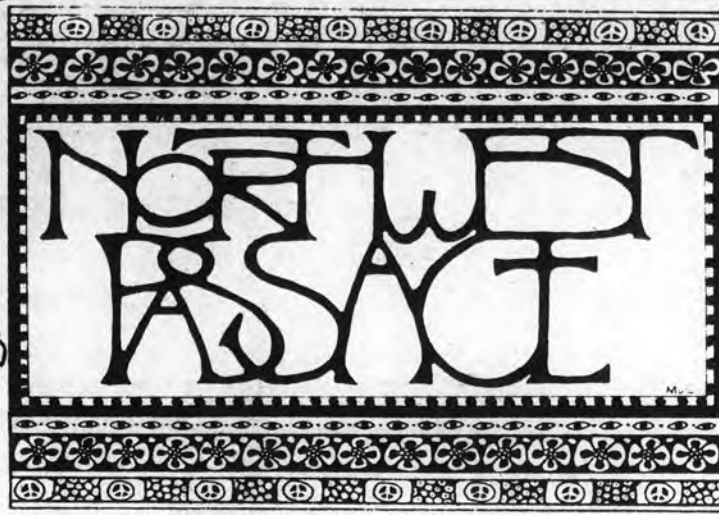


Boundary



Volume 12 No. 4



February 3 - 17, 1975



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Here We Go Again
Home Made Still



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UPCOMING HIGHLIGHTS

SUNDAYS, 7:00 PM: "WE: WOMEN EVERYWHERE." Feminist news, commentary.

SATURDAYS, 9:00 PM: BLUEGRASS

ALTERNATE TUESDAYS (Feb. 11th): "NORTHWEST INDIAN NEWS" at 7:00 PM

THURS., FEB. 13th, 1:00 PM: "WILLEM BREUKER: LUNCH CONCERT FOR THREE BARREL ORGANS."



Monday February 3

7 to 9 pm - Folk Dancing - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

Tuesday February 4

7 to 9 pm - Fencing Exhibition - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

1 to 3 pm - Organ Concert - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

Thursday February 6

1 to 3 pm - Organ Concert - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

8 pm - Open Mike at the Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. 50c

Friday February 7

7 pm - An evening of revolutionary culture featuring "Prairie Fire" U of W Hub

6:30 to 8 pm - Marx Bros. movie "At the Circus" - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

8 pm - Timothy Noah & Mauris Harla, guitar, ceramic drum & vocals - Seattle Folklore Society 5257 University Way N.E. \$1.50

Saturday February 8

9:30 am - People's Legislative Conference sponsored by Puget Sound Coalition to Stop Inflation - John Adams Community Center 722 18th Ave.

1 to 3 pm - Wisdom Marionettes - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

6:30 pm - Fiddle Workshop with Marie Rhines - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. 75c

8 pm - Marie Rhines & Eugene Bourque, fiddle & guitar - Seattle Folklore Society 5257 University Way N.E. \$2

8 pm - Philadelphia String Quartet, U of W Meany Hall Students 75c

Sunday February 9

1 pm - Bluegrass Banjo Workshop with Phil Poth - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. 75c

3 pm - Country Dance Workshop with David Lowenthal & Gary Gorsha - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 Univ Way NE

3:30 pm - Soni Vendum (wind Quartet) & Stanley Chapple (pianist) - U of W Meany Hall - Students 75c

8 pm - Beli Siki, pianist - U of W Meany Hall Students 75c

8 pm - Marie Rhines & Eugene Bourque, fiddle & guitar - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. \$2

Monday February 10

7 to 9 pm - Folk Dancing - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

Tuesday February 11

1 to 3 pm - Organ Concert - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

Wednesday February 12

8 pm - The Contemporary Group - U of W Meany Hall - Students 50c

Thursday February 13

1 to 3 pm - Organ Concert - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

8 pm - The Contemporary Group - U of W Meany Hall - Students 50c

Friday February 14

6:30 to 8 pm - Movie "St. Valentines Day Massacre" - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

8 pm - Denes Zsigmondy, violinist & Anneliese Nissen, pianist - U of W Meany Hall

8 pm - Patrick Gill, finger picking ragtime guitar - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. \$1.50

Saturday February 15

1 to 3 pm - "Little Red Riding Hood" - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

8 to 11 pm - Dance with Ken Cloud Orchestra - Seattle Center Food Circus Court FREE

8 pm - Mark O'Conner & the Tennesseans - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. \$1.50

Sunday February 16

8 pm - Mara Shuman picking & singing social protest songs - Seattle Folklore Society, 5257 University Way N.E. \$1.50



Feb. 4 thru March 2 - Dye Transfer Color Prints by Eliot Porter - Silver Image Gallery, Tacoma

NOW PLAYING I AM CURIOUS (YELLOW)

NEXT Marx Brothers GO WEST & the BIG STORE

Picture Show

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Old Fairhaven
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STUDENTS: \$1.25

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JAM SESSION EVERY SUNDAY

FEB. 8 - 9:00 pm

"MAXWELL"

(cover)



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sun.
noon - 6:00

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Aaron White	Tom Thompson
James D Galbraith	Victor
Michelle Celarier	Bill Corr
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northwest perspectives

Writing the editorial gives me a chance to talk about how well things are going on the Passage these days. More articles are being submitted, the paper is being put together earlier. We just bought a strip printer to do our headlines faster and easier, and people working on the paper are showing more concern and support for one another.

Best of all is a growing feeling of better communication between the staff and the readers. All of you out there are as important to the Passage as we are. You're why we exist and its through your support that we improve. The more you contribute; articles, photos, ideas, energy, the better paper we all will have.

Rod Burton

Future Issues

PRISONS—

THE PEOPLE'S BI-CENTENNIAL

GARDENING—

SPECIAL PHOTO SUPPLEMENT—

Any photographers are invited to contribute.... contact us for details. 733-9672 or 734-4937.

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Greyhound Station
Horseshoe Cafe
Oxwitch Books
New Health Food Store
Tapestry
Vitality Foods
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Base Camp

Picture Show
Valley Market
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The Hut
Valu Mart
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Daffron's
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the Movie House
Red and Black Books
Campus Music
Puss and Books
Capitol Hill Co-op
Magus
Beltane
The Easy Shoppe
Mother Morgans
Little Bread Company
Happy Day Taco
Puget Consumers Co-op
Growing Family
Finney St. Co-op
Different Drummer
Sandwich Factory
News World
Left Bank Books

Soup and Salad
Almost Eden
Little Bread Co. (Pike Pl. Mkt.)
Happy Day Taco Kirkland

Tacoma

The Food Bag
Anacortes
Blue Dolphin Books
Friendly Books
Oak Harbor
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Food Co-op Port Townsend,
Henderson House Gallery Sequim
Kalaloch Beach Ocean Village

Skagit and Whidbey

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Mount Vernon Co-op
Silver Spoon Cafe Duval
Daily Bread Clinton

La Conner

La Conner Books
La Conner Drugs
Snohomish
Wilderness Books
Snohomish Co-op

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Vancouver BC

Grass Roots Books
Lifestream Books

Oregon

Rick's Cigar Store Portland
Grass Roots Corvallis, Ore

Alaska

Whole Earth Store Anchorage

Where have all the protestors gone?

Dear Passage,

Perhaps someone out there in Northwest Passage land can answer a really very simple question for me: Where did all the protestors go? I admit, the question is simply rhetorical. We all know that they took to the woods, the office of welfare, jobs (heaven forbid) and to — to — to — well, where else do people go who have lost a cause to march, talk, write, fight for or against. All I know is that revolutionaries of the late 60's and early 70's have left the scene.

The causes are still there to support. The injustices, the poverty, the military is still wiping out thousands of innocent people each week, racism is still the byword of the American scene, bigotry is still part of our every day life, our environment — does anyone notice any fewer cars, any more effective means of mass transporting people, any fewer polluting factories, any fewer beer cans along the road, any fewer oil spills, any greater concern by an outraged public, a public outraged by the subversion of high national goals to a policy based on expedience?

I can appreciate the disappointment suffered by all those who found out during the Vietnam peace marches that they were just not effective any longer as a public voice; that the government easily turned a deaf ear to public outcries. I was one of those disgruntled, disappointed liberal turned cynic, liberal turned middle class oriented. I was a liberal who decided to get my own place fast and lay in the supplies, learn woodcraft to protect myself and my family against the bad days surely to come.

Today I walk into the Fairhaven Tavern which used to be the hotbed of rebel activity and see a bunch of pseudo 'back to the earthers' pushing a closed society of 'get yours while you can', middle class dropouts just as reactionary as that life style they used to criticize so vehemently.

I grew up during the do-nothing 50's. I fell greedily into the fresh air of the fight for peace, the life of the revolutionary, the willingness to go to jail or even die for right, truth and justice of the 60's and now I have once more to endure the frustration of the do-nothing 70's. Well, I just can't accept it. I just can't lie down and let the torture and death continue at the hands of the U.S. military around the world; I just can't let the U.S. arm the third world; I just can't let the poverty, the abysmal poverty continue unabated; I just can't let the development of more sophisticated means of killing be carried on by the military in our universities; I just can't let the non-white population continue to be victim of the most outlandish injustice. I absolutely refuse to hurt anyone in my own individual protest but protest I must.

To quote Daniel Berrigan, "There is no peace because there are no peacemakers. There are no makers of peace because the making of peace is at least as costly as the making of war — at least as exigent, at least as disruptive, at least as liable to bring disgrace and prison and death in its wake." How many of those happy faces dancing to a jig at Fast Eddie's are willing to lay down their lives to stop death? How many of you drift off to sleep after shedding a silent tear for the maimed and torn of Vietnam? How many of you are lulling yourselves into a false complacency — a complacency that is going to creep in-

to your lives and destroy you along with the rest of this swiftly disintegrating country. Can you just lie back and let it happen?

The Vietnamese have been struggling for a hundred years to secure their own freedom. You fought for yours for about three years. You gave up. Tell me, where did all the protestors go?

Justin Marshall
3882 Britton Rd.
Belfingham, Wa.

Democracy Works!

Dear Passage,

I have been complimented for taking a moderate position in a recent letter. For many years progressive persons, including communists, have struggled in this country for measures which help the majority of citizens. In the past these persons have been called radicals. It is great that the attitudes of some of the public is changing.

However, it isn't logical to call us moderate simply because we don't go around throwing bombs or carrying machine guns. When people organized to bring pressure on the employers and the government for compensation to unemployed workers and social security to aged and disabled workers, they were actually changing the economic and social systems. When people struggled for these measures the employers used to claim that it would be an unfair burden for them. This claim was a lot of nonsense, because the employers simply pass the expense on the consumer. This is an obvious truth to anyone who compares the profits of industry today with those of a half-century ago. However, each gain that workers achieve does place an additional strain on the capitalist system.

When people organize today to bring pressure for more jobs or for a guaranteed income, for an equitable adjustment of wages and prices, or for any of the other many things people need, they gain in three ways.

When people organize for any worthwhile purpose they make it easier to organize again when the need arises. People also gain when they win an issue such as unemployment insurance. Not the least benefit is that each gain working people achieve brings them one step closer to a more equitable economic, political and social system.

If one considers how many underprivileged people there are, it should be obvious to everyone that when everyone in the country received everything they need whether through full employment at adequate wages or in some other way and when the necessary functions of government such as providing for domestic tranquillity, the common defense, etc. are met, it will require the entire net income of industry, commerce, and finance. Only then will the days of oppression and exploitation end.

Although this isn't a moderate goal it should be possible to achieve it by working through a democratic form of government, unless the industrialists and financiers use tactics such as those now being used in Chile.

Fraternally,
Hugh McMurray

Fresh Air

Dear Passage,

Thank you for the Men's Issue. Like a breath of fresh air in this stuffed up world. Need so much to shake loose of all the old cobwebs and just be whoever we are.....

Today is one of those rare days in Philly when snow fills the sky, all the traffic stops and everyone (who dares) goes out to play and dodge snowballs.....

See Y'all in the springtime (watch out for groundhogs)

Love,
Jeremiah

Rape Workshops

Dear Passage,

On January 15 and January 22 there were two workshops dealing with rape at the Western Washington State College campus. On January 15 there was a female police officer, a male psychiatrist, a male doctor, a male police officer and a female representative from Rape Relief on the program.

On January 22 the program consisted of David McEachran, a male prosecuting attorney; Marshall Forrest, a male superior court judge; John Ludwigson, a male defense attorney; Denise Guren, a female representative of Rape Relief; Karen York, a female counselor from Whatcom Community College, plus a skit on "The Rape of Mr. Smith."

I attended both of these workshops and I was really appalled at what happened on the 22nd. After the first part of the program—the one the men participated in—these men got off the platform and started walking out of the room. One woman expressed to them that there was a second half to the program but it was apparent that they did not want to be reminded. The facilitator of the two workshops, R.G. Peterson, head of campus security, left also, only to return some minutes later but eventually he left also.

I think this characterizes the way authorities choose to deal with the subject. They refuse to listen to us, to become personal with us, to realize what we as women are going through. I feel they were telling us that what we had to offer was not worth their time to listen.

I was insulted and completely irritated by their actions. I think that they exhibited very poor behavior and are by no means helping women and police authorities to better understand each other and try to work together.

It is impossible to work with people who are themselves insulting and inconsiderate.

I feel that what we said was important and I can not help feeling sorry for the women who will come in contact with people like these.

Elizabeth Hutcheson
1123 Lenora Ct.

LETTERS



Who needs Israel?

Dear Passage,

The article on Israel is a good indication of the identity crisis facing the "counter-culture", (counter to what?)

We must be more objective of the actual world situation and the meaning of words.

Prior to the rise of British Imperialism, Israel was a religious symbol, a spiritual belief coexisting with Islam. Also a spiritual belief of a universal principle above and beyond tribal identities.

Perhaps we could turn to a famous Jew by the name of Albert Einstein, himself a refugee of "anti-semitism". At one time, he had been asked to head the "State" of Israel but he refused, because his view of the universe could not be represented by a state, especially a "state" imposed by the super-powers on a strategic corner of the world, without the consent of the third world countries in the UN at the time.

Speaking of "anti-semitism", perhaps the black African Jews and the Soviet Jews now waiting for readmission into the Soviet Union would care to expose the discrimination encountered in Israel.

What has to be realized is that Hitler's anti-semitism was actually a classical move to divide the working class along very superficial lines and turn them at each others throats to prevent them from uniting against the capitalists (namely the Rockefeller family who, incidentally, helped fund some of the psychiatric research in pre WWII Nazi Germany).

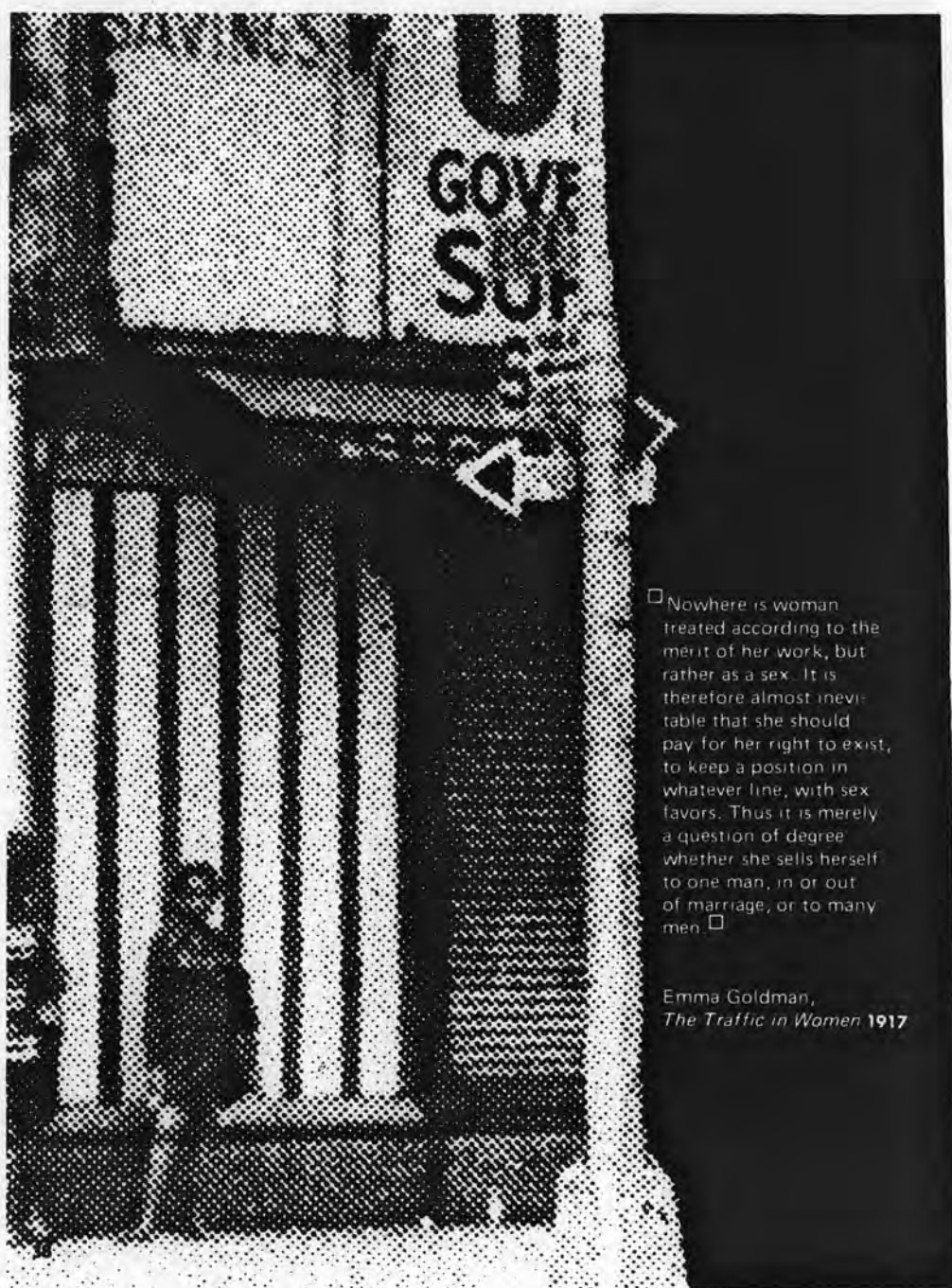
Furthermore, one must ask who are the Semites? Are really the people that Moses led from bondage in Egypt any different than those who got left behind and who were eventually liberated by Mohammed? No! Look at the language: Shalom and Salaam both mean peace, the one in Hebrew, the other in Arabic. Both have a common origin, which is essentially the message Jesus brought to the middle east, as the communists today.

So, the problem that must be posed is whether the counter-culture??

Habbekuk

"prostitution throws in our faces the very ugly fact that women's sexuality and subservience is an integral part of our survival in this society"

by Michelle Celarier



Nowhere is woman treated according to the merit of her work, but rather as a sex. It is therefore almost inevitable that she should pay for her right to exist, to keep a position in whatever line, with sex favors. Thus it is merely a question of degree whether she sells herself to one man, in or out of marriage, or to many men.

Emma Goldman,
The Traffic in Women 1917

There are few economic options for women in American society. If a woman is not supported by a man (father, husband), she most often has to sell services contingent on her attractiveness to men—secretarial, waitressing, nursing, sexual intercourse. To call any of these prostitution, separate it, jail it, shake naughty fingers at it—while leaving the others respectable and lawful—is not only hypocritical but divisive in working for the solidarity and unification of all working women.

Organizing women on the streets is what COYOTE (Come Off Your Old Tired Ethics), a Seattle based prostitutes' union, is all about. Members of COYOTE visited Western Washington State College recently for an afternoon of talks and workshops. While scorning "feminist intellectuals" who question the political viability of women selling their sexuality for men's pleasure and further reinforcing the objectification of women, COYOTE is working to do real things in the real world for poor women who have no skills and children to support. Most of the prostitutes COYOTE's work will help are third world women—street prostitutes who are the ones who get busted, spend time in the joint and come back to the streets with just as many (if not more) mouths to feed.

COYOTE helps prostitutes by getting lawyers, arranging child care, doing job referrals for women coming out of jail, court monitoring (hookers get higher bail and stiffer sentences than persons convicted of assault) and connecting those who want it with drug programs.

Another priority of COYOTE's is changing public attitudes towards hookers, breaking down current popular myths about prostitution. It is an important step in changing legal attitudes. While in actuality a radical labor organizing group, COYOTE has mass appeal because of the sensationalism associated with the sex trade. In introducing Janine Bertram and Kathy Gosho, Denise Guren of the Women's Commission ex-

pressed surprise at such a large turnout at Western (about 500 persons). With her calloused worldly woman flick of the head, Bertram scanned the crowd and remarked coolly that it was no surprise to her: "The hookers always turn them out."

