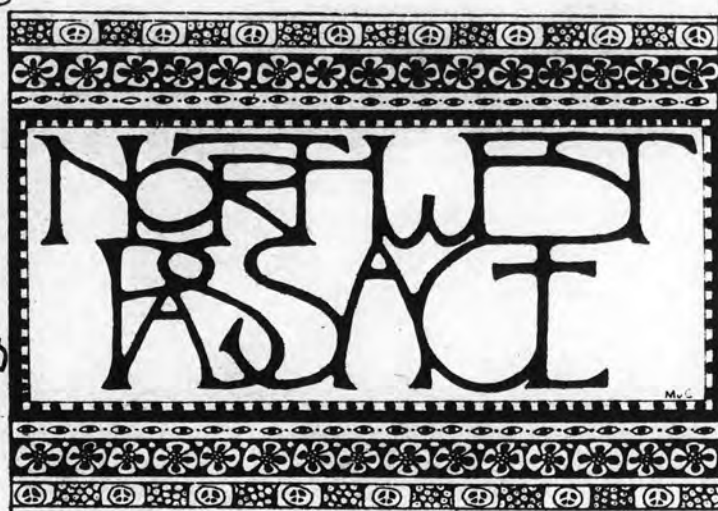




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February 18—March 3



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## WALKING ON EGGS

## letters



Dear Friends of the co-op,

I was recently surprised and disappointed to hear the the Co-op is selling eggs from Nelson's Egg Farm. I always thought the Co-op policy was to sell QUALITY food which is as naturally produced as possible. Eggs from Nelson's farm are in no way quality or naturally grown. Let me explain. Two years ago a friend and I visited Nelson's farm for the purpose of registering to vote. I became uneasy when Nelson Sr. began expounding his very right wing and reactionary viewpoint, so I wandered into one of the several chicken houses. What I saw there shocked and nauseated me. There were long rows of 2' by 2' cages as far as I could see. Each cage had 6 bare feathered, debeaked miserable looking hens. Each hen had barely enough room to move. When I stepped into the barn the hysterical chickens let out a very loud screaming wail. I am not exaggerating when I say that it reminded me of Dante's Inferno.

Some people think that chickens are too dumb to care what happens to them. I know from my own experience that this is not true. Chickens respond to good care and exhibit interesting and varying personalities. Most Co-op workers know this too and so it puzzles me why this kind of agribusiness product could even be considered.

Eggs are not essential to human nutrition — there are many other excellent sources of protein. If the Co-op is unable to obtain naturally grown eggs it should not carry any at all. If a person absolutely must have eggs he/she can purchase Nelson-quality in any supermarket.

Be Kind to Chickens!  
Love,  
Virginia

[note: Ever since Sig Kelstrup went out of the egg business, the Co-op has had a hard time finding a consistent and reliable supplier of high quality eggs. Periodically folks will bring in eggs from their own chickens, but the demand is always greater than the supply. At many regular Co-op meetings the problem was discussed; finally it was decided to carry regular old commercial eggs to supplement the higher quality ones. Anyway, to make a long story shorter, help! We need good eggs. If you can turn us on to sources — we're ready. Co-op meetings are every Wednesday at noon, at the store, 1000 Harris. By the way, according to information we received, Nelson allows some of his hens to run free . . . — P.B.]

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## ISRAEL

Dear NWP,

I wish to call the attention of those who read my article, "Israel Must Live" (in the January 20 — February 3, '75 issue), to some statistical errors. I had indicated that there had been a Jewish majority in the area until the 11th century. Although there had been a Jewish majority in the area which later became known as Israel for a few centuries after 70 A.D., by the fifth and sixth century, the Christian population formed a majority, with the Jews a significant minority. This was partly due to Byzantine repression of Judaism.

All statistics found in the article were taken from the article "Apocalyptic Politics" by Bosworth and Flohr, which was cited in the bibliography. This article was pro-Israel, so naturally the statistics used tended to reflect the bias of the authors. This source also supplied the assertion made in my article the Israel made an offer to repatriate the bulk of the Palestinian refugees in 1949 (if Egypt would neutralize the Gaza Strip). I have not found this statement in any other source although I see no reason to dispute it. If anyone has any information available on this subject it would be nice to have it made available.

Habbekuk's letter in the Feb 3 - 17, '75 issue of the Passage criticized my article as ". . . a good indication of the identity crisis facing the 'counter-culture.'" I, myself, believe that there never has been a monolithic "counter-culture". The Israeli-Arab conflict is one in which neither side is absolutely right or wrong. I definitely feel that the Jewish people has definite national-historic rights in Israel-Palestine, but I don't see these rights as being exclusive of the rights of the Palestinian people. Israel-Palestine seems to be a land in which immigration whether of Greeks, Arabs or Jews always has played an important role in determining its population. This issue is a controversial subject and my article was an expression of a point of view which I feel is very valid. It is not a "good indication of the identity crisis now facing the counter culture." If differing opinions on controversial issues can only be seen as symptoms of an "identity crisis", then freedom of speech and the press is in real trouble.

Sincerely yours,  
Jesse A. Kleinman  
Rm 125, Fairhaven College  
Bellingham, Wa 98225

## DEAD DUCKS

Dear NWP,

The US Federal Appeals Court has just upheld a decision to allow the US Army to kill 10 million (10,000,000) birds at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky and Milan, Tennessee. These birds have been declared "a public nuisance." The birds presently nest in their southernmost wintering grounds and interfere in the military's war-practicing.

These birds will be killed by receiving a spray treatment of Dergitol. This compound removes the oil from the birds' feathers and they (theoretically, scientifically and technologically) freeze to death!

Ten million (10,000,000) "public nuisances."

These killings will carry us further along our suicidal path. Can you imagine how many billions of insects will become "public nuisances?" How much profit and how many jobs will the further destruction of public nuisances create? What will happen to all the predators and food along the birds' migratory route?

I implore with all my love and compassion to the readers of this letter. Please, please, oh please, write a letter of protest to the President, your congressperson, the Army Chief of Staff, the Department of the Interior, and anyone else you can think of. Plead for mercy!

Please help.

"Nuisance" is in the eyes of the beholder. Can 10,000,000 birds . . . ?

Love,  
Bob Galford  
1678 So Nugent Rd  
Lummi Is, Wa 98262

## BESIDES, THERE'S ALREADY A TOWN NAMED B'HAM IN MASSACHUSETTS

Dear NWP,

Well bless Neil Ray's little heart! I recently moved here to escape the foul air which seems to be increasing day by day in that big city just south of here. Having the unfortunate luck to live within close proximity of G.P., I sometimes have a hard time finding clean air. And now this nasty chlorine business. I'm getting this strange gut feeling that G.P. holds a little more power over the city council than the latter would care to admit. I wonder what would happen if G.P. threatened to pull out unless the town's name was changed from Bellingham to Georgia-Pacific. . . ?

Yours,  
Idaho Spud





# northwest perspectives

In America, prisons are for poor people: over 80% of the men and women in jail are members of the bottom 12% income group.

Try to imagine a prison population composed of the white and well - to - do, of those people who commit the acceptable crimes in today's society: manufacturers who lie to and cheat the public; industrialists who foul the air and the water, who destroy the vegetation and by so doing effect the well - being of tens of thousands of people; directors of corporations involved in price - fixing, war - making, and numerous varieties of exploitation at home and abroad. Of course these people are not in jail - they still control the country.

Poverty, drug addiction, insanity -- how tragically absurd to imagine prison a solution to this triumverate! And when millions of dollars are pumped into penal institutions, the money goes towards the prison bureaucracy and a fleet of professional architects, contractors and psychologists, somehow not qualitatively improving the lives of the prisoners themselves.

Prisons - reform or abolition? Both. We must be conscious of two kinds of reform, however. Bourgeois reform is essentially supportive and strengthening of the status quo, giving more power to the authorities: parole boards and officers, work release supervisors, directors of special programs and projects. An example of this kind of reform would be the "furlough privilege" whereby prisoners who conform to the rules are allowed a day or two on the outside, although this privilege can always be arbitrarily revoked by the powers that be. This type of reform isolates the prisoners from one another, contributing to an atmosphere of fierce competition and individualism.

The other kind of reform places a value on the prisoner gaining more control of his or her own life. The Prisoners Union, a national organization of ex-convicts, is an example of this latter movement for change. Their objectives are three: "Abolishment of the indeterminate sentence and all its ramifications; establishment of workers' rights for prisoners, including the right to collectively organize and bargain; the restoration of civil and human rights for the prisoners." By the way, the address of the Union is 1345 Seventh Ave, San Francisco, Ca. 94122.

There is talk of building a new jail in Bellingham - a huge complex costing a huge amount of money. We owe it to ourselves, to brothers and sisters behind bars or not yet behind bars, to become informed and articulate on the subject of penal institutions, to actively engage in education and public discussion of these matters, to be aware of the kinds of "reform" the local authorities will be touting in support of their new jail. An excellent book to start with in one's own education is Jessica Mitford's KIND AND USUAL PUNISHMENT, Alfred A. Knopf, 1973

Peggy Blum

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Cover—"Visiting Day at King Co. Jail," wood sculpture by Richard Deyer, photograph by Bill Patz

## Future Issues

March 4 Still Soliciting articles

March 17 GARDENING We are also soliciting articles on beekeeping, fruit trees and flowers.

April 1 PHOTOGRAPHY Deadline March 24. We are soliciting Political Statements as well as introspective photos.

Single shots, photo essays and new visual forms are welcome. Nursing homes, prisons, sexism, workers, alternative energy sources and people together might all make good topics. The list goes on.

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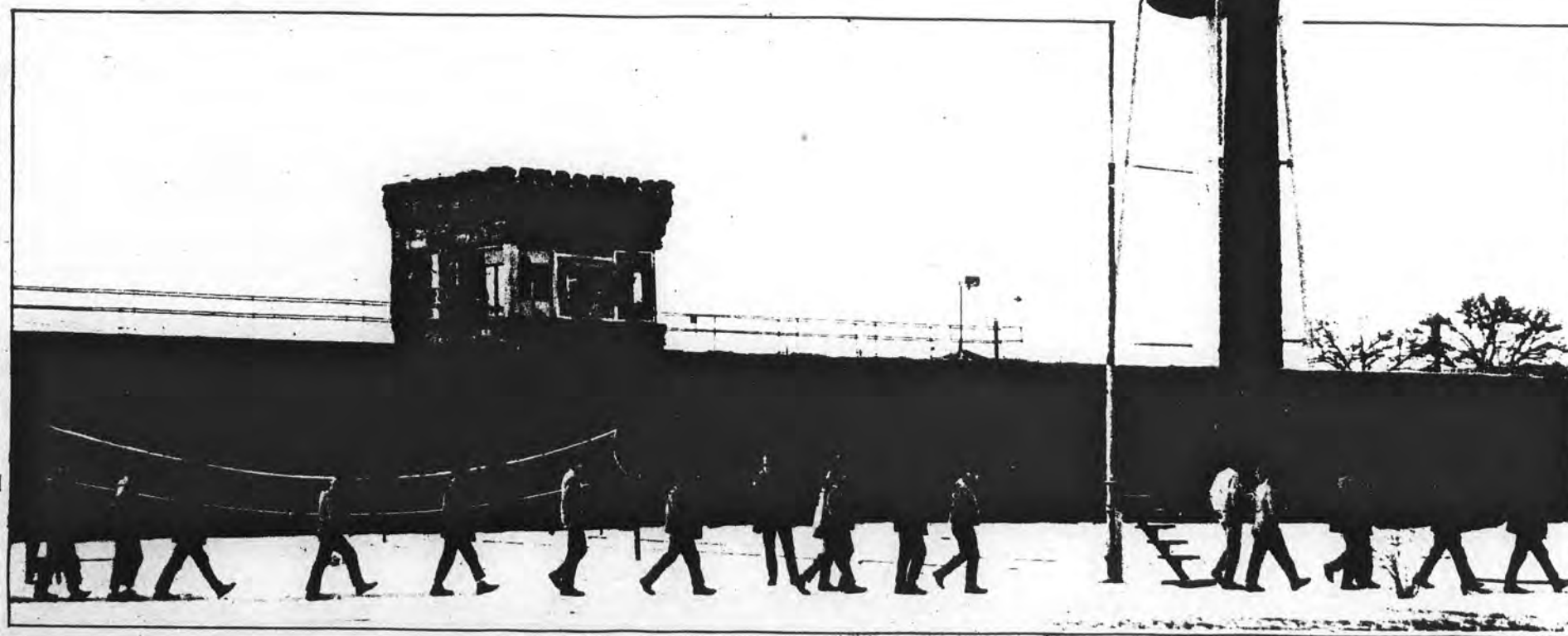
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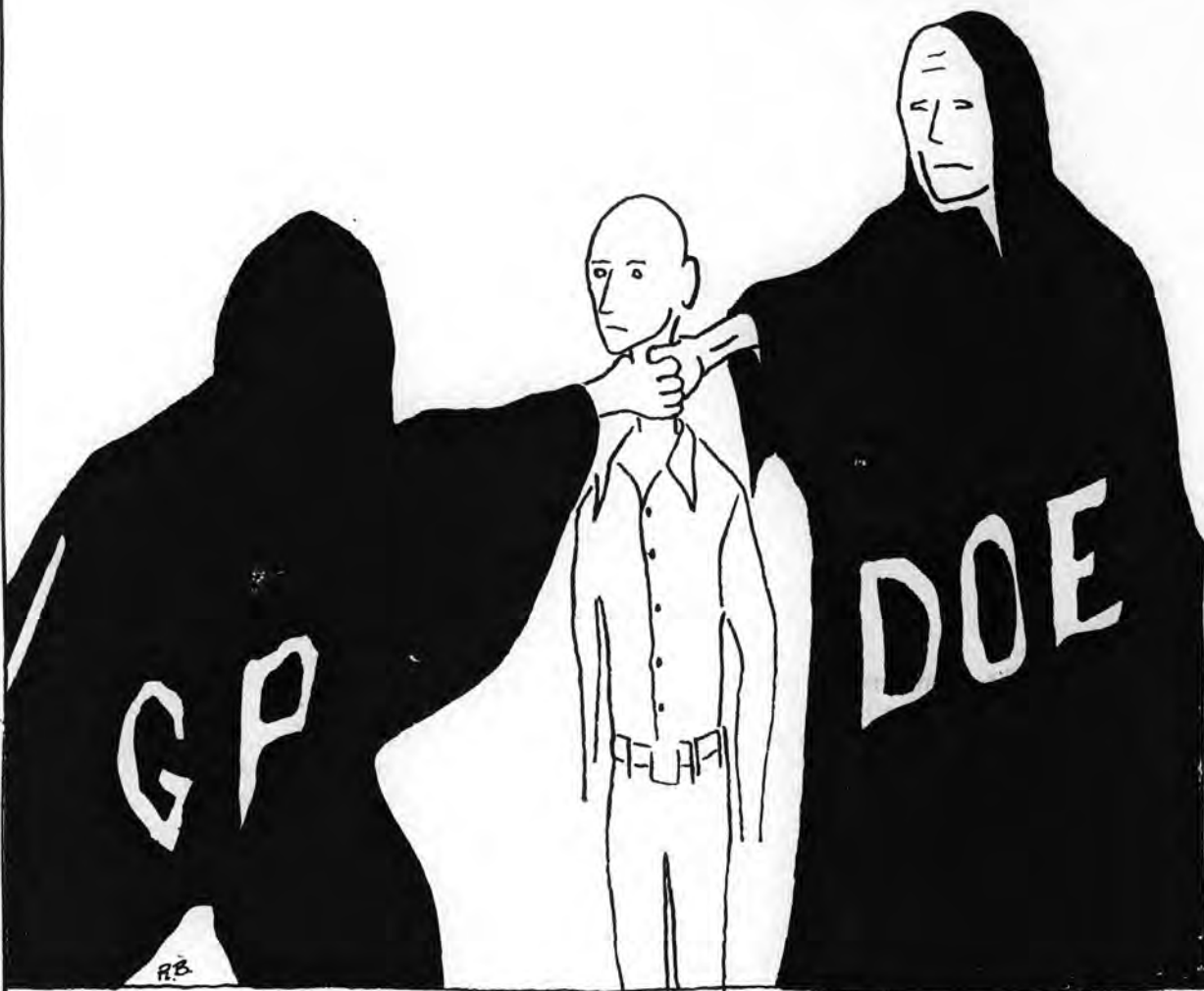
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# Corporate Collusion:



# GP and the DOE PERMIT

BY BILL PATZ

**"Georgia Pacific, the perennial bad guy: Dead-set against pollution controls, unconcerned about the fishing industry, spoiler of air and water. Profits are its only concern."**

These are some of the naive opinions shared in our community about G-P. My first exposure to any factual charges by biologists, fisherpeople, and industrialists was at the public hearings on Feb. 6 where a proposed discharge permit for G-P was discussed. Essentially the Department of Ecology (DOE) is preparing to issue Georgia Pacific a permit to discharge pulp waste into Bellingham Bay that is too lenient. Also it does not specify limits on potentially dangerous chemicals. This article deals with the permit hearing, fishing vs. pulp mill economics, and the relationship between G-P and the DOE.

## FISHING VS. PULPING

The hearings, often emotionally charged, brought home the fact that the real issue is economics. Although the chairperson from the Dept. of Ecology, stated at the beginning that this hearing should address itself to the specific permit in question, everyone, G-P, the DOE, and private citizens, used it as a springboard to talk about money and pollution in the community as a whole.

G-P pollutes the water and definitely hurts the fishing industry. Sulfite waste liquor, a by product of the pulp process, is the toxic chemical that has caused the most damage to marine life.\* G-P has been discharging Sulfite Waste Liquor into the bay for years, and up until 1961 virtually untreated. The fishing and related industries have been in steady decline as a direct result. R.N. Steele of Rock Point Oyster Co. in Samish Bay testified that in 1940 his company was harvesting 150,000 gallons of oysters and supporting 40 families. Now the harvest is 15,000 gallons and 10-12 families are supported for half a year. Oyster larvae are extremely sensitive organisms. They just can't survive in this area's water. Steele has had to relocate most of his oyster beds in South Puget Sound.

Crabbers and bottom-fish catchers described how they have to fish further and further out each year. Toxic levels of SWL can be found in the water from Post Pt. to Pt. Francis, according to Lummi biologist Richard Poole. And the tribal administrator Forest McKinley explained that the Lummi Tribe feared for

economic success of their hatchery program in the Nooksack River.\* The young fish coming out of the hatchery are killed when they come into water with too strong a concentration of SWL. The fishing industry in Bellingham represents a \$2 million investment for the Lummi Tribe. All local marine-food industries stand to gain directly if the amount of Sulfite Waste Liquor dumped into the bay is decreased. The fishing industry is tired of G-P dragging its feet.

On the other hand G-P employs 1200 people in this area. No mean number, their economic impact in Whatcom County is huge. In the hearing spokespeople for the pulp mill emphasized how the community couldn't do without them. The leader of the Chamber of Commerce and two union pulp mill workers stressed what the existence of Georgia Pacific meant in their lives. The union men challenged efforts of people opposed to this permit as being led by environmentalists and intellectuals who didn't give a hoot about the average working man. These remarks drew boos from the assembly.

But to assume that the permit has anything to do with shutting down the mill is way off the mark. The permit calls for unchanged levels of effluent discharges over the next three years. During that time the mill is called on to submit plans for its new treatment facilities, and implement them by June of 1977. The Dept. of Ecology sees itself as having compromised between what those who want clean water fast would like, and what G-P wants. But it's more complex than that. In the subtle give and take on permit standards real power relationships between the DOE and G-P can be detected.

## THE PERMIT

First of all, in the permit's levels of maximum daily waste, G-P is being allowed to dump more than they were in 1974. This fact was disputed at the hearing, but my conclusion after re-reading the permit and a week's research is that the permit does allow an increase. The important points that indicate favoritism are: 1) the figures of the proposed permit were presented in a confusing and a misleading way.; 2) daily effluent levels of BOD\* (Biological Oxygen Demand; the general name for pulp wastes that sulfite liquor falls under) are higher in the 1975 permit than GP averaged in 1974. (see chart); 3) the cited discharge levels of BOD include a standard that 80% of the sulfite waste liquors be taken out. The percentage has not increased but the proposed level for actual volumes

of pulp production have increased (see chart), and therefore so does the amount of the pulp waste product, sulfite liquor.

One thing struck me as particularly curious was the fact that when asked point blank whether these figures did in fact represent an increase in the amount of pollution G-P would be putting into the bay, DOE representative Dick Berkholder categorically denied it. He started to cite statistics that I and others could not comprehend, but he was interrupted by another question, as the hearing was nearing its time limit and discussion was very heated. After the hearing was officially over I pressed him personally for an explanation of these figures. Not once understanding his various, though patient, attempts to show me how I was misinterpreting the figures, I struggled for a statement in lay terms. He said finally that the reason the '75 permit figures were higher was because the '74 figures on G-P's overall pulp production represented an "off year". The permit figures were in fact greater but that is because we (DOE) are taking into account what G-P is actually capable of producing." This was a touchy subject at the hearings. I really believe the DOE purposely evaded a clear explanation of these figures.

Another discussion that sheds light on the spirit in which this permit was written also took place after the hearing was officially over. During his testimony Fisherman Ernie Limbacher asked why on the DOE fact sheet issued a month before the hearing, that future effluent discharge volumes were lower than the one handed out at the hearing. (See chart.) No one bothered to answer this in the short time allotted for open discussion. Afterwards in my discussion with rep. Berkholder he told me the second figures were a compromise. When we came up with the first limitations, "those guys (GP) wanted more. We held back at least to these second figures." This man wasn't lying to me. On the contrary he was candid. This is just how the Dept. of Ecology operates. Georgia Pacific files an application for a permit and so they work out a permit with GP. But they've had this application for 20 months. How come public input wasn't asked for till after they've written the entire thing up? How come local biologists, people working with the aquaculture project and local fisherpeople—the community which has vested interest in water quality—was not asked for input earlier?

Bert Webber, a noted local marine biologist who



# "Why weren't those with a vested interest in water quality asked?"

has spent years in this area studying the Sound and the effects on the ecosystem of pollution, informed me that he learned the Dept. of Ecology was considering this permit last year. He sent in some recommendations for specific ways of monitoring GP's effluents that would give a more complete analysis of the health of the marine ecosystem. After his initial contact he didn't hear from the DOE regarding the permit again. His suggestions were not incorporated. At the hearing he included them in his testimony to get them on the official record.

Webber pointed out that the permit may not be comprehensive enough to insure the safety of local fish and shellfish populations. First of all, the standard test animal, salamanus—a small bottom worm—has a higher tolerance for pollutants than do oyster, crab, salmon and herring larvae. Secondly because the new permit standards lump the monitoring of all effluents under the heading BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand), except for sulfite waste liquor, amounts of other potentially dangerous chemicals are not to be monitored at all. "The danger is there just hasn't been enough testing on some of these chemicals to know what their toxicity is." Finally, part of GP's pollution control plans are to build a deep water outlet by December '75. They will be required before construction to file an environmental impact statement. In Webber's mind there are some environmental questions about it that still need to be addressed. If the outfall permit is held up for some reason, this would just give GP another excuse for putting off complying with the DOE pollution control plan.

As one interested in seeing stricter pollution controls put on Georgia Pacific, I have found the current

permit issue frustrating. It seems the Dept. of Ecology is set on giving GP until 1977 to reduce its water pollution. I think there is the possibility that the Dept. of Ecology might consider some reforms, however, such as those suggested by Bert Webber. To this end more public input in the form of letters is the only card left to play. Letters must be in by Feb. 20. The charts present what I feel are the questionable issues on the permit.

## A LARGER PERSPECTIVE

I think at this point it is important to get a larger perspective of this whole thing. The Department of Ecology is not an agency acting in the public's interest; though neither are they getting pay offs from the Georgia Pacific Corporation. But they think alike. I believe their view of the public and environmentalists is that they are nuisances that must be tolerated, that they are people who don't want to deal with the practical issues of hard economics.

It shouldn't come as a surprise that public input was not called for till the last month of a 20 month process or that the permit seems to be tailor made to fit GP's budget and production capacity. GP has the data they need. Not that GP cheats on its tests or lies to the DOE, but their interests are not the maximum yield of oyster larvae or young salmon, so they don't research these things. The DOE and EPA only in recent years have been able to do their own research.

Another aspect that needs to be spoken to is that the public hearing seemed to pit pulp mill workers against fisherpeople. They both see their livelihood

threatened. Who's seriously trying to shut down GP is what I'd like to know? At the hearing not a single speaker against the permit mentioned it. The rumor that the pulp mill might have to shut down benefits only the Georgia Pacific corporation and diverts attention from the real issue.

Granted, pollution control devices are costly. Though he kept implying it, Ed Dahlgren, GP public relations person at the hearings, never said GP will lay off people if it is forced to initiate stringent effluent control programs.

I don't have the figures but I suspect they're in fine financial shape. Financially Georgia Pacific would lose money by cutting workers or shutting down profit making plants. Investing in pollution equipment has little to do with the buying and selling market where their profits come from. If the tables were turned a bit and some fisherpeople challenged GP in court for damages to their fishing industry, it would be interesting to see how quickly GP would respond to keep the cases from going too far in the courts. \*\*And if some court cases were won against them, then what would be their financial interest in installing tighter pollution control?

An overall economic view must take into account not only the present fish, shellfish, and aquaculture industries, but the potential for more of the same. The Lummi aquaculture project has proven itself to be a financial success. This region in the future has the potential of developing a large labor intensive marine food industry. But we need clean water. For now we must keep the pressure on the groups who have the power to give it to us.

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON PERMIT WA 000109-1

statistics from DOE fact sheet

### COMPARISON OF 1974 AVERAGE AND PROPOSED PERMIT

#### 1974 averages

The average characteristics of discharges for the year ending October 1974 are given below. (Note totals.) The average rate for total sulfite and permachem pulping during this period was 544 tons per day. (This is total pulp, not total waste.)

