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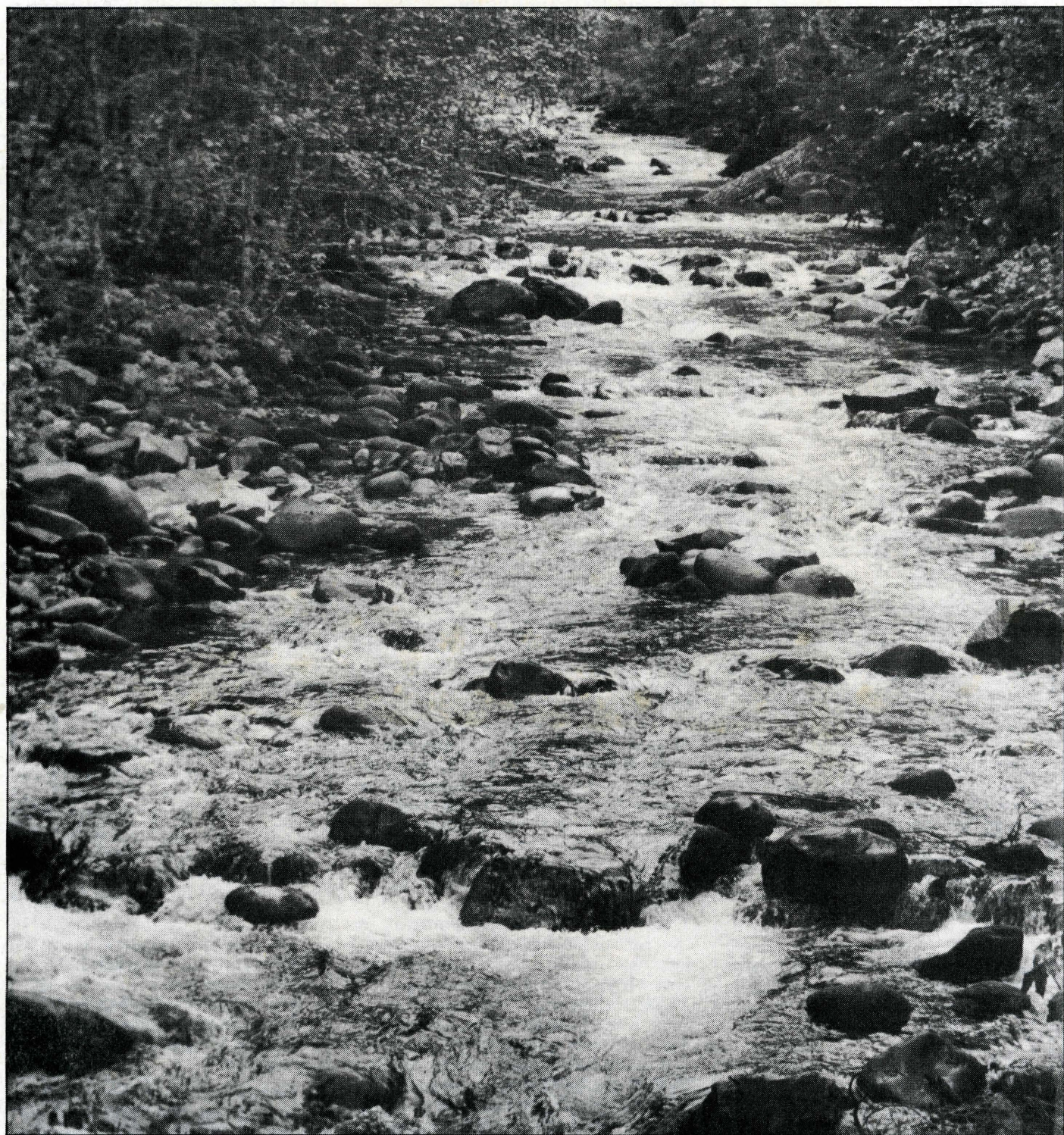
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# RAIN

March/April 1985

Bioregional Fish  
Nuclear Children  
Liberated Land



Volume XI, Number 3

# RAIN

Volume XI, Number 3  
March/April 1985

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RAIN magazine publishes information that can help people lead simple and satisfying lives, make their communities and regions economically self-reliant, and build a society that is durable, just, and ecologically sound.

RAIN is published six times a year by the Rain Umbrella, Inc., a nonprofit corporation located at 3116 North Williams, Portland, OR 97227; 503/249-7218. Subscriptions are \$25/year for institutions, \$15/year for individuals (\$9.50 for persons with incomes under \$6000 a year). For additional information on subscriptions and publications, see page 39. Writers' guidelines are available for a SASE. Editorial and advertising deadlines are two months prior to publication date. RAIN is indexed in the Alternative Press Index and New Periodicals Index.

Members of the Rain Umbrella Board of Directors: E. K. MacColl, Mimi Maduro, Maggie Rogers, Steve Rudman, Sumner Sharpe, and Michael Wells.

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COVER: Still Creek. Photo by Carlotta Collette.

# RAINDROPS

By the time you read this, Rain Umbrella, Inc., the corporation that has published RAIN magazine since 1976, will be dissolved, and the magazine will be published by its new corporate parent, the Center for Urban Education.

Rain Umbrella inherited its incorporation papers from the Full Circle Community Resource Center, a nonprofit group started in 1975 by Lane deMoll and Tom Bender. Coming full circle, as some of you might remember, in 1980, Rain Umbrella took on a joint project with the Portland Community Resource Center, to educate the local community about self-reliance. The Center moved in with Rain, and was renamed the Rain Community Resource Center.

For several years, RAIN magazine was published in the midst of a flurry of local community projects and the daily operation of the resource center. Then, in 1984, after nearly 10 years in the same house, RAIN sought a new office. Fortunately, the Eliot Energy House had available space, and RAIN moved into its present location. To follow the full circle one more loop, it should be noted that before the Eliot Energy House existed, its parent organization, RUNT (Responsible Urban Neighborhood Technology) had its office at Rain's old Victorian house.

Over the years CUE and RAIN have worked on many projects together. In early 1984, discussions began about a merger of the organizations. About midway through this process, a new programmatic thrust of CUE emerged as the Information Technology Institute. The institute represents a consolidation of CUE's commitments to education and technical assistance in applications of information technology for nonprofits.

The first major program of the institute, a community computer lab, is going to be open in March. The lab is being made possible by the generous support of Apple Computer Company's Community Affairs Program, the Oregon Community Foundation, and the Northwest Area Foundation.

I have played several roles, hurrying over here (RAIN) to be editor, while also helping to establish the computer lab. It's been a rather exhausting lesson in patience and juggling. The pieces are coming more into view now, but we expect the dust to be unsettled for awhile.

And just how can you, reader, expect all these changes to affect what you read? Well, not much if you expect an all-of-a-sudden change; but over a longer period of time hopefully you will see some major improvements. You can expect RAIN to

remain bimonthly (we had considered a quarterly schedule) and to increase its coverage of issues of common concern to all nonprofit groups. We hope to widen the contributor network, create an editorial board, and work with the Information Institute in finding new ways to bring you useful news and information. —SJ

And now for the personal gossip. We have not yet introduced a couple of the newer names in our staff box. The first is Ben Bishoff, who came to RAIN a few months ago from Oberlin College. Actually, he's not officially a RAIN employee; he's a VISTA worker dividing his time between working with the Eliot Energy House and the Farmers Market. But he still managed to find the time to put together the section on children and nuclear war in this issue.

The newest person around here is our intern, Madeline Dalrymple. She will soon complete her Masters degree in Environmental Science from Washington State University. Her primary emphasis has been agricultural ecology.

The rest of us are still plugging along. With our latest transitioning, things have seemed kinda crazy around here. But if that weren't the case, it just wouldn't seem like RAIN. —FLS

**Wanted: One editor.** We are looking for a full-time editor/managing editor, to begin as soon as possible. Salary: \$12-15,000/year. Send inquiry and resume to RAIN by April 15.

### LOOK! RAIN IS GOING UP!

Have you ever seen RAIN go up? Well, we haven't seen it happen since 1978. But since then we've seen everything else go up, so I guess it was inevitable. On May 1, our subscription prices will go up, not quite enough to cover seven years of inflation, but enough to pay the bills. Our new rates will be as follows:

- \$18—one year, regular rate
- \$12—one year, living lightly
- \$30—two years
- \$40—contributing subscriber
- \$60—sustaining subscriber
- \$500—RAIN patron and lifetime subscriber

We invite everyone to subscribe, renew, and/or give gift subscriptions at our old rate through April 30.

# LETTERS

"War Tax Resistance" by Bruce and Ann Borquist must be commended for its clear presentation of a timely issue. The bibliography should be especially valuable for those who break away from the herd, refusing to "pray for peace, yet pay for war." However, we must take issue with a common distinction, repeated by the Borquists in their article. "No-risk methods of resistance include living lightly on incomes below taxable levels . . ." while "high-risk actions involve the possibility of criminal penalties." Then it is recommended that one "plan ahead how serious you want to be in your war tax resistance efforts, and adopt a method with acceptable risks." There is the implication that "serious" efforts must involve high risks, and that greater risk will bring quicker or more favorable results. The teaching of Christ is clear in this matter: Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's. So if we participate in the government's money economy, Caesar will have his due. There is no beating the government at its own game, and the constitutional

objections to war taxes are futile.

We consider the most effective resistance to the military-industrial complex to be nonparticipation. In tax terms this means limiting our taxable income (legally, with no risk of criminal penalty) to zero. Learning to live lightly outside the money economy is a continual challenge to the cherished notions acquired with our middle-class upbringing. Changing our personal habits of material acquisition and consumption in the direction of living more simply is seldom simple, nor does it feel like a no-risk approach to war-tax resistance. But our faith in higher values calls for direct positive action. We must be willing to risk personal comforts (private auto, large house, i.e. all the amenities requiring lots of Caesar's money) in order to be free to give to God what is God's.

