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# NORTHWEST MAGAZINE

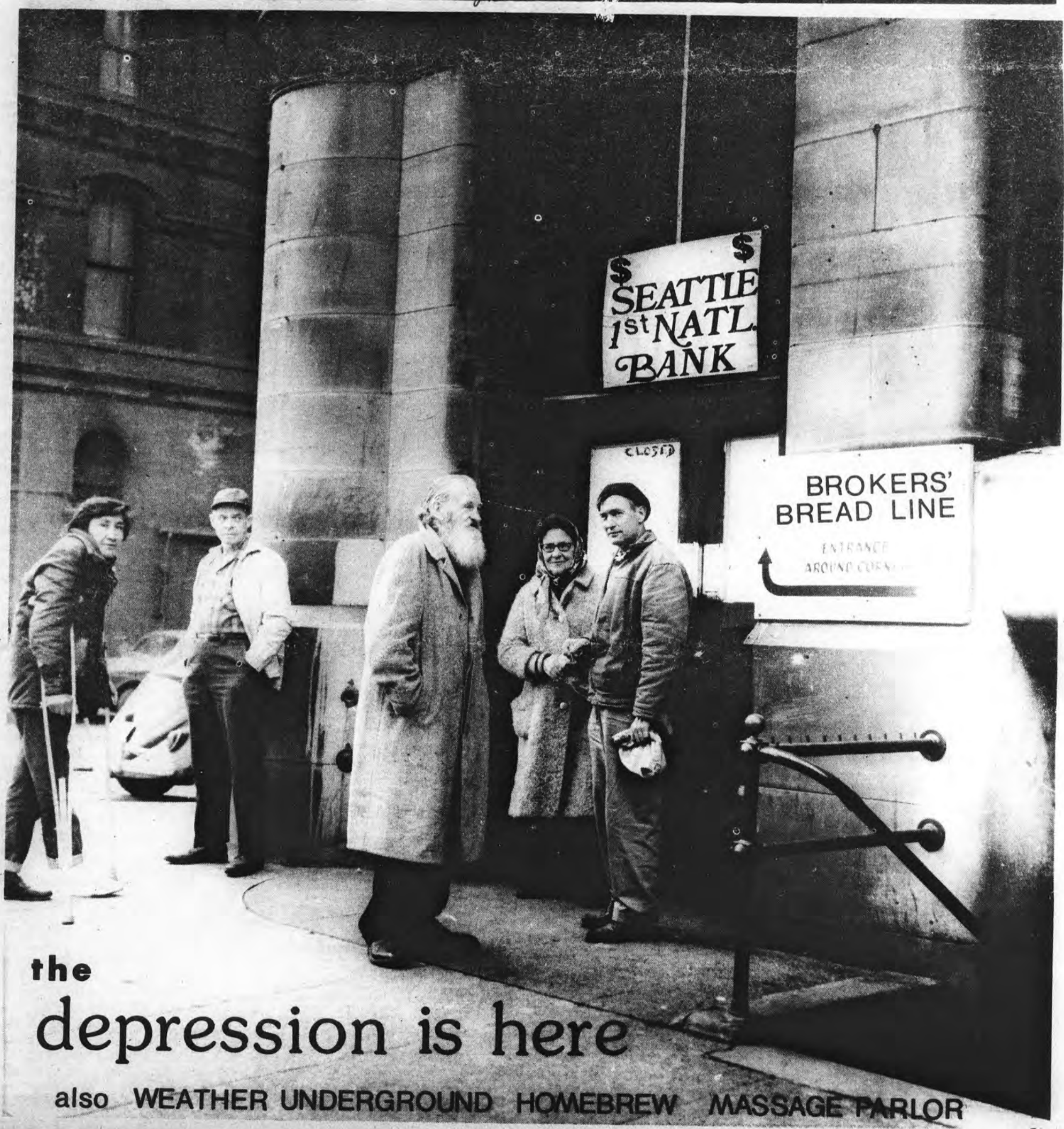


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DECEMBER 16, 1974 to JANUARY 5, 1975

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# LETTERS

Dear Passage:

Lenin said that guns in themselves were not evil that it all depended on who had them and for what purpose they were being used. The same for courage. Jim Hansen's contribution to the "Changing Man" is a good example of courage being used in the right way and on a high level.

My first reaction was a wave of respect for such a person, not lessened by the fact that he could depend on support from his collective, his men's group and the broader community of which the NWP is an important element.

It then occurred to me that my admiration for Jim's courage told me something about myself—the need to think thru and feel thru my own attitudes—to go beyond, as Jim did, my suspicions of corporate medicine in general and surgery in particular.

What were the forms of thinking and conditioning that resulted in my never even remotely considering such an operation?

Sincerely,  
Bill Corr Sr.

Hello people,

I am writing to let you know I am still here. A lot of cons get out and don't let you know it. I see the parole board in December of this year. But I don't expect much but my good time taken for a couple attempted escapes I try to do. But I lucked out; I wasn't charged. I hope to be out in October of 75 or 76. I let you know what kind of action I get.

Some cons think I am strange or perverted cuz I don't hang up some Playboy pictures. But things like apple thinning, faces, the harvest, make you do harder with some bulls—on the wall! I tell you this, Inez Garcia was done the most wrong I have ever seen. I thought this was 20th century not wild west.

I catch you later.  
Thanks,  
James Powell  
Box 777  
Monroe, Wa. 98272

Dear Passage,

Mental hospitals are not just concentration camps, they are experimental laboratories whose findings are now being applied to industrial workers. What the counter-culture has failed to grasp is that in seeking an escape by going back to the woods it is essentially committing the same mistake that Marie Antoinette made, the same mistake that disenfranchised youth in Germany made in the thirties, they got isolated from the working class. Doesn't it seem strange that both Ford (ie: Rocky) and the counter culture both call for back-yard gardens while the working class could be organized into expanding agricultural production (farm machinery, tools, fertilizers)? Isn't it a bit more than a coincidence that both Chavez and Saxbe are calling for increased police surveillance of the Mexican-American border while working and living conditions in Mexico deteriorate even further under American (ie: Rocky) domination? Doesn't it seem odd that by playing jug bands in the backwoods the counter culture is committing a crime while Boeing workers are being brainwashed into eventually accepting B-1 bombers as a solution to the "depression"? Why is it that hydro-foil boat construction is under a NATO contract while European countries are facing bankruptcies? Why is it that

the counter culture has pre-occupied itself with such things as primal therapy, transactional analysis which are being used to destroy even further human beings imprisoned? Why look towards professors who have studied nothing but rats and pigeons for "insights" into the rat race (ie: Skinner), when we have the awesome responsibility of organizing the working class to assume the intellectual and technological task of building a world economy which works and produces food, shelter, transportation, energy (fusion power), and which will allow us to explore the solar system not as robots but as intelligent, creative human beings from a united world.

To begin this task we must ask why such things as community organizing has fallen directly into the hands of the FBI and the LEAA whose resources and illegal machinery go far beyond

old Robert Frost would have been a better president than some of those ninnyes we've had and he don't even talk to me.

Not many poets do that I've read. They all talk about mountains and valleys and what was.

Nobody talking about getting kicked in the ass by a faceless system and the rage at finding nobody to punch out.

Or what a drag it is to get less money than you owe and the big car you just bought on time that's supposed to get you laid falls apart on the freeway. Or what it's like at night in the streets of America. Where's the fear? Where's the outrage?



community gardens. We must ask why there has been no stand against slave labor (are you working more these days and getting less or do you just enjoy playing make believe). If this letter enrages you... good! There is still a chance for humanity. Direct this rage, not at a pillow, but at Rockefeller.

Sincerely yours,  
Dan O'Conner  
The Intergalactic Peace  
Patrol

Dear Passage:

I just ready some poetry by Kim Chi Ha and I remembered suddenly that Mao writes poetry and Ho Chi-minh wrote poetry.

Obviously that isn't all they did but I sure never heard of any American politicians writing poetry.

Made me realize something that I never learned in my working-class high school ever.

That poetry has power—but maybe the power is not so much on the reader as on the writer.

All those guys I mentioned remained human in the face of power. Maybe only poets ought to be presidents. Even

Where's the stuff about the great hopes you had when you were a kid and how you were going to change things and how slowly your idealism was trampled (they said you outgrew it) and then you turned 50 and you knew they had quietly castrated you and you hadn't done shit.

Instead they talk about mountains and valleys and daisies in the spring.

I guess real poetry comes from people who struggle—I've heard there's some good women's poetry, that figures.

I sure wish we could elect Kim Chi Ha president instead of killing him. But that's political reality and we better face it. We had to have Neruda killed for Chilean copper, and America needs Korea for their cheap labor. Poets like this guy are a threat to our kind of government.

We support Park, we supply the tools, we train the torturers. Don't be squeamish. Turn up your stereo and drown out their screams.

Kim Chi Ha's book of poetry is called CRY OF THE PEOPLE AND OTHER POEMS.

Sincerely yours,  
John McClendon

Dear Passage:

Received your letter today. As you can see I've been transferred again. I was transferred again due to a recent protest at Mation where I was blamed with organizing it. I was transferred to the regular "hole" here (not START). Though from what my lawyers say I will not be staying here long, before I'll be transferred again.

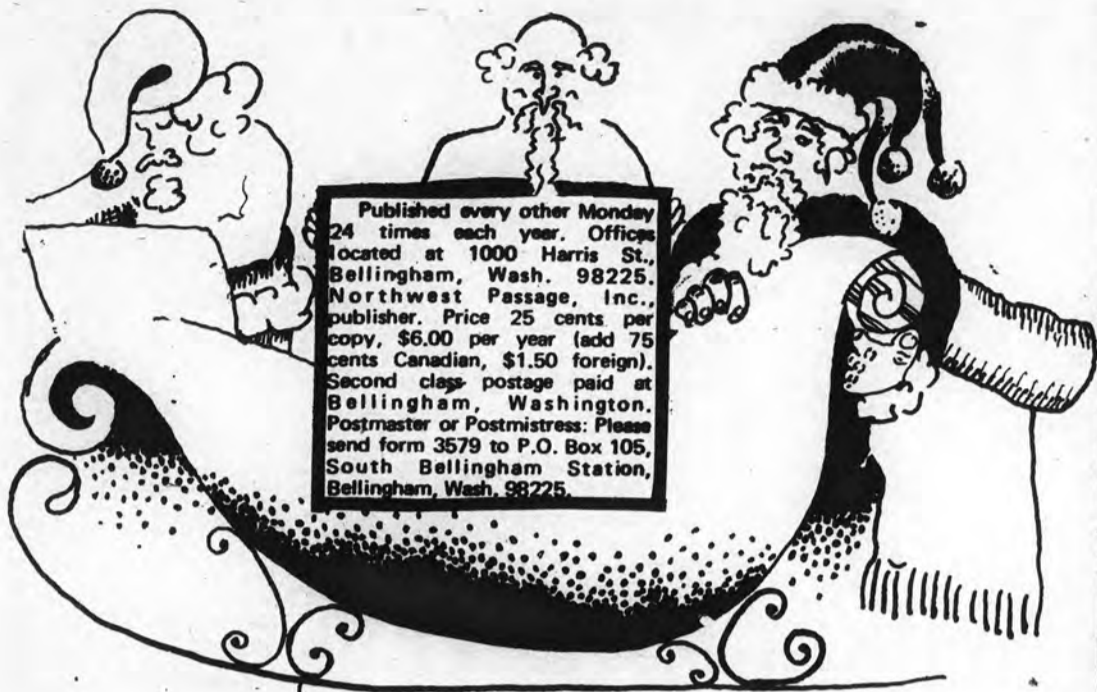
As for your questions, 1. I was born in Los Angeles, California, 2/27/49. 2. I am the only child in my family (that I know of). 3. My mother and father both went to prison when I was 3 years old; one for armed robbery and the other for sales of heroin. Both were addicts and stayed in prison till I was an adult. I have not seen them since, so no relationship there. 4. I never went to school. I'm self-educated, but have the equivalent of a high school education. 5. At age 10-17, I was in prison. From 10-16 in Youth Authority for being an incorrigible youth, still no other crime but being incorrigible. I was called incorrigible because I was a habitual runaway. 6. In 1969 I wrote a threatening letter to the U.S. President to escape state custody. I was tried and given five years and sent to federal prison from the state in 1970 and in 1970 in federal custody I defended myself against a prisoner with a knife (I was 21 then) and was given 10 years added time running concurrent with my five years giving me eleven years, one month, and seventeen days. I was convicted of manslaughter because there is no justifiable homicide in prison. 8. Yes, I wrote the letter and yes, I killed the person, but in self defense. 9. Some outstanding things were I was put under the influence of drugs by doctors completely sedating me at my trial where I did not even know what was happening (this was illegal and I am now challenging it with some good lawyers. 10. My surviving this many years is outstanding especially in the "hole." 4 years. And my becoming politically aware and active 2 years ago. 11. No, I am not married and have no kids.

In struggle,  
Edward Martin Sanchez  
Reg. No. 18827-175  
P.O. Box 1000  
Leavenworth, Kansas  
66048

(Editor's Note: On July 25, 1974, Eddie was indicted by the Kansas Grand Jury for assault with a deadly weapon on four guards, and assault with intent to murder on a police informer. He faces up to 4 life sentences plus 20 years!!

On Oct. 9, 1974, an attempt was again made on Eddie's life. This has not been the first time that forces have tried to eliminate him. Pieces of a razor blade have been found in his food in the past!

Please save Eddie! Contact the FREE EDDIE SANCHEZ COMMITTEE, P.O. Box 124, W. Somerville, Mass. 02144



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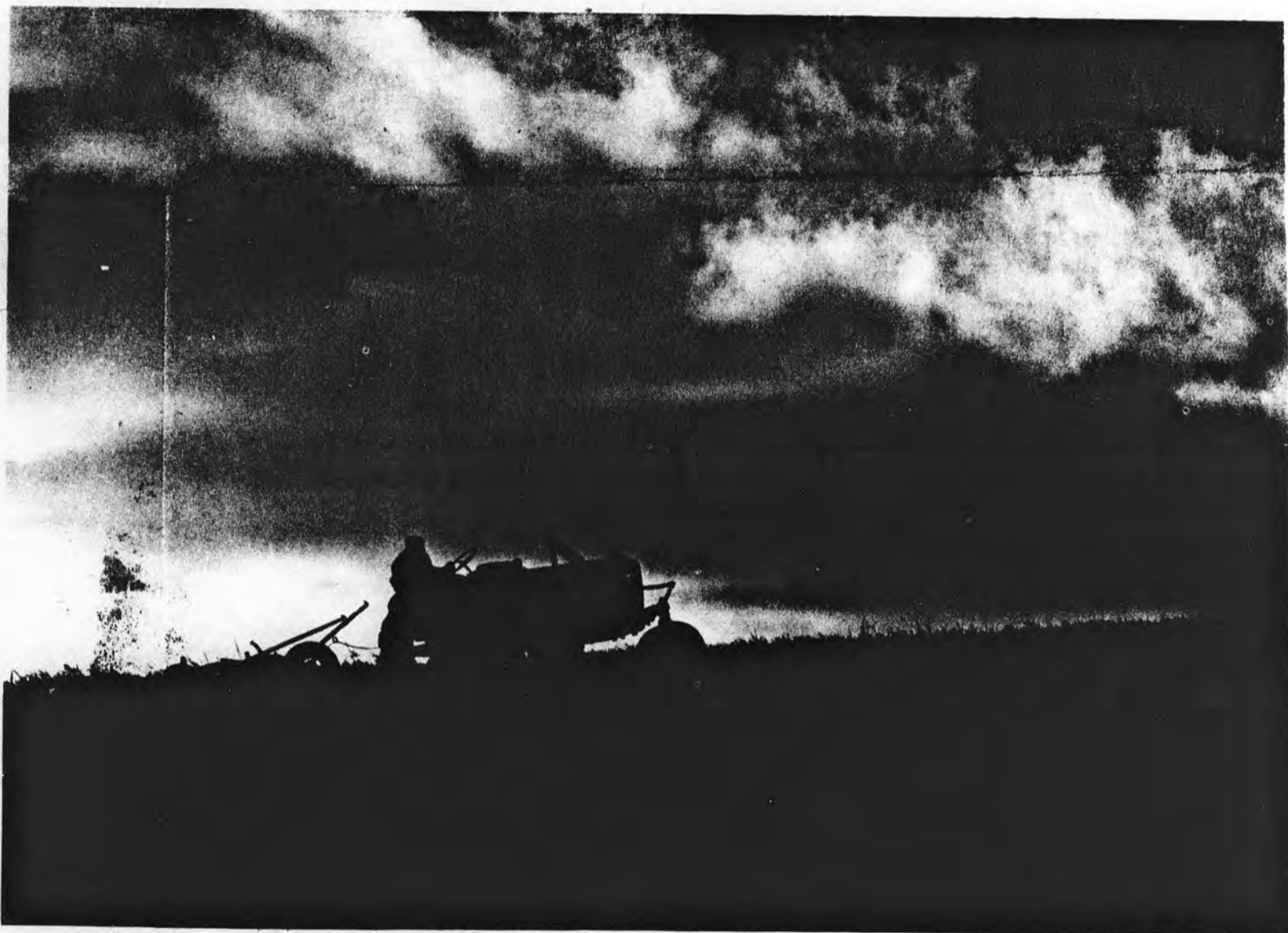
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Ima Person

To some of us the depression is not so depressing. In fact we think that perhaps it's the best thing that could happen, It seems to be the concrete impetus we need to come to two important realizations.

- 1--The system does not work
- 2--For any of us to survive in a world fit to live in, we must recognize our true interdependence and learn to cooperate in extensive ways. We must begin now to develop the cooperative commonwealth.

Growing our own food can help in the economic crunch, but we must learn to grow our seeds in anticipation of seed shortages. For those items which we find hard to produce, notably, protein sources, we must expand and develop consumer food conspiracies and develop direct ties with producers. It will be important to expand the People's Land Trust so that folks can wrest their homes from the landlords, eliminating these parasites. We need to develop networks of cooperation in every facet of our society and plan for a future where we can cast off the bonds of corporation and state in favor of non-coercive cooperation.

'futures' issue in three weeks

--Jim Hansen

# THE ECONOMY WHAT NEXT?

(The following is an edited synopsis of a discussion among three Fairhaven professors: Gary Clevidence, anthropology background, interests in social theory; Mitch Meisner, social sciences specializing in China — "China is having no depression now and hasn't had inflation since 1949 when the Communist regime was set up;" and Connie Faulkner, economics training and social theory.

**CONNIE:** Unemployment is pushing 7 per cent. Everyone agrees we're in a recession, and officials are afraid to use stronger words than that for fear that it will cause a great panic.

**MITCH:** In some senses there is more control of the economy today than there was in the crash of 1892 or in the Great Depression of the 1930s. Economic decisions are more centralized. A smaller number of great corporations control larger amounts of total assets, decisions on allocations of resources and investment. In spite of this fact of monopolization in the U.S. and the greater multi-national economy there is still a lack of control. But it's not a natural lack of control based on some intellectual problem in the race. It's a lack of control based on a system which is essentially devoted to maintaining itself by profit making and by continuing long term profitability. This doesn't necessarily lead to rationality in terms of how resources are used. There are economic mechanisms that are going haywire. It's not easy for me to try to explain that. It seems to me that in the late 19th and early into the 20th century, a lot of the political problems that Marx thought would beset capitalism had been toned down a great deal through the actions of militant labor unions which had devoted to maintaining the relative economic position of the worker in relation to capital. In other words they weren't able to effect a political solution to capitalism by political overthrow, but they were able to raise their bargaining position relative to capital so that there was kind of an uneasy face off and the system maintained itself. Then the notion goes commonly that the 30 western governments achieved a kind of balancing out of the crisis nature of the business cycle of capitalism through Keynesian business theory and methods that flowed from government intervention in monetary and fiscal areas through manipulation of the labor force in certain ways. Through public works, through a whole series of types of intervention in monetary and fiscal areas, through manipulation of the labor force in certain ways

Through public works, through a whole series of types of intervention that replaced the free market and went along with the growth of monopoly in business. So according to straight economists we should be moving along this track with a few ups and downs in a relatively balanced way, though. When Paul Sweezy spoke in Seattle a few weeks ago, he said that in spite of all these notions there are still forces in capitalism that make up for increasing and wider and deeper problems of recession and slump. In spite of Keynesian methods, he feels we've finally outgrown in some ways the ability we generated for a period of time, particularly around World War II, using military spending to sort of out-run the problem of these deepening crises. And we are going to be in one again.