Outfall	Flow MGD	BOD lb/day	SCS lb/day
003	5.8	52,000	2,700
005	42.0	67,000	19,200
008	1.6	1,000	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>

Daily Average

#### interim effluent limitations

During the period beginning on the date of issuance of the permit and lasting through June 30, 1977 the following effluent limitations are proposed for the total of discharges through outfalls No. 003, 005, and 008:

	BOD (lb/day)	SCS (lb/day)
Daily average for any month	160,000	27,000
Maximum permitted for any day	200,000	40,000

The above limits for BOD are based upon maintaining an 80% reduction in sulfite waste liquor discharges by processing the liquor for production of alcohol and lignin by-products. The limits for suspended solids (SCS) are based upon continued operation of facilities for segregation and primary clarification of process wastes. The limits are also based upon the rated production capacity of 690 tons per day for total sulfite and permachem pulping.

#### LAST MINUTE CHANGES

After June 30, 1977 and lasting through the permit expiration date, the following effluent limitations are proposed for the total of discharges combined through an improved outfall diffuser system:

	1 month before hearing		on sheet passed out at hearing	
	BOD Lbs/day	SCS Lbs/day	BOD (lb/day)	SS (lb/day)
Daily average for any month . . . . .	28,000	13,000	31,000	21,000
Maximum permitted for any day . . . . .	42,000	26,000	46,000	42,000

**\*Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)**— All living things, plant or animal, require oxygen to survive. The amount of oxygen needed by all the living things in a given volume of water is referred to as the BOD. Pollutants such as phosphates raise the BOD to a higher level by stimulating the growth of oxygen-hungry organisms such as algae. Pollutants such as sulfites chemically absorb oxygen from the water. This happens when the sulfite (SO<sub>3</sub>) radical changes into the much more stable sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub>) radical by absorbing an oxygen atom. This reduces the amount of oxygen available for aquatic organisms, thus retarding their growth.

\*\* A few years ago G-P paid 6 million dollars to the government to settle an anti-trust suit out of court.

Another interesting thing about the proposed permit. In the application G-P filed for an increase in the volume of water that they use daily from 51 million gallons a day to 61 million. But the permit makes no mention of either figure. (The old permit specified a 51 million limit.) Does this mean that G-P can use an unlimited amount of water? Remember their water source is the same as the city's: Lake Whatcom. Awhile back taxpayers paid quite a bit to have a pipeline built from the Nooksack to Lake Whatcom to bring in more water, which mainly benefited G-P.

Department of Ecology  
Industrial Section  
Olympia, Washington 98504

Deadline Feb 20 for input 1



# TROUBLE IN PARADISE

page 6

by Stafford Smith

Everybody here knows about Sudden Valley, the expensive recreational "undevelopment" perched on the southeastern shore of Lake Whatcom. Well, there's trouble in Paradise, and nobody can figure out who to blame.

Seems like with inflation and recession and all that, the backers of Sudden Valley ran out of liquid capital — money — a "cash flow" problem, as they call it in the WALL STREET JOURNAL. It happens when both construction costs and interest rates rise, and immediate income just won't cover immediate costs. This can happen even though, in the long run, the enterprise is making huge profits and is considered economically "healthy".

The response of the anonymous backers of Sudden Valley was to attempt to cut down on construction expenses. In the case of Sudden Valley, this meant winking on commitments to improve "community facilities" and conversion of large numbers of undeveloped natural areas into new subdivisions contrary to promises made to earlier purchasers.

Anyway, a dispute developed between the developers, who want to subdivide the remaining undeveloped

When Sudden Valley was in the first stages of development one local "personality" was Ken Sanwick, and the development was operated largely from behind Sudden Valley, Inc., and the Sanwick Corporation. About a year and a half ago Sanwick disappeared from the scene and the entire structure was re-organized under the Sun-Mark label. There appear to be at least five separate corporations involved here: Sun-Mark, Inc.; Sun-Mark Holding Corporation, which in turn owns Sun-Mark Marketing and Sales, Sun-Mark Construction, and Sun-Mark Management Services.

A man by the name of L. Ron Buzard is the new master of ceremonies for this season's show. Why the change of face was needed, I don't know. But I will offer an educated guess: Sanwick probably owned a piece of the action and was actually in charge of designing the Sudden Valley promotion. But he made the fatal mistake of believing his own press releases and promised more in the way of community amenities than was economically prudent. Continental, seeing its profit margin below expectations and facing a "cash flow" crisis, bought Sanwick out and proceeded to bleed as much quick cash out of Sudden Valley as it could manage.

would cost County taxpayers more in support services than the property tax increase would cover.

The most this opposition could accomplish was the reduction of the number of lots to 1220, hardly a significant victory. Sun-Mark simply overwhelmed the Planning Commission with its economic power. It produced environmental experts of every type, with neatly trimmed beards and a string of academic credentials, who cited graphs and tables in support of the project's acceptable environmental impact. It stuffed the galleries with its salespeople and secretaries, favored contractors, and other developers. It hired local big-wigs to publicly testify in favor of approval. In a word, the rubes were dazzled.

The present significance of these events for Whatcom County residents is speculative. Work on "The Glen" has virtually ceased and that subdivision approval might perhaps be reconsidered in light of new facts reflecting on the reliability of the developers. More basically, however, the issue is the effect that adverse exposure of Sun-Mark/Continental might have on the momentum generally towards converting Whatcom County into a traffic-clogged, polluted, holiday play-

## Continental.... bought Sanwick out and proceeded to bleed as

much quick cash out of Sudden Valley as it could manage. areas, sell the lots, and bail out, and the Sudden Valley Community Club, the association of previous purchasers of Sudden Valley lots, who want to block further subdivision of natural areas and to hold the developers to their commitment to complete installation of community facilities.

This has resulted in a pair of lawsuits. First the developers sued the Community Club to compel it to accept title to the community facilities as they presently exist, and to establish that the developers had complied with their legal responsibilities and could pull out. The Community Club counter-sued to enjoin the developers from withdrawing from the project before completing their obligations to provide community facilities.

The specific allegations made by the Community Club are that:

- 1) the developers failed to construct the road system "in a complete and useable condition";
- 2) the developers failed to honor their representation that certain areas would either be developed as park areas or remain in their natural state;
- 3) the developers never even owned the airstrip at Sudden Valley, which was represented as being part of the community facilities.

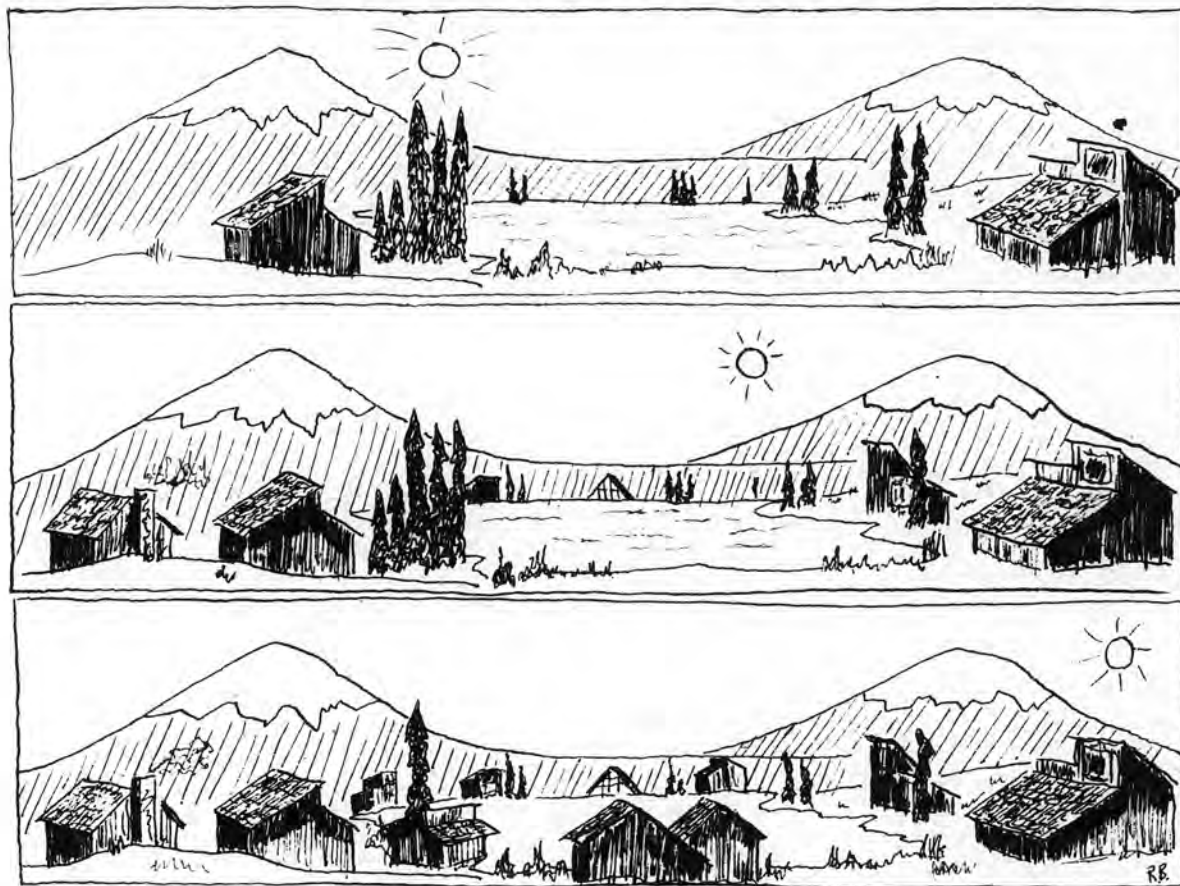
One of the interesting problems faced by the Community Club is simply figuring out who to sue. They are faced with a bewildering array of faceless corporations; many of them no more than bookkeeping dummies and holding companies. The maze has at least three layers to it, with a probability of at least one or two more. As far as I can tell from the public record, the Communi-

## ty Club's lawyers still haven't gotten very far in identifying the individuals who actually control this operation.

For example, Continental Mortgage Investors, a real estate trust organized in Massachusetts, is a named defendant in the Community Club's case. In order to effect service on a trust or corporation, one is required to personally serve the papers on a corporate officer. So the Community Club attempted this, but the gentleman they gave the papers to claims that he is an officer of Continental Advisers, Inc., a Florida corporation, and not Continental Mortgage Investors, a Massachusetts real estate trust. Each of these corporations is like a mask, and each time a mask is ripped away, one finds underneath — another mask.

What is presently known about this monolith of interlocking corporations is that the publicly identifiable nerve center is Continental Mortgage Investors. This is a big potatoes outfit, and its ups and downs are reported as serious news by national business journals.

Local business appears to be handled by a rapidly changing profusion of regional corporations. The northwest network is operated out of Seattle. One of the features of the local operation is to hire a highly visible set of local front-men, who appear to be selected more for their public relations ability than for hard business acumen.



## much quick cash out of Sudden Valley as it could manage.

The key to the puzzle is Continental Mortgage, Investors and whatever lies behind that. The interesting question is who are the specific individuals who supply the money and where does that money come from. At this point nobody in Whatcom County seems to know, or if they know, they aren't making any noise about it. Whatever intimations I have are based on no more than my own sense of the structure and style of the situation.

I will say this much; we do not seem to be dealing with old time aristocratic money — too sleazy for that. Second, these people understand and appreciate the value of secrecy. This is the product of considerable experience and devoted practice. Finally, they are sophisticated in the arts of persuasion and image manipulation.

This development proposed to subdivide a pasture and adjoining woodlands on the North Fork of the Nooksack into some 1800 individually owned trailer sites, primarily for sale to the Canadian market. When first proposed it seemed like a loser. County Planning Director, Harry Fulton opposed it on the basis of the land ownership fragmentation created. The Lummi and Nooksack Tribes cited the danger to adjacent salmon spawning beds. The County Engineer emphasized the traffic problems involved. Local residents focused on the destruction of their rural life style. The economists argued that developments of this sort

ground for urban Canadians. Sudden Valley and Sun-Mark have provided the shock troops for the entire thrust of recreational development in this region. Local opportunists, such as Bill Isenhardt, to a substantial degree, have coasted on the coat-tails of Sudden Valley and Sun-Mark. Anything which discredits the leader also discredits the whole movement, and this is the importance of the immediate opportunity.

Obviously, a great deal more research needs to be done before any definitive conclusions can be drawn. This complex of problems would be a marvelous topic for a Huxley or Fairhaven College Seminar in the behavior of contemporary monopolistic corporations. Or some individual sleuth could piece it all together. It would be a lot of work.

The starting place is Whatcom County Courthouse, Third floor, the Superior Court Clerk's office. Read the files on the two lawsuits between Sun-Mark and the Sudden Valley Community Club and follow the obvious leads. The file numbers are Civil 49410 and 49487. Helpful background articles can be found in the Bellingham Herald, November 5, 1974, page 2; and November 17, 1974, page 15. There is also a lawsuit between Sudden Valley and the local utility district, but I haven't looked into it. It could prove an interesting can of worms.



*where*

*do the bars*

*begin?*



## Women Out Now

by Therese Coupez

Prisoners historically have been among the most oppressed and forgotten segments of this society. In America, to be a convict and a woman is double oppression. Women in prison are treated as children: naughty girls and force fed dependency and regression. They suffer mistreatment and powerlessness. They lose their children.

Prisoners, who know better than anyone, have demonstrated what a destructive, sadistic, bitter failure prisons have been. They have risked their lives to draw attention to the conditions they live under. Women Out Now Prison Project (WON) has, for the past year and a half, been trying to assist women in prison in Washington State in their fight for control of their own lives.

WON is concerned with meeting the needs and restoring the rights of women in the convicted class; and building among convicts and prison groups the mutual respect and solidarity that is necessary for effective action. We recognize that convicts must define their own needs and the pace at which they move. Our function in relation to convicts is to provide advice at times and support always, though not uncritical support; and to help prisoners recognize their power to demand change as a united body.

Further, WON is committed to the struggle against all obstacles to unity, both inside and outside the prison walls. Inherent in this commitment is the continuing struggle against racism, sexism, and elitism both in ourselves and the larger society. Through practice of the principles of collectivity and self-criticism/critism within WON, and the continual internal self-education of members, this struggle will be maintained.

WON is a small collective of women. We are ex-convicts, working mothers, students, and women with diverse backgrounds in providing services to our respective communities. At present we have no funding, and subsist on individual donations and fundraising benefits. WON is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation.

### HISTORY

WON began as an idea in the summer of 1973: Women ex-cons and community women came together to organize the Women In Prison-workshops for the first annual CONvention, conference by ex-cons on prison issues. Those workshops covered: Third World women; legal rights; children of women in prison; lesbians; juveniles; and prostitution and victimless crime. Some of us were also visiting women inmates at Purdy Treatment Center for Women, Washington's Womens' prison.

The urgent necessity of relating directly to the needs of women in prison in an on-going way became increasingly clear to us, and resulted in the formation of the Women Out Now Prison Project. A proposal for a "Purdy/Community Information Exchange", WON's main project, was submitted to the Resident Council and warden at Purdy, and we began our program inside the prison in November, 1973.

On a number of occasions lawyers have been solicited to assist women with inter-prison disciplinary hearings and other legal matters. WON raised \$200 for a lawyer for two lesbians in the prison who were taken to court on new charges in retaliation for resisting and organizing a prisoners' labor union. (The union never got off the ground.)

Individual work has included locating women's children; providing transportation for children and families to visit inmates; extensive work with immigration authorities for a woman who is being deported; assistance with parole plans and testimony before the parole board; soliciting community support for the inmate formed and administration banned Gay Activists Alliance. We have also recruited sponsors and visitors for women inside.

WON is organized to assist any and all of the women in Purdy prison. Because lesbians are considered criminals or at least "sick" by most of society on the basis of their sexuality, they suffer a double oppression inside the prison. WON is the only group presently relating to the prison which includes recognition of and a commitment to struggle around womens' oppression as lesbians. As a result, a good part of our services, especially those requiring legal help, have been provided to lesbians at Purdy.

### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

In August, 1974, WON showed the film "ATTICA" by Cinda Firestone to Purdy inmates, and took John Hill, one of the Attica defendants, inside to talk with inmates. These two events were co-sponsored by the Black Culture Workshop and the Sisterhood (native american) inmate groups. This combined pressure and sponsorship was necessary to have the events approved by prison administration.

Cont'd on p. 8



# W.O.N.

## DEALING WITH PRISON ADMINISTRATION

People in prison are subject to total control and surveillance. Frequent and arbitrary punishment for any actions not approved by prison personnel is a constant threat. If convicts are to fight for control of their own lives with any chance of success, they must have outside legal support. The need for lawyers for women inmates who are assaulted by male guards or "set-up" for their organizing activities is great. Continuing legal assistance for inmates who maintain their dignity and pride by refusing to bow down to authority is dependent upon the maintenance of Legal Defense Fund providing partial monetary reimbursement for legal services. Free legal services for WON over the past year have come almost entirely from women lawyers, and these dedicated people must be reimbursed if they are to survive themselves and continue their work with the oppressed.

Community education and support for convicts is also very important in prison support work. Most prisons are located in the middle of nowhere, miles from cities or public transportation. This isolation from the community aids the prison bureaucracies in perpetuating only their "official" version of what prisons are all about. Community education serves to make the community more responsive to the needs and struggles of convicts, and provides somewhat of a deterrent to excessive abuse of human and civil rights by prison personnel. It also begins the process of involving the community in dealing with its own people instead of condemning them to the criminal (un) justice system. To this end, WON organizes the workshops on Women In Prison and works on the general coordination of CONvention, the annual Seattle based conference on prison issues and crime, sponsored by convicts and ex-convicts. We also maintain a speaker's bureau and have a slide show on "Women In Prison" available for community, social and political groups, college and high school classes. Disseminating articles written by inmates and ourselves, doing local radio talk shows, etc., are also part of WON's education work.

**Purdy/Community Information Exchange:** Every other week WON takes a different community group to the prison to rap with inmates about who they are, why they are, what they do, what assistance they can be to the women both while they are inside and once they are out. These groups are diverse alternative, left-oriented, and women's groups who are doing work/organizing in all areas of the community. Groups requested by inmates have priority. As the Exchange program has developed, we have come in contact with a wider cross-section of inmates, and find that the WON programs are reflecting the interests of a broader spectrum of women, and we are becoming aware of the various interests and needs of more women.

There has been a marked increase in the number of Third World women attending the Purdy/Community Information Exchange program. As our contact and communication have increased, the WON programs are better able to respond to Third World women's concerns, thus attracting more minority women. This important process of broadening communication adds tremendously to the learning experience and level of trust of all involved in the program.

Verbal group evaluation is a part of each Exchange program. General program evaluation forms are filled out by inmates quarterly. This evaluation process allows inmates greater input and initiative, and increases their involvement in the planning and structure of programs. The evaluations are also used when WON is "evaluated" by the prison administration quarterly. We also bring in a wide variety of literature, donated by local radical and women's bookstores.

The Exchange program provides the opportunity for collective education and discussion among women inmates regarding their position within the prison structure; their sources of power and strength; the various obstacles to unity they face and the possibilities for overcoming them. This discussion is of particular importance in a "model institution" such as Purdy. The emphasis on psychological forms of control and "individualized programming" (basic behavior modification techniques) is much more isolating and destructive to unity among inmates than the common oppression of bars and steel

and guns. Along with the conscious attempt by prison personnel to further divide the women by encouraging racism, heterosexism, and resentment over other inmates' "privileges", the atmosphere in this institution encourages individualism and non-communication among inmates. The opportunities for them to come together and share their grievances and feelings; recognize their common oppression; as well as begin to trust each other is a necessary step in the struggle of these women to control their own lives.

The Exchange program allows women to keep in touch with the world outside and its ever-changing realities; as well as demonstrating to them the community concern and support for their struggles. The community at large is made more aware of and responsive to the needs of women in prison.

Developing power in order to affect change involves a slow but consistent input of energy into meeting immediate legal and personal needs, to thus build a base on which further change can come about. Thus, some of WON's other activities include: a Legal Defense Fund, a Survival Fund, an extensive Information and Referral File, and the recruitment of visitors and sponsors to exchange support and friendship with women inside.

It is important not to lose sight of the fact that "organizing prisoners" is also dealing with individual people who have very immediate survival needs both while in prison and to stay out once they are paroled. The Survival Fund is designed to meet some of the immediate needs of women needing to change their names, to get on their feet after being paroled or deported to other countries, to fight custody battles for their children.

## WHAT ABOUT REFORMS?

Prison support work involves a slow process of building trust between outside people and prisoners. Prisoners know only too well the "waiting for false promises routine". We must have respect for the decisions convicts make. WON doesn't have a line on what convicts should do, we don't control, we support women prisoners in gaining control over their own lives. We encourage people who have condescending or "do-gooder" attitudes about helping "those poor convicts" to work on changing their own attitudes instead of further oppressing prisoners.

Because of their vulnerable, powerless position, and the constant perpetuation of resentments and dissension by prison personnel, building trust and unity among convicts is also an extremely slow process. During this process it is easy to get caught up in the day to day problems and temporary stop-gap solutions, and lose sight of long-range progress and goals. People in WON have often felt the contradiction of providing services to inmates that in effect aid the prison administration by lessening inmates' hassles thus keeping them pacified — in the short run. It is important to keep clear the context in which we are working: to help prisoners recognize their power to demand change as a united body; and to recognize their ties with the struggles of all oppressed people.

We do not believe that prisons can be reformed under the existing economic and social system. The problem of prisons belongs to all of us. Eighty five percent of the people in prison come from the lowest 12% income bracket; racial minorities are disproportionately higher percentages of prison populations. Economic crimes will not be solved by imprisonment but only when we have dealt with the crimes of unemployment, unequal education, hunger, poverty, racism, sexism and the denial of human and civil rights to children.

Since WON is organized around the needs of the women inmates, we are not always in favor with the prison administration. Getting into the prison and staying in has for WON been very dependent upon good legal support from "credible" community organizations: the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild, the Urban League, etc. Besides having important resources for the inmates, whenever problems arise the administration receives complaints not only from WON, but from the ACLU staff attorney questioning the legal basis for the prison's actions. Whatever our own analysis of the right or wrong of the whole situation, the reality at this time is that the state holds the legal power (backed by arms) to control the prison. Unless we are to be totally vulnerable and defenseless we must have support from other legal powers respected by (feared by) the state.



EMIKO TONOOKA



The origin of crime is identical with the advent of private property, the family, class society and the state. While in debt to the historical discoveries of Bachofen and Morgan, Engels was the first to uncover the dynamic relation of private property in the transition from primitive communism to class society and the development of civilization. I postulate, after Marx and Engels, that crime will not be eliminated until such time as private property, the family, class society and the state themselves are eliminated. It is not my intention to dwell upon the evolution of crime and punishment in class society. Having stated the general problem and solution, I shall analyze its particular manifestation today in relation to the solution, with emphasis on the role of the outlaw in the process.

In our advanced industrial society, amid decaying monopoly capital, nihilism permeates nearly all spheres of social life: the empire is collapsing and bourgeois ideology is dead. In this epoch all contradictions of imperialism sharpen and crystalize. Traditional patterns of cultural life, values and ethics, once the intellectual hegemony that cemented together irrational economic and social relations, are now dying. I shall point out, however, that this death will be slow and painful, not apocalyptic. For the morbid super-structure is rooted in the political economy of imperialism, which, though in the throes of death, is yet far from its ultimate destiny — economic ruin and political defeat. Contemporary crime, therefore, must be viewed from this perspective.

On March 29, 1974, the FBI reported, "Serious crime in the nation jumped an unexpected 16% in the last three months of 1973, raising the annual rate 5% above 1972". This reported increase should be of no surprise, however, Attorney General William B. Saxbe declared this "renewed upsurge in crime is very disturbing...because the statistics give no clue as to what is causing it". While it is true that FBI statistics are indifferent to the causes of crime, Saxbe's plea of ignorance is merely a political trick. Saxbe, being Attorney General, is head of the Justice Department and thus of the Bureau of Prisons also, which presently has approximately 30,000 prisoners in custody. In order to facilitate the supposed rehabilitative objective of the Bureau of Prisons, the causes of crime will have to be acknowledged. Although Saxbe is not about to reveal these causes, especially in this time of rampant governmental corruption, the liberal Ramsey Clark has spoken truthfully of these causes:

"the motives of most crime are economic. Seven out of eight know crimes involve property. Many crimes against persons, such as robbery, kidnapping, and sometimes assault and murder, are incidental to property crimes. Their main purpose is to obtain money or property...Violent crimes spring from a violent environment...Poverty, illness, injustice, idleness, ignorance, human misery go together.... We cultivate crime, breed it and nourish it".