Larry and Marge Warning  
Oysterville, WA

*The Borquists reply: Our attorney told us early on in our "frivolous return" challenge*

*that social change is a chipping process. American society doesn't change its ways of thinking in an overnight revolution, but by individuals picking, and winning, small battles on positions only a little ahead of the mainstream.*

*Much of what we wrote is based on that premise, and we and the Warnings are firmly in agreement on that "high-risk/low-risk" strategy choice in war tax resistance. Risk and effectiveness are not necessarily directly related—in fact, high risk methods are described as such only because they cannot stand a court challenge.*

*The Warnings have weighed beliefs, values, and costs and adopted the "living lightly" method of WTR. For RAIN readers, this fits with many other social change agendas as well. Other taxpayers, however, have told us that they resent having their income level dictated by the government as their only legal way of preventing contributions to the military. They instead write letters or take positions that run the risk of provoking a hostile response from the government. There is no easy formula or answer.*



## RAIN Patrons

Last December we asked our subscribers to "help build the new RAIN." They (you) responded generously. The names of donors are listed below. Altogether, we raised about \$2700, which may not seem much by normal publishing standards, but with our "living lightly" budget it helps a lot. Thanks, folks.

You'll see some changes in RAIN over the next several months and we hope you like them. We invite your comments. To those readers who are not subscribers: you can help by becoming subscribers. And, of course, tax-deductible contributions are always welcome.

To the people on the following list—indeed, to everyone who buys and reads RAIN—thank you for your support.

John Barber  
Karin Beck  
Sherwin N. Berger  
Ann and Bruce Borquist  
Breitenbush Community

Joseph F. Brown  
Ernest Callenbach  
Dave Campbell  
Carl C. Clark  
Bob Coe and Merrilly McCabe  
Carlotta Collette  
Lee Cooper  
Pauline and Dave Deppen  
Bill Ferguson  
Portia and Bill Foster  
Michael Frasher  
Food Front  
W. W. Fuller III  
Douglas Funkhouser  
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley A. Furman  
William T. Geer  
Harley Gibson  
T. L. Goudvis  
Del Greenfield  
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Elaine and Charlie Harris  
Harvey Harrison  
Kansas Area Watershed Council  
Marjorie and Ogden Kellogg  
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John Picaro  
Privacy Journal  
Maggie Rogers  
Clayton T. Russell  
Sy Safransky (Sun Magazine)  
Marie and Robert Schutz  
Sumner Sharpe and Margaret Strachan  
Michael Stoops  
James Thiele  
Walter Thiem  
Bob Wallace  
Gail and Rusty Whitney  
Connie and Jim Winter-Troutwine  
Sally and Mark Wingate  
Thomas Zellers

# NEWS

## ***Bhopal Tragedy Spurs International Dialogue***

The World Environment Center has launched "Project Aftermath," consisting of a series of meetings between industry, leading international organizations, and government officials from both industrialized and developing countries. These meetings will discuss strategies and actions for improved environmental management and training throughout the world.

The findings of the meetings will be presented to the Center's fourth international conference on the environment and development, to be held in the Hague on September 25-27, 1985. The conference is co-sponsored by the Dutch Government. Cooperating institutions include the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank.

For further information on "Project Aftermath," contact Center President Whitman Bassow, World Environment Center, 605 Third Avenue, 17th floor, New York, NY 10158; 212/986-7200.

## ***Co-op Bank Changes Name***

The National Consumer Cooperative Bank has changed its name to the National Cooperative Bank. In addition to consumer cooperatives, the bank serves housing cooperatives, employee-owned producer cooperatives, retailer owned cooperatives, and shared services cooperatives whose members are professional or institutional providers. The bank is funding a program designed to address the special education needs of consumer cooperatives.

The bank is also undertaking a new effort to expand cooperative housing for the nation's low and moderate income families and senior citizens. The bank will provide loan funds for projects originated by a Washington-based housing development organization, the National Mutual Housing Network. For more information contact Joyce Conrad the National Cooperative Bank, 1630 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20002; 202/745-4754.

## ***Smart Windows***

Scientists at the Department of Energy's Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI), are researching "smart windows" that can regulate the amount of sunlight and solar heat that enters a typical home during the summer and also prevent heat loss during the winter.

Researchers are attempting to combine evacuated (vacuum) window panes with electrochromic glazings to produce a window with electronically controllable light transmission and an insulating value in excess of R-12. Conventional double-glazed windows have an insulating value of R-2.

Electrochromic glass resembles that of ordinary windows until an electric voltage is applied. The current causes a

coating on the glass to darken as desired so that it transmits less heat and light. Glare and solar heat gain are controlled while the vacuum provides high resistance to heat loss. The electric current can be activated manually, by thermostat, or by light sensor controls.

Studies have shown that between 15 and 35 percent of the total heat lost by a typical home in the northern U.S. is through windows. In passively solar heated homes, which have especially large windows, these losses can be as high as 40 percent.

A laser-welding technique has been developed to rapidly seal the evacuated window. This may make the mass-production of evacuated windows more economical. However, several more years of research and development are required to perfect the "smart window."

For more information, contact Solar Energy Research Institute, Public Affairs Office, 1617 Cole Boulevard, Golden, CO 80401.

## ***Windpumps for the Third World***

Intermediate Technology, a British organization, has been awarded a Silver Medal of Excellence by the Worshipful Company of Turners for the design of a new Third World windpump. Intermediate Technology, which helps to identify, adapt, and develop tools and equipment for use in long-term, small-scale development projects, developed a long-lived (20-year), reliable windpump for use in remote, rural areas for irrigation, livestock, and drinking water. The design is nearly maintenance-free and capable of local workshop manufacture in small quantities, using a high proportion of locally available materials. The windpump is now manufactured in Kenya and Pakistan. In Kenya, more than 80 are in action, serving relief camps, clinics, schools, farmers and herdsmen, and tree nurseries.

For more information contact Steve Bonnist, Intermediate Technology, 9 King Street, London WC2E 8HW, United Kingdom; or Peter Reid, Development Techniques Limited, 3rd Floor, Myson House, Railway Terrace, Rugby CV21 3HT, United Kingdom.

## ***No Beryllium, No Nukes***

The Dene Nation of the Northwest Territories in Canada recently announced emphatic opposition to furthering the nuclear arms race. The Dene Nation, made of five separate tribal groups, will fight to block local development of a beryllium mine because the people oppose participation in the nuclear arms race on any level. The Dene will not permit beryllium to be mined from aboriginal lands because it is a key ingredient in the building of nuclear weapons. Commonly used in high-technology products, this substance is also necessary in the making of alloys used to produce missiles, space crafts, machine guns, nuclear

# BRIEFS

reactors, and neutron bombs. The Dene say they are not opposed to development and are not opposed to all mining in the North, but only when the end product will be used for destructive purposes. They want to control development so their own people will benefit.

## *Deadly Tide of Plastic*

Plastic pollution is killing millions of birds, fish, whales, seals, and sea turtles, marine scientists report. Their research has shown that the animals die after becoming entangled with discarded or broken plastic fish nets, straps, trawls, seines and snares, and also after eating pieces or tiny spherules of plastic that are being dumped into all of the world's marine waters.

The problem has become so serious that 150 marine wildlife researchers from 10 countries met recently at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu for the first international conference on the issue. The meeting focused on the impact of nonbiodegradable plastic wastes and section of untended nets have on animals that live in or depend on the ocean. Many groups have expressed alarm, including the National Academy of Sciences, the World Wildlife Fund, the Environmental Network, a consortium of 14 environmental and marine wildlife conservation groups, and individuals from other research groups and universities.

Conservation groups are pushing for federal and local legislation to restrict the outpouring of plastic debris into oceans. Other proposals include requiring fish nets be made of biodegradable materials.

## *The Future Makes News*

A column about the future is now appearing in U.S. newspapers. It is written by Edward Cornish, president of the World Future Society, an international association of people interested in what the future holds in technology, lifestyles, government, business, and other areas.

Futurists do not use crystal balls but rather make educated guesses about what might happen in the coming years by studying current trends, such as rising population and income, and new technological breakthroughs. Business and government now employ a growing number of futurists to help them anticipate future developments. The name of the column is "Your Changing World" and is distributed by Sunfeatures, 7720 El Camino Road, Rancho La Costa, CA 92008.

## *Reagan's Solar Suit*

President Reagan and five Cabinet officers were sued in January in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York for an allegedly illegal attempt to retrieve from

the states certain funds obligated for the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank but not spent by March 1. The suit asks that the president and the five cabinet officers on the bank's board be cited for contempt. It estimates that the proposed bank action would deprive potential customers of at least \$25 million of promised federal subsidies for home energy improvements.

The plaintiffs—five U.S. congressmen, two cities, one state and a handful of energy and consumer groups and individuals—will return to the same court that upheld them 30 months ago, ordering the administration to create the bank as soon as possible. That suit prompted the administration to release money it had initially withheld.

The suit focuses on congressional orders for the bank to spend 70 percent of conservation and 80 percent of solar funds in the years in which they are obligated. The bank has fallen far short of the percentages. The unspent portion could be about \$33-\$34 million. Although more funds are likely to go out before the March 1 deadline, the recapture could involve \$25 million. The plaintiffs are particularly annoyed that the bank, which has considered the recapture for a year, has taken so long in getting the funds to the states. Some Fiscal Year 1983 money was not given out until the end of 1984.

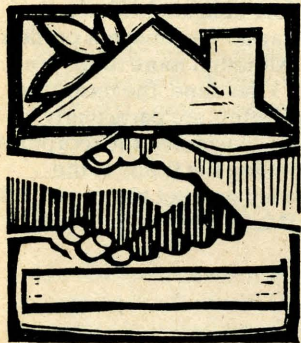
## *No Nukes Atoll*

Heads of state at the August 1984 meeting of the South Pacific Forum, representing all the independent nations in the Pacific, agreed to draft a South Pacific nuclear free zone proposal for consideration at their 1985 meeting. The treaty proposal, accepted unanimously by the forum leaders would ban testing, acquisition, and storage of nuclear weapons and prohibit the dumping of nuclear waste in the region. While Vanuatu and New Zealand currently ban visits of nuclear warships, the proposal states that each Pacific nation is free to make its own decision on nuclear warship transits.