It's true in Bellingham, the home of Margo St. James who started COYOTE in San Francisco a little over a year ago. Curious onlookers and varying degrees of drunken men filled the Fairhaven Tavern in December for a "Travelling Hooker Show" put on by COYOTE. The campus crowd was much the same, except for the absence of alcohol. Many stayed after the main speech for smaller workshops dealing with such issues as sexuality and economic independence of prostitutes. The amount of time COYOTE members were willing to spend

A Poem For The Fourteen Year Old Girl In San Francisco Who Will Become A Prostitute Within The Next Two Months

This poem is your home. It is ice
This poem is your dress. Wear it
This poem is an empty car in Montana

At dawn one day we will kiss
On a thinly carpeted hallway
In Jonesboro Arkansas

You will bless me by your silence
I will open my arms to you
We will read the margins

In the nine books of my lust
Those thin pages White
And dry as the thin bones of lapers

Me dreaming of moonlight in Panama
You dreaming of Alaska
All the flowers have not bloomed yet

—Diane Stein

discussing their work and their enthusiasm for questioning their values was invigorating. But "on stage" their political ideology only goes so far. In speaking from a supply and demand vantage point, Bertram only says "We obviously know what this patriarchal, capitalistic society wants." Distinguishing "sex for cash" from other forms (marriage, etc.), she insinuates that all women prostitute themselves. But the street prostitutes are at least honest—"We don't go to bed for dinner, drinks and a mink coat."

COYOTE is working for the decriminalization of prostitution, that is, wiping out all laws pertaining to it. All sexual laws regarding acts between two consenting adults and other victimless crimes are merely remnants of our puritanical heritage of publicly sanctioned morality. Decriminalization would mean that fewer poor third world women would be going to jail—it would scarcely affect the higher class whores who are seldom busted anyway. It would also end the double standard which exists in the street scene—a sore point with COYOTE. Usually it is women—not the middle class businessmen who comprise the majority of the johns, or customers—who get arrested.

Explaining the Seattle ordinances which hookers are arrested on, Gosho and Bertram pointed out that NO MONEY HAS TO CHANGE HANDS for a street walker to get busted. She is busted for loitering (the police must "see" her make 4 contacts with men) and authoring and agreeing with police agents. Recently in Seattle a few men have been arrested by women who, according to COYOTE, were not paid police but "volunteers." In exposing the double standard, COYOTE seems to have caused some waves in legal circles. Just last week the State Bar Association came out in favor of arresting customers as opposed to decriminalization of prostitution. COYOTE also reports that a competitive divisive police tactic is to make a "street sweep," arresting only black women.

Arguing the "economic independence" of hookers, COYOTE does not favor legalization of prostitution. Under legalization, prostitution would still be regulated by statute. In Nevada, where it is legal, women are forced into houses and exploited by bosses (madams) just like workers in a factory. Under decriminalization, however, a hooker would be licensed and taxed just like any small independent businessperson and accountable only to her customers. Still, as Bertram so beautifully states, "Prostitution throws in our faces the very ugly fact that women's sexuality and subservience is an integral part of our survival in this society."

A common assumption about the effects of decriminalization is that it would destroy the family, increase prostitution and lead in general to the "moral decay" of society. Bertram countered this with her philosophy "If moral decay means the lessening of men's control over women, the sooner it happens the better." And there is no doubt that decriminalization would lessen men's control over women in many ways. Marriage—where a woman is only supported or "kept" and is in constant bondage—would be less of a desirable economic alternative for women. Jails and courts, another area in which men have power over women, also would be a less threatening possibility.

But what about the sexual subservience to men which every hooker is a part of? What about the relationship between pimp and whore which, according to Gosho, is similar to marriage, with the economic tables turned. In establishing the "control" a woman has over her pimp (countering the myth that he controls her), Bertram espoused an extremely hard line: "I bought that man, and he better toe the line." Gosho spoke more of the emotional commitments, saying that often a woman's man is the only one who will accept and give her the moral support needed to be in such a scorned profession. It is their opinion that a pimp is a necessary fact of street life, male support in a male dominated world. Yet a whore has to be able to take care of herself also. Her man isn't always going to be there to protect her—"You can't very well keep him in the closet while you're turning a trick."

Bertram, who is the media star of COYOTE with her quick remarks and subtle sexual come-on, assumes

MERCURY POLLUTION

Mercury, the liquid metal, the thermometer's core. A killer and acrippler too. Each day five lbs. of mercury are dumped into Bellingham Bay and vaporized into the air by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation.

After the end of a month's research on the Georgia Pacific Mercury situation I've come up with more new questions than I have with answers. The answers to these questions are vital, not only to those living in

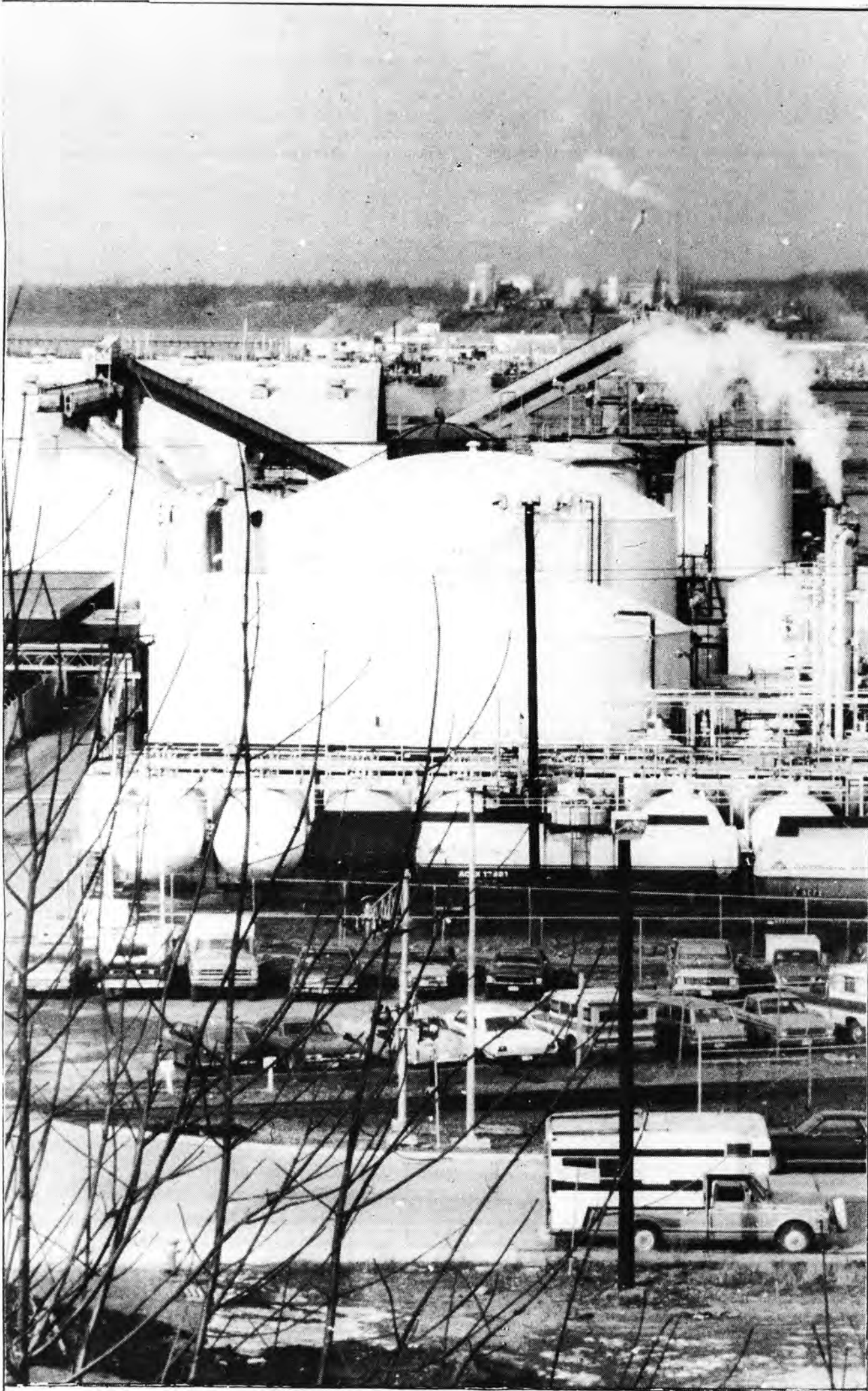
the Bellingham Bay area, but also to all of those striving to build a world where the menace of premature infirmity and death from industrial poisons does not hang over us like a cloud.

What are the dangers of Mercury? It is hard to say. The best known example of mercury poisoning on a large scale comes from a small fishing village in Japan. A large chemical plant was built upstream and began to dumping ten pounds of mercury per day into the river. The people of the village had a diet composed almost entirely of fish and shellfish. The mercury being dumped by the plant was in the form of methylmercury, the form in which it is most harmful and in which it concentrates in the fatty tissues. The people of the village began to have very acute symptoms, that struck the children much harder than the adults. The incidence of birth defects was extremely high and forms of muscular dystrophy were rampant. If you look it up in a April 1973 issue of Illustrated Photography you can see photographs of children with twisted and deformed limbs. This is not the same type of peril we have here. Here we are confronted with a different type of health hazard; low level, long term mercury poisoning. The effects of this on our health are hard to determine. We know that mercury is readily absorbed into the respiratory tract and what the major symptoms of mercury poisoning are. These are, inflammation of the mouth and gums, loosening of the teeth, excess salivation, kidney damage, muscle tremors and spasms, depression, irritability and nervousness. It is difficult to determine to what extent our health problems speaks of social factors and to what extent they are symptoms of poisoning. Is it just lack of flossing that makes your gums sore, or is it the symptom of long term, low level mercury poisoning?

Where does this mercury come from? Georgia Pacific is not just a big factory, but an industrial complex with six different processes. Each has its own particular pollution problem but the mercury comes from the Chlor-Alkali plant. Here salt is put through an electrolysis process in which electricity is run through it, breaking it down into chlorine gas, sodium hydroxide, hydrogen gas and some water and impurities. Among the impurities is mercury which vaporizes off of the mercury cathodes used in the electrolysis process. This is in its elemental or its ionic forms in which it is not as harmful as in methyl mercury and in which forms it does not accumulate in the fatty tissues. Catch 22 however, is that the actions of bacteria in the ooze off our shores turns these forms of mercury into methylmercury. From the opening of the chlorine plant in 1965 to 1970, G.P. dumped over twenty tons of mercury into the bay. In 1970 the Northwest Passage printed an article by Dr. David Mason exposing this situation. Shortly thereafter G.P. was finally forced by the federal government to cut down on their mercury pollution. They installed a mercury recovery device and the bay began to have a much lower mercury level. Although it has dropped appreciably, the mercury level is still higher than it ordinarily would be almost as far south as Post Point. A group testing for mercury in the bay last fall caught a crab that closely approached the FDA limits on sea food mercury content. The crab was caught fairly close to the plant, but fish and crabs regularly swim or scuttle in and out of this area. It should also be realized that FDA standards are the result of compromises between the forces of health and environmental quality and vested interests.

Georgia Pacific releases mercury into the environment in two ways? into the air and into the bay. After the water from the plant runs through the mercury recovery unit of the effluent treatment plant, it is discharged down deep water drains and is dispersed. Up to .1 pounds of mercury is allowed to be in it each day.

The mercury going into the air comes from a number of sources, the primary of which are the chlorine producing cells, the stack of the recovery unit and the main boiler of the plant as a whole. This is located to the north of the chlorine plant along Whatcom Waterway. According to a pipefitter that works on the hy-



This is the Georgia Pacific Chlor-Alkali Plant as viewed from State Street.

THANK YOU, G.P.

Jim Hansen

drogen pipes, when you work on them liquid mercury runs out onto the ground and vaporizes on the worker's torch flames. There are condensers to remove the mercury from the hydrogen and on the occasion of one of these breaking down the operation is not shut down, according to our informant. But even with things functioning properly, five pounds of mercury are vaporized into our atmosphere each day. What it means to those who breath the air of Bellingham is hard to ascertain. It involves such complex factors as rate of dissipation, prevailing wind velocities and direction and personal tolerances to mercury poisoning. Another variable is the extent to which G.P. is in reality meeting the possibly inadequate standards.

This leads us to the governmental regulatory are theoretically protecting us from being poisoned by our industry. Georgia-Pacific's compliance with several permits is monitored by three different agencies. These are: the Environmental Protection Agency (Federal), the Department of Ecology (State), and the Northwest Regional Air Pollution Control Board (Regional). How they've managed to share the responsibility of watching G-P is inscrutable to the outsider and apparently to most of their employees, as well.

The permit for mercury discharge in waste-water is granted to G-P by the state. The .1 pounds of mercury allowed per day is on a monthly average. They may discharge up to .25 mg/litre on any one day. This type of complexity requires a constant monitoring of the outflow. This limit may appear stringent, but again there is a Catch-22; although the state on occasion oversees sample taking, the Georgia-Pacific lab does the actual testing. This brings up the question of the company's basic integrity. In 1973 it was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of Monopolistic Price Fix-

ing. Georgia-Pacific protested it's innocence, but settles out of court for a six-million dollar fine.

The environmental Protection Agency requires G-P to measure the mercury loss to the air with a complex system. The total emissions from several points must not exceed 2300 grams (5 pounds). Again, however, the proof in the testing lied ultimately with the integrity of the company. I know of one G-P technician who quit because the company would not take action on her findings that they were indeed exceeding the limits to their mercury emissions. The EPA, which oversees, the testing, does not do its own lab work. The NW Air Pollution Control Board has the facilities but does not have the jurisdiction. When testing was begun on the Twenty-first of this month, the EPA found Georgia-Pacific's methods to be inadequate. They get to try again soon. But even adequate testing procedures are no protection from falsified test results.

Why is it that the agencies with the jurisdiction over G-P's mercury do not have their own testing program: A look at G-P's financial impact on the region might tell us something. They have a seasonally adjusted average of 12,000 employees. They indirectly effect the existence of another 15,000 jobs. Each year the company pays some thirty-million in state and local taxes. Although it was easy to get this information, when I asked G-P about mercury, all they would say was that the company was of course in compliance with all applicable regulations.

I was told that there was no use of my troubling myself to attack their integrity by asking specific questions.

Does G-P have something to hide in their mercury operation? Are the EPA, the Department of Ecology and the Northwest Air Pollution Control Board just elaborately sabotaged windowdressing for the cor-

porate-state alliance? I'm not questioning the sincerity or dedication of the personnel involved in the agencies, but I am questioning the setup in which they abdicate their responsibility to the very company under scrutiny.

There is talk of turning jurisdiction over to the Northwest Air Pollution Control Board, but so far this is just talk. Those interested in seeing this become more than talk might consider writing the EPA in Washington D.C. In the meantime, we should work on the local level to force the city to keep them from EXPANDING their Chlorine plant production. There is presently a court suit challenging the right of the city to allow G-P to do this as being in illegal non-compliance with the city zoning codes. We should at the very least require independent testing of the present mercury emissions before G-P begins the physical expansion.

I would like to see them shut down the Chlorine plant entirely. Even if they can limit the mercury emission to federal standards, it should be understood that we have no guarantee that even faithful compliance with these standard is adequate protection. As the EPA put, they are based on the "best practicable treatment" rather than on objective public health standards. And I'd trade their profits for our health any day.

The fact that I did not deal with the chlorine spill hazard in this article is not to discount it. Please join us in doing what we can to remove this danger from our midst. The council will probably be forced to take some action by the lawsuit. Demand that they protect our right to life and health. 'Three gulps and you're dead'.



This is a picture of the shore near the Georgia Pacific Bellingham Plant. The disturbance in the water at the bottom of the page is effluent bubbling up. The water in this area is the color of diluted motor oil and there is no sea life to be found, not even barnacles on the pilings.

VIETNAM - HERE WE GO AGAIN?



People of Gio Linh in the liberated zone of South Vietnam filling in bomb craters.

Jerry Ford is the President after all; at least he's the only one we've got. Since he wasn't elected, however, and since the man who appointed him had a shaky reputation at the time, Ford may be wondering whether or not he is a REAL, honest-to-goodness President, title-holder though he be. One thing that insecure rulers and office-holders sometimes do is turn to tradition in order to justify themselves. And one great American presidential tradition is to have a Vietnam War. Truman, Ike, Kennedy, LBJ all had one. Nixon, being an ambitious man, even had an Indochina War. Historians are in doubt as to whether Roosevelt ever had one—probably not. The Vietnamese, who have suffered through it all are clear about this American tradition. A Vietnamese scholar, Nguyen Khac Vien, puts it in the sober way of someone who has been there a while:

... each Vietnamese has come to know the names of the American presidents one after the other—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon—whose five reigns were five ways of making war on our people. Old-style colonial war, with French soldiers and American weapons and money; unilateral war, with massacres, tortures and mop-up raids under Ngo Dinh Diem, while our people, in observance of the 1954 Geneva Accords had put aside their weapons; special war, with U.S. advisers and strategic hamlets; then fully Americanized war; and finally Vietnamized war, with its million puppet troops and the unbridled fury of American air and naval power.

Today it looks as if Ford is getting ready to have himself a Vietnam War too (and a Cambodian war—Laos has escaped, finally). He is demanding increased military/economic aid to Thieu and Lon Nol in Cambodia as a central part of his foreign policy, escalating the diplomatic offensive against the P.R.G. and North Vietnamese governments, and we hear rumors from friendly G.I. sources around the world that lots of American military movements, suspiciously Indochina related, are afoot.

Ford will find, however, that it is not the same America in which Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon had their wars. For one thing, Congress is mightily reluctant to pour money and what prestige is left into the Indochina brass. The relation between American aid, the continuance of dictatorship and bloodshed, and the violation of the Paris Peace Agreements is widely and openly discussed in Washington. And there is an active lobby for withdrawing financial and military support from both Thieu and Lon Nol.

Over the weekend of January 25-27, an "Assembly to Save the Peace Agreements" was held in Washington, D.C., on their second anniversary. Several thousand people, American and Indochinese, including members of Congress and religious leaders, gathered, discussed, demonstrated and lobbied. Their focus, cut off more aid to South Vietnam. This week in Washington several members of Congress will play

host to special showings of the Warner Brothers film "Hearts and Minds," a devastating indictment of the entire American involvement in S.E. Asia (see review on page 12). Clearly the tide has turned, and Ford will be having a hard time getting his war together.

Still, nothing in politics should be taken for granted, and at key moments, dramatic and concerted actions by organized folks make a difference. One such action took place that same past week in Saigon. Nine American anti-war activists held a six and a half hour demonstration in front of the American Embassy. They called for an end to the war in Vietnam, holding up a banner in Vietnamese and English proclaiming "Americans Want Peace in Vietnam/U.S. End War Aid," and posters demanding "U.S. Government: Implement the Paris Agreement," "Free All Political Prisoners," and (Ambassador) "Martin Stop the LIES."

After about two hours of demonstrating, the protestors were asked to negotiate with Saigon police. "Why don't you go to the VC for peace?" asked a Saigon police official.

The demonstrator replied, "It's the American government that is supplying funds for the war. In fact, from every one of my paychecks is taken taxes that go into your own salary."

American officials stayed out of sight. The Ambassador refused to meet with demonstrators. People felt that the American Embassy had prevailed on Saigon officials not to arrest the demonstrators (standard operating procedure in Saigon) in order to prevent an embarrassing incident before the American press.

Saigon citizens were generally friendly to the demonstrators, and most took leaflets being distributed. One bus, driven by a Vietnamese, stopped to deliver some fruit as a gift to the demonstrators.

Dramatically, a group of four Buddhist nuns ran through police lines to join the demonstration. One was caught by police—the others reaching the demonstration with messages of thanks to the Americans for demanding peace. Several opposition deputies from the National Assembly also joined the demonstrators and helped escort the nuns home safely.

At six o'clock, immigration officials told the demonstrators that if they broke up and returned to their hotels, they would be allowed to return for another day following. Instead, one half hour after returning to their hotel, police jeeps surrounded the block, armed guards ran into the hotel, and the nine Americans were hustled off to Tan Son Nhut airport. They were charged with violation of Vietnamese law and deported to Bangkok.

Not exactly an advertisement for American sponsored democracy in the South, but relatively fortunate for them. Over 100,000 political prisoners are held in South Vietnamese jails, many for much more minor offenses than demonstrating for peace and against Saigon Government policy. Many have been horribly tortured. American demonstrators probably would have a better chance, but still the risks were grave. Why did these people take part?

Our action springs from two desires: first, we want to bring the message "No more war, No more lies" to the front door of that branch of the U.S. Government which is directly responsible for carrying out its insidious policies in South Vietnam. Secondly, we want the Vietnamese to know that there are Americans who oppose their government's policies. We hope that in order to meet this crisis, the American people will stop believing the leaders who have lied to us time and time again, and will open up a new phase in our opposition to the disastrous policies of the past 28 years.

