regarding these political criminals tells the true story as to where their allegiance really lies!


The only sensible remedy is two-fold. First, we can demand that the Congress immediately enact legislation (which has already been introduced but conveniently side-tracked in a House sub-committee) that would require federal judges (on ALL levels) to run for re-election every six years, just as the Senators now do. Second, we should require the Congress to revamp the Title 18 U. S. Codes so as to create an automatic, standardized sentencing procedure, thus removing the unlimited discretion (or should I say indiscretion) from these august men in their long, black robes. Then any defendant appearing at the bar would receive EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW, regardless of his or her station in life, instead of the dual system of justice (?) which prevails today - one set of rules for the 'street' criminal and another for the 'corporate' price-fixer who effects your own lifestyle at the checkout stand.

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County Commissioner's Seat

Hamner a newcomer to politics

UNGER OK'S MUTILATION OF KENDALL AREA

Here we have the most important race in Whatcom County, with probably the poorest selection of candidates. Ms. Ramona Morris has dropped out of the contest, but her name will still remain on the ballot. Don't split your vote here. This leaves the choice between Dick Hamner, a young Lynden man who is apparently unacquainted with intricacies of the social and economic issues which face the County and the Nation. He is disgruntled with the current officeholder and is sure he can do a better job.

Terry Unger, the incumbent, has been increasingly favoring big money, such as Eisenhart-Gulf Corp., and cannot be relied upon to preserve what natural virtues remain in Whatcom County. Unger is reported to be very evasive about his political decisions, claiming that they are ultimately a personal matter, which he doesn't have to account for publicly.

Hamner is a boilermaker by trade and has been a union member for at least a decade. This challenger is running a shoestring campaign, obviously no favorite of any interest groups. Hamner is aware of all the politics and manipulations that go on in "advisory" boards and seeks to democratize these institutions by making them subject to the electoral process. Currently members of these boards are appointed by the County Commissioners. Dick Hamner stresses that he would keep the Commissioner's Office open at night once a week so that working people can also reach him.

UNGER EVASIVE

Aren't candidates for political office always supposed to be willing and ready to give honest, complete answers when asked questions on important public issues. Of course they are!

Then what was wrong at the candidate's forum at Rome Grange, the night of August 28th? Why was Terry Unger so unwilling to give an honest, complete answer? In fact, why did he try to avoid giving any answer at all?

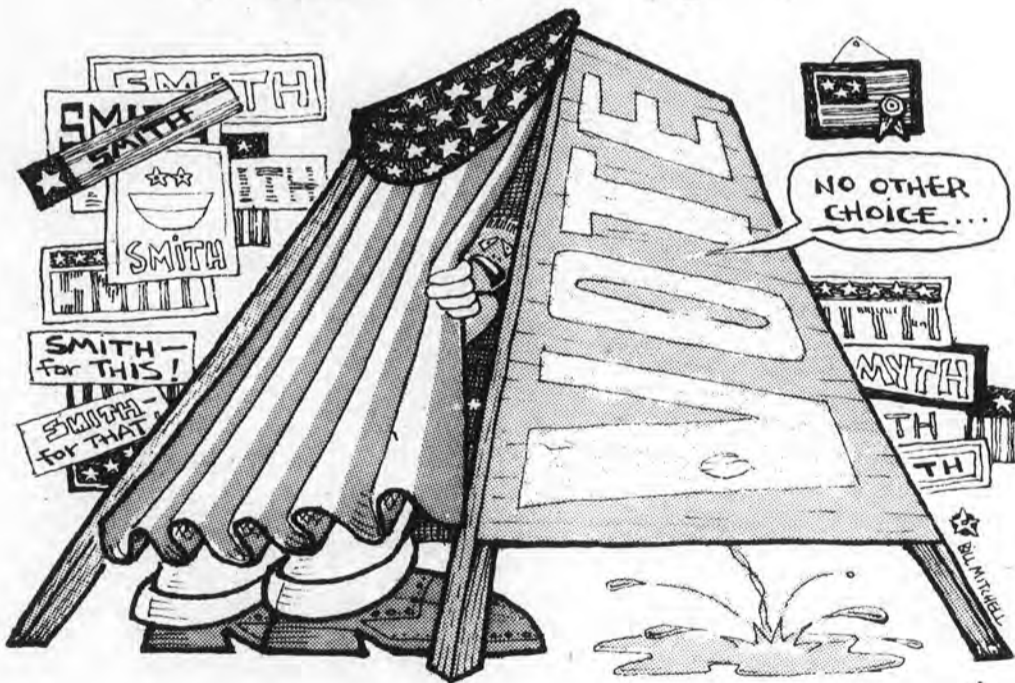
A member of the public asked Mr. Unger what it took to change his mind on the Peaceful Valley issue, from his denying approval on May 2, to his approval of the project on August 12. Mr. Unger got very red in the face, said he would answer the question in private, and started to go back to his seat. Another person challenged this, and said he should answer the question, so Mr. Unger was forced into a bad position as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Unger's answer was irrelevant and contained only small portions of the truth. He stated that the developer promised to install sewers. He refuted previous tax studies which showed the Peaceful Valley project to be a tax loss to the county, and thus a burden on the taxpayers, by saying it had been shown that the project would NOT be a tax loss. Why the sudden change? If there was any study done to prove this point in a fair and unbiased manner, no one knew about it. Mr. Unger stated, truthfully, that Jack Swanson, assistant prosecutor, said the developer could not legally be made to fix up the public roads through the development. What Mr. Unger conveniently neglected to mention was that Jack Swanson also said the whole project could legally be denied on the basis of the inadequate roads leading to the development. There are also previous court cases to support denial on this basis.