Japan and Micronesia—especially the Marshall Islands—experienced first hand the consequences of the nuclear age. Marshallese people endured resettlements in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. At Kwajalein Atoll, the Marshallese also encounter other aspects of the nuclear arms race. Since U.S. assumed Trusteeship of the Marshall Islands, racism, job and wage discrimination, and life threatening conditions occurred, asserts *Akwesasne Notes*. The Marshallese have protested in forms of "sail-ins" to show they have the power to prevent missile testing at Kwajalein. But the islanders' economic dependency on the military presence poses a difficult dilemma.

For current information contact the Kwajalein Atoll Corporation, PO Box 5220, Ebeye, Marshall Islands 96970. Also, a quarterly newsletter on Micronesia and Pacific issues is available from the U.S. Pacific Network, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 533, Washington, DC 20036; 202/296-8152.

# Land, Housing, and Community Finance:



## CHUCK MATTHEI Talks About the Institute for Community Economics

*"We need a new sort of element in the infrastructure of finance in this society." So says Chuck Matthei in the following interview. What's exciting is that we are starting to see the beginnings of such a thing take shape with the creation of institutions such as ARABLE and EarthBank (see our last issue) and social investment programs such as Working Assets and Calvert Social Investment Fund.*

*The revolving loan fund operated by the Institute for Community Economics (ICE), which Matthei represents, goes further than most social investment funds toward developing a financing mechanism truly oriented toward the needs of specific communities. Between their loan fund and their technical assistance to community land trusts and other community groups, the people at ICE are doing exemplary work. What's more, they use their work in the field to raise fundamental questions about the nature of capital and finance in our society.*

*ICE publishes a quarterly newsletter called Community Economics. If you wish to be put on the mailing list, write to Institute for Community Economics, 151 Montague City Road, Greenfield, MA 01301.*

*The following transcript is excerpted from a much longer interview we did with Matthei when he was in Portland recently. It's a shame we don't have space to publish the whole thing. Matthei impressed us all with his insights into the nature of our present economic system and his ability to cite numerous working models for alternative approaches. —FLS*

**RAIN:** Let's start with the basics. What does ICE do?

**Matthei:** ICE is a small non-profit organization that provides technical and financial assistance to community-based development projects in primarily low-income communities in both urban and rural areas around the country, primarily on site in the eastern half of the country although occasionally further west. We work on the average on site with about 40 community groups in 15 states each year. Our services to those groups vary according to the situation and the need. Most of the work is with land- and housing-related projects. In a much smaller number of instances we work with economic development or cooperative business development, but primarily it's land and housing.

For the most part we work with community land trusts and limited equity cooperatives, occasionally with nonprofit housing corporations, almost never with projects through which properties might eventually transfer onto the open speculative market again. That's a qualification in our technical assistance, and it's a qualification in our lending criteria as well. It's not an absolute prohibition—we have the flexibility at our own discretion to make an exception, but we feel very strongly about the need for the development of limited equity housing models. Not only practically, to get the most use for the dollar over time, but also in a more basic and political sense because we feel that the ability to get to the root causes of the social, and for that matter, environmental problems that many people are concerned about requires, in part, a willingness to confront the institutions of land ownership and the patterns of land tenure and land transfer. We have to take a look at the structure of property, and particularly in that regard at the allocation of equity. So we have both a practical

concern with limited equity development and also a more fundamentally political concern.

What kind of services we provide will vary, again, depending on the community, the group, and their needs. In some instances, when we go into a community—and it's always at their request, we don't initiate that involvement—in some instances, we're dealing with groups that are fairly sophisticated, that know very well their community and their needs. . . . They want to talk about practical development models, or they may already be involved in a development program and they need some specific assistance in carrying out their plans. In other cases, we may go in at the request of unorganized low-income tenants facing displacement or local churches with no experience whatever in economic development or housing, but with good roots in the community. In that instance we may have to start by helping them understand what's happening. They know that they're confronted with an immediate threat or that they're living in some distress; they don't necessarily understand why that situation has developed or what trends they are riding the crest of and where things are headed. One way or another we'll come to a common understanding of what the problems are and we'll talk about different development approaches to those problems. If they want to go with one of those models, we can help them with legal assistance and incorporation, outreach, public education, and community organizing. We teach property acquisition and financing and development planning skills, and we can assist them in negotiations with public and private agencies.

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*We feel that the ability to get to the root causes of social and environmental problems requires a willingness to confront the institutions of land ownership.*

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**RAIN:** You said most of your work is with land and housing, and that a smaller part is with businesses.

**Matthei:** Right. There is another category that has emerged in the last couple of years, and that's with community loan funds. We initiated our own revolving loan fund about five years ago. It grew out of our experience as a technical assistance organization, and the frustration that you feel when you work with a group to identify their problems, create a development organization, do the planning, identify the right property, and then everything grinds to a halt for the lack of start-up capital.

Five years ago when interest rates went completely through the roof and federal cutbacks began, it became clear that what had always been the principal barrier to

low-income development was now almost an insuperable barrier and was going to get worse. So we decided at that point that we simply had to intervene directly to provide some assistance with start-up capital—particularly with young groups that don't have a track record and are confronted with that "catch-22" that says that you can't get money without a track record and credit history, and you can't build a credit history without money to borrow and spend.

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*If you were interested in lending money to our fund, you would tell us how much you wanted to lend, for how long a time, at what rate of interest, what repayment schedule, and if you have any special conditions on the use of the fund.*

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So we figured there must be some way to get them over that initial hump. We knew that we would never be the sufficient lender to any group. We're not going to be their permanent financing source to meet their financing needs over time . . . but we felt we needed to have some ability to make a strategic infusion of capital to get a project started.

**RAIN:** Do you provide technical assistance with the loans? And what percentage of your loans have gone bad? I'm trying to grasp the risk involved in providing loans to new groups.

**Matthei:** Let me tell you very briefly how the loan fund works. We knew that we needed access to a pool of capital to help these groups get started—particularly the young groups and groups that had a high percentage of low-income people, minorities, and women. What we figured was that we had more contacts with individuals and institutions that had both social concerns and investment capital—though often those two had not been put together—than any of the individual groups. It was all most of these groups could do to deal with their immediate low-income community where there seemed to be few concentrations of capital and few sources of financing. So we figured that we have a wider recognition than the individual groups because we do a certain amount of publishing and a lot of traveling and speaking: Can we use that network to create a financial resource?

So we set up a very simple mechanism, which is essentially a restricted account within our nonprofit corporation, and called it a revolving loan fund. We invited these individuals and institutions to take investment monies and lend them to the fund and we permit



the lenders to name their terms. So if you were interested in lending money to ICE's revolving loan fund, you would tell us how much you wanted to lend, for how long a time, at what rate of interest, what repayment schedule, and if you have any special conditions on the use of the fund or preference about urban/rural, housing/business, or whatever, you would identify those, and as long as we feel that the terms you have set are workable, given our knowledge of what kinds of capital we can put to use, we would accept the loan.

Many loans go to groups that we have provided technical assistance to, but that's not a requirement. . . . There have been instances where a group will come in, and we will require technical assistance, not necessarily from ourselves, as one of the conditions for making the loan, if we feel that the group is a solid group and it's a viable project, but it seems clear that they need assistance or training to carry that project off successfully. So that's part of a long evaluation process. . . .

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*To date, we have not lost any money, and we've never been a day late in a payment to a lender.*

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To date, we have not lost any money, and we've never been a day late in a payment to a lender, which is not to say that there haven't been occasions where borrowers have been late in their payments to us. There have been some, but we've never been a day late in a payment to a lender.

**RAIN:** How big is the loan fund?

**Matthei:** At this point the loan fund amounts to about a million and a half. We're expecting it to double this year. The last two years it's increased by about a half a million each year. . . .

This is still largely word of mouth growth. We're out and around in the field of socially responsible investing and expanding and there are these conferences and things now, so there is more exposure of that sort, but we've never done a promotional mailing on the fund itself. We've never undertaken a capitalization drive. . . .

You know, as I indicated, the loan fund, which was essentially conceived as a resource to support the technical assistance program, has emerged into a whole program of its own. We moved from simple operation of our own loan fund to working with a number of individual groups to identify potential sources of capital in their own community and help them approach those sources. We found that our participation as a third party advocate, broker, whatever you want to call it, could be very helpful in moving money from local lenders to local borrowers. . . .

[We can contribute] a familiarity with the issues and the language of finance, which some community groups have and many do not. After the community group has

described their community, their needs, their project, and their capital needs [to the potential lenders], we come in and say, "These social problems that the group has presented to you this morning are not unique to Portland, they exist in other communities around the country and frankly they're getting worse," and tell one or two stories, but then say, "But I'm not here to talk to you about social problems because I know you share my concern with the problems they have described or none of us would be here together to meet with them today. Let me talk to you about whether there's a financially as well as socially responsible investment opportunity for your institution in this project. Now, what are the traditional concerns of investors? They are: one, two, three, four, five. Let's deal, one by one, with the way in which these *community* investment opportunities address those investor concerns." We'll go through that and make that kind of a presentation. Well that's not only informative in a helpful way, but it's also reassuring to the prospective lender that someone in this pool understands what their concerns are and is conversant with the language of finance. . . .

So, we've found that our assistance with a community group can be very much worth their while and a little bit of time and a minor expense on their part in getting that money moving and setting a precedent. And we found that as we became a more active lender and began assisting groups to mobilize community investment capital, the word tends to get out. You work with one group in a city and they score and it doesn't take long before every other housing group in the city knows about this and they're saying, "Aha, \$400,000 at three to eight percent. Where are they getting this? How can I get it?" You know, that's exciting, but it also is an opportunity that begins to create its own problem. The prospective lender who is interested and willing to meet with the first group or two to go through one of these sessions, is not able or willing or interested in meeting with 20 or 30 or 40 groups on the same basis. You can do it once or twice but you can't do it over and over in that same format without overburdening the lender. . . .