**CONNIE:** The thing Mitch was referring to is the government got more and more involved in economics, the justification all along being that they were preserving competition. And I think it's been unwillingness of establishment economists to accept the fact that we are not a competitive economy. And yet our policies and the theory of operation is still based on competitive analysis. We never look at what happens in a whole economy that is controlled by an oligopolistic, almost monopolistic profit structure.



photo by stanley smith

I don't know the figures as to how much is owned by a few large corporations, but I think it doesn't matter. We all know what kind of political power, and what kind of market power they have. And that's a reality that has to be accepted so long as government policy is presumably based on theory. You at least must have a theory that is somehow approaching the realism of American capitalism, which is basically monopolistic.

**MITCH:** Why is there unemployment and rising prices at the same time? I had the impression that generally speaking, as unemployment goes up, prices to down because people's buying power is cut.

**CONNIE:** But that assumes a competitive structure. Which is to say that when that happens, when there is unemployment, prices to down. The adjustment is made in prices. But when you have an economy that is controlled by corporations, you don't have a response to these conditions that takes places in prices, neither in wages nor in prices. Even in the elementary textbooks they talk about prices being 'sticky' on the downward trend. But they don't come out and say they absolutely don't come down. It seems to me that what we should be fighting now is the depression side of the problem, not the inflation side. What the government ought to do is roll back and freeze prices, then try to increase employment and income. But by trying to fight both at the same time, they end up with the same thing as before.


**GARY:** Given that this is true, what can people do to argue for or enforce the kind of structural changes that would make for a long term solution. What are strategies at this time?

**MITCH:** We have to defend ourselves against the series of explanations that are coming out from the government, from the economists at the center, and find a space to present alternative solutions. There's a series of challenges we face immediately, the first of which is to find straight information and public education. The second is to protect our economic well being as workers or low level consumers. There's a whole series of ways that people at the top of the economy are going to try to find ways of improving

their position. This is primarily in the relative profitability of their ventures in greater operating space for the major corporate powers. And that means they're going to push against wage demands by workers. As we've seen, prices don't come down regardless of unemployment rises, workers really have no choice but to demand higher wages. On every front we should

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fight for full employment. Another area that will be really pushed is retraction of environmental controls of all kinds. We saw that in terms of the oil crisis. Companies will also increase imperialistic moves in underdeveloped areas, such as Puerto Rico. What really ties all this together, and I'm thinking of something that Sweazy said at his speech at the UW, Sweazy can be called the dean of radical economists, he said the ruling class is very self conscious right now of the maximum control. He read an article from BUSINESS WEEK quoting Arnold Toynbee in some apocalyptic statement that 'totalitarianism may be necessary in some point in the life of any people.' The implication is that in all these areas the ruling class will clamp down on our freedom in order to save the system. As BUSINESS WEEK put it, it's the great corporations whose economic well-being must be restored first. To be concrete, strikes could be outlawed. For example: constant attempts to protect and maintain the rights and benefits of the workers, ourselves; maintaining solidarity among workers, environmentalists and consumers for our rights and our relative economic security.



photo by rod del pozo

**CONNIE:** These kinds of things are very revolutionary in the sense that if we are successful on any front we are directly challenging capitalism in the right to make profits. When you talk about layoffs in industry they are doing it to protect their profits. And if you in any way fight against laying off you are fighting against the companies' rights to make these decisions to preserve their profits.

**MITCH:** One of the keys is on any crisis both sides fight to disunify their opposition, and it's very common in an economic crisis for working people to be divided among themselves as each section of the working class scrambles for what's left. In specific terms, the struggles against racism and sexism which have been hard fought are just beginning to make gains, are the areas which will go, given a high unemployment situation. You don't want to have full employment at the expense of blacks and women newly on the job market.

**GARY:** One of the major foci of a push against the eroding job situation right now is for the maintenance of jobs. But the question of how that is done is most important, because the system will try to do that by stimulating more production for more markets. By producing things that are not necessarily of any social value, but are only of value because they stimulate production. We must focus on the types of things that are produced to give jobs as well as just the production itself.

**MITCH:** I think it's a very hard political question, and one that has plagued people for a long time. Take the environmental movement. It's obvious that there are real problems with resource waste and pollution. It's also obvious that this is one of the areas where it's very easy to provoke a split between the middle class and the working class. There was a vicious case up in Minnesota recently where a company was putting asbestos fibres into Lake Superior. The Federal Court closed the company down because asbestos fibres are carcinogenic, but it put 3000 people out of work, stopping the livelihood of the whole region. It's a difficult problem, and one that can't be solved all at once, but as we raise consciousness, we can make progress. For instance the Vietnam War left the American people in many ways, and I'm not talking about a small group, but a very large part of the population, with a very strong feeling against wasteful military spending. That's one area where waste and useless spending can be cut down.

**GARY:** There's a tendency of people to kind of go underground, to retreat from the world that's the major part of the economy and to look for small community solutions, a kind of survival ethic that's going around. We'll learn how to grow our own food and to build our own houses. Step out of the greater part of society. To some degree going along with that is essentially voluntary unemployment. Saying we're not going to compete for jobs that don't exist. In some ways I find that very attractive, to think of people being able to support themselves better by being more resourceful, thinking of ways people can live in a more thrifty way. At the same time it worries me thinking that some of the most employable people are deciding voluntarily to do the system a favor... by laying back. If there were a million college graduates who rather than moving into communes to become dirt farmers were to start pounding on the doors of businesses and demanding jobs. That's quite a different direction. It's something we should look at because I think there is a tendency for us around here to react to this situation by backing out of it. And I think it won't work for long anyway because this subsistence economy is an illusion. People do end up depending on the system for survival, food stamps for instance. It's politically bad; people remove from the struggle.

**CONNIE:** I agree 100%. When I talk to people who have opted for this solution. They say they don't want to be part of the economic struggle. They say by doing this we are showing the way for the rest



photo by stanley smith



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## Economy Cont.

of people in the U.S. that this can be done. And I find that terribly naive. We are of a size and of a given technology and a point in culture and society that we can't go back to that. There's no way we can all go back. But this is the reaction I get when I say that you are opting out, removing yourself from the system where you could be a vital force.

**GARY:** I'd like to get back to the notion that the Keynesian economic system has broken down, that the solutions it proposes no longer work.

**MITCH:** Were there ever good old measures to halt inflation and end unemployment. Some argue that we are still in the depression which started in the thirties. They would say that a war-time economy which has lasted thirty years has only alleviated the symptoms. We had a tremendous gearing up for war, enormous expansion of consumption. And following WWII the relative power of the U.S. in comparison to other countries was great. So we had a tremendous ability to flex our muscles on the International Market. After that the cold war spending continued into the cold war, arms race, Viet Nam and general armement. After this long reliance on hot and cold wars it develops that the U.S. is no longer the major power of the world. The American century is ended. Now we are back to normalcy. Other Imperialist powers are restored and competition on the world arena is now a potent factor. The growth in China's economic power and her relative self sufficiency are factors which we did not have to contend with before. The Soviet Union with it's economic power is now a competitor of sorts.

**NWP:** Do you think that we can only escape from this trap through the breakdown of the Capitalist System? Do you think Capitalism will save itself?

**Connie** Not forever, but I think it can save itself from this particular crisis.

**Gary** Given that particular response, that it can't save itself forever, what is an appropriate response toward the impending depression.

**Mitch** When you start talking about the particular problems of the people in any one area you come up against this great wall which is the logic, the way things are. These kinds of things are needed here and this kinds of industries would be profitable here but are not needed. That is the kind of thing which makes you say on the theoretical level that we should destroy this system and make a better one in which we don't operate by this logic. For this political problem people must somehow convince themselves of the need for longterm struggle. People in Bellingham know that you can't do it alone, that you must unify with other people. And it takes a commitment on our parts to building that struggle, constantly seeking organization forms within which to do it. We also need to resist impositions that curb our freedoms and make our situation worse. The way Capitalism can survive this crisis is by implementing some kind of semi-fascism. I describe semi-fascism as a system in which the working class becomes united in bolstering the economy following orders from the top. For the upper class the ideal of economic solidarity is that situation in which the people make the sacrifices. And its happening already. The reason I oppose voluntary unemployment so much is that its similar to all other fascist solutions. The thing we had last winter with voluntary fuel rationing smacked of it and asking people to turn their Christmass lights off was ludicrous. The idea that we are all in this together, you and me and General Motors, that we're all going to cut back on consumption, that is fascist thinking.

**Gary** I'm not sure I know what you mean by a fascist solution.

**Connie** That's where everyone gets so involved with saving the economy that they fail to realize that the decisions are getting made by the big corporations and that everything is channeled along those lines. What we need to guard against is the ability of the ruling class to decide. Look at it in terms of the coal crisis. Every news analyst talked about how inflationary it would be and how it affected other industries. No-one suggested that with inflation it might be necessary for the miners; or that perhaps the coal industry could take a cut in profits.

**NWP:** This interview presents no easy answers. There are none. It does, however call for people to get together and develop common analysis and strategy with a commitment to protracted struggle. It's your future.



What will Kissinger say? Will he also be arrested for conspiring "more than 8 million \$" Chile subversion lying & Allende killed?



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**PRAIRIE FIRE: THE POLITICS OF REVOLUTIONARY ANTI-IMPERIALISM.** Political Statement of the Weather Underground (Communications Co., 1974) 192 pp., \$1.50

'Tis rare indeed when political guerrillas, hunted for years by the FBI, decide to poke their heads above ground in a published volume, put it up for sale, and seek reviews. The usual procedure for clandestine cadres seems to involve cranking up the old mimeo, or doing an Ellsberg on the friendly Xerox, distributing the results to the media by mail or hidden in phone booths or public johns.

But here's PRAIRIE FIRE, the most recent and comprehensive political statement of the Weather Underground, right out in the open, almost as another taunt to their frustrated federal pursuers. Of course, that's not the reason they published it, though doing so does heighten the underground aura of these Uncatchables. The book's introduction — signed by Bernardine Dohrn, Jeff Jones, Billy Ayers and Celia Sojourn — expresses the hope that PRAIRIE FIRE will open "a dialectic among those in the mass and clandestine movements". They ask for reviews and commentaries to which "we will respond as best we can."

Since 1969, the Weather People have been the primary theoreticians and exponents of armed struggle within the U.S., even as they've undergone major shifts in philosophy — shifts paralleling the seismic cultural changes most of us went through in the late '60s and early '70s. After their December 1970 "New Morning" statement, in which they praised the growing youth counter-culture as essentially revolutionary, it appeared that they had decided to cool it in laid-back land. But they eventually reappeared, almost always in reaction to various establishment atrocities.

In the main, their responses took the form of bombing revered bastions of power: the U.S. Capitol after the invasion of Laos, the Pentagon after the bombing of Hanoi and mining of the harbors, various court-houses and prison administrators' offices and so on, for a total of about 25. They even liberated Timothy Leary from the pokey — an action they must now regret, as Dr. High is apparently spilling the beans about the entire underground that aided him in his years of running.

I daresay that many on the non-violent Left reacted to the Weather actions — be they symbolic bombings or the springing of Leary — with inner approval, happy that someone out there in politics-land had the audacity, the courage and the together-structure to hit the establishment where it hurt. While we marched and picketed and chanted and blocked freeways — thus putting on the pressure from inside the system, as it were — the Weather People outside were embarrassing the authorities, testing their vulnerability and legitimacy. This one-two combination seemed to work just fine, even as many of us harbored reservations at the violent Weather rhetoric and their potentially murderous bombings.

But there is violence and there is violence. Even if one takes into account the possible danger to innocent bystanders, how does one equate the once-only bombing of a building at 3 a.m. and the daily violence of the establishment: its bombs, beatings, repression, discrimination, harassment, malnourishment, and so on? And so, with philosophical reservations and with political suspicions, thousands in the Movement continued to follow the exploits and statements of the Weather People over the years.

## REVIEW BY BERNARD WEINER

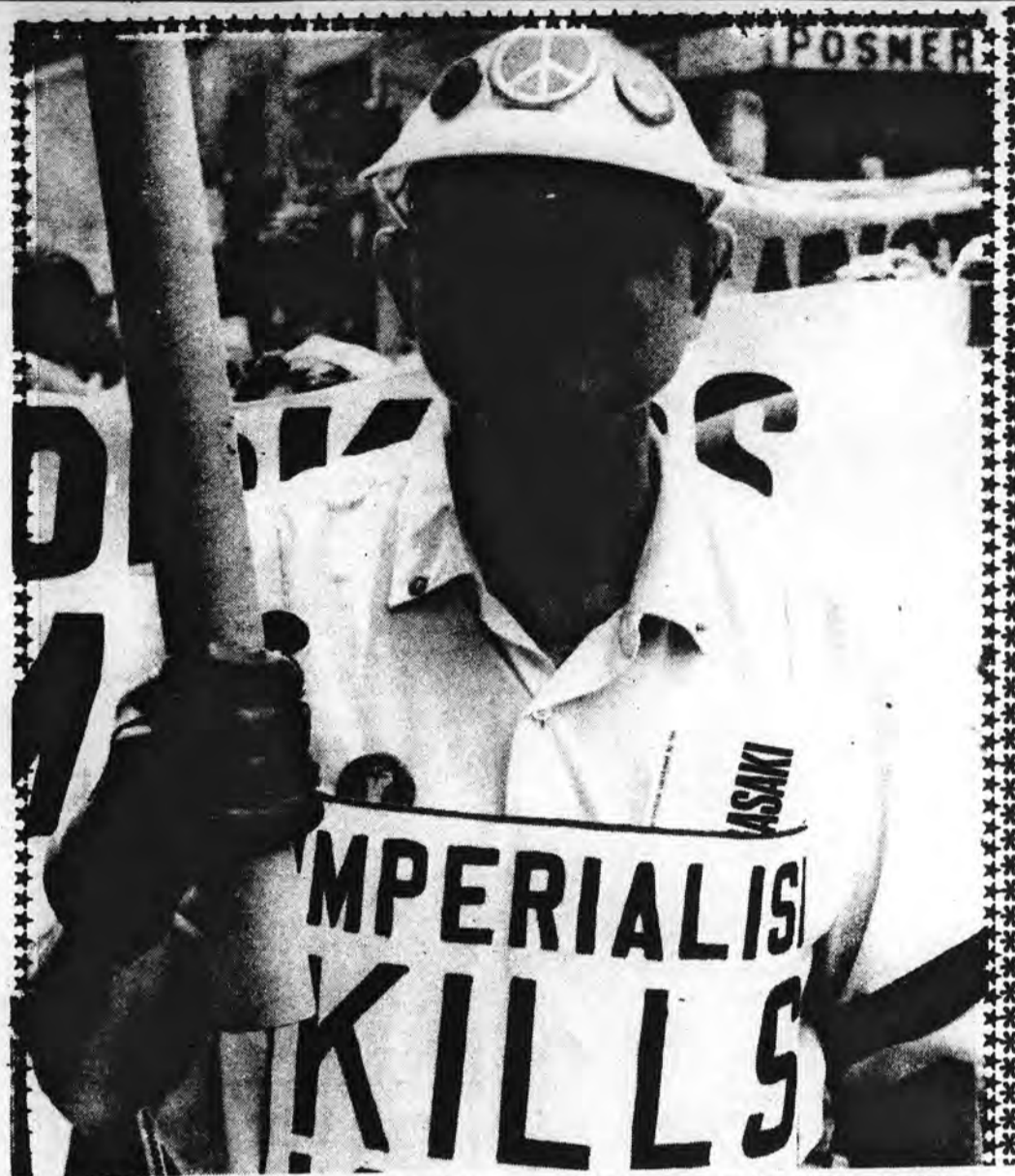
Now comes PRAIRIE FIRE, which is both an exhortation to revolution and an attempt to justify the need for such an upheaval. The justification comes in long essays on racism, war, imperialism, sexism — in effect, a short history of the United States — which are generally perceptive in their analyses but, for the most part, written in the turgid rhetorical prose one associates with the literature of modern revolutionists. The effect no doubt, will be to turn off readers other than those already committed to the struggle.

The exhortation is the most interesting, and the most open to constructive criticism. There seems to be an essential contradiction in their new position: on the one hand, probably to gain popular support, they urge the Movement to an intensified mass and not necessarily violent struggle, more of the old one-two combin-

ation but prolonged and more militant; on the other hand, they put down those unwilling to escalate that social battle into violence, those who are not prepared to struggle in what they call "a serious and armed way". The implication is that one cannot be a "serious", radical, doing "serious" revolutionary work, without a piece in one's pocket or a bomb in the lunch-bucket. (Nowhere in their analysis, for example, is there a mention of Cesar Chavez and only a few words about Martin Luther King — two men who have done more through non-violent struggle in the past decade to bring the oppressed to an awareness of social revolutionary possibilities than all the Weather bombings and Black Liberation Army shootings put together. But the people like Chavez and King is hard, slogging organizational labor, not the intermittent, headline grabbing efforts of a fugitive band of bombers.) One understands their dilemma behind that contradiction, as one certainly understands their impatience, but it is a duality they might want to reconsider.

Their eventual aim, they tell us, is "the complete destruction of imperialism, the seizure of the means of production and the building of socialism." According to them, "socialism is the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the eradication of the social system based on profit" (emphasis supplied). Appar-

ently, then, a peaceful transition to socialism in the U.S. — accomplished essentially through militant, non-violent struggle, and maybe even under another name — is beyond their comprehension. It is this vague and dogmatic view of what they call "socialism" that leads one to wonder at the depth of their discussions over the 12 months it took to collectively write and edit PRAIRIE FIRE. Socialism varies so widely even among the "socialist" states — from China to Cuba to Russia to Albania to North Korea to North Vietnam — that their advocacy of an undefined "socialism" becomes meaningless. Then, too, they talk not about the transformation of power but only the seizure of it, paying scant attention to the strong and growing anarchist-socialist response to power in technological America.



There is no way the Weather Undergrounds can guarantee to the suspicious masses that a "dictatorship OF the proletariat" will not become, as is usually the case, "dictatorship FOR the proletariat". In fact, given the rigidity of their rhetoric, there is every reason for the masses to harbor such suspicions, feeling that there would be very little difference between being ruled by the Weather People or by the Fords-Rockefellers-Humphreys of the traditional power centers. (Not incidentally, what turns many people off the revolutionary Left is its absolute lack of a sense of humor and irony. Granted that making revolution is hard and dangerous work, it is — or should be — a joyous struggle, full of comedy, much of it self-generated.)