Ramsey Clark

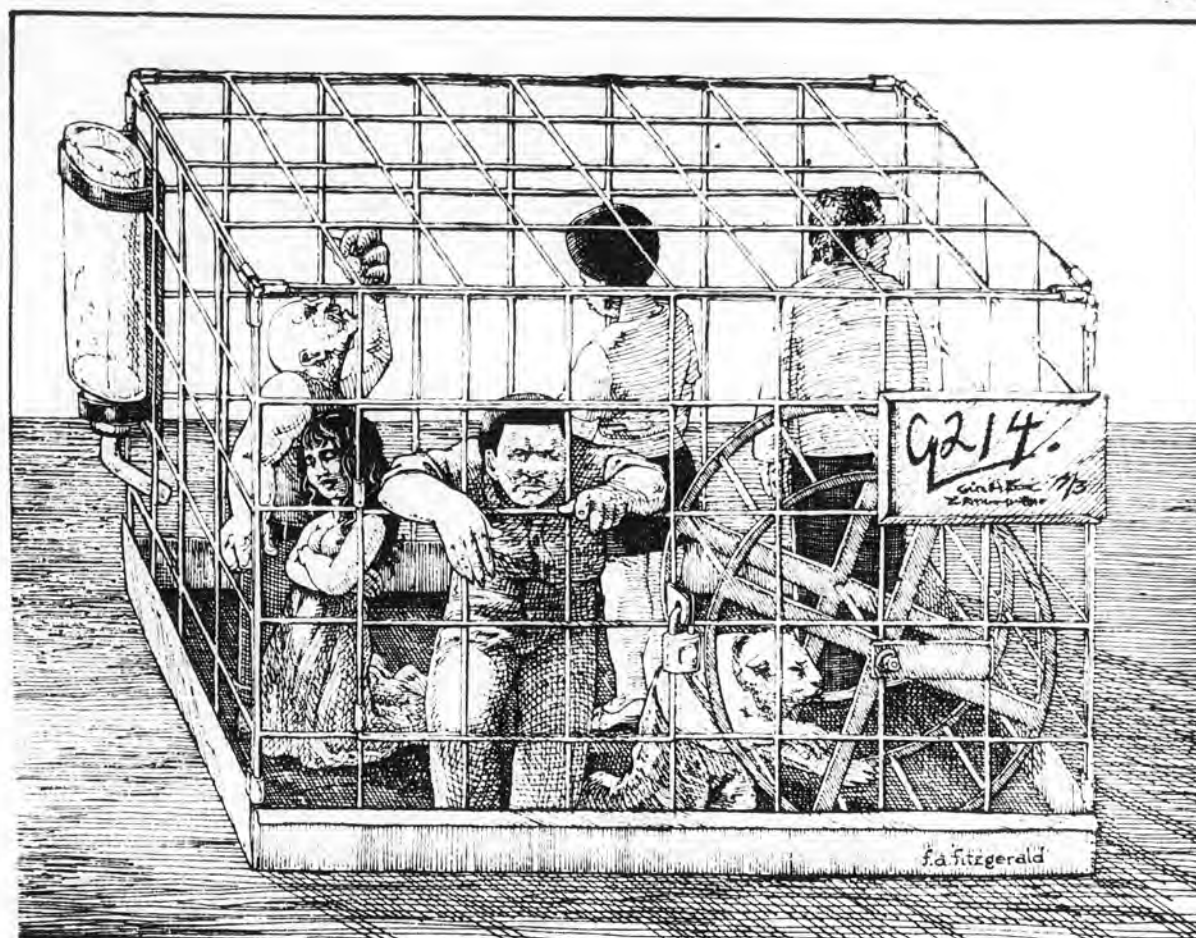
Although "such conditions are responsible for most crime", Clark maintains that we cannot "eliminate crime by eliminating poverty, ignorance, poor health, and ugly environments". I agree, of course, unless by ugly environments Clark means class society, which does not seem to be the case. The Marxian category of totality (inherited from Hegel) is foreign to bourgeois social theory and, in consequence, the subject matter is never taken to its logical conclusion, i.e., it remains fixed in bourgeois reality, capitalist society.

This world-view, in the hands of the neo-fascist 'men of science' leads to finding the causes of crime in the individual. In THE CRIME OF PUNISHMENT, Karl Menninger wrote:

"About all this (causes of crime), we need more information, more research, more experimental data. That research is the basis for scientific progress, no one anymore disputes...Even our present prisons, bad as many of them are, could be extensively used as laboratories for the study of many unsolved problems".

This line of thought has one logical error: the outlaw did not commit his crime in prison, that is, unless by prison he means the whole society. Let's see what "scientific progress" means.

James McConnell, professor of psychology, published an article in PSYCHOLOGY TODAY titled



LNS

## THE ORIGIN OF CRIME

"Criminals Can Be Brainwashed — Now", which Jessica Mitford said "reads like science fiction, the fantasy of a deranged scientist". This pig tells us that "behavioral psychologists are the architects and engineers of the Brave New World". He would begin his new world in prison:

"I believe the day has come when we can combine sensory deprivation with drugs, hypnosis, and astute manipulation of reward and punishment to gain almost absolute control over an individual's behavior. We'd assume that a felony was clear evidence that the criminal had somehow acquired full blown neurosis and needed to be cured, not punished...We'd probably have to restructure his entire personality".

This year the Bureau of Prisons will be opening the Behavioral Research Center in Butner, North Carolina, (1974) where such theories will be put into practice. Meanwhile, the causes of crime go ignored.

Monopoly capitalist society projects an image of the ideal man and woman, which the people should aspire to emulate. This image and internalized value is one of pathetic sickness, chiefly characterized by commodity consumption, which measures personal worth by conspicuous consumption and other artificial criteria. In large part, crime no longer aims at fulfilling the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter, rather, crime mostly aims at fulfilling the artificial but never-the-less real needs fostered by alienated society. The problem is, while all members of society are victims of nearly the same 'conditioning', thusly having essentially the same needs, only the affluent have the means to fulfill these needs within the law. Being as society injects its people with ma-

terialist needs and values, since not all people can fulfill these needs within the established framework, and since traditional morality and respect for law and order are declining, crime is increasing. The outlaw takes the anti-social practices of capitalist society to their logical conclusion — outside the law.

Crime is an anti-social struggle of the oppressed; or as Marx might have said, crime is the sign of the oppressed creature. Crime is an alternative to resignation, not a positive one, but still an alternative. Alienation and desperation push many into this mode of struggle. Crime is the world of excitement and adventure, or so we are led to believe, and so it often becomes an attractive alternative. This is not to say crime is no longer a response to necessity. With the growing economic crisis, crime shall increase more and more.

In this society, as it is, rather than working to eliminate the causes of crime, the effect is suppressed, while the causes themselves are ignored. The logical result of law is not order but prison, as George Jackson pointed out. With increasing crime, many more will follow Jackson to prison, and perhaps to the graveyard also. In prison the outlaw is to be rehabilitated, however, this seldom occurs. In fact, not only do most return to prison again, their crimes are often more serious and violent. When rehabilitation does occur, rather than being a result of prison, it is despite prison.

"Ninety five per cent of all expenditure in the entire corrections effort of the nation is for custody — iron bars, stone walls, guards. Five per cent is for hope — health services, education, developing employment skills". Ramsey Clark

In a letter to Judge Roszel, Daniel Berrigan argued that "prisoners who grow conscious find themselves in the uneasy position of those everywhere who grow conscious: none want to make peace with America today". Rehabilitation, for Berrigan, can only mean social consciousness. Prison authorities, however, work systematically to retard social consciousness. For "if prisons were really working as centers of renewal and change", Berrigan explains that two things would happen. "First, prisoners would return to society beset with doubts of America's conduct in the world; secondly, prisoners would be resolved to take responsibility for their lives and the lives of their brothers and sisters". In other words, social consciousness leads to political action, theory becomes united with practice. This spells death to society as we know it.

by Max Severin  
Federal Prison — Lompoc, California



Inadequate conditions in the Whatcom County jail have come under attack lately, but the only solution proposed by Sheriff Bernie Reynolds, the Northwest Regional Council and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is a \$5 million super jail whose blueprints read like the architectural designs for Walden II.

There certainly must be more "progressive" jails than the one now housed on the sixth floor of the county courthouse in Bellingham. Medical attention, communications with the outside world, work training programs, and physical exercise are just a few of the services lacking for those incarcerated there. Nor are there any posted jail regulations, though Sheriff Reynolds says "We should have them by next week."

Yet it is the physical limitations which are most often complained about. Although the Bellingham Herald came out last week with blazing headlines "Whatcom County Jail Overflows," the next day only 44 persons were in custody in the 53 person jail. The "problem" is not a lack of space, but a lack of solitary confinement space for troublemakers and segregated cells for women, juveniles and homosexuals. Reynolds jovially explained that one man refused to go to court because Nixon didn't have to—"He was quite a troublemaker." Because this offender was influencing some of the other prisoners, Reynolds said he had to pull him out and transfer him to the city jail. Also, those who are troublesome in juvenile detention quarters are remanded to the county jail and put in two bunks units usually reserved for women. As it is, few women serve time in the Whatcom County jail. According to the report plans for the new jail, less than 4% of the presentenced and sentenced offenders in the jail were women in 1973. The ACLU has been critical of conditions for women in the jail, including the lack of a night matron. When questioned about the searching of women, Reynolds quipped "We go across the hall to juvenile detention. And if the matron isn't in, I'm always available."

Twice during a "tour" of the jail with PASSAGE and Western Front reporters and representatives of the WWSC Women's Commission, Reynolds commented on the necessity of separating homosexuals—"You can't have them sleeping with other men."

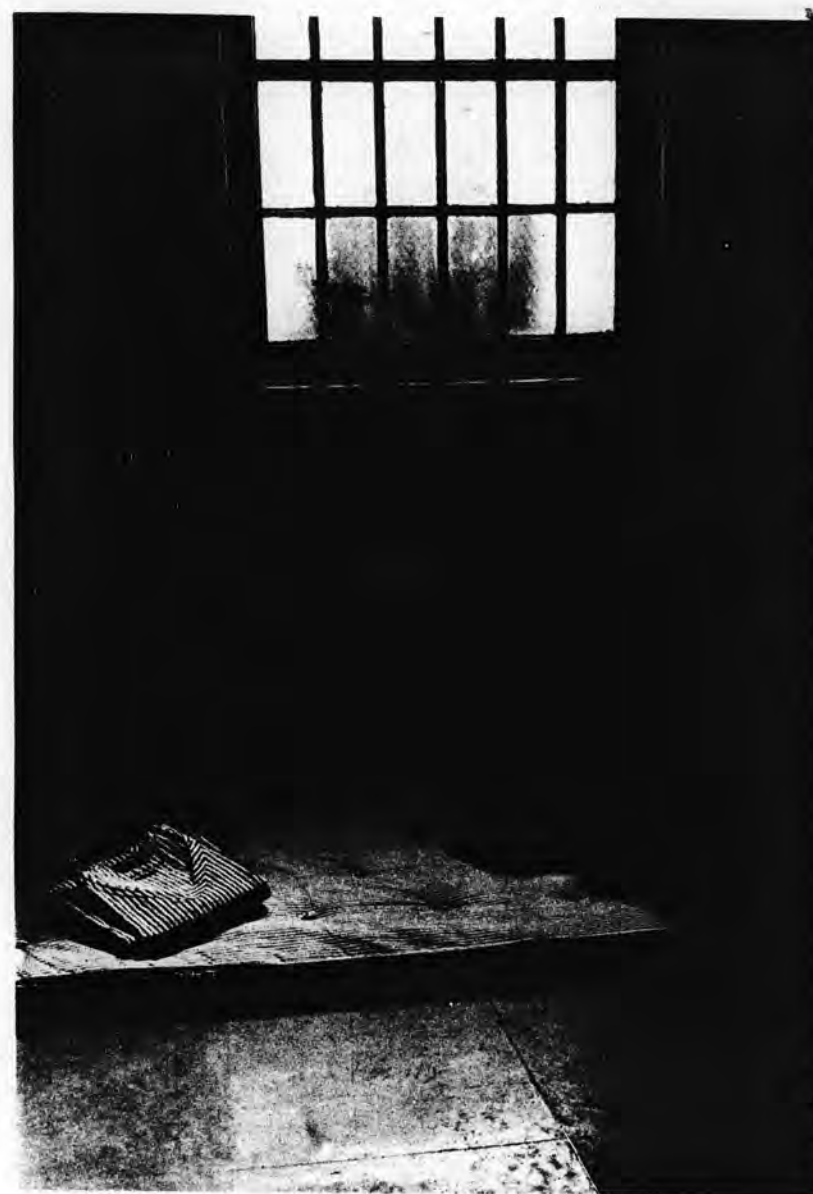
"This place is a bummer," said one of the cocky juveniles in a sombre moment of conversation. We were cramped in the narrow confines between cells trying to talk to those inside through the 4" x 4" railed windows. In his Machiavellian manner, Reynolds let us talk to some of the prisoners, all the time reminding us "You can't believe everything they say." Six men were in what is known inside as "the bull pen" where a television droned, and a couple of people were playing chess. A couple of inmates ran up to a row of barred windows. They picked up the telephones and pointed out that the phones didn't work. Reynolds was concerned that I was talking to them—only the troublemakers run up to the window, he said. So it was agreed that we would interview two persons chosen at random from the roster. Their opinions, the sheriff's own statements, the statistics from the jail report, and information obtained by the ACLU investigation done last year all add up to one thing: the Whatcom County jail is a miserable place to be.

One of the most obvious complaints is the violation of prisoner rights. According to the ACLU, there is no guarantee that mail is not being read—incoming and outgoing. Reynolds assured us that it is only opened and shaken for possible contraband. But it is not done in front of prisoners "for that would take too much time." The problem of the visitation phones is another infringement on communication rights. One man who was there last year said they were in the same shape then. During visitation hours, men have to stand in line to talk through boxes and bars to their friends and relatives.

Another extremely poor area is medical attention. Doctors used to visit the jail weekly, and a nurse was on sick call, but that service was cancelled because the County Commissioners refused to allocate funds for it. The service would cost approximately \$8,000 a year, according to the sheriff. Now prisoners have to go to the emergency room of St. Luke's hospital under armed guard—another big cost. Reynolds suggested that only young interns would be interested in supplying medical services because after setting

# WHATCOM

## PRESENT



KITTY CAPARETTA

up a good practice, "It's too much hassle to deal with prisoners."

Although real medical attention is minimal, prescribed drug usage is not uncommon. The medicine chest showed that eight persons were on 11 different drugs—including such tranquilizers as thorazine. One of the men we spoke to was taking 800 milligrams of thorazine a day. A recently converted Buddhist, he said "I'm chanting my ass off right now. If I didn't chant, I'd go nuts." Commenting on the friction in the jail, he said "when thorazine hits me, I'm too down to care." This man was put on Thorazine as a result of a "nervous breakdown" after being up for four felonies last year involving manufactured crimes he denied having any part in.

An Alaskan Indian, he brought out the fact that racial discrimination was prevalent in the jails and in Bellingham proper. Although Indians were over represented in the jail population, the problem of racial discrimination was one not touched upon by any of the agencies concerned with the inadequacies of the jail.

The sheriff was quite proud of his jail in several areas. He showed it off like a real estate broker. In the kitchen the "trustees" read off a varied menu. Although heavily starchy, it sounded okay except for a lack of fresh fruit, and, as one inmate complained, no milk.

Reynolds' pride and joy is a work release program he began in 1967, the second in the state. A six bunk cell formerly used for women has been converted into housing for prisoners in the work release and student release program. This program is definitely a step in the right direction, yet it falls short of being equitable and truly rehabilitative. Those in the program are usually first time offenders and misdemeanants. They pay \$4 a day room and board, and those considered "alcoholic" must attend AA meetings. Since

jobs are scarce, it is not so easy to place offenders as it was in 67. They become dishwashers, janitors, "whatever they can find." Work release is a "privilege" like being a trustee, but there is no systematic way of selection for either. Trustees are chosen by the chief jailor, Bill Sutton, a grumpy man who told me after we'd spent half an hour talking to two prisoners "If you come here every day, I'll quit." He was clearly unhappy with Reynolds' PR job of touring the jail.

### "A NEW JAIL"

"They need a new jail," commented Bill White, an ACLU member who investigated the facilities last fall. That seems to be the solution in a lot of people's minds—especially those in the area of prison "reform." Dewey Desler, head of the Northwest Regional Council, was eager to give me a copy of the inch-and-a-half thick plan for a new jail—"Justice Center Facility Plan for the Northwest Region of Washington State." The Northwest Regional Council is a group of 8 elected officials from 4 counties (Island, San Juan, Skagit and Whatcom) authorized since 1971 to perform county government functions. It has ties with the Washington State Office of Community Development and receives money from the federal government (i.e. the Law Enforcement Administrative Association—LEAA), in addition to state funds.

The "Justice Center Facility Plan" was prepared for the Council through a federal grant from the LEAA and matching state funds. The comprehensive plan for a three county jail to be built in downtown Bellingham has two "proposed" intentions: better detection and detention of criminals and better services for those in jail, including expanding alternatives.



# COUNTY JAIL

by Michelle Celarier

The span of the "Justice Center" is immense. Literally an armed fortress, it would house the Bellingham police department, the Sheriff's office, the superior court, district court, prosecuting attorney and court clerk, in addition to the jail facilities. The idea is to combine county and city facilities: criminal records, dispatch service, jailing, etc. so as to avoid duplication of staff and services and to aid in the apprehension of criminals.

First of all, an electronic computer would store information in all areas of police investigations. Such a device has a definite potential for invasions of privacy. The report calls not only for recording and analyzing information about crimes, accidents and criminals but also "suspicious events or persons," tracking prisoner movements to court, their participation in programs and the "monitoring of post release behavior for evaluative purposes."

"It is this information that is most useful from a jail management planning and control standpoint," the report states further. From combining city and county services, it is hoped to give the public better law enforcement by reducing the number of criminals at large, although "cost savings may prove to be less than anticipated." If such a massive attempt is to be made to apprehend criminals in this area, it is important to know what types of crimes are being committed.

According to the report, a few categories of offenses make up a majority of the total offenses that persons are sentenced to jail for in Whatcom County—the largest was driving while intoxicated with 147.5 sentencings per year. Next was possession of controlled substances 37.9, public intoxication 32 (no longer an offense), larceny 27.3, shoplifting 22.5, and burglary 21.3. The very nature of these crimes suggests there is no reason for an all war on crime in Whatcom County. Most of them are economic crimes occurring in an economically depressed area. Public monies could better be used for attacking unemployment problems.

Another prime consideration of the jail is better detention: i.e. tighter security controls. Two aspects of the proposed "justice facility center" would help in this area: electronics and architectural design. The jail is to be designed so that each individual has his or her own cell. Supposedly, this would ensure privacy and "individualism," also estranging the prisoners from each other. Each cell would be part of a 12-bed "pod," with 4 pods in each "module" which would be "visually supervised" from an electronic control station in the center. There would be no worry about troublemakers, women, homosexuals or juveniles. Maximum and minimum security levels could be adjusted according to individual cells. Each prisoner would think he/she was alone, but in actuality someone would be monitoring every movement.

The recommendations for the "services" of the new jail sound ok—liberal visitation rights, fewer restrictions on written correspondence, access to telephones, better medical and dental care, a better library (with a legal reference section). The plan also calls for extensive counseling services—therapeutic, religious, academic, vocational, and recreational. The reasons are to make the prison environment a happy, comfortable one in which to "rehabilitate" oneself to mainstream society. The new jail would be a behavior modification center for all "deviants."

For example, part of the intake medical exam will include "the determination of a prisoner's psychological stability." Instead of concentrating on psychological disturbances as a result of confinement, the report assumes that "deepseated problems" account for their conflict with the law. No other reasons are given. The possibility of using yoga and transcendental meditation to help prisoners "adjust" to their situation is one proposed method of increasing passivity. There is also a recommendation that counseling be provided through the Whatcom County Counseling and Psychiatric Clinic. Although concern is stated for the alcoholic offender, there is no mention of the drugs prescribed by "counselors" which are used in most

behavior modification prisons in this country. They are also used by the Whatcom Clinic.

Another aspect of the counseling services are tests measuring intelligence, educational and vocational aptitude. Such tests have in the past aided in the continuance of discriminatory patterns towards persons in lower socio-economic levels of society as they are formulated from a white middle class point of view. In places where this type of counseling is being used (e.g., Purdy "Treatment Center for Women," women are only given secretarial and home ec training. Those who refuse to be "nice" and "ladylike" are not given training at all. It is proposed that prisoners continue to pay room and board for work release, thus cutting down the cost of the LEAA "Hilton."

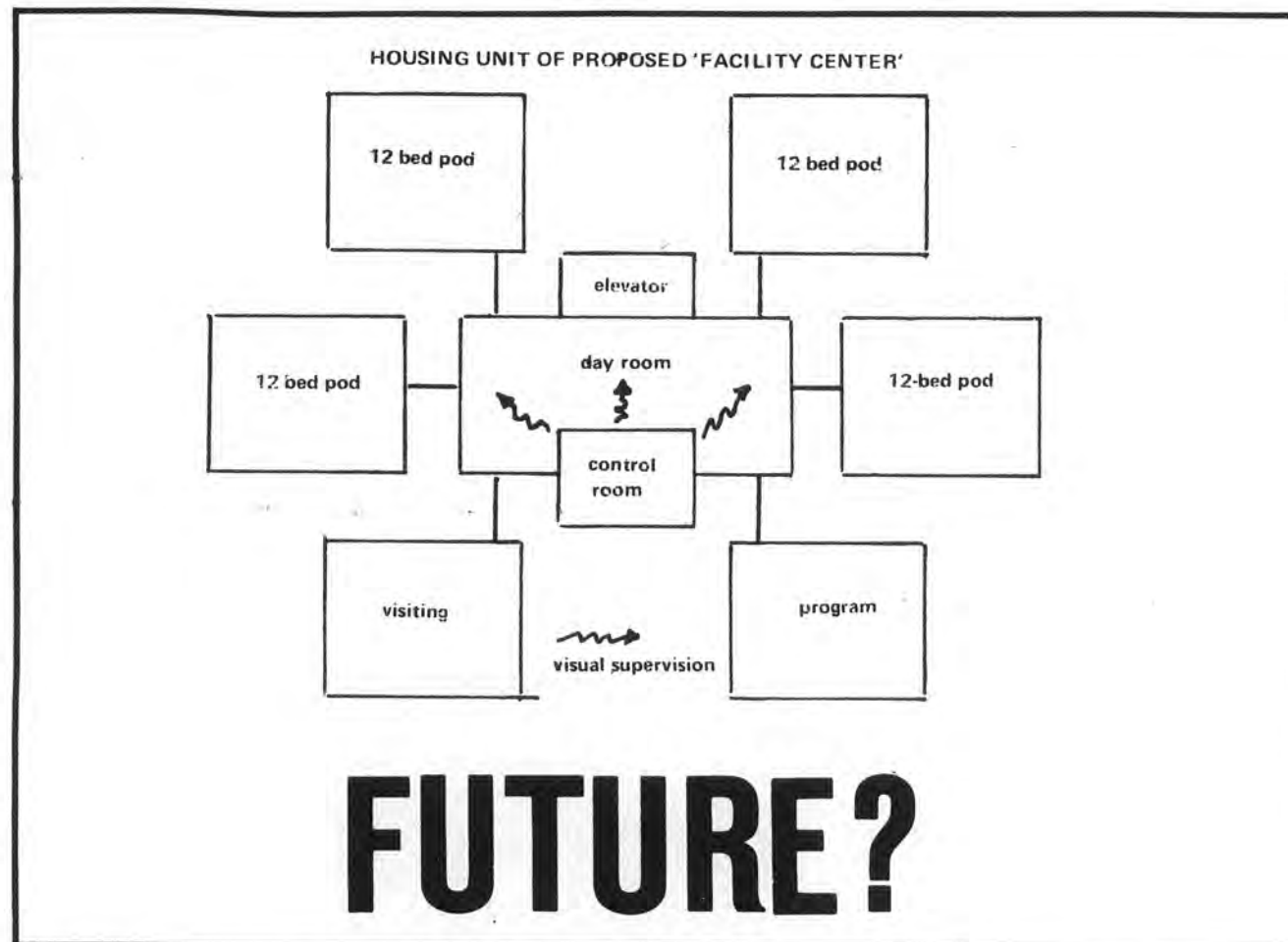
There are also plans for extensive physical recreation programs. At present, no type of physical release exists in the Whatcom County jail except for exercise done by the prisoners in their cells. The Department of Social and Health Services views the problem totally from an authoritarian point of view: "Idleness creates a major problem in the administration of jail. Not only does idleness contribute to disciplinary problems, but it also contributes to the deterioration of the personality of the individuals who are confined in jail and makes their rehabilitation much more difficult."

Aside from these recommendations for the proposed facility center, the report also recognizes the need for "alternatives to jail," such as the Project Perfect being

to start a program for women offenders, they were told "You can't demonstrate a need for it." It's a vicious circle. No women, no need for a halfway house for them. Yet we can build a new jail precisely because we don't have any place to put women. The effect would be to put more women as well as other people in jail.

## WE DON'T NEED IT

The necessity for a \$5 million jail is doubtful, at best. True, conditions are bad in the existing facilities. Yet most of the services which are needed could be implemented in the present jail. Medical attention could be improved. Visitation, mail and communication rights could easily be instigated. The problem of recreation and fresh air could be solved by Sheriff Reynolds' plan for a vegetable garden in which prisoners could work and help feed themselves at the same time. Alternatives to jail—more "Project Perfects," a halfway house for women—could be looked into and set up on a truly rehabilitative scale designed to meet the needs of offenders as they see them, not as measured by some psychiatric test. Probation services and fines (also mentioned in the report) could be extended. It costs \$8,000 per offender for a year's



# FUTURE?

started at WWSC this year. Pre-parole offenders from state institutions will be living in a dorm at WWSC and attending classes at Western, the Bellingham Technical School and Whatcom Community College. Desler, one of the instigators of this project, says he's not interested in building "more bricks and mortar." Yet he (and the NW Regional Council) are the prime supporters of the proposed justice center.

The problem comes back to one of space. Present city and county facilities can house 73 offenders. The new facility would have less bed space, according to Desler, only 48 (one "module.") Yet the plan states that the number of 48 bed modules to be built cannot yet be determined. There could be two (96 beds) or 3 (144). Reynolds suggested the last figure as the approximate one.

The fact that there are inadequate facilities for women at the present is one "justification" for a new jail. Yet, when the YWCA asked for an LEAA grant

stay in jail. That means \$8,000 to keep marijuana smokers, drunken drivers and a few thieves in jail. The majority of the money goes to the administrative end, not for rehabilitative services for offenders either. If making persons productive healthy members of society is the intent, this is certainly a backwards way of looking at it. How many persons would rather have a stolen stereo than the \$8,000 it takes to "teach the lesson" that they can't have what a consumer society demands they want in order to keep its profits high?

As our grand tour of the Whatcom County Jail neared its end, the sheriff smiled at me, and in a teasing voice said: "She's got evil in her eye." It's not evil, but concern and anger. The evil lies dormant in the plans for a "correctional" structure which gives the illusion of freedom yet maintains tighter control, not only in terms of apprehension and security, but in the molding of wills.



# NOTES

This short note is to tell you 1) that I have enjoyed your newspaper in the past from the hands of generous friends, and 2) that I would like to receive a copy of the Passage for myself. I have noticed with interest your involvement with McNeil people and would appreciate it if you could give us some small assistance also. As editor of the resident newspaper, CHRYSALIS, I have encountered some difficulty with institutional censorship, not only of our own paper but also of papers of a similar nature not allowed inside the institution. Any advice on how to circumvent these problems and, of course, correspondence of any nature, would be right on.