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*When it comes to placing investments, there's an efficiency of scale in a decentralized program.*

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So what we found was, the more our activity in community investment expanded, the more we began to see, in certain areas, growing numbers of prospective lenders and borrowers, and the obvious need for some kind of coordinating mechanism there. We did not feel that it was possible for us to play that role in this community and that community to the degree that it could and should be played, or that it was appropriate. . . . In a community investment program there are certain

efficiencies of scale in concentration; in other words, dealing with one \$10,000 lender is easier than dealing with 10 \$1,000 lenders, but when it comes to the other end—placing the investments—in many respects, there's an efficiency of scale in a decentralized program. When you talk about the kind of monitoring, management, and technical assistance that's required to make community investment work effectively, then being close to the community and having a geographical proximity is very helpful. So our feeling was, for practical and political reasons, that there needed to be an

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*The more low-income people do through their own contributions of labor and capital to improve their community, the more they will tend to accelerate the forces that will ultimately displace them from the neighborhood.*

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informal network of community investment vehicles or community loan funds; that we need a new sort of element in the infrastructure of finance in this society. So what we began to do was identify some areas in which we had been active and had good contacts and recognized the presence of a number of potential borrowers and lenders and then to suggest the development of a local or regional community loan fund. . . .

The most important feature of the loan fund, I think, is that we have insisted that any group that we work with in the development of a community loan fund must bring together in the organizing committee, and the board, and the management structure of the fund, three different kinds of people or kinds of skills. We want to see representation of the potential lender constituencies. People from the churches, individual investors, from the financial community, foundations, whatever.

Equally important is representation from the potential borrower constituency. It doesn't have to be groups that themselves will be getting loans, but people who are out there—day in and day out—on the street, involved in low-income community development. You need their contacts, you need their perspective, and you need their peer judgement.

And the third type of person you want involved in the loan fund are people with the technical skills to service the fund—attorneys, accountants, whatever—and people with the technical assistance skills to serve the borrowers. Because our argument has been that what makes community investment work is a close, ongoing tie to the neighborhood and to the community development sector. Low overhead and low transaction cost and the ability to integrate technical assistance with the

lending function. If you've got those three qualities in a program, we think that community investment is financially as well as socially responsible. If you're lacking any of those components or qualities, then we think community investment is, as the conventional wisdom used to be, a high-risk venture. . . .

**RAIN:** This question seems fundamental to what you're doing. Why shouldn't land be a commodity?

**Matthei:** Why should land not be regarded as a commodity? Number one: Because land is largely not of human creation, it's finite in its amount and infinite in its term of existence. It's the same land that our ancestors lived on, it's the same land and the only land that our descendants will have to live on. And it is a finite resource upon which all life on earth currently depends. That is fundamentally different in character than improvements—buildings, for instance—which are much more significantly the work of human hands, and the product of human imagination. They are quite finite in their term of existence, and infinite in their multiplication. You can build a house, tear it down, build another one, tear it down, and build another one. The land remains the same. So we would say there is a fundamental character difference between land—and by land, I mean also natural resources—and buildings and improvements. . . .

Now in another sense, let's take a look at the equity limitation, which is inherent in your question, why should it not be a commodity, is why can't we buy it, sell it, trade it, and speculate upon it. We would say that a land trust, in its program of equity limitation, through which it provides the leaseholder, the resident family, ownership and equity based on the value of their own investment of labor and capital over time in those improvements—you have a real dollar equity for what you've put into those improvements, adjusted for inflation and depreciation, but you don't benefit from the appreciating market value of the property—we would say that is not confiscatory. . . . I think people think of land reform very often as a form of confiscation.

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*We need a new sort of element in the infrastructure of finance in this society.*

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We are not talking about confiscation. We are talking about looking at property value and understanding its origin, and distinguishing between that part of property value which accrues because of investment of labor and capital by the resident, the owner, the user, and that portion of property value which accrues because of community-wide development efforts, public investment, or larger market forces which can't be attributed to one owner.

We're saying, what you put in in labor and capital, that you have a legitimate claim on. But if the Arabs raise the oil price, and consequently half the people in the suburbs want to move into the inner city to cut their

fuel bills, you do not have a legitimate claim on that equity. It belongs to no one, it belongs to everyone. If we put \$7 million of public money [into a community] and we put in brick sidewalks and gas lights and facade improvements, and property values soar because of it, who created that value? The [taxpayers] created that value. Who benefits from it? The people who hold title to those buildings, whether or not they live in those buildings, whether or not they ever have or ever will, whether or not they've maintained those buildings, whether or not they had any affirmative commitment or even basic sense of responsibility or decent relationship to the people of that community.

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*A larger percentage of the American population cannot afford a new home today than was true in the middle of the Depression.*

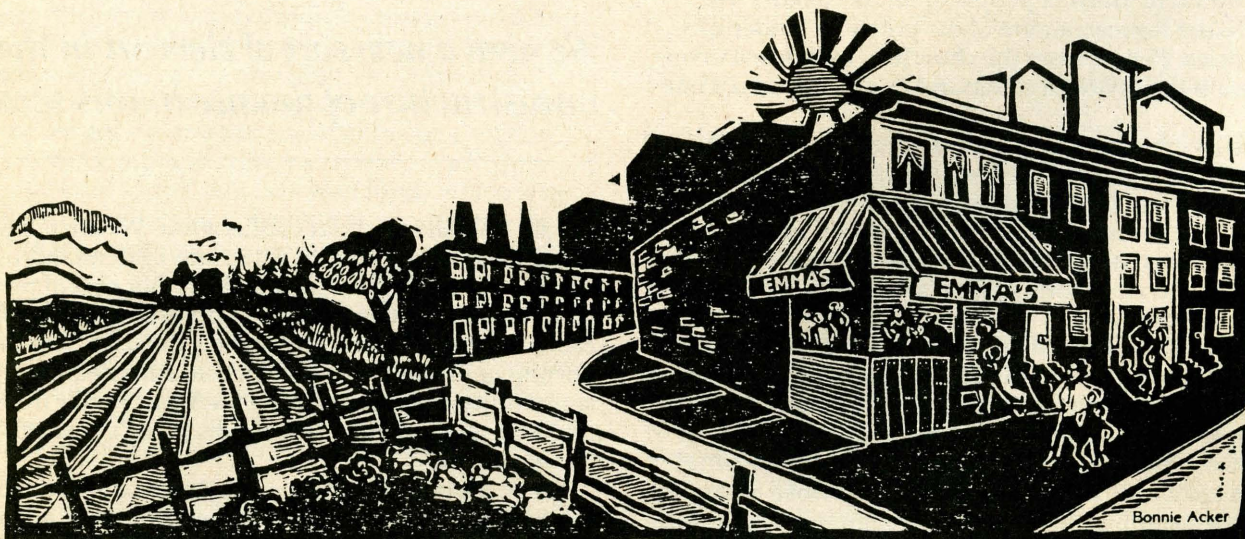
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There's a terrible "catch-22" facing the poor in a gentrifying neighborhood. The more they do through their own contribution of labor and capital to improve their community, their lives, and the lives of their neighbors, the more they will tend to accelerate the forces that will not only not produce any economic returns for them, but will ultimately displace them from the neighborhood. They won't even have the use value of the social benefits they have contributed to the community. So we would say, let's distinguish between that which the resident owner has earned, and that which the community at large has earned, and that's not confiscation, that's reallocation, just allocation of equity. Now it

is a challenging concept if you're accustomed to the market economy, but I think it's important to make that distinction, because people typically think, when you question private property or property rights or the market, that you are acting with a kind of malice that we don't believe we're acting with.

In strategic terms, if we're interested in building a land reform movement in this country—and to my mind there's not only not a land reform movement, there's not even a meaningful dialogue about property in this country—if we're going to create that movement, like any other movement, you've got to be able to acknowledge people—who they are, where they are, how they feel, what they want, and what they need—and you've got to be able to talk with them. So what we've been trying to do is develop a language, a dialogue, a context for addressing the fundamental issues of property that allows us to draw a broad cross-section of people into the discussion. That doesn't mean that they don't come with some trepidation, it means that they're willing to sit down and talk.

The old leftist ideologue on the soap box is not going to find an audience where private property is such a fundamental aspiration. But if we understand that a larger percentage of the American population cannot afford a new home today than was true in the middle of the Depression, then in that sense the line of demarcation between the haves and the have-nots, the franchised and the disenfranchised, has shifted significantly into the middle class, and that in that one respect—access to the American dream of homeownership—we are in a situation today where the middle class, the working class, and the poor have common cause, or should have common cause. That's a fundamental political opportunity that we probably will never be savvy enough to make full use of. But it's an important opportunity. . . . That's a political constituency. It's not an awakened or directed constituency. But our fundamental goal is not just to develop land trusts. It's to try to initiate some dialogue around these issues and to create a context and a language for that dialogue. □ □



FROM: Community Economics

## ACCESS: Social Investing

***Insight: The Advisory Letter for Concerned Investors*, quarterly newsletter, quarterly profiles on specific industries, monthly market updates, monthly profiles of selected companies, \$40/year (individual), \$80/year (institution), from:**

**Franklin Research and Development Corporation  
222 Lewis Wharf  
Boston, MA 02110**

*Insight's* "Quarterly Advisory Letter" offers good regular features. In the two issues I've seen, the guest column was excellent, offering incisive analysis of social investing issues, and the "Focus on Useful Books" column was well done, too. Both issues had a column called "Alternative Investments," the first attempting to define that broad concept, and the second covering the Industrial Cooperative Association's Revolving Loan Fund for worker cooperatives. Finally, the newsletter's "Company Comparison" column—while not covering companies on the cutting edge of societal transformation—was useful in helping the reader develop criteria.

*Insight's* own criteria, however, in "Equity Briefs," its monthly analyses of individual companies, seemed to me to lack backbone and a thoroughgoing commitment to social as well as financial

concerns. Witness the recommendation of Houghton Mifflin after detailing a poor employee relations history (including several class action suits alleging sex and age discrimination). However, for readers interested in companies traded on the New York Stock Exchange, the briefs do provide valuable information, if one takes the author's recommendations with a grain of salt. —Mary Vogel

***Ethical Investing: How to Make Profitable Investments Without Sacrificing Your Principles*, by Amy L. Domini and Peter D. Kinder, 1985, 288 pp., \$17.95 from:**

**Addison-Wesley Publishing  
Reading, MA 01867**

This book seems to take for granted that investing in the stock and bond market is the most effective and desirable path toward achieving socially responsible use for your surplus money. It never questions the tenets of Wall Street. In fact, it even seems to go the other direction when it espouses an anti-Communist position that seems unhealthy to me.