It was very clear that Mr. Unger's answer was weak, irrelevant, contained half truths and was given most reluctantly. Why? What was he afraid of? We cannot afford a county commissioner who is afraid or unwilling to give honest straight-forward answers to the people who have elected him to work in their best interests.

Commissioner C. J. Johnson was not present at the candidates meeting, since he is not up for re-election this year. However, it will be kept in mind that Mr. Johnson also voted for approval of Peaceful Valley, thus betraying the trust of those who elected him. Remember this when and if Mr. Johnson asks for your support in his next election!

Shake it up!



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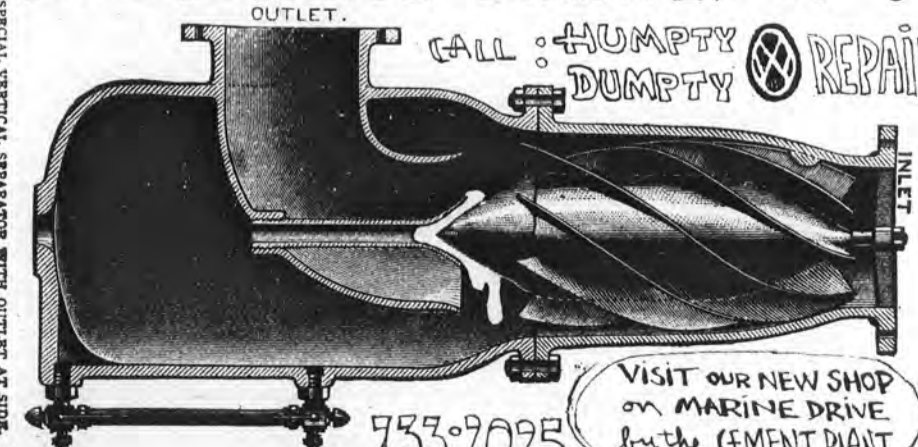
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PETERS: WOULD TRY POLICE REVIEW BOARD



Ron Peters would have it that the Sheriff's office be in professional hands such as his own rather than in the slovenly administrative grip of the incumbent, Bernie Reynolds. Peters would like the Sheriff's department to draw closer to the Federal trough so that the department could do so much more public service, such as expanding upon the Officer Friendly Program where policemen would teach "Law Awareness" in all grades of public schools as part of their normal patrol duty. Peters has been publicly calling for an increase of pressure on drug traffickers. Peters is an Airforce veteran and ex-Peace Corps member. He has taught law enforcement-related courses in Whatcom Community College. Peters worked as a policeman in Blaine for a summer in 1969.

