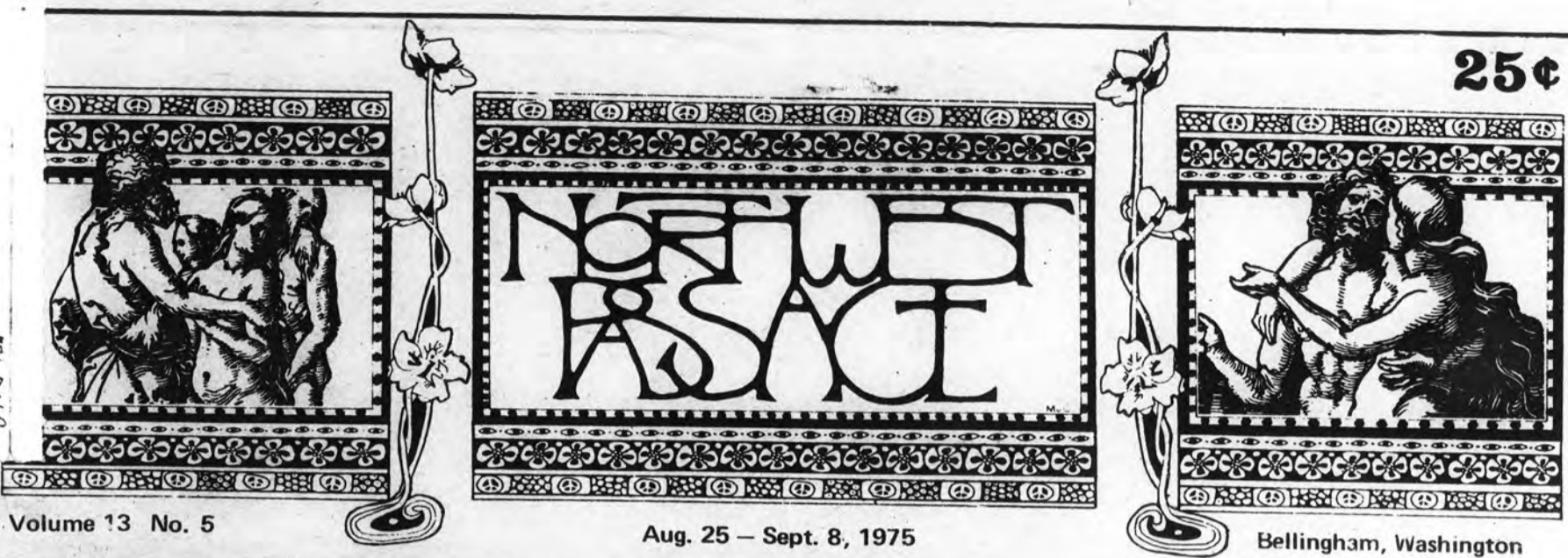


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Volume 13 No. 5

Aug. 25 - Sept. 8, 1975

Bellingham, Washington



March on Trident

**Non-violent protesters
sow seeds of wheat
on nuclear submarine
base...**

Dinosaur Politics

Marxist Judge

Radical Council Candidate



photo by teri dixon

LETTERS

A Diploma in Sanity

Dear Passage People,

Having received an official "Degree of Sanity" (proudly displayed on my wall) from Northern State Hospital, ca. May, 1972, I think you will find me well-qualified in whereof I speak:

Consider the parallels between the education and mental health systems. The year is 1976. The University of Washington has been closed due to lack of funds. In its stead, several "out-student" clinics have been established, where out-students are treated with vitamins and assorted sugar-coated pills. This allows the out-student tutors time to deal with more out-students. Libraries are crowded and plagued with thousands of book rip-offs and hundreds of out-students walk the streets aimlessly due to lack of supervision. The neighbors complain. The house NEXT DOOR is filled with 21 out-students who drink beer and demonically read books. Property values plummet. No one wants THEM living next door. Furthermore, state law prohibits students from studying

By the way, who hands out the sanity degrees? I'd like to know 'cause I want one. Maybe someone up in Bellingham can help me get a prestigious position in a forward moving organization. I have good qualifications. I want a house up on the hill!

Sincerely,
Mark Fernstrom, Ph.S.

Further Portugese Analysis

Dear NWP,

The article in your August 11th issue entitled "The Revolutionary Role of Portugal's Army", while containing much interesting and accurate information about the subject, was in some regards inaccurate and misleading. It poses a simplistic situation where the three main forces are the army, the communist party and the reactionary middle of the road and right-wing forces. At one point the article stated

that political organizing continued without interference into the election. But it did not mention that several parties were eliminated from the polls shortly before the election. Three of these parties were eliminated from the polls shortly before the election. Three of these parties were significantly to the left of the communists.

For generations there has been another left alternative in Portugal; the Syndicalist Unions. One of the first things the Armed Forces Movement did after taking power was to give the Communist Trade Unions a legal monopoly on workplace organizing in return for their efforts to placate the worker's and tone down their demands. Despite this there have been numerous wildcat strikes. And how do we know if perhaps the so-called reactionary Socialist parties do not have in some ways more radical programs than the communists. The article does not mention that the present crisis in Portugal, in which the majority Socialist Parties, walked out of the government when the communists closed down their sole remaining newspaper. And part of what has the Catholics up in arms is that their radio station was taken over by the communists. All in all, this PNS article does little to analyse what is truly "revolutionary" and what may be turning out to be just another form of totalitarian state socialism. I hope

a more discriminating analysis of the Portuguese situation will be presented in an upcoming issue.

Jim Hansen

Beyond Alienation

Dear NWP,

The recent article on the plight of the Vietnam veterans was informative. What must be seen is that the psychological states described are not accidental, they are a specific result of brain-washing techniques largely borrowed from Nazi Germany (with the uglies removed: swastikas, boot stomping, gestapo, etc.) and developed further by Rockefeller-funded psychiatric research. To seek an identity as a victim of brainwashing (how fucked-up we are! how fucked up it is to be fucked-up . . . ad infinitum) is also a desired result in brainwashing. There must be a creative breakthrough, beyond drugs and beyond alienation.

To state further that the Chinese will win World War III reflects no deep think-

WAKING UP WITH YOU
IS BETTER *
THAN BREAKFAST

Really. It's not that there
is no where else for me to go; arms
are a plentiful crop this year.
But being under a blanket with you
is like summer and oceans and
mellow radiosongs all making love
in the background together.
Besides, the feel of your
cradling arms against my skin
makes me very young again, and
I sleep with soft-breathing peace.
A night with you is very gentle;
and awakening to your warmth is
a deep content.

—leigh mcguire

ing — that human creativity can and will
head off the destruction of the planet —
an environmental issue — the atmosphere
if heated by nuclear explosions could
actually escape gravitation . . . the end
result would closely look like the surface
of the moon. The human race will not
win World War III; to think otherwise only
justifies Rockefeller's insanity.

Finally, a note in closing, perhaps Henry
Schwan would think and remember
what one of the demands of the Attica
brothers was: toilette paper! For even
daring to pose their existence in terms of
basic human necessities, they were gunned
down. To say he can live without T.P. is
like the French peasants saying, "Louis
XIV and his court will not get angry at us
if we do eat cake instead of bread . . ."
Choose: eat shit ("night soil") or break
through to a higher world energy level :
fusion (also means, together).

Doc

Off-the-wall

To the Passage Readers:

In response to Jackie Christeve's article
entitled *Anger, What to do with It*,
(NWP, July 28- Aug. 11, 1975), I want
to share what's helped me work through
some of my anger. Having a sound proof
padded room has been very beneficial for
me. I tried feeling my anger and acting
it through, out whatever, without the

sound proof and padding, and I hurt my-
self. I was also too aware of outside
noises, plus being worried about being
heard.

A small room can easily be padded
with old mattresses on walls, ceiling and
floor. We didn't have a small room so
we put up a two by four box frame in
the basement and tied the mattress on
that inside and out.

It has been important for me to be
more than verbal in working out my
anger. Using my whole body in what-
ever way feels right at the moment helps
me to get to the root of the hurt.

I don't want to go into detail, at this
time, about what I do, etc.; but I do
want to say that I like myself a whole
lot better since I started getting out that
held in anger, fear, rage, hate, sorrow,
pain, love, etc.

It's good to hear Jackie say it's ok to
feel angry.

Mauris Harla

Sincerely,
P.P.

Planned Parenthood of Whatcom County
P.O. Box 4
Bellingham, Wa., 98225

Dear Editor —

Reference is made to the article appear-
ing in the *Northwest Passage* of August 11,
dealing with birth control pills.

Implication was made by the author of
this article that all Planned Parenthood
affiliates are "pill pushers."

The staff of Whatcom County's
Planned Parenthood would like to state
that every effort is made at our medi-
cal clinics to encourage patients to
make an informed decision as to their
preferred method. We do not "push"
any one method of birth control.

Linda Black, R.N.
Gail Bødenmiller
Theresa Gemmer
Nancy Lindsay
Elaine Isakson
Evelyne Roose
Ellen Starr
Leonore Webber
Dorothy Giesecke

Dorothy Giesecke

More Sour Grapes

Dear NWP,

"The Grape Debate" compels me to
further the rhetoric, particularly as to
who doesn't support the U.F.W. and
hence who is racist. If it is anti-U.F.W.
and racist to eat grapes from the Desert
Collective, it is racist to eat lettuce sold
as surplus at the local farmers' market.
It is also racist to support such a market.
It is especially racist to eat at one of What-
com county's Mexican-American reat
rants and not pick the lettuce out of
your taco. It is also racist and ignorant
to depict the struggle for farm workers'
rights to be solely the domain of one
ethnic group and culture when many o-

ther groups toil under equal injustice but
don't harken to "la raza." Yea, I don't
buy Galló, grapes, or lettuce; I've also
been a farm laborer for eight years and
know personally much U.F.W. propaganda
to be bullshit. More power to the Desert
Collective in their efforts to find alterna-
tives to agribusiness. Also thank you for
the recent essay by Wendell Berry and
poetry of Marge Piercy.

Chuck Timblin,
Bellingham

*(Ed. Note) Because the UFW has been
blindly trashed so often in the straight
press, we are especially sensitive to
criticisms of it. While we feel that the
UFW is not above criticism, we also feel
that criticisms should be responsibly
given. It is unfair to characterize UFW
propaganda as "bullshit" without also
giving specific criticisms of that propa-
ganda. We encourage you to write
again and give detail to your disaffec-
tion for the UFW.*

"dear women"

Dear NWP,

August 11-25 issue of NWP is exciting
and interesting. Continue to give as much
as you can to each paper dear women. It
will be a guarantee of quality we look for-
ward to.

Marie

Where can I cop a lid?

Dear Passage,

Let's do something about the canning
lid shortage!

The Kerr and Ball corporations have
huge displays of jars and expensive gad-
gets for canning in every store, but (catch-
22) there are no lids! The reason is no
mystery: Kerr and Ball provide jars and
jars for food producers such as Del Monte;
and rumor has it that Kerr and Ball
have been bought out by supermarket
chains. These corporations seem to be
plotting to deny us the right to provide
ourselves with wholesome food at a rea-
sonable price.

What can we do? Please send ideas,
and let's work together!

Mary Cooper
2115 N. 52nd
Seattle, Wa 98103

634-1715

P.S. If you would like to help work for
legislation to prohibit non-returnable be-
verage cans and bottles which waste so
much energy and resources, contact:

Consumers' Lobby for Refillable Bev-
erage Containers
3005 Kaiser Rd, NW
Olympia, Wash. 98502

or

Beverage Container Control Coalition
4534 1/2 University Way NE
Seattle, Wa 98105
Bob Swanson 634-2186



taken at Northern State Hospital
by Eileen Kirkpatrick

The invisible woman in the asylum corridor
sees others quite clearly,
including the doctor who patiently tells her
she isn't invisible—
and pities the doctor, who must be mad
to stand there in the asylum corridor
talking and gesturing to nothing at all.

The invisible woman has great compassion.
So, after a while, she pulls on her body
like a rumpled glove, and switches on her voice
to comfort the elated doctor with words.
Better to suffer this prominence
than for the poor young doctor to learn
he himself is insane.
Only the strong can know that.

robin morgan



The Last Wolf

the last wolf hurried toward me
through the ruined city
and I heard his baying echoes
down the steep smashed warrens
of Montgomery Street and past
the few ruby-crowned skyscrapers
left standing
their lighted elevators useless

passing the flicking red and green
of traffic signals
baying his way eastward
in the mystery of his wild loping gait
closer the sounds in the deadly night
through clutter and rubble of quiet blocks

I heard his voice ascending the hill
and at last his low whine as he came
floor by empty floor to the room
where I sat
in my narrow bed looking west, waiting
I heard him snuffle at the door and
I watched
he trotted across the floor

he laid his long gray muzzle
on the spare white spread
and his eyes burned yellow
his small dotted eyebrows quivered

"Yes," I said.
"I know what they have done."

—mary tallmountain

Dear Nor
I want
two years
(add \$.75

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street _____
city _____
state _____

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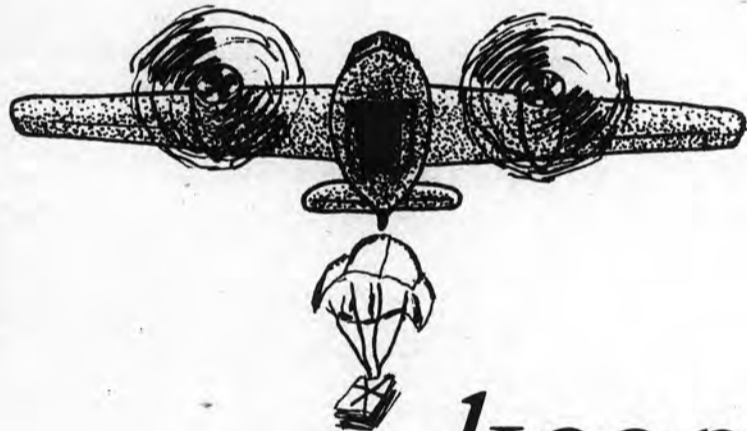
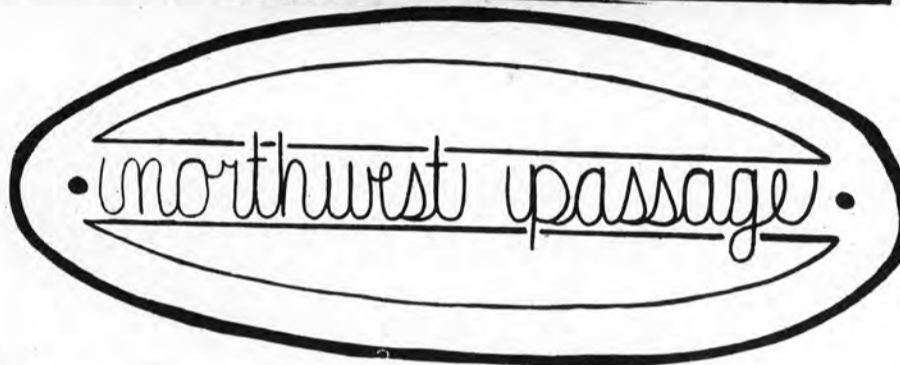
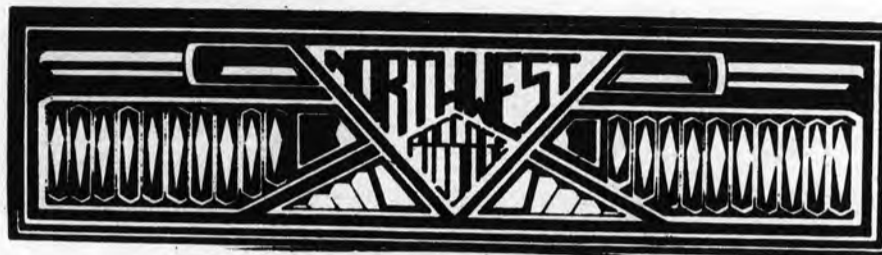
cover photo
 by Steven Boyd

so go the logos

Yes, the Grand Northwest Passage Logo Contest is still going on. Here are a few of the many hundred hopeful submissions.

Remember, the alluring reward for the final selection is a Lifetime Subscription (under six years old need not apply) to the Northwest Passage.

Keep those logos coming in.