The book does have its good points, too. For anyone considering getting into the stock market, this book is one of the best, most easily read introductions to the

complex workings of Wall Street that I've seen. Facts and suggestions are given without the veneer of greed and fear that investing books are usually glossed with. The authors explain not only the basics about many types of investments—stocks, bonds, blue chips, mutual funds, money market funds, and retirement funds—but look at their advantages and disadvantages for a few different viewpoints and lifestyles.

The chapter called "Managing Your Money Every Day" makes good suggestions for choosing a bank, one of those being "smaller is usually better." It describes some interesting banks that are truly community-oriented, and also gives a list of black- and women-owned banks.

While Domini and Kinder cover tax shelters in some depth, they never once question the impact of these shelters on the American economy as a whole. Activists in the housing movement, for example, have called real estate tax shelters "the most expensive, least effective way we could find to get affordable housing built." Typically, the authors tell you how to use the system as it exists to your own short-term advantage, but not how to begin to change it for the long-range good of us all. —Mary Vogel

*Mary Vogel is a teacher/writer on "investing for a sustainable future," a dealer for earth-sheltered dome housing, and a frequent contributor to RAIN.*

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Mail to: RAIN, 3116 North Williams, Portland, OR 97227

## ACCESS: Gardening

**The Community Garden Book: New Directions for Creating and Managing Neighborhood Food Gardens in Your Town**, by Larry Sommers, 1984, 121 pp., inquire for price from:

Gardens for All/The National Association for Gardening  
180 Flynn Avenue  
Burlington, VT 05401

The focus of *The Community Garden Book* is cooperative ventures—their budgeting, planning, and management. The solo urban gardener will also benefit from this guide. A typical chapter describes a problem in the process of urban gardening, suggests time-tested solutions, and provides a list of further references.

Most of this attractive guide is devoted to discussing complications not always considered when first thinking of a cooperative garden project. Examples of five budgets emphasize the need for financial planning facing a neighborhood

venture. Initial planning and procuring of land are well discussed. This book even indulges in some ambitious thinking such as community managed orchards, greenhouses, and nurseries. *The Community Garden Book* is a great help for people starting a neighborhood garden. It is also a useful tool for any type of cooperative venture. —MD

**Your Nutritious Garden: A Guide to Growing Your Own Fresher, Better Tasting, More Nutritious Vegetables**, by Dick Ramond and Gardens for All, 1984, 44 pp., \$3.95 from:

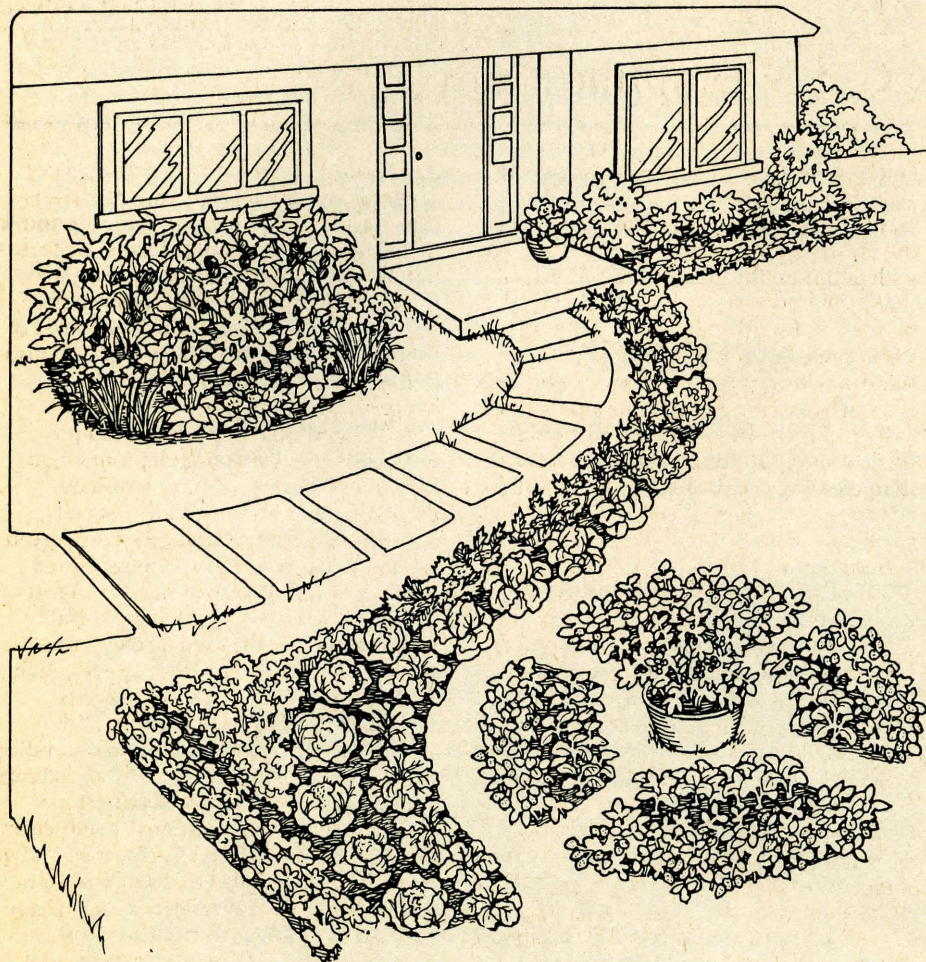
Gardens for All/The National Association for Gardening  
180 Flynn Avenue  
Burlington, VT 05401

An excellent guide for novice gardeners. In 44 pages this charming, easy-to-read (or skim) book has practically everything an aspiring gardener needs to produce a

nutritious, bountiful harvest by uncomplicated, practical techniques. This is not an exhaustive reference, but a concise guide for starting a garden. A key to this book's success is that only the 10 most planted garden favorites are detailed. Plants high in vitamins A and C are encouraged for a "cancer-fighting garden." Ramonds provides ample information on choosing a garden location, tools, plant care, cultivation, and varieties appropriate to various situations.

This book contains attractive illustrations and readable charts of pertinent information. Common pests are described and sometimes illustrated. Of special appeal is the unpretentious emphasis on preventative techniques for thwarting weeds, insect pests, and diseases. "Commercially available controls" are discussed along with ecological and common sense cautions of their usage.

Both conventional and organic gardeners will find this guide very useful. —MD



Who says a garden has to be rectangular? This sample layout includes both vegetables and flowers (FROM: *Anything Grows!*)

**Anything Grows!**, by Sheryl London, 1984, 246 pp., \$9.95 from:

Rodale Press Inc.  
Organic Park  
Emmaus, PA 18049

This is the book to get if you always wanted to grow edibles, but thought you didn't have the space. *Anything Grows!* is full of creative, workable ideas for places in which to grow garden plants. The book highlights individual examples of unique gardening from many different situations: sand dunes, parking lots, roof tops, and—oh yes—even the ground. The book is geared for the beginner, and covers a broad range of subjects. The basics of soil needs (chemistry), composting, mulching, watering, fertilizers are discussed. Charts help you choose plants, cultivation, containers and locations, and more. London even includes a section on warm-up exercises for stiff gardeners.

This book caters to the uninitiated gardener, and encourages them with reassuring phrases such as "small time commitment." The discussions of naturally occurring pesticides are enjoyable. London writes on how to entice the help of insect-feeding birds, toads, lizards, and turtles. She also suggests ways to discourage visits of pesky birds such as pigeons. A lot of experience from many different types of gardening is written into this book. This is not a quickly read pamphlet, but a book to contemplate and plan by. It is perfect for people with space limitations but ample interest. —MD

*Green River Tools Spring 1985 Catalog*, from:

**Green River Tools**  
5 Cotton Mill Hill  
Brattleboro, VT 05301

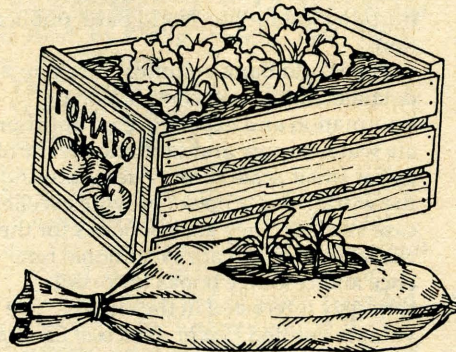
Green River Tools has a glossy, color catalog of imported and domestic garden tools. These tools are not all found at your neighborhood feed and seed store. One specialty item is a two-handled, extra-wide pitch fork designed to prepare and fluff the soil. A new kind of bird house made of a wood and cement combination that lasts over 20 years is available as well. This catalog would look good on your coffee table, and might even help you tool up for the growing season. —MD

*The Avant Gardener: The Unique Horticultural News Service*, monthly, \$15/year, from:

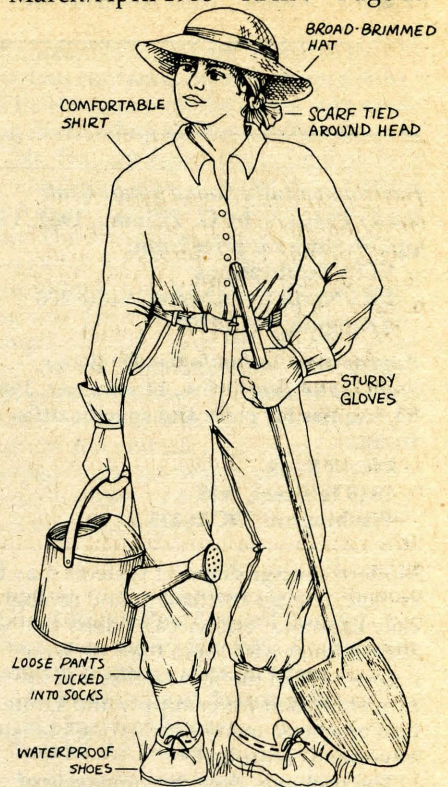
**Horticultural Data Processors**  
Box 489  
New York, NY 10028

*The Avant Gardener* makes for enjoyable after-dinner reading, if you like to read

about flowers, gardening, and greenhouse cultivation. This eight-page newsletter disseminates information, news, and novelty items from many sources. All articles and news briefs are referenced, enabling the reader to gain access to plants, catalogs, and more information. You'll find suggestions for unusual houseplants, as well as ideas of plant cultivation, species and variety comparisons, and even effects of a nuclear winter on plants. If you like little tidbits from the plant world, or like to read seed catalogs (yes, many do!), then subscribe to *The Avant Gardener*. —MD



Samples of recycled containers for resourceful gardeners (FROM: Anything Grows!)