At present I am making my own plans for return to the outside after spending something over 18 months locked up for the heinous crime of sales of an ounce of cannabis. It gives me some little hope to see real communities of people like yourselves dealing with problems and getting high on involvement and other sundry activities. I guess we're all a little like the kid who ended his first lecture the loving aspects of life with: "But Daddy, I already know where I came from! What I want to know is where I'm going..." Thanks to all of you for making that trip easier for me.

Write back, we need you,  
Bob Funk  
Cedar Hall A-12  
WCC, P.O. Box 900,  
Shelton, Wa. 98584



Dear Friends,

Approximately 6 to 8 weeks ago, a Chicano inmate here received word his son had died. Under these circumstances, this Chicano prisoner would be eligible for a funeral trip to see his son. The only catch is that he has to pay for expenses for two pigs to go with him. The institution told this man it would cost \$800. Neither the man or his family has this kind of money. The Mexican authorities agreed to bring the little boy's body up to the border if the Feds would meet them. The Feds said no. These people are sick.

Recently, another Chicano inmate was supposed to be released to an immigration hearing and returned to Mexico. For some unknown reason, he wasn't released. In fact, two weeks later he cut his wrists. Possibly in protest or for some reason I don't know or understand.

But I do understand a lot more than most people do. Maybe by more people seeing how we're treated by the Federal Government, something will be done.

I have about four or five friends which we call a family. Two of my partners are Chicano and deeply concerned. I'm tired of people saying they're sorry and then walking away. The government spreads so much bullshit propaganda it's about time the outside world knows what is really happening.

There's an organization called PVMA which is for Chicano prisoners and is aware of these things. I just feel it wouldn't hurt to give them a little more support.

Name Withheld by Request  
Federal Penitentiary  
Lompoc, California

I feel strangely at peace,  
in the eye of a hurricane,  
one false move  
a loss of perspective  
and my careful calm  
will be shattered beyond all recognition  
I am remaking myself....

Jim



What is the difference in being a Black woman or white woman in prison? Well, sisters and brothers, let me tell you a few things that I can relate on the subject.

There are more pressures than you could ever imagine—first of all, we are not judged as individuals or by our own performance, but instead by our associates, yes our associates—tell me sisters and brothers should we let a sister down because she has made a mistake? When we the Black sisters try and stick together, Whitey puts his guard up—he thinks that we are trying to start trouble—never once does he say those Black women sure know how to stick together. Instead, he says to his fellow man—Watch it, those Blacks seem to be looking for trouble, they are all together.

What else do they expect us to do brothers and sisters? We can't go to him and ask for help—because he doesn't understand us—how can he? He's only a White man. . . Things that upset us, mean nothing to him. Trying to relate to Whitey can be compared to a grown up telling a child his or her innermost feelings. . . there is no way for a child to understand what the grown up is saying. . . That brothers and sisters is the way Whitey is. . . When a Black sister tries to get across to him that she has a problem. . . and since he doesn't understand us he tries to put up a front. . . He'll pat you on the head and say "It's going to be all right. . ."

Then when we insist on being heard, he says "Easy now, don't push it. . ."

Now check this out brothers and sisters. . . Whitey tells you that you can ask for Work-Release, but when you do he throws you a curve. . . he tells you "Well maybe we better wait a while. . . I don't know you yet!"

And after he tells you this. . . he expects you to keep on smiling and working for him at SLAVE LABOR PRICES!!!!!!!!!!

With this said. . . I leave you to think about the Black woman in a white man

With this said. . . I leave you to think about the BLACK WOMAN in a WHITE MAN'S PRISON.  
POWER TO THE PEOPLE' ' BROTHERS AND SISTERS. . . OUR STRUGGLE GOES ON.

Tootsie Florrine Morris  
Purdy Treatment Center for  
Women  
P.O. Box 17  
Gig Harbor, Wa.



The jail hasn't changed. It is still lockup, the place of ill repute, the place the town is ashamed of, or should be. It's still a place where idle, frustrated, resentful people are pushed into physical and psychological intimacy and left to await someone else's pleasure and convenience.

What is this system of justice that does its job so poorly, after all these years of trial and error? Who is responsible for the continuation of an ineffective, expensive unjust and barbarous method of dealing with human beings? We shall rise now unafraid, with a new morality, a new song, willing to die for principles we hold dearer than life. We have suffered hideous mistreatments and are determined that neither we nor anyone else is to suffer anything like it in America ever again.

We prisoners remain ever crucial to all definitions of the system. We have been thrust to the bottom and others assume a position at a greater or lesser distance from us, but always "above" us. The system must learn that the hatred of injustice unites all prisoners. We have no misfits, only those who have been tortured beyond our capacity.

From a psychological point of view, the prisoner is a casualty. He/She who began with the spirit, the courage, the ideals, indeed the nobility that we all share, born with this, has had it crushed within their living body. We must conclude that those who villify prisoners cannot see them as one of their own, wounded, to be cared for. We are drawing closer together, our casualties do not typify us. We are essentially a people of love and dignity — united on the matter of this nation's mistreatment — unified in a determination to rid this system of bigotry and hateful, murderous, social determined criminality.

Total destruction is the answer to prime breeding places of evil.

Sandy Taplin Jr.  
The Prisoner



# from prison



I have to admit my time in prison has been beneficial, but I believe the constructive changes would have been accomplished much sooner at far less cost in a community treatment center. The overall prison society is negatively oriented. It takes a certain type of person to be able to cast off the negativity and do positive, constructive things in prison. Unfortunately, there are not enough properly trained staff or positively motivated inmates to be able to give the strokes necessary to combat the strokes that the convict receives for doing negative things. Without realizing it, most staff reinforce the inmate's negative behavior, because the only time they give the prisoner attention is for something he is not supposed to do. This can not really be blamed on the staff; it is the setting that causes and perpetuates this type of relationship. In a community-based center, these problems could more easily be controlled; the client would be able to maintain closer family ties, and the insidious monster of institutionalization would be averted.

Last week-end when I was on furlough, at times I almost wished I was back in the institution. This made me really hate the system: not the institution or people who work in it, but the system itself. I kept thinking, "With as much as I have going for me, both in me and from people supporting me, if I feel like this, what does it do to other people who really have nothing or no one to go out to?" This incident served to reinforce the goals that I had previously set for myself.

I have some very definite ideas about the social and criminal justice system that I know will work. After I have my degree, I will really begin to pursue them.

Ed Slater  
McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary  
Steilacoom, Wa.

Numerous of occasions I have been placed in segregation (hole) simply because I fought for my beliefs and survival. . . Nothing is clarified nor justified by authority figures who enjoy taking advantage of the "disadvantage."

After 30-50 days of total separation from the general population—we are still compelled to attend "illegal gatherings" (administrative segregation meetings.) We are compelled to perform the tolerance and endurance game for "show". If all of us unite, we can and shall abolish "illegal gatherings."

We have heard "abolish prisons" and the only reason why officials feel that prisons should be abolished is because — prisons make people aware. . . awareness make revolutionaries. . . We will still be oppressed-exploited-colonized—sexually-economically-educationally- spiritually.

We have all been molested, abused physically, mentally, once a day, every day, all day long. Yet very few hear or recognize the "outcry" for a better tomorrow. . . Many of us have REJECTED the "conditioning" and frequently find ourselves content with irrational actions. . .

"Treatment" and "Individuality" are words without thought or meaning. "Treatment" is a physical control or prescribed sedation by our "qualified" (?) psychiatrist. . . when will these "poor insensitive fools" realize that all humans differ? And that our physical and mental needs differ. . .

I don't know where it all began . . . But I do know that —

A Change is Gonna Come . . .

Frankie J. Fortelle  
Purdy Treatment Center for Women  
(prison)



I'm a prisoner at the Illinois Correction Center (prison). I hope you can help me with some information.

I'm gathering data for the purpose of updating a "Prisoners' Directory of Resources," and an information packet for prisoners and ex-offenders. The object is to:

1) provide a current indication to prisoners and ex-offenders of groups and individuals that would be appropriate to accommodate the prisoner's particular need. (Not to mention helping him or her avoid becoming discouraged by letters coming back: "Sorry, we can't help you, try . . ." Nor to mention the eleven or twelve cents that a prisoner can little afford.)

2) Save time and energy of the individuals or groups; time they could lose by having to redirect a prisoner who might have written to them mistakenly.

I'm also attempting to develop new sources of programs, information, etc., that will be helpful to prisoners and ex-offenders. I am in touch with many folks in the alternative movement. If you know of any group or person who could direct me to another resource in this or any other area, please let me know.

If you have any questions regarding any of these matters, or if I can be of service to you by giving you feedback on any matter that I'm in a position to, please feel free to ask.

Peace, in struggle, from inside,  
Earl Cochran 41072  
Box 711  
Menard, Ill. 62259

## Propulsion

I have a dream, with wings on;  
White and hungry, like sea-gulls in a prison yard,  
Black and surviving, like their waiting friend crows.

I have a hope, rising with life,  
Yellow and warm, as mornings know sun,  
Red and thickening, as blood come from dust.

I know a prayer, to Buddha and Christ,  
Whispered behind bars by those not believing,  
Because they have a faith, groping for feeling,  
More than Great Spirit, karma or soul.

I have a system, 'demos' rescinded  
To a spirit that governs me.  
I find that it conquers "their Ways" and their Measures"  
With measureless love. (or measured defiance)

You have answers out there, in letters not sent,  
For myself and my brothers. We write; POSTAGE DUE  
Answer us, please.

I have a vision, it carries a name,  
A name with no numbers, not a single goddamn one.

I am a prisoner, but I have a dream,  
With wings on,  
already free.

Robert Funk 237759  
Washington Corrections Center  
Shelton, Wa. 98584

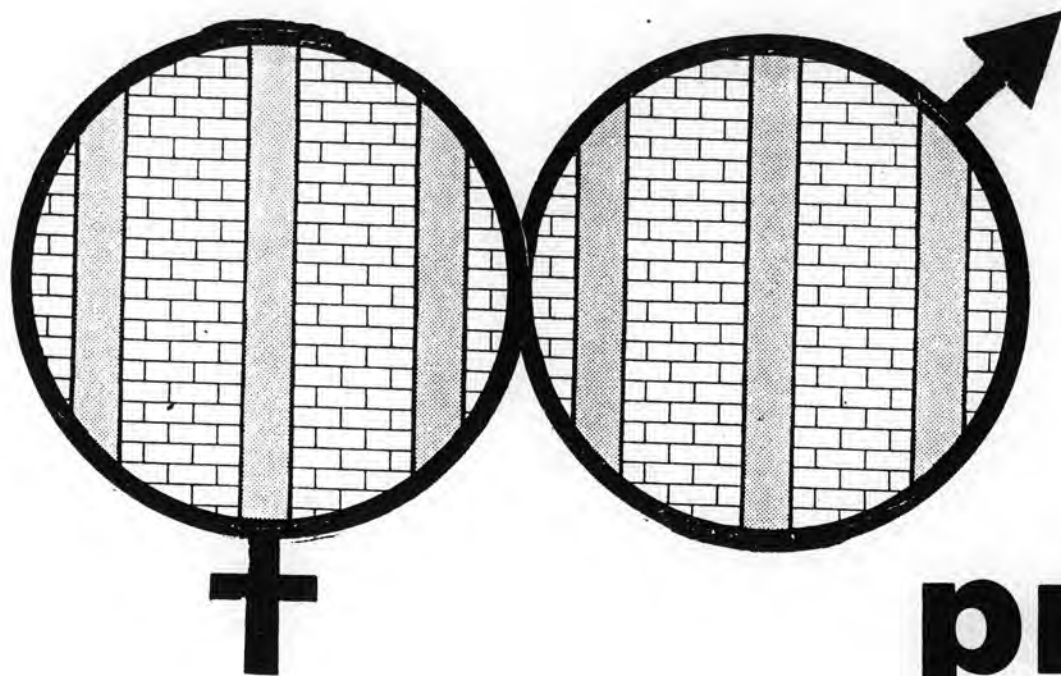


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# prisoners against rape

Prisoners Against Rape is a year old organization composed of sex-offenders and ex-sex offenders who have committed rape and women who are active in anti-rape groups., task forces of feminist organizations and individuals interested in combating rape.

By forming an organization that brings together persons affected by or effecting rape we are better able to understand the causes of rape and the preventive measures that must be taken before this crime can be eliminated.

At present, all the incarcerated men are at the Lorton Complex, Lorton, Va. One member is in the Washington D.C. jail and three members are from Rape Crisis Centers.

The first year of P.A.R. was devoted to consciousness raising by the incarcerated members dealing with motivations for raping, attitudes towards women and sex, myths about rape and general education about rape. From these sessions came the basic ideas for a prison based anti-rape program. Since the organization was started by the prisoners without any help from the prison administration, it is unique from any other program involving rapists especially as its aim is not simply the re-education of offenders but the re-education of society with the goal of combating rape.

We hope that in the future many prisons will have P.A.R. chapters and that more Rape Crisis Centers, Task Forces and individuals will be members as we feel that a major effort on the part of the people working on a one to one basis without affiliation to political party, the need for re-election or bureaucratic red-tape can more effectively fight rape than can government agencies which entail all the above problems.

Rape is a product of a patriarchal culture, an evil which America never made a real attempt to understand let alone eliminate. We believe that criminals, including rapists, are not born but are created by a society that carries the rape ethic in its social, political, economic and cultural institutions and mores, if not in its heart. Hence, every man is a potential rapist.

The present criminal justice system is not geared to prevention of crime. Courts serve neither victim nor offender, both leave the courtroom having been cheated. Prisons don't prevent rape. At best they simply forstall heterosexual rape while fostering homosexual rape.

Several institutions exist which are geared toward changing the current attitudes of individual rapists. However, if they seek only to cure the individual rapist, can they prevent rape? We believe that the rapist mentality of the general society must itself take the test of "re-evaluation of attitudes and understanding of repressed emotions".

Rape emanates from the heart and mind of a sick society desperately in need of treatment. The cure revolves around a real respect for ALL human beings. Rape is not a crime committed because of a need for sex. The main passion rape manifests is hate — hate of self and others, particularly women.

We are against chemotherapy, psychosurgery, and aversion therapy and all methods that falsely change the mental attitudes of human beings by making them mechanical robots forced to do the "right" things.

Our program is re-education of self, true evaluation of the causes of rape, group discussion among the individuals affected by or effecting rape, writing and distributing our findings.

We men of P.A.R are prepared to explain our past attitudes about ourselves, women and sex and our motivations for participating in this crime as experts who have lived the reality. We feel responsible for our individual acts but not for the society that condones them.

We women of P.A.R. have studied and lived our victimization and are prepared to explain the feelings, resentments and fears of women forced to live under the continual threat of rape and molestation which restricts our daily freedom and makes prisoners of us

Together, we call for total involvement in a real and meaningful fight against rape. We do not believe that this is impossible, only that the job is immense and will and must radically change the very heart of our society. We will do everything by word or deed to achieve these ends. We may be forced or choose to proceed step by step but we keep sight of the ultimate goal — stop rape!

Our ability to accomplish our goals rests with our being recognized by the prison administration. We cannot successfully carry on our meetings within the

prison without this recognition. We desperately need your help. If you wish to support our bid for recognition as a prison based program please write:

Mr. Marion Strickland Superintendent  
Lorton Correctional Complex  
P.O. Box 25  
Lorton, Va., 22079

We request a copy of your letter for our files sent to William Fuller, same address

Feminist organizations wanting more information can write:

Mary Sparrow  
Woman Against Rape  
P.O.Box 487  
N.Y.C., N.Y. 10011

Freda Klein  
Feminist Alliance Against Rape  
P.O. Box 20015  
Washington, D.C. 20009

## Prison Reading List

Soul on Ice  
Die, Nigger Die  
Autobiography of Malcolm X  
Law Against the People  
Maximum Security  
Soledad Melancholy  
The Prison Letters of Sam Melville  
Soledad Brothers  
Blood In My Eye  
In Jail  
Prison Diary  
Dauchau  
Crime And Punishment  
Fidel Speaks  
Panther 21  
The Political Prisoner  
The Convicted Class  
The State, The Select Force&Prisons  
My Life  
The 18th Brumaire of Bonaparte  
Wretched of the Earth

Eldridge Cleaver  
Rap Brown  
Malcolm X  
John Leafcourt  
Eve Pell & Fay Stender  
Yen Sen Ming  
Sam Melville  
George Jackson  
George Jackson  
Katherine Dunn  
Ho Chi Minh  
Geyde Luxumburgh  
Fyodor Dostoyevski  
Fidel Castro  
William Kunstler  
Martin Sostre  
Lollita Lebroun  
V.I. Lennon  
Emma Goldman  
Marx and Engels  
Franz Fanon



The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is a heavily funded federal bureaucracy whose stated purpose is to enhance the role, resources, and efficiency of police forces in American society. Most citizens are ignorant of the LEAA. Even among those who are aware of LEAA's purposes and programs, there is considerable confusion regarding the desirability of soliciting and accepting LEAA's grants to local projects.

Many groups in the State of Washington, and in Seattle in particular, have been funded by the program. A book called "A Primer on the LEAA" was written to "expose LEAA's effects and dangers and to encourage individuals to consider seriously the evils of LEAA before participating in LEAA funded programs."

LEAA is the response to what this government perceives as a need for better law enforcement to lower the skyrocketing upsurge of crime.

LEAA's FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT states clearly that the primary purpose of LEAA is to enhance the role of the policeman. For that reason, LEAA granted 40% of its Impact Funds directly to police departments around the country. (The remaining percentages broke down as follows: Rehabilitation 18%; Juvenile Delinquency 21%; Courts 8%; Drugs 7%; and Community Programs 6%.)

LEAA's emphasis includes surveillance equipment and computer systems which compile such information on individuals as criminal activity, biographical and physical data (scars, deformities, etc.), identify-

tional Association of Chiefs of Police for training in specialized enforcement techniques (\$107,204); and the National College of District Attorneys for 1000 additional prosecuting attorneys (\$500,000).

LEAA, however, is not only "law and order", but a complete superstructure inside our own communities. Programs created by LEAA range from prison and community based half-way houses to "Watch Your Neighbor" programs on the streets. The superstructure is designed to draw law enforcement needs closer to our own community - to make us all responsible for dealing with the prevention of crimes, not by dealing with the root causes of crime, but by facilitating relationships between the police, their contacts in the community and the community itself.

It would be so much simpler to deal with if the LEAA confined its grants to funding police repression. Its monies, however, sometimes go to projects such as Rape Relief and the Bellingham Street Academy. In Seattle, LEAA is funding block watch programs in which residents of an area get to know each other. But, like playing with the devil, LEAA has the potential of bringing co-optation and government control with it.

Many progressive-minded people work in LEAA programs believing that these programs serve their desires to work in concrete ways with people who need their services. Overall, however, such people discover the the stipulations which can be put on LEAA's thousands of dollars can overwhelmingly effect and determine the direction and outlook of

red tape of governmental agencies. We tried to be an alternative, and instead we....I still have no sense about who exactly wanted to connect us so tightly with the government and the police. I don't know if it was the police chief, LEAA, or our project director. Wherever the mandate came from, its impact on our project was one of stifling our creativity and collectivity."

"In creating a woman's alternative-to-prison-project, we were disheartened and distrustful with working with LEAA, so we were pleased when it appeared that there was an alternative funding available to us through a State Department Social and Health Services Agency. It took several months of scrutinizing this funding source to realize that the state money was also from LEAA with only the appearance of local funding autonomy."

"We sprung a lot of people from jail, but it was so superficial - since we would see the same people next month in jail. In some subtle way, our project was designed perhaps unintentionally to perpetuate the cycling of people through the jails. Our project was LEAA funded."

"She'd still be in jail now, if it weren't for our project. Sure we got LEAA funding. Sure they had stipulations on us. Sure we got hassled. But she's out of jail now."

Many of the LEAA funded projects are insidious in that they substitute more subtle forms of police control for the night stick and tear gas that so many of us are familiar with. Behavior modification and



# LEAA

ing numbers, social security numbers, operators licenses, skin tones, addresses and occupations. In addition, enormous amounts of money go toward police hardware including recent products such as infrared equipment, anti-sniper vans, helicopters, communication systems which enable police to write messages through their radios, lightweight portable video tape recorders and cameras, sensor devices, system to search 5550 fingerprints in 12 seconds, STOL Aircraft (short landing and take-off planes), and filing systems that can search up to 20,000 police documents in 3 seconds.

LEAA is also spending thousands of dollars on the following new projects: National Crime Prevention Institute at the University of Louisville, Ky. for providing courses to police officers (\$300,000); Interna-

their program. The following quotes are taken from people who have either worked on LEAA projects or directly with the Law and Justice Planning Office. In some cases, the names of groups and project descriptions have been changed to protect those who seek further funding,

"My experience of working on a LEAA project is one of confusion and paranoia. Our project was forced to compromise its basic purpose of combating discriminatory practices against women in the criminal justice system to include working with male prisoners and being administered by Municipal Probation [a city governmental agency]. We therefore lost much of our focus and autonomy and became emersed in the political squabbles and bureaucratic

drug therapy in the prisons are among the projects funded. Some of the programs seek to provide closer cooperation between police and the public, trying to get us to essentially, police ourselves. Money also goes to 1984 computer systems to bring us all under surveillance. Special emphasis is placed on primary school programs to condition children to fit into a police state. The program as a whole is another example of tax money being squandered to apprehend and modify "criminal deviants" rather than altering the system of inequity and exploitation which makes criminal actions necessary.

So if your group is considering taking LEAA funds you should consider the basic character of the program and see where you fit in. There is the possibility of co-optation, but there is a chance you may be drawing funds away from other destructive programs it might go to. In any case, it is a decision to be carefully considered. "A Primer on the LEAA" is available from the National Lawyer's Guild, Seattle Chapter.



# resisting MIND FUCK

By Raul Salinas

I was in Leavenworth in '72 when we had like 3 sit-down strikes. We were in the hole at Leavenworth and other people were in the hole throughout the country for different strikes. There was a lot of unrest, the shit was coming down, you know. After the Attica and the San Quentin tragedies, prisoners were saying who knows when they're going to shoot us down, and if we're going to die, we might as well be making a stand. This is what was going down around the country, the mood of the prisons, you know, very much inspired by Brother George Jackson and some of the other prison fighters. We defined ourselves as political prisoners. We were political prisoners because we had started a process of political awareness and because now we're standing up and saying we're not just common criminals--OK, so we were convicted by a racist court, by the ruling class machinery, but now we're developing into something else, and we had more respect for ourselves than just being criminals. And, like, if the shit is wrong in the hospital, we're going to let you know, and if the laws for parole are ridiculous, we're going to talk about it, write, petition, and do whatever we have to, stand up and fight or get killed...

So they decided to ship us out of there to Springfield, Mo. and Marion, Ill. That was the most beautiful show of solidarity, when they took two chain buses out, 64 prisoners. When we left the first group at Springfield, there were people who were strong hard convicts, weightlifters, young dudes that were fighting, in chains -- and we were embracing one another and crying. Shit, I saw it and I felt it and everybody was saying, "Well, wherever we go, whenever we go, we're already in it, we're an army." Yeah, and it just jelled right there that we're just not ordinary criminals -- they're carrying us out of the joint because we were becoming effective, we were making some noise and people were listening. "OK take care man," you know, black, white, chicano Indian, everybody, man, and shit, them pigs couldn't deal with it...

Now Marion was built to replace Alcatraz, you know, so it's a super secure joint. It holds about 600 prisoners. This place was going to be the dumping ground, the last stop for anybody who articulated their grievances or who saw something wrong within the prison and dared to struggle against it.

So what developed out of this is that we arrived at Marion and at the same time people arrived from McNeil Island, Red Raymer, Mike Cassidy, who were very active in the prison struggle, black brothers like Charles Warren out of Atlanta, Ga., and Akinsiju from New Orleans, chicano brothers like Alberto Mares, Eddie Sanchez, came together here at Marion and everybody got to the hole.

But this hole was weird,-- individual cells, your light is on all night, they bring books to read, sheets, they even brought us malts. When they let us out, they took us before the disciplinary committee and they said, "Well, like here you don't have to go around... dissenting, because here you can let your hair grow a little longer, you can wear a mustache, your shirttail out, you can go eat at whatever hour on Sunday, you can get up late, there's a golf course, and there's a very good group to get into, in fact we suggest you get into that

group," and that was the Escalopian Society, which was also called Groder's Guerillas, after the shrink who invented it.

So they let us out into the population and, shit, all this talent was out on the grounds. Right away we started moving, checking things out. And some of the people who were already there start telling us "Hey man, this place is all right," and all along the corridor there are speakers, they pick up your rap wherever you're at in the joint, and they've got closed circuit TV cameras all around. And they tell us about Groder's Guerillas. "And you know so-and-so, who was very active over at Leavenworth, he's joined them now." "Well what are they doing, man?" "Shit, they have preferred housing, and they have access to all the equipment, and they're the only people who receive groups from outside. . . it's good here, we got an inmate advisory committee, and they give you books here, man, you can sign up, you can order science fiction, westerns

they showed a stag film, and of course most of the prisoners went for it, and we were kind of disturbed, so the second time they showed stag film we really protested, and we started talking to the brothers and educating them, so they started coming down on us.

But what kicked the whole thing off in terms of getting back in the hole. . . we had been at Marion for 90 days. . .

(Jesse Lopez,

Jesse Lopez, how one of the Leavenworth Brothers, was thrown in the hole after a run-in with a guard. In a show of solidarity, the prisoners locked down the joint for one week. 150 resisted, even when the rest of the prison went back to work, because their grievances concerning the conditions of segregation and the hole weren't being met. They also wanted Jesse Lopez out of the hole, and the guard fired. All 150 were put into another unit that had been specially stripped to create another hole. --Ed.)



or some hot spicy novels, you know." And we said, "Hey man, how about THE PRISON DIARY OF HO CHI MINH, or how about Che," you know, and they say, "I don't know, but they give you anything you want. . ."

So we began to do some research on what the Groder's Guerillas were all about, and one of our best researchers was Red Raymer, and he started documenting things and asking questions and getting next to people, and that's how we were able to come up with the report that Dr. Edgar Schein had made back in the 60s. Dr. Edgar Schein, he's an associate professor of psychology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he presented a paper in 1962 to staff members and senior administrators of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and the name of the paper he delivered was "Man Against Man, Brainwashing." His quotes to them at that time were: "Take this back to your prisons and just think of what you can do. In terms of experimentation," he says, "for instance, all the Black Muslims. . ."