It seems evident that the U.S. (like the entire capitalist West) is in a pre-revolutionary stage, or at least a pre-something stage: the collapse of the traditional economy and the deep generalized discontent are prime indicators. In this period of domestic ferment, PRAIRIE FIRE can be a valuable starting point for critical discussion on the Left, coming as it does from those who have spent years considering the options. But it should not be seen as a final statement of revolutionary praxis. We need more such working papers, from all shades of the Left spectrum, in order that a widely-based, effective program can be shaped — one that can be supported by the masses not because they like the slogans and promises but because they're part of the program, offered the opportunity to build themselves into the future from the bottom up rather than by accepting social blueprints from self-appointed leaders on high.

PRAIRIE FIRE is available in some bookstores (ask for it), or can be obtained (at \$1.50 plus 25 cents mailing costs) by writing PO Box 40614, Station C, San Francisco, Ca. 94110.

Bernard Weiner, formerly an editor of the Passage, has written for the Nation, Sun/Dance, Village Voice, Win, and other journals.

Does Leary see himself spiritual President like Nixon, & is he trying to clean the Karma blackboard by creating a hippie Watergate? Will he be pardoned by the next guru?

# ON THE JOB: sexual discrimination

Women who have jobs should be on the alert for discrimination on the basis of sex as employers try to tighten their belts in the economic squeeze. Three governmental regulations—The Equal Pay Act of 1970, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the state civil rights law—protect women against discrimination—in the form of hiring, pay status, promotions, etc.—in all places where there are at least 8 employees.

This in itself leaves out quite a few women. Included in those not covered are domestic workers, migrant workers, waitresses in small establishments, and a variety of common female service positions. Women in Whatcom County are performing many of the lowest status jobs which are less likely to be subject to any of the rules and regulations. Women account for 74 per cent of the clerical work force and 54 per cent of the service. According to the Washington State Employment Security Affirmative Action figures for 1973, 32 per cent of all employed women are clerical workers, and 23 per cent are service workers. Not only do women make up the majority of these occupations, but that is where most women are working.

In dealing solely with low income persons, Northwest Washington Legal Services has handled about a dozen cases of sexual discrimination in the past year, according to Judy Bush, NWLS lawyer. Women who think they are being discriminated against should first file with the State Human Rights Commission. The complaint must then be reviewed by the federal agency before it can be brought to court. This investigative process often takes 6 months or more.

According to Mike Fitch, another NWLS lawyer, people are turned off by the long process. There is a 120 day waiting period after filing with the state agency before anything can be done. "Of course you can talk to the people, the employer, but we've had zero cooperation when people have been accused of discrimination. They are not going to admit it, hire the person back or give back wages. They just become more antagonistic."

"Federal court hates to have a lot of lawsuits, so they set up agencies to screen them. Screening is mainly by taking so long that people get exasperated. I don't know if their real purpose was to exasperate people."

Of the cases which have come through their office, in traditionally female jobs, many complaints center around women being kept at the lowest level of employment. For instance, waitresses have not been allowed to become bartenders. Women in traditionally male occupations have a different sort of trouble—"when they're in, they're put in on a very token basis, and employers are anxious to get rid of them for any reason."

But if the employer is investigated, chances are he will be found in error. Whenever statistical research on the employer shows that women have not been in specific jobs, women have the case won. (Employment security figures show that women make up only 1.1 per cent of the Affirmative Action "craftsmen and foremen" occupation. The semantics of the situation may be an indication why.)

Illegal are job qualifications such as height and weight requirements which in fact restrict most women from getting a specific job.

There are "bona fide occupational qualifications," which can limit a job to one sex or race (such as employees in an ethnic restaurant, for instance.) But the Bricklayers (and others) have unsuccessfully tried to qualify for BFOQ, saying women could not be hired because bricklayers have to lift 40 pound cinder blocks, the implication being that women cannot do such a feat.



"Affirmative action," as referred to earlier is a federal policy of recruiting minorities and women. Under affirmative action, given two equally qualified persons for the same job, preference should be given to the woman or minority person in order to more equally distribute jobs not previously open to such groups. As NWLS worker Caroline Griff commented, though, "It's a marvelous Catch-22 situation because if a woman has not been able to get a job because of her sex, obviously she's going to have less experience." Affirmative action is a meager step to correct centuries of discrimination.

Under a new revised state law, employment applications may be more favorable to women than before. It is illegal (except for the federal government) to ask a prospective employee about marital status, occupation and/or income of spouse, number of children, etc. All have been used against women in the past. Most employers have old employment forms requesting such information. These are illegal.

One important thing for working women to remember is that if you are working in a company (such as the local canneries) which have blatant sexist hiring, job pay, job differentiation patterns, YOU can change it. If you file a suit against a company you work for, and the human rights commission investigates it, they will be forced to change. Even if you personally were not discriminated against, if a pattern of discrimination does exist, the employer will have to change his practices. According to Ms. Bush, "If the company has a general bad hiring policy, or whatever, they can demand corrective action—the powers are broader than individual cases. Affirmative action plans will be requested."

"There aren't a lot of groovy fun jobs in the world, and men have a lot of bad ones, too," Ms. Griff reminds us. "It's the way the whole economic system is structured in this country—it's called exploitation. Sometimes it's a hard line to distinguish between being exploited economically or because of your sex."

The problem with women is that we are doubly exploited by capitalism—as workers and as women. The unemployment rate for women in Whatcom County was 10.9 in the 1973 affirmative action statistics. For women the employment picture will only get worse as the depression engulfs us. The PASSAGE is interested in exploring other economic means of survival—welfare, marriage, prostitution—which available to women in this society. All reader input will be appreciated. Send ideas and information to Michelle Celarier, c/o The Passage, P.O. Box 105, S. Bellingham Sta., Bham, 98225. 733-9672.

## Minimum Wage For Babysitters

The Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor has issued proposed regulations for employment of domestic workers, who are now covered by the minimum wage. Federal minimum wage protection was extended to household workers under the new Fair Labor Standards Act passed in April, 1974. Under the act, domestics who work more than eight hours per week or fifty hours per quarter (for one or more employers) must be paid at least \$1.90 per hour now; \$2.00 per hour beginning in January, 1975; \$2.20 per hour beginning January, 1976, and \$2.30 beginning January 1977.

Contrary to earlier reports, babysitters who work on other than a casual basis are not exempt from the minimum wage. Employees who babysit on a regular and recurring basis for more than 20 hours per week are covered by the act, as are sitters who spend more than 20% of their time doing house-

hold work while babysitting (even) if they work fewer than 20 hours per week). Babysitters who take care of children in their own homes, however, rather than in the employers' home, are not covered by the minimum wage requirements.

The proposed regulations also require employers to keep records for covered domestic workers—including hours worked, wages and overtime pay (required at time and one-half for more than 40 hours per week). The comment period on the regulations was extremely short and expired November 4. Persons who want to comment can seek an extension from the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

from THE SPOKESWOMAN



# "EQUAL RIGHTS"?

The eight hour day may soon become a thing of the past, along with a lot of other protective legislation working people have fought for over the last 200 years. With the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in Washington, all protective legislation pertaining directly to women is being reevaluated by the state, specifically by the 6 official Industrial Welfare Committee. Rather than extend such protection to men the IWC is setting forth a proposal which eliminates protective legislation. Working people had no control over who is on the board or what decisions they make. In fact the committee just so happens to be headed by Jim Jacobs, who used to be a lobbyist for the Washington Business Alliance (representing such giants as Boeing, Weyerhaeuser and Seattle First National Bank).

The laws the IWC are advocating will put many working conditions back in the 19th century. They propose:

- 1) No employee shall be required to work "excessive hours". But the definition of excessive hours is up to the employer and the appeal process for the worker is cumbersome and difficult to win. The only stated grounds for appeal is "fatigue," which is also not defined.
- 2) Workers who do intermittent labor would be ineligible for breaks. This is not defined.
- 3) How much weight a worker is required to lift on the job will be up to the goodwill of the employer, not limited by law.
- 4) No standards for lighting, ventilation, floor surfaces or lounges are mentioned in the IWC's proposals.

If the IWC's proposals become law, the only on the job protection left will be with unions. And, strangely enough, the percentage of unionized workers in this country has been steadily declining over the last 20 years. Today, only about 28% of the workforce is in unions; 1 out of 4 men and 1 out of 7 women.

The Washington Labor Council, composed of representatives from all AFL-CIO unions, is proposing a maximum mandatory 9 hour day and 6 day work week, thirty minute lunch and two 15 min. rest breaks, lounges and a 20lb. weight lifting rule. These are certainly better than the IWC Proposals but they fall far short of extending current laws to cover all workers and they do not protect the 8 hr. day.

This present attack on the standard of living and working conditions of the American working class has been sparked by a general crisis in overproduction. Because of increasing competition from other countries and the loss of investments, raw materials and markets in third world countries that have recently achieved independence, the capitalists in the United States find that tremendous amounts of commodities produced cannot be sold. These factors put a great strain on the market and a burden on the U.S. working class.

Because there is a restriction on the sale of commodities, the capitalists' rate of profit--the return on their investment--steadily declines, despite the boast by some corporations that their volume of profits is up. And, since the capitalists rely on their rate of profit to stay in business, they have begun to panic. Profits come from the labor of the working class, therefore the capitalists must step up their exploitation of the workers to try to halt the inevitable crisis.

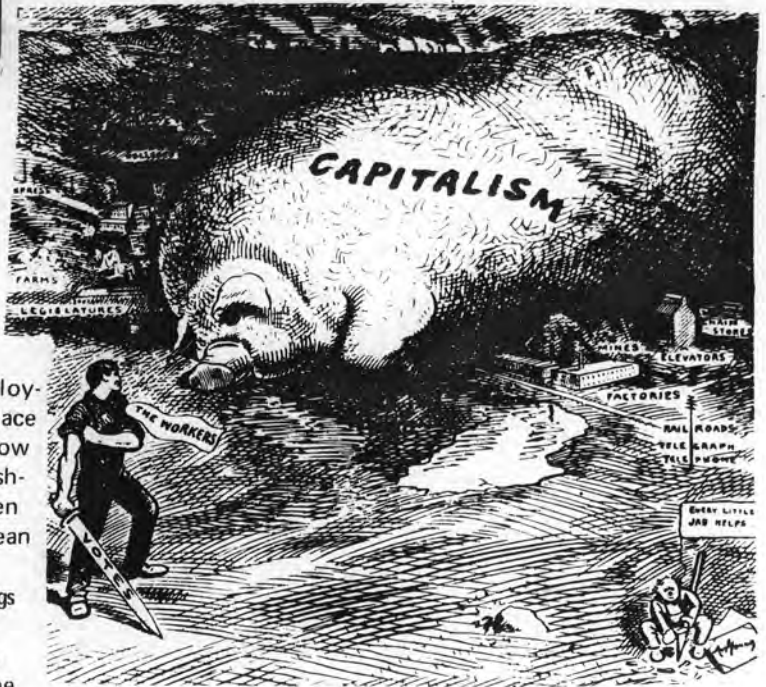
One of the first and hardest hit groups will be women workers. Many women already have a double shift-at work as well as taking care of the children and housework. With the difficulty of getting childcare and the expense, forced over-

time for many women will mean forced unemployment. Women have fought hard for an equal place in the workforce because they've had to and now these rulings are going to have the effect of pushing women back into the home. And for women who are the heads of households, this could mean back on the welfare rolls.

And that isn't the only way these new rulings will add to the unemployment rolls. By being able to force overtime on their workers, bosses won't need to hire as many workers. Even if the workers can get time and a half for overtime, it's cheaper to pay overtime than hire new workers, who the bosses would have to pay state industrial insurance and fringe benefits to, as well as supply with machines. High unemployment generally means astronomical unemployment for third world workers, whose unemployment rate is double that of white workers.

The Peoples' Committee for Better Working Conditions has listed demands for regulations:

- 1) No mandatory overtime. 40hr. week, 8 hour day.
- 2) Meal periods of 30 minutes, 15 minute rest periods every 4 hours worked.
- 3) Lifting restrictions of 20lbs. Anyone who regularly lifts over 20lbs. be furnished with mechanical lifting devices.
- 4) Regulations requiring all employers to provide adequate heat, ventilation, bathrooms, seating and lunchrooms.



5) The same standards for all workers including domestic and farmworkers, who are presently included under any protective legislation.

Only a strong fight will guard the workers' rights. The public hearing was little publicized and held in Olympia during working days; consequently most working people were not able to attend. A Peoples' Hearing was held in Seattle on Sunday, December 15th. Petitions are currently being circulated and people are organizing to go to Olympia on December 19th (the day the decision is being handed down) and confront the committee with the petitions, etc. Meanwhile you can write to the IWC in the Administrative Building in Olympia.

For more information contact the Peoples' Committee for Better Working Conditions, P.O. Box 21132, Seattle, Wash. 98111. Phone number 329-4961. Or call Brenda or Carol at 322-7838 (daytime)

## hollow nose BULLETS

(THEY'RE MEANT TO KILL)

The Seattle Police Department proposes to adopt the hollow nose bullet as standard ammunition for its officers. This bullet packs over four times the amount of energy the U.S. Army considers sufficient to produce a fatal injury. In fact, according to the Hague Agreement, an international pact, hollow point bullets are barred from use in warfare.

According to a Dallas Police Department study, eighty per cent of the energy of a hollow nose bullet is expended within a person's body which means that a shot to the trunk of a person's body almost assuredly leads to death. Unlike a regular bullet--which sometimes passes through a person's body--the hollow nose bullet is just like dynamite, it explodes in the body.

Michael Jones, an 18 year old Black youth, was shot in the back on November 14, 1974, fleeing from an alleged auto theft. He was shot by an SPD officer, even though Seattle police regulations require that officers only discharge revolvers when apprehending a person suspected of committing a crime inherently dangerous to human life. If Jones had been shot with a hollow nose bullet, he would probably be dead today.

The two most recent cases in Seattle where police discharged their weapons involved minority youth. The brunt of police repression and brutality throughout this nation has historically been brought down upon the heads of minority people. This has especially been true when they have asserted their right to be treated as human beings and resisted racial and

economic exploitation.

Also one shouldn't forget the role police (public as well as the private industrial type) played in order to stifle and divide the growing workers movement of the 1930's. When one looks at the economic hardships being brought to bear upon larger segments of the U.S. working class by inflation and recession, more and more working people, out of desperation or because they have begun to organize themselves to improve their life condition, will be forced to come face to face with police violence.

### POLICE CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO ILLEGALLY ACT AS JUDGES, JURERS AND EXECUTIONERS

What can be done?

- 1) Sign the petition sponsored by the Inner City Youth Organizing Committee, the Seattle Liberation Coalition and the Third World Coalition.
- 2) Write letters, send telegrams and/or call Mayor Uhlman, Seattle Municipal Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; the City Council, George Benson, Bruce Chapman, Ken Hill, Phyllis Lamphere, Wayne Larkin, John Miller, Randy Revelle, Sam Smith, Jeanette Williams, Seattle Municipal Bldg. and Robert Hanson, Chief of Police, Public Safety Building, Seattle. Express your concerns about the bullet and ask them to convene a public hearing on the subject.
- 3) You may distribute leaflets and petitions on your campus, in your neighborhood or at your work place. Leaflets and petitions are available at El Centro de la Raza; 2524 16th Ave.S., the HUB, Rm. 304L; Red & Black Books, 4762 University Way; Left Bank Books, Pike St. Market; and Country Doctor at 15th and Harrison.
- 4) Saturday, Dec. 14th there was a march downtown. There will be other demonstrations, educational and hopefully, public hearings around the issue. Be on the look out for announcements.



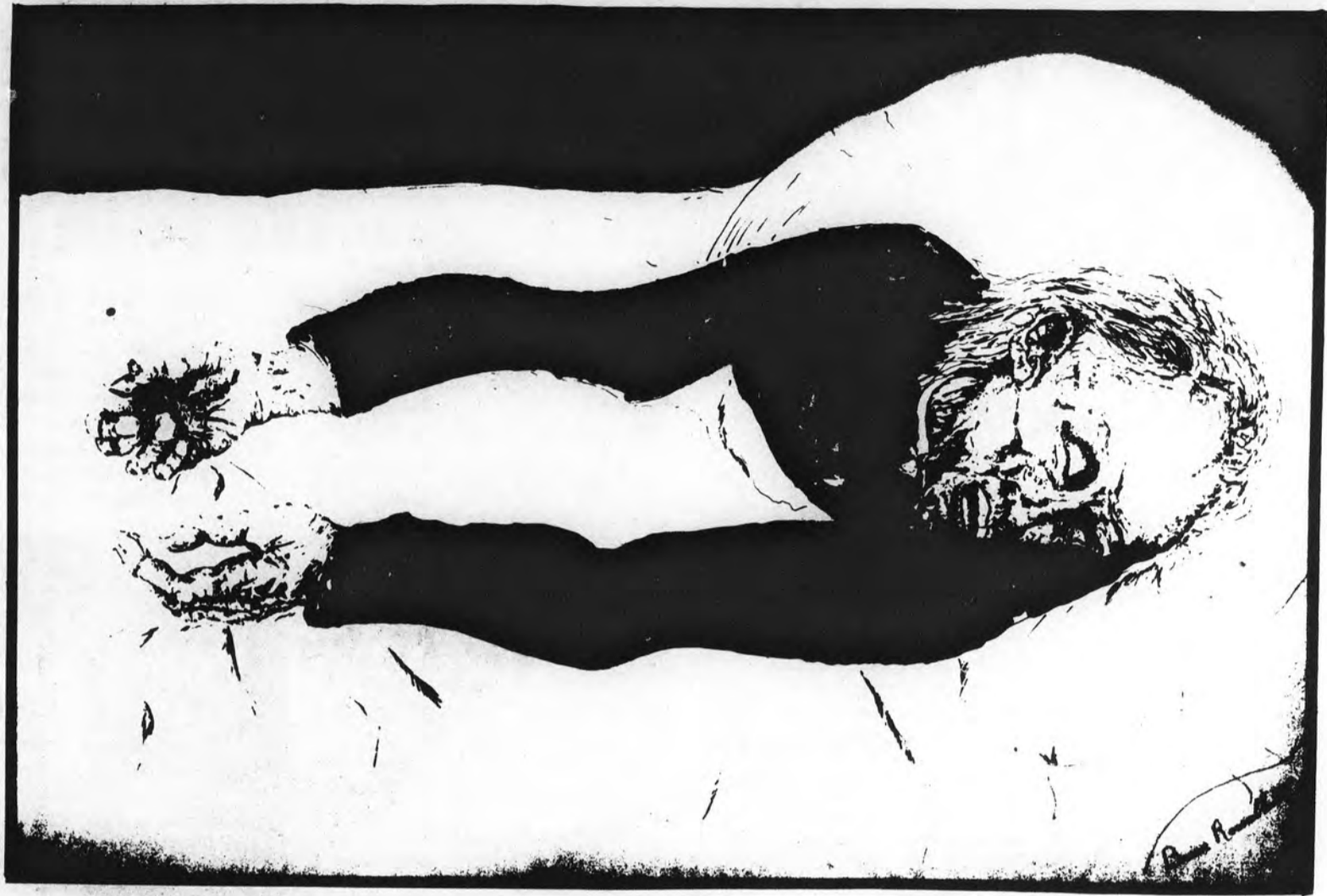
Unknown Capitalist II



Layed Off



A Gentle Man



Artist on Death Bed



Three

From January 2 until January 31 I will be showing and putting up for sale my prints and 25 to 30 of my original drawings at the East Shore Gallery, 12700 S.E. 32nd St., Bellevue, Wa.

I cannot claim to have experienced the agony and despair portrayed in my drawings or claim that all my perceptions and insights were centered around altering the plight of the downtrodden. Whether the subjects of my work lean towards tearing down the wall between social myth and social reality or whether they project some deeply personal fantasies I consider my art my labor and my labor all that I am. At this time there lies an undeniable urge among my intentions behind showing my work and my deepest emotions—the desire that the result of my labor yield more.