Manure couture—what to wear for comfortable gardening (FROM: Anything Grows!)

## ACCESS: Ecophilosophy

*Deep Ecology: Living as if Nature Mattered*, by Bill Devall and George Sessions, 1985, 266 pp., \$15.95 from: **Gibbs M. Smith, Inc.**  
PO Box 667  
Layton, UT 84041

*Deep Ecology* is a delight and a disappointment. It's a delight because it assembles in one place a great deal of ecological wisdom from a wide variety of sources. Short quotations from such ecological sages as Arne Naess (originator of the term "deep ecology"), Henry David Thoreau, Gary Snyder, John Muir, Alan Watts, Paul Shepard, Aldous Huxley, and Martin Heidegger, as well as insights drawn from Eastern philosophies, Christianity, Native American traditions, and feminism, give the book the feel of a rich collage spanning both time and place. This is good; it shows that deep ecology has extensive roots in a variety of traditions, rather than being some new and exotic species of thought unlike anything we've seen before.

The essence of deep ecology is the recognition that human beings are merely one element in a vast web of life and deserve no privileged position. It is thus distinguished from "shallow" environmentalism, which seeks to preserve the environment merely for human benefit.

Deep ecologists strive toward what Naess calls "self-realization"—"self" in this context defined not as individual but as the entire community of life on earth. The realization of this greater self requires that humans eschew "mastery" over nature, and work instead to encourage the expression of the full range of potentialities within the biotic community. This is a noble aspiration, and one that strikes a deep chord within me. But recognizing these ecological principles is much easier than creating the social forms that will advance them. And this is where the book falls short.

Sessions and Devall emphasize two kinds of strategies for promoting deep ecology principles. The first, which they call "the real work" (after Gary Snyder), is to "cultivate ecological consciousness." But the ability to have spiritual communion with old growth forests, by itself, is not going to save them. Add their second strategy, "ecological resisting," and still we have not gone far enough. Ecological resisting consists of acting from deep ecological principles and using nonviolent direct action to protect threatened ecosystems. Although this kind of ad hoc protection is an essential tactic, it is by no means sufficient. It still amounts to attacking the branches instead of the roots. To get at the roots of ecological

destruction, we must restructure every aspect of our lives—not only consciousness, but also our technologies, economic institutions, and political forms. Unfortunately, although the authors recognize the need for fundamental social change, they have little to say about what kind of social change we need. (Their chapter on defining the "ecotopian" vision was disappointing.)

A fundamental principle of deep ecology is that everything is connected. But unless it deals with how human consciousness is connected to social institutions and technologies, any formulation of "deep ecology" seems rather shallow to me. What we need is a kind of social ecology that can illuminate the interconnections among all elements of the social "ecosystem" and show which of these elements enhance diversity, fecundity, and self-realization, and which do not. This kind of understanding must emerge out of the practical, material activity of developing new patterns of land tenure, food and energy production, finance, political decision-making, and so forth. These various efforts to build a new kind of society, and reflection upon how they all fit together to enhance the sustainability and well-being of the planet, this seems to me to be the real "real work." —FLS

## ACCESS: Water

*Environmentally Sound Small-Scale Water Projects*, by G. Tillman, 1981, 148 pp., inquire for price from:

VITA Publications  
1815 North Lynn Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209

*Appropriate Technologies for Water Supply and Sanitation*, 14 volumes, 1980-83, inquire for price and specific titles from:

World Bank  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20433

Modern sewage disposal systems may be archaic, energy-inefficient, and ecologically unsound, but we can't deny that we are healthier with them than we were before we had them. As a result of improvements in water supply and sanitation practices, many debilitating parasites have been controlled.

The problem, then, becomes one of using modern science and technology to develop more appropriate disposal systems for use in rural areas of the U.S. and, perhaps more importantly, in developing countries, without losing the gains we've made.

Two excellent publications address these issues. The first, *Environmentally Sound Small-Scale Water Projects*, is published jointly by CODEL (a not-for-profit consortium of 38 development agencies working in developing countries) and VITA (a private nonprofit international development organization). The second, a 12-volume set entitled *Appropriate Technology for Water Supply and Sanitation*, is published by the World Bank. Both publications address planning issues surrounding appropriate techniques for drinking-water supply and waste disposal. Both are oriented to developing countries, though the information and principles are clearly applicable to the U.S. as well.

The CODEL/VITA book has a good section on water and health. Although the case studies of water-borne diseases and parasites are mainly from tropical regions, they provide a good general background on the incredibly complex ways disease or parasites can travel through water or use the water cycle. (From my own experiences in Alaska, water-borne diseases are not problems confined to the tropics.)

The book is also strong in its discussion of planning, stressing the need to involve the whole community. Just as one industry can pollute an entire groundwater system, so can one individual contaminate a water supply. This is true for

communes in the U.S. as well as for villages in developing countries. It is essential that everyone be involved with and understand the entire water cycle.

This book serves as an excellent introduction for people who have little background in the subject and want a thorough grounding. It is also a good refresher for people familiar with appropriate interaction with the water cycle. In many ways, it provides an excellent introduction for the World Bank publication.

The World Bank volumes comprise a detailed survey and compilation of information and experience on appropriate water supply and sanitation technology for small-scale rural systems around the world. These books provide excellent case studies. They are not books for the casual reader, but are exceptional reference and resource books for people seriously interested in the subject. The volume entitled *Health Aspects of Excreta and Sullage Management—A State-of-the-Art Review*, for example, has 172 pages of text, 96 pages of tables in the appendices, and 37 pages of references.

Not only are these exceptional publications that will contribute significantly to world health, but beyond that, the well thought-out, reasoned, researched, and presented material will create far greater international acceptance of the principles of appropriate technology. —John Harland

John Harland, a chemical engineer, works at Intel in Portland.

*Groundwater: A Community Action Guide*, by Concern Incorporated, 1984, 30 pp., \$4 from:

Concern Incorporated  
1794 Columbia Road NW  
Washington, DC 20009

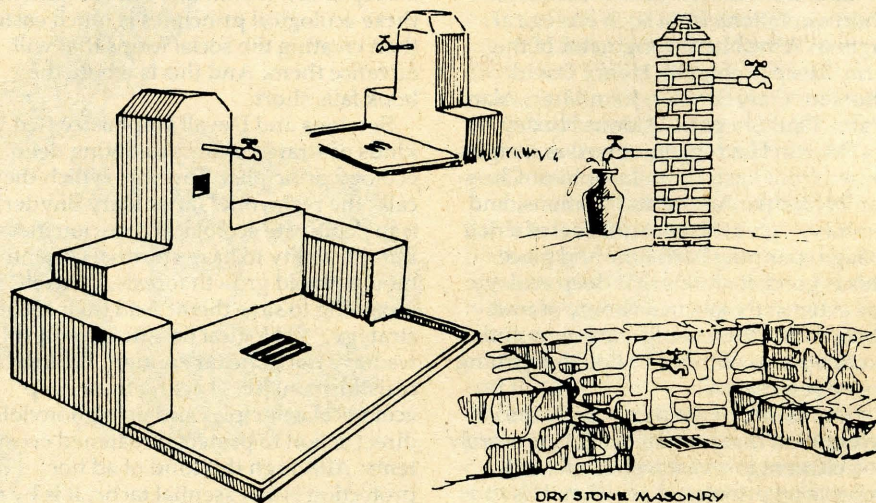
*A Citizen's Handbook on Groundwater Protection*, by Wendy Gordon, 1984, 76 pp., inquire for price from:

National Resources Defense Council  
122 East 42nd Street  
New York, NY 10168

These handbooks for citizen action describe the nature of groundwater problems, the federal statutes that deal with groundwater contamination, and strategies for community action. Both publications include case studies of community efforts to deal with contaminated groundwater.

The Concern guide is brief and very readable. The NRDC handbook is more detailed and is helpful for understanding the maze of federal statutes dealing with groundwater. The NRDC publication also gives a more detailed picture of the nature of groundwater and its contaminants. Both will be found very useful to those embarking on citizen action missions. —Jack Churchill

Jack Churchill is a professor at Portland State University.



Various designs of tapstands (FROM: A Handbook of Gravity-Flow Water Systems)

***Groundwater Contamination in the United States*, by V. Pyle, R. Patrick, and J. Quarles, 1983, 315 pp., \$14.95 from: University of Pennsylvania Press 3933 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19104**

As much as 50 percent of the population of the U.S. depends upon groundwater for its primary source of drinking water. Can a nation afford to take lightly the contamination of such an important resource? Currently there is no federal program aimed specifically at the problem of groundwater contamination. What protection our aquifers do receive is only indirect, and with federal environmental enforcement waning, any definitive future action will have to come from state and local levels.