When queried about his attitudes toward a civilian review board or Sheriff's Advisory Panel, Peters stated that the Sheriff's Office needs more checks than the quadriennial election. He would approve the idea of a civilian review board if it was composed of practitioners in the "criminal-justice system." He did not agree with the notion that all those different legal practitioners comprise the "Man." Nevertheless he approved the notion of letting a prisoner sit on the board. Peters is aware that there is greater need for women's participation in the law enforcement profession. He maintains that women are as, or more, effective than men in the "interrogation process."

Sheriff Bernie Reynolds has launched his third campaign with a promise to establish a five acre garden which would feed the Whatcom County Jail, the Lighthouse Mission, the Food Bank and the Salvation Army. Reynolds may not be an administrative sharpie, though the cars are paid for with federal funds, and though there are rumors of poor departmental morale, from sources other than Peters, Bernie Reynolds probably remains the most popular candidate on the ballot. Reynolds' legitimacy in Whatcom County is owing to the fact that nobody but Peters is complaining about him.

Reynolds attributes his popularity to his use of the resident deputy program which allows the deputy to be familiar with his homeground. Contrary to Peters, Reynolds would not institute any type of review board unless, as he says, he saw it work elsewhere. Reynolds stated that a review board might be proper in cases where police chiefs are appointed but inappropriate where a Sheriff can be ousted at the polls. Reynolds proudly states that his door is always open. I don't know what that really means, I'm fairly sure, any person couldn't look into the files. Both Reynolds and Peters give about equal lip service to feminist concerns, and seem to be growing aware that somehow their troops are callous and insensitive to women who have been raped. Reynolds is currently cementing plans with the YWCA and the Prosecutor's Office for a women's rape workshop for his deputies.

Another top state problem, he said, was the unpaid-for liability of state pension funds for firemen, policemen and teachers. "I don't see how any responsible legislature can appropriate funds it doesn't have," he said.

Asked if he supported a nuclear reactor in Whatcom County, Nelson said "Yes," adding, "There is an absolute need for alternative sources of power."

He favored local control of nuclear reactor siting including a popular referendum on the issue. He said more local land use issues should go to a vote of the people and added, "I support reasonable environmental controls."

REYNOLDS PROMISES 5 ACRE GARDEN



Mark Nelson Favors Nukes

Here's what Labor News had to say about Mark Nelson:

Some of the positions stated by Mr. Nelson highly favored economic growth, union shop and the right to collective bargaining. Mr. Nelson by far got the most questions put to him. In those questions Mr. Nelson suggested that it was imperative that the citizens of Whatcom County have a right to initiative so that they could have a voice in determining the direction of economic growth. He observed that new sources of energy are required to not only stimulate jobs but also in order to provide the power to maintain a clean environment. Mr. Nelson, who was raised on a poultry farm here in Whatcom County, observed that 90 percent of the jobs in Whatcom County were in areas other than farming, logging, or fishing.

When asked if he would support a bill where the state would designate refinery areas, Mr. Nelson replied that the citizens of Whatcom County, not the state, should have a final voice on what industries should locate in the area.

Commenting on nuclear power, Nelson stated a recent article appearing in the Bellingham Herald stated that your chances on being killed by a meteor are 10 times greater that of a reactor. He favored close examination of nuclear reactors as a power source but the citizens of this county must be the final decision-makers. Nelson supported the National Labor Relations Act as it stands federally and would support a responsible State bill in the same area. Mr. Nelson sees economic growth, jobs, financial responsibility in state spending and the need for local control in land use planning.



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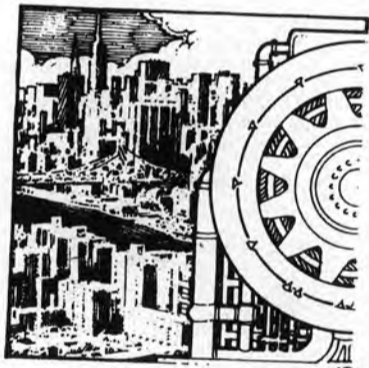
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Hemp vs. woodpulp--Scientists in the employ of the U.S. Dept. of the Environment have recommended hemp as the logical replacement for woodpulp paper. Their findings have been that it grows more quickly, that it can outproduce woodpulp, it's stronger and longer lasting. It is also a less polluting process to produce than woodfibre paper. Hemp paper was used before the American Civil War, and most of the books printed then are in better condition than later editions which went printed on woodpulp. sap



Nuclear warning--Charlevoix County, Michigan, has an infant mortality rate 49% higher than the state's. The county's immature infant rate is 18% higher. Its leukemia death rate is 400% higher; its cancer death rate 15% higher, and its congenital defect rate 230% higher than the state's.