The nine demonstrators, 3 women and 6 men from around the United States, are active in the Indochina Peace Campaign. One of them, David Harris, is a well known Vietnam war draft resistor who spoke in Bellingham last November along with Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden. Another demonstrator, Al Hurwitz, a teacher from Detroit, summed up his action this way:

The energy that the American people demonstrated in opposition to the war has not faded. This action is an extension of that energy and a reminder. A reminder to the American people that Ford doesn't represent our position on the war; and as a reminder to the Vietnamese people that the contribution the American people made to withdrawing American troops is still present. It is now directed at withdrawing American funds from the continuation of the war.

The thing for Americans at home to do is to maintain pressure on Congress to cut off funding. Praise and inspire the good ones to do more; keep after the reluctant. Demand that not even the ghost of the resumption of U.S. military intervention to be considered. Call for implementation of the Paris Peace Agreements, especially those sections calling for political freedoms in South Vietnam and the release of political prisoners. And be wary of much recent reporting from Indochina—Vietnam and Cambodia. Many of the best American reporters have left the scene, and a number of recent dispatches published in the Seattle or Bellingham papers are almost verbatim borrowing from Saigon Government or U.S. Embassy releases, playing up the red war scare and playing down the military and political violations by the Thieu regime of the Peace Agreements.

Mitch Meisner



rape: our growing rage

by Nancy McCracken
and Michelle Celarier

The problem of rape in Bellingham finally hit the public consciousness this month with two evenings of loosely defined "workshops" conceived and planned by Western Washington State College's campus security, with the aid of the Bellingham Police Department. Held at WWSC, the workshops were a response to increasing rapes on campus. Last quarter, three women reported being raped on or near WWSC—providing the stark realization that the problem could no longer be ignored.

What actually happened in the "workshops" were a series of ill-informed speeches by police officers, doctors, lawyers, the prosecuting attorney and Whatcom County Superior Judge Marshall Forrest. (See Elizabeth Hutcheson's letter in this Passage for a complete list of names.)

Rape Relief—finally getting under way after over a year of planning—was given little opportunity to counter some of the prevailing myths perpetuated by the officials. Denise Guren, the driving force behind Bellingham's Rape Relief, spoke the first evening. But the second day, members of the legal profession and R.G. Peterson, head of campus security and emcee of the event, WALKED OUT before the Rape Relief presentation, an endearing drama entitled "The Rape of Mr. Smith." Perhaps only such a satire on the law's attitudes towards women as rape victims could fully point out the ludicrous absurdity of the situation. While pretending to want a public airing of the medical, legal and psychological ramifications of rape, officials closed the questioning when they felt it was too antagonistic and walked out when they were tired of dealing with the subject. One woman in the audience stood up and told them, "You know you're invited to stay," but she was ignored.

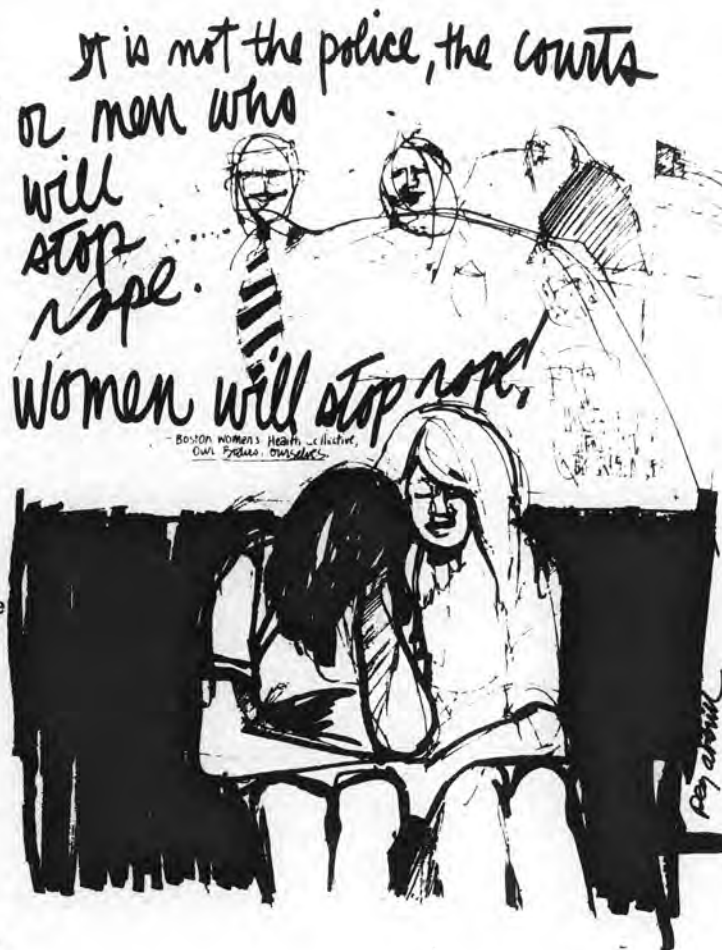
What came across the most in their talks and answers to questions afterwards was the extreme insensitivity to women and sexual violence that doctors, lawyers, police and the courts have in this society, in Bellingham. Much justifiable criticism and anger at their ignorance was leveled at these public guardians of our mental and physical safety.

It is not surprising that the crowd of mostly young women became furious when they were told by the physician who examines all rape victims that he would prefer to be contacted in the daytime. "It saves us the cost of an emergency room at the hospital," Dr. Robert Gibb said. As the father of two daughters, he said "I am somewhat interested in the problem being controlled." He also warned against using long fingernails to scratch the attacker, for it may "provoke" him. In contradiction, both Gibb and police officers emphasized that the victim must prove signs of struggle with her assailant. The only alternative to physical signs of struggle they gave was to come to the police and physician in hysterics, an acceptable female response to provocation.

The police were somewhat more careful in their responsibility towards victims. Wayne Hackett began his talk, a long imperative monotone of do nots (show-er, douche, change clothes) with the assurance that, although other police departments may harass rape victims, "The Bellingham police don't do it that way." (Women who have reported to the BPD have a different story. Many have said they were asked if they'd had an orgasm.) Other police officers stressed ways to AVOID being raped: don't hitchhike, walk with people, go to a nearby house, flag down cars, don't wear short skirts. These may be concrete aids to women on the streets, but most rapes occur in homes anyway. Besides, they only further the feeling that women do not have a right to walk alone at night unafraid and increase the guilt of women who do. Nothing was mentioned about the lack of public transportation at night in Bellingham.

When asked about the possibility of having women police officers question rape victims, Hackett said

"That sounds like a purely sexist attitude to me." (Gibb said he employs a female nurse assistant as a "chaperone" because "We get some pretty kooky cases," insinuating that the complaints were not real.) An irate women in the audience of about 400 had brought to their attention the fact that rape victims must undergo four separate interviews in 24 hours—all by men. The woman is given no emotional support, she is not offered a place to clean up or change clothes,



and she isn't even told about the victim's compensation law so she ends up paying for her medical exam so that the police can obtain evidence.

The police finally agreed that sensitivity training provided by Rape Relief could be a valuable aid in their dealing with the problem. This is a sorely needed program—it is obvious that at the present time women are still afraid to report rapes to the police (any wonder why???) There were fewer than 10 reported cases in Bellingham last year although about 50 calls came into the Rising Sun Crisis Line.

Representing the psychiatric profession was Dr. Nate Kronenberg of the Whatcom County Family Counseling Center. His opening statement was that there wasn't much psychiatrists could do for the woman during the trauma of rape—an abdication of responsibility at the very start. Later in his speech he did speak of "therapeutic management of the victim." Does that mean pumping women full of valium or thiorazine? Or was he referring to another favorite approach of the Center—three days of "sleep therapy" designed to give a person under stress "rest" instead of allowing them to express anger and frustration?

Much time was spent discussing the "average rapist," though statistical profiles mean very little. Kronenberg portrayed him as a 28-year-old married Caucasian and categorized his motivation in three groups—violence, sexual gratification and a combination of the two. He discussed the rapist's early childhood maladjustment and withdrawn nature. The next week Judge Forrest claimed "A large number of these cases involve some form of mental aberration." Both presented the rapist

as a "sick" person, not merely a product of a sexist society which teaches men that women exist for their sexual gratification. (A study by Menachim Amir states "with the exception of about 3% rapists seem to be sexually and psychologically normal.")

The question of how to stop men from raping women was not even touched upon.

It is clear from these rape workshops that women can't solve the problem of rape by turning to the police, the courts, the psychiatric establishment. Their misunderstanding and even lack of knowledge of the problem clearly reflected the belief that women are responsible.

An awareness is growing among women of this community and throughout this country that our "responsibility" is to ourselves. We no longer have to carry the guilt, the result of so many years of conditioning which prepares us to be victims. We no longer must accept the myth that men "get out of control" of their sexuality. We no longer need to turn to them for protection.

Some very positive aspects of these seminars was the increasing anger and openness of women victimized by sexual violence. Guren reports that she will soon begin training 10 rape relief advocates, and even more than that came up and volunteered during the course of the workshops.

As Guren said after the seminars, "It's about the best documentation for the need of Rape Relief I've seen".

Some may say I'm just paranoid
but I feel the necessity
to fully realize my fear of rape

FEAR—1 out of every 3 women
is raped sometime in her life

A woman who has made a study of rape
says that if I were to ask every man
whether he has fantasized himself a rapist
the majority would answer yes

FEAR—men are enjoying this
hate-pleasure every
7 to 24 minutes every day
in the U.S.

I'm afraid to go out in the dark
the shadows are constantly moving
I live rape over and over
in nightmarish horror of my empty house.

FEAR—46% of all rapes occur
in the victim's own home

I'm hitching alone
a car pulls over
and I flash
Is this it
I used to feel safe when a young man
pulled over to give me a ride
If he had long hair he was cool

FEAR—the average rapist is 28 years old
white, middle class and married

A woman is chased for five blocks
she finally flags down a cop
He asks her what she's sniveling about
she wasn't even hurt

A woman who has been raped
but not injured is considered lucky
told she's a seducer
and shouldn't walk alone at night

FEAR—In some states you must
make marks on the rapist
to prove there was struggle
If you don't struggle you weren't raped

—Pat Parson

Gardening Special

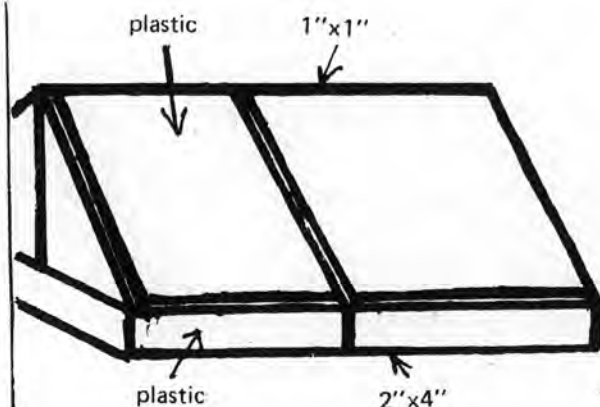
Planting time? Outside the window there is snow on the ground and the temperatures at night are in the twenties. But for many long seasoned vegetables and flowers it is now time to plant. Among these are tomatoes, peppers, brocoli, marigolds, cauliflower, onions and eggplants. The commercial grower uses greenhouses to start these in. But you and I can utilize an inexpensive hotbed to accomplish this. This article will give instructions for the construction of a hotbed, cold frame, and planting flats. I will also tell about mixing starting soil and the planting, thinning and care of seedlings.

The first thing you need to do is build a hot bed. This is the equivalent of a greenhouse, the difference being that you do not walk inside to work with the plants but instead take the top off and remove boxes (flats) of seedlings to work on them. At this time of year heating is necessary for the germination of seeds and the survival of young plants. The heat is provided by the decomposition of manure and hay in a pit underneath the flats. If you can't make a hotbed and have room in the house in a southerly window, the flats can be placed there.

The manure pit should be three feet deep. The other dimensions of the pit, length and breath, should be planned according to the dimensions of the miniature greenhouse you plan to construct above it. A drainage exit should be dug from the lowest part of the pit to eliminate the problem of water collecting in it. A hotbed dug on a hillside makes the drainage problem easier. From the drainage exit should lead drain tile or an open ditch. In the Co-op Garden hotbed we have about six inches of gravel and drainage tile. The drainage is important because the manure and hay will not

transparent roof panels. The area between the first and second frames should be covered with plastic unless you can scrounge glass to fit. At either end of the hotbed longer 2x4's should extend perhaps 10 inches higher at the midpoints. These will support the ridgepole of the roof. For all of the materials described in this article I am only giving examples that I have been able to scrounge or buy at a reasonable price. If you find something else that will do the job, you should by all means utilize it. The same goes for the dimensions in the diagram. I made the plan to utilize 4 windows of the size that I had available. The window frames are to rest on the ridgepole and on the upper frame. On

Hot Bed Side View



either end the triangular panels can be covered with plastic, or if you prefer, with triangular pieces of glass in homemade frames. For plastic you can use clear visqueen or clearer Flexipane. The visqueen must be replaced yearly and the flexipane every 2 years. Glass lasts forever or until it breaks. Although the small panels are to be stationary, the roof panels (windows)

or else they will rot quickly.

For a potting mixture I recommend one-third garden soil, one-third sand and one-third well rotted compost with a dash of lime thrown in. This should be well moistened at the time of planting. Plant the seeds in rows about an inch and a half apart in the flat. Be sure to carefully follow planting instructions for each particular seed because too deep or too shallow will often mean complete failure. The surface of the soil should be kept damp with regular but light waterings. Some sort of gentle spray is best. A piece of burlap or newspaper can be placed over the surface of the soil to keep it warm. But if you do this watch it regularly so that the seeds do not sprout and try to grow through the covering.

The hotbed should have been filled so that the flats can be placed in it so that they lie flush with the top of the ground. A layer of plastic can be put between the flats and the manure and securely tacked around the edges. This, in conjunction with a generally tight hotbed will keep slugs out. Last year we had a problem with slugs hatching in the hay and proceeding to devastate our seedlings. Slack should be left in the plastic liner to compensate for settling of the manure and hay.

Once the plants come up they should be thinned to about 1/2 inch between each plant. This is very important because it will give the plants a chance to grow properly and allow you to transplant them at the proper time. Once they are about 2 inches high they should be transplanted into other flats with about an inch between each plant and placed in a cold frame. This is known as hardening off and is also very important because it prepares the plants to be transplanted into the ground later in the Spring.

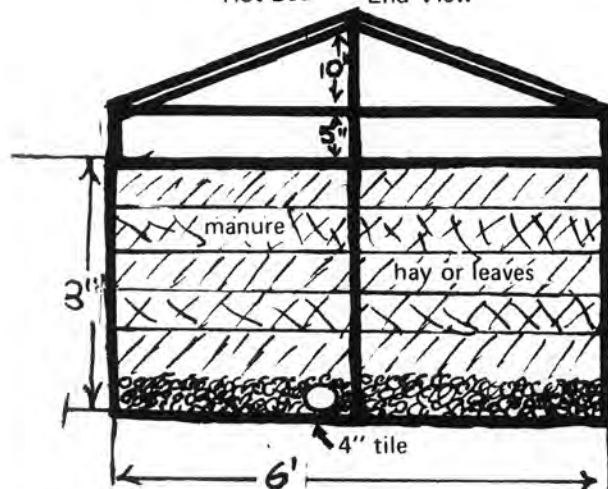
If you have your plants starting in the house it is still important to have a cold frame for hardening off. The cold frame should be designed to be twice

EARLY PLANTING TIME

Hotbeds and Coldframes

generate heat properly if they are completely soggy. To keep the walls of the pit from caving in it is important to line the pit with plywood or boards that have been treated for decay. If you can find sheet metal, it would be ideal. 2 x 4 braces will keep the walls of the pit from caving in, which they will do with just ply-

Hot Bed End View



wood. It should be remembered that the hotbed pit should be structurally viable even when it is not filled because you will want to empty it and refill it each year. During the rainy season the ground around here is only semi-solid. 2 x 4's running vertically into the pit can protrude above the ground and form the framework and foundation for the canopy above the pit. They can also serve as good points for nailing the cross braces to. There should be a 2 x 4 frame around the top of the pit, flush with the ground. The vertical 2x4's should extend upward about 6 inches from this frame and should support another frame made out of 1x1's or similar material. This upper frame will support the

should be removable. If windows are not available, I'd construct the roof panels out of weed covered with plastic. If you do use plastic panels you can plan the hotbed so that an even number of flats fit in. If you start off with the size of the windows as your given you can build you flats to fit. Any unuseable area is a chance for heat to escape and a waste of building materials.

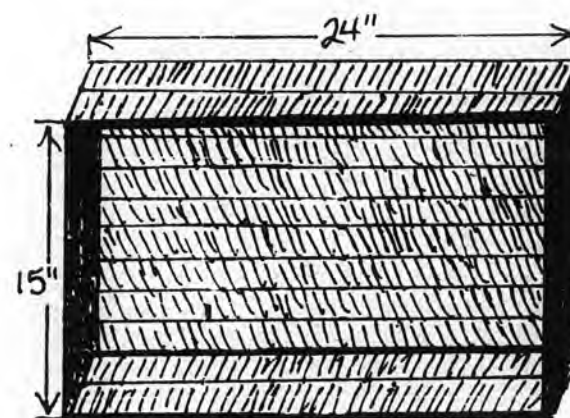
Once you have your hotbed constructed it's time to fill it. Right away is not too soon because it takes about a week to heat up. It should be filled with 6 inch alternating layers of hay or leaves and horse manure. You can use chicken manure but it gets hotter and doesn't last as long. With chicken manure one has to allow 2 weeks before using it because it is too hot at first. You might experiment with a mixture of chicken and cow, but cow manure alone is too "cool" for a hotbed. The manure and hay or leaves should be stomped firmly into the pit. This will insure a long lasting reaction and slower settling. While the hotbed is heating put old newspapers or a layer of hay over it to limit heat loss. Then make your flats and mix the starting mixture.

PLANTING

Flats are large shallow boxes about 3 inches high. Getting box nails to manufacture them with protects against splitting. If they are approximately 15 inches wide and 2 feet long it makes them fairly easy to pick up when filled with dirt. If you can't find some flat boards to construct them out of there is an easy construction method utilizing lathe which can be scrounged just about anywhere an old house is being torn down. The flats we made were about 2 feet long, 2 lathe deep and 10 lathe wide. For the end boards we found some old 3 inch tongue and groove siding and cut it into 15 inch lengths. These should be well nailed for longtime use. When the plants go into the ground they should be emptied and stacked

as big as the hotbed because the plants will require twice as much room in the cold frame stage. A cold frame can be designed identically to the top part of your hotbed. Both the cold frame and hotbed can be built with a flat sloping roof rather than a peaked roof. I would recommend the sloped roof if you build your cold frame against the south wall of your house, thus utilizing the heat of the house for a little added

Planting Flat



warmth. The advantage to the peaked roof is that the panels tend to be smaller and easier to handle and there is less chance of rain catching in saggy places in large plastic panels. On nights when it is expected to freeze it is a good precaution to put on old rug over the cold frame or hotbed I use my coldframe all year round. Right now I have it filled with lettuce and spinach. After the seedlings went out last spring I planted canteloupe in it for the summer. If you build your hotbed, coldframe and flats well they will serve you for years to come. Happy Gardening.

BILL GROGAN'S GOAT

Bill Gro-gan's goat Was feel-ing fine
Ate three red shirts Right off the line

2. Bill grabbed that goat by the wool of his back, and tied him to the railroad track.
3. That goat he bucked with might and main, as around the curve came a passenger train.
4. That goat he bucked with might and main, caught up those shirts and flagged the train.



MICHAEL FINNEGAN

There was an old man named Mi-chael Fin-e-gan
He had whisk-ers on his chin-e-gan
He shaved them off but they grew in again
Poor old Micheal Fin-e-gan begin a-gain!

2. There was an old man named Michael Finnegan
He kicked up an awful dinneegan
Because they said he must not sing again
Poor old Michael Finnegan, begin again!
3. There was an old man named Michael Finnegan
He went fishing with a pinneegan
Caught a fish and dropped it in again
Poor old Michael Finnegan, begin again!



4. There was an old Man named Michael Finnegan
He grew fat and then grew thin again
Then he died, and had to begin again
Poor old Michael Finnegan, begin again!

CETA

In Focus



by Stafford Smith

[Editors' Note: this article was written by a friend of the Passage who is deeply involved in Whatcom County politics. We are glad that he took the time to jot down some thoughts. If anyone of you, in your daily chores, comes across information of value to our readers, please share it.]

CETA — It stands for "Comprehensive Employment and Training Act" and it provides a funnel for pouring federal money into local training programs. Last year (fiscal year 1974-75) AEDP Planning Board allocated half a million dollars of CETA funds to train people here in Whatcom County. This year (beginning July 1) there will be a great deal more money involved perhaps well over a million dollars, as Congress pushes the panic button on high unemployment levels, and periodically pumps short spurts of dollars into the CETA structure.