In the first half of this book, the authors present basic information on groundwater hydrology, and exhaustively document the severity of groundwater contamination and the historic lack of interest and understanding of the threat that these contaminants pose. The remaining half is dedicated to the methods of monitoring, minimizing, cleaning up and preventing contamination of subsurface water supplies. Also included is a review of public health problems related to contaminated drinking water, including information on their sources, the effectiveness of remedial action, and projections of the effects of future occurrences. Concepts and data are presented in numerous clear diagrams, tables, and graphs. In all, a highly readable and thorough presentation of a wide-ranging topic. —Jim Stevens

*Jim Stevens is a civil and agricultural consulting engineer who works in the fields of water treatment and waste water treatment.*

***A Handbook of Gravity-Flow Water Systems*, by Thomas D. Jordan, Jr., 1984, 224 pp., \$4.95 from: Intermediate Technology Publications 9 King Street London WC2E 8HN UNITED KINGDOM**

A complete handbook for anyone interested in putting gravity to work moving water. Though written from the perspective of a developing country, this book is also a great technical aid in building low-cost water systems anywhere. Packed with charts, graphs and diagrams, this straightforward manual covers everything from basic methods of measuring flow and head in streams to materials and techniques for constructing simple reservoirs. It has sections covering surveying, hydraulic theory, pipes,

valves, reservoirs, filters and hydraulic rams as well as extensive appendices which detail useful specifications, constants and even tool lists. Because of its flexible emphasis on fundamentals this book can be put to good use as an aid to designing and building anything from a village water supply to a domestic grey-water reclamation system. —Clay Dennis

*Clay Dennis has a degree in Mechanical Engineering from Cornell and is presently a student at the Atkinson Graduate School of Management at Willamette University.*

***A River No More: The Colorado River and the West*, by Philip Fradkin, 1984, 360 pp., \$10.95 from: The University of Arizona Press 1615 East Speedway Tucson, AZ 85719**

This book is written in a very personal and readable style, while making clear some very complex historical issues about water and its use in the arid west. Mr. Fradkin, over a period of years, travelled extensively in the Colorado River Basin, attempting, with mixed success, to travel from the headwaters of the Colorado to where it supposedly flows into the Gulf of California. (In actuality the Colorado River no longer flows into the Gulf of California because its waters are all used up.) Where and how those waters are used are the subject of this book.

To discuss water use in the West is also to discuss culture and politics. For instance, the dominant culture feels that resources (including water) exist to serve man, and are wasted when they don't. Another basic premise is that water and other things extracted from the land should be free. Water should be delivered to the place where people live, rather than people choosing to live where there is water. Thus a large population has developed in inhabitable desert areas in southern California and southern Arizona.

When I travelled throughout the Colorado River Basin, I saw many things I did not understand at the time. The inexplicable structures I saw in spectacularly beautiful desert country exist to serve metropolitan areas far away. I saw coal burning power plants cast a pall of smog over country whose air should have been pristine. I learned from Mr. Fradkin that these coal-fired plants were built instead of a hydroelectric dam within the Grand Canyon, and that southern California is the main recipient of the power. An uneasy compromise, it seems to me. Glen Canyon Dam (and Lake Powell behind it) is another man-made structure whose presence in the desert I found offensive, and I learned that it, too, was a compromise site, chosen over a site in

Dinosaur National Park. Much of the modern conservation movement seems to have begun with the issues surrounding the building of Glen Canyon Dam.

Mr. Fradkin makes the point that there is simply not enough water to go around, and there is limited awareness of this fact. The squabbles, major and minor, over what little there is he carefully documents in a cool-headed and engaging way. He has moved well beyond the simple outrage I have felt. What he does not address, and what our society and our grandchildren (especially in the arid west) will have to face is a change in culture and attitude (and even eating habits) to use less water, and to use what water we have in different ways. —Susan Applegate

***Once A River: Bird Life and Habitat Changes on the Middle Gila*, by Amadeo Rea, 1983, 286 pp., \$24.50 from: The University of Arizona Press 1615 East Speedway Tucson, AZ 85719**

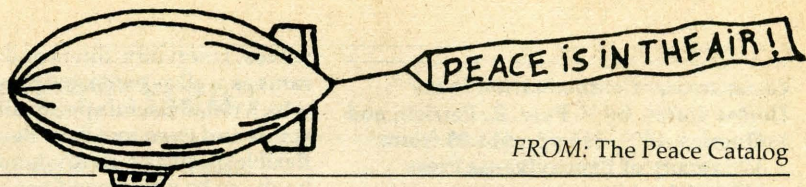
If I were a bird watcher and lived in Arizona the bulk of this book would thrill me—it is a listing by species of birds who have lived or live now along the Gila River, on the Pima Indian reservation, in southern Arizona. The information on each species is thorough, and includes a history and an analysis of the Pimian words for the birds.

However, I'm not a bird watcher and I don't live in Arizona. This book interests me for other reasons. The Gila River, for the last half of its length, doesn't exist anymore, that is, it is only a dry streambed. There is no more water flowing across the surface of the land, and this is a very recent development. Mr. Rea has gone to primary historical sources to tell us how the land used to be, and why it is now so changed. He has lived with and spoken extensively with the people, the Pima Indians, who have lived in the area for centuries and have watched the changes.

The main point of this book is how profoundly these environmental changes have affected the bird life. The documentation and attention to minute detail are very important. What has happened to the Gila River is in no way an isolated incident. So much of man's alteration of the environment goes unnoticed and unrecorded—we forget much too quickly how the land used to be. Mr. Rea's careful documentation helps us remember and understand. —Susan Applegate

*Susan Applegate, our graphic designer, is also a rockhound with a long-standing interest in natural history. She lived in the Colorado Basin for three years.*





FROM: The Peace Catalog

## ACCESS: Peace

**The Peace Catalog, edited by Duane Sweeney, 1984, 363 pp., \$14.95 from: Press for Peace 5621 Seaview Avenue NW Seattle, WA 98107**

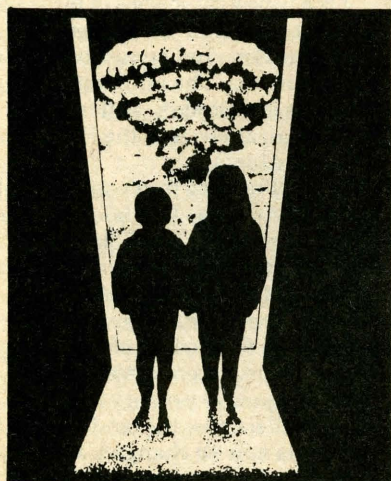
Don't let the pseudo-Whole-Earth-Catalog cover turn you off from this excellent peace resource. It is a catalog, but not of the usual sort. The Peace Catalog is a catalog of ideas by many of today's top thinkers on the cutting edge of finding alternatives to war.

The meat of the catalog is a collection of over 50 current essays and articles con-

cerning many facets of peace. Comprehensive resource lists are provided throughout, with suggested readings, a directory of over 1,000 national and local peace organizations, a reference guide to books, publications, films, and resource centers, plus a guide to socially responsible investing. *The Peace Catalog* is a living, inspirational record infused with all the hope and enthusiasm of the people involved in making peace. Useful to anybody regardless of their level of involvement in the peace movement. As the subtitle says, it is a "Guidebook to a Positive Future." Very highly recommended.

The publishers of the *Peace Catalog*, Press for Peace, will also be producing a quarterly, *The Peace Journal*, starting in April. It will deal with conflict management on all levels of human interaction—a concept that challenges the present cultural assumption that all conflicts must have a win-lose solution as opposed to a more creative and lasting win-win solution. Each issue will include a Peacemaker Award to someone who has demonstrated the unique solution to or avoidance of a conflict. Great potential here. Plans are also for a second volume of the Peace Catalog. Encore! —BB

## ACCESS: Children and Nuclear War



©1984 Direct Cinema, Ltd. From the film "If You Love This Planet"

Why children and nuclear war? Why burden children with this horrible reality? Won't they find out soon enough on their own? Children don't live in a vacuum, though. They know. The media constantly bombard them with images of nuclear war. Some children have visions of nuclear holocaust as early as four years of age.

Investigations into the threat of nuclear war and its psychological effects on children have been done recently. The findings are frightening. Surveys show that up to 90 percent of children expect a nuclear war in their lifetimes. Some researchers see drug addiction, suicide, and even punk rock as adaptive mechanisms

children adopt to deal with the anger and confusion with the world their parents brought them into.

What follows is a small portion of the organizations and books dealing with children and nuclear war. It is heartening to see the number of people concerned with this aspect of the arms race. —BB

**Please Save My World, edited by Bill Adler, 1984, 40 pp., \$8.95 from: Arbor House Publishing Company 235 East 45th Street New York, NY 10017**

This book is a collection of essays and letters, ranging from the humorous to the heartrending, by children speaking out against nuclear war. It is amazing the insights that kids have. This might be an inspiration for other children to express their hopes and fears about nuclear war through writing.

**What About the Children?, by Glenn W. Hawkes, 1983, 16 pp., \$1 donation from: Parents and Teachers for Social Responsibility Box 517 Mooretown, VT 05660**

What about the children? All political and social allegiances aside, don't we at least owe the world's children a chance to live

a life not threatened by nuclear extinction, a chance to undo the wrongs of previous generations? This short booklet was the impetus for this entire access section. A hard-hitting yet motivating overview of the arms race with an emphasis on the health threat that it poses to children everywhere. This persuasive essay is presently available in English and Spanish with German, French, and Italian editions on the way.

**How to Make Your School a Nuclear Free Zone, 1984, 4 pp., \$.50 from: Nuclear Free Zone Registry PO Box 172 Riverside, CA 92502**

What better way to give students a sense of empowerment than by declaring their school a nuclear free zone (NFZ)? A NFZ "is the prohibition of all development, testing, transportation, deployment, funding, and usage of nuclear weapons within designated borders" (see also RAIN X:2, page 20 and XI:2, page 18). The NFZ Registry has produced a pamphlet, *How to Make Your School a Nuclear Free Zone*, to encourage schools, from elementary to collegiate level, to become part of this international movement. Currently over 9 million Americans live in officially declared NFZs. Tax deductible donations will help the NFZ Registry meet its goal of sending this pamphlet to every high school and college student council in the United States.

**Watermelons Not War, by the Nuclear Education Project, 1984, 162 pp., \$9.95 from:**

**New Society Publishers  
4722 Baltimore Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19143**

How would you respond if your child asked, "What would happen if there was a nuclear war and I was the only one left?" It's not easy. Children growing up today in the shadow of nuclear war ponder such questions. Five Boston area mothers, faced with this dilemma of having to answer their children's questions about nuclear war when they themselves feared the same questions, formed a support group to discuss parenting in our nuclear age. The group soon progressed into a book-writing collective, the Nuclear Education Project, which produced *Watermelons Not War*. Confronting the issues head on, the authors/mothers offer their advice in answering questions such as, "What are we going to do if there is a war?" Simplified background material on nuclear power, and the related issues of the environment and energy, helps to explain nuclear issues to children.