We had been protesting not being able to get political education materials--so we formed a little group, we formed around the student union--everybody was taking college courses, getting carbon paper, hustling for legal work, and all that. So they showed a stag film--that's how loose they were getting. Playboy was in, Danish nude books were in, cock stories, in order to deviate the prisoners from the political material, you know. So

So at that point is when they started in on their psychic oppression. That is what we called it, psychic genocide and psychic oppression. And it was in keeping with what this dude Edgar Schein had said. Like he had said "segregation of all natural leaders," for one. "Use of cooperative prisoners as leaders in all sanctioned groups," so you know, those people that were Groder's would infiltrate all the other groups, and they would sort of like stand up. We were in the hole now, and they would kind of pick up the banner, counter to what we were doing, you know, for the Man. "Repression of group activities not in line with brainwashing objectives," OK, they did that. "Spying on the prisoners, reporting back private material, exploitation of opportunists and informers," you know, they were going through our mail, they were withholding shit that was coming in.

In some places it's more of a systematic thing. Like in Springfield, Mo. they had the START program, Special Treatment and Rehabilitative Training. Like the way they started doing it with Eddie Sanchez and others is that they put them in the hole and they chained them, completely nude. So then the following day they gave them a pair of shorts, and then the next day they gave them a pencil, but no paper, and each day you progress, and if your behavior is not in keeping with what they want it to be, then you start back from nothing. The reward and punishment trip is what START was about.

Now in Groder's they were using things like psycho-



drama, aversive therapy, a conglomeration of Eric Berne's Transactional Analysis, part of the process of the Synanon house, dressing down sessions where they just give you the third degree. People think it's like a self-help or improvement program, this is how they come in. Now if they had a certain behavior, like if they were snitches, they were going to go to that group because they needed help, you know, the pressure was too much, if they were homosexuals who considered homosexuality a problem to them, or a hang-up, well they were put in there and given the third degree. Like somebody would just humiliate you, call you a snitch and a rat and a punk and a dick licker, shit like that, and then they had the primal attack therapy, and the primal scream, they'd hit pillows, and yell "I'm a snitch" or "I don't want to be a punk," shit like that, you know. They start playing on their weaknesses or their faults, and then they give them what they consider a new image of themselves, but what it's doing is domesticating them. Schein says, "Convincing the prisoners they could trust no one, treating those who are willing to collaborate in far more lenient ways than those who are not."

Now, brothers and sisters in the joint are all into changing, because they know they're not happy where they're at, and a lot of them go into the Man's therapy because they figure there's no other alternative, you know, "I'll go into this program because the Man says I'm fucked up, and I must be fucked up because I'm in the joint," but a lot of people don't realize that there's change and there's change. . .

Political change is really not forced or induced—once you get started, you are your own impetus, your own motivator, and you seek out those people who are into changing things. The only reward is that you're doing some work for the people, and that you're trying to bring about some change for human beings in cages all over the world, and so, you're not going to be rewarded and punished, that's the difference. There's no coercion to gain a political awareness, there's an invitation and an introduction, but definitely not any coercion or jive or bullshit. You don't have to bullshit a person to help them develop politically, man, in fact, you have to be more truthful, and there's not the deviousness there is or the ill-intent to change people, which is what they want to do. They want to say "we're going to change you and make you another person." Well not everybody wants to be. Like I wanted to deal with the causes for me going to prison, but I wanted to deal with them, you know, in the prisoners' way, not in the Man's way, because I've always been against the Man regardless of why I went to prison.

And like, 3,4 years ago, at Marion, at first it was going to be called the National Detention and Behavior Modification Research Center, and they had contacted governors throughout the country to send their "unmanageable" state prisoners, plus all the political activists in the federal prison system, but it was aimed also at that time at getting all the Angela Davises, the Dan Berrigans, the people who hadn't been to prison but were political activists, and we said, like, they're not going to stop there, because B.F. Skinner is saying "We've got to take it to the schools."

And we were saying, hey, they're going to do behavior modification on welfare recipients, they're going to change their behavior so that women don't have kids, you know, that's insane. . . OK, the SLA, I know they exposed a lot of bad shit that needed exposing, though I didn't understand all their moves, but one thing that was never mentioned too much was that the black dude they offed in Oakland was instituting an identification, mug-shot, intelligence bureau for school kids. They were going to save the black community from black people, and they were going to do it at the expense of the youth, by implementing these programs in the schools. . . So it is being used. That's what the prisoners were saying at that point. It will eventually lead to modifying the behavior of political activists throughout the country. The prisoners were just saying that it was coming down on them first for obvious reasons. . .

So here were 150 prisoners that Groder had been waiting to have in captivity to deal with. The first day we were all held incommunicado, not allowed to write, denied writing materials, tobacco, personal hygiene and cleaning supplies, and these items are normally always issued upon being put in the hole. The next day we were allowed to receive mail and newspapers, but not allowed to write anything out. Schein says "Preventing prisoner contact with any-

one non-sympathetic to the method of treatment and regiment of the captive populace." We could see the other prisoners going to work, and we started harassing, so they came in, and first they wrote out tickets on everyone who'd been banging, and then they gassed us. On the third day the disciplinary committee started calling everyone to read the charges against them. The charges ranged from instigating and agitating to inflammatory remarks and congregating in groups, and some were charged with being leaders, you know, leaders of the black prisoners, or leaders of the chicanos, or leaders of the white radicals, and then a blanket charge was filed on everybody for rattling the bars and banging the bunks when we'd seen the guys going to work. So then they stopped the newspapers on the third day. They suspended visits, another right that is rarely tampered with even when you're in segregation. The fourth day the medical assistants, MTA's, made their rounds, no treatment, just very bad, you know, verbal treatment. They sprayed the windows across the corridor so we wouldn't see the guys going to work. A prisoner learned that his mother suffered a stroke when she learned about all this, and he asked for the customary phone call and was denied. Then, at shower time, this prisoner goes out, sits down and refuses to budge, so a five man goon squad comes in and starts to take him out, and we all start shouting not to beat him up. They were "building a group conviction among the prisoners that they'd been completely abandoned by and isolated from their social order." In other words, they'd tell us that outside in population dudes didn't give a shit about us, and that wasn't true. There were dudes writing all this shit, man, sending it out to all these people.

By this time, the prisoners, since we're all making noise and everybody's incommunicado, "What's going to happen," first days, you know, it's hectic, people start breaking down emotionally, their nerves, you wouldn't sleep because everybody wanted to know what was happening at all hours of the day or night. Schein says "Implementing treatment policies the effect of which is to disorganize all group standards among the prisoners; placing prisoners into new and ambiguous situations for which the standards are kept deliberately unclear, then putting pressure on them to conform to what is desired in order to win favor and a reprieve from the pressure." So the MTA's came around, always with real shitty attitudes, and started bringing around tranquilizing drugs—librium and valium, and they would dispense them freely to anyone who said they couldn't stand it, nerves, and after awhile brothers would start breaking down and demanding that librium and shit, and MTA's would come and rush more librium and valium. But most of us weren't going for it. We saw how low that shit rendered you, helpless, and let them dominate over you. Inside, the brothers were discussing the drugs, and how they were opening attorney-client mail. Some of the dudes were aggressive dudes, maybe waiting for a letter from home, and they'd become violent, want to kick the dude's ass. Well these are the dudes they'd shoot with thorazine to subdue them and for 3 days we couldn't talk to them, and in that 3 day period psychiatrists would come and start talking to them, "you're not going to make it here, man. . . you're doing life sentence, you're too violent. . . you're not going to make it here, but the START program in Springfield is not what you may think it is, but you're eligible and you can make it there, but we're not going to put you on it unless you ask us to . . . and, you know. . . you won't get another chance to get out of the hole," they were playing on dudes while they were under that shit. So a lot of us decided we couldn't get violent over anything, we don't want to get sick, we don't want to take drugs, so we were being careful, and we were trying to convince the other brothers to create that awareness.

OK, so they took all our personal belongings, all our legal material, all our books, so this is what we filed in court. We went to the hole in July of 72 and I left in November of 72, but the rest of the brothers didn't get out till September of 73. So those 150 dudes spent a year and a half in the hole, and some of them are still there now. . .

(Reprinted from Sunfighter, Nov-Dec 74, a newspaper by and for convicts. P.O. Box 2219, Seattle, Wa. Subscriptions are \$10 for free people.)

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# WOMEN

Women in prison are potentially a powerful group of human beings, a minority of females assertive enough to defy their passive societal conditioning at least in so far as committing crimes. Most incarcerated women are mothers; most are third world, and most of their crimes are economic—fraud, larceny, forgery—or victimless—drugs and prostitution. They are women—the lowest class—who are struggling very hard to survive in America.

Yet when they are sent to jails and prisons, women become children again, as do all institutionalized persons. It is a forced dependency—regulations used by prison officials to control lives, attitudes and behavior are similar to parental controls. Rules from various jails are indicative of how prisons treat women. At the Sybil Brand Institute for Women in Los Angeles, for example, one ridiculously absurd rule states: "You may receive small photographs through the mail, but may have no more than five in your possession." It is this senseless type of control which easily makes one feel like a little girl instead of a grown woman.

There are much fewer women than men in American prisons. One hypothesis for the sparse female criminal element is that they act out antisocial behavior in different ways from men. They are more likely to be found in mental hospitals than in jails. It is also easier for society to accept women as "crazy" than as "dangerous" criminals. Being crazy, being sick are acceptable female roles.

The relatively small number of women prisoners keeps them overlooked and also contributes to the idea that women offenders are coddled. Writing from prison, Angela Davis commented: "I have often heard the rumor that as compared to men's prisons, women's institutions are humanely benign, the gravest problems being the tendency to baby the women captives. This

is a myth which must be immediately smashed. . . The notion of mildness in the midst of coercion is a blatant misrepresentation."

The types of coercion for women are similar in many ways for men in jails and prisons. For the most part, they are told what to wear, what to eat, when to be where, when to have a cigarette, or read a book. Behavior controls on women include being "nice" and ladylike. "Feminity" is well rewarded for women in prisons, and those who step out of line (become assertive) are sent to solitary confinement or given heavy labor assignments. The very concept of imprisonment and its emphasis on feminity further heightens one's contempt for passivity.

Once jailed, women become slave labor for the state while their children are often forced into foster homes and onto the welfare rolls. Prisons are a big business in this country—both in administrative jobs and in the services those imprisoned render for the state. Estimated costs per person a year for the maintenance of prisons is \$3500 to \$7500. Yet less than 4 cents on each tax dollar earmarked for prisons go to treatment or rehabilitation. Most goes to pay for the bureaucracy.

In addition, prisoners run government industries with no protection of minimum wage. The industrial goods they make are not sold in competitive trade because of labor laws restricting unfair competition. And so, women in prisons across the country are found sewing stars on American flags and buttons on Army fatigues. They work long hours with few breaks for an average of \$3 a month. Work is seen as an incentive to pass the time—it is a "reward" women receive for acting "nice." It is under these conditions that the difference between coercion and "incentive" becomes a hazy legal question.

Aside from horrendous working conditions and wages,

health care and nutrition are sorely lacking at most women's prisons. Many women are physically ailing, pregnant or on drugs when shoved inside. Case after case of neglect of these women is documented. At one institution, all women who entered were given Flagyl (a cancer producing drug) just in case they had trichomonas, a vaginal infection. At Riker's Island in New York, the doctors for the women's section were quoted as saying "We don't do pap smears unless it is indicated. If we notice something on the vaginal exam—like a lump or anything—then we do a Pap smear," seemingly unconscious that a Pap smear is a preventative measure for detection of cancer.

To keep them sluggish and under control, women prisoners are generally fed lots of starchy foods—and given lobotomizing drugs such as thiorazine. These measures are used to lessen their sexual drive and thus decrease the frequency of lesbian relationships.

The women's movement has brought with it an increasing awareness of prison conditions for women, and reformist attempts are being made to change public attitudes. One of the new "model" women's prisons is Purdy Treatment Center for Women, located in Gig Harbor, Wa. (See below for more specific information.) Until recently, women prisoners were returned to society with no way to make a living outside of crime. Now training and work release programs are being frstigated in some institutions. Still they are kept in traditional female roles. They are given classes in home ec and typing, put in servile positions, given second class status and asked to smile, go back into society and support their families.

At the turn of the century, similar concerns for women imprisoned led to a reform movement and the creation of separate prisons for women. Since that time, more women have been funneled into the

## PURDY: "New Directions"

Last year there was all sorts of talk in the media about the "new direction" corrections in the state of Washington was going to take: we're going to close down the prisons, and the directive from Olympia is for community based corrections. Big sounding words with the emphasis on a more humane, truly rehabilitative approach to supposed criminals.

The reality inside Purdy, Washington's women's prison, is much different from the image Olympia is attempting to perpetuate. Indicative of the state's REAL intentions for convicts are the recent changes in F-Unit at Purdy—the maximum security unit. One half of the unit has been removed from the floors leaving bare concrete. The already dreary cells have been stripped of all but mattress and toilet. The women in this area are locked into their cells 20 hours per day. They are never taken outside for fresh air and have no form of recreation. By the time their food reaches them it is cold. The staff on duty consists of a majority of male guards at all times.

Last week, "Programming" was offered to these women as an alternative to being locked in for 20 hours a day, and as a pacifier for restless women. Programming consists of an itemized schedule covering every hour out of their cells: a time is set for bathing, doing laundry,

eating, reading and study, and recreation—a recently added ping-pong table. Each activity takes place at the same time seven days a week. A woman may lose her "privilege" of programming if she fails to take her bath at the appointed time, or dozes off during her reading time. If she does anything off-schedule, it is a violation of her program.

At the far end of this unit, a new door has been installed and Purdy now has a real "hole" or solitary confinement. Called "Administrative Segregation", the hole consists of bare cells with a toilet and a mattress on the floor. There is no heat in this area. No posters or anything burnable are allowed. The small windows in the cells are boarded up leaving the women in near darkness. Women in the hole are locked in their cells 23 hours a day. They are allowed no contact with other inmates. They may smoke only when a staff has the time to sit with them, which is very seldom. These women are not allowed even the so-called privilege of programming. There are frequent complaints of beatings and physical brutality by male guards. Women in the hole are those who have failed to program properly, who are "un-cooperative", or disruptive: women who have refused to kiss ass and play the game.



by Therese Coupeze



# IN PRISON

prison system. And conditions have not changed appreciably.

Women in prison are seldom shown any kind of alternative other than drugs or crime to being a totally passive mother/child in a patriarchal system which controls and takes care of them. Many women get institutionalized. The prison is like a family, a concrete womb it's been called. For many, it's no different from life on the outside, the outside world women are prepared for within its walls—that of being a daughter, then a wife, then a mother—the servitude which traditionally goes with being female. Women in prison are taught little which would help make them independent human beings, able to take of their children and themselves with dignity.

Yet women in prison are realizing their strength and beginning to break out of their submission to authority (white and male). They are beginning to unite with their sisters in and outside of prisons to demand certain rights—adequate health care, decent food, children's visitation privileges and the like. They are beginning to defy prison psychiatric label of perversion as they turn to each for love and support. They—we—are beginning to realize the problem of crime lies not in ourselves but in the system which exploits us, both economically and sexually.

(Information from WOMEN IN PRISON, by Kathryn W. Burkhart, Dougleday and Co., 1973. The author researched over 50 institutions—city, county jails and state and federal prisons. The book contains statistical information and personal statements about and by women imprisoned in this country.)

by Michelle Celarier



## “What kind of treatment is this?”

I am presently writing as I am gravely concerned for the Purdy Residents. I am presently a resident at Purdy Treatment Center for Women, and I must say in all honesty that the title is a big front! Treatment here is a joke... I have witnessed Treatment but not in the sense the public is being lead to believe. I'd like to run down what sort of treatment this center has to offer:

On the morning of December 18th at about 3:20 am, we were awoken by shouting and hollering in Administrative Segregation in Maximum Security Unit. We could look out our windows (we were locked in our rooms) and see a resident and a staff member tussling. The resident was hollering repeatedly for the staff member to leave her alone as he was hurting her. We heard the sound of someone's hand connecting with another person's body and could see this resident pinned up against the door. This staff member, who is male, was hitting this resident and kicked her. All the residents in this unit complained the next morning and were told that they could understand this staff hitting this woman because on several occasions they have felt the same way! That was told to us by another male Staff! A woman staff member states that her getting hit by the staff (her lip was cut) was a minor problem

at this time. Myself I got the impression that the next round would be much worse compared!

We have written Mrs. Goodrich (the superintendent) as we're pretty sure that she does not realize the way this unit is being handled by its supervisor. Not only is this unit being used as a boxing ring for the male staff, it's supposedly organized supervisor is a very racist and fascist person. I personally (and I'm sure others here agree with me) am very insecure! This is the second time that this same man (Paul Colvin) has done bodily harm to one of the women here. It's terrifying to wake in the middle of the night to a resident getting jumped on by one of these men and there's nothing that can be done about it at the time.

We tried to write Mrs. Goodrich, but was told that all our mail had to be censored by Mr. Pearson which was a surprise to us. Mrs. Goodrich has always given us the privacy to write her without it being censored. Personally I feel that he was gonna short-stop the letter if it wasn't to his liking. This Mr. Pearson has worked here 2 years, and if he doesn't know the rules by now I feel sorry for him. He's only been a supervisor a few months (he jumped from a regular counselor to a unit supervisor) and so far he has not accomplished anything positive for this unit. We

can't go to school, we can't work, we can't go to any of the campus ethnic groups. There's nothing we can do in this unit but put up with this very crude, unorthodox manner in which we're being treated. Mr. Pearson has several strikes against him and I feel that it's time somebody did something about it. I don't think Mrs. Goodrich is any at all aware of what he is doing to this unit or the residents. Instead of progressing, Mr. Pearson is oppressing us!

I'd like to take up some courses in school as would a lot of us, and we're all unable. What kind of treatment is this??? I'm the only Black resident in this whole entire unit and I'm constantly being treated unfairly, spoken to in a very undignified manner. Even the white residents are able to see this so it must be really bad. I realize the feeling of being treated with racism. But being unable to see my sisters or anyone else that will understand and let me talk it out is unbearable! Help is desperately needed in here as the whole concept of Purdy has never been this bad.

There's something my man once told me that I'd like to share with others. It has helped me a lot especially under all this pressure and bad conditions:

“When all else fails pride steps in”!

That's one thing they will never strip me of! my pride along with my strength, will, and determination

For Really In Struggle

Gloria Faye Timmons



## Fighting Back In Alabama

(Brewton, Alabama) LNS — The trial of nine blacks active in a militant prisoners' organization is set to start this month in Brewton, Alabama. The nine prisoners — known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers — face charges stemming from two separate incidents a year ago in which two prisoners and two guards died and many were wounded. All of the defendants are members of Inmates for Action (IFA), an organization active in many Alabama prisons.

Atmore and Holman are two plantation-prisons in southern Alabama notorious for their bad conditions. In the Alabama prison system's 13 road camps working prisoners are paid 15 cents a week. The Atmore Prison Farm pays prisoners \$1 every three weeks, while at Holman wages are 75 cents every three weeks. More than 90 % of the prisoners in Alabama receive wages in these categories. A bar of soap in the prison store costs 45 cents.

Atmore is the state's largest prison, holding 1200 of the state's 4000 prisoners. Although the state's population is 24 % black, about 75 % of the state's prison population is black. In Atmore, the percentage is even greater.

In March, 1974, the Alabama Bar Association issued a report attacking the state's prison system. The report described the facilities and conditions as "in general demeaning to human existence." The report added, "The public should be informed that those prison sent to these institutions are housed in facilities that are little better than those into which animals are herded."

Despite even these "official" outcries, conditions at prisons such as Atmore and Holman remain essentially unchanged, while the state continues to benefit from the virtual slave-labor of prisoners.

Because of the conditions throughout the state, Alabama prisoners formed Inmates for Action in Sept. 1972. IFA presented grievances, conducted basic and political education classes for prisoners, tried to negotiate with the various prison administrations about conditions, and organized harvest-time work stoppages to back up their demands. The response of the prison administration has been to attempt to destroy the prisoners' organization.

After nearly 2 years of harassment, IFA members and supporters finally decided to escalate tactics. On Jan. 18, 1974, prisoners at Atmore took 2 guards

hostage and asked to talk to the press about conditions in the prison. Guards were sent in shooting, however, and a guard dies in the attack. Chairman of the IFA, George (Chagina) Dobbins was wounded by shotgun fire and later died.

According to an autopsy report, however, Dobbins was not killed by the shotgun blast, but by nine stab wounds in the face and head. According to inmates present when Dobbins was wounded, he was placed on the ambulance suffering only from the gunshot wounds.

The second incident from which IFA members were indicted began 2 months later. On March 4, 1974 a trustee at Holman Prison found a hand-written list in the warden's desk of 23 inmates in the Alabama prison system, most of whom were IFA members.

Charges of a "death list" kept by the prison administration were so widespread that Holman officials had to issue an official denial. Next to the Mobile Press Register article denying the "death list" ran an article on the stabbing death of another prisoners. It was later learned that George Dobbins was also on the list.

The state has gone all out to prepare its prosecution. William Baxley, Alabama Attorney General and rumored to be next in line to succeed George Wallace as governor, has chosen to personally prosecute the case.

Defense lawyers and their investigators have been harassed and at times have been refused the right to see their clients.

In spite of this, however, the defense is optimistic. One of the 9 lawyers, Bill Allison of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) said, "This is one of the best researched and prepared legal defenses I've seen in a political trial of this nature."

There have been several demonstrations of support for the Atmore-Holman Brothers, and last summer the trial was delayed when supporters overflowed the courtroom. The defense committee includes IFA members and ex-prisoners, tenant rights leaders, welfare rights activists and prisoner support groups.

The defense committee is asking others to support the Atmore-Holman Brothers by sending letters or telegrams of protest to George Wallace, State Capital, Montgomery, Alabama, and to William Baxley, Attorney General, c/o Escambia County Courthouse, Brewton, Ala 36426.

[thanks to Tom Gardener, Steve Whiteman, and the Southern Conference Educational Fund]

# PAPER

## LA LUTTE CONTINUE



English translation: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES  
Atelier Populaire/LNS

This poster was made and distributed in Paris, May 1968 by the Atelier Populaire, a group of workers, artists and students who participated in the strike at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. They occupied a workshop there and produced hundreds of different posters to be used in the strikes all over Paris.

## New York news

Some good news from the New York prison scene . . . . Five indictments were dropped against eight Attica Brothers for what the government prosecutor termed "lack of sufficient evidence." Meanwhile, the first Attica case to go to a jury has ended in acquittal of Vernon Lafranque, charged with firing a tear gas gun at a guard during the '71 prison rebellion. After announcing their verdict, a number of jurors told reporters they found the state's case "full of holes from the start", "trumped up", and "a bunch of hashed up little stories."

A Federal Appeals Court in New York is expected to rule soon whether black political activist Martin Sostre is entitled to a new trial. Sostre, from

Buffalo, was convicted seven years ago and sentenced to prison for 41 years on charges of selling \$15 worth of dope to Arto Williams.

Williams returned to a Buffalo court last year and testified that he was a police informer and that he set Sostre up. He said that he fabricated the story about the drug deal in exchange for his own release from jail. The state, he said, placed him on parole for grand larceny, and relocated him in California. Sostre has maintained since his arrest that he was deliberately framed by the police because of his socialist bookstore, anti-war activities and community organizing in Buffalo's ghetto.

— Ann Arbor Sun



# RADIO

## Historic decision overturned

San Francisco — The historic court decision of January, 1974 throwing out the indictments against the six Black and Latino prisoners known as the San Quentin Six was but brief judicial respite. Now the state machinery is running smoothly again since the State Supreme Court refused Jan. 28 to hear an appeal by defense attorneys, thereby backing the Appellate Court's ruling overturning the 1974 decision.

The 1974 decision, made by Judge Vernon Stoll, ruled that due to exclusion of Blacks, Latinos, working people, women, and youth, the grand jury indictments were invalid because the jury as constituted did not represent a jury of the defendants' peers.

— M.A. People's World

## Magee Appeal Denied

Ruchell Magee, black political prisoner in California, was denied a motion that he be allowed to withdraw his guilty plea in connection with the escape attempt and shootout at the Marin County Courthouse in 1970. Magee argued in an appeal to the Supreme Court that he had made the plea under duress. Magee had been denied the right to represent himself at the trial because the judge ruled him "incompetent." Magee argued that if he was legally incompetent to defend himself, then he was also incompetent to enter a guilty plea.

— Guardian

## More rebellions

Prisons continue to be a focus of resistance to national and class oppression in the US. Two actions in the past month — one at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester and another at the Terre Haute Federal Prison in Indiana — have punctuated an upsurge of resistance on that front. At McAlester, Okla., a year-long struggle erupted into a brief insurrection in Oct. 1974. The "maximum security" wing of the prison was burned to the ground in retaliation for a policy of ruthless repression that had been adopted by the authorities. The most recent rebellion on Jan. 5 saw the dormitory wing of the prison burned down. Several days before, the state had begun its prosecution of 10 inmates — one white, two Native Americans and seven Blacks — charged in connection with the first rebellion. Bennie Bell, one of the 10, was savagely beaten at the arraignment, according to witnesses. Bell was pistol-whipped by guards as he struggled to free himself from leg-irons, handcuffs and body chains. His mouth had also been taped shut. Spokesmen for the prisoners said the burning had taken place "to demonstrate that the people are not impotent or powerless in the face of oppression."

At the Terre Haute, Ind., prison Jan. 7, over 800 prisoners participated in a peaceful work stoppage to protest the death of an inmate due to lack of medical care. William Lowe, a Black inmate, was allowed to die of pneumonia because authorities refused to allow him adequate medical attention. He was admitted to the prison infirmary and given a barbiturate to relax his nerves by a medical assistant. Although he became gravely ill, his requests to be taken to a hospital were denied. The one-day strike by inmates demanded a prisoner committee to air grievances, better medical treatment and a full investigation into Lowe's death.