Power in a bureaucratic system is a function of information. Access to information, ability to comprehend information — these are the keys to power. Bureaucrats limit access through developing a semi-private code language, which only initiates understand. This enables them to sit in "open" meetings and pass secret messages without the lay-public catching on. They also do not volunteer information. If you ask the right question, you will get correct information, but only what you specify. Of course, to ask the right question you practically have to know the answer beforehand.

The local level of the vast bureaucracy which administers the grants is the Whatcom County Planning Board. This board has the power to plan and budget training programs for Whatcom County in broadly generic areas defined as "Classroom Training", "On the Job Training", etc. The Fiscal year 1975 Title I allocation for Whatcom County was \$565,000, with a certainty of increases as the economy continues to slide. CETA is the mechanism for distributing the various emergency employment funds which have been and will be voted by Congress. Title II of CETA deals with temporary "public employment", but the funds run directly to the County government.

Even though the State Board retains the power to actually contract for training programs, the Local Planning Board can informally control this process through its planning function. For example, when the Local Board budgets say \$80,000 for a welding or carpentry class, it is in effect awarding a contract to Bellingham Vocational-Technical School, the agency in the area that specializes in providing vocational classes.

Strangely enough, the Whatcom County Planning Board is dominated by bureaucrats who represent agencies, schools, unions, et cetera, who are potential contractors for providing CETA services: the Tech School, Employment Security, Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Whatcom County Opportunity Council. The Migrant Center in Lynden also has a local board seat, but has not sent a representative to meetings regularly. Thus far the public viewpoint has been put forward by Nat Dickerson, representing the Nooksack Tribe and by Terry Brainerd representing Head Start. At the last meeting, Rita Romero, representing the YWCA's Single Parent group was accepted as a new board member.

The "State Membership Model", "client sector" representatives ought to make up 1/3 of the Local Board. Seven client representatives would meet this quota. What difference does this make? Why is it important that the "client viewpoint" be better represented?

I see the following factors being involved:

1) CETA is the principal conduit for pumping federal "job" money into local economies, and as the unemployment rate creeps upward, the amount of funds flowing through CETA can be expected to increase steadily. This means that increasing numbers of poor people will come into contact with the CETA mechanism. If you believe (as I do) that people who are affected by government activities ought to participate in structuring them, then the local Planning Board is an important arena for action.

2) Women are badly underrepresented in the Whatcom Board. Women on welfare are a major "target population" for Title I training programs, yet no one from this sector sits on the local Planning Board. To my knowledge there are only two women on the Board, and they both represent agencies. As a result of this lack of adequate client representation, most local CETA training programs which are directed toward women offer little other than low-level secretarial and clerical skills, thus perpetuating discriminatory patterns



3) Unless there is effective client input, the types of programs offered will continue to reflect what the program operators want to provide rather than what community members want to receive. Much program unresponsiveness is reasoned away by reference to CETA's emphasis on job placement subsequent to training. The bureaucrats contend that they are responding to market surveys which show that there are job vacancies in the areas where they are offering training. As unemployment rises, however, it becomes questionable whether significant labor shortages exist anywhere, and the "job placement" aspect of CETA becomes increasingly specious a basis for program planning.

From the standpoint of many poor people, training in skills which have a general social or survival value (mental health counselling, para-medical, or farming) may be more valuable than job-oriented skills without life value (typist, key punch operator).

4) Without client-oriented evaluation of selection and job placement procedures, these activities will continue to be geared to bureaucratic convenience rather than community needs. It is no great secret that federally-funded training programs are used by the Welfare Department and Employment Security to hustle "shirkers" and other social undesirables off the public assistance rolls. They are threatened with termination if they do not "volunteer" for training or refuse to be placed into whatever jobs are offered.

It is possible, for example, for a public assistance recipient to be coerced into taking training that is not desired, and if the program is completed, to be placed in an unwanted job in a location where the person does not want to live. In terms of statistical evaluation, this process would show up as a bureaucratic triumph, particularly if the person were minority and/or female. To put it bluntly: quality of human experience is not a variable in the official CETA formula. Only client pressure can put it there.

5) Finally, support levels in many of the training slots are unrealistically low. This particularly is true for the "work experience" programs run by the

Opportunity Council at the legal minimum wage of \$2.20 per hour. It would seem more reasonable to have fewer slots and put them at \$3.00/hour, which is just about the lowest wage at which labor in modern America becomes worth the inconvenience. Client participation could force reasonable support levels to be written into the local plan.

In view of all this, what would be some immediately attainable goals for increasing client participation in local CETA planning? I would suggest the following:

1) To bring client representation on the Whatcom County Board to at least one-third of the total Board membership. This means three and perhaps four new positions, depending on whether the Lynden Chicano group decides to actively participate. For the most part, this involves identifying and presenting representative persons to the Board and having them officially recognized.

2) To place at least two client sector represen-

tatives on the Planning Committee. The one clear area of responsibility for local boards is in the area of program planning and budgeting. The key to this process is the preliminary plan formulation put together by the Planning Committee. In the past, Chairperson McArdle has been content to shuttle client representatives off to the Assessment Committee and then to insist that there was no substantive assessment work to be done on the local level.

3) In the next few months it should be possible to hold a public meeting directed toward informing the client community of the types of programs being offered under CETA and soliciting comments as to the kinds of training the community would like to see offered. If done reasonably soon, input from this meeting could have an important impact on Fiscal Year 1976 planning. Also, one or two client representatives to the local board could be nominated at this meeting.

4) Some lines of communications need to be developed between the program trainees and the local board whereby trainees can register their responses to the training experience.

5) At the next Board election a chairperson more actively supportive of client viewpoints ought to be elected, preferably someone who is not involved in operating Title I Programs. Under state guidelines the chairperson has considerable power. It would be preferable to elect someone who is not subject to manipulation because of conflicts of interest.

How to do all this? In the past six months some modest gains have been made through persistent pushing of client viewpoints at Board and Committee meetings. What is needed immediately are a handful of new recruits to the cause, who can make the substantial long-term commitment required to be effective in this bizarre environment. Hopefully some activist women will step forward here. Volunteers should contact Terry Brainerd at Whatcom Community College (676-2170), or just show up at the next AEDPB meeting. It is scheduled for the third Tuesday of each month, at 2PM, at Bellingham Vo-Tech.

"hearts and minds"

by Bernie Weiner



There have been, to my knowledge, only two full-length commercial documentaries by American film-makers on Vietnam. The first, Emile de Antonio's powerful "In the Year of the Pig" (1970), came at a time when the U.S. was still directly engaged in the combat; one obvious aim of the film-maker, in addition to compiling an accurate historical document, was to mobilize domestic and foreign opinion so as to force the U.S. out. It should have been aired on American TV, but of course it wasn't: too "controversial" (by which is meant that it possessed an ideology), and as a full-length feature too much of a whole. American networks preferred to show thin slices of the war on the evening news, sandwiched between commercials for nasal spray and vaginal deodorants—the overall effect being to turn that far-away slaughter into merely another aspect of the daily unreality.

Now comes "Hearts and Minds," a color documentary by Peter Davis, brilliant in spots, confused in others, made on a \$950,000 budget for Columbia Pictures. De Antonio's film (made at a cost of \$168,000) emerged from a long-held radical perspective, solidly grounded in history, geopolitics, and an understanding of the U.S. power elite. Davis's film, less firmly anchored, attempts to focus on the cultural and political bases that led to the U.S. imperialistic drive worldwide, and the effects such unbridled power had, in this instance, not only on the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese and their society, but also on the Americans and their social fabric as well.

Using 250 hours of original footage and 20 hours of stock, Davis weaves his cinematic tapestry out of war sequences (more than a few of which—uncredited—were unearthed through de Antonio's research and appeared in his film), scenes shot in Vietnam with bitter victims of the carnage and with greedy war profiteers, interviews with such eminences as General

Westmoreland, Clark Clifford, Walt Rostow and Daniel Ellsberg, and with numerous Vietnam veterans, both pro and con the war effort. Added are clips from old American war movies, and footage shot at highschool football games, elementary school classrooms, and PTA meetings: the cultural matrix that helps explain how the U.S. evolved from unthinking unthinking chauvinism and the competitive emphasis on winning at all costs to a holy crusade against "the gooks."

What emerges is a stunning, searing indictment not only of the American policy-makers who enmeshed the U.S. in the Vietnam quagmire, but of America itself and the racist-militarist-macho mentality that led and/or permitted those leaders to execute such policy—and, unless changed, will lead inevitably to more such imperialist incursions. The film is overly long, repetitious, and lacking in both tight organization and an ideological framework, but it contains some immensely powerful moments and is an extremely important film, perhaps because of its very capacity to go beyond ideology to touch the emotions. One would wish, even with its flaws, that it were required viewing for every U.S. citizen in whose name that war was waged—and, as the film notes almost in passing, continues to be waged, by proxy, with \$2 billion annually of U.S. aid propping up the Saigon regime.

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However, whether "Hearts and Minds" will ever be seen on a mass basis is, as of this writing, open to question. It is part of a six-film package for which Columbia contracted with BBS Productions several years ago, after BBS made millions for Columbia with its two blockbusters, "Easy Rider and The Last Picture Show." Now, however, Columbia leadership has changed, the political situation has altered (more than ever, Americans seem to want to forget that Vietnam ever happened), and Columbia is reportedly balking at releasing the film, even after its recent sold-out showings at the Cannes and San Francisco Film Festivals and the rave reviews in the popular press that followed. Litigation may ensue in an attempt to free the film from Columbia's control, but until that happens—unless the studio changes its mind—this timely work, which could affect the outcome of the amnesty question, remains stored in the vaults. (Those seeking late information on the availability of the film can write to BBS at the address listed at the head of this review).

Davis is the former CBS producer of the controversial TV documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon." One of his editors on "Hearts and Minds," LynZee Klingman, and his photographer, Richard Pearce, both had worked for de Antonio, Klingman on "In the Year of the Pig." Another editor, Susan Martin, produced and edited Peter Watkins's brilliant "Punishment Park" (FQ, Summer 1972). Using a mix of TV technique and de Antonio's pioneering collage method, they get viewers into the Vietnam quagmire with remarkable cinematic economy: old movie clips from what looks like a Busby Berkley-staged U.S. military extravaganza, and some basic history about early French and U.S. involvement in Indochina, with footage of a guileless President Eisenhower saying quite openly that U.S. interest is motivated by the rich tin and tungsten deposits there that American industry can't afford to lose.

Davis interviews former U.S. policy-maker Walt Rostow, seeking his response to this early colonialist-imperialist history, but Rostow, embarrassed, tries desperately to throw Davis off the scent by protesting that this history is "very sophomoric, pedestrian" kind of stuff. This attempt at evasion reveals more than do his answers, which are the usual distortions and lies.

In spite of the fact that much of this history is widely known, Davis still is able to present frightening revelations. There is an interview with France's Georges Bidault, who was foreign minister when the French were trapped at Dienbienphu. Bidault reveals that John Foster Dulles, then U.S. secretary of state, took him aside during a conference and offered the beleaguered French two atom bombs. "Never three, never one," Bidault specifies in English, "deux... I was the only witness."

The film then moves on to the war itself, with footage of U.S.-caused devastation and interviews of some U.S. airmen and GIs coldly describing how they burned villages and bombed and strafed. One airman, Randy Floyd, flew 98 bombing missions and tells of the pride he took in his "technical expertise" in destroying villages and their inhabitants.

Davis utilizes a clever technique in these interviews with the ex-soldiers. Throughout most of the film, while they describe their backgrounds, their education and how they became perfect technological soldiers in Vietnam, he photographs them in close-up; the effect is that we come to see these men as proud representatives of the U.S. military effort. Later in the film, Davis pulls his camera back: these men are amputees and paraplegics, and their evolution from traditional, unthinking patriots to rational and deliberate antiwar activists is brought home with especial force. Randy Floyd, for example, who was arrested in an Oklahoma antiwar demonstration, says that he never saw what his napalm bombs did to Vietnamese children. His voice quakes. "I don't know what I would do if my children were napalmed." His eyes begin to water and he turns away, unrelieved sorrow wracking his body. "You see, I can't even cry—because it would destroy my 'manhood' image."

These are powerful sequences, and mixed with those showing an ex-POW, a Lieutenant Coker, delivering apple-pie homilies to women's clubs and elementary school students, help sharpen the point of how young men are thoroughly brainwashed into acceptance of the American mythology by the time they reach military age. Coker stands before a room full of middle-aged women, resplendent in his medal-heavy white uniform, and says, "You, you moms, made me what I am today." He's proud and they're proud of him, and that's the sickness Davis is out to help exorcise.

Davis includes footage of deadly herbicidespraying in Vietnam, then cuts to an old Vietnamese coffin-maker, who has lost seven of his own children to the war and who has nailed down 800 to 900 coffins weekly for children by bombs or poison spray. His face weathered, his voice crackling with pain and bitterness, he risks his life to speak before the camera of the Americans: "We will fight until the rice gives out, then we will plow the fields again and fight again. You will never win Vietnam". In those comments, and in the faces and eyes of other Vietnamese interviewed, one understands why the U.S. was destined to fail in its attempt to control Southeast Asia by force of arms. (Davis also interviews an avaricious Saigon banker, a proud war-profiteer, who bemoans the fact that "peace is coming, whether we like it or not.")

In contrast to the callous remarks and lies by such U.S. power-wielders as Walt Rostow and General Westmoreland (who tells the interviewer that Asians place little value on human life), Davis also interviewed

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"Hearts and Minds" cont.

Daniel Ellsberg, and his comments offer what little hope there is that the American establishment is capable of change. In fact, "Hearts and Minds" originally was to revolve around Ellsberg and his release of the Pentagon Papers. Ellsberg, the ex-warhawk turned radical dove, spits out: "It wasn't that we were on the wrong side—we are the wrong side." He begins to describe the anti-war speech he had written for Robert Kennedy to deliver the night the senator was assassinated, and he breaks down, his tears expressing not only the loss of a friend and political associate but the sense of powerlessness shared by millions as we watched yet another avenue for peaceful social change blocked by the insanity of violence.

The film ends with a hometown parade somewhere in the U.S., complete with doll-like majorettes, little boys dressed in military uniform, the oompah of martial music—and a grinning character in an Uncle Sam suit who tells everyone along the parade route (and through the camera to us) to smile and be happy, this is the U.S. of A.

It is precisely this desire of Americans to ignore and forget their unspeakable war-crime—symbolized by Columbia's reluctance to release the film—that "Hearts and Minds" aims to confront. The film serves as a moving American *mea culpa*. As one of the interviewed U.S. veterans, a black paraplegic says: the war waged against the Vietnamese was such an atrocity that the American population should be made to experience it daily, to the point of "puking up their dinners" every night. The carnage shown in "Hearts and Minds" is enough to make one retch and cry, but is an utterly necessary purgation for millions of Good Americans who went along willingly in support of that immoral war, and even for those of us who fought the war for years in the streets and on the political and cultural battlefields.

A major strength of the film in the popular sense—its lack of ideological roots—is also its basic weakness.

In reminding viewers on a very emotional level of the guilt each American shares, it provides a too-easy way for Americans to assuage their consciences, while suggesting little in the way of a political program for the future. And, in aiming for the emotions, the film is not averse to some simplistic agit-prop that would be hissed off the screen in something similar were included in a right-wing film: the U.S. soldiers and leaders are depicted always as the killers, whereas the only footage of North Vietnam leadership shows a kinky Uncle Ho surrounded by adoring little children. Or superfluous guilt-by-association footage is included in order to put down the opinions of those who supported Nixon. Or sensationalist footage: there is a brilliant cinema verite sequence of two GIs in a Saigon whorehouse; the point is made early about GIs' degrading treatment of Vietnamese civilians and the devastating effect on their culture, but Davis can't pull himself away from this amazing, but ultimately superfluous, footage.

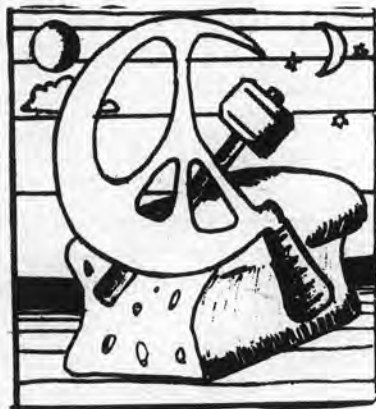
The film is unnecessarily repetitive in constantly referring to the easily understood connection between the American educational system and its competitive sports structure. Some of this material, along with some of the Saigon brothel sequence, could well have been cut to include more analysis of the economic imperative that led the U.S. into Southeast Asia and that made Vietnam a test-case for counter-insurgency warfare, the impact of monopoly capitalism on U.S. domestic and foreign policy, and the dynamic social revolution being carried on by the Vietnamese people. As it is, viewers sit through nearly two hours of this powerful material, go through an emotional catharsis, and walk out somewhat disconnected from the struggle, unsure as to what to do, as if they've witnessed merely another moving film.

However, having said all this, one must always return not to the film one would have preferred to see but to the film actually produced. Despite its

flaws, its tendency to pander to the emotions rather than to respect the intellect, its lack of ideological praxis, "Hearts and Minds" is still a supremely important political film, at times brilliantly assembled and edited. One only hopes that it receives the wide distribution, exhibition and critical reviews from the Left that it deserves. America owes at least that much to the Vietnamese people.

FLASH: Late word in early January indicates that "Hearts and Minds" will be distributed, with or without a sequence objected to by Walt Rostow, as soon as legal complications are surmounted. The film is being distributed by Warner Brothers after a group of persons around Davis-Schneider formed a company called Rainbow Pictures and bought the distribution rights from Columbia for one cool million. The film played in Los Angeles for one week in late December—thus qualifying for Academy Award consideration—and then was pulled when Rostow filed suit. So, expect to see it soon at major metropolitan markets.

Bernard Weiner formerly reviewed movies for and helped edit *Northwest Passage*. He's now a film and drama critic for the *San Francisco Chronicle*. This review first appeared in *Film Quarterly* (Winter 1974-75).



Anonymous Countrywoman, vocals
 Banana, guitar & piano
 Sid Brown, songwriter, banjo, guitar
 Dale Budreau, cover art
 Larry Dunlap, electric piano
 Greg Falxa, calligraphy
 Doug Fine, cover art
 Phil Ford, tabla
 Anna Kaufman, vocals
 Arnold Kessler, mandolin
 Bob Nelson, vocals, bass
 Steve Rule, guitar
 John Sechler, drums
 Bob Segal, harmonica
 Michael Siracuse, 12 string guitar



Peace Bread & Land Band

Background

Peace, Bread & Land's first album two years ago was a minor underground production. A few kind folks did reviews and eventually most of the 1,000 lps were sold. Although our production costs were never recouped, we made donations to womens' clinics and the free breakfast program. This second mini-album was financed by donations from people who liked "Liberation Music" and believed in helping us continue to make our music. Thank you and happy listening.

Personal Words on the Songs

Imagine this piece of grooved vinyl as a journey. It's been my personal pilgrimage for the last few years and I'm sure many of you have been in some of the same places. There is no logical progression from place to place. In fact one can be in more than one space at a time.

When our loosely knit group of musicians started working on the tunes, two of the people were on the graveyard shift at a nearby lumber mill. The area we live in is dominated by a few giant timber companies and their domination is total: the economy, ecology, social relations, people's time and even the air we breathe. "The Milltown Blues" came out of our struggle to rehearse and live our lives amidst these alienating institutions that destroy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Work could be a creative and joyous process—a celebration. Someday working people will make those changes and chase away all them blues.

"...Gotta Get Away"

The place most folks get away these days is the country and I tried that too. But there is really no escaping from the world or from the Self. The Joy of Cooking sings, "It's lonely out in the country too." So I combined all my hopes, dreams and every other tired cliché I knew into this song, because I felt that out of escapist despair a new life could begin: Down to Earth and open to all those organic natural cycles we all know and love. Well, that particular attempt at sharing, trusting and loving failed. My soul withered on the vine and I reaped a bitter harvest. The song remains and the love that created the musical magic grows and the days get less lonely all the time.