*keep
 'em
 coming*

*since
 the seizure*

Dear Northwest Passage:

I want you. My payment is enclosed. Rates: \$6.00 per year; \$11.00 for two years; a mere \$125.00 for a lifetime of enjoyment; free to prisoners (add \$.75 per year for Canadian address, \$1.50 for foreign).

name _____
 street _____
 city _____
 state _____ zip _____

Box 105, South Bellingham Station, Bellingham, WA. 98225

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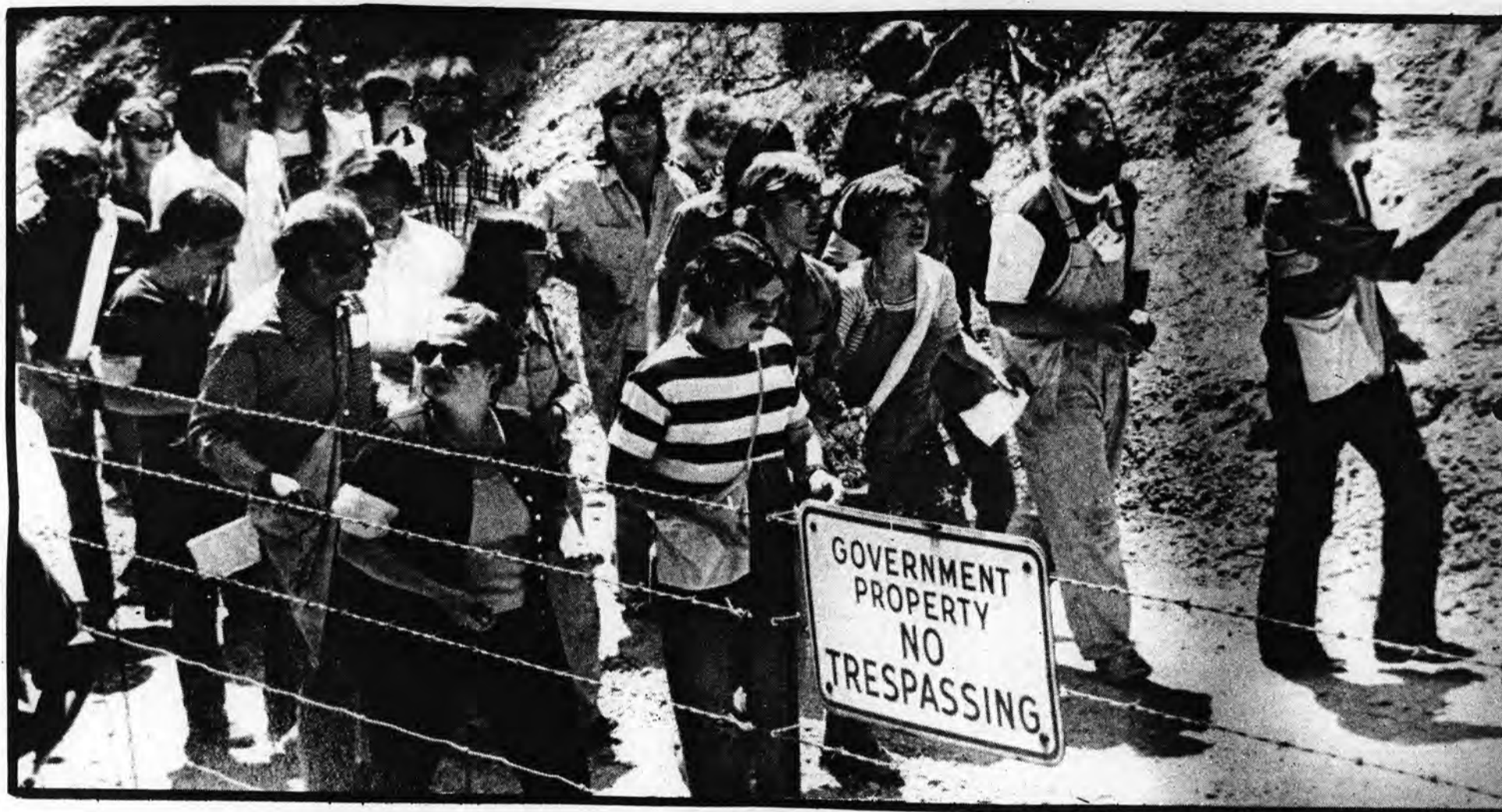
On August 22, the Northwest Passage was officially charged with violating a state statute forbidding publishing the telephone company credit card code. Our trial has been set for October 27.

John Anderson, a Bellingham lawyer representing the NWP entered a plea of not guilty in Whatcom County Superior Court. The constitutionality of the above mentioned statute is the main point in question.

Other alternative newspapers have been similarly harassed by Bell Telephone Co., and we have been in communication with them, as well as with press associations. Also due to the abridgement of freedom of the press, the American Civil Liberties Union has offered to support our case.

We need support from you, our readers, too. There is a lot of work ahead. This court battle will cost more than the Passage has. As we all know, freedom is a hollow concept in a system based on moneyed interests. For legal fees and court costs, we will need to raise at least \$2,000. Please help. Send money (c/o Passage Defense Fund, PO Box 105, S. Bellingham Sta., B'ham, Wash. 98225), letters of encouragement, organize a benefit, spread the news about our case to your friends, and keep reading the paper.

We feel deeply that our struggle is a common one. The paper itself is merely a medium for those of us working in this struggle. It exists for all of us; we need to feel that you care as much about our survival as we do.



demonstrators plant garden at trident base

In a meeting in January, Pacific Life Community formulated a statement expressing opposition to the Trident sub base at Bangor and announcing a non-violent campaign against the base. That campaign took concrete form with a "kick-off" at interdependence days followed by a community gathering at which campaign goals and objectives were formulated and at which we trained for our non-violent act of civil disobedience on July 6th.

INTERDEPENDENCE DAYS

Interdependence Days was a celebration of the world's oneness and unity. This was expressed by people of the world coming together at the Peace Arch Park on the U.S.-Canadian border on June 28. There we danced, sang, talked and ate together as people not divided by arbitrary lines. Near the end of the celebration we all joined hands around the Peace Arch and then combined water from the north and south and poured it over the globe of the world to represent the water of life washing away the arbitrary boundaries of the world. Although the day was a bit rainy about 200 people came together with the highlight being Herb from Venus urging all us earthlings to unite, cooperate and disarm.

Many of us went from the Peace Arch celebration to a pentecostal camp outside Abbotsford in B.C. There about 40 of us spent two days together trying to get to know each other better, coming to consensus on the goals and objectives of the Trident campaign, and training for the planting of the garden the next weekend. The main points from this session are:

to deepen and widen the human community through loving resistance to the Trident weapons system and the oppression of Pacific peoples in a campaign of creative, life-affirming action. It is our hope to sow seeds of love and resistance across international boundaries, and finally to reach a deeper truth than any of us now perceive.

The major objectives of the campaign are: 1) stop the Trident sub and missile system. 2) make concrete contributions toward the development of and respect for international law 3) build a transnational community of resistance, especially with Pacific Rim peoples 4) educate about non-violence and peace conversion. Along with these major objectives a number of specific objectives were also formulated some of which are: develop a mobile photo-educational display unit and slide show, effect a work stoppage at the construction site, get U.N. position or resolution against Trident, establish contacts with congresspeople and work to educate them about Trident, and test the strength of international law through specific acts of civil disobedience.

THE PROCESS BY WHICH

'ALL WORK IS DONE'

More important than these objectives was the feeling from the week-end that the process by which all of the work is done is the most important aspect of the campaign. Toward this end some community objectives were decided upon, some of which are: 1) to integrate the campaign with our personal lives, i.e., am I becoming a better person because of this work for peace? 2) to develop study groups for self education 3) to develop creative, imaginative and personalistic approaches to the tasks demanded by the campaign 4) to develop actions that are truly transnational and 5) to develop our own symbols and rituals within the community. The last part of the second day we spent in role playing the action at Bangor to better understand all the tasks that needed to be done and our own personal feelings when confronted in different ways.

It was our hope to gather as much support for the planting of our garden as possible from the annual FOR meeting at Seabeck, only 10 miles from the Trident site. We desired to have different levels of involvement so that a large number of people could participate. We invited people from the conference to be part of the action but wanted anyone involved to par-

ticipate in role playing before the actual event took place. It was made clear that we were a united community, inside and outside the fence, and that the success of the action depended on all people feeling that oneness and unity. The role playing, directed by Portland AFSC and MNS' people, seemed artificial and awkward for many of us, but it succeeded in adequately making us confront our feelings about being arrested, getting harmed physically, and keeping a community consciousness.

UNITED COMMUNITY

The day before the planting, we received a letter from our friends in Hawaii saying that on the same day and at the same time, they would be planting a garden at a nuclear storage depot near Honolulu. This was an incredible spiritual boost for most of us as our doubts and fears seemed to increase as the time drew near for the action.

On Sunday we were excited, nervous, scared and anxious. About 25 cars caravanned from Seabeck to the site of the vegetable planting, a secluded spot about a mile and a half from the main gate protected by a five and a half foot barbed wire fence. Twenty five of us scaled the fence and began preparing the ground with our own dirt and fertilizer. We planted our seedlings, watered them well and staked out our little garden. Outside the fence the support group of about 150 people arrived immediately after we were over the fence and started planting their own garden. Inside everyone had a buddy for whom he or she was responsible. Outside people were responsible for different tasks: talking to media, taking care of children, spokespeople for the community, singing coordinator, photographers, legal observers, first aid people, and a general monitor to insure the group stayed together, and that the cars were parked properly, etc. The two days before the action at Seabeck much energy had been put into making everyone in the action aware of what might happen legally and what the community as a whole should do in certain situations. It was agreed upon that we would act

Submarines, Seeds, and Civil Disobedience

in community, we would not let anyone be separated from the group, if at all possible.

FERTILIZER AND DISCIPLINE

The garden was just being completed and we were getting ready to sow our wheat along the road when a Navy security truck came over the little hill in the road and spotted us. After communicating with headquarters, the security guards, which included a woman guard in one of the trucks, informed us that we had breached the security of a Naval base and that we were subject to arrest and imprisonment. We were then ordered to go back over the fence and leave the base. We had previously decided that we would not go back over the fence and that was immediately apparent from our inaction. Our spokespeople then requested a meeting with the guards which was eventually allowed. In that meeting our action was explained to the guards by word of leaflet. We also communicated some of our fears of arrest and separation into smaller groups. We informed the guards that we would like to walk down the road sowing our wheat and exit via the main gate. The guards offered to drive us off the base in their trucks. We refused unless they had a vehicle in which we could all ride together. The guards finally allowed us to march down the road under two conditions: first, that no one else come over the fence, and second, that no one take off into the woods. These were conditions easy to meet since neither was in our plans. We began marching down the road amid much joy and happiness. The doubts and fears we had had were overcome by the strength of the community. Through discipline and hard work we had overcome personal fears and acted in community. We all felt the power and love that flowed from that. The guards had known we were coming as we had leafletted the base prior to the planting, informing the base that we were going to do some non-violent action on July 6. They treated us with respect and their mellowness and peacefulness helped in maintaining a peaceful, non-violent atmosphere.

As we marched along we sang songs, some old ones and some new ones. We also marched in silence for a while. Many of the outside support group marched along outside the fence, single file along a much harder trail. Others outside had gone to the main gate to engage reporters there and to leaflet and talk about what the action meant. When we were in sight of the main gate, the people there gave a loud cheer. There was a good atmosphere there, one of love and laughter. Our friend from Venus helped set the tone of the day with his multi-colored outfit, blue face, gold antennae and his placard urging us earthlings to disarm and unite. When we arrived at the main gate we all received barring letters which prohibit us from entering the base again. There were no arrests. We found out later that this had not been the case for our friends in Hawaii, three of whom were arrested. The charges against them were later dropped, however.

After talking to reporters and sharing the joy and happiness we all felt, many of us proceeded to Kitsap state park where we shared insights, feelings, and hope coming out of the action. Spontaneously, we passed a handful of earth through the community which was

a deeply moving symbol of our oneness with each other and with the whole planet that we live on. We sent some of this "community dirt" to our friends in Hawaii so that it could be shared in community there to symbolically articulate the oneness we feel with them in our campaign against nuclear weapons.

What was gained from the action? Several important things come to mind. First, we received tremendous publicity about the Trident and our opposition to it. Although this publicity was not sought consciously by us, it is an important aspect of the campaign. Second, and most important, is the community building that went on in planning and carrying out the action. The action brought us together in unusual ways into a deeper community. Lastly, we feel we communicated something about who we are to the people at the base. We showed we are serious about our resistance to the Trident but that we will resist it in such a way that all people will be honored. Our weekly leafletting of the base has shown us that we made some good impressions by the lessening of hostilities there.

HOPE PLANTED

It would be less than honest not to communicate some of the problems that have come out of the action. The main problem is how do we remain a community and still be open to a lot of people? A community necessarily implies some deeper level of relating than that found in a coalition of groups or an organization. New people whom we had never met and who wanted to be involved in the action on the deepest level aroused suspicion, mistrust and basic dislike. These problems were dealt with as well as possible before the action and continued after the action. The emotional output to resolve some of these difficulties was very large and some of the problems remain unresolved to this time. As a community we must struggle with the problem of how to create different levels of involvement in the campaign so that we can open ourselves to outside people interested in working to stop Trident without feeling pressured to incorporate all of them in a deep way into our own lives.

We all feel that some kind of hope was planted along with the vegetables that Sunday in July. There is a hope that we can deal with those problems closest to us in a truthful and honest manner and from that we will be able to act truthfully as a community seeking justice with love through non-violence.

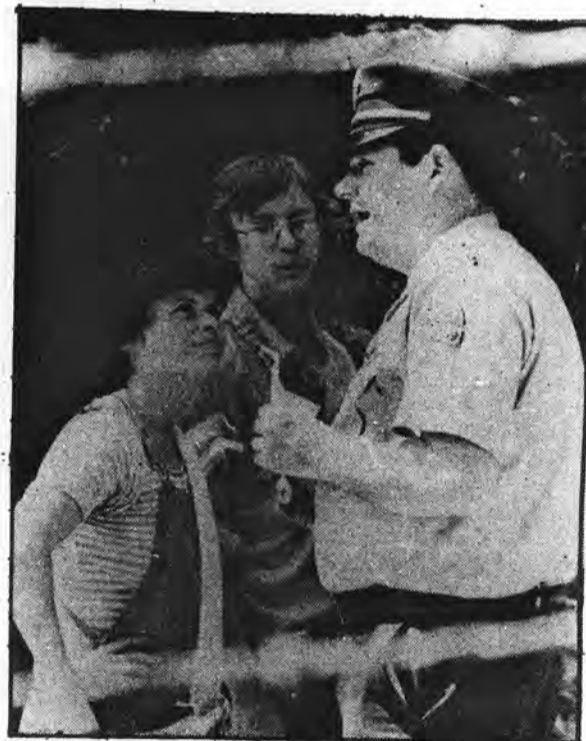
HIROSHIMA AND NAGISAKI

Wed., August 6 marked the 30th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima by the U.S. At 12:01 that morning, four members of Pacific Life Community began a fast and vigil in memory of the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. From then until August 9 we conducted our vigil at Tinian Road at the Bangor base. (The significance of Tinian was clear to us. Tinian is the island the bombers flew from to drop the first atomic bombs. Tinian Road will be the main road used for construction crews and material for the Trident base

at Bangor). We were joined by other members of the community at different times throughout the 4 days.

Our three day presence at Tinian Road caused a surprising reaction. All base personnel and employees were told not to speak to us. But in spite of those orders, many base people did stop to talk with us: security guards, marines, and civilian employees. Some of the Kitsap County deputy sheriffs, and one or two local residents also stopped to talk with us. The exchanges were valuable. Though we often differed on the issue of Trident, we found the common factor of our human-ness came through frequently. It was a valuable experience.

On August 9, the anniversary of the bombing of Nagasaki, we moved our vigil from Tinian Road to



the Main Gate of the base. We were met there by over 100 people who had come by car from Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, met in Tacoma and drove in a caravan to the base. At 2:00 we gathered at the Main Gate for a simple memorial service for the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Afterwards we talked and shared before leaving. Six of us remained the night at the Main Gate, continuing our vigil there until Sunday morning.

reprinted from *Yin Yang*, a publication of the Seattle Catholic Worker community

POLITICS FOR

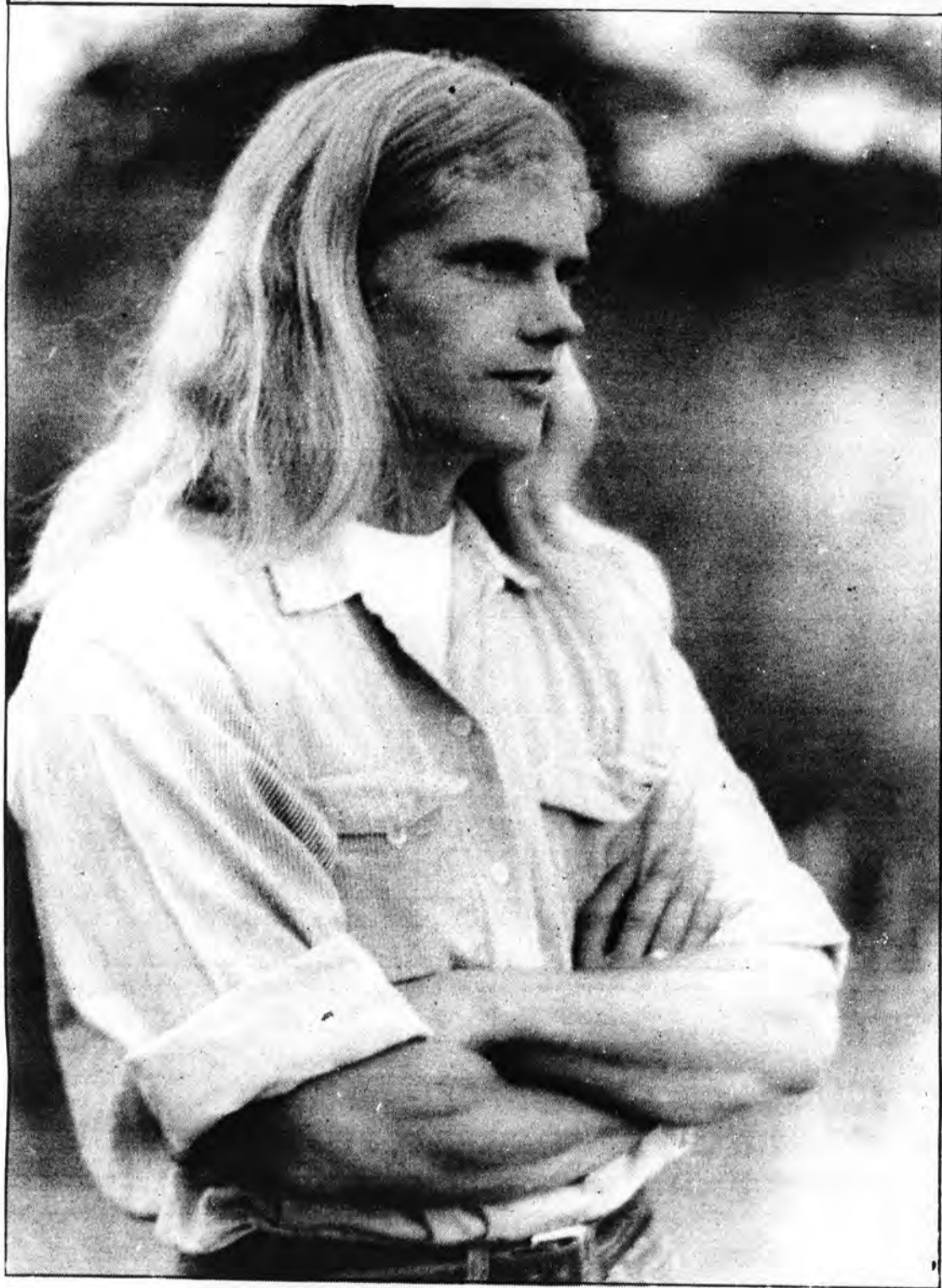


photo of al slade by chuck espey

"... if you've got a good healthy political environment, the parasites of the system are not going to get by quite so fast"

[Al Slade is running for the Bellingham City Council, from the Third Ward. He is 26 years old and has been a Bellingham resident since 1967, when he first started attending Western Washington State College. He graduated in 1971 with a degree in economics and political science. He worked with the County Park Department for 2 years and is presently a house painter. Running against Al in this election are Mike Kennard, an employee of Georgia-Pacific; Mike Floyd, from Northwest Legal Services; and Roma Jones, owner of Roma Realty.]