It must yield more than an awareness of people in agony, more than possibly adding members to a force that will eventually change social conditions. So, I pledge all my proceeds of the coming show to the Oxford Famine Relief.

Brian Rosenblatt



# community

## CASCADE CO-OP

### N.W. WA. ALTERNATIVE

Hi Dear People,

It's beginning to all seem unreal, but people here are ready, do you still want to gather on Whidbey in February?

Please let me know--quickly--Yea or Nay; what you'd like to see happen; how many people do you really think would come from your area and why; what you would like workshops on; what you can do workshops on, etc.

Judging by people's interests, I expect more focus on social awareness--ourselves, our needs, our roles, the relationships among us, our place in the violent decline of mainstream culture.....

Feedback??? Quick!!!

Continual!!!

Future mailings of you give us something to say.

Contact each other, don't turn us into

a center of a network, make your own connections.

Mark

But we do have places to stay and a community of people here who are interested in expanding, who feel the need of a larger scope and who want to work new ways out.

Please come if you can.

Planning will take place in January.

The gathering will be mid-February.

Contact us:

SWCC  
PO Box 306  
Langley, Wash. 98260

\*I would like to see lots of women.

Katie

### GARDEN DRAINAGE

The Co-op Gardens has taken advantage of a government program that advises and financially assists people using land agriculturally. This assistance is directed toward putting in a drainage system of ditches, and perforated pipe where ditches would be inconvenient. A drainage engineer and surveyor helped us plan the whole thing.

Last year the rains lasted into late spring, leaving all but the upper portions of the garden very wet. Because the area we wanted to work was large (1.5 acres) a heavily weeded in parts, we decided to cultivate with a tractor and plow. The amount of human energy saved seemed to warrant it.

We plowed and disked, and roto-tilled and were rewarded with mud clods that dried rock hard. Well, it was known that if you work soil when it's too wet the result is clods, but it was getting to be JUNE, and about as late you could wait to plant beans, corn and squash. The seeds got planted, got as much compost as we had and grew very slowly. With a late summer there was a fair harvest, we were lucky though.

Joe Paterno has a truck garden just down the street from the co-op garden. Several years ago Joe put in a drainage system similar to the one planned for the gardens, and he was plowing in April. He seemed to think his drainage system cleared out the excess water. Hence we went tripping down to the department of soil conservation for some of the same.

This brings us to the situation as of the middle of December. There are planned 530 feet open ditch along the east side and a buried pipe across the top to collect water that ordinarily would run into the

garden. On the other side a buried pipe with feeders will give water saturating the soil a channel out of the garden. We hope

So far the west side ditch has been dug with a back hoe, the pipe laid down and leveled with gravel. 15 yards of gravel had to be wheel-barrowed down the muddy driveway anywhere from 40 to 150 yards. Still have to fill the trench back up, but with a sawdust-soil mix to keep the clay from packing around the pipe. It's possible to get sawdust free for the hauling in Bellingham. That's nice because all the money spent on materials (pipe & gravel) has to be fronted and the government pays us back once we're all done. If it wasn't for the HolySmokers and PLS it's doubtful whether that money (about \$500) would be floating around.

We're still left with about 2/3 of the project left. The reinstatement of regular garden planning meetings and regular work days which should enable people who want to help to do so.

There is no organization to the co-op gardens beyond two PLS volunteers. Has there ever been? In absence of an agreed upon system, eventually one of some sort evolves, unconsciously. In the garden's case a small core of individuals developed, making decisions informally, somehow becoming a closed elite. There are as many reasons for this as there are ways of looking at the situation. It's too bad, for a lot of good ideas never happened due to lack of people to carry them out. The gardens continue to change, with an eye toward making it easier for anyone to learn and work. It remains the total of what people put in plus what the earth gives.

Meeting 2 pm, Wednesday Dec. 18, 1900 34th St. Thursday and Saturday at the garden.

The Cascade Food Co-op opened on the 10th of December. The co-op's purpose is to provide food (though not always organic) for as low a price as possible. The store serves members only. Memberships are open to everyone. Two dollars the first month and a dollar a month thereafter. The food,

some bulk, some packaged, is sold at a 10% mark-up.

The folks in the Laurelhurst Court apartments won their fight against eviction. They served a class action suit for a rent rebate based on the landlord's failure to maintain the building. Three days later, the landlord dropped his eviction efforts.

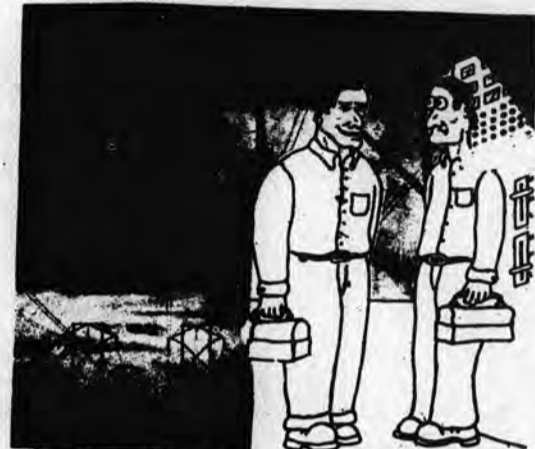
### SUPPORT

#### PEOPLES HEALTH

The Whatcom Rural Health Clinic needs your help. We are in danger of losing our working grant for the upcoming year. This means we will have to close down after January. It would mean the end of the only alternative medical care in Whatcom County.

Whether you have been a patient or are just glad to know we are here, please let us know.

You can write to: Governor Dan Evans who stands in support of our program, or write directly to us: WHATCOM RURAL HEALTH CLINIC 8665 Berthusen Road, Lynden, Wn. 98264



### AMNESTY

There is an Amnesty International group in Bellingham and three prisoners of conscience have been adopted to try and help secure their release. These persons are from Brunei (a small country on the island of Borneo) East Germany, and Chile. All are in jail for "political crimes".

Amnesty International maintains a rigorous balance in its adoptions between various forms of governments, with each group adopting one person each from a western, a communist and a third world country. A.I. also opposes torture of all prisoners, opposes capital punishment, and would have conscientious objection declared as a fundamental human right.

Letters are now being sent to contacts for the prisoners to gain information, and there is a list of persons, to whom seasonal cards should be sent, posted in the community food coop.

Those who would help should come to the next meeting which is January 9 8:00 P.M. at 1000 Key Street. ....every person has the right to freely hold and to express convictions and the obligation to extend a like freedom to others.....

Statute of Amnesty International

### HONEY

The co-op bake sale which has been going on for a few weeks now needs more energy. We are trying to raise some capitol for special purchases particularly right now Honey from China. So folks, bring in all your home-made goodies each Monday to the co-op, and all the money goes into special purchases. This is your chance to help the co-op--which is all of us to get better and cheaper products in our store. As an added attraction on Dec. 23--all day--but probably and not absolutely; but mostly in the afternoon--there will be a TALENT SHOW. Yes, all you sword swallowers, jugglers, clowns, tight-rope or loose-rope walkers, harpists, singers, or whatever, come down to the co-op and join in the OPEN-BANANA TALENT SHOW, and bring baked goods.



photo by Joseph Barnett

# news

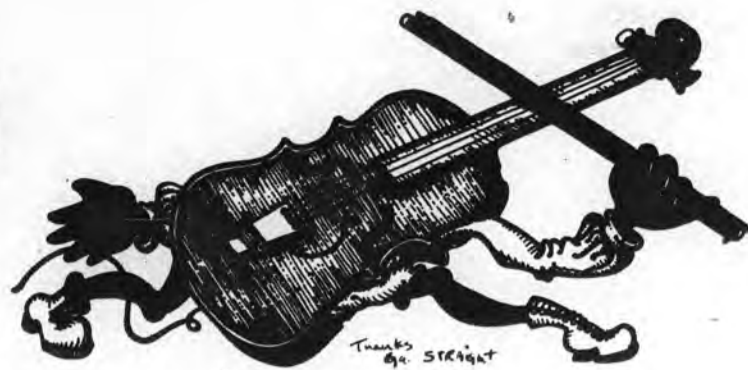
## L.E.A.A.

Persons interested in doing research on women in prisons can get college credit through a project being organized now. Le Ann Walters, in conjunction with the Bellingham YWCA, is working towards a LEAA grant which would pay for women prisoners to stay at the Bellingham Y instead of prison.

The program would be for women who need a structured environment and to help them get re-established in the community by trying to find job opportunities for them. Ms. Walters has been

working with jails thus far, and some women have been allowed to work off their jail sentence by doing work for the YWCA.

The research needed for the LEAA grant application would involve information about how many women are convicted, fined and on probation in the state, how many return to jail and what alternatives are provided for these women. Those interested should contact Ms. Walters at the YWCA or at 733-7872.



## PRISONER SUPPORT

The Steilacoom prisoners' support house was born in February, 1971, out of the struggles, dreams, and hard work of many prisoners, ex-prisoners, and their loved ones. For almost four years, it has provided a place for the families and loved ones of prisoners to stay at little or no cost while visiting at McNeil Island Federal penitentiary. It filled a very real need, since over 80% of McNeil prisoners are from out of state, and virtually all of their families are poor. (Hotels are all far from the prison and very costly.)

The history of the house has been one of struggle—both financial and political. It has been a sorely needed base of support for prisoners and their families. The desires of a large part of the community, and the unanimous recommendation of the city planning commission, has ordered that the house cease operations. their excuse: a never-previously-enforced zoning law.

The staff and supporters of the house, of course, refuse to comply with this outrageous and discriminatory order. Support and publicity is urgently needed. Please contact us: Inside-out, P.O. Box 22199, Seattle, Wa. 98122, phone 322 2385.

## WHATCOM ENERGY COUNCIL

The Whatcom Energy Council has been investigating the entire spectrum of energy supply and demand for almost a year now. We have participated in hearings such as these on the Federal and State level on the formation of energy policy and its related economic and social and environmental effects. One concept, that we like to talk to you about, that has over-riding effect on every phase of the energy-economic crisis is that of "Net Energy". Net Energy is the energy left to the consumer or to the manufacturer to produce goods and services after we have used the energy required to get this "net" energy. At the present time we find ourselves in the situation of "declining net energy". Although more total energy is produced each year, an increasing fraction of that energy is used up in obtaining the "net" energy available to us. We, in turn, must pay the cost of this increasing amount of "energy-getting energy" in addition to the energy cost of producing goods and services we consume. Everything which uses energy will cost more and more as net energy declines. This, we feel, is THE PRINCIPAL FORCE DRIVING WORLD INFLATION.

In testimony prepared by the Oregon Office of Energy Research and Planning and presented by Joel Schatz to the Federal Energy Administration Public Hearing on Project Independence on September 12, 1974 the following was stated: Of primary concern to us is the stability and soundness of our society, which assures our ability to live comfortable and rewarding lives. We have associated this stability with increasingly higher levels of energy use. We are only now becoming aware that these levels of energy use are not only unnecessary to the stability that we seek, but are becoming dangerous to it because of our increasing dependence on disappearing resources. Our belief that we need this energy, and the resulting rapid depletion of it, is causing increasing economic instability, inflation, and unemployment."

Mr. Schatz continues, "We don't pay for energy or materials—only for the work necessary to make them available to us. The energy and material resources we have been using

have been highly concentrated and have required relatively little work to obtain, releasing more of our time and money for producing goods and services for our use. As our resources become more difficult to obtain, an increasing fraction of our total energy budget is needed to deliver a given amount of work, resulting in fewer goods and services for the energy and human effort we expend. Inflation is unavoidable as long as the resources we want continued to become more difficult to get. It can be stabilized only at the level of productivity possible with safe and inexhaustible energy sources and material recycling. The rate of this inflation can be minimized by extending the time period over which it occurs—through early development of inexhaustible energy sources and material recycling and by a reduction in the rate of depletion of reserves of concentrated resources."

Thus keeping the concept of "net" energy in the forefront, and with a clearer understanding between the relationship of energy and inflation, the Whatcom Energy Council offers the following suggestions to this hearing for local level consideration:

### Transportation

1. We support the fine Bellingham Transit System and the implementation of its new schedule. More advertising of its services, late night runs and Sunday service could help make it a more used, complete bus service. Its low fares are very commendable.
2. We support the installation of bicycle paths throughout the city and country. Bicycling is the most energy-efficient form of transportation that could alleviate some of our traffic and fuel cost problems.

### Energy Supply

1. Large amounts of wood waste and slash are left after cutting in our private, state and national forests, and frequently burned on site to prevent future fire danger. This is a wasted energy source that could be used in numerous ways to ease the energy shortage. Negotiations should begin at once to help bring this energy source into utilization.
2. Conservation of energy is a source

of energy itself. Conservation education should be supported. Programs such as the O.E.O. sponsored "Home Winterizing Project" for low-income families should be supported and initiated by our local governments.

3. We endorse a revision of Building Codes to embrace the concept of energy-efficient engineering.
4. Dairy and poultry farm animal wastes, in combination with sewage and garbage, comprise a definite county and city energy resource. We feel that this possibility for energy demand alleviation, through the production of methanol and high quality fertilizer, should not be ignored. We hope that county and city officials will show more initiative in bringing this asset into its full realization, as has been done in other cities throughout the country.
5. Recycling of 80% of garbage can be accomplished if carried out properly. Support for pilot projects of this nature should be a high priority on the local level.
6. Support for private and individual experiments in local, renewable energy sources such as work with wind, geo-thermal, tidal, methane gas and other power sources should be given.
7. Location of heavy impact, high energy consumptive industries and power plant siting should have thorough public debate with a balance of information on the pros and cons of the siting followed by a voter opinion referendum on the county level.

### Energy Use

1. We support the concept of inverse rates in billing for energy consumption by utilities where as the low volume user pays the lowest rate.
2. Excessive packaging of our food and other goods is not necessary and a waste of energy. Ordinances to curb this energy use should be considered. We support legislation similar to the Oregon Bottle Law banning non-returnable beverage containers.

In conclusion, we feel all of these above ideas deal with our energy situation and consequently our economic situation. If we are to successfully combat inflation on the local level we must raise our community's awareness of the energy dilemma and together start making decisions that come to grips with the situation.



The spirit of Attica.

can we STRUGGLE less?

## BELLINGHAM 2000

HAVE YOUR SAY IN THE FUTURE OF BELLINGHAM. BELOW ARE THE REMAINING NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS. GO AND GIVE YOUR IDEAS AS THEY WILL AT LEAST BE HEARD.

Jan. 9 and Jan. 16 1:00 pm	St. James Presbyterian Church, 910 14th Street
Jan. 9 and Jan. 16 7:00 pm	1215 Kenoyer Drive
Jan. 9 and Jan. 16 12:15	YWCA (Thursday Forum)
Jan. 12 and Jan. 19 6:30 pm	Lincoln Square 409 York
Jan. 14 and Jan. 21 7:30 pm	Parkview School Resource Center
Jan. 15 and Jan. 16 7:00 pm	Shuksan Middle School Resource Center
Jan. 18 10:00 am & 2:00 pm	Bellingham Public Library

Wayne Keller  
Wayne Keller  
Joyce Busch  
Reseanna Stitwell  
Fay Hayes  
Barbara Heller  
Karl Lowry



GIVE YOUR KID  
A GRAM  
OF LSD.

## GIMME SHELTER

Up to this time that I now write, there have been only 2 or 3 nights of below freezing temperature; this was back in October.

In consequence of a law ordained by the City Council, I am required to sleep on the ground in the open.

I have been back in Bellingham nearly half a year now. I started out with the intention of building my home upon my property—100 feet square—which I have had for about 16 years. A shell of a box was purchased and placed upon the property to be used as a storage room, an office, a warm-up room and a temporary shelter for myself.

Soon I learned that I was defying a municipal building code ordinance in my individualistic attempt to do for myself upon my own property.

I talked with the Mayor. The city council, several attorneys at law and the diverse agencies which are reputed to help persons who are caught in a bind.

At my arraignment the City expressed the wish of removing the room from my property.

On October 30th, I was ordered by the Court to henceforth not sleep within the now legally defined "camper."

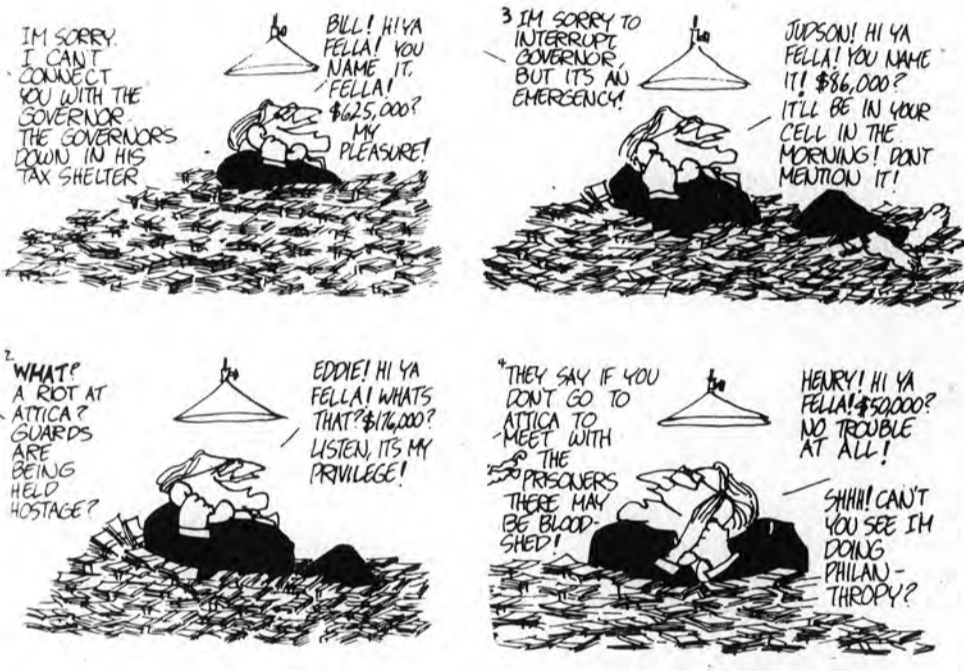
I answer them and I tell you now that the City Council is the only agency that has the power and the ability to get me under shelter. The shelter is

there. The City Council has ruled that I may not use this shelter to preserve life and limb.

The City did not even want me to have the use of the room for the purpose of storage and study. The City wanted me to construct an "instant house"—or none at all.

Since I have been here, I have been living on \$32.00—VA disability; frostbite in North Korea—and \$46 in food stamps per month. My return to Bellingham has not shattered any illusions. This area has always been "Have" or "Have not." You have a job or you don't; you have a heart or you don't; you have a car or you don't. There really isn't—as far as I know never has been—any middle ground. We are either rich or poor.

Charles Peterson

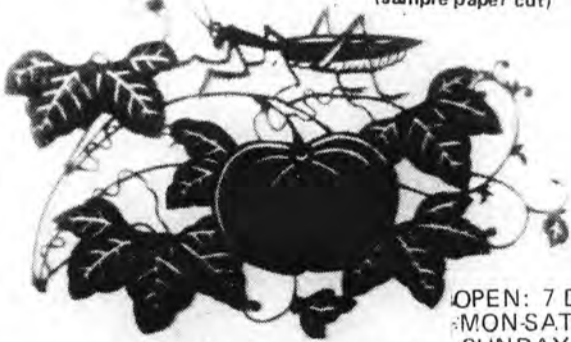


DAN JACOBS 11-24

## FAIRHAVEN

THIS MONTH'S FEATURES:  
a big selection of Kid's books &  
PAPER CUTS FROM RED CHINA!