Charlevoix County is the site of Big Rock Point nuclear power plant.

The Bay City Times isn't jumping to any conclusions, but it asks editorially whether it isn't about time "to require the issuance of a simple announcement in every community in which a plant is to be built." Wording of such a simple announcement is suggested by the Times as follows:

"Citizens: a nuclear plant is to be built here, and it will emit a certain amount of radiation. The amount is very small and as far as is known will not be harmful. However, there is evidence that in other communities having nuclear plants, the rates of infant mortality, immature infants, cancer deaths, leukemia cases and congenital defects are higher than such rates in the general population. Operation of this new plant will give us more information about that. You and your children will supply the data. We thank you for this, and in return will provide all the power you need, provided we can do so at a reasonable profit."

A chemical so deadly that it can cause birth defects, mutations, cancer, neurological damage and even death is being used on B.C. apples and Anjou pears as recommended by the B.C. Department of Agriculture. What's more, this chemical, a phenoxy herbicide called 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) used in this case to control apple drop cannot be washed off or pared away as it penetrates the entire apple and becomes bound in the pectin of the fruit. Our Food and Drug Directorate have NOT established a legal residue tolerance level. The FDD are not enforcing their law in the case of apples treated with Silvex.

Will a residue be in the apples when bought in the supermarket? The B.C. Department of Agriculture admits in their Tree-Fruit Production Guide 1974 that it will. Tests done show that it can become bound in the pectin for over 13 weeks.

notes

Paper clipping-- Lloyds Bank of London recently investigated the world shortage of paper clips. This rather urgent and pressing world matter was brought to their attention by an American Steel Industry warning of an upcoming "paperclip shortage." The Lloyds study followed the trail of 100,000 paperclips from the time they left the factory, and found that only 20,000 were used to actually hold paper together. The study found that 14,163 were twisted and bent during phone conversations; 19,143 were used as chips in card games; and that 7,200 were pressed into service as "makeshift hooks on women's undergarments."

Lloyds also learned that 5,434 paperclips became toothpicks or ear scratchers; 5,308 nail cleaners; 3,916 were used as pipecleaners; and the rest--nearly 25,000 were simply lost. zwns

COVERUP FORD WAS ON THE WARREN COMM COMMISSION ' TOO

APPLE SPRAY DANGEROUS

Silvex is a close relative of the notorious, 2,4,5-T found by the Bionetics Report in 1969 to be an even more potent birth deforming agent than Thalidomide when used on test animals. Silvex has the same parent compound, 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol, as 2,4,5-T. This deadly tetra-dioxin (TCDD) is an ever present contaminant of 2,4,5-TP. Just to give you some idea how deadly this contaminant is--42 micrograms will kill a grown man. In other words, one teaspoon will kill 7,200 people. Massive documentation of the destructive power of these deadly chlorophenols are pouring in from around the world. Science maga-

zine wrote of Vietnamese mothers giving birth to monstrous babies. In fact, many mothers had to be deliberately relieved of their "bundle-like" fetuses or they would have bled to death. After being aerially sprayed with "Agent Orange" thousands of animals died and pregnant animals aborted their young.

I urge every woman of child-bearing age and pregnant mothers not to buy apples and Anjou pears from the Okanagan this year because there is no way to tell which apples or pears have been treated with this chemical.

Merriam Doucet

From Kinesis

HOME HEALTH HANDBOOK

Compulsive cleanliness is bourgeois... Sanitation is a revolutionary necessity. -Che

There are some new books that attack the sanctity of doctors and America's medical empires by providing the information we need to keep healthy and take care of ourselves. This article is to tell you about one called, The Home Health Handbook, a preliminary guide to self-help and rural medicine.