NWP: How are you running your campaign, Al? What are some of the principles behind it?

Al: Our whole approach is going to be labor intensive. If a candidate gets together \$1500 and spends it on radio announcements encouraging people to vote for him or her, then all that's been created is \$1500 worth of propaganda, which has been fed through the regular commercial radio channels. And if that person wins, o.k., great, they have done something positive; but if they lose, all that has been accomplished has been to pump more money into the radio channels. If you do it labor intensively, then whether a person wins or loses they have done something positive, by expending positive energy. That's the only way we can do it, and I think that's the only way it can be done. Political revolution isn't going to take place over the radio, let's face it. The electronic media is by its nature alienating.

NWP: You talk about political revolution, yet a lot of revolutionaries don't have much faith in the system of electoral politics. How do you deal with this apparent contradiction?

Al: I am running for city council in this town because I think that that is the most practical means of achieving change. Chairman Mao said way back in the 1930's that there are three types of revolution: there's the type where a small minority through great activity can force the majority to change; there's the type whereby through class struggle a minority can gain the support of a majority and bring about armed struggle and change; and then there's the kind whereby a majority can be created within a political system and work through the system and thereby change it. And this is what he thought would happen in the United States. My personal view now is that we don't have a chance of changing federal or state levels any more because they are so far removed from personal experience that there's no way a common person can relate to these kinds of politics. Also, it's extremely difficult for anyone but a highly financed person to get into this area. And then you're forced into the mass media.

Local revolution is the only kind that's important. You should just be dealing with your neighbors on a local level. I think we can do that and I think this town is a good place to start with or work from. Bellingham is an old community; it's been a boom and bust town and I think a lot of the older folks are very much on the same wave length as some of the younger. Sure there are differences, but I think that there is a certain agreement that fundamental values go beyond how many bucks you can make. Quality of life is not quantity of dollars. And that's what is being pushed on us right now; anything that comes along and is going to put more money into town — this is what the public is supposed to approve of. But I don't really think the majority of folks share this goal.

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A CHANGE

That's what I'm counting on. The people in the present city government really don't relate to anyone outside of their own peer group; that's the problem their peer group is the established, money-oriented, development-oriented part of Bellingham.

If city politics changes, then we actually can change the lives of people here. And what I think is important is bringing decision-making back down to the personal level.

NWP: I'd like to hear more about your ideas for establishing a system based upon increased decentralization and the vesting of more power in neighborhood units.

AI: Well, I go to a lot of city council meetings. I've noticed that 1/2 of the people who attend these meetings are coming to complain about something that's happening to them that they hardly even knew about. Half of the time they don't find out about it until it comes down to a final vote. That's because people don't have input into the decision-making process.

First of all, I would like to see regular ward meetings held.

Secondly, I think that the primary level of neighborhood control would be bringing a veto power to the neighborhood. This is especially important concerning conditional use permits, which are issued all the time, and rezoning. People now don't know the changes being considered for their area. I think that all public hearings should take place in the neighborhood being affected, not down at city hall. This would be prior to going to city council.

The system as it is structured now is made to facilitate the developers. They can do whatever they want if it is within the present zoning laws. And if it isn't within these laws, then a public hearing is required — but that is announced only on the back pages of the *Bellingham Herald*. I think that in addition to this kind of announcement, all citizens within a certain area of the proposed change should be sent letters.

I see local level politics as crucial to bringing about change in this country. The Chilean Revolution took place through electoral politics, and Allende did not lose power through these means. Revolution can happen here, but only on a local plane. Revolution is not going to take place when (if) we get a Marxist president, because our whole bureaucracy is rotten. No matter who's up there, there's no way the policies are going to serve the people. You've got to bring it back down to the local level. It's like China. People talk about China being an authoritarian, totalitarian system. How in the hell do you rule 900 million people authoritatively, from above? The smartest person in the world couldn't figure out a bureaucracy that would function like that. They do it because they rule themselves, they do it because government is locally focused. And that's what we need to do in Bellingham.

NWP: City council members are one thing, but how do we confront the real powers in this town, the industries?

AI: You mean Georgia-Pacific, ARCO, Mobil, Puget Power, Cascade Natural Gas . . . The best way to confront them right now is to create a climate in which exploitative capitalism is not so welcome. With people like Henry Schwan running for mayor and other outspoken people objecting to developmental policies, you can create this sort of atmosphere. And

the atmosphere is very important and should not be underestimated — because capital searches out places that are easiest.

It's just like gardening — the bugs don't go for the healthy plants, they reach for the sick ones first, the weaker ones; this is the basic premise behind organic gardening. If you've got a good healthy environment, your plants aren't so susceptible to diseases. And it's the same thing with politics: if you've got a good healthy political environment, the parasites of the system are not going to get by quite so fast. Now, Bellingham is creating an environment for the parasites, like pouring on the nitrogen fertilizer, "oh boy, more money." What we need to do is to say, "O.K., let's cut out the chemicals and get back to an organic system whereby the people are making the decisions and the people can confront the developer on an equal basis." This is instead of the present system of going through the Whatcom Development Council, the City Planning Board and finally, the last gasp, a "public hearing."

NWP: Aside from neighborhood control, is there another issue which you see as being of fundamental importance in your campaign?

AI: Yes, another practical issue that I hope to bring out in this election is re-creating agriculture within the city. This is something I feel very strongly about. What I have in mind particularly is the Whatcom Creek flood plain, off Iowa Street. At the present time there must be around 200 acres there that are undeveloped, and it is zoned light industrial. I'd like to see that zoned agricultural — a category that presently does not even exist within the city zoning laws. I have never gone digging around there, but all that flood plain usually has a good silt layer, and a couple of feet of topsoil. That could be developed into a tremendous food resource for the city.

Ideally I would like to have the city buy the property, but if nothing else, it should be zoned for agriculture. Within the next 5 years I bet the people will be really glad if this happens, even though right now they might want more used car dealers or something, and this is what is happening at the present time. There's always a tendency for industry to go to the flatlands first — this is what happened in a large scale in Kent Valley near Seattle — but industry can afford to go to the less productive land.

NWP: I know you were quite active in the Goals for Bellingham — Bellingham 2000 project. Do you really think that this study could make a difference in the direction which Bellingham may take?

AI: Well, I plan on making it make a difference; it's got to make a difference. The goals are really good, and they represent the input of about 600 people, over 1% of the city's population. The participants were self-selected, which means that the people who were concerned and determined enough to participate did so. Most people involved were more conservative than I am. Most project members were homeowners, residents for over 10 years, and many were women. I think the effort does fairly represent the people.

The statements presented in the *GOALS* have come out to be quite different from what the city originally wanted to hear. The proposals look in alternative directions, look away from profit and competition and towards increased cooperation and increased municipal involvement and services. And the city

council doesn't want to accept this. And the Planning Commission doesn't want to accept this, for there is much that is not compatible with money-oriented development. I think we've got to push to make this project accepted. If Ken Hertz is running for mayor, we've got to make him take stand on it; and the same is true for other candidate for other offices — they must take a stand on the future of Bellingham.

NWP: Do you see transportation as an important issue?

AI: I certainly do. I think there are several keys to change; one of them is transportation. We should re-orient our transportation systems around people; right now they are oriented around machines. As long as we are oriented around machines, we'll never have a system that really works for people.

Right here in Bellingham we could start by limiting the use of automobiles in the downtown area, which means we could have a downtown mall, with deliveries taking place outside normal store hours. This is being tried successfully in cities throughout the country.

The city council has created problems by facilitating the building of shopping centers. The transportation problem cannot be separated from the commercial development, because in order to have efficient mass transit, you cannot have a satellite system such as is created by shopping centers. Right now we have the satellite development system that has sprung up to serve the automobile, and thus if we eliminate the cars while keeping the fundamental system, we will not accomplish much. And so what we've got to do is get back to a focal point of commercial development, then it will be easy to orient the transportation system around this point. I think it's tragic that Bellingham had a better transit system in 1915 than it does now.

This town has an amazing history. It is in its fifth cycle now: it's gone through three gold rushes and then the lumber boom. The last crash was after World War II, and it didn't recover until the early 1960's. By the mid-60's it was beginning to get rolling, and within the last 5 years it started going really fast. You could call this cycle the oil boom, I guess. And it's going to crash. Right now the Whatcom Development Council is telling us that we should gear our regional economy around petrochemicals. They say this is our future, and that geography has shown us that petrochemical industry should be located here. All I say to that is that people have an awful short memory. When Bloedel-Donovan Lumber moved out of Bellingham in 1945, this town was just crushed. They walked off and left about 1,000 people without jobs, and they didn't give a damn. The town had been oriented around the limber mill for 50 years, and after they raped the county and it was no longer profitable for them to stay here, they left. The oil companies will do the same.

NWP: What do you think of the performance of the "liberal" city council members: Hermann, Drake and Braddock?

AI: They have stopped some of the worst developments, though they have still approved a lot of bad ones.

We need to have at least one member of city council who will actively challenge the status quo and work to make a qualitative change in the nature of city government.

interview conducted by peggy blum

Paper Radio

HEW, Women, and Health...

The International Conference on Women and Health, held in Washington, D.C. in mid June, was an invitation-only conference sponsored by the department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The 250-300 participants were professional women from hospitals, universities, government agencies, associations, and foundations. There were ten speakers from countries like Australia, Poland, the Phillipines, and Cameroon, but most of the speakers and participants were from the U.S.A., so that the main focus of the conference was health care "delivery" in this country.

What was interesting in this country was the way in which 30-odd feminist and socialist women banded together to present a radical petition, an evening of workshops, self-help demonstrations, and an attempted press conference. (For convenience we will refer to this group as "the radicals.")

One of the reasons the radicals were even at this conference was because two members of the steering committee are radicals, Mary Howell and Barbara Ehrenreich, who were able to influence who would speak and be invited. Howell is a pediatrician and former associate dean for student affairs at Harvard Medical School. She also works with the Somerville Women's Health Project. Ehrenreich is the co-author of *Complaints and Disorders: The Sexual Politics of Sickness and Witches, Midwives and Nurses: A History of Women Healers* and works with the Women's Health Forum.

On the night before the conference, while checking into their hotel rooms, the radicals, almost all of whom were from out of town, began to meet each other. No unified action had been planned before the conference, but certain members of the group already knew each other. That night they worked on a petition and in a meeting the following afternoon completed it and planned workshops for Tuesday evening.

The main points of the petition were read aloud from the floor during a question period immediately before a coffee break. This tactic allowed women to discuss the petition while sipping coffee. The petition created quite a stir. It proposed:

1. Free and total access to all methods of birth control and abortion. HEW commitment to new research to find a truly safe and effective contraceptive for both women and men.
2. The end to involuntary sterilization of women and uninformed and uncontrol-

led experimentation on all women, especially minority women.

3. The abolition of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG) and its replacement by women-controlled health committees, responsible for providing quality control over gynecological and obstetrical care.

4. No further expansion of hospital-based services. HEW funding should give priority to neighborhood health services controlled by neighborhood residents and health center workers.

5. Free access to all health care and health education

6. Free access to all health services regardless of ability to pay.

7. Preventative health care and health education should be a cornerstone of health policy.

8. Training programs for all health workers should be done under the authority of locally representative affirmative action committees that include women and men of all races.

9. Licensure laws and occupational classification should be changed to permit a wide variety of already skilled women workers to give primary health care, with decent salaries and decision-making powers.

The petition called for HEW to put "its money and muscle" behind these suggestions.

The idea which startled participants the most was that of abolishing ACOG. The primary advocate of this is Helen Marieskind, a professor of health sciences at the College at Old Westbury, State University of New York.

The petition was the focus of considerable debate. The HEW and NIH (National Institute of Health) women found the suggested abolition of ACOG ridiculous. Helen Marieskind explained that she was not in favor of merely abolishing standards for obstetricians and gynecologists by abolishing ACOG, but of abolishing the speciality.

Marieskind said that obgyns have been branching into sexual counseling and more elaborate surgical procedures, two unfavorable trends. Internists could handle the care of reproductive organs, and some surgeons could specialize in cancer of the reproductive system. At present many women receive inadequate general health care because they rely on their obgyn for it, she noted.

In one of several speeches by radicals Barbara Ehrenreich described how American medicine has passed from a preindustrial phase of health care with the dominance of the individual doctor to an industrializ-

ed one with the centralization of resources in major medical institutions and complexes of institutions. The subordination of women was critical to the success of medicine, as a business venture, in both these phases. She ended her speech by asking, "can we hope to make the changes we would like to make in the health sector without making much more profound changes in our society?"

In her speech, Mary Howell urged that a national health policy be developed that prohibited profit-making in health care,

and she labelled the present capitalistic health system "obscene."

Why was this conference held? The establishment press didn't cover it, except for a few paragraphs by UPI which neither said where the conference was nor identified the speaker it quoted. HEW seemed to feel that International Women's Year was an appropriate time and probably hoped to cool off many of its disaffected professional female workers.

tacie dejanikus and vickie leonard, off our backs



Fayette County...

UFW Produce Kosher...

The Massachusetts Board of Rabbis placed the weight of religious authority behind the consumer boycott of grapes and lettuce recently by declaring them non-kosher, unless picked by U.F.W. members.

The pronouncement, considered binding on all who observe the Jewish dietary laws, was based on precedents found in Judaic law, which condemns the fruits of oppressed labor on ethical grounds. U.F.W. supporters expressed the hope that the Massachusetts example will be followed in other states as well.

New Trial for Native American...

Yvonne Wanrow, a Native American woman, was granted a new trial by the Washington State Appellate Court on Aug. 6th. Wanrow was convicted by an all-white jury and was sentenced to 25 years in prison for killing a man who attempted to molest her 9-year old son and had earlier raped her babysitter's 7-year old daughter.

The state has been given 30 days to decide whether to seek a new trial. "We're

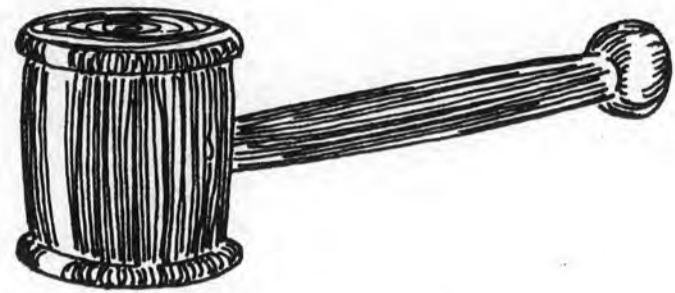
hoping that they may just decide to drop the case," said one of Wanrow's supporters.

Wanrow, a Colville Indian (Lake Bank) from Spokane, who has been active in Indian projects in the area, is free on bond pending appeal.

liberation news service

(see NWP, July 26, for further details)

D.C. Judge Bars Destruction of Rosenberg Records...



The sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg won an important battle recently in their fight to make public the government's files on their parents' case.

A Federal District Court Judge issued an injunction August 1 preventing further destruction by government agencies of all records relating to the case which, 22 years ago, sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair for allegedly conspiring to commit espionage.

"This court doesn't ask, because asking isn't sufficient," said Judge June L. Green in her decision. "We will make it an order and if the documents are destroyed the people who do it will be held

responsible."

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, filed suit against several government agencies in mid-July to obtain all records on the Rosenberg case.

The two added the section barring destruction of the materials after it was revealed that the U.S. Attorney in New Mexico had destroyed records on David Greenglass. Greenglass was a key government witness against the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, who spent 18 years in prison for his conviction.

The August 1 order provides contempt penalties in the event any materials are destroyed and names as the subjects of these penalties:

U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi; F.B.I. head Clarence Kelley; C.I.A. head William Colby; Robert Seamans, head of the U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration; and the Deputy Attorney General, the Acting Assistant Attorney General, the U.S. Attorney General for the Southern District of New York, and the U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico.

These defendants and their employees, ruled the judge, are "enjoined during the pendency of this action from destroying, pulping, altering, or disposing of in any way of said files, records and documents."

Judge Green also set another hearing for later in August where she will order some kind of inventory on the papers which the Meeropols' are suing for.

While in court, lawyers for the Meeropols documented 17 examples of previous destruction of records by the defendant agencies including destruction by the F.B.I. of wire tapes in the Ellsberg case; C.I.A. destruction of all tapes, except one saved by accident, regarding

Watergate; and the hiding or destruction of certain government files relating to the I.T.T. investigation by John Mitchell, Robert Kleindienst and Charles Colson.

When the government attorney, Jeffrey Axelrad, objected to the order, arguing that there was no reason to think anyone would destroy the records, Judge Green responded, "If you're not going to destroy them, why object?"

Green also rejected an F.B.I. argument for a year's time in which to file an inventory of records requested by the Meeropols and said that the entire case should be resolved in less than a year's time.

The Meeropols hailed the injunction as "a victory for the right of the people to know about the misuse of government power. It is a healthy first step in making our government accountable to us for its criminal actions at home as well as in other nations."

"That's why it is so important," they continued, to find out the truth about the wrongs against our parents and the American people."

liberation news service



... Tennessee

Uruguay Generals and World Inflation...

Just a few years ago, Uruguay — like Argentina — was economically secure in the knowledge that the world wanted its key export, beef.

Now, with oil driving shipping costs skyhigh, the world can't afford Uruguay's beef.

Exports are down, the government's costs are swollen by a huge military budget, and Uruguay is in an even worse squeeze than two years ago when the military took over the government.

Last June President Juan Maria Bordaberry celebrated the second anniversary of his dictatorship, but there was little celebrating among the three million Uruguayans.

June also marked the second anniversary of the closing down of the Congress, and the abolition of political parties, trade unions, student and professional organizations.

For the past two years, the people have seen a steady rise in repression and

inflation. Uruguay's foreign debt stands at \$789 million. Although prices are rising less than the skyrocketing pace of Chile's runaway inflation, Uruguay's consumer price rise ranked second in Latin America last year. Fifty percent of the government's money is spent on military and police operations.