From: \$.20-10.00 a set  
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'Do Grasshoppers Speak Chinese?'

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## THIS CAN BE YOUR "BIG BREAK"

if you're a man who's ever said...



## OLD TOWN CAFE

# two contrasting depressions:

Sleeping in one bed, the family ate beans and parsnips. Young boys jumping U.P. freights wearing no shoes, or shirt and just enough pants in Cheyenne escaping the farm slowly covering up with dust were grabbed by the yard bulls and given time in the Army or time in the Cheyenne jail ultimatums. Everything you raised, you ate; you didn't sell. You grew simple and simplicity meant when grandpa got a ruptured appendix and had to sit in a hospital bed for a month without antibiotics, you sold the forty pigs and the life insurance policy to get him out and pay the \$15,000 fee. Men teaching received \$90 a month, women \$45. No one wore blue jeans to class in 27. They would have been removed. The proudest moment of your mother's life was when you were initiated into the fraternity and received your diploma. Course you already had the car, girl, and job. Prestige gave you no time to route the politicians. Today's friendly interested young people advanced and concerned cannot readily accept munition minded population pushing for the maximum disaster to wipe themselves. Nature would have us do this. Rather than totally perish a government geared for these services of the young people must be urged. The production mad resource exhausting car manufacturers must be stopped while our resource supply still dwindles. A controlled recession is the remedy to an upset economy and we cannot begin until, with or without a savior, till there are no wars and we're not preparing

for war. People have to come first. The men and women who lived through the depression 30s and remember it are the generation the Bible declares will see the end of this system of things as we know it. They know rough times can bring people together and wonder at the intensity of disaster it will take to unite the world. Wants are so great these days; results of empty loves too easily led. WE actually have never left the depression that the first war left us in. You could shake hands ten or twelve Sundays in a row with the preacher and on the thirteenth ask him for a job. He'd call you a bum now same as then. Pity as an emotion soon passes; pity as a motive long endures. If a family in the 30s on the neighborhood block was in the midst of being evicted all the neighbors rose protesting up around the house until some physician wandering by in his long fur coat wrote out a check for \$30 or \$40 rent. Socio-commune phenomenon. When the lights go out the big guy and the little guy are on friendliest terms. He appreciates that opportunity to earn a life and to struggle, to have charity towards fellow brothers and sisters; rid of envy and greed, all giving. Today's clayfoot idealist leaders are no statesmen. Whose one goal is to be elected! Then sitting back having a good time doing nothing, overwhelmed by dissatisfied public. When money has no bearings and the two party system stops pretending there's two sides, when a poor person has an equal chance to represent the people as a representative as does the rich, then we begin to end our bout with pessimism. 30s farmers were hardminded dogmatic bring yo' own food types and when the sheriff foreclosed the mortgage after bank shutdown there they were at the realty auction with guns in their hands bidding \$1 and getting those farms back HE worked his way



## '29 & '76

out. North Dakota at one time was two thirds owned by Travelers Life Insurance. Remember the Spirit. Remember the bi-centennial and all those babes from the shiny 1907 institute, quite the environmentalist now mere manlike instincts thriving in a black plaid sweater, horn rims, clergy shoes, and gold watch; the moustached Bell Telephone mail carrier civil servant who sits with his balls hanging out reveals you the hair on his calf, speaks of natural disasters and hope focused on the universities. Ask your uncle about the old pick-up he hauled wood pulp five days a week in selling trees for regular cash. Peeled the bark and sold a cord a day for \$1.50, gas five gallons for 90 cents, hamburger 31 lbs. for a quarter. And when Grandma visits on Christmas with her heart trouble, swallowing digitalis, holding in her hernia pad, ask her about comin' out West, stopping at the Badlands and pickin' up a snake.



soft brown woman  
 bored by the waves  
 sweeping weeping seaweed  
 into warm old sand hole caves  
 she mustnt mention  
 about naked journeys  
 into pyramids divine  
 grown in time  
 thoughts seeded in the future  
 appear to be the same  
 the curtain is lifted  
 by the wind  
 to the slome  
 from a shell and a bead  
 and a bell  
 to somewhere that isn't  
 temporary hell  
 x ↑ ∞

# BARLEY JUG

Here is a recipe for you folk who have been thinking of trying your first batch of homebrew beer. This is a basic recipe with a minimal list of ingredients, but has produced some fine brew for me and mine.

## HOME BREW BEER

Add 3 or so gallons of cold water, stir, then add handful of loose hops. When mixture has cooled add yeast, cover. After 3 or 4 days, siphon into carboys, straining out hops, leaving sediment in garbage can. If carboys are not available leave mixture in garbage can for at least a week and a half. If mixture is in carboys let sit for at least a week.

It is best to check bottling time with a hydrometer. A reading of SG 1000 signifies brew is ready to bottle. If a hydrometer is not available bottle when yeast has stopped working.

### Bottling

Use a capper and recappable beer or pop bottles. Put 1/4 teaspoon corn sugar into each 12 oz bottle, then siphon beer into bottles and cap. Store bottles in a dark, cool place. Wait 3 weeks then try it.

Good luck with your brew, friends  
Kelly Road People

Clean all utensils and containers with hot water

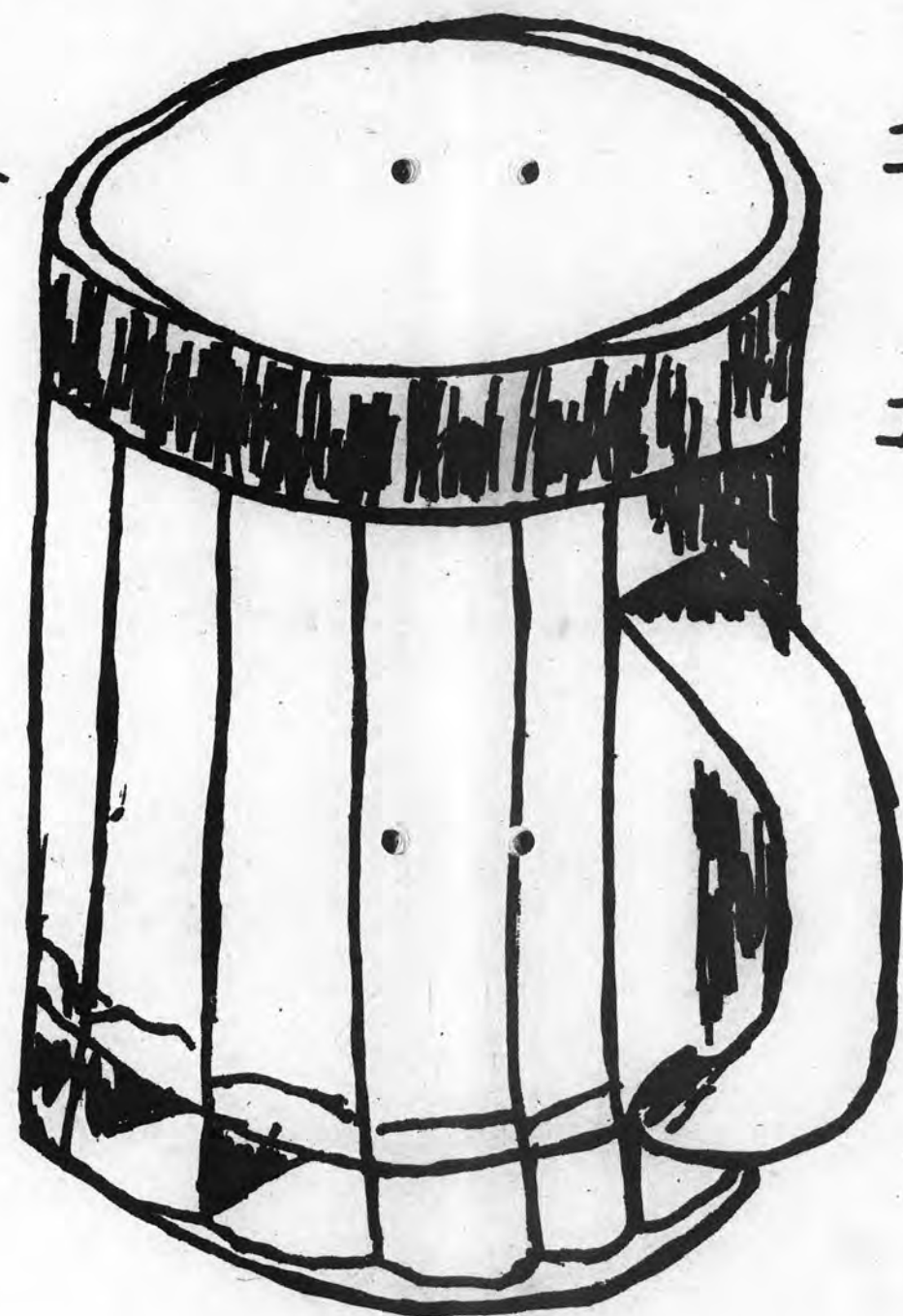
5 gal batch  
multiply as you  
wish

2 1/2 lb BARLEY MALT  
Extract

2 tsp salt / 5 gal WATER  
2 oz hops / 1 pack beer yeast  
3 lb corn sugar

Boil 2 gal of water in large pot. Add Barley Extract, stirring constantly. Add loose hops to mixture. Add salt. Cover pot, simmer 2-4 hrs, stir regularly. Put corn sugar in clean plastic garbage can. After simmering allotted time, strain all hops from the mixture.

Pour mixture into garbage can, stirring to dissolve all sugar.





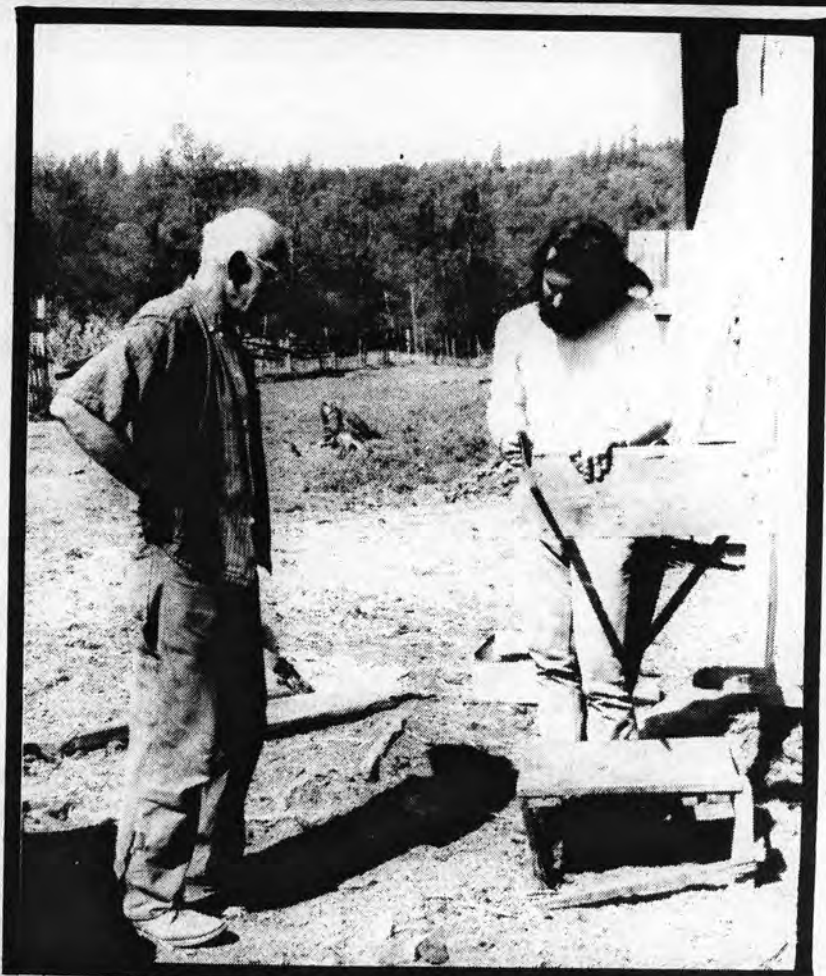
friends...

My first contact with the Fannings was an example of their generosity, a gift of the kitchen sink. I've been





impressed with their warmth  
ever since, and their strength.  
Thelma designed the house,  
and they tore down houses in  
town to get the wood. We  
worked on their barn a  
bit this summer, clogged at  
their table, traded things  
and thoughts and became  
friends .... Red Burton



# MASSAGE



# PARLORS

A new model car pulls into the neat asphalt parking lot. The sign reads, "For Pleasurama Patron's only". The cement block building houses the Pleasurama Massage Parlor. The patrons of this establishment are by and large married men. They drive up in Mercedes, Continentals, LTD's and in an occasional Volkswagen. The bulk of them are in their thirties, forties and fifties, with a very few younger and the occasional octogenarian. The majority of the clientele are businessmen. They learn about the parlor from signs in the Adult Book Stores, the local papers, or by word of mouth. Many of them are brought in by business associates. "This is my friend Eddy, give him 'the complete'". This parlor could be in

Tacoma, Des Moines, Iowa, or Berkeley. Massage Parlors. If you want to work out with the weights a bit, swim a few laps and then get an expert massage, you go to a health spa. If you want something different and stimulating, you go to a "parlor".

Just what you get in a parlor varies widely from locale to locale. The something different ranges from intercourse on a waterbed in a Berkeley Salon to just a sensual massage by an attractive woman. The Whatcom County Massage Parlors are reported to be fairly straight. But the common denominator among them all is a thrill, a diversion, a plastic phallic interlude in the psychic drudgery of their lives. And as is so often the case, the thrills come

from the sexual objectification of women. The massage parlor business is a form of prostitution to be sure, but no more so than the jobs of receptionist, waitress and airline stewardess. And is not cleaning shit all night at a resthome one of the worst forms of prostitution? The massage parlor is the only way a woman can earn seventy to a hundred dollars in a day short of becoming a hooker. I talked to one of the masseuses the other day and got some of her personal impressions of the job.

The customer can either request a certain woman or choose whoever's available and attractive to him at the moment. The lobby of our contact's parlor reminds her of the lobby of a funeral parlor. There the man is met by the woman in an evening gown. She pours him some coffee and let's him light her cigarette, all the time smiling seductively. The women are not especially attractive, but they all are young. The low lighting makes them look very attractive, especially in this heavily sexual context. The masseuse and customer go into a room. He's paid twenty to thirty bucks at the door, of which the woman gets five dollars. Now comes the moment of decision. He's entitled to the complete, which comes with a "hand job". For an added few bucks, paid on the spot she'll take her blouse off, for twenty or twenty-five bucks she'll take all of her clothes off, and for double the original fee he gets a "double", which means that he massages her too. His massage, unfortunately, centers on two areas.

"Right off, they start pawing at you, grabbing your tits and some of them, they think they're being gentle they think they're being nice. It's just gross when he scrapes his fingernails up your thighs, irritating your vulva and then expects you to come." One of the women at the parlor used to fake orgasms. She was the most requested woman in the house. "They all think they're going to turn you on. This one guy grabbed at me, tried to kiss me and climb on me five times and five times I politely told him to stop or pushed him away. Finally I told him to cool it or I'd hit him in the head with my shoe. After all of that he said, 'You were just about to come, weren't you?' I'm gonna come eight times a day, right?"

Our confidant told me that it sometimes made her feel phoney to smile and fawn before these men whom she secretly despised. "They're always asking to eat me out. Some of them beg for it over and over again. I was offered \$150 to turn a trick the other day.....Sometimes I feel just dirty, like they're throwing shit on me".

The fact that most of the men are married is an interesting reflection of the institution of matrimony. One time a wife tracked her husband down. Storming into the parlor, she demanded to know who was in charge. The manager said that he was just the janitor. My husband better get his ass out of there," she yelled and stormed out of the building. Jumping into her car she began ramming her car into the front of the building and blowing her horn.

Massage Parlors: Another sign of the times, sexploitation gone plastic in the glorious seventies. It's sad that the men are so sexually disoriented and jaded that they find this android sex enjoyable. And it's sad that decent earnings are so hard to find that women endure sharing physical intimacy with men they often find revolting. It's easy to understand why a woman would rather be exploited and highly paid than exploited and underpaid standing up to her ankles in carrot pulp in front of a conveyor belt. As long as we treat sex as a commodity, as long as men stay out of touch with other people, themselves and real sensuality and as long as women have to degrade themselves in one way or another to make a living, we'll have massage parlors.

## GRAND OPENING

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Let our lovely qualified Mademoiselle Masseuses invigorate your body with the ultimate massage. Place yourself in ecstasy, our pleasure is to see you soon.



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## INSIDE REPORT

Jim Hansen

# it's happening all over...

When does "depression" become a household word? Answer: At a time like this when mounting unemployment is raising the spectre of Depression-era jobless lines.

The word is being heard more and more frequently these days, mainly among working people who have a better ear for it than government economists. Last week, for example, an economist with the Textile Workers Union noted that unemployment in some areas of the country "is as high as it was nationally in the Depression of the 1930s." And when New York City Mayor Abe Beame announced the dismissal of 1510 city workers and a vacancy job freeze, he pointed out that it was the city's "toughest austerity program since the Depression.

Unemployment is even hitting the Pentagon, which has traditionally been U.S. capitalism's cushion for keeping the unemployment rate around 5 per cent. Over the next two and a half years, the Pentagon plans to eliminate 11,600 civilian jobs by a realignment of military bases and headquarters. The over 11,000 workers represent only 1 per cent of the Pentagon's civilian payroll that costs \$14 billion annually. Needless to say, the elimination of these jobs will not mean a reduction in the Defense Department budget—a prime cause of the financial crisis. The \$300 million to be saved will be used to increase the Pentagon's combat strength. Given the growing intensity of class struggle, that's one "expense" not likely to be curtailed.

—The Guardian

Increasing monopoly, increasingly successful worldwide resistance to U.S. economic and political power, the waste caused by the Pentagon, and the end of the U.S.-dominated international trade system have set the U.S. up for the worst economic crisis since World War II. The conditions which the U.S. relied upon to keep profits expanding almost without interruption since World War II are gone, so it is probable that the era of the "affluent society" is over, too.

All these problems are the result of the irrationality of the capitalist system of production for private profit rather than to meet human needs. The policies which the U.S. followed after World War II temporarily solved the problems which the Depression and the war had caused, but at the cost of imbedding a tendency for prices to go up at an ever-faster rate into the heart of the capitalist system. And in the end, these inflationary solutions were only temporary; it is now clear that the capitalist economies now must deal with the renewed threat of mass unemployment, too. Inflation and unemployment rise at the same time; we have the worst of both worlds. Inflation and unemployment rise at the same time; we have the worst of both worlds. In the face of these intractable problems, the U.S. government has tried to use manipulations of taxes, spending and credit to keep inflation under control and to keep unemployment within acceptable limits.

—Lee Penn,  
The Portland Scribe



Throughout American history, it is the common folk that bare the burden of every crisis, while the captains of industry consolidate their holdings and battle for greater profits. The heads of government cannot help but support this because that's what America's all about... profit.

—Winter Soldier

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 SUNDAY 11:00 A.M.-10:00 P.M.  
**beer**  
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Doesn't the old cry "Free Tim Leary!" apply now  
 urgent as ever?

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Will Leary's rumored documentary confession film  
 be seen by friends in theater or court room?

**Feiffer**



I WENT TO MY MOTHER'S FOR DINNER.

SHE WAS WEARING A "WIN" BUTTON. "WHIP INFLATION NOW," SHE SAID.



SHE SERVED ME A PLATE OF COLD BULLETS.

"TAKE SMALL BITES, DON'T EAT TOO FAST. CLEAN YOUR PLATE. WHIP INFLATION NOW," SHE SAID.