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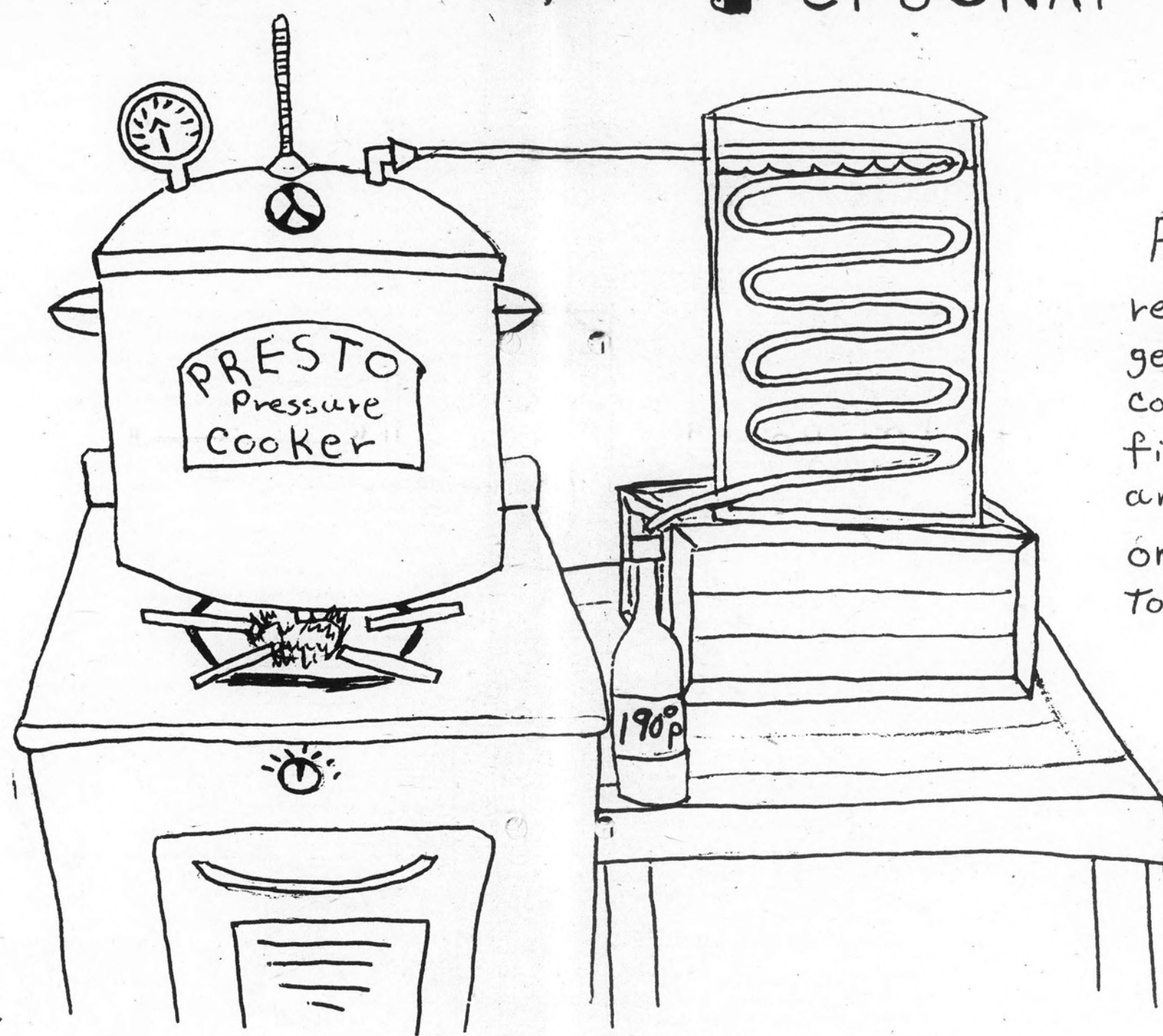
PERSONAL Distillation

For the condenser you need about 20ft. of 3/8" od copper tubing. used tubing can be cleaned by filling it up with ammonia and rinsing with water.

Straighten the tubing and wind it around something 8" in diameter. Be sure to leave about 10" straight at the end. Wind the tubing like a compressed Spring leaving about 2ft. straight at the other end pointing 90° away from the 10" End.

Stretch the coil so it's about 10" tall. Take a 5gal. bucket and make a hole at the bottom for the 10" end to stick through. Cut a slot for the 24" end to sit in at the top. Arrange the coil so that it's always running down hill. Silicone aquarium sealer works good because it is flexible and sticks to almost anything.

Any person who drinks distilled spirits is a fool and can not be trusted.



For the Pot unscrew the pressure regulator from a pressure cooker and get a 90° pipe to 3/8" od copper tubing compression fitting. Screw the 90° fitting in where the regulator was and set cooker on stove. Place condenser on counter. Bend the 24" End of condenser to align with the 90° fitting.

Warning: Federal Law forbids ownership and/or operation of distillation Apparatus.

If you have a rubber Air vent in the center of the cooker, put a Meator frying thermometer in the hole in the rubber gasket. A paste of flour + water will stop any leaks around the thermometer.

With a thermometer you can tell what proof is coming out. less than 200° is 120p or better, 205° = 100proof, 208° = 80p, 210° = 60p. Save the first and redistill the rest if desired. Activated charcoal will remove the flavors if a Vodka-like product is desired.

Fill pressure cooker 1/2 - 2/3 full of bad wine or fermented liquid. Fill condenser bucket with cold water. Turn on heat, lowering heat when copper tubing between cooker + condenser gets hot. Alcohol will start to come out bottom of the condenser. Keep distilling until the distillate doesn't have much of an Alcohol taste.



Mayday Payday

What civil libertarians have insisted all along — that the constitutional rights of 1,200 Mayday antiwar demonstrators were violated by their mass arrests in Washington in 1971 — has now been confirmed by a United States District Court jury.

It has awarded the demonstrators \$12 million, or about \$10,000 each, to be paid by the District of Columbia for having violated the complainants' rights of free speech and assembly, false arrest, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The class action was brought by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of the arrested demonstrators, who at the time were mostly college students. An appeal is expected.

The suit grew out of the demonstration May 5, 1971, during a week of antiwar protests. Police moved in on the crowds at the Capitol and arrested the demonstrators when they did not move away as commanded. During the week, thousands of persons were herded into makeshift "jails" on a football field and elsewhere.

The A.C.L.U. now has the task of finding the demonstrators who were arrested. They are scattered and many have new addresses. The amount of damage due each complainant varies slightly because of the different lengths of confinement.

N.Y.T.

Male Contraceptive

A unique male contraceptive is being researched by Roy L. Whistler of Purdue University. It's based on the fact that the testes utilize sugar differently than other body tissues. By interfering with d-glucose (a sugar) metabolism in the testicular cells, spermatogenesis is reduced to an infertile level.

The substance that interferes with sugar metabolism in the testes, 5-thio-glucose is essentially non-toxic in animals. The amount used to inhibit spermatogenesis causes the testes to shrink, but does not reduce libido. Higher doses than those required to inhibit sperm formation cause an increase in the blood sugar level. All effects of the drug appear to be completely irreversible.

So far, however, research has only been done in laboratory mice, and Whistler is out of funds for further research.

Ruchell Magee Gets Life

It's been more than four years since Ruchell Magee and three others engineered an escape attempt from the Marin County Courthouse, taking five hostages with them. One hostage and three of the inmates were killed; Magee escaped and was later captured. Since then, a complicated series of legal actions has delayed the case. First Magee was scheduled to go on trial with Angela Davis, the black activist who was accused of supplying the weapons for the escape. But his case was severed, and he was tried on charges of murder, aggravated kidnapping and simple kidnapping. The trial ended in a hung jury, and he was scheduled to be re-tried on the simple kidnapping charge when he suddenly pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated kidnapping. The charge carries a sentence of from one to five years; the second, a penalty of life imprisonment without parole. Since then, Magee has tried to withdraw his plea, but his request was turned down by the United States Supreme Court. Last week, he was sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.

Attica - What's New?

While all the controversy has surrounded the trials, little attention has been paid to the inhuman conditions which caused the rebellion. Three years after the rebellion, has Attica Prison changed very much?

Well, instead of getting one shower a week, prisoners now get two. And instead of being issued toilet paper once every three weeks, prisoners can now get it on request. But all major demands of the prisoners have been ignored. Inmates are still paid 25 cents an hour; the food is still the same; censorship hasn't changed; and medical care is poor. Instead, the administration spent \$7 million on guard towers, weaponry, and higher pay for officers.

The Attica trials are an effort by Rockefeller and prison officials to conceal their own criminal actions. After all, if people saw that men like Rockefeller and the state can commit inhuman acts to deny people their basic rights at Attica, they'll realize it can happen elsewhere too.

WIN

PAPER

U.S. Commitments in Spain



Beneath the surface calm in Spain of business and tourism as usual, there are growing political movements threatening Franco's existing dictatorship. There have been workers' strikes and increasing political gatherings and discussion. In Spain political gatherings of any kind are illegal, as are strikes.

But Franco is old, and the political parties that have been underground for years are beginning to surface more. The factions of both the moderate pro-U.S. and the more socialistic, nationalistic groups are already vying for power.

The U.S. has much at stake in Spain.

American based international corporations have invested over \$2 billion in the Spanish economy since we allied ourselves with Franco. Profits in Spain are high because trade unions are illegal and wages are the lowest in Europe. Also Spain is a key military base. We have weapons galore there; and military personnel to the tune of 23,000 persons. We have naval bases and atomic submarine installations and missile sites; airfields and atomic munitions dumps. The U.S. has more military hardware in Spain than in any other European country.

Our government could play a heavy hand in Spanish politics. An October news report from CBS television quotes

correspondent Bill McLaughlin: "The CIA is now pouring men and money into Spain in belief that that country will be the center of the next international crisis. ... The CIA is concerned that Spain's right-wing government, a good ally of the United States, might be ousted and replaced with a left-leaning government, such as happened in Portugal. From the CIA, no comment."

Where things will go from here is hard to say. But it is clear that the U.S. and the CIA intend to make sure that a new government will allow our military bases to be maintained and our financial investments protected. Keep in mind other CIA sponsored maneuvers in Chile, SE Asia, Dominican Republic and so on and on.

Figures for this report came from the U.S. Committee for a Democratic Spain; Seattle branch. Address: P.O. box 30027, Wallingford Station, Seattle 98103.

They are circulating a good film that documents the current and historical involvement of the U.S. in Spain called "Dreams and Nightmares." It was recently released and has won awards in European film fests.



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Demonstration - 'We want jobs!'

Washington, D.C. (LNS) — A crowd estimated at nearly 5,000 people gathered outside the White House in freezing weather on January 15, to demand the creation of 1 million public service jobs by the federal government.

The mostly black-attended demonstration was organized by People Organized to Save Humanity and several local community groups, and was held on the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal holiday in Washington, D.C.

The marchers represented "an amazing cross-section of people," according to one participant. "There were government employees, street people, older folks, construction workers, everybody you could think of."

Three bus-loads of laid-off General Electric workers from Rocky Mount, N.C. participated in the march. Unions representing municipal workers, hospital workers, construction workers, and retail clerks were also present.

"People were chanting 'We want jobs, we want jobs!' it was almost deafening," said David Uribe, a farmworker who is in Washington to work on the Gallo wine boycott. People carried signs saying 'Food Before War,' 'Jobs for Everybody,' and 'WIN What?'

The march was joined by 6 members of the newly elected 13-person District of Columbia City Council. Representatives Yvonne Burke, Bella Abzug, Ron Dellums, Joiri Conyers and Walter Fauntroy also came to the demonstration, boycotting Ford's State of the Union message held at the same time.

Similar marches demanding full employment were held in several other cities,

according to the organizers, including Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Newark and Philadelphia. The Chicago demonstration drew 3500 people and the one in Philadelphia, over 2000.

Two other unemployment demonstrations in front of the White House are planned for the coming weeks. A contingent of 2000 members of the Distributive Workers of America union will travel from New York to demand jobs on the 29th of January, and on Feb. 5, 5000 unemployed autoworkers from Detroit will arrive in Washington demanding work.

Unemployment in Atlanta

Atlanta, Georgia (LNS) — Over 3,000 mostly black unemployed Atlantans spent a cold night on line in a freezing drizzle January 10, waiting for a chance to apply for what turned out to be 125 city jobs. An ad in local newspapers for 225 public service jobs made available by federal money brought the crowd to the Atlanta Civic Center. But a spokesperson for the Georgia Department of Labor explained that over 100 of the 225 jobs had already been turned over to employment agencies for placement.

Unemployment in Atlanta — formerly a "boom town" — surpassed the national average for the first time in a decade in December. By official estimation the number of unemployed workers has risen to 7.5 per cent. And the Georgia Department of Labor reported that the number of workers who had exhausted their unemployment benefits and were still unemployed was at the highest level ever.

Among blacks in Atlanta the official figure stands at 9.2 per cent. The figure for young blacks is 25 per cent, nearly four times the rate for whites, and one in every 3 young black women is seeking work, according to government statistics.

thanks to the Guardian too

Squelching Vietnam News

Boston (LNS) US press coverage of the Vietnam War has again become the focus of attention in a recent controversy involving the Boston Globe, and Danny Schechter, news director of the WBCN-FM radio in Boston.

When the Globe learned several months ago that Schechter was travelling to North Vietnam and the PRG zones of South Vietnam — places off limits to their reporters since special invitations are required to enter — they contacted Schechter and arranged for him to submit some of his articles.

While in Saigon during his trip, Schechter interviewed several officers of the U.S. Embassy. After learning that he had visited North Vietnam under the auspices of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), the officers lodged a formal protest with the editors of the Globe.

Schechter submitted several articles to the Globe about North Vietnam, as well as one article about demonstrations which had occurred while he was in Saigon. None of these was accepted by the Globe for publication.

Instead, on Dec. 17 the Globe printed a personal attack on Schechter by their Indochina columnist, Matthew Storin. Titled "Why does Hanoi merit support from Americans now?" the column attacked Schechter's anti-war position, charging that he was contributing to North Vietnamese propaganda, and claiming that he only investigated atrocities committed by the US.

Focusing his own attention on some Saigon allegations of an NLF massacre, Storin followed with an editorial

urging more US aid to Thieu.

Schechter responded to Storin's column by challenging the credibility of Storin's own reporting. Schechter denounced Storin's coverage of the alleged massacre as totally unbalanced, relying solely on Saigon Embassy sources.

"Both sides [in the Vietnam War] are not equally to blame," Schechter wrote. "I find myself on one side — not as an apologist for Hanoi — but as an advocate of the right of the Vietnamese to determine their affairs without US intervention."

As a result of the controversy, the Globe has agreed to try to eliminate the use of the term "Viet Cong" in its reporting and to try to be more balanced in its coverage of the war. It recently ran a portion of one of Schechter's articles.

However, the Globe has by no means reversed its policy on Indochina coverage. Matthew Storin continues as their primary "Asia correspondent" and the term "Viet Cong" is still being used. Although Storin covered a recent PRG press conference, Schechter points out that he referred to it as "propaganda."

The problem, Schechter explains, reaches beyond the immediate Globe controversy to the whole manner in which the Vietnam War is covered by the US press.

"Critical journalists usually don't get into Saigon — or if they do, they don't last long. Quite a few have been deported (Jacques Leslie of the LA Times) or barred by Saigon authorities. The Embassy closely monitors what is written, and seeks to influence those it can."

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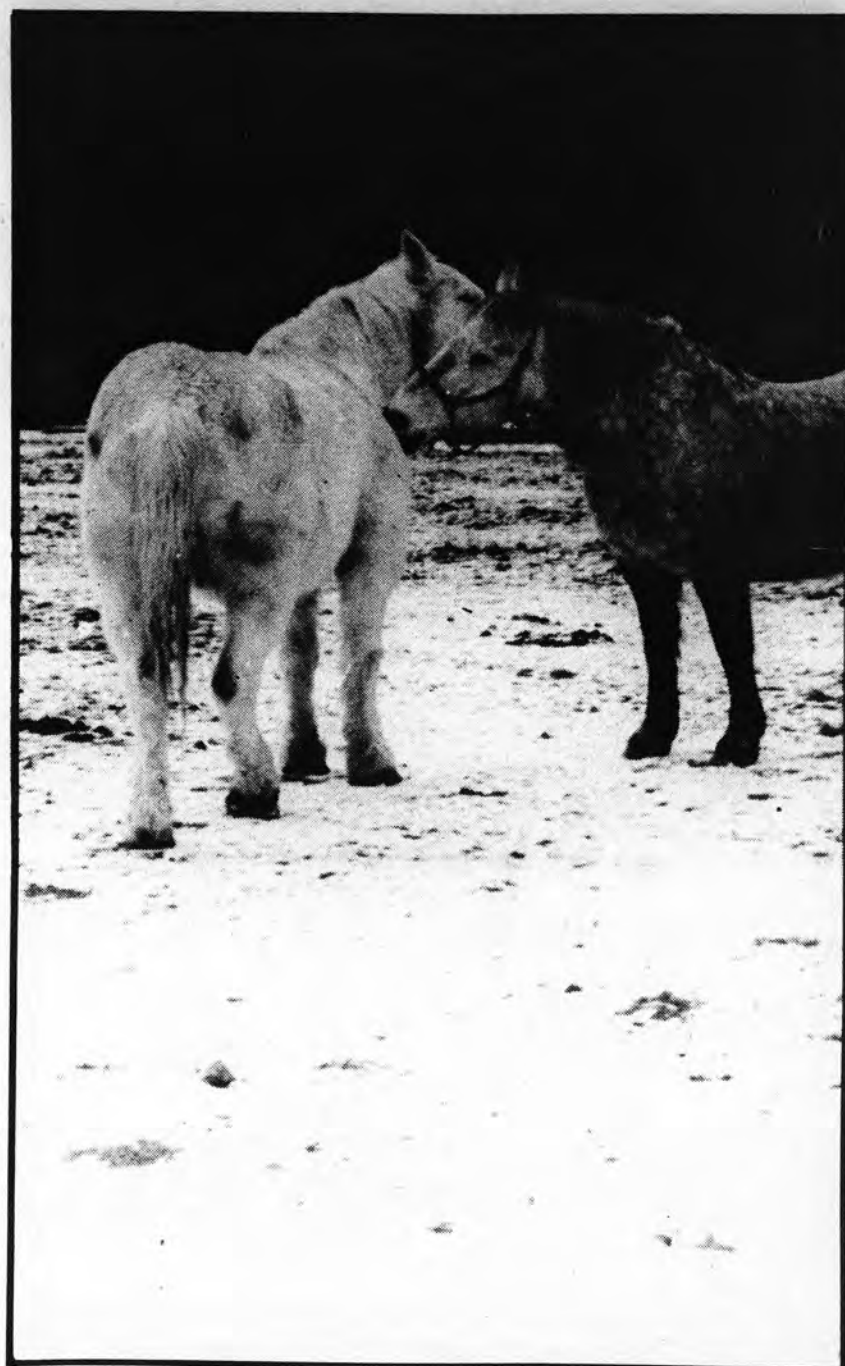
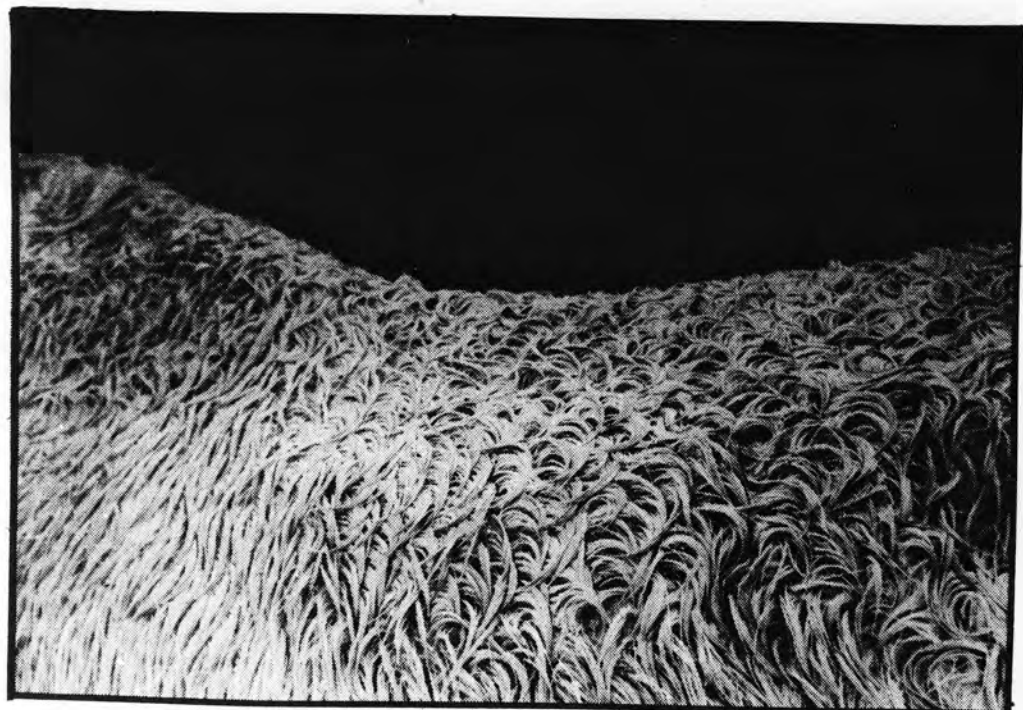
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teri dixon

opportunities "advocacy"?

The new director of the Whatcom County Opportunity Council promises a new image this year.

Suzanne Downes, appointed by the council's executive board last week, said the Opportunity Council will take an active advocacy posture to help low income persons in areas of housing, employment, health and education.

In addition, advocacy will include consumer education and credit counseling. Downes, who replaced Amy Bryant, said "active advocacy" means organizing citizen participation groups to be aware of local programs. "We want them (low income persons) to attend meetings and hearings and address the bodies," she said.