Just a year ago, a former Uruguayan senator estimated that over 40,000 citizens — one out of every 75 — had by then passed through jails and barracks after being accused of crimes against the state. If anything, the rate of arrests is increasing.

Fifteen newspapers have been closed down by government order; the rest are tightly controlled. Even the Church press has felt the sting. In April, a Catholic magazine was closed down and its editor Hector Borrat — by no means a radical — was jailed and held incommunicado for 10 days. Last December a Protestant monthly was also silenced.

Uruguay, a buffer state between Argen-

tina and Brazil on Latin America's east coast, leans heavily on support from the U.S., which this year will send some \$4 million in military aid alone.

The U.S. is said to be supporting Bordaberry because of fear that a power struggle in the military could open the door to a coup by younger officers who might install a Peruvian — or Portuguese — style leftist military regime.

The fear is not without reason. The President has clashed repeatedly with the military high command in recent months, weakening rather than solidifying his own position. In May, for instance, the generals behind him balked when he sacked Eduardo Peile — president of the National Meat Institute — for ordering refrigeration plants to give preference to small meat producers who were more suscepti-

ble to the country's economic crisis than wealthy ranchers.

After a week, a compromise was worked out, but not before Bordaberry's reputation was seriously damaged. The point was made that as one of the country's largest landowners, the President's dumping of Peile was motivated as much by self-interest as by concern for Uruguay's economy.

With U.S. support and splits in the military, Bordaberry remains in power. On the other hand, with only the military behind him and no popular base, his regime is a shaky one.

frank maurovich, pacific news service
maurovich, former editor of the Oakland, California-based Catholic Voice, is now an editor of Latin America Press in Lima, Peru.

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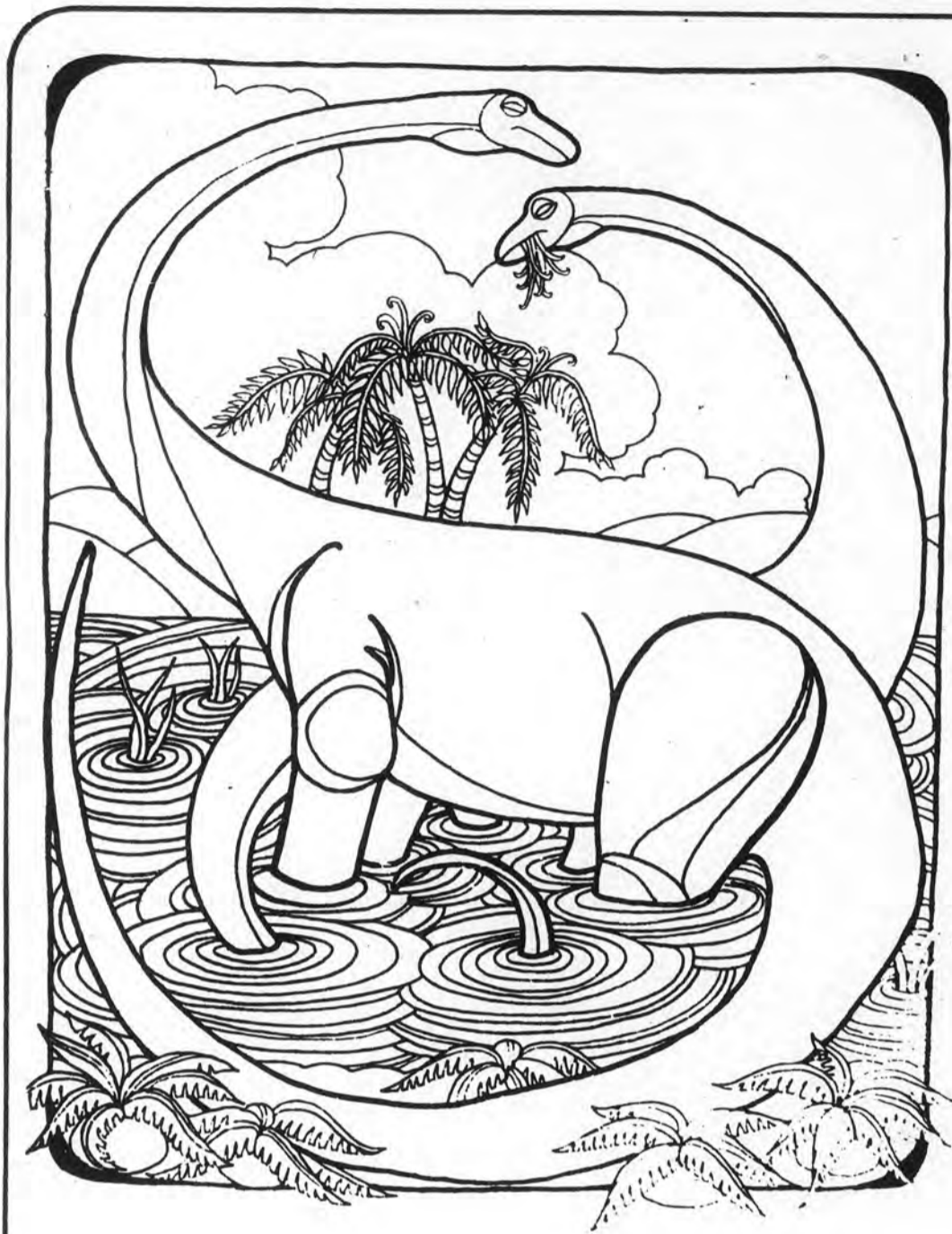
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DINOSAURS STRUGGLING IN THE LEGAL TARPIT.

GRONK!

The ancient cry of the dinosaur was first heard this millenium in the dim reaches of a smoke (not tobacco) filled tavern in Lacey, just outside of Olympia, Wash. It was a cry of pain. It was a cry of rage against local law enforcement agencies which had just finished a series of some 50 arrests of supporters of Blossom, an organization seeking the legalization of marijuana. This cry has become the official greeting of 10,000 members of Dinosaur Productions, "a non-profit, fraternal (sic) organization established for the promotion of cultural and intellectual exchange among fellow (sic) human beings", established May, 1972.

The medium through which Dinosaurs chose to exchange cultural and intellectual ideas happens to be music, that is "live or recorded music played out of doors for more than five hours". While Dinosaurs contend that such exchanges are club meetings, Thurston County officials have contended in court battle after battle, that they are in fact "music festivals" and as such fall under repressive state and county ordinances designed to make such gatherings unfeasible.

Their latest attempt to peacefully assemble on the Fourth of July, 1975 was marred by three days of court proceedings and illegal harassment by county sheriff, Don Redmond. In a suit brought up less than a week before the gathering, Thurston County prosecutors attempted to permanently enjoin the Dinosaurs from ever meeting in Thurston County. Four prosecuting attorneys presented the case using testimony of hired, undercover narcotics agents before a judge brought in from Lewis County because local judges refused to touch the case. The four Dinosaur defendants and their two attorneys presented evidence in the form of a movie and slide show refuting the prosecutors case. Although the honorable J. D. Cunningham, did reaffirm the Dinosaurs' right to assemble, he adjudged them a "rock festival" and instructed them that as soon

as they reached a number of 2000 people and played more than five hours of music, they would have to comply with the Washington State Rock Festival law.

Thinking he was going to win in court, the sheriff placed a roadblock across a public road, denying entrance to Dinosaur Valley. According to Dinosaurs, all cars leaving the valley were stopped and searched. Jeff McMonagle, president of the club, stated that their major harrasment has come from the sheriff. "... he's not going by any coaching from the prosecutors or the courts". On July 22, 1975, a lawsuit was filed on behalf of the Club for the sum of 3.1 million dollars against Thurston County and Sheriff Don Redmond. This lawsuit claims that sheriff helicopters violated Dinosaurs' air space and that hired agents trespassed illegally during the 1974 members convention held on Labor Day Weekend. Another lawsuit for \$17.5 million dollars concerns the arrest and subsequent torture by sheriff's deputies and agents to the Club's Secretary, Rick Hughes, on August 24, 1974. A class action suit will be filed soon against Thurston County and Sheriff Don Redmond for the illegal roadblock on July 3, 1975. Gary Soriano suggested the possibility of refunding all membership fees with a note -- "compliments of Sheriff Don Redmond", if these lawsuits prevail.

The case focused on concepts of lifestyle and the definition of culture. Dinosaurs stand in court was that their primary purpose for assembling was "not to listen to music or flagrantly break the law...., but to freely gather together for the purpose of expressing, demonstrating and exchanging our free thoughts whatever they might be". The court's concept of culture requires "pamphlets and seminars". By its definition, the court has denied free citizens their Constitutional right to peaceably assemble. Dinosaurs Productions is appealing this decision calling into question the law's constitutionality for the first time.

From Dinosaur's conception, the nucleus of men forming the board of directors were fully aware of the legal hurdles to be surmounted. In an interview with the Passage, Gary Soriano and Jeff McMonagle reflected on the implications of the club. "We're not fighting for Dinosaurs rights, we're fighting for people's rights. We want to build a community... we want people to come and enjoy themselves anyway they feel they want to... like the Elks, or Eagles. All we are is a fraternal organization but we're not recognized as one. Eventually we'd like to go national, set up lodges... cater more to people that feel the same way we do...". Although Dinosaur Productions has found the private club to be the most effective guise to avoid rock festival legislation, the oppressive characteristics of such clubs should be recognized. The Elks and Eagles' exclusionary policies do not allow all people to "enjoy themselves". These clubs reaffirm and maintain the status quo of American "culture" -- the very thing Dinosaur claims to be fighting against.

"EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT EVEN UNDER THE BEST FORMS (OF GOVERNMENT) THOSE ENTRUSTED WITH POWER HAVE, IN TIME, AND BY SLOW OPERATIONS PERVERTED IT INTO TYRANNY."

—thomas jefferson, 1779

Their stand hinges on the belief that one generation does not have the right to legislate morality or define the culture of another generation. "... it's just a big awareness trip... to make that click in their mind that these people that they're putting in prison are their own kids and there's nothing wrong with listening to rock music, it is really culture...".

Thurston County residents have accepted the Sheriff's methods of dealing with the Dinosaurs. Jeff McMonagle perceives of an unconnected conspiracy - people whose "lives aren't open enough to compromise or to accept new thoughts or discredit old thoughts. They know what our rights are but no one acknowledges them. All your local politicians, not realizing what they're doing are conspiring to take away their own children's rights... that's what we're pointing out to them."

While fighting what they see as glaring defects in the American system, Dinosaur 'leaders' have not recognized inequities in their own structure and tactics. Jeff McMonagle, with his experience working for the State of Washington, believes he has learned to "work better inside their system than they do." As a non-profit corporation, Dinosaur has assumed a closed hierarchial structure with a board of directors filled by nine men. Five present members of the board grew up together, even belonging to the same boy scout pack. Successors to board positions are appointed by present members, as Jeff expressed the feeling that they are too disorganized for any kind of election. "That's the only way the trip would survive at this point in time. Next week, next year, if the board of directors... feel it would promote the concept of Dinosaurs to have an election, then we'd do it." Although the board's meetings are open to the membership, members have no share in decision making power. Jeff admits "I'm the prime decision maker... but do it through the advice of my friends."

There have been no women involved in the Dinosaur hierarchy. The rationale given by Dinosaur leaders is the same as those given by straight businessmen: "We haven't had one woman come forward... or indicate interest." "There are many women behind us" said McMonagle, but expressed the opinion that there were no women strong enough to stand the pressure they've faced. He seemed unaware of the fact that there are women fighting court cases, running newspapers and recording studios; operating on an equal footing with men in all areas of struggle.

Gary Soriano stressed their important differences from commercial rock promoters insisting Dinosaur Productions is not a big business concept. "Nobody's trying to make money off of this." After paying an initial lifetime membership fee, members are entitled to attend meetings in Dinosaur Valley which include campsite, sanitation and medical facilities for a small fee to pay expenses. Recent meetings which included three days of entertainment cost only \$5. Three nights at a state park would cost \$7.50. The recent summer jam at Seattle's Seafair, put on by Pat O'Day and Concerts West at Highschool Memorial Stadium cost \$8.50 in advance and \$10 at the door for one day of music. Soriano asserts that the reasons Concerts West is allowed to use public school facilities for a concert which included "flagrant use of drugs" by participants, is the money involved.

In response to probes into their organizational structure, Soriano explained that they hadn't the time or energy to concentrate on structure and that they were fighting the only way they knew how. "A lot of these questions you're asking us haven't really come into our minds before cause we're so busy... fighting the forces of evil - and I do mean evil". Yet Dinosaurs' present structure is susceptible to "evils" as great as those they are fighting. Although Jeff McMonagle and Gary Soriano expressed their consideration of the interest of all people, the lack of decision-making power by a more diverse group, smacks of the paternalism

evidenced in the law makers they are fighting. We cannot accept on their word that the Dinosaur decision-makers are sensitive to women and other minorities' needs.

We were told that none of the board members receive a salary and that all the money goes back into expenses and improvement of the facilities. However, they do have absolute control over large sums of money and are not directly accountable to the membership for its use. The potential for corruption will only increase as the club expands.

And the club is expanding. Dinosaurs have had exploratory meetings in Bellingham in taverns and homes from which evolved the first outdoor event in Whatcom County. On Saturday, August 23rd

in Whatcom County on Saturday, August 23rd. With the aid of a map found at our local tavern and the appearance of blue skies that afternoon, we searched for our local Dinosaurs. Apparently the event was cancelled due to the morning's black clouds.

Jeff McMonagle stated that he does not have the time or energy to get involved with the satellite chapters. His expressed intention is for the Dino-

sours of Whatcom County to be autonomous in deciding their own direction. "We're trying to provide a neutral facility for people who are involved to go out and express their opinions... to have the freedom of speech. It's a people's trip - if the people don't roll, the thing doesn't go."

Membership to Dinosaur Productions is available at a special rate of \$10 prior to their Annual Members Convention at Dinosaur Valley, near Rainier, Wa. Labor Day weekend, August 29th to September 1st. (This will then include the \$5 donation for the meeting.) After the meeting, the membership fee will return to \$20 for a lifetime membership. More information can be obtained from the Bellingham Office, Suite 308, Herald Building (phone 733-0356), the Seattle Office, Clearlite Studios, 608 19th Ave. E. (phone 322-8811), or write Dinosaur Productions, Rainier, Wash. (phone 446-2502). All members are encouraged to freely express themselves through song and music by bringing along and playing musical instruments.

nancy lynn
tom begnal



graphics by Winston Tong from the Dinosaur Coloring Book

"EVERY AGE AND GENERATION MUST BE AS FREE TO ACT FOR ITSELF, IN ALL CASES, AS THE AGES AND GENERATION WHICH PRECEDED IT..."

-tom paine, 1795



2nd Annual

Pt. Roberts

Crafts Fair



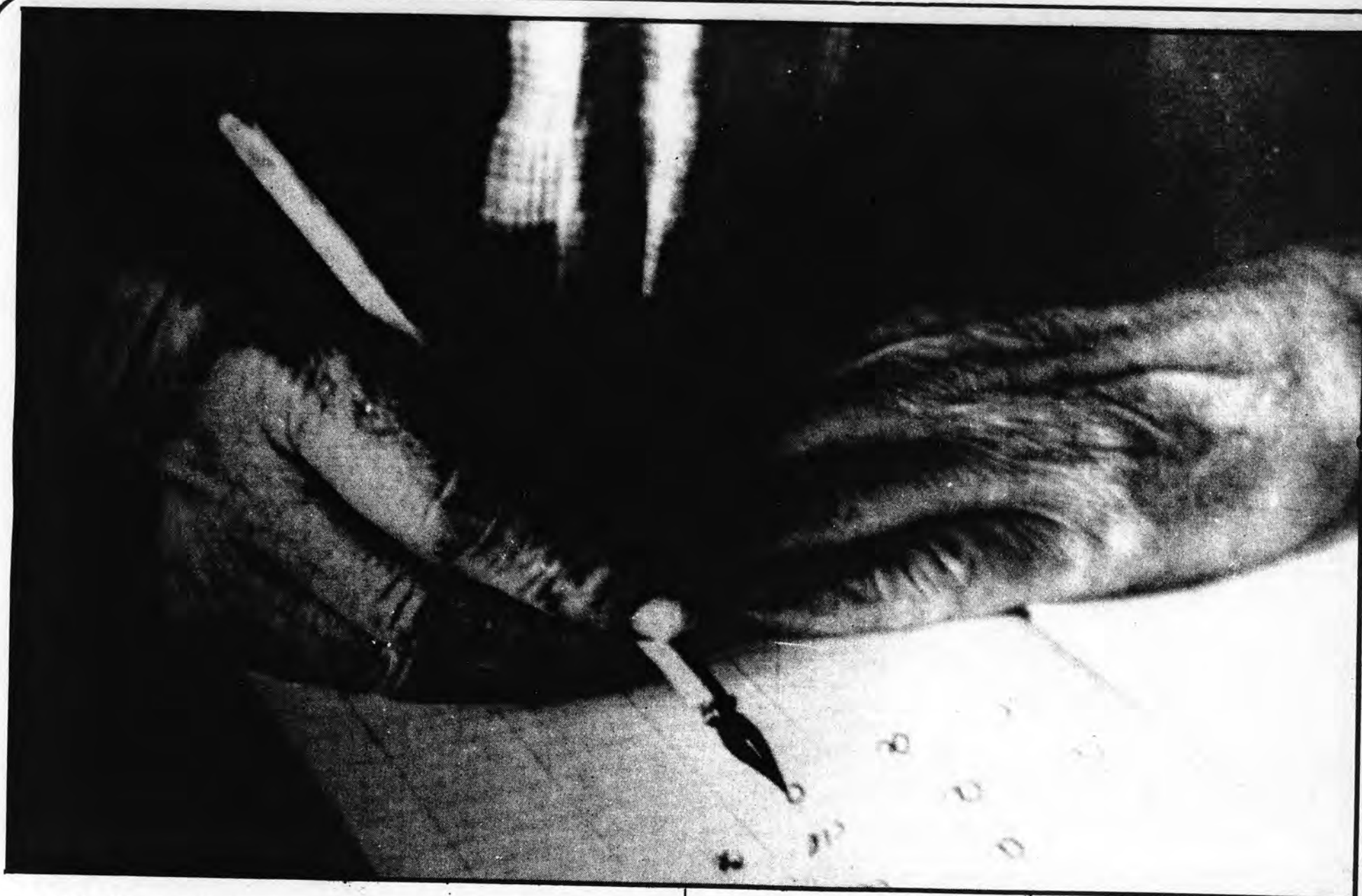
Once the tight knot of crossing two borders dissolved
& the sun penetrated the billowy slate

Barefeet met boardwalk
sweet rhythms evolved
whales splashing — men dancing
smooth muscle & tendon
sowing visions of form & space

Trading earth, wool & feather
For sale: photos & ferns

Mouths full of tacos, garbanzo felafels
delicate texture of 1st Natural bread

Yellow ribbons promised — commitments unmet
Any wonder I stayed at the fair instead?