— Guardian

## Food strike at Purdy

The women inmates in the Maximum Security Unit at Purdy Treatment Center for Women called a food strike on Friday, January 24, to protest the inedible food they have been receiving. Women confined in Maximum Security — F Unit are not allowed to eat in the cafeteria with other inmates, but have their food brought to them.

The condition of the food has been deteriorating to the point where it is now often cold and greasy, the milk soured, and there are no condiments to season the tasteless food. The women called the food strike Friday met with the inmate grievance committee Saturday evening, and requested a meeting with the kitchen supervisor and the prison administration. Although some of the prison staff showed support for the striking inmates by not eating on their shifts, the inmates stated they were threatened with an infraction — a violation of prison rules — if they did not eat the food.

The striking inmates got their story out to the media. On Monday, Jan. 27, after receiving numerous calls from the press, representatives from the prison administration and the kitchen supervisor met with the inmates. It was agreed that salt, pepper, salad dressing and such would be left in the unit and one inmate from each wing of the unit will check the food cart each time it arrives to see that food is hot and trays properly set up. The strike ended and the inmates began eating again on Tuesday, Jan. 28. They stressed that they were prepared to continue the food strike if their food does not improve.

The women also stressed their support for other inmates who work in the kitchen. Some of the strikers had previously worked there and stated that much of the problem with the food lies with Olympia: the lowest bidder gets the food contracts from the state. Thus, food will at times be already spoiled by the time it arrives at the prison and must be returned.

Therese Coupe:

## "Slave labor" charged

page 21

A suit filed Jan. 13 in Buffalo, N.Y. federal court charges that juvenile offenders sentenced to "reform camps" in New York State are forced to work for little or no wages, in violation of the Constitution and federal laws. The suit charges that the work requirement constitutes a form of slavery. The camp is a prison for juveniles who are forced to work at least 20 hours a week or face the penalties, and who receive at most several dollars a week for their labor.

— Guardian

## Gay Prisoners

Prison is certainly not a playpen for the gay prisoner, as some people that are unfamiliar with the prison system often think. In reality, prison can be one of the most morbid places for a gay man to exist.

The gay prisoner, being what he is, is a target for much criticism from his fellow prisoners. He is often accosted by his fellow prisoners with sexual propositions, lewd remarks, and occasional physical harrassments. He is often reminded of the possible chance of being raped and lives from day to day with that crude thought in the back of his mind. Although rape of a gay prisoner is not an everyday occurrence, it does, in fact, happen.

The administration deals with the problems of the gay prisoner in a negative manner and with much reservation. To them, he is an abnormal threat to the running functions of the prison, and it seems that they feel the gay prisoner deserves any abuse he receives. Because of the apathetic views that the administration projects, and the helplessness that a gay prisoner can acquire, the gay prisoner, in some cases, finds it necessary to remove himself from his vulnerable position in the prison population. He asks to be placed into and retained in a maximum security unit for his own protection.

The maximum security unit within the prison doesn't allow any man, whether he is in for protective custody or in for disciplinary action, to take part in any prison programs. When the gay prisoner commits himself to the maximum security unit for his own protection, he suffers the consequences. He is completely segregated from the prison population and all the functions of it. He has little, if any, chance for school or work release and absolutely no chance for minimum custody status. When he sees the parole board, he has little, if any, progress to report.

Of course these above situations do not apply to every gay prisoner, but for the majority of those that have come out of the closet, these conditions do exist, at least in part.

All in all, the gay man can, and does, suffer a great deal from his existence in the prison system. Incarceration for any man is not a bed of roses.

(This article was written by a gay prisoner who is presently incarcerated in a Maximum Security Unit for protective custody, taken from GAY COMMUNITY NEWS)



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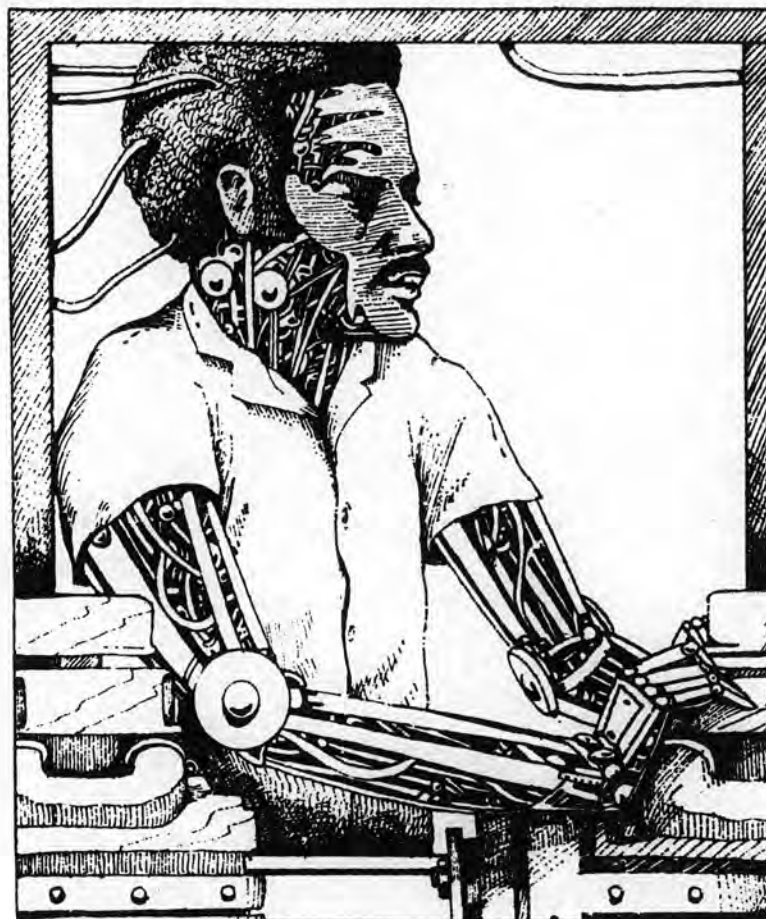
THIS WEEK'S HELLO GOES TO  
John Burney in Seattle



A consumer interest group can be found in prisons, mental hospitals and mental health clinics. In such institutions drugs are administered for administrative, disciplinary, experimentation and retaliatory purposes, and almost never in the true interest of the inmate/patient. Very seldom are the rights of the patients or inmates taken into consideration. Normal channels to express opinions or to be heard are not put into use because, according to officials, the insane do not understand reality. Indeed, expressing disagreement with prison psychiatrists in the federal prison system is liable to be classified as paranoid-schizophrenic behaviour. The whole area of mental hospitalization is clothed in pseudo-science and pseudo-legality; it is a definite sensitive spot in the administration of justice, as it involves violations of human rights.

The suggested course of research would be to determine who produces the psycho-pharmaceuticals (i.e. Squibb, Smith, Kline and French) and what research they have done, other than experimentation on the institutionalized, to determine proper, if any, use. Many times the drug itself is not thoroughly investigated except in experimental conditions in prisons and mental hospitals where the word "voluntary" becomes meaningless. The PHYSICIAN'S DESK REFERENCE (PDR) devotes more space to counter-indications than to directions for use. Drugs are administered by administrative functionaries, or security personnel, sometimes without proper knowledge of human medicine. Even psychiatrists are considered proficient in working with mental illness simply because of medical training, yet they refuse to consider a "mentally ill" person as a human being to the point of justifying experimentation with mind destroying and even crippling drugs and the repressive institutionalization which goes with them.

THORAZINE (chlorpromazine hydrochloride) produced by Smith, Kline and French, is indicated for "agitated, assaultive and destructive patients who present extremely difficult management problems" (PDR).



LNS

# Psycho Pharmaceuticals

It is difficult to define "extremely difficult management problems" in a prison situation where possession of a plastic or even paper spoon or fork is considered dangerous. Refusing a haircut or refusing to submit to a search of belongings results in solitary confinement. Even speaking out in court, in one instance, resulted in the person being forced to take Thorazine.

The PDR lists as the side effects of Thorazine: jaundice, which is a liver disease resulting from overwork, chemical overload in the bloodstream, of the liver; changes in skin pigmentation, bluish institutional hue; chemical deposits in the eye; and even death due to suppression of the reflex breathing action. There really has been no thorough investigation; the PDR states that "It is reported that..." or "results have so far shown that...", yet these drugs, also known as behavior modifiers, are in full use by psychiatrists and administrative staffs.

Further preliminary research from the PDR reveals that ARTANE is recommended for symptoms of Parkinson's disease caused by the use of Thorazine. However, the exact amount has to be determined empirically by experimenting with the patient as if one was determining the pH content of an acidic solution: lowering the Thorazine dose and increasing the Artane until the shaking of Parkinson's disease stops. It is also not recommended for patients with liver problems, even though Thorazine causes jaundice, a liver disease. The PDR also states that Artane can cause mental confusion, which could easily be mistaken for further symptoms of mental illness. Indeed, it is recommended that Artane patients be kept under observation for long periods, further justifying mental hospitalization and experimentation.

Refusal to take medication leads to forced removal and confinement in solitary and forced injections until the "patient" agrees to take the "medication" orally, and demonstrates repeatedly the "desire" to cooperate." For example, the PDR recommends fluphenazine enanthate over fluphenazine hydrochloride, both produced by Squibb under the name of PROLIXIN, because the former can be injected and has a much longer effect desirable when patients don't always take the latter in pill form. Inmates in the California prison system have openly testified in court against the use of Prolixin because it turns people into vegetables and zombies (INTELLECTUAL DIGEST, Jan., 1974, "Behavior Control: Big Brother Comes). I've personally seen Prolixin turn a man into a paralyzed zombie with little or no muscular control, as it is used against inmates at the Springfield Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri.

Another example taken from the Desk Reference is THORA-DEX, a combination of Thorazine and Dextrodrine (5:1) which is to be used "when the action of a mild central nervous system stimulant is desired in addition to tranquilization... where Thorazine alone causes undesired drowsiness." The attitude is that the human body as object/patient is a bio-chemical-electrical machine which can be improved as a functioning unit or experimented upon through chemical reactions to produce something which obeys orders, performs a job without complaining, does not think, or otherwise is dangerous to the institution. The patient slowly crystallizes to death where embalming fluid is the final solution.

There are a few new experimental drugs (ie: Lithium) as well as a theory called "mega-vitamin" therapy which

calls for massive doses of vitamin supplements in the treatment of "mental illness." The implication is that perhaps high food costs, instant and overly preserved foods, cheap junk foods, etc., result in a vitamin deficiency in the working and especially unemployed section of the population. It is these people who live under the stress and strain of poor working conditions and trying to make a living who are prone to psychological stress. Modern day psychiatry offers nothing else than making believe that adjusting to the actual conditions is the answer. The alternative is to be put away as incompetent to understand or cope with reality. In addition, the government is trying to put regulations on the sale of natural vitamin supplements by making it necessary to get a prescription, which the Drug retailers and Gerald Ford would only be too happy to see.

The US Army has a whole section of regulations (Section 40) on psychology and treatment of mental problems. Many behaviour modification psychiatrists advocating brain surgery, drugs, shock therapy, hormone treatment on aggressive people, were once in the Army Medical Corps.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) gives a course on correctional strategies which uses the text: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR. The assumption is that the imprisoned have some kind of brain malfunction for committing crimes of survival in a country whose economic, domestic, and foreign policy are run by real criminals who get only 6 months if ever convicted of anything.

BY BILL HOLIDAY



# "Kind and Usual Punishment"

"Kind and Usual Punishment"  
Jessica Mitford  
Vintage, \$1.95 (paperback)

This is a book about prisons and what goes on behind the walls. It's a book about people who get treated with less respect than animals. It's about people who get stripped of their wills. Mitford deals with other perplexities within prisons, as well. She takes a closer look at prison budgets and where the monies go. She raises the question if prisons are intrinsically evil and should be abolished, shouldn't the first step of reform be to have as few people as possible confined and for as short a period as possible.

One of the most shocking aspects that Jessica Mitford exposes is that prisoners become victims of laboratory experimentation. Researchers and doctors use prisoners for medical experiments. Money becomes available for these experiments under federal crime control programs. Lavish grants from foundations and government agencies are often channeled through universities making medical experimentation seem limitless.

The Food Drug Administration regulations require that all new drugs be tested on humans before being marketed. One American scientist was heard to say "Criminals in our penitentiaries are fine experimental materials and much cheaper than chimpanzees." This appears to be the case. Behind the nice American scientists lurks a handful of pharmaceutical concerns with huge financial stakes in experimental testing on human subjects. The testing is done in three stages: in phase I, the new compound is tried out for effectiveness and possible toxic properties on a small group of health individuals. If these survive without serious side effects and the drug appears promising, it is passed into Phase II, in which several hundred subjects are given the compound and the dosage is gradually increased until the experimenter decides the limit of safety has been reached. Once this is established, the drug is ready for Phase III, in which it is given as medication to patients to test its efficacy as a remedy for illness. But the vast majority of new drugs—more than 90%—never get into medical practice. They prove too toxic and fall by the wayside in Phase II.

What kinds of experimentation has been done? Prisoners in Ohio and Illinois were injected with live cancer cells and blood from leukemia patients to see whether these diseases could be transmitted. The prisoners have eaten strange diets, swallowed tubes, submitted to venipunctures, neurosurgery, which is a process of cutting out or burning out those portions of the brain believed to cause "aggressive behavior." A method of therapy called chemotherapy which is a use of drugs as "behavior modifiers," one being an antitestosterone hormone which has the effect of chemically castrating the subject. Those prisoners who can't be controlled by drugs are victims of having electrodes plunged deep within the brain.

Prisoners actually have little choice in deciding whether they will be used for a certain experiment. They are often told they will be up for an early parole if they cooperate. Some get a pack of cigarettes, some get a dollar a day for their cooperation. Depending on the risk involved, some get paid more. A doctor said "It's unethical to pay an amount of money that is too attractive." Prisoners get a bit extra for really unpleasant things—if we have to put a tube down their throats for several hours, or take a biopsy of the skin the size of a pencil reaser, we'd give them a few more dollars. One prisoner was paid \$100. The Army had an elaborate study in heart research, dealing with pressures on the heart.

There is something for everybody in the prison research studies. Drug companies operating through private physicians with access to the prisons can buy human subjects for a fraction of what they would have

to pay medical students or other "free world" volunteers. They can conduct experiments on prisoners that would not be sanctioned for student subjects at any price because of the risk involved. The idea that a dollar a day can look so attractive to a prisoner is conceivable only in the irrational world of prisons. Over an 8 year period drug companies paid \$787,000 to prisoners. If the drug companies had had to pay free world people for their experiments, it would have amounted to \$7.8 million worth of research. If the prisons closed down tomorrow, the pharmaceutical companies would be in trouble. (The drug houses are, however, casting eyes in the direction of "underdeveloped" nations as potential reser-

voirs of human experimental material. Drug companies involved in using prisoners in experimentation include Wyeth, Lederle, Bristol-Myers, Squibb, Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Upjohn.

In her book, Mitford tries to deal with a lot of heavy questions about the reform of prisons, and the possibility of eventual abolishment of them. She deals with this question more realistically and extensively than any other author I've read. A fascinating book.

(Mitford also wrote another book called THE AMERICAN WAY OF DEATH in which she exposes the capitalistic motives of the funeral industry.)

Shelli Provost



page 23

## The Liquid Lobotomy

Patients in state mental hospitals throughout America are routinely injected with Prolixin despite public criticism from physicians and concerned citizens.

Psychiatrists, who authorize use of Prolixin, claim that it is a wonder cure to relieve symptoms of schizophrenia, the classification denoted to a majority of mental patients.

Prolixin, an anti-depressant drug, is alleged to restrain potentially violent behavior, although most persons who receive the drug are not of a violent nature.

Involuntary muscle spasms are caused by Prolixin. Users never relax and are always seen rotating their weight from foot to foot when standing.

To reduce muscle spasms, Prolixin users are administered two Artane tablets three times daily. If these Artane tablets should become unavailable, convulsions occur. For this reason, psychiatrists administer Prolixin to deter patients from taking unauthorized leaves from the hospital.

Prolixin slows down thought processes. It deadens sensitivity, quick reflexes, both mental and physical, are greatly impaired. Prolixin can temporarily reduce a person's I.Q. level by up to 25 points.

Aside from the obvious adverse side effects, Prolixin is believed to cause destruction of brain cells and permanent damage to the body's psychomotor functions.

Prolixin shots are not voluntary. They are mandatory. Since the drug is not necessary to sustain human life, patients should be allowed the option of refusing the drug.

NOTE: I received Prolixin injections against my will at the following penal facilities:

Oregon State Hospital — July 1970 to January 1971  
Oregon State Correctional Institution — January 1971 to April 1971

name withheld by request



Photo - Will Davis



Hugh McMurray of the Whatcom Energy Council

## MAKING IT WARM IN WHATCOM CO

For the past 2 months the Whatcom Energy Council has been co-ordinating an O.E.O. funded Home Winterizing Program for low-income people in our county. The Whatcom County Opportunity Council is the agency which received the grant of \$5,000 to be used to buy winterizing supplies and pay for labor for their installation where necessary.

There were 57 applicants for assistance through this project and the Energy Council has worked directly with 28 of these. Bulk supplies for storm window production, weather stripping, pipe wrapping and insulation were purchased and distributed by the WEC. Many families have built all of their own storm windows and done all installation work. Some recipients were unable to perform their labor and low income or unemployed individuals were hired to do construction and installation work on these homes.

In general, the Energy Council feels the program has been very worthwhile. The concept of energy efficiency in housing has been raised and put into play with the people who most need it. Installation in the ceiling, and window and door storming and weathering are the key areas for heat savings in the common home. One recipient told the Council her room was 5 degrees warmer on the same setting of her natural gas heater after insulation was installed in her attic.

Some homes were found to have more needs of repair than weatherizing and the Whatcom County Opportunity Council is putting together a Home Repair Project similar to the winterizing one. More info on this can be obtained from the WCOC.

The Energy Council feels that these two programs deal directly with making homes more viable in relation to heating costs and certainly promote the idea of conservation. WEC also feels that these types of programs for the low-income family are good examples of the Opportunity Council's increasing involvement in our community.

## WELL ADULT CLINICS

Well Adult Clinics are established for senior citizens under the auspices of the Health Committee of the Whatcom County Council on aging. The clinics are supervised and coordinated by the Visiting Nurses Association and staffed with volunteer Registered Nurses. Ione Stecher, R.N., is Program Director. These Well Adult Clinics are not designed to replace visits to a physician. However they do serve as a cost-free liaison between the client and the medical resources of the community. The client is advised on specific physical conditions or ailments and taught the basics of preventative medicine and healthful living.

A visit to a Well Adult Clinic entails the following: One's family medical history is noted. Any prescriptions and medications the client may be currently using are recorded. Blood pressure, pulse and weight are then checked. Questions regarding specific problems or on general health education are answered during an informal and confidential chat. The client is advised to see a physician or other medical resource if necessary. Generally, clients are encouraged to be responsible for one's own health and well being. This is greatly facilitated by not having to pay for simple check ups and by learning basics of healthful living and preventative medicine.

Well Adult Clinics are held on Mondays and Thursdays from 1 to 4 pm. at the Senior Activity Center at 314 E. Holly. They are also held once a month at Lincoln, Washington and Chuckanut Squares. The clinics are also scheduled at the Lynden Senior Center every Thursday morning from 10 to 12 noon. In Blaine, they are scheduled from 10 to 12 noon every Tuesday. Other clinics are scheduled monthly at Ferndale, Sumas, Everson and Welcome. It is important to register for these clinics. This can be done by calling the senior community center nearest you. In Bellingham call 733-4030

By Marie Dolphin

# Community

## CHICANO GROUP SETS GOALS

Whatcom Chicano Concilio de la Comunidad has set five goals for the year.

This concilio, which is concerned with the situation of Chicanos in Whatcom County will seek:

- To provide transportation, information and referral out-reach services to city and rural low income persons.
- To promote social change in agencies and education institutions.
- To provide educational and recreational programs for rural low income youth.
- To assist in educating local communities in the needs of the poor.
- To establish a center for dissemination of information for low income persons.

Jorge Chacon, an instructor of bilingual-bicultural education at Lynden Elementary School, will head the concilio. He was elected at an organizational meeting last week.

Elected vice-chairman was Charlie Pina. He is concerned with increasing the number of Chicano employees in state agencies. Francisca Perez will be in charge of public relations.

In addition to the executive committee, four other committees were formed.

The education committee will seek development of bilingual-bicultural education programs and increasing education opportunities for Whatcom County Chicano residents.

The media committee will inform the Chicano community of news of particular concern to it. A boycott information committee will support migrant farm workers. And a state agencies committee will deal with affirmative action in state agencies here.

Jeanne Lopez-Valdez, a curriculum specialist at Seattle University told the concilio about research material available for multicultural education.

Eshter Munoz, Wesyern Washington representative for the State Chicano and Education Association spoke on issues facing education efforts in the state.

Frank Trevino of the State Human Rights Commission reported on recent court decisions on bilingual-bicultural education, and Jean Valdez, executive director of the State Mexican American Commission, told of its community efforts.

The next meeting of the concilio will be March 8 in Lynden. The time and place will be announced later.



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# News

## GAY SYMPOSIUM FEB. 24 - MAR. 1

The Gay People's Alliance of WWSC wishes to announce its 4th Annual Gay Symposium February 24 thru March 1. Confirmed events this year include several films ("A Very Natural Thing", Gertrude Stein: "Sisters", "Coming Out", "Virginia Woolf: The Moment Whole") workshops on various topics including gay people and mental health, the American Psychiatry Association, Lesbian Health Care, aging, poetry with Noni Howard, the play "Lavender Troubador" by Rebecca Valrejean, The opera Cox and Box, and a photography exhibit by David Greene, Katherine Mann, and Teri Dixon. A dance will wind up the week's activities. Schedules for the symposium will be posted soon. For further info, call the GPA office 676-3460.

## BIKE BILLS

The Planning and Development Committee met at noon on Friday, Feb. 14 and heard a report from the Bellingham Bikeways Committee. They discussed a proposed bicycle route thru WWSC and a questionnaire they are preparing to distribute to all segments of the community on the needs and recommendations of bicyclists in Bellingham.

Also discussed were several proposed bills in the state senate dealing with bicycles. These include a bill that would require that communities include as part of their six-year plans for roads and streets provisions for bicycle traffic. Other bills deal with the reporting of bicycling licensing, regulating the construction of sewer gratings so bicycles can go over them, a bill which would provide 1 1/2% of Motor Vehicle funds for pilot bike-way projects, and a bill which would designate bicycles as vehicles under state law.

Sherry Partlow



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## COMMUNITY MEETING REVIEW

The Dewey Road house was the scene of one of the better community meetings. The potluck dinner was good, and the atmosphere relaxed and cheerful.

Chris Laing and Jayne Jennings gave a talk on crabs, scabies, worms, and other parasites. The WWSC Health Clinic says that Bellingham is in the grips of a crab epidemic.

The Land Trust reported that it has acquired a new house - the Grey House on the truck route. Christopher Grannis donated a van to the land trust, which is paying for itself by going on recycling runs.

The Food Co-op reported that on Mar. 28, it is hosting the Alternatives for Hunger Community Meal at the YWCA.

It was decided to donate \$100 to the Rape Relief Group, to pay for their phone installation and bills for the first couple of months until their grant comes in.

March 6 will be the next meeting, and will be at 409 Donovan. Chris Laing will speak on Influenza.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

International Women's Day, planned March 8, is an important holiday in many countries such as Vietnam. Many women in Bellingham feel it should not go unheralded here, especially since 1975 has been declared International Women's Year by the U.N.

Ideas have been tossed around about what could be done to mark this occasion. Possibilities for International Women's Day include a women's dance, community workshops on women's issues or women's herstory, or a women's festival.

There is also a good possibility of getting an hour or more of air time on KUGS-FM, the campus radio station has donated the whole day to be involved in the planning can contact the Blackwell Women's Health Resource Center (734-8592) and leave their name and number. There will also be a planning meeting, Friday, Feb. 21, 11am at the YWCA. We would like to see a wide representation of women and women's groups involved to make it a day that truly belongs to women.

## MEN DOING CHILDCARE

Bellingham men are needed to provide child care for International Women's Day celebrations. Child care will be going on all day until after the dance that night. The child care house will be at 2104 McKensie. This is an opportunity for the Bellingham men fighting sexism to help the women's movement. We're looking forward to spending the day with other men in the men's movement. For further details call Aaron or Bill at 734-4937.

## IN THE SPIRIT OF TOGETHERNESS

It was a make-your-own-conference from the start. Friday evening's workshop leaders meeting crowded 50 people into one space to rearrange the schedule to accommodate last minute ideas and plans and visions. The Clyde Theater in Langley housed 300 people on Saturday morning for a discussion of our region as a natural eco-unit that shares particular problems and processes. The afternoon workshops led us through the countryside to the nitty-gritty of wood-stove use and vegetable drying techniques. The evening potluck and Boogie at Freeland Hall was a real beggar's banquet with food piled high and the fiddle fingers flying.

Sunday morning at the High School featured women's workshops, and in the afternoon discussion turned to land trusts and alternative government. In the evening the politicians gathered to forge new visions and directions.

Our hopes and dreams were realized even more fully than we imagined. The need to come together - for fun, for work and play, for talk and argument, for singing and dancing, for teaching and learning - were all fulfilled. The energy was high the people were open even the kids had a good time.

A word of thanks to the organizers; they were terrific. The process of working together to create this conference has opened new pathways for their own development, both individually and as a community, that may manifest a real social and political force for their area in the future. The spirit of the gathering certainly reflected their own first steps to community.

The Passage hopes to report more fully on the conference in the next issue. Anyone who would like to submit paragraphs, poems, pictures or photos, please send them along to us soon. Our deadline is the next full moon, Feb. 25. Short notice to be sure, but we'll use whatever you can send.

In the classical conference tradition, one gathering has spawned another. May 17 and 18 in Port Townsend, we hope to meet again to focus on the "Politics of Food and Land." Your ideas and suggestion and offers of help can be sent to Peter Jewell, PO Box 604, Port Townsend, Wash.