SHE TOOK ME OUT BACK TO HER "WIN" GARDEN.

"DRIVE UNDER 55. USE PUBLIC TRANSIT. WALK MORE. WHIP INFLATION NOW," SHE SAID.



THE GARDEN WAS DYING IN A HAZE OF RELAXED POLLUTION STANDARDS.

"DON'T ASK FOR A RAISE. COLLECT CAUS, GLASS, AND NEWSPAPERS. LOOK FOR BARBAINS. WHIP INFLATION NOW," SHE SAID.



I THREW UP MY BULLETS AND WENT HOME.



TOMORROW I BUY A "LOSE" BUTTON

Dist. Public-Hall Syndicate 12-1

A few weeks ago five women sat in a Bellingham apartment and talked about rape and its effect on the lives of women. Three of the women were rape victims. One was raped in her home, another while walking to her car and the third while in a public park. Wringing our hands, we expressed our nervousness as we began. Stories, tears, anger, fears unfolded as we loosened up.

Michelle Celarier

**JEAN**—It's very hard to put emotional feelings into words. About an hour I started thinking about coming to this meeting, and I almost didn't come. It just really restimulated a lot of things, and I feel really nervous. Like I wonder if it does any good to bring them out. Maybe I should just leave it back there and forget it.

**CAROL**—That's the thing. You can't leave it behind. It doesn't go back there—it keeps coming back.

**What kind of traumatic effect has the rape had on your lives? Do you view your life differently? Do you view men differently? What about women?**

**SUSAN**—I definitely view myself differently. I'm much quieter, more withdrawn. I haven't made as many friends. It's like a mistrust. I don't feel that good about people—don't really care if I get that close to other people. I don't think I've gotten really close to anyone new since then. I feel much closer to women than I ever did before.

**CAROL**—I don't feel any mistrust towards singular men—men that I meet. But walking down the street and seeing a man come towards me, I still feel extremely nervous. It's not a memory but sort of a force that makes me do things or not do things. If I start to get close to someone, there comes a point in that relationship where I simply have to tell them. It gets to be a compulsion. I can't get it off my mind. It happened 3 years ago.

**JEAN**—I was raped 5 years ago. Now I'm really afraid of men; I don't have relationships with men at all at this particular time in my life. Sometimes I feel attracted to men, but I just hold back.

**'My first reaction was that I was very angry with myself...'**

**What happens when you tell someone?**

**JEAN**—The first time I talked about it was 2 years ago—I was in a women's group and I talked about it. It's just been since I talked about it in that women's group that I started getting really rational about it.

**CAROL**—I remember trying to tell one man, who was very sympathetic, but he wouldn't let me tell him. He sort of said "I understand" like "I don't want to hear you."

**SUSAN**—I was raped in the process of working on a rape workshop. One man I tried to tell acted like it wasn't real and walked away. I told my mother and I think she was disgusted with me. Now they think I've forgotten about it, I guess. My mom brought up the conversation at the dinner table—couldn't understand why I excused myself. We never really talked it through; they still don't know the circumstances.

**JEAN**—I think there's more openness now. When I was raped five years ago, I told the people in my house what happened and it didn't seem to occur to anyone that I should call the police or anything.

It didn't occur to me either. I wonder why I didn't, now, but I never even thought of it. I'd never heard of anyone being raped—oh, I'd heard the word.

**DENISE**—What were your first concerns to do then?

**JEAN**—Stop the bleeding. I was at home. You see, I had known this guy for a while, and I'd cut off the relationship with him. He was really bumming me out. I hadn't seen him for about 3 weeks, and he showed up at the house with a knife and told me he'd taken enough barbs to kill a horse and that he wanted to go to bed with me. I tried to talk him out of it. The knife was huge—I don't know—so I said okay. But when it actually came to it I couldn't stand it, and I started fighting. Then he strangled me and beat me up. I was just lucky I was alive. The feeling of being strangled—the whole thing—made me feel so powerless. I couldn't even scream.

**SUSAN**—I can't remember if I screamed or not. It seems like I did because I remember my throat hurting.

key things for me in regaining control was learning how to be angry at the person who raped me. My first reaction was that I was very angry with myself, angry at my stupidity for having walked into a situation. (I was in a public park at 2:30 p.m. in the afternoon.)

**JEAN**—For a long time I thought "What's the matter with me that it would happen to me. I don't know anybody else it's happened to." I felt like it must be some weakness in me. I realized he had a violent streak from what he'd told me, so I felt that 'I should have' picked it up.

**CAROL**—Hearing you talk makes me feel better, like there's a light at the end of the road because I still feel completely powerless. Every time I go out, every single day I think about it. Sometimes I would like to forget for just one day, but I've never been in a position where I couldn't move. I think just because it happened once, it could happen again. I'm afraid that they'll find me and do it again. Like I think if I was that vulnerable once, I could be again.

# RAPE

**Rape is the epitomy of a powerless situation. Do you feel you've been gaining your power back?**

**JEAN**—I'm more aware of wanting it and really avoiding situations in which I tend to lose power. Now I'm beginning to feel everything is okay again. That is, I'm more able to make rational decisions with things turning out how I expect they should. It seems like that has been absent for some time.

**CAROL**—I feel the same way. Just now am I beginning to control what I'm doing again. One of the

**DENISE**—Do the feelings get less intense with time?

**CAROL**—I would say it comes and goes. For about a year it was with me constantly. Now it comes and goes. I can go for a few weeks and not think about it.

**JEAN**—I'd practically forgotten about it. It's been only in the last year that I've felt a lot of anger. I couldn't and still can't stand to see any violence on television or movies. I went to see Clockwork Orange and I had to get out of there because I had to vomit. I guess it was kind of repressed. I'm terrified of guns and knives. One time I was in traffic court and I went up and asked the policeman to please remove his gun.





## 'I'd never been in a position where I couldn't move.'

### How did the police treat you?

**SUSAN**—It was unbelievable. They asked me if I had an orgasm. I couldn't believe it—I had broken ribs!

**DENISE**—When I asked the man from the Bellingham police department if they asked questions like that, they said "Oh no, never."

**CAROL**—They asked me if I'd had an orgasm too.

**SUSAN**—Also, they were very concerned if I hurt the men. I'd never had bad feelings about the police before this. The man said "You're lucky you have broken ribs or we'd never prove this."

**CAROL**—I felt like I was just a vehicle for the police. If their job was to be supportive, they were not. They were getting evidence.

**DENISE**—There's sort of a balance of things. You can fortify your house and do all these things, and there's a state of paranoia. You can call it justified paranoia, but there's still that state of fear. You have to make a balance between more safety and your own feeling of being a free person, and that's what's really fear.

**JEAN**—Whenever I feel vulnerable, I psyche myself up and say to myself "I feel sorry for the man who tries to rape me. I'd had right for his balls." The way I feel about it now is that I'd die first.

**CAROL**—It's become almost a reflex. One time I was walking, and this man passed me on one side. As he passed me, without even thinking of it, I just went WHAP and threw out my arm.

**JEAN**—I never thought of the city as a dangerous place, but after my rape I quit being so friendly.

**DENISE**—I think some of the usual friendliness to men on the street is sort of a defense thing, part of the female passivity that always sort of bothered me. Once I finally told someone to fuck off, and at first I felt mean, but then I felt good about it.

**CAROL**—I never used to lock doors, never thought about it. And even though it probably doesn't do any good, it makes me feel better.

**DENISE**—I try to explain away things, too, because it's too painful to think there's no causation. One of the ways of taking control of our lives is to

say "We can do this, and we can do this."

One problem is that people can't ask for things in this society. You feel like "I have no business intruding on their lives." I think that's such an antisocial attitude. And men are more afraid of asking for anything than women. It's less accepted for them to show feelings without being afraid of seeming weak.

**CAROL**—It's really hard for me to ask for help, because I think, well, it's been a year. I shouldn't be feeling this way, complaining, being weirded out.

### FEAR

When I first heard he was coming after me I locked my door and hid in the neighbors' kitchen. They were surprised to find me there next morning but they said I could stay, and I did, until I saw him standing under the window, grinning one afternoon just as I was pulling the shade. Next I hung myself on a nail in the back fence where the snow blew into a pile that covered around. But my head stuck out, he could see my head, so instead I crawled into the freezer chest, under the beer, and arranged the ice cubes so no one could tell. (I spied him beating the snow, swearing at the fence and the empty nail.) Now I live in a tent, and I move it every day.

—Jody Aliesan

# cypress is. dilemma

In 1966 Cypress Island was the last large island in the San Juans which had a chance to remain in a relatively undisturbed state. Those who formed the Save Cypress Island Committee had a vision. They visualized government and private interests working together to keep the entire eco-system of Cypress Island as a much needed environmental baseline for future generations. The Committee has been working hard and building support toward that goal ever since.

However, of late, the possibilities for a large natural area are becoming limited to the northern third of the total 5500 acres. Hopes for the entire island began to fade with the devastating logging, then sale and subdivision, of the 157 acre Rood property. Following that, the Mt. Baker Area Boy Scouts sold their 143 acres to the same developers, W.M. F. Investments, which has now dissolved. Early this year the 1000 acre Foss property on the north end of the island was sold to Whitworth, a Presbyterian college in Spokane, which announced that it planned to pay for it by logging and subdividing. In answer to the ensuing outcry, Whitworth stated that it was unaware of the environmental importance of Cypress and had therefore considered logging and subdivision a legitimate way of financing Whitworth College. However, it was willing to resell the property if the environmental movement could come up with as much as it cost the college to buy.

The Cypress Island Committee contacted the Nature Conservancy (TNC), Dr. Arthur Krukeberg of the State Natural Preserves Advisory Committee, and the Sierra Club. The Nature Conservancy accepted the responsibility of principal negotiator. As a result, funds from Referendum 18 or 28 Recreation Bonds are being negotiated by the Department of Natural Resources through the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to purchase approximately 80 acres for a State Natural Area on Eagle Cliff—unattractive for development but of considerable biological and geological importance. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has also made a positive commitment of its limited recreation funds to purchase two five-acre waterfront parcels for primitive boating destination sites financed by the marine gasoline tax (Initiative 215). The Cypress Island Committee and DNR reached a tentative agreement that facilities would be minimal and not above the level now in existence on Strawberry Island, located west of Cypress.

Eagle Cliff will be among the first lands designated for the state system of natural area preserves administered by DNR. Others soon to be part of the state system are the Mima Mounds and the Nooksack preserves. Most of the state-owned tidelands around Cypress Island are classified as Public Use-wilderness, which does not allow any structure to be built across them.

The Eagle Cliff Natural Area is only a beginning. Now we need to raise funds for additional land acquisition and to pyramid these monies by locating matching funds. We are in the process of arranging for a Cypress Island Trust with either The Nature Conservancy or Environment Northwest. We need to hear from you. All contributions received will be held in trust for land acquisition.

Mail checks to the Save Cypress Island Committee, c/o Faye Ogilvie, Treasurer, 5529 - 27th N.E., Seattle, Wa. 98105.

## wastes conference

A conference sponsored by the Institute of Environmental Studies and groups concerned about excess packaging will be held on "Our Everyday Solid Waste and its Management" on Saturday, January 18 from 8:30-5:00 p.m. in the Eames Theater, Pacific Science Center.

The conference will consist of panels and workshops on methods of reducing wastes and how to handle what wastes we have. They will focus on what other states have done to cope with the problem, and what solutions Washington might be able to achieve.

The afternoon sessions will deal with consumer behavior and education, the Model Litter Control Law, Oregon's Bottle Bill, and a discussion of what is needed in additional legislation. Registration will be \$3.50 for adults, \$1 for students. For more information, contact Polly Dyer, 364-3933.

# ukes

NUCLEAR POWER hiding the facts again

The NEW YORK TIMES reported Sunday that for the last ten years the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) has been suppressing documents that indicate nuclear power plants may be much more dangerous than the public assumes.

The investigation by the TIMES also revealed that on at least two important matters, the AEC "consulted with the industry it was supposed to be regulating before deciding not to publish a study critical of its safety procedures."

The key study suppressed by the AEC was one which said, under certain conditions of failure of the emergency core cooling system, an accident could result which would affect an area the size of Pennsylvania. The study said up to 45,000 people could be killed.

In light of its discoveries, the TIMES raised the following three questions:

"Just how safe are the millions of persons who live close to the approximately 50 reactors now operating in the United States?"

"In its effort to deal with the sharp rise in world oil prices and the pollution problems of coal, should the United States Government continue to push for the construction of about 900 more reactors in the next 25 years?"

"Why did the government agency responsible for protecting the public from the hazards of reactors try to suppress studies dealing with the potential dangers of these reactors?"

Central Maine Power announced over WABI-TV last week it definitely plans to site its new nuclear plant on Sears Island. More than one power plant may be built on the Penobscot Bay island.

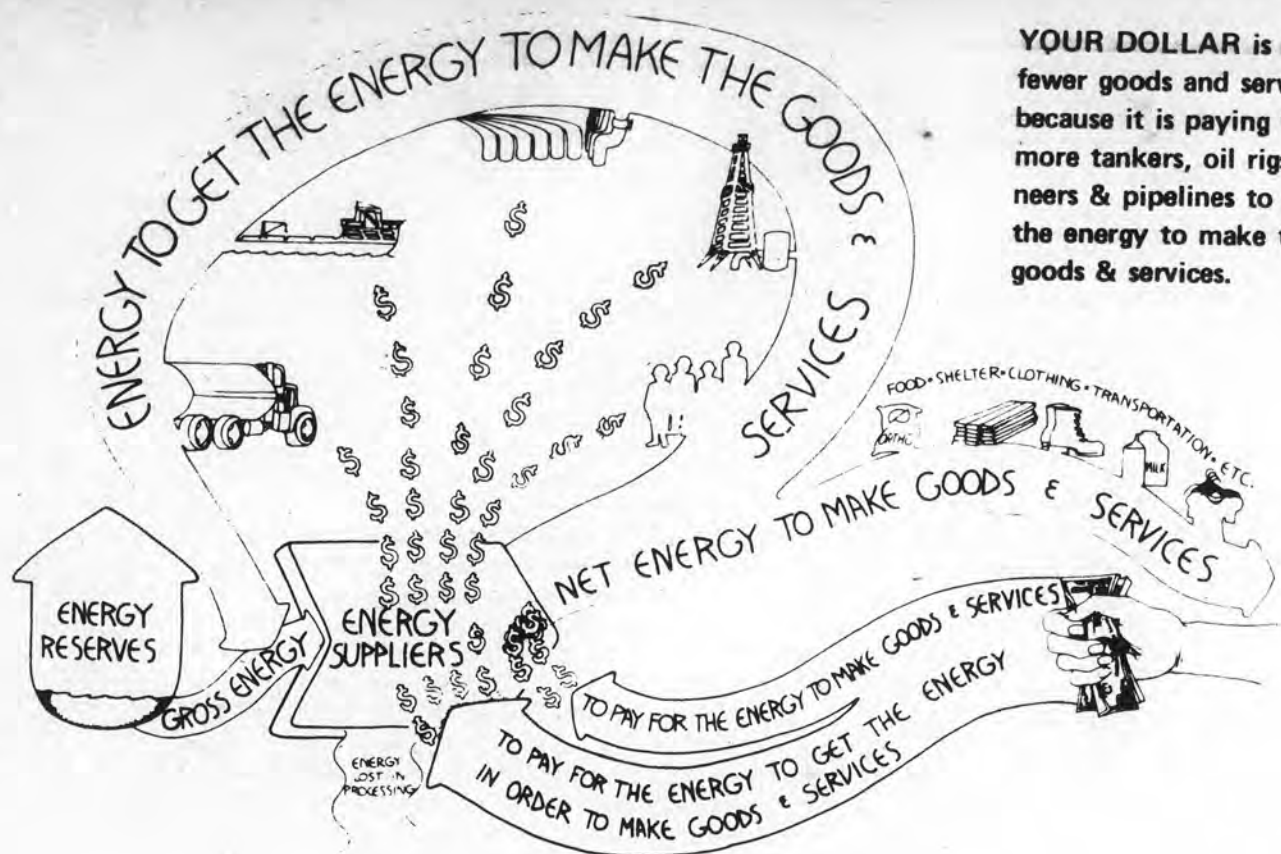
# notes

## noise survey

The State of Washington Department of Ecology is conducting a noise survey. They are trying "to secure data for governing excessive noise." The questionnaire asks you to indicate which major noise sources affect you most, as well as to describe your attitudes towards noise.

If you would like to participate in the survey, write to the Noise Abatement Program, Department of Ecology, Olympia, Wa. 98504.





**YOUR DOLLAR is buying fewer goods and services because it is paying for more tankers, oil rigs, engineers & pipelines to get the energy to make the goods & services.**

Isn't there an element of humor in Leary's new twist? Doesn't he recently hear of voices from outer space, does he want to leave earth like a used-up eggshell? Has he given up on the planet? Is he finally manifesting an Alchemical Transformation of consciousness? Is there more police space henceforth, no opposition allowed? Are not the police, especially drug police, corrupt and scandal-ridden, Watergate persons like Liddy & Mardian connected with his long persecution, with urban narcs stealing and peddling heroin? Is Leary on his way to outer space in Space Ship Terra II still? What of the rumors and messages heard last spring that brain conditioner experiment drugs were to be administered to Leary in Vacaville prison, where such experiments were common?

ALLEN GINSBERG

## cosmic economics

A clear understanding of the fundamental relationships between energy, prices, and inflation is essential before state, regional, or national energy policies can be intelligently formulated.

Most of the fossil fuel energy that has powered our culture has come from concentrated and easily obtainable reserves. Now we must dig deeper, transport further, upgrade dilute energies (uranium, oil shale, etc.) to obtain our energy supply.

Although more total energy is produced each year, an increasing fraction of that energy is used up in obtaining the "net" energy available to the consumer. The consumer, in turn, must pay the cost of this increasing amount of "energy getting energy" in addition to the energy cost of producing the goods and services he consumes. Everything which uses energy will cost more and more as net energy declines. This is the principal task force driving world inflation.

At the same time that finite world energy reserves are being depleted, world demand and dependence upon them is accelerating. This greater competition for smaller and smaller reserves of energy is raising the monetary value of the remaining reserves, further increasing the price of energy. All the major new energy processes (oil shale, nuclear, coal gasification, etc.) being developed to replace present fuels are even more costly than the fuels they are replacing, since they will

require more energy and therefore more dollars to get the energy available to the consumer (i.e., they will generate even less net energy than traditional fuels.

Any energy policy which does not take net energy into consideration will bring about increasing economic instability. The more successful the U.S. is in maintaining or increasing its total energy consumption, UNDER CONDITIONS OF DECLINING NET ENERGY, the more rapidly inflation, unemployment, and general economic instability will increase. The disruptive effects of an inappropriate energy policy will be seen in terms of "economic crisis" rather than "energy crisis".

Once this is recognized, the only prudent policy direction is to undertake an orderly transition away from exhaustible energy sources to inexhaustible energy sources (sun, wind, agriculture, tides, hydro, etc.) and to the level of consumption that these sources will be able to support.

While individual actions to conserve energy and materials are possible, and intrinsically worthwhile, it is unrealistic to expect such voluntary measures to occur on a large scale in our society. Unilateral conservation and slowdown on the part of states, individuals, or regions should not be viewed, however, as self-sacrifice while others continue at high level consumption to what will be required of them.

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# MOUNT BAKER

Peter Stark

The Mount Baker Land Use Study is one part of a nation-wide inventory of federal forest land in blocks of 5,000 acres or larger managed by the U.S. Forest Service. This study is the result of a suit several years ago by the Sierra Club blocking any further development of wilderness lands until such areas could be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness System. This particular study covers the region from the Canadian border to Monte Cristo, west of the Cascade Crest, the old Mt. Baker National Forest.