A NOTE ON SHARING A PAGE OF MY DIARY

look what i have to show you
pages from the diary of a man
struggling
with feelings that boil up endlessly
from pain of past
pain of present.

why a struggle?
because for years they've bubbled underground
going unexpressed, now
bursting
with newness of what a man is.

i said i hated you in my diary
pouring forth on the pages how you skeemed to steal
my lover
my brother
how you cast aside another brother,
leaving him abandoned and hurt.
but this is not what i strike out against
it is the power you hold as a woman
(and then again it is not real and final power because
we both know in the end who has the power)
but still the power i see you with and my brothers without
is love
is acceptance
it is the thing that i have seen women in the position to bestow
all my life.
this is why i resent women so much.

this poem is my place to call your woman/child as i am calling
my own man/child to look at the struggles of men.
he/i am not alone
all men are, have, or are going to hate women because
women are beautiful/women are soft/women cry/women rejoice at being
held/at holding someone close.
i have hated women simply because my mother was a woman,
the affection that came from her
i have craved, and blindly searched to find again.

my diary: a testimony to
your giving and taking this love from one man to another.
and i hated you for it.
i know as a man i too can be rejected by women.
love is power when
it is something that is scarce.

men don't give their love to other men — they need you
they are weak without you.
threatened by your power men hate you
put you down
want to keep you down
the men who hate you most rape and murder you.

men are isolated and alone
because we are taught to be —
taught not to be trusting/not to express love/to hide our real
feelings/hide our insecurity/disguise our longing
for acceptance
as: sexdrive/ambition/power.

so in the pages of my diary
don't look at just names and the depths of my spitefulness
or you will be hurt
but see men
see that it is a man striking out at the fetters
of an oppressive role
men, like women, have much hatred, anger and frustration
at being shown just half a life.

its got to come out.
ITS GOT TO COME OUT.
if men can get in touch with their anger through poetry/journals/
c-r groups/with other men
than what can flow is the needed feelings of self-love
the love and trust of other men
and respect for women
as people.

by bill patz

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Detroit's Radical Judge Speaks

Marxist At The Bench

Judge Justin Ravitz is an aberration of the Detroit legal system. The 34 year old Marxist judge, originally from Omaha, Nebraska, is a revolutionary people's judge operating in the heart of one of America's highest criminal population centers. The following is an edited transcript of a workshop he recently gave in Madison, Wisc.

I would like to be in a position to hold back repression and oppression; secondly to be in a position to expose the system for what it is, and thirdly to be in a position to sometimes turn the law to the benefit of the people. For example, in Detroit we have 20 criminal judges. I am one of 20. I was elected in 1972 for a ten year term. My court has about 10-11 thousand misdemeanors a year and about the same number of felony cases a year. In the campaign we took the position that there ought to be 24 hour arraignments in the City of Detroit. We used the statistics that the Detroit police department arrested 102 thousand people, more than half of that number never got to court - never charged with a crime. Thousands are arrested, held in police precincts for maybe an hour, up to 72 hours, and then told, "OK, you can go home now boy, we'll give you a break." Nobody's getting a break. It was an illegal arrest. Our position was that if judges are available 24 hours a day, then the police would have the responsibility of bringing someone forthwith before a magistrate (something that was often violated) and offer charges if they had any. The reality would be that if they didn't have any they would be free to combat real crime.

So the second month when I was on the bench I was fortunate enough to be doing arraignments for the city on all state statute cases. One night when we got done with court about 9:00 (we keep rather long hours while the rest of the judges are already on the golf course or wherever. It is a way of communicating some distinction between myself and some others, not all. Some do work.) I sent my court officer to police headquarters across the street with a writ of habeas corpus, signed by myself, insisting that they bring before me all the prisoners in the city who'd been in custody more than 12 hours. Something that was obviously illegal by a very conventional analysis of the law. They herded through quite a few people, some of whom I released outright, some of whom I set personal bonds for and told them to come back in the morning.

The next morning I got to court and the presiding judge indicated to me that he'd had a call from the Chief of Police who had in turn received a call from the Wayne Co. prosecutor. The presiding judge greeted me, "I heard you did a number last night," and I allowed as to how I had. He asked me if I had an agenda for that night, and I allowed as to the fact that I did. And he said, "What are you doing tonight?" and I said, "John, I think I'll cut back from 12 hours to ten hours tonight." He asked if I would authorize him to meet with the police commissioner and the county prosecutor to discuss the matter. I was busy with a rather full docket during the day, and then they met during the day, eventually consenting to the presiding judge issuing an interim order that would require the judge on arraignments each night at 4:30 to review all prisoners from the entire city who have been in custody more than 12 hours, and then to have the power of habeas corpus.

So I did that all during the next week in February. The bench meeting, which is held the last Wednesday of the month-ten days before my arraignment time was up, I sent a letter to each of my colleagues and informed them of what had transpired and what my interim order was. I said, "right now I'm compromised. My view is that it ought to be 24 hours, and they shouldn't get a 24 hour 'grace period'... but I understand that institutional reform comes somewhat



"WITH 42 CANDIDATES HE RAN FIRST AND THE DETROIT NEWS WAS OVERWHELMED. THEY CONCLUDED, ERRONEOUSLY, THAT THE MASSES WERE ASSES."

slowly, and I am prepared to give up some of my power and abide by the interim order, if you are all prepared at the next meeting to institutionalize the 4:30 arraignment process. If you're not, I'm still going to have 6 days left in the month, and then I won't abide by the order, I'll do my own 24 hour arraignments." So we went to the judges meeting and it was a gas. The meeting itself was very humorous, but suffice it to say that we won.

One day one of my colleagues, Sam Gardner, Whom I regard as an ally, went through thirty or forty arraignments, and then the court officers said, "OK, let's go home and watch the football game." Sam said, "Wait a minute," and the court officer replied, "We don't arraign misdemeanors on Sunday." Why not? "Well, we've just never done that." So Sam ordered several dozen misdemeanors in custody who just couldn't afford the station house bond to his court for arraignment. And at the next bench meeting we changed that rule. We have automatic release to appear rule. Anyone in on a misdemeanor is automatically released within 6 hours. Now the truth is that these 2 types of institutional reforms ended the oppression of thousands of people a year in Detroit.

I had a case where a police officer came before me for a warrant. He had a little black eye and he said he was assaulted by a citizen. I swore him in and signed the warrant. A few hours later I saw someone in the prisoners box who looked like the Canadian boxer George Chuvalo. This guy's eyes were all puffed up, he had his head shaved with 27 stitches in his head. I said to myself, "that there must be the guy who supposedly assaulted an officer.

I arraigned him and he got an assigned lawyer who filed a totally unique motion before me that was two pronged. One, to dismiss the criminal charges against his defendant, saying that they were fraudulently procured because of the perjury of the officer; and two, seeking the officer be criminally charged with felonious assault against the defendant. We had a two day hearing.

The evidence was submitted, and I concluded that the motion was well founded. I gave the prosecutor 24 hours to determine if he would prosecute the officer. He came back, and I gave him another 24 hours, and he still couldn't decide. I mean, these are people who sign thousands of warrants in ten seconds, rubber stamping them for the cops, but he couldn't decide. So I found an ancient statute that allowed a judge to sign a warrant upon the posting of security by the citizen after finding of probable cause. I had plenty of probable cause after two days of testimony so I said, "Equal protection and due process required that this person not withstanding the funky prosecutor be prosecuted." So I asked the defendant, who I knew to be indigent to give me a dollar for security, and I signed the warrant.

That was the first Detroit Police Officers Association demonstration. Hundreds of them were outside the courthouse against me. It was a cause celebre. The Court of Appeals reversed me, and the Michigan Supreme Court reversed them.

The officer in question, all the while this was being litigated was not suspended and he subsequently killed someone while off duty carrying his piece. He is now suspended.

My ability is of course limited. By the time people reach criminal court the problem has already manifested itself. My idea is to build a new society where we won't have these problems, so devastating to human beings. There is a useful role that I can play because in a court those people, the victims, don't have confidence in a court. The courts haven't earned much and they are afraid. It's just an assembly line. We try to create an atmosphere in which people can speak up and be heard, in a humane context, having their rights heard and ruled upon. A judgeship is a position of power.

The bench of which I am a member now has 20 judges. It used to have 13. The legislature voted seven new positions because of the docket problem. I ran along with 41 other people for those seven judgeships. The history of the campaign is this:

Nooksack Encampment

WORKER'S CONTROL

PRODUCER-CONSUMER COOPERATION

LAND REFORM

ALTERNATIVE FINANCING

On September 5th, 6th, and 7th, the Nooksack River Encampment will bring together those interested in sharing information and developing strategies for building a "new society within the shell of the old." Focussing on the economic-political sphere of activity, there will be panel presentations, displays discussion groups and plenty of informal interchange of ideas, hopes, difficulties and dreams. Music, dance, massage, yoga, impromptu theatre, volleyball, swimming and getting to know who we are will also be integral parts of the weekend.

FORMAT

The "business" of the Encampment will generally follow a format of starting with a presentation of information and ideas, and then breaking up into discussion groups of ten to twenty folks to discuss ideas and questions generated by the presentations. These groups will each have a facilitator and often include those with special knowledge or expertise in the area of discussion. [This could be you!] Keeping the discussion groups small should optimize participation and each group will be asked to summarize its proceedings on paper and post them on one of the bulleting boards provided for that purpose.

In addition to the business schedule, there will be a parallel activities calendar on which people can sign up to arrange massage workshops, jam sessions, edible plant forays, volley ball games and such. When a cognitive burnout is imminent, one will be able to turn to other spheres of involvement.

The Encampment will be held at Camp Kla Haw Wa on the Nooksack River, south of Van Zandt in Whatcom County. It's right off Highway 9 between Deming and Sedro Woolley. Look for the sign.

Basic foodstuffs for Saturday and Sunday meals will be pre-purchased and covered in the registration fee. We are asking you to bring vegetables and fruits to round out the fare. Friday will be potluck as far as food goes, but simple menus and an organized kitchen will be set up for Saturday and Sunday. We should all expect to participate in food preparation, child care, clean-up, etc.

Those wishing to help set up the facilities are encouraged to bring food and come on Wednesday or Thursday (the 3rd or 4th). If you would like to help in the facilitating, a workshop on the subject will be held first thing Friday morning.

WE NEED

More experienced facilitators; Information tables, displays and presentations in areas of related concern; Resolutions to be submitted ahead of time for consideration by the general meeting on Sunday Afternoon.

BE SURE TO BRING lots of fresh VEGIES and FRUITS--- Tents, Sleeping Bags, etc.,--- Homebrew and Homevint--- Instruments--- PLATES and UTENSILS--- No Dogs!!!

Name _____
 Address _____
 City & Zip _____
 No. of Children needing daycare _____
 No. People expected to come _____
 Special Needs? _____



Please enclose a registration fee of \$3.50 per big person and rush the completed form to N.R.E., 2119 I Street, Bellingham, Wa., 98225. For more info call Jim(734-2824) or Lara(283-3777)

Marxist At The Bench Cont.

We had been engaged in a lot of activity since 1967. By 'we' I mean a revolutionary law firm of which I was a member.

Some of the activity included a suit against a unit in the Detroit Police Dep't. which literally was an execution squad. They murdered 22 people in a period of 18 months. We led, not just a legal campaign against it, but a public political campaign as well, mass rallies, etc.

You can only be effective by being involved in the issues of importance wherever you are, trying to build a base. And if we have any national perspective, we are not going to organize ourselves by calling a meeting of left-wing heavies to debate which hand Lenin used when he went to the bathroom and call for a national party. We are going to someday create a viable national party when we can gather people together who have local bases.

In the primary, with 42 candidates we ran first, and the Detroit News (note: Detroit's conservative daily) was overwhelmed. They didn't know what to think. They concluded, erroneously, that the only reason that we ran first was because the masses of the public were asses and they somehow confused me with Mel Ravitz, a Detroit City councilman. Mel Ravitz don't look like me. Mel Ravitz don't talk like me, and think like me. He was a local politician. They were convinced that it was just a name game and the electorate was confused. So on August 9th they ran a 1/4 page photo of my comrade Kenneth Cockrel and I embracing one another when the returns came in. They figured we'll picture him with that Black guy Kenneth Cockrel and the people will know who he is and terminate this bullshit immediately.

Then they assigned a young writer to cover me. I knew him. He wanted to be a professional. I said, "Steven, I'll cooperate completely, letting you know my schedule, etc. so you'll know where I will be every day, as long as you do one thing. And that is, report it straight." And Steven did. The News had pictures of me throughout the rest of the campaign with headlines like: 'J. Ravitz calls

for 24 hour arraignments'. They did the advertising we couldn't afford to do. In the final election, with 14 candidates running for 7 seats, I got 130,000 votes and ran second.

During the campaign I once spoke at a Trot Forum. And after I gave my rap, a little Trot stood up and said, "Gee whiz, if I was elected judge, I'd go down there each day and say, 'everybody's free. This is an illegitimate capitalist institution, and you can all go home now', and I'd open the jailhouse door and everybody'd go home." I responded that that might be a reason why their electoral incursions never mean anything to anybody. And this is a reason why they never win and never will, nor should they. It was totally unrealistic.

There are people, real people, oppressed people, our people who are getting ripped off everyday. They are getting their heads bashed in on the streets by others who are also victims, and that poses a contradiction. This is the most difficult aspect of the job-- and I came to it with a sense of reality and understood that that contradiction does exist. My position is that I don't want to ever send anybody to prison. I know that, that in itself is illegal. Yes, technically illegal, because they violate the eighth amendment which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. But by the same token I am well aware of the fact that there are some people who I regard to be casualties, who predictably if they are not in prison are going to go out there ripping off little people very violently. And I don't have any choice but to send them to prison. And when that is the situation I'll do it. I'll do it in a way that is explained to them so they understand why, and if I have the power I will keep the keys myself and let them out if it is ever demonstrated to me that they have acquired a higher level of social or political consciousness.

Of the 12 thousand felony cases a year, 2,000 are for narcotics. They are mostly down and out victims. If the person is in any way motivated I don't send him to prison.

So of course it doesn't stop with one victory. We are probably stronger now, however, than we have

ever been. But we are lacking, unfortunately, an organizational form. We do have more diffuse support however. But ultimately I don't think that we're going to very easily make the sort of progress we need to by electoral efforts, or legislative, or litigating either. We need a revolutionary people's movement in this country.

Reprinted From *Take Over*, Madison, Wisc.

HARVEST * DAYS !!
Cascadian
 Farm
 now taking orders for
 FRESH ORGANIC JUBILEE
 SWEET CORN
 —and—
 ORGANIC RED, WHITE &
 RUSSET POTATOES
 through the following co-ops:
 Phinney Street ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
 Capitol Hill ♦ Skagit Valley
 Puget Consumers ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
 ♦ Bellingham

Landlord hassles got you in a frenzy? Have you spent months listening to a faucet drip, or your toilet running, waiting for the repair person to show? Did the landlord take your deposit to steam clean a rug not worth the fiber it's made of? Does your landlord drop by twice a week to "check on the property"?

With rentals in Bellingham falling more and more under control of large real estate agencies tenants may be hesitant to demand their rights, especially if they don't know them! That's why the Residential Landlord-Tenant Act of 1973 is an important law to study. Most landlords don't seem to know what it says.

While the act is not a tenant's Bill of Rights, it does spell out in detail the responsibilities of both parties. The renter must pay the rent regularly, conform to all reasonable agreements made when the unit was rented, comply with existing state and local laws, properly dispose of waste and eliminate infestation caused by tenant, and leave the premises in as good condition as it was at the beginning of the tenancy. The renter will be responsible for damages excepting *normal wear and tear*.

The landlord must keep the premise fit for human habitation, conform to existing codes, and keep any shared or common areas clean and safe. The landlord must provide for control of insects, rodents and other pests not caused by the tenant and maintain all electrical, plumbing, heating and other facilities and appliances which were supplied. The landlord must also provide locks and keys and garbage cans. One provision which especially pertains to managed units, states that the landlord shall designate to the tenant the name and address of the person who owns the property "by statement, rental agreement, or by notice conspicuously posted on the premises" and must notify the tenant immediately by *certified mail* of any change in ownership. I have never seen such a notice conspicuously posted in any rent.

The question of repairs is one where tenants and landlords often clash and the law specifically details the landlords obligations. First of all, in order to have any legal grounds, the tenant must give the landlord *written notice* of a needed repair. From that time a "reasonable" period is given the landlord to effect such repairs. The time varies with the kind of defect. The landlord has 24 hours to restore heat or water or fix a really hazardous condition. There is no reason you should shiver for three or four days waiting for someone to fix the furnace. The landlord has 48 hours to repair the hot water heater or the electricity. 7 days grace is given before the landlord must begin repairing anything which would cost less than 1/2 a



Tenants' Rights

month's rent, and thirty days for any larger repairs.

If after giving written notice and waiting the aforementioned time, the defects have not been repaired, you may give the landlord two bids from licensed repair-people and after waiting another "reasonable" period, contract the low bidder to perform this work. If you have a particularly recalcitrant landlord, you may include two bids with the original written notice, saving the extra waiting period. You may then deduct the cost from the next months rent. However such deductions cannot exceed one month's rent in any 12 month period.

If the cost of repairs will not exceed \$75 or 1/2 month's rent (whichever is less), tenants may elect to make the repairs themselves. After allowing the landlord an opportunity to inspect the finished work, you may deduct the cost of material and labor from the rent. Again you are limited; in this case to \$75 or 1/2 month's rent in any 12 months.