The original idea for this handbook grew out of a meeting in San Francisco of people interested in medical problems associated with communal living. The book's emphasis on communal health, its commitment to preventive medicine, and its aim of educating people so they can become medically self-

reliant all combine to make this book one of a kind. It is particularly well-suited to Passage readers living communally in both urban and rural settings.

The Handbook contains several sections I haven't seen elsewhere

The "Commune Medic's Guide" suggests that someone in the commune, family, or community act as a medic, and assume responsibility for sanitation, preventive medicine, and education of the others. The guide includes the basic information necessary to carry out the role of commune medic, including: diagrams for wells and springs; info on health and diseases of cows, chickens, pigs, dogs and cats; food hygiene; and how to deal with lice and other insect pests.

Also unique is the section on sanitation for small rural groups. This includes info on testing your water source, making it clean and keeping it that way; dealing with waste: compost toilets, dry-wells (for waste water), and sewer maintenance. The part in here on the kitchen applies just as well to city dwellers, getting into cooking practices, dish-washing, storage and flies.

And another section is the one on stress. It puts together a lot of pieces, recognizing men and women as whole organisms in their environment. The stress theory deals with ill health as a complex interaction of diet, sleep, exercise, inherited health-related characteristics, inner and outer cultural pressures, economic standing, physical environment, and contact with diseases.

There is a brief section on psychological problems their relationship to societal problems, and how to deal with them.

The last of the sections that are somehow special is the one on the simple burial. They talk about what a rip off it is to die in Amerika and how to get around going into debt when a friend dies: "Death is a universal experience that few people really like to think about . . . The cost of an average American funeral is between \$1,500 to \$2,000, and the prices in the 3 or 4 thousand dollar range are not at all unusual . . . The idea is still held by many Americans that the more money that is spent on a person's funeral, the more loved and respected s/he was in life. There is no other country in the world where corpses are so commonly creamed, wired and stuffed so that they may be viewed and their 'life-like' appearance commented on. There is no other area of purchased service in which the consumer has less choice in selecting a product than in the funeral industry."

There are alternatives, however. This section talks about memorial services (as opposed to funerals); memorial societies, consumers unions for collective bargaining with the funeral industry; Home burial, and cremation.

I am especially impressed that the authors are conscious of the sexual and economic politics of Amerikan medicine. This political consciousness manifests itself clearly in the introduction: "The present proposals for a national health plan would do little more than centralize control of all medical resources in the hands of a few large medical empires, which would be under the direct domination of the federal government. Although they are ostensibly designed to improve health care of the poor, they would simply serve to strengthen the medical empires, which we already know are insensitive to the health needs of the poor . . ."

A bit on the sexual politics of health comes through in the section on venereal disease: "The VD problem is further complicated by society's attitudes towards women. Women frequently have no recognizable symptoms of gonorrhea, though the men they contact (usually) do. So the simplest way for a woman to learn that she has gonorrhea and get it treated is to be told by the man or men with whom she is in contact. Because women are often thought of as commodities to be exploited, to be used and discarded, especially if associated with disease, all too frequently, the warning does not get to them . . ."

The Handbook also contains many sections that aren't unique in and of themselves but could only be found in a minimum of ten other books, like: how to take care of your teeth; first aid; safe canning and freezing; herbal medicine; drugs;