The point is to question the decision makers and not to confront them, she said.

The Council budget of \$80,000 must be allocated within the next few months because of government funding policy. Less than half has been earmarked for specific projects. Low income persons with ideas for housing, employment, health and education should present them to the Council soon.

Any money remaining at the end of the fiscal year will most likely be deducted by the feds from next year's Opportunity Council budget.

information

An information referral switchboard has finally been created in Bellingham. It is being funded by Whatcom County Opportunity Council. Volunteers will staff the new office from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. From a growing file of city resources, phone workers will try to provide answers to callers' questions and discover the gaps in local services.

For more information call 734-6202 or 734-6203.

bakery

Last Wednesday the Baking Conspiracy and people who want to use the bakery to earn a living talked with John Wulle of the Whatcom County Opportunity Council about financial help in expanding the Good Earth Building Bakery. We discussed what WCOC needs to see from us in terms of organization and a proposal and what the attached strings might be. General business included changing the bake day from Wednesday to Tuesday because there are too many community events on Wednesday. We are also making a baking schedule for the next month. As far as the types of breads we want to bake, we decided to use more soy flour for better nutrition. Next rescheduling meeting will be in March.

rural skills update

The latest news flash from the "Rural Skills Conference" in Langley is that the group was denied access to the County Fair Grounds as a site for the conference on February 14-16. Despite that setback, planning for the conference is in full swing. Freeland Hall has been made available for workshops and discussion groups on Saturday and Sunday. And of course lots of homesteads and farms will be in use as workshop/demonstration sites.

Help House, on the highway near the Langley/Lone Lake freeway exit, will probably house Friday evening's get to-

gether. Conferees coming from the south can stop at the Daily Bread in Clinton for directions. Drop a card to SWCC Box 306, Langley, Wa., 98260 and they'll send you a beautifully, detailed map with specific directions.

A detailed schedule isn't available yet it looks as if the weekend will be jam-packed with opportunities for talking and teaching and looking and learning. Hope you're making plans to be there.

Here's the registration form in case you missed it last time. Try to get it in the mail as soon as possible.

RURAL SKILLS CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: Box 306, Langley, Wa. By February 5. Enclose \$1.00 per person.

NAME

-Do you want to stay with folks who are involved with your interests?
If so, what is your interest area?

ADDRESS

If a group, how many?

WORKSHOP INFORMATION

-Do you want to lead a workshop?
-On what?
-How many people can you handle?
-How long? How many times?
-What materials do you need that you cannot bring?

HOUSING INFORMATION:

-Will you bring children?
How many? Ages
-Do you smoke?
-If a group, do you want to stay in the same house?
-Special housing requests?
(i.e. sexual separatists, handicapped)

-What workshops do you want to attend?
-What would you like to see come out of this conference?



This sculpture, situated on High Street outside of the Western Washington Music Auditorium, was donated by the Virginia Wright Foundation with money from the Bloedel family. Is this some sort of macabre trade for the first growth timber that this family harvested in Whatcom County before moving the main operation to B.C.? Is it in memory of the union leaders murdered in Whatcom County during early unionization attempts at the Bloedel forest empire? I think, rather, that its jutting edges are a fitting tribute to the illusory subjugation of our environment. They also symbolize the way we squander limited mineral resources for grotesque vanities. Father than being "For Handel" it should be dedicated to clear cutting.

--Jim Hansen

Lynden clinic closes

Closure of the Whatcom Rural Health Clinic at Lynden left almost 700 active patients without a means for low cost medical care.

The clinic, situated in Lynden and initially aimed at providing health care for migrant farmworkers, operated under a grant received through the Whatcom Skagit Rural Opportunity Council. Two grants from the Dept. of Labor supported both clinics for the past several years.

Katy Norton, a laboratory assistant for the Clinic and a member of the Blackwell Womeh's Health Resource Center said "We are concerned because the What-

com rural clinic is a prime referral place for our patients.

The Blackwell Center is circulating a petition requesting federal and state legislators to somehow obtain money for the Whatcom clinic. The clinic can be reopened although it has been closed since the equipment is not being moved out immediately.

The Whatcom clinic worked on a sliding fee schedule, and patients were given medicine at cost. This year, the clinic had hoped for full-time doctor coverage too.

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this year's civic deception

garbage recycling

About a year ago the City of Bellingham and Sanitary Service made a big fuss about their new garbage system. From that time on a citizen would be allowed one garbage can per week or else be charged for each extra can. Recyclable materials, however, when bundled, separated and boxed, were to be picked up free of charge. There was talk of the new incinerator, recycling complex at which the non-recyclable garbage is to be burnt under controlled conditions. In the past few months reports have been coming to us of the garbage collectors just dumping people's separated and bundled garbage into the back of the truck with everything else. I got up early the other morning with Aaron, who got out his camera and documented that this was indeed true. and asked for an explanation. They replied that they had been dumping the recyclables into the back with everything else and then sorting out the cans and bottles once they got to the garbage transfer point.

Just last week the city made the transfer point facilities unavailable to S. S. so they have been burning it all in their recently operational incinerators. They plan to have their entire operation, including recycling, in full swing in a week or two. But they still don't have things ironed out so they can utilize the recyclable materials in the form they have been requesting them.

S.S. says that the trucks they have do not have compartments for recycled garbage. Eventually they plan to establish a separate pickup route or have people bring things to recycling depots themselves. When asked why they had been deceiving people into separating their garbage S.S. replied that they were really doing people a favor by doing this because folks were saving fifty cents for their recycling efforts by cutting down to one can. When I suggested that they should have made the situation known to people so that we could take our bottles, cans and paper down to Wilder, S.S. replied that it was not in their contract to do pub-

lic information.

Then I gave the Mayor of Bellingham Reg Williams, a call. He had been aware of the situation and went into an elaborate rap about how he recycled every conceivable material at his own residence and took it all down to Wilder. He had also made a personal tour of all the city offices to make sure that everyone was saving all waste paper and recycling it. But when I suggested that the people of the city should be informed of the true recycling situation so that they could follow his illustrious example, he explained to me that publicity concerning recycling was not in their contract with sanitary service and besides, they had no funds allocated for it in his budget. Apparently he has never heard of a press release.

Neither the Sanitary Service or the mayor had any satisfactory explanation for why they were misleading people. The only conclusion I can come to is that it is a paternalistic ploy to condition the citizenry to sort and bundle garbage in anticipation of the time when some sort of city wide pickup service is available. Examples like this of governmental deceit and manipulation are indicative of our "representatives' " real attitude towards the people.

—Jim Hansen



a recession rarity

A Seattle Company is lowering it's prices. . .but hiring more people and expanding its business.

What's happening? The December cost of food figures for the Seattle-Everett area show the biggest increase was in the price of cereal and bread. One bakery didn't contribute to that price hike. It's Seattle's Little Bread Company, producers of organic whole grain bread, The Little Bread Company lowered it's prices by as much as ten percent in some cases. By reorganizing into a larger corporation Little Bread received its flours and grains at lower costs from it's former suppliers, C.C. Grains. Not only have recent changes lowered prices. . . the companies have been able to expand their sales markets to the entire west coast. . . and increased their personnel.

Who's doing it? The Little Bread Company and C.C. Grains are part of a cooperative. They are owned by the

workers who are paid a modest salary each month. The companies concern is not with profit but with reinvesting income to provide more jobs and services to the Seattle community. It's an economic experiment that's working...even in a recession.

We invite you to see how it works Stop by, enjoy our cafe and try some of our bread. We're located at 8050 15th Ave., N.E.

For more information call Bob Rosenbaum at 283-3777.

coop crunches

The community food co-op is a bustling and bulging barrage of new inventory. For those who love the sea we have hiziki, wakame, kombu and dulse — new kinds of seaweed. And for all you mucuos injecters we have kefir — which is a cultured milk drink. There's peach, pineapple, black cherry, apple, raspberry and plain. New varieties of pasta and cheese are arriving weekly.

The co-op is opened Monday thru Saturday from 10 am to 6 pm. Volunteers are needed to stock, package, clerk, tie cardboard or whatever. Learn to add and count and completely enjoy yourself. Day Managers are needed for Saturday and Monday; to find out what kind of commitment it entails, you can come down to the store.

New collective members starting this month are Ellen and Anna. Hoo—ray !!! And don't forget the exciting bake sale on Mondays. Come down and see if Gene can really eat 3 bags of cookies, 2 speed balls, and a piece of FUDGE !! It's exciting, it's fun, and it's good. Every Monday bring some baked goods down to the store and the money goes into a special purchase fund. Last week the bake sale netted \$2.25.

Also there's cheaper honey in the store now. (but it's not the the honey deal) Just bring your jars down & fill em up !

blackwell open house

The Blackwell Women's Health Resource Center is having an open house on Wednesday, Feb. 12. A celebration of our long awaited opening will be happening all day at the center, which is located downtown in the Clover Building, 203 W. Holly, room M5.1e will be offering women's health information via our phone (734-8592) and one to one counselling for women who would like to come in.

Our services will consist of patient advocacy, self-help classes and a speaker's bureau with speakers on self-help, contraception, rape relief, women's health, menopause, natural healing and preventative medical care for women.

The office will be staffed at all times by two women with basic training in women's health care. A library consisting of periodicals, books and files containing more specific information on health care will be available for browsing.

We would also appreciate more input from women in the community; we feel stronger the more women's groups and individuals with whom we make contact, so come with suggestions, criticisms, information or just interest.



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off the southside

Thursday Feb. 6 there'll be two things new at the Community meeting this month. One is the first of a series of presentations on community health problems — parasites and how to deal with them, by Chris Laing and Jayne

Second is having the meeting off the southside. Dawn, David, Ruth, Richard, and Peter have offered their house in the county — 4470 Dewey Road as the site of this month's meeting.

To get there, go out Mt. Baker Highway, 1 mile past Hannegan Rd. to Dewey Rd., turn left, go about 1 1/2 mile to the last house on the right, with a big orange crane in front.

If you need a ride or want to drive out meet at the Co-op on Thursday at 5:30 p.m. — or call the folks at Dewey — 734-7146 before then. Dinner at six, buzy-ness after that.

forum

A series of Democratic Issues Forums is being sponsored by the Issues and Resolutions committee of the local Democratic party, said Bill Scott, chairman of the issues committee. The first forum will be on the subject of Consumer Affairs and will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at 7:30 pm at the Bellingham Unitarian Church, Franklin and Gladstone. It will be chaired by Evelyn Kest, of the WWSC home economics department.

The public is invited to attend and help identify matters of concern at all levels of government in the area of consumer affairs, and to help formulate positions for the county Democrats to consider.

The forums are scheduled for the 1st & 3rd Tuesday evenings during most of the rest of the year, and include Transportation, Feb. 18; Health, March 4; Welfare and Poverty, March 18; National Security and Veterans Affairs, April 1; State government, April 15; Environment & Energy, May 6; Foreign Policy and Trade, May 20; and Local government, June 3.

The idea behind the forums is not to tell the people where the party is, said Scott, but to find out from them, at the grassroots, where they want the party to be. We look on the series as an attempt to improve the caucus process, which often shortchanges discussion of the issues, particularly during presidential selection years when attention focuses on nominees.

It's an experiment, he added, and we'll just have to see what happens to it.

honey

The Capital Hill Food Coop in Seattle is volunteering itself as a facility for a combined order for China Honey. This will involve Bellingham and other groups as related in the "Honey Saga" in the last N.W. Passage.

If you like honey come on down, for in a short time there will be samples of both Buckwheat and Amber. The store will hold your advance payment and keep careful records of all those involved.

So get involved and share, not only in the honey, but in building channels of cooperation that forge the future.

counter psychiatry

We believe that people who psychiatrists label as "mentally ill" aren't suffering from a "disease" that needs doctors to cure, but have problems in living that can be helped by other people with problems. People who want help shouldn't be made to feel inferior to "experts". We have a right not to have our emotions cut off by psychiatric drugs because someone labels those emotions as "abnormal".

We want to set up a place in Bellingham where it's safe to express feelings without being drugged, mystified, labeled or locked up--a place where there's co-equal power in all decision-making. If you'd like to work with us, please come to our first meeting, Thursday, February 6, 12 noon, in Room 338 Fairhaven Administration Building. For more information, call Ted (734-5675) or Judi (734-9662).

city flashes

Goals for Bellingham Policy Team Initial Meetings
All meetings start at 7:30 p.m.

Citizen Participation/Govt Transportation	Feb. 13	Mayor's Board Room
Leisure Activities	Feb. 12	Mayor's Board Room
Pollution Control/Resource Quality	Feb. 13	City Hall Courtroom
Economic base/Employment	Feb. 12	Council Chamber
Social Services	Feb. 11	Council Chamber
Industrial/Commercial	Feb. 10	Library meeting room
Education	Feb. 10	City court room
Residential housing	Feb. 10	Mayor's Board room
Shore lines	Feb. 11	Mayor's Board Room

"ideology and culture"

David Marr, founder and co-director, Indochina Resource Center, and research associate, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of California, Berkeley, will speak on Ideology and Culture in the Vietnamese Revolution, Thursday, February 6, at 1 pm. Fairhaven College auditorium. Dave Marr is one of the greatest scholars of Vietnamese history in the U.S. He has gone from a background of Marine officer interpreter in Vietnam in the early 1960's to academic study of Vietnam to retirement from the academic world to do full-time political work opposing the war and trying to bring knowledge about Vietnam to Americans. Marr's scholarly work on Vietnamese

anti-colonialism is among the few products of American scholarship on Southeast Asia that is seriously and sympathetically regarded by the P.R.G. and North Vietnamese (DRV) scholarly community. Marr has just returned from a three week trip to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, where he had discussions with many Vietnamese leaders, including the Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, and the editor of the Party newspaper Nan Dan.

All interested people are welcome to his talk. There may be additional opportunities later in the day for people to talk further with him about Vietnam or the anti-war movement. Contact Mitch Meisner, Fairhaven College, 676-3693 for more details.

It's a new year and change must be in the air. The Bellingham City Council has finally said that it will allow public comment before all ordinances that it passes. This is a real people's victory but will only mean anything if there are people in the chamber to speak on various events. Two ordinances on the agenda to be watched this Monday, Feb. 3, are 1) an ordinance to give the chief of police expanded powers in appointing special deputies. At a committee meeting chief burley said he already had this power under state law and this ordinance limited his power. As of this writing, no one in the city government has been able to tell me what this law is. 2) An ordinance setting down rates for sewage treatment which predictably has citizens subsidizing industrial waste.

Of interest at the committee of the whole meeting is the transit manager's (ed grimsman) report showing significant increase in rides with the 12 1/2 cent fare -- to the point of taxing the system. robert arnett's (3rd ward) solution is to raise the fares again--keep yer eyes open!

The public safety committee is still discussing its new leash law. ALL dogs on leashes ALL the time, no exceptions. The public safety committee meets every Tuesday at noon at city hall and is open to public comment.

The planning and community committee has a proposal for community gardens farmed out to the Whatcom Opportunity Council. Won't be back till after time to plant peas (Feb. 22 or so) but is a chance for a bit more liberated land. They are also considering the comprehensive drainage facilities the people or the developers? A key question according to eunice wolf-city planner.

Finally, the goals for Bellingham is breaking up into policy teams. Having gathered input from over 400 citizens, people will now form groups to will these suggestions into policy. There is a schedule attached for the initial meetings of these teams. With an eye to the future, Dean Brett a local lawyer and member of the Goals for Bellingham advisory group said this process is "a self fulfilling prophecy". If we make it a real and follow it up it will be that. Only as good as its citizens' input.

That's hall for now folks,
henry schwan



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DOCTOR SURVEY

Name and Address:

Age: Student: yes no if yes, where

Do you have medical insurance? What kind? (WCPS, Medicaid, Medicare, etc.)

Doctor's name:
Address or clinic where seen:

Does she or he know you?
How long did you wait for an appointment?
How long in the waiting room?

Can this doctor be consulted over the phone? Yes No Didn't try
Would the doctor see you without proof you could pay?
Were you aware of the costs before your visit?
What was the purpose of the visit?

Did the doctor give you a satisfactory examination:
Did the doctor explain (to your satisfaction) what was happening during the exam/her or his diagnosis of you? Be specific.

Was the exam comfortable?

Was the doctor willing to answer any questions you had?

Were you allowed a choice in what treatment you obtained?

Did the doctor explain the treatment and medication, its uses possible side effects, and cost to your satisfaction?

Did the doctor give you any preventative medical information (self breast exam, bladder and vaginal prevention, alternatives to drugs?)

Were the other medical personnel (nurses, receptionist, lab technicians)

Were the other medical personnel (nurses, receptionist, lab technicians) receptive to you?

Were you either offended or impressed with the doctor's attitude in talking to you or examining you? Please explain;

What experiences did you have which would make you want to recommend or not recommend this doctor? Be specific.

Whenever you seek health care services in hospitals, clinics, and doctor's offices, be aware of your rights and responsibilities. The Brigade's medical referral file continually welcomes complaints and/or praises of the medical practices in the area.

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LAVENDER TROUBADOUR

PRESENTED BY REBECCA VALREJEAN
IN BENEFIT FOR THE BLACKWELL
WOMEN'S HEALTH RESOURCE CENTER

"The Lavender Troubadour," an acclaimed one-woman show by feminist author-actor-artist Rebecca Valrejean will be presented Saturday evening, February 15, at the Bellingham Theater Guild, 1600 H St. The show will be presented at 8:15 pm.

The play deals with homosexuality and gay lifestyles and was written by Valrejean as an attempt to explain to the non-homosexual community what it is like "to live in a cage without visible bars."

The story revolves around the political and social "coming-out" of two young women in college, one of whom perishes with 33 others in a New Orleans bar fire that actually happened.

In sharing "The Lavender Troubadour," Valrejean attempts to relate not only the pain, but the triumph of an awareness beyond one's own community.

Advanced tickets can be purchased at Puget Sound or the Women's Commission at WWSC. Tickets will be \$1.50 advanced and \$2.00 at the door. For more info call 734-8592.



prostitution cont'd

an amoral stand on the profession, warding off criticisms with the remark "When we have a Utopia, there may not be a commercial sex exchange. In the meantime, women on the streets have a hard time." Her attitude, which seems to correspond with other COYOTE persons, is one of nuts and bolts, here and now, economic realities.

In the workshop on "economic independence" it was pointed out that some feminists question not so much the goals of COYOTE but its means of getting there: the hype, the come-on. As one COYOTE woman told me before the Travelling Hooker Show, "It's definitely a hustle." How can you change the consciousness of the public by feeding its exploitative sexual desires, by keeping women as playthings for men, something they can buy? And what about the prostitute: how does she view herself and the men who come to her for sexual gratification?

A man in the audience asked if it were true that prostitutes were man-hating lesbians, obviously a question which sparked Bertram's anger. Gosh answered the question very simply: a lot of women have hostility towards men; it isn't just confined to hookers, and there are probably no more lesbians who are whores than there are lesbians in any other profession. Bertram added that it was possible to be very heterosexual and not like men very much, "and is that ever a bind."

A Fairhaven College graduate who started whoring on the streets of Bellingham, Bertram also maintains that prostitutes are not guilt-ridden about themselves. "We have more respect for ourselves than those who play mental games and rationalize it out to be love or something else." Another former prostitute told me she supported COYOTE precisely because it had made her realize she didn't have to feel guilty about her profession and herself.

It is one thing to support women who profit off their sexuality, as it is often our only saleable asset. Glorifying it, making it more of an economic necessity, is somewhat dangerous. When COYOTE persons say prostitution is a "good" way to learn about sex, they seem to be placing sexuality in sort of a swingers' sex therapy attitude, a very popular one. It's hard to refute, too, when the emotional fervor of our sexuality has been so subverted into romantic notions of love and marriage which are certainly no way to sexual fulfillment. Commercialized sex, though, does not seem to be much of an alternative.

Just like I despise most social worker/psychiatric type jobs in which people get paid for giving friendship and caring in this alienated, privatized society, I despise the fact that men will pay not only for sexual release but also for nurturance from a woman. Publicly disavowing the prostitute's role, men continue to deny those tendencies in themselves. However, if decriminalization and desensitization to prostitution can increase everyone's awareness that we do need sexual caring—like we need food or shoes—it could bring it down from the clouds and out of the gutters to a respectable place, an everyday need.

GOOD EARTH POTTERY



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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BIG OIL GIANTS

Continued From Last Issue

HOW THEY EVOLVED

AT HOME I COULD DEPEND ON MY TRUSTY BEASTS OF BURDEN TO KEEP ME SATISFIED AND GROWING!



EVERYONE CAN BE A GIANT! WORKERS SHOULD BE SELF-RELIANT!

SO DO AWAY WITH WELFARE PAYMENTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS!

BUT THE OIL BOYS ARE ASSURED OF: THE OIL DEPLETION ALLOWANCE, IMPORT QUOTAS, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, CHEAP USE OF FEDERAL LAND, "INTANGIBLE" DRILLING COSTS

SAME OLD SONG & DANCE

TAPPITY-TAP



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OUR PRODUCTION ESTIMATE'S FOR THE MONTH!