Damage deposits are also the cause of confrontation between landlord and tenant. Before renting the landlord is required by law to specifically describe the terms and conditions under which a deposit may be withheld. The landlord is prohibited from withholding a deposit for normal wear and tear resulting from ordinary use of the premises. Thus you are not required to restore rugs, draperies and paint to its original condition. It is wise to make a detailed inspection along with the landlord before moving in and to specify in writing any defects which are present. When you give the landlord a deposit, it does not go into his pocket, she or he must place it in a trust account in a bank, savings and loan association, or licensed

escrow agency. This is still your money and you are entitled to a receipt showing where it is being held. This money must be returned within 14 days after you vacate a rental unit, along with specific accounting for any amount withheld. It is also advisable to send your landlord a letter (keep a carbon copy) asking for a joint inspection when you have vacated. This may prevent exorbitant cleaning fees. The landlord is liable for the amount of the refund due plus attorney's fees should you have to go to court to get it.

While the functions the landlord must perform are often taken for granted, the actions forbidden the landlord are noteworthy. Many of them are in fact common practice. The landlord has no right to enter the premises without 2 days notice except in an emergency. This is your home. When the landlord rents it, he or she abdicates the right to waltz in and out whenever it pleases. The landlord has no right to confiscate a tenant's personal property, no matter how much he or she thinks you owe. To oust an undesirable tenant, the landlord must follow proper court procedures. He or she may never intentionally shut off a tenant's utilities, lock a tenant out, or attempt to physically remove a tenant or their property.

To terminate a month to month tenancy the tenant or landlord must give written notice twenty (not thirty) days before the end of the rental period. There are situations where the landlord may terminate the tenancy on shorter notice. If you fail to pay the rent, the landlord must three days notice. If you destroy the property, cause a "nuisance" or conduct an illegal business on the premises, the landlord may give 10 days notice. If you

have not moved within the notice period, the landlord must file an unlawful detainer action through the courts. Even then the tenant cannot be forced to move, you have the right to be heard in court. If the court finds in favor of the landlord, the judge will issue a Writ of Restitution directing the sheriff to physically remove the tenant. If you lose in court you may be liable to pay the landlord back rent, damages and attorney's fees and court costs.

Tenants should not hesitate to demand their rights. Each time landlords are made aware of their responsibilities, it becomes easier for the next tenant to receive their due. Tenants exercising their rights under this act are specifically protected from retaliatory action by landlords. This includes eviction, rent increases, reduction of services, or increase in tenant's obligations. The law protects tenants by specifying that "Any act by the landlord within ninety days of the tenants exercising his (sic) rights under the Act may be presumed to be retaliatory".

This article is necessarily sketchy. The law goes into much more detail. Also some situations may not be covered by the law. People in institutions, public and private, such as rest homes, schools, etc. where residence is incidental to other services; people living in transient lodging, such as hotels, motels; people living in company housing; and, of course, farmworkers remain unprotected by this act. If you have any landlord hassles, contact either the Consumer Bureau, part of the Whatcom Opportunity Council, 314 E Holly, 734-5121 or Northwest Legal Services, 203 W Holly, 734-8680.

- tom begnal

land trust notes

There is a good chance that the People's Land Trust will be adding five acres near Alger to the four houses and the three-story commercial location at 1000 Harris Avenue. Two women, Anna and Cyn, of Food Co-op fame, have located the property and put up the initial investment on their dream property in the country. They will lease the property from the non-profit corporation for what it costs to buy and set it aside for future generations. Decisions still have to be made on the particulars of the lease agreement including the length of the lease, intended use of the land, ownership of any improvements, and assessment determination.

With experience now in urban commercial, residential housing, and now rural land, the Land Trust is getting the experience necessary to finish the by-laws. Anyone interested in equitable land distribution and access with ideas to be presented should bring suggestion to be included in the by-laws proposal to any weekly meeting held in the Good Earth Building, 1000 Harris Ave., at 3 pm on Thursdays.

Last week a member of the Land Trust presented to the Forest Service a

bid on two large cedar windfalls with enough wood to shake four or five houses. Money was borrowed from the Community Fund for the bid bond and a total of \$550 was bid. Unfortunately, a local cedar mill won with a high bid of \$850 (over \$100 a cord). Too expensive for our liking!

It has been proposed by those who keep the books to charge each individual their last months rent in advance, to be paid in six \$5 installments in order to provide a cushion for our seat-of-the-pants expense account and money for improvements on the houses.

The Land Trust would like to get another P.L.S. volunteer for this next year, starting in September or October to co-ordinate improvements on the building and houses and work directly with the public concerning land trusts. The position is quite flexible and open for negotiation as to specific tasks. Applications can be had from Lanna Dietz, 734-5121, at the Whatcom Opportunity Council offices, 314 E. Holly. Anyone 19 to 25 years old and a Washington resident is eligible for the unsightly stipend of \$2700 for the year. Now is the time to apply.

Citizen Input Rejected

At yesterday's meeting of the Bellingham Housing Authority, citizen comments, invited by federal requirement, fell on deaf ears as the B.H.A. commissioners dismissed each of 12 suggestions by the citizens group "Good Housing for Low Income Citizens" and voted after short discussion to send in their original tent subsidy policy statement to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) without change.

Jean Freestone, member of the Good Housing group and candidate for city council said after the meeting that it was a prime example of lack of commitment to any meaningful citizen participation by many local officials.

One of the group's recommendations had been that 75% of the subsidized rentals should go to those defined by HUD as very low income, which is under \$6200 for a family of four. The Housing Authority has set the percentage at 30% for the very low income.

"We wanted to insure that the program will benefit those most in need", said Ms. Freestone.



Protest Parole Interview Denials

A new rule restricting the rights of prisoners to appear "personally" before the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, which went into effect in July, is being protested by the Prison Legal Services Project in Olympia, Wa.

Basically, the new rule provides that every resident will be reviewed administratively by the Board every year but will be seen personally by a Board panel only at designated intervals.

Administrative reviews will concern themselves solely with certification of good time. After the minimum term has been set, the Board will not personally interview each person annually but will review only the recommendation as to good time allowance.

The Board plans to put together a set of categories of criminal offenses, and attach ranges of minimum terms of each category. The apparent intent of the Board is to shoot for adoption of guidelines by July 1, 1976, when the new Criminal Code goes into effect.

The following schedule of appearance dates will be effective AFTER the next regular hearing by the Board.

- 1) 2½ years or less—No in-person meeting scheduled. If minimum term is over 18 months, the Board will conduct an administrative review at the end of the first year.
- 2) Minimum term over 2½ years through 3½ yrs: in-person meeting scheduled at 18 months.
- 3) Over 3½ years through 5 years—in-person meeting at 18 months.
- 4) Over 5 years through 7½ years—in-person meeting at 2 years.
- 5) Over 7½ years through 10 years—in-person meeting at 3 years.
- 6) Over 10 years through 15 years—in-person meeting at 4 years.
- 7) Over 15 years through 20 years—in-person meeting at 5 years.
- 8) Over 20 years—in-person meeting at 5 yrs.
- 9) Mandatory Life Sentence—in-person meeting at 5 years.

The legal project is asking for letters to the Governor opposing this change. They suggest interested persons write a letter like this:

Honorable Governor,
I would like to call your attention to the new policy that the Washington

State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles have implemented.

Now Board Rule 5.170 denies prisoners a yearly personal interview.

We feel strongly opposed to this new policy and feel you should give this new procedure your most immediate attention. We would suggest that this new rule be repealed.

Send the above letter to the following:
Prison Legal Services Project
520 Security Building
Olympia, Wa. 98501

Women's Switchboard

The Women's Switchboard of Seattle has recently reformed after the closure of Madwoman Feminist Bookcenter with a new telephone number of 329-6500.

The purpose of the project is to provide information, referral services and informal and crisis telephone counseling to all women. In addition, it is our intention to act as a communication link by transmitting information about meetings, events and other happenings by and for women.

The resource files include such listings as legal resources, child care, medical and mental health services, women's projects, women-owned businesses and other topics that relate to the lives of women. It also has listings of housing, rides wanted and rides available, individual skills and individual needs, as well as a file of our town resources.

The Switchboard is staffed by volunteers representing a wide range of political and work experiences. In order for this project to be of use, we need your input, especially in compiling resources, locating job and crashing information, and keeping up with projects.

Pledges of \$1 a month from individual women and women's groups finance the switchboard. Those interested should contact the switchboard at 329-6500 Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Inmates Sue State

Three inmate drug addicts are suing the State of Washington for \$300,000 for refusing to give them treatment for their drug addiction, as required by law in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 69.32.090; 69.32.950; 72.08.101; 72.12.100; 72.15, and 72.70).

The three inmates—John Bateman, John Wait, and Bradley Bresclin—all at the State Penitentiary in Walla Walla, are claiming constitutional violations of both State and federal statutes. These three inmates have a combined total of over 50 years within penal institutions, primarily in Washington state.

In a statement of grievance, they assert:

We allege, moreover, that the failure of administrative authorities and health officers to provide us with rehabilitative programs gives rise to deprivations which are of constitutional magnitude. We assert that our addiction is an illness, and that failure to provide us with needed medical treatment or care amounts to a violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. We further assert that it is the policy of this state, as evidenced by RCW's mentioned above, to rehabilitate prisoners who are addicted to narcotic drugs. It is at least part in accordance with such announced policy that residents were incarcerated. Some of the residents, in fact, were incarcerated for no other reason than to afford them the benefits of this policy. We maintain, therefore, that to incarcerate us when there is, in fact, no attempt to rehabilitate is inconsistent with the laws of this state, is irrational, and is in that measure, a violation of the Due Process Clause of the 14th

Amendment and violates the 8th Amendment by cruel and unusual punishment.

All three inmates have agreed to donate any monies awarded by the Court toward the creation of a drug treatment facility for those addicts now confined within the state prisons.



Pandora Directory

A Women's Directory for the Puget Sound area will be published in September by PANDORA, a non-profit Washington Women's News Journal.

The directory will feature a comprehensive listing of resources for women such as legal aid, job information, health clinics, feminist groups, service organizations and housing.

A special section will include women-

owned businesses and free-lance professionals and technicians, including plumbers, electricians, and carpenters.

The staff is seeking listings from women in all these categories. Ann-Marie Mitroff will be at the Bellingham YWCA 1026 N. Forest, 734-4820, Aug. 28 and 29 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. to take calls from this area. Messages may be left after 1 p.m.



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Bellingham Women's March

Demands regarding employment, day care, health services and housing will be presented to the Bellingham mayor's office Tuesday, Aug. 26, as a part of the activities for Women's Rights Day.

All interested women should congregate at the YWCA at 12:30 p.m. to march through downtown to city hall, according to Shirley Clift, NOW president. The day's events are being coordinated by NOW, the YWCA and the International Women's Year Coalition. The demands will be presented to the mayor, for he has appointive power to civic boards which deal with the issues crucial to women.

Outlining the demands which have been drawn up, Clift said that women should be "properly utilized" in jobs suited to their capabilities and also that training programs should emphasize areas of employment other than the traditional female ones. To really change the employment picture for women, we must be aware of training opportunities in such male-dominated fields as bricklaying and mechanics, she said.

The other demands involve services which are vital to women, including day care, health services and housing. The lack of low-cost abortions and sterilizations in Whatcom County were cited by Clift as a deficiency in birth control options in the health services for women here.

In Washington, D.C., on this historic day marking the passage of the 19th amendment recognizing the right of women to vote, women will be protesting the death of Karen Silkwood and asking for an investigation into her death.

Silkwood, a lab technician at the Cimarron Facility of the Kerr-McGee Corporation near Crescent, Okla., was killed in an automobile crash as she was en route from a union meeting to an interview with a New York Times reporter last November.

A militant unionist in the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, she had just led a successful fight to main-

tain OCAW representation at Cimarron.

She and others charged Kerr-McGee with unsafe practices and false reports. They claimed that X-rays showing faulty rods were deliberately fogged, computer programming was changed to come up with the right "safe" answers and workers were ordered by management to pass unsafe rods.

The case of her death has been quite controversial, and last spring was finally labeled suicide. However, a professional investigator found that Silkwood's car had been hit from behind forcing her off the road and plummeting her to her death.

Two other incidents surrounding her car crash indicate possibility of further foul play. For one, the towing company which the State Patrol contacts for that particular stretch of highway was called, then told not to come. A company from a further city did the final towing. The second mysterious fact centered around the immediate removal of documents which were found scattered around the body. It is believed that they contained the information about Kerr McGee which she planned to give the Times reporter whom she was to meet in Oklahoma City.

Silkwood had also been exposed to large and dangerous amounts of plutonium only two weeks before her death. Her apartment had been broken into, and when some of her belongings were sent to and analyzed by the Hanford Nuclear Plant in Washington, they were found to contain radioactive elements. NOW, who is organizing the demonstration at the Attorney General's office in DC, is demanding re-opening the investigation into her case.

Aside from the political demonstration celebrating Women's Rights Day that night at 7:30 p.m. at the Bellingham YWCA, women will meet for an evening of celebration and sharing of artistic endeavors, including poems, songs, music, theatre—whatever women wish to share to commemorate an important day in Bellingham women's politics.

—michelle celarier




More Day Care

The Bellingham Day Care Center has just developed a before and after school program for kindergarten and first and second graders. Registration for the program, to be held in licensed day care homes and churches near eight area schools, must be done by Tuesday, Aug. 26. To register, parents should call 676-0950.

The program is an attempt to rectify the lack of kindergarten day care, a program which was cut from the Bellingham

Day Care Center due to lack of funding. Kindergarten age children will be given first priority in the new program, according to Bryce Cole of the Day Care Center. Fees will be on a sliding scale, and the teachers are all trained in elementary or related early childhood education.

The eight schools whose neighborhoods will be involved are Alderwood, Columbia, Roosevelt, Parkview, Carl Cozier, Lowell, Larrabee and Happy Valley.



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STRIPPING NATIVE AMERICANS' LAND

The Cheyenne Nation walked more than a thousand miles, facing blizzards, malaria, starvation and 10,000 soldiers just to return to the land they loved in eastern Montana 96 years ago. Today, these same people are waging an unprecedented battle against the coal companies whose contracts threaten their existence as a people.

The prospect of extensive strip mining is a threat to crop and pasture land, to their homes, to their way of life, and they are organizing to resist it. Joining them are descendants of white frontiers people who forced the Cheyennes off their land—only to find themselves victims of the same forces a few generations later.

There are, proportionately, not many people who live in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas. However, there is much life of a non-human variety, and those humans who are there use the land as the foundation for their lives.

Recent stripmine legislation passed by Congress would have offered some protection to Montana lands. But that bill was vetoed by President Gerald Ford on May 19 of this year.

Soured by demands for more and more energy from urban centers as far away as Michigan and Washington State—and by the desire to keep increasing pollution away from the cities—powerful combinations of power utilities, oil and coal companies, railroads and financial interests are converging on the low-sulfur coal deposits and water supply of the West.

Much of the coal lies under Indian lands, particularly the Northern Cheyenne, Crow and Fort Peck Reservations of Montana, and the Fort Berthold Reservation of North Dakota.

Coal from the area will be shipped all over. Wyoming coal (and water) will go by slurry pipeline to Arkansas. Even the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) wants stripmined coal from the West, even though it sits on top of the largest coal reserves east of the Mississippi. United Mine Workers spokesperson Tom Bethell says TVA went West "to circumvent the Eastern coal price structure and to avoid areas where laborers are well organized."

Coal has even been shipped to that heartland of production, West Virginia. By 1985, the Atomic Energy Commission says, Western stripmined coal will provide 55% of the United States' coal production. That means that not only will the environmental destruction in the West be out-of-sight, out-of-mind, but that the economy of Appalachia will collapse as mines are shut down there. Increased costs of shipping will probably mean steep increases in electric bills in the East.

Indian tribal councils are being wooed and courted by the oil and coal interests.

A TRILLION TONS

To those who live in the urban centers, the Northern Plains might not look like much of a sacrifice to meet the energy demands "of modern industrialized civilization." With low rainfall and short seasons, the land is not nearly as productive as other agricultural areas. Nor are the bluffs and sagebrush-covered flat lands as spectacular to the tourist's eye as some of the mountain meccas.

Although the land is not beautiful, there is beauty there—a remoteness that rivals that of the sea as it

stretches from horizon to horizon. The air has a fresh, clean bite to it that can hardly be imagined by most New Yorkers or Los Angelinos. The sky is usually a bright shade of blue. Tough native grasses hold the land together in the teeth of winds—topsoil is only inches thick in most places. Ponderosa pines hold the high ground, and cottonwood trees march along the creek beds. Stubborn sagebrush abounds.

Straddling the Montana-Wyoming border is the richest coal concentration in the region, between Colstrip, Montana and Gillette, Wyoming. Near the center of it is the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Almost half of their reservation is now covered by coal exploration permits or leases. They Cheyennes believe the impact of mining on the reservation was not even considered when the Bureau of Indian Affairs, an agency of the Department of the Interior, approved contracts with the coal companies—contracts which conflict with the department's own regulations protecting Indian resources.



Striping is total assault on the land. It uproots and destroys every plant and drives out every creature. Some may return, but initially at least, none escapes. The dozer and shovel go to the bottom of the mineral vein. In Montana, the covering earth may be 25 feet thick, and the coal may extend down in a solid black ledge from 80 to 150 feet. Once the earth is pushed aside, the coal is exposed and loosened by explosives. When the fuel has been lifted out and hauled away, a yawning pit remains.

The scant topsoil makes reclamation difficult. Some

experts say that if the land is stripped, it can never be reclaimed. Dick Hodder, Montana State University researcher, says after a seven year study, only continuous fertilization will maintain grass and a stable surface. Otherwise the land becomes useless.

DISFIGURED LAND

The coal strippers' reputation has filtered west ahead of them, and it is not a savory one. Thousands of acres in Appalachia have been permanently disfigured by the huge scoops carrying off the surface soil, disrupting watercourses and causing whole hill-sides to crumble into the valleys.