Keep on keeping on  
Sucia

## CHEAP ANIMAL PERMITS

The Public Safety Committee met Tuesday, Feb. 11, at noon and as a result of the public hearings on the proposed animal control ordinance Monday night made several changes in the proposed ordinance. In response to many complaints that the high cost of obtaining a permit would put pet ownership out of the financial reach of many low income and older people, the permit fee has been lowered considerably, from \$35 for unsterilized dogs and \$25 for unsterilized cats to \$3 for any dog and \$1 for any cat, regardless of sex or sterilization. There will be high fines under the proposed ordinance for owning a dog or cat without a permit and even higher fines for letting a dog run loose, with an additional fine if the dog is not sterilized. It is pretty well conceded by everyone connected with the ordinance that the control of cats under this ordinance is practically impossible. Another change is the redefinition of sterilization to include certain forms of contraception such as IUD's, vasectomies and tubal ligations.

Shery Partlow

## REAL REVOLUTION

Stephanie Coontz will be speaking on America's real revolutionary traditions on Monday, February 24, at 12 noon, in the Wilson Library Presentation Room. Admission Free.

Stephanie's position as a faculty member at Evergreen State College is the subject of repeated attacks by Lloyd Cooney KIRO station manager. Stephanie Coontz received her M.A. in European history as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow at the University of Washington. She has been involved in struggles for social change from the civil rights movement of the early 60's to the feminist movement of today; Stephanie is currently an associate editor of the International Socialist Review; a Young Socialist Forum.

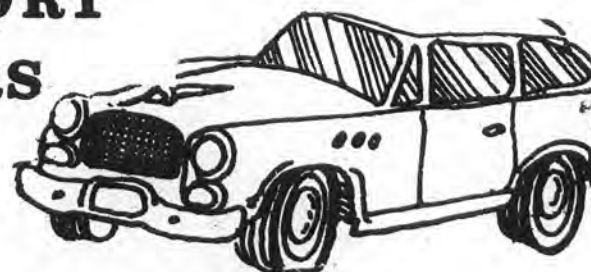
## ORIGINAL ARTWORK BEING SHOWN

A show of original drawings and prints by Brian Rosenblatt will start Tuesday, Feb. 18, in the main building of Fairhaven College. A statement presenting a proposal for an accredited course in expressionist art and drawing plus the setting up of an alternative art gallery will also hang with the show.

(Expressionism - the getting down on canvas and paper of deep personal, social, and political feelings)

## THE GREAT NW IRON WORKS SPORTS IMPORT CARS

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# COMMUNITY NEWS

## FIRE CODE EVICTION

Earlier this month the Bellingham F.D. began implementation of new fire code regulations affecting the owners and occupants of apartment buildings. These code reforms, which reflect the minimum federal standards, were legislated last June by the city council, largely in response to the Alaska Building fire of 1969 in which three were killed. There seems to be some implication that enforcement was spurred by the recent Columbia Hotel Fire which recently made many low income people homeless, but resulted in no loss of life or injury.

The situation that the ordinance seeks to alleviate is that of buildings which have an open court in their center and apartments whose windows open on this court. In the case of the hallway being blocked by fire the occupants would have no exit from the building. There are a number of expensive steps which would make these buildings safe. The least expensive alternative would be to install sprinklers in the hallway, which could run from \$8,000 to \$15,000 per apartment building. According to Bellingham Fire Marshall Dave Langford, there is federal money available for upgrading fire traps through HUD. The owners have a year to bring them in compliance with the code.

If the residences are not brought into compliance by that time they will be closed down, eliminating already scarce low income housing labeled as transient housing although only half of the occupants are in reality transient (staying for three months or less in one residence,) the other half of them are elderly and others with fixed incomes. Several community members, notably, Joel Douglass, wheeler dealer par excellence, have expressed disenchantment with the fire

department's choosing to enforce the regulation. Yet when a hotel owner takes money to house people that he or she should be responsible for maintaining a safe structure. Somehow, it's financially more feasible to scrap the homes of two dozen people, borrow a half a million dollars and build a fancy new structure catering to these of moderate and higher incomes than it is to shell out ten grand to put in sprinklers. It should be noted that under capitalism buildings are constructed to make profit, not to meet pressing needs. The elimination of low rental units will increase the housing shortage and tend to drive up the rents on all other rental units. While there is a drastic shortage of good low income housing there are many vacancies in poor, overpriced rental units.

The apartment house owners aren't hurting on this deal at all.

Though some sources quoted the figure of three hundred displaced persons. After conducting inspections the fire department has determined that under a hundred housing units are actually in danger of being shut down. The owner of one twenty unit apartment house in downtown Bellingham decided to close down immediately. He told the fire marshal that he had been thinking of shutting the apartment house down anyway.

The Columbia Hotel Fire started in a room that opened only onto the outside. Ellis Massey, of Massey Realty, owns this building and also the Laube Hotel in which the same situation exists. Massey, as he was reluctant to rebuild the Columbia, is not ready to upgrade the Laube, with 30 low income residents who face eviction. He says it will cost him \$25,000 to make the place safe. Yet the Fire Mar-

shall says that it would only require sprinklers, with a \$15,000 maximum cost. Undoubtedly, some owners would not be able to afford the alterations without federal funding. But to others the expense could be taken as a tax loss.

The residents of the Laube Hotel expressed their confidence in being able to follow the Columbia residents' example and make it out in time if a fire occurs. Perhaps they should have a chance to risk their own lives, but the owner should not be able to make a profit at the risk of his or her tenants' lives. Right now the city is gathering in-put on what to do with their share of some federal funds that have been cut loose. One of the stated alternatives for use of these funds is to help meet the housing needs of low and middle income people. Perhaps the city could buy these apartments from those not willing or able to upgrade them and turn the property over to the People's Land Trust, an organization in which people jointly own property for the sole purpose of providing housing and without the conflict between profits and people. If that is too direct a way to serve the people, the city could always subsidize those owners who genuinely cannot afford to upgrade their units. As for those who could afford to put in sprinklers, it is not in the nature of our legal system to place human needs above profit. The right to make money is almost sacred. Like President Edsel's progenitor, Hoover, said, "Business is the business of America." Until we can change that we'll have fewer inexpensive housing units and more expensive but profitable crap.

Jim Hansen

## HEALTH COALITION

A group of health providers, consumers, concerned with the "well being" of people in Whatcom County met Thursday, Feb. 13 at Garden St Methodist to discuss the sharing of community health information. Possible goals being considered are: combining educational material from different health agencies, a health fair, resource packets, etc. If you are interested and would like to know more information of the possibilities for this group the next meeting will be on Thursday, Feb. 27 from 12:30 to 2:30 pm. For final details on location call Jane Swart at the Intermediate School District, 676-6750.

## WOMENS FILM NIGHT

A Women's Film Night -- starting February 22 and every Saturday at 7pm thereafter, there will be women's films shown at the YWCA. We hope to keep the price down to 50c per person. The ticket price pays for the films we order so all come and support financially -- joyously.

Women who play instruments, sing songs, read poetry, have a play to show, etc., please come and join us. We want to make this a night of women's entertainment.

We will have refreshments at the end of the movies to encourage a relaxing social event. There will be plenty of time for discussion if the movies raise thought.

Our first films will be Feb. 22: "Joyce at 34", "Anything You Want To Be", and a slide show of "Women's Images in Advertising". For March 1 we will have "Woo Who? May Wilson", "Sisters" and "Windy Day". March 8, International Women's Day we will have one 50 min. film, "The Women's Happy Time Commune".

For more information about movies, call at the YWCA: 734-4820. Anyone with an idea about entertainment call Pat Parson: 734-6344.

## MEDICAL SURVEY

This is a questionnaire to help develop a referral service of sympathetic and supportive medical providers in the Bellingham/Whatcom County area. Answer only those questions you wish. Answer in as much detail as possible and use the back side if needed. Fill out a different form for each provider and use the back side if needed. Fill out a different form for each provider and PLEASE RETURN. Circle a response where appropriate.

Name and Address: (Optional--this is for the possibility of follow-up.)

Age: Student: yes no If yes, where  
Do you have medical insurance? yes no What kind?  
Whatcom County Physician's Service  
Medicaid  
Medicare  
Other

Medical Provider's Name (Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, etc.):

Address or clinic where seen:

Does she/he know you? yes no  
How long did you wait for an appointment?  
How long did you wait in the waiting room?  
Can this doctor be consulted over the phone? yes no  
didn't try  
Would the doctor see you with proof you could pay?  
yes no

Were you aware of the costs before your visit? yes no  
What was the purpose of the visit? 1) annual gynecological exam 2)contraception 3)urinary or bladder infection 4) V.D. 5)vaginitis 6)other

Did the doctor or nurse get the relevant medical history? (pap smear dates, allergies, past gyn problems, family medical history...)

Did the doctor/nurse explain what was happening during the exam and her/his diagnosis of you? 1.everything was thoroughly explained 2. most things were explained 3.an explanation was given only when asked 4. only short and insufficient explanations given

Was the exam comfortable? 1 the best I've had 2 comfortable 3. uncomfortable 4. rough and painful

Was the doctor/nurse willing to answer any questions you had?

1. all and with pleasure 2. all but seemed annoyed 3. was not very willing to answer questions

Were you allowed a choice in what treatment you obtained?  
yes no

Did the doctor/nurse explain the treatment and medication to you? 1. its uses 2. possible side effects 3. cost 4. none of these 5. other

Were the other medical personnel (nurses, receptionists, lab technicians) receptive to you? 1. very warm and supportive 2. pleasant 3. indifferent 4. unpleasant 5. other

Were you either offended or impressed with the doctor's/nurses' attitude in talking to you or examining you?  
1. impressed 2. indifferent 3. offended

Please comment:

What experiences did you have which would make you want to recommend or not recommend this doctor/nurse practitioner?

1. recommend wholeheartedly 2. recommend with some reservations 3. indifferent 4. do not recommend

Did you have a patient advocate with you? yes no (for information contact the Brigade)

If yes, to what degree did the advocate provide you with: medical information--1. very helpful 2. sufficient 3. inadequate information on rights and responsibilities-- 1. very helpful 2. sufficient 3. inadequate support--1. very helpful 2. sufficient 3. inadequate

Would you ask for an advocate again? yes no

Whenever you seek health care services in hospitals, clinics, and doctors' 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.

WOMEN'S REVIEW OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION  
BLACKWELL BRIGADE--CLOVER BUILDING  
203 WEST HOLLY M-5 734-8592

~ BOGART ~  
**AFRICAN QUEEN**  
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rated X  
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Bellingham  
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## INSIDE PASSAGE DEHARDS

United Farmworker Union boycott staff and supporters have been met with obstinate resistance by the owners of the Inside Passage Tavern. To protect their rights to free election, and to choose their own union, Gallo workers have been on strike against Teamster contracts that were imposed on them in 1973. A nation wide boycott of Gallo, any wine made in Modesto has ensued. In compliance with the boycott several Seattle taverns have cleared their shelves of the scab wine.

The Inside Passage twice has agreed to stop purchasing Gallo and have reneged on both occasions. Randy and Del McMillan then resorted to false accusations and racial slurs intent on discrediting the United Farmworkers boycott efforts. Picket lines have been set up at lunch time in the week and on Friday and Saturday evenings. The bluegrass music still plays on these nights but the once happy crowds have dwindled significantly in response to the UFW pickett lines. While the McMillans have many other cheap wines to choose from, Gallo workers need a successful boycott to bring justice to the fields.

Remember whether it be Boone's Farm, Andre, Soanada, or Ripple...etc, if it's made in "Modesto", it's Gallo. Don't buy it!

— Joe Rastatter

UFW Boycott House  
1114 16 Ave.  
Seattle, Wa 98122

## PEACE TREATY OBSERVED

January 27 marked the 2nd anniversary of the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement. In observance of that event, and in protest of the war that has continued since then, folks from Pacem in Terris, War Resisters League, and American Friends Service Committee joined other interested Seattle people in a series of weekend activities.

On Saturday, the Hard Times theatre group and a mock tiger cage each served as reminders of the same fact — that the war goes on, financed by American dollars and implemented with American technology.

Sunday, members of the Seattle Assembly to Save the Peace Agreement (as the ad hoc group was called) leafletted churches urging people to match their prayers with action, by ending personal complicity in the war effort.

Monday, the theatre group and leafletters took their tiger cage and protest to the new federal building. As the feds do not give permission for such activities there was a possibility of harassment. Four people had chained themselves together and to the cage to "up the ante" on the fed's request that the cage be moved off the plaza. After a quickly called meeting, the feds decided that the tiger cage and leafletters could stay. This marked the "liberation of the plaza" as this was the first action to take place on the plaza.

At noon, an assembly was held featuring Ngo Thanh Nhan, from the Union of Vietnamese, and Darryl Adams, a draft resister who has spent the last five years in Canada. Nhan spoke of the one-man elections and corruption and the holding of political prisoners in South Vietnam. Darryl focused on "Ford's Hoax" and called for universal and unconditional amnesty. Five people had chained and padlocked themselves to Darryl to complicate any attempt at his arrest.

Monday evening, Nhan and Darryl joined Bishop Thomas Gumbleton of Detroit at an assembly on Peace. Bishop Gumbleton, an early opponent of the war in Vietnam, spoke of his visit to Vietnam and of having seen victims of Thieu's oppressive regime. He also urged the immediate end to all military and financial aid to President Thieu.

cont.

CONTACT: regarding the continuing war in Indochina: War Resisters League, 2713 NE 94th, Seattle, 98115, 525-9486 or Seattle Assembly to Save the Peace Agreement, 814 NE 40th, Seattle 98105; regarding war tax resistance: War Tax Resistance, 2713 NE 94th, Seattle 98115 or 362-8106 or 322-2447.

The American Friends Service Committee has a slide show called "The Post War War" at their Seattle office. If you would like to show it in your home or to a group, call 632-0500.

## ONE STEP BACK TO GO TWO STEPS FORWARD

Representatives of Co-ops from Bellingham to Olympia took one step back to go two steps forward after an abortive attempt in Seattle on Feb. 8 to set up the structure for a confederation of storefronts and food conspiracies.

Two task forces were formed to continue the discussions on organizational structure while also attempting a coalition purchase by several co-ops, establishing a newsletter and setting up an educational program on organizing coops.

Both groups are meeting on Feb. 22 at 6 pm in Seattle at Earth Station 7, 402 15th Ave. E., to continue the debate on organization, and at 406 16th Ave. E. to begin planning for the coalition buy, the newsletter and the educational program.

After five hours on February 8, the only issue decided was the criteria for membership. The confederation will be open to co-ops engaged in producing, consuming and distributing grocery items. Co-ops were defined by the group as non-profit, democratically and member controlled organizations committed to promoting the development of new co-ops. Methods of decision making, whether by voting or consensus, were discussed but no action was finally taken before it was time to vacate the hall.

Represented at the meeting were the Bellingham co-ops; several conspiracies from Olympia; the Phinney St. storefront from Seattle and conspiracies in that city from Capitol Hill, Queen Anne Hill, Cascade and Madrona. Also included in the confederation is the Seattle-based Workers Brigade, an organization of several co-ops engaged in production and distribution.

## FREE KITCHEN TO OPEN

The Catholic Worker community will be serving a free, nutritious meal each day to the poor, elderly, and others. The kitchen will be at the Immaculate Conception High school. They are hoping that each dinner will be "a social occasion and an agape (feast of love)".

The kitchen needs soup bowls, cooking utensils, baking pans, one more big pot at least, kitchen supplies (detergent, etc.) and of course, food itself. Pacem in Terris is the name of the Seattle Catholic Worker community, and they can be contacted at 322-2447.

## ELIMINATE JR. HIGH

A group of teachers, students, and parents in Seattle is working to establish an alternative junior high. At present there are several alternative elementary and high school programs but no school at the junior high level. The group hopes to come up with a proposal that the Seattle School District will fund. All interested persons are invited to general meetings held on Thursdays at 7:30 at University Heights School (50th & University Way NE) For info, call Doug at LA5-7190.

Doug Haig

## LESBIAN NEWSLETTER

A monthly lesbian newsletter has begun. It is a calendar of events for clinics, classes, and entertainment, a center for making announcements about political or legal actions, gatherings on in other cities, and people who want to initiate new classes or collectives. In general it will create a place for pooling information and co-ordinating the activities of the lesbian community. Reviews of lesbian literature, descriptions of what different lesbian groups are doing, and articles on whatever people feel needs to be written about are also included. If you're into giving input, contact Laurie through the gay community center, 322-2000.

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## UPCOMING HIGHLIGHTS

WEDNESDAYS, 10:00 AM - EARTH MUSIC from the HOUSE OF REFUGE CHURCH OF THE PENTACOST. Testify!  
THURSDAYS, 9:00 PM - SPECTRUM, with Carlos Hagen. Carlos inspects various musical genres.  
TUESDAYS, 9:30 PM - NO, YOU! With Joe Cain; limericks, laureates, lyrics and the like.  
THURS., 2/13, 10:30 PM - MA RAINEY SPECIAL  
SAT., 2/22, 4 PM - LENNY BRUCE MEMORIAL  
FRI., 2/28, 7 PM - ESCALATOR OVER THE HILL. The amazing Paul Haines/Carla Bley new music "opera."





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**ARTS &**

**"primitive" masterworks**

At the Seattle Art Museum in Volunteer Park there are now 150 "so-called" Primitive Art Masterworks from Africa, the Americas, and Oceania. "Primitive" is a word which is used for lack of a better one. It implies that the people who created these awesome objects were simple, inferior, fitting in somewhere at the beginning of the line of progress towards modern day technological society.

The truth is that they were wholly different in their culture and concept of art. The objects that they created were bound up in their everyday life, which was in turn bound up in their religion. There was no art "for art's sake". There is almost nothing in this exhibit that was purely secular. Practically everything that had a purpose had a religious purpose, and they were all revered possessions.

We were standing in front of a glass case containing bronze heads and an ivory female figure from the court of Benin in Nigeria, listening to the docent tell us a story of a British military officer who, in the early 1800's, wanted to enter Benin and view a few rituals or what have you.

As we gazed upon the magnificent wide-eyed sculptures, containers for the personalities of the dead, we heard her say that the Benin refused to allow the British officer to view the rituals, which were sacred and private.

In a rage the officer took his army and forced his way into the court, murdering and stealing thousands of objects which are now on view at the Royal British Museum.

We gasped and thought how nasty the British were as we stared at the heads and figure from the 16th and possibly 19th centuries sitting mysteriously in glass, until it occurred to us to think, "How did any of these pieces come to be here?"

Most were traded from other museums or purchased by the Museum of Primitive Art from dealers in New York, Africa, and all over the world, said Professor Rene Braveman of the UW Art Department. Many of the pieces were collected by Michael Rockefeller in the early sixties.

"The Museum of Primitive Art has been very careful", said Braveman. "Now new pieces have to have a release document from their country of origin."

"But it's an assumption one can make about art in any place other than where it's supposed to be," he said, "That is, that it was filched".

The Benin pieces?

"Certainly, they were stolen", he said.

The show at Volunteer Park is one of the most popular since the Norman Rockwell Retrospective two years ago.

— SEATTLE SUN —

**"scenes"**

The greatest attraction of *Scenes from a Marriage* is the creation of characters that are simultaneously typical enough to elicit deep empathy and have also the great depth necessary to be more than cutouts. It is the typicality of person and event that the film speaks out so strongly about. A normal couple on the ragged edge of emotion, the dissection of our own lives as typified by Johan (Erland Josephson) and Marianne (Liv Ullmann). We rarely see Marianne and Johan outside of the context of their relationship, in those instanced the situation and supporting characters re-emphasize the false security of their marriage.

At first there is ignorance and smug self assurance that they are "the exception that proves the rule." of failed marriage. But soon comes the cold truth, first self realization of the stifying effect of the couple relationship on Marianne's life. Then realization of infidelity and dissatisfaction on the part of Johann. The brutal abruptness of his departure from the family at first crushes Marianne, who asks "what have I done to cause this."

Now the process of growth comes, slowly and painfully. Interest is centered on Marianne, who develops from a weak-willed helpmate into a confident woman with a sharp sense of self perception. From her uncomfortable dependance on Johann she gains a power over him that culminates in her seduction of him before the signing of the divorce papers.

Sexuality is given varied emphasis in the film, at times a tool of power the two use against one another it is also an example of their mutual dependance and later a matter that can be complimentary to true emotional exchange.

Johann's character doesn't elicit the sympathy of Marianne. In the first part of the film he is the self centered oppressor of her psyche. Later he is the object of pity as he lashes out in drunken rage at his failure to be a "success."

The couples' economic security is mentioned several times in the film, to underscore the focus of the film on their relationship itself being the root of its dissolution, and also to point out that what is in question is the conventionalities that the relationship falls into so blindly. Both people have been molded into their jobs and attitudes by the convention of their parents and neither one has the power to resist.

Even in the final scenes of the film, although they have developed some self analytical powers and are able to have a truly emotional dialogue, both are still involved in conventional marriages, both escape occasionally to see each other. Marianne is now the stronger, her strength having developed from her suffering. Johann's strength, which was based merely on his ego, is gone and a gentle humility that bears his pain with dignity remains.

One question asked in the film is, "What is this love, that can't be seen or tasted?" I feel that the answer is unknown, a yet undiscovered thing, but something that is closer to attainment at the end than the beginning

Rod Burton

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## FILMS

**STATE OF SIEGE** February 26, Fairhaven College, Bellingham — 6, 9 & 11 pm. 50c.

Costa Gravas' excellent film showing the depth and methods of U.S. intervention in Latin American affairs. Yves Montand portrays a CIA agent posing as an AID advisor who is captured by revolutionaries. Not a simplistic study, the film deals with not only the political strategies and methods of both sides, but also with the moral implications of revolutionary and reactionary activity.

**ICHABOD AND MR. TOAD** March 1, Fairhaven College, Bellingham — 2 pm. 50c

Disney's version of "Wind in the Willows"

**CRIS & WHISPERS** and **THE PASSION OF ANNA** Edgemont Theatre, Edmonds

Two Bergman Blockbusters, a heavy double bill

**A VERY NATURAL THING** February 25 & 26, WWSC Lecture Hall 3, Bellingham

A sensitive and honest treatment of a homosexual love affair.

**THE SEDUCTION OF MIMI** Movie House, Seattle

Left-wing politics, like Lenin posters, form part of the background to "The Seduction of Mimi" by Lina Wertmuller — a fluid fantasy about contemporary Italian mores, which mixes baroque comedy with a fragile romanticism and matches two intensely expressive screen presences in Giancarlo Giannini (as Mimi) and Mariangela Melato (as his anarchist wife).

Burns Raushenbush

**TALL BLOND MAN WITH ONE BLACK SHOE** Broadway Theatre, Seattle

Zany comedy in the tradition of the Marx Bros.

## MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

Whatcom County Museum, 12 to 5 pm, Tuesday thru Sunday.

A variety of exhibits, most impressive are the photographs of Northwest Indian Totems by Adelaide De Meniel. Also there are Chinese and Japanese "Cloisone" a type of decorative effect on plates and vessels; sculpture by Virginia Huston; Paintings by Donald Barrie; Eskimo and Oriental Ivories; and photos by John Adams

A long awaited dream is coming true this month at the Seattle Art Museum in Volunteer Park with the opening of a permanent Asian Art Gallery. During the past several months, architects, designers, carpenters and museum staff have planned and plotted a course for remodelling of the long gallery in the north wing of the Museum. The fruit of their labors will be revealed to the public on Thursday, Feb. 20, and to members at a special preview on Wednesday, Feb. 19 at 8 pm.

Just opened at the Museum in Volunteer Park is an exhibit of Photographs of China taken from 1870 to 1971 by various Westerners. Beginning with snapshots from early travelers, the show follows the political and social changes China has gone through. Documented are the Sino-Japanese War, the overthrow of the Kuomintang by the Red Army and the Cultural Revolution. Many photographers are represented, the most noteworthy being Robery Capa, Edgar Snow, Henri Cartier-Bresson, and Marc Riboud.

Also showing on Sundays is a film by Swiss photographer Reni Burri on "the two faces of China". The show will run through March 1.

Silver Image Gallery — Tacoma. Dye Transfer Color Prints by Eliot Porter through March 2.

Dotson/Calderhead Gallery, Seattle.

Big names in American printmaking, including Frank Stella, Roy Lichtenstein, Larry Rivers, Jasper Johns, Helen Frankenthaler and Robert Motherwell.

## THEATRE

**INHERIT THE WIND** February 27 thru March 1, WWSC Old Main Theatre 8:15 pm \$1.00

The classic case of the "Scopes Monkey Trial" Clarence Darrow vs. William Jennings Bryant debate issues of academic freedom.

**A DOLL'S HOUSE** through February 27, Seattle Repertory Theatre

Henrik Ibsen's play of self-discovery is almost as revelatory today as it was in 1879. Although we bring to it our own perspectives of contemporary American life, the underlying universal themes are as vital and compelling as they were nearly a hundred years ago in another culture.

**A RIDE ACROSS LAKE CONSTANCE** begin Feb. 23 Empty Space Theatre, 911 Pike St., Seattle

Peter Hardke's moody enigmatic play continues in his tradition of "theatre as poetry".

## MUSIC

Keith Jarrett — February 22, 8 pm, WWSC, Bellingham — jazz pianist in solo concert

Carlos Montoya — February 20, Opera House, Seattle  
Master of flamenco guitar February 22,  
Mt. Baker Theatre

## OTHER EVENTS

An exhibition honoring women who have contributed to the heritage of the U.S. Compiled by Seattle — King County N.O.W. at the downtown Library in Seattle through March 1.

# GARDENS

## ph revealed

by David Funke

## moonlight planting

by Anna

First and second quarters of the moon are both good for cereals and grains, and most plants producing their yield above ground. Certain types do especially well planted in the first quarter. These are leafy annuals such as asparagus, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cress, endive, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, and spinach.

Viney annuals such as beans, eggplant, melons, peas, peppers, pumpkin, squash, and tomatoes do best when planted in the second quarter.

The third quarter is best for bulb and root plants, as well as trees, berries and winter wheat.

The fourth quarter is good for cultivation, weeding, eliminating pests and turning sod. If fruit is picked in the third and fourth quarters bruised spots will dry.

The most fertile signs are Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, in that order

Here are the most fertile days for planting this year

### FOR INDOOR STARTS:

February 22, Cancer in second quarter

March 12, Pisces in first quarter.