WELL, HERE'S YOUR MONTHLY QUOTA!

THANK YOU!

U.S. BUREAU OF MINES



AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST IT WAS NO DIFFERENT-- U.S. OIL COMPANIES, BACKED UP BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, GOT EVERYTHING THEY WANTED!

LET THEM EAT SAND!

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BOYCOTTED



STRIKES HIT THE PHILIPPINE FIELDS, KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA, AND LIBYA!

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What's happening to our oil?

Whose oil?



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9.5%



THIS IS THE BANK! WE'RE IN A PROFIT CRISIS! OIL COMPANIES ARE NO LONGER A GOOD INVESTMENT!

WITH MIDDLE EAST OIL PROFITS DECLINING I'M AFRAID WE'LL HAVE TO INVEST OUR CAPITAL... ELSEWHERE!

OKAY, YOU GUYS! WE'LL UP OUR RATE OF PROFIT DOMESTICALLY! CUT COSTS! INCREASE PRODUCTION!



IT BEGAN TO LOOK LIKE SURVIVAL WASN'T GOING TO BE SO EASY!

ARGO



I WASN'T GETTING THE COOPERATION I NEEDED AT HOME



WORKERS STRIKE FOR BETTER WAGES AND FOR HEALTH & SAFETY

THE GATES SMELL

ABANDON ALL HOPE YE AND ENTER HERE



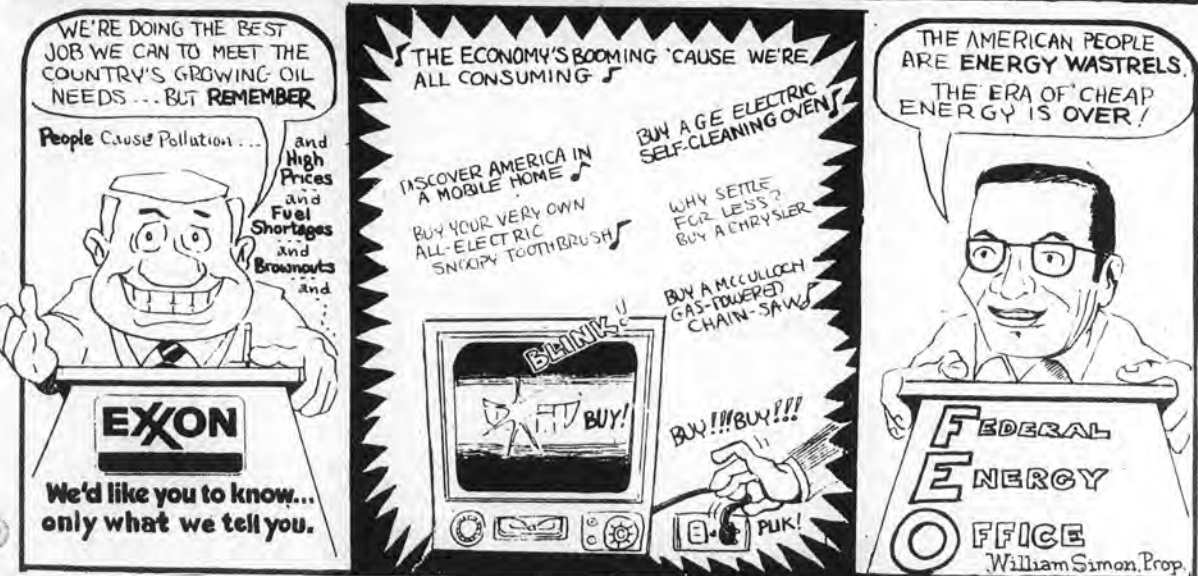
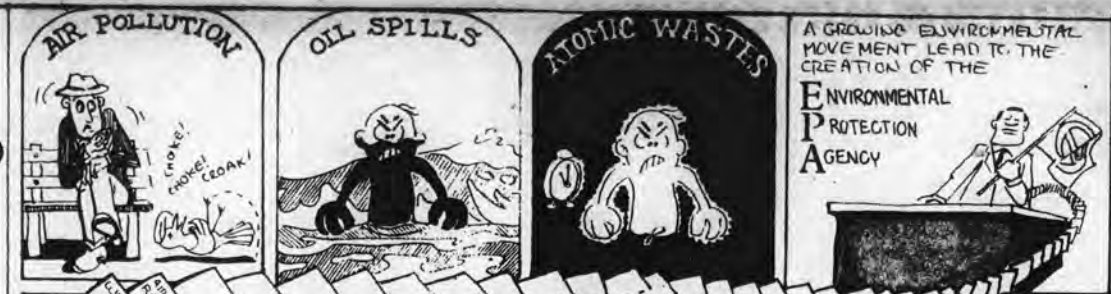
INDEPENDENT OWNERS WON A GROWING SHARE OF THE HOME MARKET!

30% OF THE MARKET IN 1972!



AND THEN, JUST BECAUSE OF SOME MINOR UH... INCONVENIENCES LIKE...





Graphics by Gar Smith Continued Next Page Copyright © 1974 by United Front Press Page 27

Brown Lung

You probably pay very little attention to the textiles in your life. You wear clothes, sleep on sheets, walk around on carpets, and even as you step stark naked into the shower, you carry a washcloth in with you.

Eighty per cent of the people who make textiles are women. Women clean, card, spin, weave, sew, cut and package thirty five billion dollars worth of American fabric each year. These women are the lowest paid class of industrial workers in the U.S., with salaries ranging from \$5,000 to \$7,000 annually. Thousands are black women living in the South; many are family breadwinners. The pay differential between male and female textile workers is between 10 cents and 66 cents per hour on a national average hourly wage of about \$2.50. Women in the textile industry may not have equality of opportunity to earn, but they do have equality of opportunity to die: both men and women are subject not only to the usual hazards of fast-moving machinery and industrial fire, but to a poorly publicized disease called byssinosis or "brown lung."

Byssinosis is most prevalent in the cotton industry, although workers in sisal and linen also contract the disease. Enzymes in certain fiber impurities are suspected as the cause. Unlike silicosis and asbestosis it cannot be detected on an X-ray. Symptoms are chest tightness, decreased respiratory function, bronchial cough, and pain of difficulty in breathing. Although symptoms usually disappear when the worker leaves her mill job, the effects of long-term exposure can be permanently disabling or fatal. Byssinosis deaths are seldom truthfully reported on death certificates; this makes gathering statistics on mortality difficult. The byssinotic worker is highly susceptible to pneumonia, tuberculosis and emphysema, and these diseases are reported as the cause of death. Byssinosis is not recognized as a disabling occupational hazard and is not compensable at this time, either through the Federal government or the textile industry.

Since 1900 a number of studies made independently by textile labor and by the industry have shown that one out of four workers in mills processing raw cotton have byssinosis. An estimated 100,000 people suffer from the disease; over seventeen thousand of them are still working mills. Although industrial health has not yet become a major issue among feminists concerned about decent health care for women, it is clear that textile-induced disease must be one of our priorities for action.

The industry has made no significant progress in preventing the disease and refuses to compensate; the government has tried twice to legislate compensation for textile workers. Both times the House of Representatives passed the bill and the Senate rejected it. Since only ten per cent of all textile workers belong to unions and even those who do cannot afford the dues structure of larger unions, the textile unions do not have the lobbying funds or the political power to demand the kind of action that coal miners won for black lung. The relatively limited resources of both AFL-CIO unions prevent them from waging an effective public information campaign. Repeated sabotage and violence by industry management prevents the unions from increasing their membership and gaining salary increases for union workers. In the case of byssinosis, the trade unions cannot win this fight alone. Research on textile dust diseases is still going on, most of it funded by labor; medical data collected by the industry is often classified "confidential." Most of the definitive work has been done in Britain, where byssinosis has been compensable for a number of years.

The issue of industrial health is, in the long run, as important to women as child care, safe and legal abortion, decent gynecological and obstetrical treatment, equality in the health market, and adequate research funding. There is little that can be done to treat the byssinosis sufferer, but by gathering statistics and case histories of cotton, flax and sisal mill workers, the women's self-help movement can become an important force in the medical approach to the disease.

—by Rachel Maines

reprinted from off our backs copyright 1975 Rachel Maines

THE ARAB OIL "EMBARGO" PREPARED THE AMERICAN PUBLIC FOR FURTHER DRAMATIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

"It's incredible that in one year, the pressure turned all the way around" —Harry Bridges, president, Shell.

FOREIGN CRUDE DOUBLED IN PRICE... AT \$10 A BBL. WE MIGHT RESUME OIL DRILLING IN THE U.S.!

"The only safe and profitable place to invest in oil is the U.S." —Bob R. Dorsey, chairman, Gulf.

MEANWHILE SHORT SUPPLY STILL MEANS HIGH PROFITS FOR BIG OIL... AND HIGH PRICES FOR THE CONSUMER!

"We are embarking on the oil industry's version of Project Candor" —J. Kenneth Jamieson, chairman, Exxon.

THIS WAS A PERFECT ALIBI FOR HIKING PRICES

IT WAS RISKY!

IT WAS ESSENTIAL THAT THE PEOPLE BE COMPLETELY TRICKED... DID I SAY "TRICKED"?

FIRST, I'D LIKE THE POWER TO: RATION FUEL, RELAX POLLUTION LAWS, LOWER HIGHWAY SPEEDS, IMPOSE DAYLIGHT SAVINGS, AND CLOSE "NONESSENTIAL" BUILDINGS...

LIKE SCHOOLS?

SECOND, I'D LIKE TO SEE: HOME HEATERS TURNED DOWN TO 68°, SMALL BUSINESS CUT ENERGY 10%, CUTBACKS IN AIR SERVICE, LESS GAS FOR PRESS VEHICLES AND SHORTENED WORK DAYS...

AND FEWER JOBS?

THIRD, I PROPOSE "OPERATION INDEPENDENCE" STRIP-MINING FOR COAL AND OIL SHALE, RENEWED OFF-SHORE OIL DRILLING, INCREASED OIL AND GAS PRICES, BUILT THE ALASKAN PIPELINE

INDEPENDENCE FOR BIG OIL!

I WAS A TEACHER. BUT NIXON FROZE MY WAGES AT 5.5% AND THEN THE FED. FROZE MY CLASSES

I OWN A FACTORY? THE FED GAVE ME ALL THE ENERGY I NEED TO PRODUCE ALUMINUM PULL-TOP CANS!

WORKERS WAGES WERE FROZEN BUT PRICES CONTINUED TO GROW AND GROW AND GROW!

GASOLINE PRICES SOARED TO \$1 A GALLON IN EUROPE AND TOPPED 50¢ IN THE U.S.

THE OIL FAT-CATS POLITELY REQUESTED SOME \$10 BILLION IN FEDERAL SUBSIDIES.

You wouldn't want the US Navy to run out of fuel, now... would you?

MEANWHILE OIL IMPORTS WERE UP 32% AND STOCKPILES WERE UP 7%

How do they do it???

ESUBEE CAPACITY 16 K. BBL.

SO HOW DID THE OIL COMPANIES FARE IN 1973?

Must You Ask?

THE BIGGEST RATE OF RETURN IN 10 YEARS!

After-tax oil profits—1973 (millions of dollars)		
	First nine months of 1973	Increase over 1972
Exxon	1,656	59.4%
Mobil	571	38.3%
Tesaco	839	34.9%
Gulf	570	60.1%
Standard Oil	560	39.7%
Standard Indiana	390	32.2%
Shell	253	40.6%
Continental	153	23.4%
Atlantic-Richfield	178	36.9%
Total all nine	5,170	45.2%
All oil companies	52,500	30.3%

SUDDENLY THERE WAS A RADICAL SHIFT IN THE MOOD OF THE CONSUMER. OUTRAGE!

ROBBE BARONS! THIEVES! RIPOFF! BANDITS! CONSPIRACY! FRAUD! HOAX!

SORRY! NO GAS TODAY!

IN WEST VIRGINIA, COALMINERS STRUCK

MINE HORS

THINK?

NO GAS NO COAL

THE MINERS CALLED FOR MORE FUEL FOR THE ENTIRE STATE.

CONSUMERS MADE THEIR FEELINGS KNOWN!

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

INDEPENDENT TRUCKERS CLOSED TURNPIKES AND HIGHWAYS PROTESTING FUEL PRICES

THE PLAN WAS TO CUT SUPPLIES BACK TO RAISE PROFITS AND TO PUT THE PEOPLE "ON ICE." BUT THE PEOPLE GOT STEAMED UP!

IT'S NOT LIKE THE GOOD OLD DAYS... THE CLIMATE IS GROWING MORE HOSTILE AND I'M NOT FEELING TOO H-HOT T-THSE D-D-DAYS

TIDE POWER

Take a windmill, redesign it and place it in water and you might have the answer for Puget Sound's future power problems. Add this to igniting underground coal fields and the possibility grows that nuclear generators will not be needed.

A 544-million kilowatt/year tidal power plant has been built in France. It dams the Roach River at the Atlantic Ocean, with a tidal fall of forty-four feet. Russia has an experimental plant in operation with a larger one under construction on the White Sea. Canada has been planning facilities on the Bay of Fundy, but shows no active interest in construction.

These present uses of tidal power are of limited value. They involve completely damming rivers, bays or inlets. The dams are large and expensive? the Roach River one cost \$154 million and the Bay of Fundy dam may cost as much as \$2 billion.

Energy is generated only as the tides rise or fall. During the slack tidal periods each day when the tidal flow is changing the electricity is not generated. This period can fall at any time of the day, varying in a one month cycle around the clock. Hence, the generators may be idle during the very peak periods of use.

The dams would destroy marine life. Most ocean species depend on bays and rivers during part of their life cycles. It is unlikely that salmon runs could survive on a river that was dammed at the sea.

Free standing underwater turbines will be cheaper and will not harm marine life due to their relatively slow blade speed. These turbines, or tidemills, will not require dams or high tidal flows, just a narrow pass with a fast flow. Deception Pass has an excellent flow, as do the Narrows between Port Townsend and Whidbey Island. There are several other usable areas in Puget Sound.

Electricity needs during slack tidal flow could be met by firing underground coal deposits. Coal is now mined underground at the cost of lives or strip mined at the cost of the land. It is then burned, producing high levels of pollution. If burned underground with controlled amounts of oxygen, it could produce safe, clean power. Done at deep levels no surface collapse need occur. The gasses produced can be piped to the surface, the impurities removed (and sold as valuable byproducts) and used in place of natural gas. Steam turbines using this gas could produce power when the tidemills were still. The remainder can be bottled for use in vehicles, heating and industry. This is very applicable to Whatcom County, where slip rock formations make future mining unlikely, due to danger, and expense too great for reopening the old mines.

If these proposals proved workable we would have safer, cleaner and cheaper power. Dependence on nuclear plants, strip mining, the High Ross dam and foreign oil would decrease.

The ideas and information in this article came from Josef Hamilton. He can be reached at 3105 Cedarwood Ave., Bellingham, 98225. (Phone 733-7219) He will be happy to talk to anyone about them.

Gary McCracken

The "Oil Giants" cartoon strip is out of a larger booklet called "The Energy Crisis and The Real Crisis Behind It." This booklet is very informative as was the "Food Price Blackmail Booklet," which is coming out again soon in a revised version. If you want any of the pamphlets listed write to United Front Press. Bulk orders are available.

NEW PAMPHLETS

- STRUGGLES OF WORKERS AND THIRD WORLD PEOPLE IN THE USA
- ASIA, AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST, LATIN AMERICA
- WOMEN
- MONOPOLY CAPITALISM, THE ECONOMY, ECOLOGY GI'S

The People's Struggle Against The Oil Giants Is International As Well. From The Fight Against The Oil Superports In Puerto Rico To The Liberation Struggle In Dhofar. It's All The Same Fight.

UNITED FRONT PRESS
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San Francisco, CA 94140



SUN POWER *Means* POLITICAL CHANGE

Energy not only runs our machines. It runs our lives. Energy technologies alter the kind of society in which we live, now and in the future. Nuclear power is dangerous for more than simple ecological reasons — it can radically alter our physical and social environment, and probably not in a positive direction. By looking at the power our energy sources have over our lives, the need intensifies to develop alternative energy sources (solar, wind and methane).

For our survival we currently depend on fossil fuel energy sources. Almost 90% of the energy utilized in providing for our basic needs of food, heat, light, and electricity is produced from fossil fuels (oil, coal, and gas). All fossil fuels possess the following characteristics: they are concentrated forms of energy, are not freely distributed, and are in limited supply because they are a material commodity.

"Any technology gradually creates a totally new human environment."Marshall McLuhan

The harnessing of fossil fuels requires the concentration of huge amounts of capital. A costly, complex technology is required to distribute these fuels on a large scale and convert the material commodities to energy. The wells to drill and explore; the tankers, rail cars and pipelines to distribute; and the refineries and stations to process and sell these fuels — not including replacement, maintenance, organization of labor and personnel, and publicity techniques — are beyond the ability of an individual or even small community. A technology developed to utilize energy sources that are concentrated and not freely distributed has helped sustain a social/economic system characterized by a concentration of wealth, power, and profits for the few at the expense of the many.

Regardless of how much we depend for our survival upon fossil fuel energy sources today, they are limited in supply and will soon be depleted (estimates vary from 50 to 150 years if present rates of consumption continue). We have no choice but to soon shift our dependencies to other sources of energy. Two possible directions lie immediately before us — the harnessing of nuclear energy and the harnessing of the sun.

Although the production of nuclear power relies on fossil fuels (e.g. uranium), it requires a totally new technology to harness these sources. This technology will have completely different characteristics than existing technologies and, therefore, different potential social consequences. Even after assuming that nuclear technicians can solve some of the ecological problems resulting from the production of nuclear power, there are strong social reasons why we must not rely on nuclear power for our survival needs.

The large scale application of nuclear technology will intensify those trends already in existence today — concentration of power, profit by the few at the expense of the many, definition of the individual's needs in terms of the mass, and control and understanding of the energy harnessing technology by a few, select technicians. The Faustian dream of selling one's soul for omnipotent power is perhaps in the process of being realized not only for one person but for all. What price are we willing to pay for such power? Indeed, the social, human and moral costs are already too high.

The development of an alternative technology which harnesses solar, wind, and methane energy sources, will not only render the laws of the existing socio-economic system in this country obsolete, but will create a totally new human environment as well. The inherent characteristics of alternative sources of energy are completely different and, in some cases, quite the opposite, of those fossil fuel energy sources. Solar energy and wind power are diffuse forms of energy, are freely distributed, and are renewable (i.e. not in limited supply). They are clean sources of energy, and no wastes are generated in their production because they are produced by purely natural forces. They cannot be bought or sold because they are natural commodities. We do not have to convert a material fuel to energy in their utilization; they are already pure energy.

The basic tenet of our economic system, the law of supply and demand, will be rendered meaningless, through the use of energy sources that are not in limited supply and are distributed freely. As supplies of a product dwindle whether it is because they are being depleted or because methods of production are being controlled and manipulated to reduce them — prices increase and those in control of production amass a greater concentration of capital and power. This does not hold true for solar energy because it will be renewable for as long as the human race survives. A complete technology, and hence, a concentration of capital are not necessary in its production and distribution. In the case of fossil fuels (including nuclear) material is being used to produce energy. With solar and wind power, energy is already being produced at no social, ecological, or economic cost. This makes it unnecessary to produce and distribute energy — the basic function of the utility companies — which eliminates our dependence on that sector of the economy. We no longer must rely on multi-national corporations or the state for the supply of energy essential to our survival.

One may argue that although the energy sources themselves are not in short supply, the materials used in the technology to harness these sources (solar collectors, wind generators, etc.) are limited in supply. This fact cannot be disputed. One can point out, however, that these tools can be built from a number of different materials and resources without relying heavily on just one or two. Most metals and even "trash" items (aluminum cans, oil drums, etc.) can be used in the fabrication of these tools. Many of these materials can be recycled and used again. Before arguing that these materials are in short supply, one must look at our present level of consumption. The amount of metal implements produced for the military for war in one year is probably more than the amount needed to produce solar collectors to heat water for every family in the country for 30 — 40 years. The materials are there. It is our responsibility to use them wisely.

The fact that solar energy is freely distributed and diffuse means that it can be more readily applied on a small scale, decentralized basis. These inherent characteristics have a number of social implications. First, it shifts our dependency from the corporate state to ourselves and the laws of nature. Second, it reverses the trend of the growth of densely populated urban areas. The wide scale application of solar energy technology will create a number of small, decentralized, self-governing communities. These communities will be almost totally self-sufficient for their energy needs.

The design and construction of the buildings and dwellings will respond to local climatic conditions of sun and wind. This will generate a wide variety of dwelling forms and community cultures as opposed to the Sinai desert of monotonous, energy-consuming suburban developments being constructed today. Presently, the same, standardized, high-power technological methods are used across the continent. The person-made environment based on alternative energy sources will indeed be a diverse and suitable place to live.