In places like Ohio where reclamation is relatively cheap, it goes from \$700 to \$2500 per acre. 344,000 acres of stripped land in Ohio have not yet been reclaimed. In the meantime, 200 tons of acid drainage is discharged per day into Ohio streams, while another 300 tons flow from abandoned deep mines. In the plains, it would be an alkaline seepage problem, which with little rainfall, would be an instant disaster. Peabody Coal Company estimates it would cost \$5,000 an acre to reclaim Montana lands.

Stripmining the West for coal will create problems with the existing water as well. A recent report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) warns that the processing of Western coal will raise "staggering" water problems that have not yet been dealt with. Water supplies may be disrupted to the point where "the direct and indirect consequences may be far more important than the ability to reclaim the actual site of the mining." And, the NAS report states "there is little evidence that adequate mechanisms for planning exist at any government level."

Development not only means ruining the land—the life of the people usually suffers too. New stripmining centers such as Rock Springs and Gillette, Wyoming or Colstrip, Montana, show burgeoning populations, unplanned and uncontrolled growth, intolerable living conditions, social instability leading to high crime rates and a cancerous growth of mental illness, not to mention a landscape which no longer holds beauty and attraction.

Trailer rentals can be \$85 a week, and motel rooms are rented in eight hour shifts. Job turnover is high, kids come and go, welfare roles increase. Divorce rates and child abuse climb as local bars flourish. The jail becomes a haven for wives seeking protection from beatings of drunken husbands. Hunting and fishing disappear, vandalism increases. Progress has arrived.

"Somebody has to look out for the people and prepare them for what will come," one Native observer said. "If people aren't prepared, they will face tragic problems. It's fine to lease coal, but you have to realize that you have people to contend with too—your own people."

In Lame Deer, Montana, the Cheyenne reservation's largest town, a few people started worrying about what could happen. Dorothy Robinson became involved in the discussions at work, and returning to her home up Muddy Creek, she'd talk about it with her husband, Dave, a Northern Cheyenne. They were concerned about the social impact: there are 2,926 people on the reservation. There would be 1500 new permanent residents for every export mine with many more for each gasification plant. "My husband kept saying, 'Somebody ought to do something about it.' Finally, I told him it was just as much up to him as to anyone else, and he might as well do it," Mrs. Robinson recalls.

Since then, the Robinsons have become well-known for their outspoken defense of reservation resources. Robinson, 56, is now chairman of the Northern Cheyenne Landowners' Association (NCLA).

Voicing the major concerns of his people in testimony before Senator Clifford Hansen and Lee Metcalf of the Senate Interior Subcommittee, Robinson cited the Code of Federal Regulations to point out how the BIA had been derelict in its trust responsibility to serve as the legal protector of Indian resources.

Robinson told the Senators there were no guarantees that the areas to be stripped would ever be reclaimed. Performance bonds which are required to guarantee reclamation are so low that the cost insured by Peabody Coal for reclamation averages out to \$1.88 per acre.

Robinson also testified that no technical examinations had been conducted until May, 1973, after leases had been signed, to determine the ecological, cultural, historic and scenic factors that might be affected by mining, although the examinations are required by federal regulations.

But the most important criticism Robinson has is that there is no provision for the Cheyennes themselves to protect their resources -- it's all in the hands of the BIA.

The regulations limit leases to 2,560 acres, but several are larger by 10 times. One Peabody Coal lease is for 25,160 acres.

OIL-COAL CARTEL

The coal companies are often owned by railroads or oil firms. As Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers, wrote, "Everybody knows and not everybody knows that the oil industry controls the coal industry. It shares that control with other industries -- copper, steel and utilities. They have differences of opinion and maybe even competition. But not very much competition, and less of it every day."

Unemployment is high on the reservation, ranging from 11 to 26% as opposed to a statewide average of 5.5%. Some people, like tribal councilman Dennis Limberhand, 27, worry that the coal company propaganda about providing employment may get to those seeking work, and that they will support the mining.

Strip mines don't produce much employment, however. With wholly automated equipment, 10 men can produce as much coal as 200 men can get out of deep mines. What the Cheyennes had asked Morton for was not his blessings to take the companies to court, but cancellation of the leases the Interior Department had signed for the Cheyennes. But after months of study, the Interior Department Solicitor, Kent Frizzell brought in an opinion that the secretary couldn't legally cancel the leases and permits.

Frizzell, whose ability to skirt issues became sharpened when he was U.S. negotiator at Wounded Knee in 1973, didn't rule whether the BIA had violated federal procedures in negotiating with the coal companies. All Frizzell did was order the BIA's Billings area office to review the case, a request which George Crossland, a lawyer for Americans for Indian Opportunity (AIO) said was like "asking Nixon to determine what evidence is relevant to his impeachment."

Instead of responding openly to the Cheyenne complaints, Interior Secretary Morton took steps which could make it impossible for the native people to even get a fair hearing in U.S. courts. After he received the complaints, Morton remanded the entire matter for administrative hearings within the Department to produce the evidence to be used in court, but denied the Cheyennes the right to discovery proceedings as a part of these hearings to look into intimations of fraud, rigged bidding and connivance between government officials and coal company operators. Without the right to subpoena company records and interrogate officials, the Cheyennes will not be able to produce the legal evidence necessary to sustain a court challenge.

When the hearings took place this winter, the Cheyennes termed them a whitewash and demanded they be halted. They pointed to one ground rule which gave tribal attorneys only 90 minutes to read, digest and verify or refuse the coal companies' case. The companies, however, had 30 days to examine the tribal brief.

For the Interior there is a conflict of interest between its responsibility to Native American's land and rights and the U.S. supply base of coal, oil and gas. Apparently, the way Interior chooses to cope with the conflict is to strip mine reservations as completely as possible -- but be sure Indians get some income from it.

Tribal leaders have different views of how development might look when they have a choice. Some say to limit the mining, or build the plants elsewhere, or locate the towns for the new workers on the edge of the reservation, or guarantee Indian employment. Some say no mining at all, and others say let them mine all they want so long as they pay the top price.

EYE OPENING OFFER

Ironically, it was an offer of money that opened the Cheyennes' eyes. Consolidation Coal (Consol) offered

25 cents a ton and \$35 an acre, urging the tribal council to accept it without getting competitive bids. Also, it offered \$1.5 million towards the cost of a new health center (which, it seemed, would be needed anyhow for the thousands of new workers who would be brought into the area.) Previous contracts had been for 17.5 cents per ton for the coal and one dollar per acre.

The Cheyennes then knew they had been naive.

Cheyenne spokespeople hope the Cheyenne problems will cause other nations to learn. "I hope our action will open the door and cause Indians to take a little harder look at the piece of paper they get in exchange for timber rights or other resource development on their reservations," one tribal member said.

The Cheyenne are not waiting for destiny to overtake them. They are organizing. In their tribal headquarters are maps on the walls detailing coal deposits, water supplies, oil and gas formations and gravel pits. The Cheyenne are in contact with legal groups and hope to gain some leverage with favorable court decisions on the illegally signed BIA leases.

The tribal council has also had to go against the Montana Power Company, which wants to enlarge the Colstrip operation. While the land involved is off-reservation, consequences to the reservation environment are likely. The MPC spent an admitted \$100,000 to sway public opinion, and fronted some Cheyenne employees to give testimony favorable to the expanded mining. The tribal council charges the MPC offered jobs in return for expressions of favor for the new generating units.

"Other than crassly offering the promise of jobs for favorable endorsements," says the tribal statement, "MPC flatly disowns" any obligation to the way of life, the people or the resources of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

The tribal position also criticizes the Montana Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for accepting studies that completely ignored the 2700 Cheyennes in the area. "The tribe has over the ages paid dearly in the lives of its people to be where the tribe is now... under federal treaties purported to guarantee undisturbed enjoyment of their lands..."

The tribe "presently cherishes these lands... the protection of which may not be abridged by the state or even the most powerful of commercial interests. Not only is the reservation the Northern Cheyenne Tribe's homeland, as a tribe, as a people, it is their only place in this world. The tribe's life as a people, as the tribe knows and desires to maintain it, is unqualifiedly dependent upon maintaining its reservation free from outside environmental insult and destructive social and cultural impact."

RANCHERS HIT TOO

Outside groups are providing some assistance to the Cheyennes in their struggle. The American Friends Service Committee has opened an office in Billings, headed by a Cheyenne, to deal with stripmining and powerplant development, as these issues intertwine with the overriding question of self-determination.

On the Crow Reservation, there has been little expressed concern about the coal situation, although the impact there will be as great as with the Cheyenne. A two inch thick environmental statement prepared by the Bureau of Indian Affairs promises shortages of schools, health, law enforcement and all public services, as tens of thousands of new people flood the area. Water and air quality will be degraded, and the 4,000 Crows will be outnumbered by the 43,600 new people expected to move onto the reservation.

But unlike the proverbial horse and barn door, the massive leasing on the reservation is already a fact. Although the tribal council did request last July that the leases be canceled, the issue was money, not environment, and when developers offered 40 cents a ton, the matter was resolved. Income to the Crow tribe could be as much as \$36 million annually.

But if poverty and BIA education have caused some Indians to forget their environmental responsibilities, some of the ranchers in the area have decided to protect and love the land.

The ranchers live on land under which the Crows retain mineral rights. The land was ceded back to U.S. government in 1904, at which time the area was opened up for non-Indian homesteading. However, mineral rights were reserved for the Crows. This is the land the Westmoreland Co. holds leases on, and

it is white ranchers who will be forced to move out so the Crows can collect their royalty.

Like the Indians before them, the ranchers are beginning to know what it means to have outsiders pronounce their existence wasteful, useless, a romantic obstacle to progress.

In late January, Americans for Indian Opportunity, a Washington-based agency headed by LaDonna Harris, sponsored a session in Billings resulting in a 26 tribe coalition demanding extensive nature consultation before any further energy development is planned. Harris said the tribes need to consider themselves as developing nations with the rights to accept or reject the development of their natural resources.

Charles Lipton of the International Legal Center told the group their mineral leases were among the worst in the world.

A year ago the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council (NCLA) submitted a plan whereby it would process the \$14 billion lode of coal under the reservation itself, cutting out the corporations which now hold Interior Department leases. The council has been exploring, with professional help, everything from directly selling the coal to processing it with a Cheyenne-owned petrochemical complex built on the reservation.

Backers of the plan claim that a petrochemical complex would provide the widest range of labor and management jobs for the Cheyennes, eliminating the 25% unemployment rate and enabling young Indians to stay with their people rather than work in distant cities. Opponents say that it would be generations before there are enough Cheyennes trained for the highly technical jobs, and in the meantime, outsiders would have to be hired and would then remain in control.

The capital requirements for a stripmine are well beyond the reach of tribal councils. The Egypt Valley Coal Mine, operated by Consolidated Coal, has a stripping shovel that is 14 stories high, moves a quarter mile each hour scooping up 103 cubic yards of earth and rocks at a time, and has an initial cost of \$7 million. It is followed by an array of smaller coalscoop machines which dump coal into huge trucks carrying 100 tons at a time to waiting conveyor belts, which in turn load the coal onto 100 car railway "unit trains." If the Cheyennes are going to get involved in stripmining from the ground floor, this is the sort of gear they would have to place on order, railroad and all.

As Dave Robinson, head of the NCLA says, "As long as the Northern Cheyenne live in poverty, there is the temptation to take the easy way out and sell the resources of the reservation. We must seek economic alternatives which will not destroy our land base and are in keeping with the Cheyenne way."

Because of the inevitable destruction to living things from stripmining, the Cheyennes also set up a Life Support Research program to give the Cheyenne people the information they needed to decide where and to what extent stripmining might benefit them and where they and their land would be endangered. Five law firms are engaged in various defensive actions.

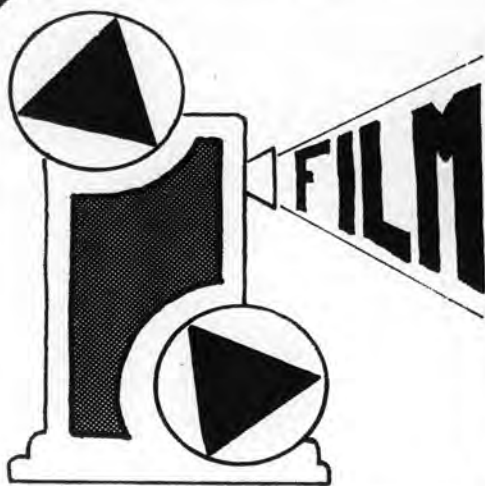
MOMENTARY WEALTH

Marie Sanchez, a Cheyenne rancher, strongly opposes any plan which would remove coal from the land. "We need the land to exist as a people -- everything else has been taken away. All that holds us together is this beautiful country that our ancestors fought for. Monetary gain is momentary. What will we say to our future children?"

Sanchez wants a full scale adult education program throughout the reservation to inform people of the environmental consequences of the stripmining. Although the Colstrip mining area lies only 20 miles north of the reservation, few Cheyenne people have viewed the giant gullies or the coal-consuming generators. Those who have seen the mess are the staunchest opponents of coal development.

How the Cheyenne and other Native American peoples fare against the ever pressing forces of industry and government to manipulate their lives and resources, depends on many things. Indian self education and solidarity, help from outside legal/action groups, and working out real economic alternatives for the Cheyenne people are important parts of the struggle.

—from Akwasasne Notes and The Berkeley Barb



If all movies operated on the travelogue principle, i.e., if they hit or missed according to the sheer volume of topics touched on, "And Now My Love" would have to be counted a huge success.

This new romance by Claude Lelouch (film's leading old-fashioned romantic) gives us snippets of the Tuileries Garden in Paris, World War I, the assassination of Tsar Nicholas & family, the liberation of Paris during WW II, death camp survivors, space shots, the death of Marilyn Monroe, J.F.K.'s assassination, drug parties, elephants, zebras, giraffes, and more. These scenic highlights of a 20th century cruise are not completely unconnected to the characterization of the female and male leads. But more often than not the connections are unexplored and the "history" functions as a decorative backdrop.

Lelouch, incidentally, did a travelogue not long ago on Iran. It featured a lot of obvious contrasts between old and new, and also some pretty, slow-motion footage of the Shah on horseback. It said

nothing about the Shah's politics or his political prisoners. This essentially bourgeois attitude toward politics is a handicap in "And Now My Love".

Still and all, when Lelouch isn't playing tour-guide (the type who knows what he's pointing out is important but doesn't quite know why), he does manage to make his characters interesting. The minor characters are presented with a certain memorable solidity, while the two main characters -- and the woman's father, a Dachau survivor -- are developed quite a bit. The woman's growth from spoiled rich girl into writer and activist is particularly engaging.

If you can ignore the window-dressing and the romantic crap about destiny, it's a fairly rewarding movie. Lelouch compensates for his lack of genius with an abundance of wit. (This film's at the Guild 45th in Seattle.)

A different kind of craziness is on display across town at the Uptown. "Monty Python and the Holy Grail" pokes fun at the King Arthur legend, movies about history ("The Seventh Seal", "Tom Jones") and history in general.

Everything goes wrong for the King and his knights in their quest for the Holy Grail. They encounter politically advanced peasants (*We're an anarcho-syndicalist commune, we don't recognize Lords!*); perverse and scatological renegades who fire animals at them; three-headed guards of the Sacred Wood who string them along with unpronounceable shibboleths and impossible demands for "shrubberies"; sex-starved nuns in white linen; simpering idiots; and so on.

In the end, their massed charge on the

castle that's supposed to contain the Grail is interrupted by a police car and a couple of unarmed bobbies. In this way the movie repeatedly debunks cliché fantasies. It suggests that history as we know it -- in the form of numerous King Arthur legends -- is a crock of shit which no one in their right mind should take seriously. Ruling class propaganda, you might say.

The best satire always has a moral edge; "Holy Grail" has one, at times. There's a scene in which Sir Lancelot charges into a castle and slays half the people at a wedding. Later, when he's introduced to the mangled throng as "Sir Lancelot, the hero", someone says, "But you killed the best man!" "Sorry about that", says Sir L.

Someone else says, "But you killed the bride's father!"

"I'm sorry, I..." Sir L stutters, back in the role of the polite, deferential Englishman.

"But you killed three of the bridesmaids!"

And so it goes. For me, this pointed debunking of derring-do was also the funniest skit in the movie.

Not all the skits work as well. One -- a mutilation sequence -- is very un-funny. But for the most part this is a healthy, irreverent movie which shows us the shoddiness of old dreams we still live by, such as Christian imperialism.

Another crazy comedy still kicking around Seattle & suburbs is Hal Ashby's "Shampoo". It's a bedroom farce, set in Hollywood in 1968, heyday of the Generation Gap. The social cement is cracking all over the place.

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JAWS

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MIDWAY MUSIC

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↑ ↑

THE PEOPLE WHO PLAY WHAT THEY SELL!

The film recaptures an aspect or two of those times, in a light-hearted way. Changing social mores are in the forefront of the picture; politics in the background, despite an election-eve setting. "Shampoo" really doesn't have much to say, but it says next-to-nothing very entertainingly. A couple of scenes are outrageously funny.

Warren Beatty, Julie Christie, and Goldie Hawn are especially convincing because they seem to be playing, or re-playing, themselves. It's a good flick to take your straight friends or parents to if you want to test their pretense of being cool or rational.

MIDDLE OF THE WORLD

We live in a time, says the female narrator right at the start, when — between classes and nations and other divergent groups — there is exchange, but no real change. Ideals and aspirations are still around, but safely submerged, quiescent. This sleight-of-hand historical process is called "normalization".

The Middle of the World, a new film by Alain Tanner (showing at the Movie House in Seattle), studies the effect of "normalization" on two lovers, Paul and Adriana. Paul is French, Adriana is Italian; they meet somewhere between France and Italy.

He is an engineer, she a barmaid. He lives in a house on a hill, with a wife and child; she lives alone, in a small flat in town. He is outgoing and casual; she, aloof and intense. After they fall in love he pictures an existence of security and children with her, in lieu of his divorced wife; Adriana clearly imagines a different kind of life, though we never know exactly what.

When they finally split up, it is almost as though nothing had ever happened. Their interaction has led nowhere. They are unchanged.

For Tanner their relationship is a metaphor for this moment in history, the seventies. For these reactionary times. A political metaphor.