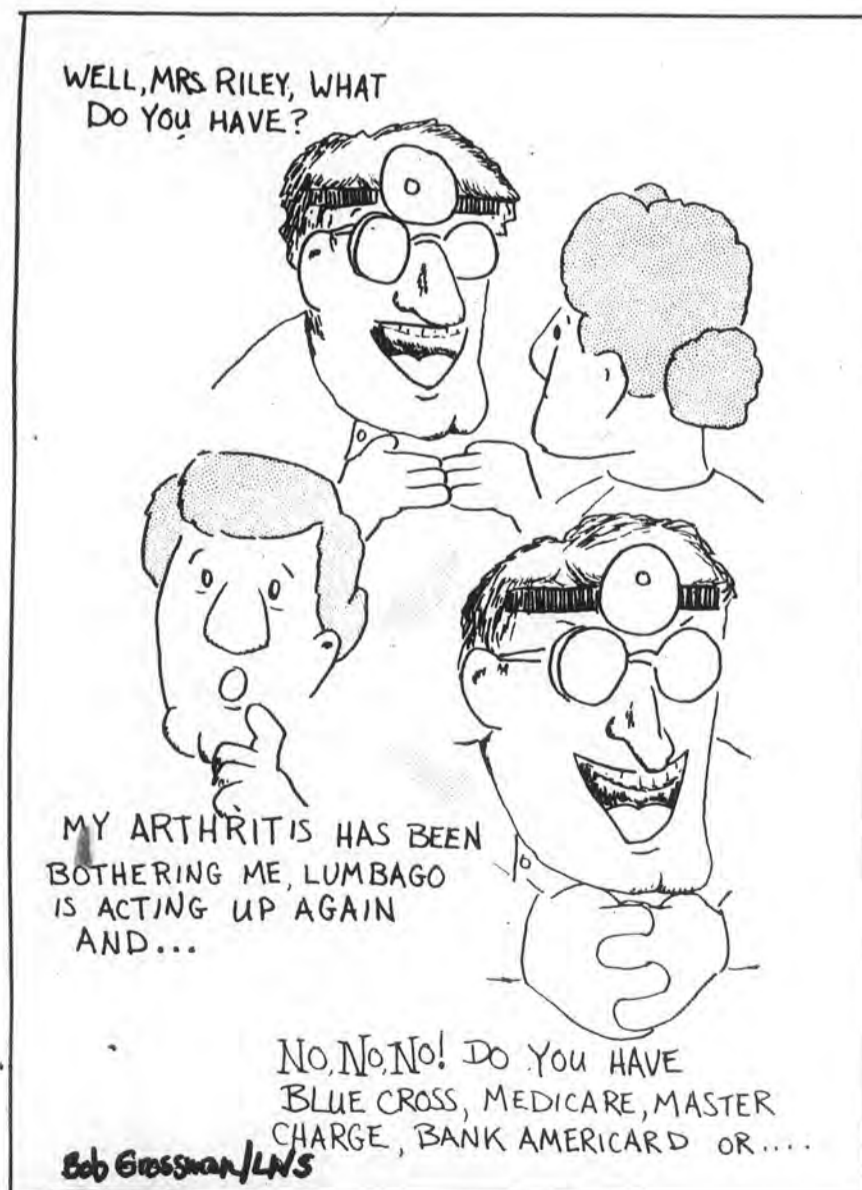
women's health (anatomy, physiology, pregnancy, childbirth, home delivery, recording a birth and breast feeding); routine pediatric care; communal diseases; birth control; venereal disease; abortion; safe use of farm equipment; how to minimize fire danger; emergency childbirth; things to do in your community; and a universal donor contract.

It is good to see so many things brought together that are related to health. Covering so much in one volume may have caused some areas to receive inadequate coverage, most notably, the one on venereal disease. It covers only gonorrhea and syphilis. It should have at least referred you to the V.D. Handbook which is available for 25 cents from V.D. Handbook, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal 112, Quebec, Canada.

The Handbook is a collective effort list of people working on it about as long as the Passage staff box. The people who printed it have agreed to let the authors revise sections with each new edition (this is the 3rd) so the editors encourage people to mail in criticisms. This way the book should improve with use.

We ordered the Handbook to sell in our food co-op. The wholesale cost works out to a little over \$2.50 (depending on postage). The retail list price is \$3.95. Individual copies may be ordered from the Community Publications Co-op through the Community Market Cooperative Catalog at Community Market, Route 5, Box 202, Louisa, Va. 23093 for \$3.55 each. Order in bulk direct from the publisher: The Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301 and they will send the bill with the books.

--David Cook



GIMEL

BETH



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Half moon: 4:57 a.m. Moon in Gemini.

[BCTV] "The Gene Krupa Story" The famous drummer's rise in the jazz world, his battle with drugs, and his comeback. 2:10 p.m.

[KCTS/9] "Living Off the Land" Importance of planning for environmental impact and for development. Illustrated through problems and practices in Ghana and Malawi. 7:30 p.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

[B] Food Co-op meeting. Open agenda. In Food Co-op at noon.