A final social implication is that the potential for violence, whether accidental or intentional inherent in fossil fuels is non-existent in solar energy. Its diffuse form makes it almost impossible to use for destructive purposes. We do not have to live with the constant fear of a catastrophic accident.

The characteristics of solar energy are also beneficial to an individual's mental and psychological well being. Solar technology is relatively easy to understand and simple to build. Most people can understand the workings of a solar heating system after one explanation. The construction of a system is small and simple enough so that most people can build it themselves. Thus, we become dependent upon something we have knowledge of and can control according to our own individual needs.

The utilization of solar energy will create a greater awareness of nature and the environment. When your energy supply is coming from your own backyard rather than a remote power plant whose fuels have been transported from thousands of miles away, you become aware of the origins of that energy — the natural forces around us, creating within a person a deeper respect for nature, the environment, and the earth, as a whole.

In the final analysis, solar energy is the one source from which all other terrestrial sources are derived. By shifting our dependency from fossil fuels, the very foundation of our present socio-economic system, to free, renewable, non-pollutant, decentralized sources of energy, we not only restore a degraded environment, but initiate the first steps towards lasting and constructive social change. This is what we have been trying to achieve. We now have the means at hand. All that is needed is the belief that it can be done and the commitment to do it.

With the danger signals flying for nuclear power, few critics have yet dealt with the potential socio-economic changes the new technology will bring. In the preceding article, Richard McMath speculates on the nuclear society, and presents some alternatives. McMath is a graduate of the University of Michigan in architecture, and is currently a partner in Sunstructures Inc., a small Ann Arbor based group of designers, who design and construct solar energy systems and wind power systems for local buildings.

WANTED - WORK

FRED - A Fair Piano Tuner - 1021 High.

SITTER - Male - in your home. 3100 Valley Parkway

WANTED - SPACES

We Need A New House. Would like info on Southside or Country for sale or rent. Contact Gary or Nancy at the Passage.

Does anyone know of a small home with a little land for rent or sale within 25 miles of Glacier? Please and thanks. Megan or Bob, 120 Goodell Lane, Langley, Wa. 98260

Large Warehouse to rent. Space needed 50' x 50'. Able to be heated. Rent \$100 or less within 20 miles radius of B'ham. Call 733-9158 Ask for Helen or Ed.

WOMAN looking for room to rent beginning of March. Reasonable price, preferably So. Side. Have Dog. Sheryl - 842-3309.

WANT to Rent or Share Apt. with woman. Need laundry facilities. \$55 - \$100. I have 2 cats. Close to bus line. Linda Bostrom, 733-3946.

WANTED - OTHER

DOES anybody have the latest issue of CRAWDADDY for me to borrow. Please call at 733-1135.

The PASSAGE Darkroom is being remodeled. We need materials (plywood, lumber, fiber-glass pipe, formica, paint, nails, etc.) and interested helpers. Contact any Passage photographers at either 733-9672 or 734-4937.

HELP! Craftsman has put many years into small but quality business, am doing well as can be for these times but need to re-finance a \$1000 equipment loan for which payment is now demanded. Banks won't help.

Have wife and small boy and girl that depend on my making good with my work. Loaner will be more than paid back. More than one loaner will make it easier for all of us. PLEASE! If you can. D. Janssen, C/O Bruce or Stella, 734-1017, B'ham.

RIDE needed to S.F. or Santa Cruz for end of this week Wed-Fri. Share cost. Deborah and Sujata at 1511 Mill Ave. or 2015 Valley Pkwy.

CRAFTSPEOPLE: Sell your work at HYDE LEATHER. Jewelry, macramé, clothes, scrimshaw & other good stuff. We consign at 25%. 1230 N. State, B'ham. 734-1030.

RIDERS WANTED TO S.F. BAY AREA, 1st. week of March. See Gene in Passage or Co-op. FOR SALE

Astra 10 speed-23" frame - \$70. 734-4937 or come by 2104 McKenzie. Bill

Kodak Verifax "Regent" Copier machine, good condition, discontinued model. Must sell \$25 or best offer. Phone Deming: 592-2453 or write "Mephisto", 5200 Mosquito Lake Road, Deming, Wa. 98244

1964 Fender Precision Bass (fretless), with case, 3 sets strings, \$180. 1969 Selmer Mark VI Tenor with otto link 5* mouth piece, \$575. Seattle 325-8213 or 322-7119.

8-TRACK TAPES, 55 cents. Directory of manufactures. Send \$3.00 Star Enterprises, 35-Np Woodcrest, Dayton, Ohio 45405

There will be a peoples festival this fourth of July somewhere in Western Washington. The Passage will keep you informed of further developments.

Connexions are offered free to individuals and to organizations offering information for the general good. Rates for connexions involving cash transactions: selling, renting and offering a fee service are five cents per word. Send add and money to, Connexions, Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Wa. 98225

Connexions

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE needs another house member. The Palace was recently purchased by the People's Land Trust to provide low income and landless people access to their own shelter and soil. 1312 24th St. is no gem to be sure, except in our visions for it. Having no landlord but ourselves makes the work a joy. Come by and see us or leave a note on the door—Our home will take about a week or more work before we can move in. David, Jennifer, Jenny, Henry, Rachel (2), Benjamin (3), and animals.

WE ARE A GROWING COMMUNITY OF ARTISTS and crafts people located on a ten acre defunct seaside resort 20 miles north of Hoquiam on the Olympic Peninsula. We are looking to attract other financially self-sufficient artists to live and work here. We have a number of vacant cottages open and waiting for the right person to set up shop. There is a \$15/month rental which also covers electricity; cooking and heating fuels are your own responsibility.

There is a large garden plot being prepared, a display gallery close to the highway and a multi-purpose community center developing.

This is a situation with unlimited possibilities and we want serious, energetic people to help us transform this potential into a reality. For more information write to C/O Howard, Alexander's Artist Guild, Box 546, Ocean City, Wa. 98569. Include your artistic background, talents, etc., and maybe some photos of your creations. All letters will be answered.

SPACES AVAILABLE

ROOM for RENT in quiet SS house. \$40/mo. Come by 900 25th St. Have shower.

LETTERS

The following people in prisons need some letters and support. (Note: we don't print requests for letters from a specific sex)

Chris A. Mitchell, No. 140271, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140

Joe Robert Taylor, No. 135866, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140

Eddie R. Selman, No. 138107, P.O. Box 69, London, Ohio 43140

LOST AND FOUND

Furn, near Chuckanut mountain, a large, light colored shepard mix, male dog. Seattle license +2970. Call 734-5081 or 734-8374 after six.

Where's my mother's vacuum cleaner? Sausage-shaped electrolux borrowed from 2104 McKenzie. - dutiful son.

Will the person who borrowed my step ladder from garage at 808 Donovan, please return it. Sorely needed. Cliff Perry.

NOTICES

I will be starting a women's film each Sat. night at the YWCA starting Feb. 22. Any women interested in coming to play music, read poetry, talk, show a play, I'M looking for you. I think it would be nice to have some B'ham entertainment after or inbetween movies. If you are interested, Call Pat Parson, 733-6344. Also, any woman who knows how to run a projector, I could use a little help or a refresher course.

CO-OP COMMUNITY - organic gardening, erecting own housing, etc. etc. - seeks more full-time members for subsistence, equity. Tera, 10218 147th S E, Renton, Wa. 255-3563.

WOMEN'S KARATE. Beginning Feb. 5th the Bellingham Academy of Self-Defense will be offering Karate for women only.

The instructor, Mary LeMoine, will give emphasis to those techniques which a woman can employ to defend her self against attack. Ms. LeMoine will also discuss exercise and physical fitness.

Classes will be held on Wed. & Fri. from 1:00-2:30 pm. Babysitting is available. Please call to register before first class. For more information, phone 733-0283 or 733-2550.

FLAPJACK Sorry we can't print your ad. Thanks for the citation. Staff.

ANYONE KNOWING the whereabouts of Tim Holland please call collect. Mike Holland 617-391-4123. Cambridge, Mass.

MICHELLE Your refined and delicate manners are a splendid example for us all.

LADI BRANK - How are you? What's happening in the big cities? How about sending us a letter? NWP

NEED SOME INFORMATION? Contact Information Referral Service, Room M-4 in the Clover Bldg. M-F 8:30-4:30pm. 734-6202

All those interested in starting a small theater group (actors, writers, directors) drop by within the next two weeks (No experience necessary). 611 N. State St. ask for Brian or Connie or at 2719 Meridian Apt. 2 upstairs and we'll see what happens.

SATYA KLEIN, you have a letter at the Passage office.

Hello Elaine, hope you can visit us soon if you're in Seattle. Jnani had her 1st b-day already. Thinking of you, Patricia. 621 W. Galer No. 106, Sea. 98119

Democratic Party Issues Forum on Consumer Affairs Tuesday, Feb. 4, 7:30 pm, Unitarian Church, Fairhaven & Gladstone. B'ham.

Burnaby Creative Writer's Society is compiling a comprehensive handbook/resource catalog for writers in the northwest. Included is a list of small presses, little mags, and alternate publications in the northwest, with editorial requirements. If you're publishing any of the above, and we haven't contacted you yet, please write to the BCWS at 5512 Neville Street, Burnaby B C V5J 2H7. Deadline is the end of Feb.

FREE: One Unit-stove/oven/sink/ refrigerator-electric. First come gets it - U Haul. Good working condition. Lake Whatcom Resort Parking Lot, 300 Lk. Whatcom Blvd.



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.

To Mastermind for Profit—write to P. O. Box 605, Orlando, Fla. 32802 888-8657 or 841-3930

pottery classes

Phone 734-8414 day or eve.

Now enrolling For Winter

Gallery West
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ELECTRIC WHEELS
LIMIT OF 5 PER CLASS
DAY OR EVENING CLASSES

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TACO STATE

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Hours: M-F 12-5 pm

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Monday February 3

- 10 am to 6 pm - Food Co-op Bake Sale, 1000 Harris. Bring or Buy some goodies
- 1 pm - Northwest Passage Mailing Party, 1000 Harris, fold papers & drink beer
- 1:30 pm - Land Trust Meeting, 1613 Wilson
- 7 pm - Slide Presentation of Photography Co Composition by Darol Streib - Fairhaven College Auditorium FREE
- 7 pm - Go Club Meeting - VU coffee den - learn the ancient chinese game FREE

Tuesday February 4

- 3 pm - ACLU information & planning meeting "We can no longer sit & watch, let's get together & do something" WWSC Viking Union room 224
- 4 pm - A GOOD FIGHT! debate on Nuclear Safety - Puget Power vs. former AEC safety expert Carl Hocevar - Huxely College
- 7:30 pm - Democratic Party Issues Forum: Consumer Affairs - Unitarian Church Franklin & Gladstone
- 8:15 pm - College Choir Concert, Robert Scandret, director - Concert Hall FREE

Wednesday February 5

- noon - Food Co-op Meeting, 1000 Harris
- 12 to 1:30 pm - Gourmet Cooking Class - Indonesian dishes by Femmy Stannard YWCA \$1 members, \$1.50 non
- 3 pm - The Reel World film series, "Fellini: A Director's Notebook" L-4 FREE
- 6, 9 & 11 pm - "Dr. Strangelove" Fairhaven Auditorium 50c
- 8:15pm - Western Theatre presents "Encounters" Old Main Theatre Students \$1
- 6:30 pm - Northwest Passage Business Meeting, 1000 Harris let's get to it!
- 7:30 pm - Northwest Passage General Meeting, 1000 Harris let's generate

Thursday February 6

- 10 am - Co-op Gardens Work Party, 32nd St.

- noon - Counter Psychiatry Meeting, Fairhaven college Administration Bldg. rm 338
- 10 to 12 noon - Single Parents Support Group YWCA, 1026 N Forest
- 1 pm - David Marr, founder of Indochina Resource Center speaks at Fairhaven College
- 2:30 pm - Free Film - Bellingham Public Library lecture hall call 676-6860
- 6:30 & 9 pm - "Bed and Board" directed by Francois Truffaut Music Aud. 75c
- 7 to 9 pm - Opening of new work by northwest artist, Donald Barrie, Whatcom County Museum, 121 Prospect St.
- 8:15 pm - Western Theatre presents "Encounters" Old Main Theatre, Students \$1
- 8:15 pm - Cello Recital, Mannfried Funk, WWSC Concert Hall, FREE
- 4 pm - Land Trust Meeting, 1000 Harris

Friday February 7

- 10 am to 3 pm - White Elephant Sale - Senior Activity Center 314 E Holly
- 6:30 pm - Co-op Garden Meeting, 1312 24th St. Agenda: Manure hauling, garden layout, rural skills conference
- 7:30 pm - Free Film - B'ham Public Library
- 8 pm - Mama Sundays presents Linda Allen & Kerry Caufield, WWSC VU coffee den FREE
- 8:15 pm - Western Theatre presents "Encounters" Old Main Theatre Students \$1

Saturday February 8

- 10 am - Co-op Gardens Work Party, 32nd St.
- 2 pm - Children's Film Fest - Disney Cartoons - Fairhaven College Aud. 50c
- 8:15 pm - Western Theatre presents "Encounters" Old Main Theatre \$1
- 9 pm - Music by Maxwell - Fairhaven Tavern - Cover Charge

Sunday February 9

- 2 pm - Children's Film Fest - Disney Cartoons - Fairhaven College Aud.
- 6:30 & 9 pm - "American Graffiti" WWSC Music Auditorium 75c

Monday February 10

Black Awareness Week - WWSC

- 9 am to 4 pm - Blood Drive, VU Lounge
- 10 am to 6 pm - Food Co-op Bake Sale, 1000 Harris, Eat what you can
- 12:15 pm - "A Realistic Look at Patriotism" Senior Citizen Activity Center
- 1 pm - "From Slavery to Freedom" - film about Malcom X - Library presentation room, WWSC FREE
- 7 pm - Go Club meeting - all welcome - VU coffee den FREE
- 8 pm - Poetry Reading by S. Lewandowski, 515 16th St. FREE
- 8:15 pm - Western Theatre presents "George Washington Slept Here" Music Aud.
- 1:30 pm - Land Trust Meeting, 1613 Wilson

Tuesday February 11

- 11 am - Black Student Union presents part 1 of "Where Do We Go From Here?" panel discussion VU Lounge FREE
- 7 pm - Slide Presentation on photography lighting by Darol Streib, Fairhaven College Auditorium FREE
- 8 pm - "Hamlet" presented by New Shakespeare Company of San Fran - WWSC Music Auditorium \$1
- 8:15 pm - Violin, Cello & Piano Recital - WWSC Concert Hall FREE

Wednesday February 12

- Happy Birthday Henry! Abe, too.
- 11 am - Women's Health Resource Center Open House - Clover Building, rm. M-5, 203 W Holly
- noon - "Montgomery to Memphis" film about Dr. Martin Luther King, VU FREE
- 12 to 1:30 pm - Gourmet Cooking Class - homecooking by Brazilian students, YWCA, 1026 N Forest \$1.50 non mem.

- 3pm - The Reel World film series - films about seeing, lecture hall 4 FREE
- 6, 9 & 11 pm - "Pather Panchali" Fairhaven College Auditorium 50c
- 6:30 pm - Northwest Passage Business Meeting, 1000 Harris
- 7:30 pm - Northwest Passage General Meeting, 1000 Harris

Thursday February 13

- 10 am - Co-op Gardens Work Party, 32nd St.

FILM FACTORY

"A masterpiece."
"A brilliant, funny, moving film. Best movie of the year."
-ROLLING STONE
Produced By ANDY WARHOL
Directed By PAUL MORRISSEY
TRASH
FEB 7,8,9 Fri & Sat - 7,9,11 pm
1421 N. State Sun - 7,9 pm

- 10 to 12 noon - Single Parent Support Group YWCA 1026 N Forest
- 11 am - Black Student Union presents part 2 of "Where Do We Go From Here" WWSC Library Presentation rm. FREE
- 2:30 pm - Free Film - B'ham Public Library
- 4 pm - Land Trust Meeting, 1000 Harris
- 6:30 & 9 pm - "The Last Detail" WWSC Music Auditorium 75c
- Friday February 14**
- 7:30 pm - Free Film, B'ham Public Library
- 5:30 pm - Community Meal - YWCA 25c
- 8 pm - Mama Sundays Open Mike, VU FREE
- Saturday February 15**
- Passage Layout - All Day
- 10 am - Co-op Garden Work Party, 32nd St.
- 2 pm - Children's Film Fest, "The Snow Queen" Fairhaven Aud. 50c
- Sunday February 16**
- Passage Layout - All Night
- 2 pm - Children's Film Fest "The Snow Queen" Fairhaven Aud. 50c
- 6:30 & 9 pm - "The Emigrants" WWSC Music Auditorium 75c
- 8 pm - Open Mike at the Fairhaven Tavern

HUMPTY DUMPTY REPAIR
WE MOVED NOW AT
1422 STATE
(in the alley)
733 - 2025

TYPESETTING
On our IBM composer you can make camera ready copy for pamphlets, newsletters, leaflets, forms, etc...
\$5.00 hr you type \$7.50 hr we type
THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE
1000 Harris St, Bellingham 734 4937

KUGS - FM
Monday Thru Friday:
11-2 Classical
2-5 Rock
5-8 (M) Jazz
5-8 (T&R) Rhythm & Blues
5-8 (W) Progressive Rock
5-8 (F) Special Programs
8-11 (M,R,F) Progressive Rock
8-11 (T) Progressive New Release
8-11 (W) Jazz New Release
11-3 Free Form
Saturday & Sunday:
11-11 Progressive Rock
11-3 Free Form
89.3



Super sharp keen eyes
Metal eyes slash the pride
of the misfits
"I'm sorry that will not be possible."

It doesn't really matter
it doesn't really affect me
I can always eat from my friends gardens
but what of the mexican woman
you told to wait until monday.
She has no time to grow a garden
of her own, although she picks the
vegetables and fruits of a white mans
thirteen hours a day, six days a week
She makes thirty dollars.
Then she drags herself
back to camp
her makeshift home.
She doesn't complain.

The roof doesn't leak
directly over the mattress
and there is usually
toilet paper in the outhouse.
She brings plastic red roses
and a vase she got
at Woolworth's and a few green
and orange dollies to
make the place homier.
She even got one of the better
cook stoves, the oven works.
Gets to use the stove
when there is enough food. . .
which is most of the time.

You sassy little snip
sitting in summer smock and beige sandals
all those dirty sweate stained faces
asking for your help.
Their reality makes you feel quilty.
They remind you of when you
graduated from college.
Your B.A. in social work.

Going to go out and
save the world, set it on fire.

Where has all that compassion gone?
Every once in a while do you see
how big the beast is
Is that what makes you feel hopeless?

Short man, skinny, strong hands
stringy muscles in his arms
his wife standing next to him
another child in her belly
three children around her knees and skirt
Do you hear their words:
no, no, no money
no cash on hand
no medical insurance
no utilities because there are
no lights and
no running water.

You shriek
why that's impossible
people just don't live that way.
Why can't you let it sink in
let it really come down in you
that people really do
that people really do not have anything
no organizations in the field
no where to go
so they head for the welfare office

That's their story
and there you sit,
not really listening
but thinking of your own
success story.

They didn't know
they'd be in for the
hassle of their life.

-Shelli Provost

The Life Of A Vietnamese Woman

I am a Vietnamese woman
I worked in the rice fields
the bombs came in the early morning
killing most of our people
When silence filled the air
I went outside
wandering through the bodies
some not yet calmed by death
I walked toward the rice field
and found nothing
only deep holes of mud
my village devastated
by giant mechanical birds of hate

In a few days
the green soldiers came
to find the rest of us
I hid under the mud
in the rice field
fighting for air
the mud oozing down my throat
I tried to die there
I'd rather be choked by the earth
than caught by these men
But in a moment of weakness
the gagging came
Shots all around me
mud shifting and spiriting
close to my head

Then I was being pulled
my arms strained from the sockets
I was out of the mud
pretending death
hardly breathing
through the dirt caking in my nostrals

He dropped me to the ground
ripping off my clothes
mounting me screaming revenge

I woke up
night had come
the dirt was packed tight
against my bareness
I got up staggering
through the darkness in shame

I heard a crowd approaching
and started to run
A woman's voice called out to me

"We are the Woman's Union,"
they said
"drop your shame
and take up arms
join us and fight back."

I live in the province of Vihn Linh
defusing bombs that fall every day
I work in the rice fields at night
feeding my people
freeing our land

-Pat Parson



Scratching words on paper
in the dark
feeling the edges of the paper
through my finger tips
I see a vision of a woman
she is far away
very small
as words pass out my pen
she comes closer
becomes clearer
she is me
I am her
I see her life,
though it is not mine,
passing through experiences
I've never known
I touch the womaness in all women
across many lands
In this we are one
I draw upon this
and write poems of our lives.

-Pat Parson