And it works. Paul, significantly, has been picked by a committee of political bosses to be their candidate in the upcoming elections. His qualifications? Married, professional, upwardly mobile — and most important of all, he couldn't care less about politics. He stumps the region delivering a speech which they have prepared for him. Its message: the

days of shouting — of ideology — are dead. Government belongs to ordinary, competent, "moderate" people — technicians.

Paul accepts this line. Adriana doesn't. One morning in his car, en route to a hotel, he mouths a few sentences from his set speech. "We're all in the same boat", he says. "But we're not", she insists. He doesn't bother to pursue the matter. It wouldn't be in good taste.

Their failing relationship, and the lifeless managerial politics for which he is an instrument, occur against a background of the changing seasons. Sometimes a snowfall in a field or the same field filled with sun and flowers serves as the sole image for a particular day of the narrative. These segments, which may at first seem puzzling and "off-the-wall", actually underline the film's coherence. The changes that are regularly taking place in nature seem incongruous when viewed next to what is happening — or more precisely, what is not happening — on a human level. What is not happening is change; instead, the managers of society — while allowing for the appearance of change — are trying to freeze human evolution in place.

Here in America pundits and politicians speak often of "stabilization". Nixon used to talk about "a lasting peace". Kissinger trumpets "detente". These are the code-words of reactionary politics. They signal the latest tactic of American (and Soviet) imperialism. The "normalization" that Tanner illustrates so lucidly in **The Middle of the World** is nothing less than the cutting edge of a monstrous static view of history, politically akin to Hitler's Thousand Year Reich.

Those who saw Tanner's previous film, "La Salamandre", may recall a scene in which the two young men — lovers of life, and lovers, more particularly, of a rebel girl (the life force) — are philopophizing in the woods.

"The hour of our happiness is near!" cries one.

"The hour of our happiness is far away!" cries the other.

The same ambiguity is present here. The tragedy of "normalization", as it affects the lives of Paul and Adriana, is made poignantly clear. But at the same time the recurrent seasonal images are gentle reminders that the morbid effort to eternalize the status quo must fail....

I trust, dear readers, that you will make a point of seeing this wise and sensitive and angry film.

— burns raushenbush



POME AT A POT—LUCK DINNER

Here we are The People
Right where we live
When something's got to give
Here's right where it gives
And here we are

Neighbors in Need The March of Dimes
Open your purses just one more time
Heart Fund Cancer
Dig down deep
When people are hurting
How can you sleep?

Think of it, neighbors
The killing is done
No more Viet Nam no more guns
Now, all our money can go where it should
Think of it!

No more levies for schools
No more houses falling down
No more begging for dimes
door to door
Now that there's no more war.

Here we are The People
right here where we live
All our hopes right here
but it's hard

How do we know it won't happen again
Just like it did before
How do we know that out of the blue
There won't be another war?

Well let's just tell them
Here we are
And we can.
And I've got a good plan.

Let's just say the taxes we pay
should go for
Schools..Housing..Health
People Needs and Cares
And that's all.
Living Needs.

And if someone wants money for War
Let THEM go from door to door

by pearl castle



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THE PICTURE SHOW

Starts Wednesday Aug. 27

GENE WILDER IN

"QUACKSER FORTUNE HAS A COUSIN IN THE BRONX"

Gene Wilder (Young Frankenstein, Blazing Saddles) portrays an extremely independent young Irishman who refuses to give up his individuality, in this hilarious comedy, shot on location in Dublin.

Starts Wednesday Sept. 3

"Sheila Levine is dead and living in New York"

Another first run film, 'Sheila' depicts the trials and tribulations of a young woman (Jeanie Berlin) who moves from rural Pennsylvania into N.Y. City

1209 - 11th **IN OLD FAIRHAVEN** 676-1226
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gimmel beth

august



25 Monday

(S) Bumbershoot Arts Festival, daily until Sept. 1st at Seattle Center

26 Tuesday

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's Birthday

(S) Bumbershoot Arts Festival, daily until Sept. 1 at Seattle Center

(V) "When the People Awake" - see last issue

27 Wednesday

KRAB - Coyote 12 noon - 107.7 FM

(B) Passage meeting 7 pm in Passage office, 1000 Harris

(S) S.F. Mime Troupe - "Frijoles" & "Power Play" 5:30 pm, Seattle Center Amphitheatre - 12 pm workshop (same place)

(S) Israeli Dance, Vicki Bestock, Alki Room, Seattle Center 12 pm

(B) Candidate Forum Rome Grange

28 Thursday

KRAB - Coyote 12 noon - 107.7 FM

(S) S.F. Mime Troupe - "Frijoles" & "Power Play" 5:30 pm Seattle Center Amphitheatre

(B) Candidate Forum with the National Organization of Women Bellingham Public Library

29 Friday

KVOS (12) Felinni - Juliet of the Spirits

(S) Contemporary Vaudeville Celebrations - a film by Paul Dorpat 8 pm, 3rd floor Center House rm H

(S) Vassar Clements Band - Opera House 8 pm

30 Saturday

(S) Black Arts West / Hotel Happiness - 12 & 4 pm Outdoor Stage

(S) Gypsy Gyppo String Band, the Clubhouse, 5257 Univ Way NE 4:30 pm

31 Sunday

KRAB - Women's News "Rape" 7 pm - 107.7 FM

KCTS (9) People at the End of the Tunnel, documentary about Vietnamese refugees, 10 pm

(S) Sallie Spirit: Dulcimer Performance/Kazoo Workshop, Seattle Center Coliseum Portico, 4:30 pm

(S) Freight Train Style Fiddle Workshop with Jack Link of Gypsy Gyppo at the Clubhouse, 5257 Univ Way NE

(S) Roger & Mary: Medieval Music, Alki room, Seattle Center 5 pm

(S) International Folk Dancing, Mural Amphitheatre, Seattle Center 7:30 pm

(S) Empty Space Theatre: Gertrude Flag Pavilion, Seattle Center 8 pm

september

1 Monday

KVOS (12) The First Segment of Gilligan's Island 4:20 pm

(S) 4 pm Junior Cadillac, Seattle Center Mural Amphitheatre

(S) Irish American String Band, Outdoor Stage Seattle Center 11 am

(S) Empty Space: Gertrude Flag Plaza Pavilion Seattle Center 8 pm

2 Tuesday

KCTS (9) Nova "The Other Way" British economist poses alternative to industrialization for 3rd World Nations

(B) Women's Pool 1 pm Senior Activity Center

3 Wednesday

KCTS (9) Theatre "Young Gifted & Black" the life of Lorraine Hansberry

(B) Smart Savers Class - How to stretch your pennies 1 pm Senior Activities Center noon

(B) Counsel on Aging, Senior Activities Center noon

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733-5461 Open 10-6 Mon-Sat

4 Thursday

KVOS (12) Oral Roberts in Alaska, 7 pm

(B) Gold Panning Expedition - Leaves 10 am Senior Activities Center

Nooksack River Encampment - come early to help set up.

5 Friday

(B) Silent Movies with piano playing, 12:30 pm senior activity center

(B) Nooksack River Encampment, near Van Zandt
Friday Grab Bag
facilitators Workshop
collective farming workshop
strategies for stopping nuclear plants
women's & men's meetings

6 Saturday

KVOS (12) Mary Tyler Moore show - Mary faces jail for refusing to reveal a news source

(B) Nooksack River Encampment, near Van Zandt
Land Reform
mechanics & philosophy of land trusts
native american land rights
agribusiness and land owning
consolidating land trusts
Workers Control & Self Management
technology and Scale of operation
structures for collective work operations
criticism & self criticism
expropriating the current production apparatus
collectivism in political perspective

7 Sunday

(B) Nooksack River Encampment
Producer - Consumer cooperation
alternative food distribution networks
new models of producer/consumer interaction
purchasing criteria
agribusiness & imperialism
womens workshop
mens workshop
Alternative Financing
funding for alternative enterprises
credit unions
cash flow
bookkeeping workshop
alternative currency

8 Monday

(B) Beginning of Native Study class 8 pm Senior Activities Center

9 Tuesday

(B) cartooning class begins with Pearl Bartoff 1 pm Senior Activities Center

10 Wednesday

KCTS (9) Hello Dali - a week with Dali at his home in eastern Spain 11 pm

(B) Senior Services of Washington Conference (all day with banquet in the evening - Senior Activities Center

11 Thursday

(B) Senior Services of Washington Conference all day at Bridge Project, Fairhaven College

(B) Center Committee meeting 11 am Senior Activity Center

12 Friday

KCTS (9) Championship Skating 9:15 pm

(B) Senior Services of Washington Conference all day at Bridge Project, Fairhaven College

13 Saturday

KCTS (9) Whitehouse transcripts - a docudrama with actors portraying Nixon & the gang. 9:30



Regular Meetings

MONDAYS

(B) Well Adult Clinic for Senior Citizens. FREE at Senior Activity Center, 314 E. Holly. Sign up in advance.

(B) every other monday, PASSAGE mailing party, 1 p.m. after the new issue comes out. Help us get the paper out to our subscribers. Also pick up your copies to deal on the street. All at the office on the 2nd floor of the Good Earth Building.

(B) City Council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month, except for months with 5 Mondays. Then it's on the second and fourth. City Hall at 8 p.m.

TUESDAYS

(B) Weekly meeting of the WHATCOM ENERGY COUNCIL, at 7:30 p.m. at their office in the Clover Building, 203 W. Holly, Office No. M-12.
On the first Tuesday of the month, the meeting is at 5:30 and a potluck dinner is shared.

(S) Lesbian Health Collective Meeting, 7:00 p.m. Fremont Women's Clinic.

WEDNESDAYS

(B) Second Wed. of the month, Mt. Baker Bee Keepers Association meetings at 7:30 p.m. in the Public Library.

(S) Children's Circle - a new coop day care for the Phinney Ridge area, located above Phinney St. Coop. Call 632-8095 for info.

(B) FOOD CO-OP Weekly meeting at noon at the store, 1000 Harris. All are welcome.

(B) Third Wednesday of the month. City Land Use Commission meets. 8 p.m. at City Hall.

(B) Weekly PASSAGE meetings. First one after the issue is a potluck. Second one is a regular business and planning meeting at the NWP office. Stop by anytime.

THURSDAYS

(S) WOMEN OUT NOW prison project holds open meetings on the Third Thursday of the month. Call 325-6498.

(S) Radical Women meeting each week, 7:30 p.m. at 3815 5th Avenue N.E.

(B) Free Dental Clinic, 6 to 9 p.m. at the Bellingham Tech School, 3028 Lindberg Avenue.

(B) PEOPLE'S LAND TRUST meeting, 1000 1000 Harris, 3 p.m.

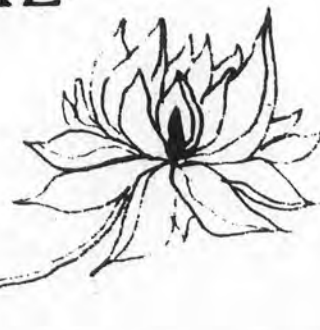
(B) Counter Psychiatry Group Meeting, 7 p.m. 611 North State Street.

THURSDAY AND SATURDAYS

(B) Co-op Garden Work Party, 10 a.m., 32nd Street south of Taylor.

EVERYBODY'S STORE

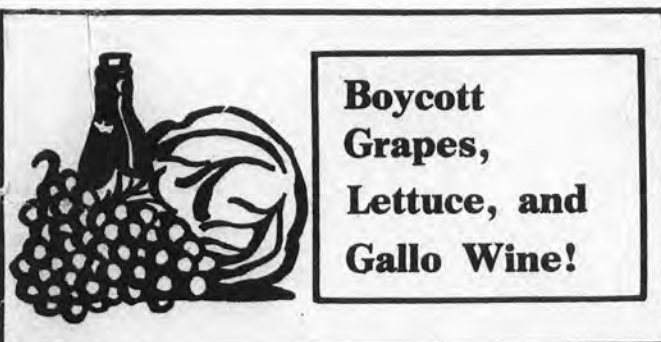
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WANTED

HELP WANTED: Day Care Coordinator, Facilitators and Folks to help out in general, with the Nooksack River Encampment. Contact Jim at 734-2824 or 733-9672. See Page 18 for more details. Also, see Gimel Beth Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th.

ANYONE WHO HAS AN ELECTRIC guitar, and wants to sell it, call 734-1365

WHEELS. Does anyone have two old bicycle wheels, or any other small wheels cheap??? I need to make a boat cart. Also, does anyone have a fine old Miller Falls brace (drill) they don't know whence came from? Mine was borrowed two years ago. Chuck at 409 Donovan.

RACHEL WOULD LIKE a medium to big size tricycle, for free, trade or cheap. Also, jayne would like a treadle for a good price. See jayne at the Co-Op, 1000 Harris or 1123 Lenora Ct. (bet. 21st and 22nd).

LOCAL HOMES NEEDED for eager Latin children, ages 12 to 18, who have applied to the Youth Exchange Service (YES) to attend American schools and live with American families this fall. Persons interested in hosting students students may secure additional information by writing YES, 13428 3rd South, Seattle, Wash. 98168 or by phone: (206) 246-6778.

WANT TO BABYSIT A GOAT? Preferably milking, at my place for 2 to 4 weeks to eat my land. Please call Jo at 734-4584 any day before 4pm.

TENTS (good sized) needed for Nooksack River Encampment. To be used for First Aid and Child Care. Contact Jim Hansen at 734-2824 or leave message at 733-9672.

Bookkeeper, Bookkeeper, we need a book keeper. If you're interested in numbers, adding machines, and in keeping seemingly disorganized messages organized-- or if you'd just like to become a part of the folks who put together the Passage and need a place to break in, we need you. Our current dear old beloved bookkeeper is retiring due to a case of bookitis -- a common crippling disease that attacks the eyes and nerves of bookkeepers. Finding a successor would greatly aid his/her speedy recovery.

HOUSING

WE WOULD LIKE A ROOMMATE at 2614 Cherry St. Quiet people, reasonable rent. Share house and expenses, own room. Possibly trade rent for person into home cookin' (veg)? See Dan or Phil, about supper time is best.

RESPONSIBLE COUPLE SEEKS two bedroom home. Prefer lease, will rent. Experienced handyman, can repair. Would like garden or space for one. \$140 or less. Southside preferred. Call 733-1596.

PUBLICATIONS

OSAWATOMIE—contains the ongoing political analysis of the Weather Underground Organization, as well as well-researched articles designed to help build anti-racist, anti-sexist, and class consciousness and the anti-imperialist struggles in this country. The 2nd issue has now been reprinted and is available from us for national distribution. Our prices reflect only our costs, which include giving one copy free to a prisoner for each two we sell. Single copies are \$.30 and should include \$.20 postage. Bulk orders of 6 or more are \$.25 each including postage. John Brown Book Club, 6817 Greenwood Ave. N., Seattle, Wash. 98103.

RECON— Sept. issue includes: Pentagon Gets Indian Ocean Base, Women's Problems in the Air Force, New Atomic Cruiser Funded, '76 Electoral Strategy, and much more. Send \$.35/copy or \$3.00/year (12 issues) to RECON, P.O. Box 14602, Phila., PA. 19134.

FREE

DOG— 5 month old female collie-malmut mix. Good watch dog...rabies shots plus all others. Call 398-1378.

SPAYED FEMALE CAT. shots. good mouser. Leave message at 734-9554.

HOME EYE TEST FOR PRESCHOOLERS—a test which provides parents with the means to check the eyesight of children in the home-- being made available by the Wash. Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Copies are available at the Rainer Bank at 128 E. Holly, B'ham... 700 Front St., Lynden... 610 Peace Portal Dr., Blaine... and 106 E. Main St., Everson, WA.

CALICO CAT and black kitten need a loyal home. Call 734-3742.

RIDES

CONNECTICUT??? Ride wanted from any part of Conn. to any part of N.C. Will help pay way. Can be reached at (203) 482-1072 any time after the 3rd of Oct. Please ask for Phil. Going to see my brother that I have not seen in a long-long time, ya hear me bro??

SAN FRANCISCO. I need a ride or hitchhiking partner the 1st week of Oct. or thereabout. Will bring plenty of food, gas money and enthusiasm. Jennifer at 676-1894 or P.O. Box 89, South Bellingham Station.

I'M GOING TO BOSEMAN, MT. before Aug. 29. If anyone can use a ride and help out, call Teri at 733-6216. Leave message.

SERVICES

ZAP arc welding and ZAP scrap service. Pete 734-1159

FOR SALE OR TRADE

GOATS FOR SALE: We are being evicted and must sell our hearts delights. Two milking nannies (purebred alpine, by the way), and their 2 sets of twins (3 and 4 months old). Also, a ripe and healthy Nubian (purebred, too). Good prices to good homes. Call 398-1291 or Heidi at 734-7146. Or see Richard on the 3rd floor of the Good Earth Building.

TIRES. For sale or trade: two 7.8 - 14 regular and two 6.55 - 14 snow tires. All on rims. Contact Pete at 734-1159.

ATTENTION POLITICOS!!!

THOSE WISHING TO PARTICIPATE in Al Slade's campaign, please call 733-8284.

FREESTONE. Need door-bellers, onlookers, donors, potluckers, artists, musicians, politicians, and VOTERS. Contact Committee to elect Jean Freestone, City Councilperson at Large 733-1737 evens. Or meet at 2200 Harris thurs. evens. or contact Dave at the Kulshan --- or leave message.

NOTES TO FOLKS

BARRY JOHNSON, Where are you? We miss you. We look forward to seeing you when school starts on Tuesday, Sept. 2, same time, same station. Call me collect at 1-826-3093. Love, Judi and everybody else at Bellingham Cooperative School.

K.C. --- Thanks. d.

FRIENDS— thanx for the bike. D.E.F.

FARM COMMUNE. I am a 31 yr. old orphan who wishes to meet people to start a farm commune. Now I inherit \$250,000 to use. My plan is to build greenhouses for raising organic vegetables by hydroponic gardening methods, plus trout farm and hatchery. Men and women with skills or aptitude for gardening, carpentry, electricians, plumbers and who love the outdoors are welcome. Any person who wishes to discuss possible joining me o farm commune can write me, and I'll answer all letters. Peace and Love. Clovis Carl Green, Jr., Box 900-27914, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

OOPS! We slipped up and didn't put in information for the Nooksack River Encampment in the last issue. A partial description and registration form are in Community News. Also see Gimel Beth.

Connexions

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