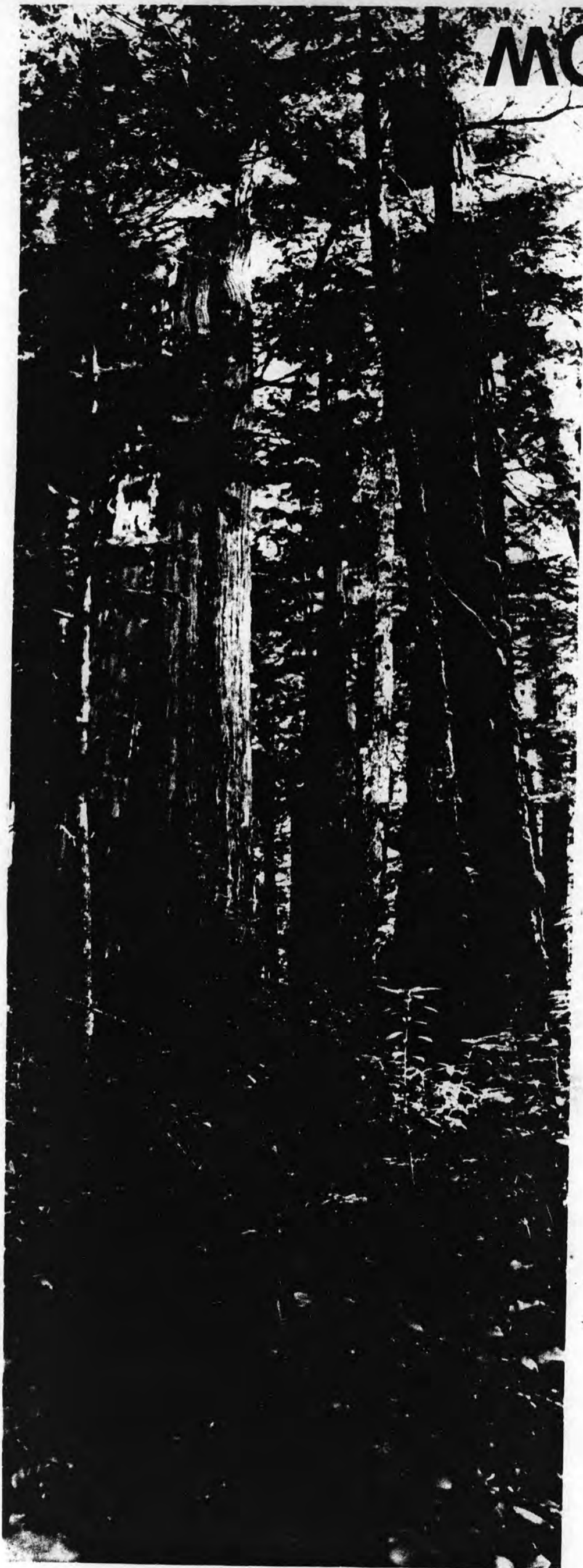
The focus of this study is fifteen presently roadless areas, all 5,000 acres or larger; 55,000 acres in all, roughly half the total acreage at the present Mt. Baker Forest. All 15 of these areas are potential candidates for wilderness classification. These areas include Mt. Baker, the Twin Sisters, Sillesia/Tomyoi, Boulder River/Three Finders and the Monte Cristo Peaks region. The study team has selected four of these areas — Boulder River, Monte Cristo Buck Creek and Upper Cascade River for further study as candidates for National Wilderness System status.

In a public meeting on December 9, before about one hundred-fifty people, they unveiled 4 possible alternatives regarding future management of the eleven areas. These alternatives involved classifying each of the 11 areas into four management categories: Wilderness; Dispersed Recreation Areas; Scenic Areas; and Unclassified Land. Although the ultimate decisions concerning which categories each study area will be assigned to will be made in the regional office and Washington D.C., at this point the Land Use Study team is soliciting public opinion prior to drawing up a classification plan and environmental impact statement. When these documents are drawn up — by summer 1975, they will again be open for public comment before final recommendations are sent to the regional office next fall. This period now is like the primary elections. We have one month — until January 15 to send our opinions to the study team for inclusion in the classification process. These four alternatives range from classifying all fifteen areas as Wilderness, to managing the entire forest for maximum timber production, for maximum recreational potential, and for a mix of the three.

Each of the eleven "non-selected" roadless areas will be classified into one or several of the above management categories. A potential wilderness classification would mean including an area in the National Wilderness System. Such an inclusion requires an act of Congress. All roadbuilding, logging and use of motorized vehicles is prohibited in Wilderness Boundaries. Human made structures and buildings are banned. All trail construction and maintenance is done with hand tools. Even fire suppression efforts are limited. It's considered a permanent classification, "locking up". One such area now exists on the Mt. Baker Forest, the 230,000 acres of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

As I said before, 4 of the 15 study areas have been set aside as special candidates for wilderness status, all of the 11 other areas meet the legal criteria as well but are presently open to classification under the other 3 categories. One alternative presented by the study team is for inclusion of all 11 of these areas in the wilderness system.

Dispersed Recreation Area is a new land management alternative. The guidelines for this classification are still being finalized. As opposed to Wilderness which is a legal classification, this would be an administrative classification under the Multiple Use Act. Basically this classification would be for higher elevation areas, of recreational value. For the most part it would not contain land suitable for commercial timber production. Logging and most roadbuilding in these areas would be prohibited. Development would be allowed to make available and improve recreational facilities. This could include trails, parking lots, guard stations, shelters, primitive campsites. Motorized equipment for trail building and maintenance, and for fire suppression would be permitted. Higher levels of visitor use would be allowed and planned for than in Wilderness areas. Portions of all 11 "non-selected" areas are in this classification under various study alternatives.



# GETS FEDERAL STUDY

Scenic Areas would be like Dispersed Recreation Areas an administrative rather than a legal category. A Scenic Area would be an area of outstanding scenic value and would be managed with this as the key consideration. Scenic areas would contain fewer recreational facilities than Dispersed Recreation Areas. Roadbuilding and logging would be banned. Under one study alternative two scenic areas together about 100,000 acres would be setup — one encompassing Mt. Baker and environs; the other east of Granite Falls in the Mt. Dickerman, Long Mountain, Helena Peak Area.

The last management category is "unclassified land". Land in the category would be available for the full range of uses described under the multiple Use Act, primarily timber production. Roadless areas assigned to this classification would be made accessible by road, timber harvest where feasible and reforestation would take place.

Not all unclassified land would be logged, however. In some places slopes are too steep or soils too poor or unstable. Other stands are necessary to protect lakes and stream courses. Roadsides and other highly visible areas are left for aesthetic reasons. Other situations are just plain too costly to log with present technology.

The decisions on how to allocate the various roadless areas among the management categories will be based on several criteria. These include economic considerations, effects on local communities, on timber output, on minerals claims within the study areas, on scenery, recreation potential, the suitability of the resources in each area for a particular classification and public opinion.

There is an undeniable need for more classified Wilderness. The visitor level at Glacier Peak is within 20% of present maximum carrying capacity. Similarly Non-wilderness Recreation Use is increasing year to year, as more and more private land is developed, logged or fenced and ringed with NO TRESPASSING signs. The classification of more land as Wilderness and the development of a wider variety of recreation opportunities is essential to maintain the kind of freedom of access we've become accustomed to, and to preserve the character of present facilities.

There are however, serious difficulties in the way of these goals. Putting large quantities of land suitable for timber production in restricted categories will dramatically cut timber output. National Forest Land is supposedly managed for a continuous even yield of wood products commensurate with the amount of new wood being grown each year on commercially available land. Under direction straight from the Washington office — this is not presently the case. Right now a maximum allowable cut is based on formulas that include virtually all accessible timber in all the "non-selected" areas presently under study, even though cutting on these lands is presently prohibited. In other words, the non-restricted areas, already containing roads are being drastically overcut. Due to this decision, if large portions of the present roadless areas are added to the Wilderness System, removing them from the commercial land base, timber output will have to drop as much as thirty percent to make up for today's overcutting. Such drastic reductions would force lumber and pulp prices even higher, encouraging more rapid logging on private and industrial second growth lands.

Another very sensitive area is mineral rights. Under present mineral laws, individuals and corporations are free to explore, claim and extract minerals almost anywhere on National Forest Land. Wilderness classification does limit these rights, but extraction of a valuable or necessary deposit is legally permissible. Congress has shown increasing reluctance to classify as wilderness, lands known to possess substantial mineral deposits. In the Twin Sisters area alone there are some 600 claims and as a Forest Service official put it, "mineral extraction there is a resource that has to be considered".

There are also extensive mineral deposits in the Tomhyoi, Monte Cristo, Dickerman and Cascade Study areas; as well in Glacier Peak Wilderness itself. Land use allocations will have to come to grips with this problem.

Under the Nixon administration, while forest recreation use has steadily climbed, funds available for recreation uses have been cut each year. While there's less and less money for trails, camp

grounds, wilderness guards, and visitor programs, more and more money is made available for timber sale operations.

Under Ford's "anti-inflation" policies, these trends continue. In the face of mounting use, less and less money is available. Existing facilities get heavier and heavier use with less maintenance. Over the next few years even if substantial areas are classified as recreational land it is doubtful that many new facilities will be built, because the money just isn't there.

All through this article I've talked of management decisions, priorities, and resources allocations. This is how the administrators in Forest

Service relate to the areas they oversee. A mountain is a mountain but it is the management guidelines that shape whether that mountain has an open pit mine; clearcuts on its slopes; hiking hostels; ski areas; trails; or even no access at all. It is the management guidelines being drawn up now these 11 roadless areas that will permanently shape their future use. The Forest Service is asking our help in formulating these guidelines and allocating land use in these last 11 roadless areas on the Mount Baker Forest.

It is obvious we need more formal wilderness areas. It is also obvious we need wider and more varied recreational opportunities on National Forest Land. This is our opportunity through the Land Use Study Team to send our voices to Washington. Our chance to tell budget manipulators and bureaucrats back there who've never even seen wilderness that we value the wild lands and recreational opportunities. Timber management has its place, but not at the expense of a wide variety of wilderness and recreational opportunities.

Deadline for public response to the study proposals is January 15th. To have the most effect make specific proposals on areas you know about, places you go. Specify things you'd like to see happen.

Their address is:

Land Use Planning Team  
Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest  
1601 Second Avenue Building  
Seattle, Wash., 98101

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# HYPOTHERMIA

BY BOB BRADSHAW

One doesn't have to be at high altitudes or in extreme cold for hypothermia to develop. It could happen in the city park.

Hypothermia is the lowering of the body's inner core temperature. Calling it "exposure" is vague and misleading. A combination of factors, which under certain circumstances, result in uncontrollable shivering, increasing clumsiness and loss of judgement, and a fairly rapid descent into unconsciousness and death. Whenever the body-heat loss is greater than the heat being produced, cooling of the body core will occur.

Four factors are likely to be present:

1. Cold — not necessarily extreme
2. Wetness — caused by environmental moisture or perspiration
3. Wind — chilling effect
4. A likely victim — probably exhausted.

The human body is a highly effective heat producing machine. With the food we eat, muscular activity, and the basal (resting) metabolic rate, our bodies can make and conserve heat.

In general, carbohydrates (starches and sugars) are quick heat makers, and proteins take longer but are equally dependable. Fats produce twice as much heat, weight for weight, as proteins and carbohydrates.

Muscular activity is the second most important source of heat. Carrying a pack or chopping wood can produce several times the amount of heat produced by the body sitting in the shade. The sun, a fire, or drinking hot liquids can also add heat to the body.

Our bodies are constantly losing heat as well as making it. Heat escapes every time we take a breath; inhaling cool air and thus exhaling warmed air. Evaporation of perspiration is always robbing us of body heat. Exposing the head, hands, and face loses heat through radiation. Sitting on something cold or touching metal, and wearing a wet bandana on your head will result in a steady loss of heat. The temperature does not have to be freezing for the loss of heat to take place.

*Isn't it clear that no friend has spoken with Leary personally recently, he's been shifted from prison to prison, his lawyers can't reach him, he's been incommunicado sequestered for "confession" surrounded by government agents & informers no one else hears from him?*



A simple suit with a regulated thermostat will eliminate taking a chance with Hypothermia...

A layer of air is constantly being warmed near the surface of the skin. If this air is insulated with dry layers of clothing, the body stays warm. Once the clothing becomes wet, heat will escape. A light breeze is all it takes to greatly increase heat loss from wet clothing.

## PREVENTION

Identifying the danger is all-important. In a group, keep an eye on the members of your party. Few, if any, will recognize their own symptoms of hypothermia because the mind dulls as the core temperature drops.

Always dress for warmth, wind, and wet. And that means WOOL; wool pants, wool shirt, wool socks and hat. When wet, wool still retains most of the body heat. Wet cotton can extract heat from your body up to 240 times as fast as dry clothing. The capillary action of wet cotton acts like a wick, drawing heat away from you.

To keep from getting wet, carry rain gear and emergency bivouac gear. A tube tent or tarp is okay, but two garbage "leaf" bags work well and are inexpensive. Step inside one bag, drawing it up to the waist. Pull the other over your head and tear a hole in front of your nose for breathing. One drawback to this system is that body heat cannot escape, causing condensation on the inside. But it still keeps the cold, wet environment outside where it belongs! While inside, eat and keep nibbling sweets.

## TREATMENT

Those who recognize the symptoms of hypothermia should proceed with enthusiasm and vigor in overcoming the situation. Panic and despair will only decrease the chances of recovery. Most important is to prevent any further heat loss. Get out of the wind and add heat to rewarm the victim's body. Replace wet clothing with dry, and insulate against heat loss. Pre-warm a sleeping bag by a party member, then place the victim inside. If necessary, a person stripped to his/her underwear should remain in the bag with the victim. If the victim is unconscious, keep their airways open. If conscious, give warm sweetened fluids and carbohydrates. Recovery takes several hours, depending on how far the core temperature has fallen.

Ideal treatment is to immerse the victim in 110 degree water. But who carries that large of a pot?

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# pagan yule rite



This rite should be performed late on the Eve of Yule, December 24. The robe, gown, or other apparel worn for this ceremony should be unique and "magical" in its cut and feel, if at all possible. The jewelry and ornamentation worn at this time should ideally reflect the season's decor.

The most ancient of Pagan traditions, the Yule Tree, is used in this rite. The tree, fully trimmed and decorated (though in a suitably Pagan manner), should be placed five to eight feet to the east of the altar. The altar is set as usual, though facing towards the tree: two colored, seasonal candles are placed on the altar. Many decorations and colored lights should be placed about the ritual area: these are to be turned on once the ritual has begun. A small bit of incense (frankincense) should be wrapped as a gift of the season and placed before the altar. Some food (pork or turkey, preferably) and wine should be set next to the altar.

Set up the ritual area in advance, then retire to bathe before dressing for this rite, fixing in your mind that the water is cleansing not just the physical body, but your very soul of all guilt, stain, and imperfection, leaving that which is strong, good, and richly alive.

When all is in readiness and you are prepared, go to the darkened ritual area and sit near the altar. Medi-

tate for a while that this, to our ancient ancestors, was the "low part" of the year. The harvest was long past, the days were cold and short. It was, in essence, the Season of Death . . . for all things must die. Yet new life must spring from death, as life becomes incarnate once more. And this festival was the time of first rebirth. Light one candle, and then the other, saying:

*The darkness of the season  
Shall be broken  
And new life be born  
Once again.*

Take the two candles, one in each hand, and go to the south side of the darkened room, and hold them out in salute to the Pagan Dieties. Repeat this to the west, the north, and finally to the east. Replace the candles on the altar and say:

*In this, the Season of the White goddess  
Do I celebrate the festival of Yule,  
The rebirth of the sun,  
And of life for the coming year.  
This eternal cycle  
Do I mark here.*

Turn on all the decorative lights at this time, and return to your place before the altar. Sit and meditate briefly. Hold your arms out over the altar, crossed, and say:

*I do give greeting to the God of the Forests  
Who does rule in this season.  
I do give greeting to the lovely Goddess  
By whose blessings and grace  
Shall life always be born again.*

Take the wrapped incense package in both hands and stand, holding it up before you:

*This symbolic gift  
I dedicate to you,  
O Ancient Ones!*

Pause thus for the space of thirteen heartbeats, then sit, unwrap the package, and light the incense, placing it in a brazier or bowl on the altar.

You may at this point add other parts to the rite as you feel are appropriate: singing or playing of seasonal music (preferably that having more Pagan overtones) reading of poetry, meditation, exercises, and the like. If such is your inclination, and if suitable recorded music is available, you may want to improvise your own "Dance of Rebirth," or an appropriate procession about the ritual area.

At a convenient time you should partake of the food and wine. Place it on the altar and, holding your right hand over it in an attitude of blessing, invoke:

*Bless me, O Lady and God of the Wilds,  
And bless this food,  
Which has been your gift  
To us all.*

Afterwards you may rest, meditate, or continue your own additions to the rite. When at last you feel the ritual should close, hold your arms out over the altar, crossed, and say:

*Lovely Goddess and Laughing God,  
I do thank you for being, in spirit,  
Here with me.  
Blessed Be!*

Put out the candles, saying:

*The rite is ended.*

Leave the decorative lights on for the rest of the evening, if this is practical.

"Flow along with the Natural errors of things." Old Chinese wisdom and sense of humor. Will this be harder for those caught in Leary's new truthfulness & new lying?

29  
8050 15th Ave. NE. LA5-5400

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100% W.W. Bread • w.w. sour dough • vert. s.  
whole grain breads • bagels • brownies &  
other goodies • muffins • fresh goods

**Little Bread Cafe**  
fine food • 11:00-5:00

**GOOD EARTH POTTERY**

1000 MARIS

Isn't his new truthfulness a lie to please the police to let him go?

**STEVE MAYO GALLERY**

MARINE PAINTINGS . . .  
PRINTS . . .  
POTTERY . . .  
SILVER & TURQUOISE . . .  
HANDMADE JEWELRY . . .

2 PROSPECT ST. (HOME) 733-1910

# the big

The great "Crash" came in 1929. Stocks fell to a very low ebb. We were "lucky"-- we had no stocks to lose. Sometimes we don't miss out.

We had our third child in 1930. My husband worked for the G.N.R.R. in the wood mill. He was not laid off, but the force was curtailed to 10 days each month at \$3.04 per day. Our milk bill was \$12.00.

Father-in-law Anderson had a farm, so in 1932 we moved to the farm to live in the original homestead shack and put in a crop. Dad was a G.N.R.R. engineer, so he was our benefactor-- may God bless him. He also had a two bedroom home built for us, saying that when he retired, he and mother would live there. So many well laid plans never came to pass. They never did live in the house.

The Depression was in full swing. Everyone was equally well off or in dire straights however you looked at it.

Maybe we were young enough not to take things too seriously. We had a couple of cows for milk and an animal or two, pigs or calf for meat. A horse to carry us if the snow was too deep for a car-- if you could think of it as a car.

There was no refrigeration so we didn't have to worry about it. We canned meat and vegetables which we produced ourselves. Entertained by sharing whatever we had on the table with whoever dropped by. Played a few cards or "parchesi" or just visited and laughed. We always had something to laugh about. We did buy a battery operated radio and felt we were rich to be able to listen to what was going on around us and if we felt like it, it furnished good dance music and the linoleum on the floor was wonderful to dance on. We didn't change partners, just two lovebirds together. We learned to live with what we had and to enjoy the beauty of the land which was certainly God's creation. I have never seen or had any idea how many stars are in the sky on a dark night. Could distinguish the "Big Dipper" and the Milky Way.