March 21 and 22, Cancer in second quarter.

### FOR OUTDOOR PLANTING AND TRANSPLANTING

April 17 and 18, Cancer in first quarter

April 25 and 26, Scorpio in third quarter

May 14 and 15, Cancer in first quarter

Changes are constantly occurring in soil. One change that affects gardens is increasing acidity of the soil. Decomposition of organic matter produces acids, alkaline parts of mineral salts wash out of soil more readily than acid parts, and acid chemicals are put into the atmosphere and water by people. Very little happens naturally to counteract acid buildup in soil.

Hydrogen is a necessary ingredient to any acid. An acid will split into ions, charged particles, when put into water. The more acidic an acid is, the more ions (+H). A ph test measures the amount of (+H)

in the soil, the more (+H) detected, the more acidity indicated. The ph test uses chemicals which turn colors at certain concentrations of acid. A scale from 0-14 is used to indicate the acid concentration. 7 is neutral, like water, 14 is extremely alkaline, 8 mildly alkaline, 6 is mildly acid, 0 is extremely acid.

The problem with overly acid soil is the bacteria necessary for soil building can't exist in it. The nutrients like nitrogen, potassium, and magnesium become unavailable to plants, while undesirable elements like aluminum become more easily assimilated. On the other hand some elements become unavailable if the soil becomes too alkaline, so a medium point must be found. A soil that would have a ph reading of 6.5, or slightly acid would be a good environment for soil micro-organisms, and would be the optimum level for necessary elements to be available for plants to absorb.

It's not necessary to have ph tests done to tell the acidity of your garden soil. Experience has shown that if your soil hasn't had industrial chemicals poured over it you can count on it being between 5.0 and 6.5 here in Bellingham. Certain plants are indicators of soil acidity. If beets did poorly in your garden, despite adequate fertilizer and proper watering, the soil is

probably around 5.0-5.5. Beets give a very clear indication, because if the soil is too acid they won't grow big at all. To be sure about your garden soil, you can buy a soil test kit for about \$15, they're easy to use and will enable you to test different sections of your garden. Samples of soil can be given to the county extension agent to be sent to W.S.U. to be tested for ph and mineral content, at a cost of about \$3 per sample.

To correct a low ph alkaline lime is added to the soil. Limestone or calcium carbonate is mined from the earth. When it is heated it goes through chemical changes and becomes calcium oxide, or lime. This product, called slaked or hydrated lime, is caustic, dangerous to make, and somewhat expensive to produce. It's chief advantage is the speed with which it combines with the free hydrogen ions in soil. Crushed limestone, when ground fine enough, works well as an antacid in soil, as a matter of fact ground limestone will correct soil acidity faster than hydrated lime in most cases. This is because hydrated lime, when improperly applied (easy to do) will cake up and become as worthless as dirt clods as far as being a soil antacid is concerned.

It takes about 10 pounds of crushed limestone per 100 square feet of clay soil to raise the ph one unit, 5.5 to 6.5 for instance. It costs about \$1.50 for a 40 lb. sack of crushed limestone in garden stores. It costs about 60cents for 40 lbs if bought in ton lots at Western Farmers. An average sized garden (40x40) might need 200 lbs of crushed limestone. A good idea would be to get together with some neighbor and buy a ton to save yourself a few bucks. In Bellingham this could be done through the Coop gardens. A particular kind of limestone, called dolomite lime, is about twice as expensive as crushed limestone, but adds the necessary element magnesium to the soil while changing ph.



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18

(B) Democratic Party Issues Forum on "Transportation" 7:30 pm, Unitarian Church at Franklin and Gladstone.

(B) PASSAGE MAILING PARTY, 1 pm in the Passage Office, 2nd floor Good Earth Building, 1000 Harris.

(B) An Art Show, prints by Brian Rosenblatt, main building at Fairhaven College.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19

(E) Public Health meeting at 10:30 am, Public Health Building.

(B) Community Food Co-op weekly meeting, 12 noon at the store or in the Passage office, 1000 Harris.

(B) 6 pm, Passage business meeting, 7:30 regular meeting

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20

(S) Opening of New Asian Art Gallery, Seattle Art Museum, Volunteer Park

(B) Free at the Bellingham Public Library, "The Enchanting Shores of Spain"

(S) Open Mike for musician, every Thursday at the Seattle Folklore Society, 8 pm at 5257 University Way.

(S) Alternative Jr. High planning meeting, 7:30 University Heights School (see community news)

(B) A THOUSAND CLOWNS, Arntzen Hall 6:30 and 9 pm. 75 cents

(B) ENCOUNTERS at the Old Main Theater, 8:15 pm, \$1

(B) Thursday evening Forum, "How to talk so kids will respect your neer's" 7:45 pm at the YWCA, 25 cents.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21

(B) Free at the Public Library, "The Fossil Story"

(S) U of Wash, Meany hall, NEAL AND NANCY O'DOAN, duo pianists, \$2, \$1 students

(B) INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY Planning meeting, 11 am at the YWCA

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22

(B) CHILDREN'S FILMS at Fairhaven Aud. Children free, adults 50 cents. Fairhaven Col.

(S) U of Wash Meany Hall, Debussy's opera PELLEAS AND MELISANDE, \$2.50, \$1.50.

(B) WOMEN'S FILM NIGHT 7 pm, "Joyce at 34" "Anything You Want to Be" "Women's Images in Advertising", 50 cents at the YWCA

(S) All co-op meeting (see community news) 6pm Earthstation 7, 402 15th Ave. E

(B) KEITH JARRETT, virtuoso pianist, WWSC Concert Hall \$3.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

(S) U of Wash, Silvia Kind, harpsichordist, at the New School of Music, \$2 and \$1.

(S) film: THE TWO FACES OF CHINA at the Seattle Art Museum, Volunteer Park

(S) COUNTRY DANCE WORKSHOP at 5257 University Way NE, \$\$ pass hat.

(WINSLOW) Cascade Bicycle Club's Annual "Chilly Hilly" bicycle race. More info at your local bike shop or call 206-232-9488.

(B) CHILDREN'S FILM at Fairhaven College in the Auditorium, 2 pm. Children free, adults 50 cents.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

(B) Stephanie Coontz, speaking on AMERICA'S REAL REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS, 12 noon at Wilson Library Presentation Rm. Free.

(i) GPA Symposium begins. For schedule; or films and events, contact GPA at WWSC, or check today's Western Front paper. GPA phone no. is 676-3460

(B) Lesbian Health Care discussion, 1pm VU room 224, WWSC.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25

(B) GPA Symposium, 2nd day. LAVENDER TROUBODOUR" L2, WWSC Tickets at VU Desk.

(B) Lesbian Health Care discussion, 3 pm VU 224

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

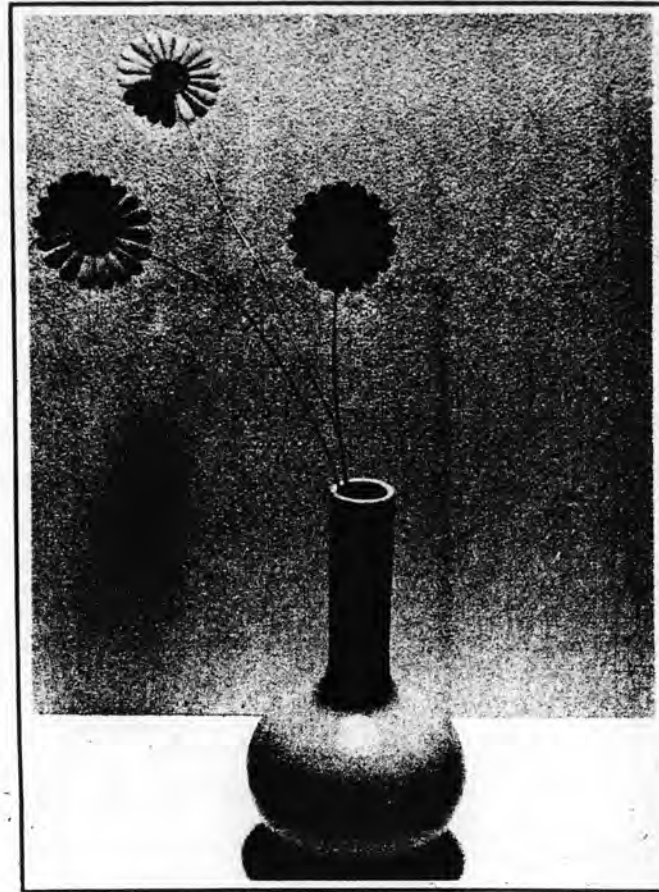
(B) Food co-op meeting at 12 noon, in the co-op or Passage office.

(B) GPA Symposium, 3rd day

(B) STATE OF SEIGE at Fairhaven Aud, 6, 9, 11 pm 50 cents.

(B) A VERY NATURAL THING, film. WWSC Lecture Hall 3

(B) Susie B's birthday



Dennis Schrank

# GIMEL

# BETH

**The Hust**  
1317 1/2 N. State

"The Gayest Bar In Town"

Mon & Th 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Joy T.  
Wed 8-10 p.m. Wine Night

NOW PLAYING **The Andromeda Strain**

NEXT **Women in Love** Feb. 27-March 3

**Picture Show**

1209 11th Street  
Old Fairhaven  
(676-1226)

ADULTS: \$2.00  
STUDENTS: \$1.25

MONDAY IS "2 for 1 NIGHT"



1/16 of Madness

The mind: dark citadels of mirrors, sequestered, inhibited, fragmentary, figment figurations of fantasy, numerous, numbing, noxious.

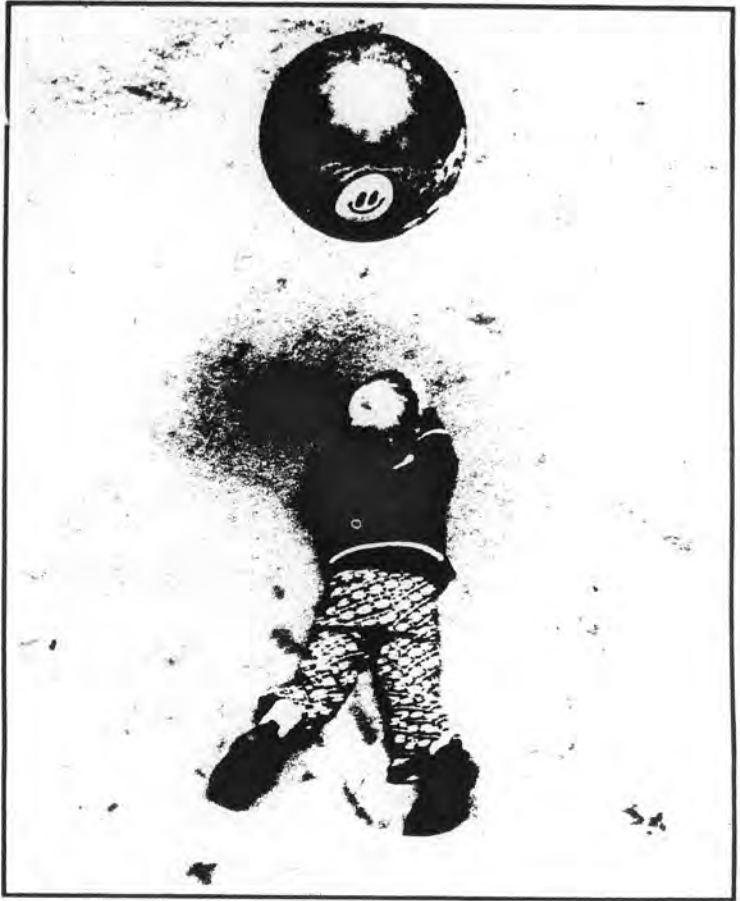
A rapier asp,  
rapine,  
violent,  
deadly, unsheathed, but silent.

Life seems to hinge on the brink,  
smells of madness,  
but optimum,  
so some think.  
The fates' eerie cry  
A tri-audible sigh.

Appreciation or negation?  
Too fatigued to phantom their delegation,  
Of rabid bats,  
in cellophane hats,  
Are dreams schemes?  
Hope a rope,  
to be touched,  
never grasped.  
Am I to rumble,  
stumble,  
shudder and fall?  
Daylight creeps down the hall,  
floors my opium stall.  
Flee Morpheus.

It's the monkey  
Come to call.

john r. sharp  
Box A-E, B-47283, Rm. 6207  
San Luis Obispo, Cal. 93409



D.M. Rasmussen

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27

- (B) Health Education Coalition, 12:30 - 2:30. For location call Jane Stewart 676-6750
- (B) Co-op Garden work Party (not if there's rain, sleet or too much snow) 10 am -
- (B) GPA Symposium, 4th day
- (S) Alternative Jr. High planning meeting, 7:30 pm at University Heights School (see community news)
- (WORLD) Second Anniversary of the Signing of the Paris Peace Agreement
- (B) THE DECAMERON, film at Artzen Hall, WWSC. 6:30 and 9 pm, 75 cents.
- (B) INHERENT THE WIND, play Music Aud, WWSC 8:15 pm, 75 cents
- (B) Thursday evening forum, "How to Resolve Conflicts" 7:45 pm, YWCA 25 cents.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28

- (B) Remember Passage Layout!!
- (B) GPA Symposium, 5th day.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1

- (B) Co-op Garden work party (except in extremely blechy weather) 10 am
- (B) GPA Symposium Dance in the VU, WWSC, 9pm.
- (B) WOMEN'S FILM NITE "Woo Who? May Wilson", "Sisters," and "Windy Day." 50 cents. Ywca
- (B) CHILDREN'S FILMS at Fairhaven College in the Aud. Free for children, 50 cents for adults.

SUNDAY, MARCH 2

- (B) CHILDREN'S FILMS again, at Fairhaven, see yesterday for details.
- (B) Monthly EB BRIGADE meeting. All women's groups invited to share info. 4 pm potluck, 5 pm meeting.
- (S) THE TWO FACES OF CHINA, film at the Seattle Art Museum, Volunteer Park.

MONDAY, MARCH 3

- (B) 1 pm PASSAGE MAILING PARTY, at the office, 2nd floor, 1000 Harris.
- (B) 1 pm every Monday and Thursday, WELL ADULT CLINIC for senior citizens. Free at Sr. Activities Ctr., 314 E Holly. Sign up in advance.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4

- (B) 10 am, Bread Conspiracy bakes.
- (B) Democratic Party Issues Forum on Health, 7:30 pm Unitarian Church, Franklin and Gladstone Sts.
- FRANCIS PERKINS BECOMES THE FIRST Woman in US Cabinet, as Secretary of Labor under FDR. 1933.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

- (B) Food Co-op weekly meeting in the co-op or passage office, depending on general level of chaos in the store. 12 noon. All welcome.
- (B) 6 pm PASSAGE MEETING (business) and 7:30 pm regular PASSAGE MTG. Come to both or either or drop in in between. 2nd floor, 1000 Harris.
- (B) NO EXIT, film at Fairhaven College in the Aud. 6, 9, 11 pm. 50 cents.
- (B) Intro lecture on T.M. WWSC, Library Presentation Room at 8 pm

THURSDAY, MARCH 6

- (B) 6:30 pm COMMUNITY POTLUCK AND MEETING' This month at 409 Donovan.
- (B) 1 pm WELL ADULT CLINIC at the Sr. Activities Center.
- (B) Co-op garden work party every Thursday and Saturday.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

- (B) Alternative Jr. High planning meeting. 7:30 University Heights School

- (B) AND NOW FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT, film, Arntzen Hall, 6:30 and 9 pm, 75 cents.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7

- (B) DANCE CONCERT at WWSC, Music Aud, 8:15 and free

**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**

SATURDAY, MARCH 8

- INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY - in Bellingham, free child care at 2104 Mc Kenzie St, 734-4937.
- (B) CHILDREN'S FILMS at Fairhaven College in the Aud, children free, 50 cents for others.
- (B) Co-op garden work party, 10 am

- (B) WOMEN'S FILM NITE "The Happy Time Commune" YWCA, 50 cents. 7 pm
- (B) Dance Concert in the Music Aud, WWSC, 8:15 pm and free

SUNDAY, MARCH 9

- (B) Bridgae collective meeting, 4 pm at 203 W. Holly, M-5
- (B) CHILDREN'S FILMS at Fairhaven Aud, see yesterday for more info.

**TAPESTRY**

*Your woody headgarters*

WEAVING, KNITTING & SPINNING SUPPLIES; BOOKS, DYES, WILLIS LOOMS, ETC.

**IN BAY ST. VILLAGE**

TUES - SAT  
10 am-5pm | 733-7498

**TONY'S**

"Our 1920 LaPavoni Espresso Maker"

COFFEE • TEAS • CHEESE  
• GRINDERS • POTS  
• TEA EQUIPMENT

COFFEE ROASTED IN STORE

"A MOVIE TO MAKE YOU REMEMBER YOUR OWN LOVES, WHATEVER YOUR PARTNER PREFERENCES, with greater clarity and depth than ever before... Poetically photographed and directed... an eye-opener and a heart opener."  
- Norma McLain Stoop, AFTER DARK

**A VERY NATURAL THING** R

Released by New Line Cinema  
Tues-Wed. FEB 25-26 LECTURE HALL - 3  
7 & 9 pm admission 75 cents WWSC sponsored by GPA



HOUSING

I JUST GAVE THE LANDLORD 30 DAYS notice so I am looking for a small house to rent. I also would like to borrow or buy a used teepee or tent for the summer. And, does anyone want to trade their juicer for a cassette tape-player - radio?? If you have any answers or ideas, please drop a line to Kristin at 1522 Lincoln, B'ham.

THE YELLOW SUBMARINE AT 1123 Lenora Court, bet. 21st and 22nd Sts. are looking for a vegetarian person into semi-communal living to move in. Come by evenings or weekends. See you later. Elizabeth, Jayne, Rachel (2 yrs. old) and Benjamin (3 yrs.)

OWN ROOM, MEALS AND CASH FOR part-time sitting for son, 7, (who needs some female attention) and some help with light general upkeep. This is a serious request for a real need - no hassles. We are into organic foods. We also may be interested in renting or sharing another house. Contact Jim Johnson, 734-3094, B'ham.

SINGLE PARENT IS LOOKING FOR OTHER male parents who would be interested in starting a single male parents group or to participate with a female parents group. Male parents as do female parents have unique problems and situations and with the growth of the number of single/male parents in recent years these problems and situations need to be related to and dealt with. Contact Jim Johnson 505 W. Bakerview Rd. no. 72, B'ham Wa. 98225 or call 734-3094.

SHARE HOUSE IN COUNTRY: OPEN-minded person needed to share \$135. rent on comfortable home 8 mi from B'ham for up to 3 months. Inquire and leave message at 733-4326

WOMAN LOOKING FOR ROOM IN COMMUNAL house in B'ham. Needed by April. Contact Ann, 4232 Burke N. Seattle Wa 98103, 633-5667.

GARY AND NANCY ARE LOOKING FOR people to share their large house. 3 rooms available. Come see us at 1707 - 22nd.

I AM LOOKING FOR A CABIN, ROOM, garrett, tent, living space of some sort on the Southside - Can pay \$50 a month. See John at Telegraph music, 1000 Harris, or call 733-6574

CORRESPONDENCE

THE FOLLOWING BROTHERS INCARCERATED in penal institutions would greatly appreciate corresponding with thoughtful and friendly people on the outside:

Herman L. Williams  
139-976  
PO Box 69  
London, Ohio 43140

Alan Kendricks  
PO Box 69  
London, Ohio 43140

Greg Green  
PO Box B - 23519  
Tomal, Calif. 94964

Don R. Anderson  
Box 777 3 - 90  
Monroe, Wash. 98272

# Connexions



CONNEXIONS ARE FREE TO THOSE OFFERING INFORMATION FOR THE COMMON GOOD. RATES FOR CONNEXIONS INVOLVING CASH TRANSACTIONS ARE FIVE CENTS A WORD. SEND AD AND MONEY TO CONNEXIONS, C/O NWP, PO BOX 105 S. BELLINGHAM STATION 98225

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I'M GETTING IT TOGETHER! WELDING big or small jobs. Trade or cash. Joan --- 1107 22nd --- 733-1596. Come on by.

THE ART OF MIDDLE EASTERN DANCE as taught by Yasmela and Cassim -- every Wednesday. 5 to 7pm. The Film Factory 1421 n. State St. 733-4326

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES FORUM on Transportation Tues. Feb. 18, 7:30pm Unitarian Church, Franklin & Gladstone, B'ham.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUES FORUM on Health, Tues. March 4, 7:30 p.m. Unitarian Church, Franklin & Gladstone, B'ham.

SOMA, FLY AGARIC, MAGIC MUSHROOM, Amanita Muscaria -- Persons having eaten this "divine" Mushroom who would be interested in taking part in a study of it, please contact Billy Ferguson, 1909 D St. or leave message with Ryan Drum at the Fairhaven Campus.

ANYONE INTERESTED IN AN OUTREACH program where by you could volunteer an hour or two weekly - bi weekly, monthly to visit people confined in the most part to institutions in Whatcom Co. please come by the Sun Crisis Center - 1014 N. Forest St. and sign up.

FOR SALE

VW RADIO, AM 12 VOLT FOR SALE OR trade. Make offer. Janey 734 - 2267

8- TRACK TAPES, 55 CENTS. DIRECTORY of manufacturers. Send \$3.00 to Star Enterprises, 35 - NP Woodcrest, Dayton, Ohio 45405.

NISHIKI: 10 SPEED COMPETITION RACER handlebar shifters, toe clips, new in '74, summer of. \$210 or best offer. Fine Bike. I'm leaving town- only to get another one when I return. Also, Buffalo Co. Mfg. in Seattle makes good boots! I've got a pr. custom made 8 1/2 ladies - 9 mens... 14" high, lace ups ... vibram soled, steel toe - beautiful boots for the logger type, that's outsid alot. New they cost me \$110. Yours for the asking \$70. Only worn last winter. RT. 2 Box 643 Vashon Is. 98070 1-463-2043

NOTES TO FOLKS

MELLISA LOTZ - WHERE ARE YOU AT ? I just got the big pay-off on the sale we made to Tommy Tractor and Jenny Wren and I'd love to share it with you. Write me. John Zurich, 5 High Point Rd., Westport, Conn., 06880

RIDES

WILL BE NEEDING RIDE TO MINNEAPOLIS anytime in late Feb. or March. Will share expenses. Victor -- 676-1894, 2315 Larrabee, Bellingham.

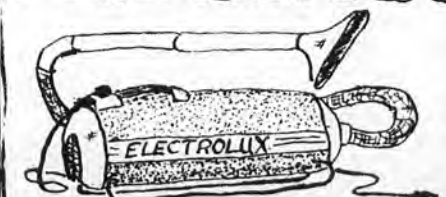
I NEED A RIDE TO S.F. AREA--1st WEEK of March. Can help with gas & driving. Call Janey --- 734-2267

LOST AND FOUND

JOHN WESTGATE LEFT HIS WOOL Pendleton shirt over someone's house last winter and is really missing it, but can't remember whose house it was. Help! Leave word with Susan in the Good Earth Pottery or contact John or Jean. Many thanks.

LOST, REVERSIBLE, MULTI-COLORED knit hat in front of unemployment office. Please send to Dixie, 509 O. Street, Port Townsend.

**MISSING!**



LAST SEEN AT 2104 MCKENZIE AVE. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE HAVEN OF DIRTY RUGS)

ANIMALS

WANT TO PRESERVE THOSE FLUFFY rabbit hides you've been throwing away? Sat, March 8, 1 - 4 pm, there will be a workshop on our hassle-free, layed back method of preserving all thypes of hides. All materials will be provided. For more info call 734-2755.

A GATO NAMED SKULLPEPPER IS LIVING with me, and needs a new home. He is a pretty good cat but I can't afford to feed him much. If you want him, write to Kristin at 1522 Lincoln. Soon.

NEEDED: THE SERVICE OF AN ALPINE buck for my 2 does. \$5 each or trade. Call Linda at 592-3421.

LITTLE FEMALE DOG FOUND UP AT MT Erie needs a home. Friendly and housebroken, funny looking mutt. I can't keep her and would appreciate any folks that could give her a good home. Patty, Anacortes 293-7733 (work, till 5) Leave message. Thanx.

WANTED

I WOULD LIKE TO FIND AN OLD, USE-less piano, real cheap. Call Jack, 733-4706.

HELP!! IS THERE A WOMAN WHO COULD help me replace the throw out bearing and the water pump in my '68 Volvo? If so, please call Judy at 384-4596.

I AM WRITING THIS FOR THE INMATES Co-ordinating Commitee of the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility. We are asking for donations to start a prison newspaper and an adequate library supply of reading material for all inmates. The establishment flatly refuses to give a hand in this prison project. Therefore our only alternative is to ask YOU the people of society to help us in our time of need. Please remember that no amount is too small. Send checks or money orders only, addressed to mr. Terry L. Rudy, 138-685, PO Box 787, Louisville, Ohio 45648

W.I.T.C.H., WOMEN INVOLVED TOGETHER for Changes to Happen is a group of low-income single women many of whom have children and who are gravely concerned with the welfare of low-income women and their children. We are in need of NO-COST child-care help during our regular meetings in the Capital Hill area. We would appreciate a call from any persons willing to help us with child care. Please call Ms. McKinney at 324-9964.

WANTED: A MEDIUM-SIZED METAL vise. Will trade "dazor" swivel - arm fluorescent light fixture. See Gene in Co-op or Passage.

CENTURY TAVERN NEEDS A PIANO AND some sound equipment so we can start having live music. Stop by or call LA3-2777

CHUCK SHULTZ EATS SHIT. LOVE, GENE

**Caravan Books**  
on Holly near State St.

stuff for ski touring and snowshoeing.

**base camp inc.**

1308 E STREET PHONE 733-5361  
OPEN 10 - 6 MON. - SAT.

WE HAVE AIR NOW & DIVING LESSONS

So... BEFORE YOU GO DOWN AGAIN... LOOK US UP.

**MISSING!**

ELECTROLUX

LAST SEEN AT 2104 MCKENZIE AVE. (ALSO KNOWN AS THE HAVEN OF DIRTY RUGS)

**DIVER'S SERVICE CENTER**  
932 STATE ST. - B'HAM