[KRAB] "Ritalin: Speed Cools" Ritalin is used to heal "hyperactive" school children. 4:30 p.m.

"Women Everywhere" 7:30 p.m.

"Balinese Gamelan Music" 9:30 p.m.

[KCTS/9] "Through the Mill Once More" Efforts to recycle our resources 8:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

Justin's Birthday.

[B] Fairhaven Co-operative and land trust meeting. 3rd floor, Good Earth Building, 1000 Harris. 4:00 p.m.

[B] Reo McCaslin will speak for Technocracy, 1315 State St. 8:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

[B] Free Film: "Baobab: Portrait of a Tree" and "Framing Youth" - Spanky and Our Gang comedy [1937]. Lecture room, Bellingham Public Library. 2:30 p.m.

[B] Autumn equinox community potluck meeting. All new and old community news, ideas, and communication invited and welcome. 1123 Lenora Ct. [Between 21st and 22nd Streets]

[B] Open mike at Pete's Tavern on State Street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

[B] Public Talk by Acharya Sarit Kumar, disciple of Shrii - Anandamurti. Fairhaven Park Hall. 7:00 p.m. Free

[B] Free Films: "The Owl and the Pussycat", "The River Must Live", "So That Men Are Free". Lecture room, Bellingham Public Library. 7:30 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

[B] RocknRoll Music, live at the Fairhaven Tavern - Greyhouse Band - 9:30 p.m. NO COVER!

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

[KRAB] "The Ecstatic Experience" Travel with Tim Leary and friends. An experience with Food of the Gods - the magic mushroom. 6:00 p.m.

[S] Joint Potluck - NWP & Capital Hill Co-op, 512 33rd S. 6:00 p.m.

[B] The ever-exciting Passage potluck meeting. 1123 Lenora Ct. [Between 21st and 22nd Sts.] 6:30 p.m.

[KCTS/9] "The Nixon Experience and American Conservation" William F. Buckley Jr.'s brother, Sen. James Buckley [R-N.Y.] is guest. 10:00 p.m.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

National Laugh-All-Day Day

Ha, ha, ha.
Hee, hee, hee.
Hoh, hoh, hoh.
Ha, hee, hoh!

[teehee]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

[B] Food Co-op meeting. In store at 1000 Harris Ave. Noon.

[B] Food conspiracies meet to order and pick up food. Locations posted in Food Co-op. 3:00 p.m.

[B] Passage meeting. Meet the mysterious staff. Passage office on 2nd floor of Good Earth Bldg., 1000 Harris Ave. 7:30 p.m.

VOTE IN THE PRIMARY TODAY

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18

[B] Fairhaven co-operative and land trust meeting. 3rd floor, Good Earth Bldg, 1000 Harris Ave. 4:00 p.m.

[V] Vancouver Chamber Choir: "Choir and Guitar", Ryerson United Church [45th and Yew] 8:30 p.m. Adults-\$3.00, students-\$2.00.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

[B] Open mike at Pete's Tavern on State Street.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

Have a nice day.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

[B] Have a lay-out party at the Passage 2nd floor, 1000 Harris Ave. Afternoon, evening and night.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

[B] Lay out for awhile at the Passage. 2nd floor, 1000 Harris Ave. Afternoon, evening, and night.

[KCTS/9] Eveningg at Pops- Prof. Peter Schrekele with his "Concerto for Piano" U.S. Orchestra. 8:00 p.m.

[V] Early Music-Vancouver East Cultural Centre. For more info call 1732-6026 or write 2325 West 15th Ave. Vancouver, V6K 2Y9

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

Sun enters Libra 2:59 a.m.

Passages-passages- "they're everywhere, they're everywhere-awkk, awkk"!!

[KRAB] Alice B. Toklas reading, noon.

[B] Help Merle and Darryl drink the gallon jug while stapling and folding Passages so they can be sent to all the beautiful subscribers. Late afternoon, evening. 1000 Harris Ave.

[KCTS/9] "The Limits to Growth" What WILL happen to people in this world? 7:00 p.m.

"The Press and the Energy Crisis" 9:30 p.m.

"Lilias, Yoga, and You" - Hatha Yoga premiere series. 10:30 p.m.

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