We were happy and knew it.

# crash

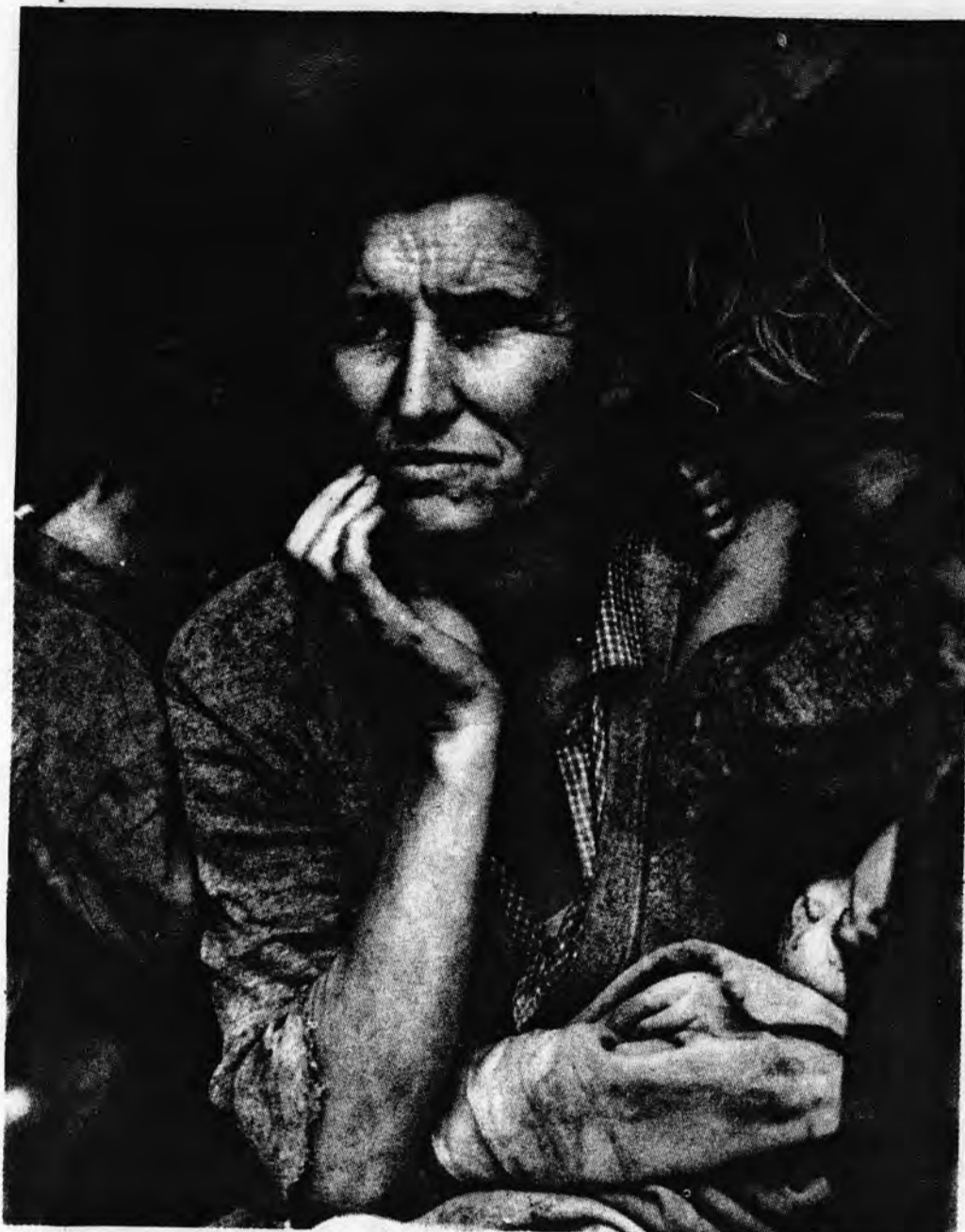


photo by Dorthea Lange

Members of the Bridge Project at Fairhaven College, students who lived through the first depression, share their thoughts and recipes for the depression of the 70s.

## BARBEQUED OXTAILS

3 lbs. oxtails  
1 green pepper, chopped  
1 large onion, chopped  
3 stalks celery, chopped  
1/4 c. lemon juice  
1/4 c. brown sugar  
2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce  
Large can tomatoes, chopped  
Salt and pepper to taste

Slowly saute onion, celery and pepper until onion is limp.  
Place meat in roasting pan.  
Combine all other ingredients and pour over meat. Roast in oven at 200 degrees for 1 1/2 to 2 hours.

## Four Meals from One Pot of Soup Bones

Soup Bones--2 large round bones (halved), some beef and also pork, garlic 3 cloves, back-bones. Bring to boil and simmer 3 hours in 6 quarts of water. Strain liquid broth. Lay meal out on tray to cool.

## IRISH MARROW BALLS

Scoop our marrow. Add bread crumbs to consistency to make small round balls. Fry in either deep fat or in 1/2 inch of bacon grease.

## HOMESTEAD SANDWICHES

Separate meat from bones. Grind meat with sweet pickles--add homemade salad dressing for sandwich spread. If too much meat, just heat and serve in or with soup.

## VEGETABLE SOUP

Use half the broth, 1/2 cup barley, add vegetables including a rutabaga.

## NOODLE SOUP

Add 2 beef bouillon cubes, slivers of onions--boil. Add homemade noodles. Serve with apple salad.

## HOMEMADE NOODLES

5 egg yolks--5 half shells of water--1 teaspoon salt--beat until mixed--add flour to rolling consistency--roll out--flour--roll up--cut in strips--dry on board an hour.

GIMEL BETH

(B) Bellingham  
(S) Seattle  
(V) Vancouver  
(WWSC) Western Wash, State College

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16

(B) 1:30 p.m. LAND TRUST BY-LAWS MEETING, 1613 Wilson.

(B) ALL DAY - BAKE SALE AT THE CO-OP, 1000 Harris. YUM.

(B) 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. PASSAGE MAILING. Help our subscribers get their papers early!

(V) Today, through Jan. 12th, AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL ART EXHIBITION. Centennial Museum, 1100 Chestnut St.

(S) S.T.O.P. meeting. Seize the Time for Oppressed People will discuss dum dum bullets and community control of police. 7:30 pm. at the gay community center, 1726 16th, Avenue. New people are welcome.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17

(S) 8:30 p.m. KCTS/TV ch.9. Seiji Ozawa conducts the Boston Symphony in a performance of CARMINA BURINA.

(B) 12 noon, sharp!! Co-op Meeting at the food co-op, 1000 Harris.

(S) 8 p.m. Meeting of people interested in working with the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO RE-OPEN THE ROSENBERG CASE and Michael Meeropol's tour of the N.W. in April. Michael is one of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's sons. 747 21st Ave.E.

(WWSC) 7:30 pm. Documentary Film on the life of Guru Maharaj Ji in the Library Presentation Room.

(B) 5 p.m. Passage Potluck to discuss impending financial doom and alternatives (benefits, subscriptions, increased distribution, etc.). Gary, Doug and Nancy's - 1707 22nd.

(B) 8 p.m. TED NUGENT and AMBAY DUKES at the Mt. Baker Performance Theater.

(S) The Feminist Coordinating Council is meeting in Rm. B.E. 421 at Seattle Central Community Center, 7:30pm. The council is comprised of many College, groups as well as individual feminists. They are presently proposing an ordinance relating to violent crimes against women.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18

(B) 4 p.m. LAND TRUST AND BUILDING MEETING on the third floor of the Good Earth Building, 1000 Harris.

(B) 9 a.m. BREAD CONSPIRACY. People interested in forming a bread conspiracy can come to this meeting to place orders for the next month and sign up to work for a day. Bring your ideas for the kind of bread you like to eat. At the Bakery, 3rd floor of the Good Earth Building.

(GLACIER) 7 p.m. 3 films presented by Whatcom County libraries: "APPALACHIAN WOODCRAFTERS," "MARIA OF THE PUEBLOS," and "CERAMIC ART: POTTERS OF THE U.S.A." Free.

(V) 8:30 pm, tonight through Jan.5. AMAHL AND THE NIGHT VISITORS. Matinee each Sat & Sun at 2:30 p.m. The Arts Club Theater, 1181 Seymour St. 687-5315.

(B) 6p.m. PASSAGE Business, Finance, Distribution sort of meeting, primarily to deal with these areas before the REGULAR PASSAGE MEETING at 7:30. All in the Passage office, 2nd floor of the Good Earth Building, 1000 Harris.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19

(S) Radical Women, dinner at 6:30pm, workshop on leaflets and paste-ups at 7:30 pm. All women welcome. Freeway Hall, 3815 5th N.E. 632-7449.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20

(B) YWCA Pool will close today, to re-open on December 31st.

SAURDAY, DECEMBER 21

they say tonight is the winter solstice

Where has Leary's humor gone? Did he ever claim to be priest except to escape obnoxious law? Is he messianic? Can his word be trusted in court? Can President Ford's? Or the entire Government's?



# GIMEL BETH

where will the New Year's Party be this time?

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22

(B) There are several of us brothers and sisters who seem to have caught the spiritual bug, and while we all have different techniques, methods, dharma, etc. of ideating on god, I feel a strong need for us all to come together regularly. With our inner growth accelerating we need to match it with outward growth, i.e. community projects and other Karmic works. Let's bring ideas, instruments, chants and food and have a pre-Christmas potluck satsung. The where and when is not definite as we need to know how many people will come, but it would be nice to have it around the 22nd or 23rd. Someone's house that could hold several people. Call if you know of such a place and are interested in coming and/or helping, and also to find out what will eventually be. Steve 733-2194 or Heide at 398-1291.

(B) BAKE SALE AT THE CO-OP TOMORROW

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23

(S) 8 p.m. KCTS/TV ch 9. NUTCRACKER SUITE.

and at 9 p.m., same channel, if you're in the mood - THE 93rd CONGRESS: Profiles of a Conflict. A special report on the present Congress following its final session. The program will focus on the critical conflicts between Congress and the Executive involving constitutional issues. Included will be: Watergate and impeachment investigations; the passage of the War Powers Act; the conflict over the President's impoundment of funds appropriated by Congress.

(B) 1:30 p.m. LAND TRUST BY-LAWS MEETING, 1613 Wilson.

(B) BAKE SALE AT THE CO-OP.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24

(B) 12 noon. Food Co-op meeting, at the store, 1000 Harris.

(B) Food conspiracy and pick at the store, in the morning, around 10.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25

not much business as usual today

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26

(B) The food co-op will reopen today.

(S) HAPPY BIRTHDAY, SHANNON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27

(B) Beginning of another Pasa

(B) Beginning of another Passage weekend. Lots to do: typing, proofreading, lay-out, dark room work, Come to the office and see. 2nd floor, 1000 Harris.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29

(B) Passage layout and Bake sale preparation.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30

(B) 11 a.m. Come lend a hand with Passage mailing.



ECLECTIC CIRCLES INC.,

a Delaware Corporation designed to encourage intellectual fellowship through MASTERMINDING FOR PROFIT, is now inviting you to inquire about its "coequal" profit sharing plan. Absolutely no investment required.

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Bay St. Village  
301 W. Holly  
Bellingham, Wa



FREE MOVIE: Dec. 20 TWO SHOWS:  
7:30 & 10:10 "THE WAY WE WERE"  
Striesland, plus "TOM MIX III"  
"OUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO YOU"

COMING ATTRACTION: ANIMAL  
CRACKERS starting Christmas Day.

ADULTS: \$2.00 / STUDENTS: \$1.25  
MONDAY IS "2 for 1" NIGHT.

SHOWTIME: 7:30 NIGHTLY

PICTURE SHOW 1209 11th St. OLD FAIRHAVEN

# confessions

two or three rooms in organic house. 10 12 24th st.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**ONE COMPLAINT LODGED AGAINST** the Passage is that it's too concerned with the issue of sexism. One complaint I have against the Passage is that it's almost all one sex—men. Also, I'm tired of typing and would like to use my fingers for something else, too. Save the NWP from being a hypocritical rag exploiting the issue of sexism while, in reality, only serving to reinforce traditional roles and stereotypes. We need more, more, MORE women. Also—typists (especially men) and women photographers. Children and dogs welcome, too. Thanks, Michelle for the NWP.

**I MAKE VERY NICE DOWN GEAR—** vests, parkas, etc. (No Bags). If you'd like spec sheets, send 20 cents coin to  
Kathy Hope, 12415 Ozone Court, Hermosa Beach, Ca. 90259.

**FEMINISTS WANTED—** It's About Time Feminist Bookstore is looking for a few women to work in the bookstore and join the collective. Call 525-0990.

**POETS' PROSE WRITERS** send work for anthology consideration. Northwest subjects preferred. Mud on Your Face, Box 73, Burton, Wa. 98103.

**JUICER PEOPLE—** I love you and before I go away for the winter it would be nice to get every person his/her her/his juicer home. If you want a Champion Juicer get \$110 to the Community Food Co-op c/o Cyn Foltrich, 1000 Harris.

**RIDE TO SAN FRANCISCO OR LOS** Angeles or San Diego or Tijuana or Mazatlan or Guadalajara or Oaxaca gladly accepted. Apply, Rodrigo del Pozo, 1900 34th St., Bellingham. P.S. I'll pay gas.

**LOST: COWBOY,** my four month old male mutt—resembles a German Shepherd. He mysteriously disappeared from in front of Kulshan Nov. 22. Sunday Dec. 8, my grey fluffy male kitty wearing a reddish flea collar disappeared on 22nd Street. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of these guys, please call 733-7542. Signed, the Desperate Mother.

**NORTHWEST FREE UNIVERSITY—** Now organizing the Winter Quarter. If you are interested in leading a course of workshop please call Art or Jenny (734-3328).

**TWO WOMEN AND TWO CHILDREN ARE** looking for a vegetarian person in a semi-communal house. If you would like the opportunity to live with these fine people, you can: 1) see Jayne at the Mill, 2) see Elizabeth at the co-op, or 3) come by that infamous house, 1123 Lenora Court.

**NUTRITION AND WEANING THE BREAST-** fed baby are topics to be discussed at this month's La Leche League Meeting. Prospective mothers and nursing babies are welcome. Monday, Jan. 6 at 7:30 p.m. at the First Congregational Church, Cornwall and D Streets, Nursery available for fee. For further information, call Pat, 733-2958.

**I LOST HAPPY II.** He's a Golden Retriever. I lost him in front of the Fairhaven Tavern on Dec. 7. Please return to Maryanne 1601 4th St. if you find him.

## NOTES TO FOLKS

**RON ROACH,** where are you? Heading south? Call Buck at 733-0239.

**WELL' IT LOOKS LIKE** it's my turn to say "Thanks for everything!" I LOVE YOU.

**HARVEY & DEBBIE, I LOVE YOU.**  
— Blanche

**PLAY IT AGAIN.** Sincerely, Sam

**I AM WHAT I AM AND THAT'S ALL** that I am. Popeye the Sailor.

**THANKS TO "RECOLLECTIONS"** In the Oct. 7—21st issue, we are now living on an organic vegetable farm in Ferndale. Support the Passage. This paper is for the People. Bob & Chris

**I CONFESS!** There's a plush playpen in my attic that's not being used. 2100 34th St.

**DEAR MOM AND DAD,** Merry Christmas. Love, Rod.



**IS THERE A ♀ OUT THERE** in Ivory 88 land who would consider giving me some basic theory in piano. lessons with pay could be arranged Or if anyone knows of beginners books that I could actually learn from....I really want to learn to play. Thanx Address is 2200 30 St. Shelli Rae

**I'M WRITING** in regards to having my name put in your newspaper for correspondence. I'm a Black man 26 years old and very lonely Marvin Reed, PO Box 1000, Steilacoom, Wa. 98388

**MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!** Anyone interested in sharing Christmas cheer and Northwest beauty with one less fortunate this year, please send a card and/or letter to Roger E Baruth 34314, Box 1000 Marion, Ill. 62959

## FREE ANIMALS

**VEGITARIAN DUCK LOVERS** should enquire at Big Blue (1712 10th St., Fairhaven) We have 3 adult ducks that need a good home 2 females & 1 male mallards (p.s.) the females lay eggs

**FREE KITTENS —** 2 females, 1 male 734-3176

## GENERAL QUESTIONS

**WHO SAID GENE,** with the long beard, is SEXY?

## GOODS WANTED

**IF ANYONE KNOWS** of a Singer treadle Case in reasonable condition, please contact Jean at 966-5183 or 966-5180 and leave a message. I want to convert my old electric Singer so I can sew again.

**PIANO NEEDED** for perspiring musicians cheap but melodious instrument to help us drive away the tears of all the weeping sin-

ners of the world. Grocho Marx Collective 2104 McKenzie, 734-4937.

**3 SPD BICYCLE** for sale. Good condition, small frame \$15 Jennifer 676-9165.

## CORRESPONDENCE

**LYLE SHERWIN** has been incarcerated at Indian Ridge and has not had a visitor for over a year. How about you? To make arrangements write Lyle Sherwin, Box 398, Arlington, Wash. 98223

**I AM A 38 year Black Guy** here in Marion Federal Prison, I have been locked up 2 years and receive very little mail. I would like very much to receive letters from anyone who cares to write me. Austin Roddy 87733-132, PO Box 1000 Marion, Ill. 62959

**MELLOWSAGITTARIUS PRESENTLY** captive in the Pen desire's correspondence from nice people into sharing some of the beauty of life with one having difficulty maintaining the beauty in his. Write quickly to: Bill Ingram, 95770, Box 1000, Marion Il., 62959.

**WOULD SOMEONE BE A FRIEND AND** write to: Charlie R. Stinson, 7306458-H-4, 2600 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**I'M LOOKING FOR A FRIEND!** MY NAME is John Swindler, 36892-133-D-A-7, box 1000, Marion, Il.

**I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO HAVE** some correspondence from anyone who would want to take the time to write. Louis M. Ferryman, 20342-17S, box 1000, Marion, Il. 62959.

**HOW ABOUT WRITING TO: ROBERT L.** Wright, Jr., box 136, Fort Madison, Iowa, 52627.

**I'M SEEKING CORRESPONDENCE WITH** anyone that wishes to write. Bobby Freeman, 1997-135, box 1000, Marion, Il., 62959.

**I FEEL I COULD BE A FRIEND OF VALUE** for another sincere person, so feel free to write. James Kennedy, 227851, box 520, Walla Walla, Wa. 99362.

**I WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND WITH** people. James Carlton, Jr., 36086-133, box 1000, Marion, Il., 62959.

## ANNIVERSARY

What shall I do with him?  
They'll never believe it was self-defense.  
I'll chop up his liver with chicken wings  
and serve it to my mother.  
Wednesday the trashman will take the paper bags;  
if a tooth falls out i'll pound it into powder  
with a hammer, on the cement doorstep  
while the truck rolls south away.  
(But what if they open the bags at the dump  
and trace it all back to my address?)  
After they're loose, his bones will fit  
into one of the navy trunks in the bedroom,  
and I'll bury it in a pet cemetery.  
(But what if they dig it up after I go  
because there's too much rattle for a collie,  
and find his jaw and femur on the top?)  
Something will distract the workers  
while I slide him into the sear and glare  
of a fir slash-burner; his ribcage will wilt  
like troutbones thrown in the cooking fire.  
(But what if they turn towards the smell  
and see me running by the river?)  
Best to compost him for the springtime.  
(But what if I taste him in the radishes?)

—Jody Aliesan