A comprehensive resource list of books and organizations rounds out this excellent guide. The suggested readings for children are unique in that they do not address the nuclear problem directly but bring up related topics which provide a foundation for further discussion. An excellent resource for parents faced with raising children in the nuclear world of today.

**The Butter Battle Book, by Dr. Seuss, 1984, 42 pp., \$6.95 from:**

**Random House  
201 East 50th Street  
New York, NY 10022**

What, RAIN reviewing Dr. Seuss? Yes, you've got it right, from the author who brought us such children's classics as *Green Eggs and Ham* and *Fox in Socks* comes the story of the long running battle between the Yooks and the Zooks. The embittered dispute arises over a seemingly small but important cultural difference—upon which side they butter their bread. A satirical weapons race emerges starting with an innocent slingshot and progressing to preposterous heights with other Seussian weapons thought up by the "Boys in the Back Room." The allegorical story ends unresolved with both sides about to drop the ultimate weapon; the "Bitsy Big-Boy Boomeroo" filled with "mysterious Moo-Lacka-Moo."

Just another silly story from Dr. Seuss... or is it? I've heard rumors that this book is being used to introduce the numbing topic of nuclear war to children. Bravo! What better way to fix in young minds the ridiculousness of it all.

**Peace Child Foundation  
PO Box 33168  
Washington, DC 20033**

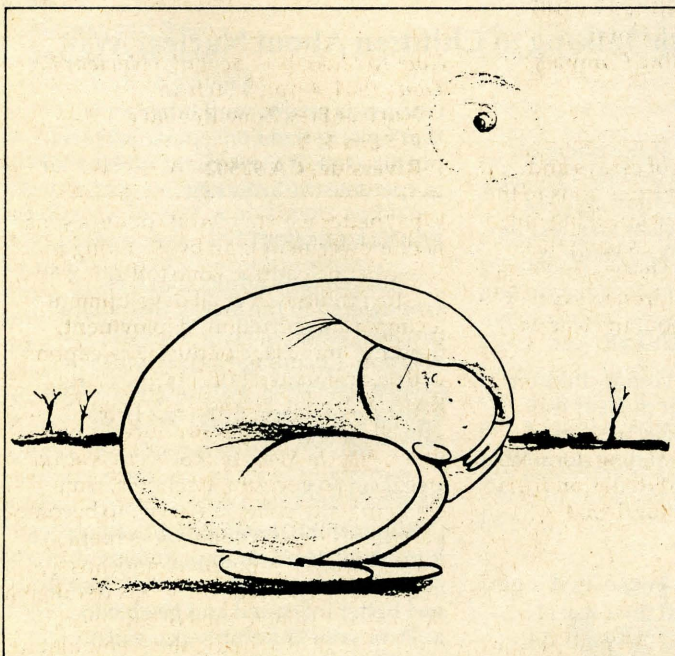
The Peace Child Foundation encourages peace education through promotion of the play *The Peace Child*. This musical, written for children, is set in the future on

Peace Day—a holiday celebrating the time when all nations of the world gave up their arms. As part of the celebration, children of a small town reenact the story of how a Russian girl and American boy became friends, and through their friendship persuaded the leaders of their countries to give peace a chance. The play is designed to generate discussion on the arms race and peace issues. An accompanying study guide encourages kids to change scenes and even the ending of the play to include matters that concern them or relevant current events.

A study guide, script, score, and sound cassette of the Kennedy Center performance are available from the Peace Child Foundation for \$40. This empowering play has been performed by scores of schools across the U.S. and a joint U.S./U.S.S.R. performance will take place this summer in Moscow at the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

**Educators for Social Responsibility  
23 Garden Street  
Cambridge, MA 02138**

Educators for Social Responsibility (ESR) is a national organization of teachers, administrators, and parents concerned about nuclear war. Their expressed purpose is to promote educating for a world free from the threat of nuclear destruction. A network of 85 local chapters across the U.S. support the development of educational projects which present a variety of views on the arms race. A national resource center supports teacher training and curriculum develop-



*The Story Of The Bomb!*  
by Randy L  
Age 8  
Boston  
  
No place to hide.

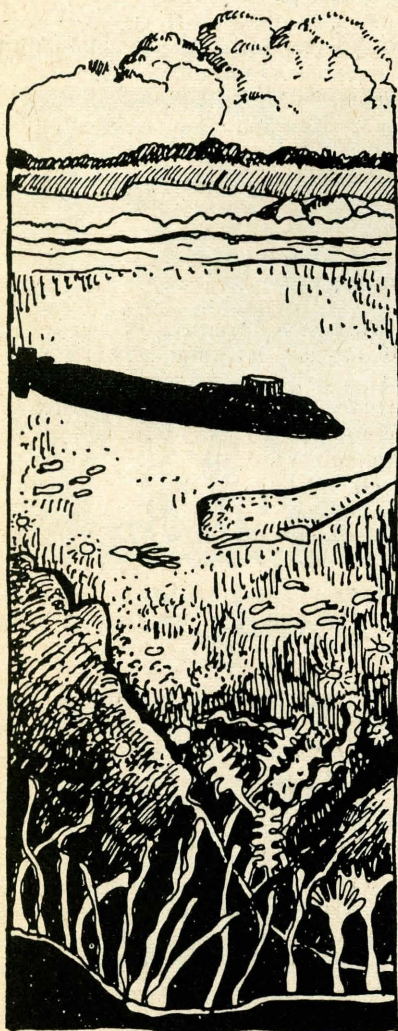
FROM: Please Save My World. Illustration by Candy Jernigan

ment. Numerous resources and curricula developed by them and other nuclear education groups are available for classroom use through them.

**Children's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament**

14 Everit Street  
New Haven, CT 06511

An inspiring example of children's empowerment through action, the Children's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CCND) is an anti-nuke group entirely organized, planned, and run by children. Over 70 local CCND groups in the U.S. and Europe are working for disarmament through peace walks, rallies, and letter-writing campaigns. In October of 1981 thirty children involved with CCND stood outside the White House fence reading 2832 letters they had collected from other children opposed to the arms race. Impressive. These kids have already outdone most adults.



FROM: Watermelons Not War!

**The Ground Zero Pairing Project**  
PO Box 19049  
Portland, OR 97219

Ask children (and adults for that matter) to describe what Russians are like; answers will probably vary from a neutral "I don't know" to a hostile picture of war-loving monsters. It has often been said someone cannot be an enemy unless they are dehumanized in some way. Unfortunately, the majority of us probably will never meet a Russian citizen.

The Ground Zero Pairing Project is trying to bridge this gap by linking American cities with Soviet counterparts. So far, over 1,500 U.S. cities have sent packages containing items such as greetings from local officials and residents, a copy of the local newspaper, and picture postcards. It seems to be working; over 40 Russian cities have replied. A similar effort is now being encouraged for schools.

The Pairing Project facilitates these exchanges by providing contacts in the U.S.S.R. and providing tips for surmounting bureaucratic and cultural barriers. Children can write letters in elementary Russian using a unique jigsaw of Russian words and phrases provided. By cutting and pasting the vocabulary and sentence elements given, a child with no knowledge of Russian can communicate with a Soviet friend.

The Pairing Project has also developed an excellent selection of educational material, including curriculum packages on nuclear war, arms control, Russian

culture and role playing games dealing with arms negotiations and international crisis. Overall, an excellent nonpartisan resource for exposing children to the problem of the arms race and the humanness of the Russian people.

*In the Nuclear Shadow: What Can the Children Tell Us?*, produced by Vivienne Verdon-Roe, Eric Thiermann, and Ian Thiermann, 1983, 25 minutes, 16mm or 3/4 inch videocassette, color, inquire about rental or purchase from:

**Educational Film and Video Project**  
1725 B Seabright Avenue  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062

This documentary film consists mainly of unrehearsed interviews with 27 different children, ages 6-18, expressing their fears and hopes about the arms race. As one of the first major studies on the psychosocial effects of the threat of nuclear destruction on young people, much is revealed. Most children know much more about nuclear issues than many adults assume, and express relief at being able to discuss their fears openly.

Overall, the film has a positive message: children feel better when actively involved in a solution. As one 10-year-old interviewed put it, "Kids can do alot. They can write letters, talk to people about the subject, tell people their feelings." *In the Nuclear Shadow* has won first place at three major film and video festivals and was an Oscar nominee for best short documentary of 1983. Need more be said?

**Suggestions for Talking to Children About Nuclear War**

**DISCUSSION**

Cultivate an open atmosphere for discussion. Children become cynical, believe their parents don't care, or think the topic of nuclear war, like sex, is taboo when not talked about at home.

**AGE APPROPRIATENESS**

Don't overwhelm young children with scary facts about nuclear war. Many times general discussions of feelings and active listening are all that is needed.

**CONNECTEDNESS**

Nuclear war is not an isolated topic. Explore with children their use of violence to settle interpersonal conflicts, their perceptions of Russian

citizens as people, and other topics that involve them on a personal level but also reflect the societal values that perpetuate the arms race.

**EMPOWERMENT**

Children (and adults too) feel empowered in the face of the nuclear problem when actively involved in a solution. Encourage kids to write or call the president, write about or draw a picture of peace, or go to a peace rally with you.

**EDUCATION**

Support the development of curriculum on nuclear war in your local school. Also, educate yourself. You'll feel better informed and be able to answer your children's questions intelligently. —BB

*If you look at it this way, you find that if one could make visible the possibility of alternatives, viable alternatives, make a viable future already visible in the present, no matter on how small a scale . . . then at least there is something, and if that something fits it will be taken. . . . If the little people can do their own thing again, then perhaps they can do something to defend themselves against the overbearing, big ones.*

*So I certainly never feel discouraged. I can't myself raise the wind that might blow us, or this ship, into a better world. But at least I can put up the sail so that when the wind comes, I can catch it.*

E. F. Schumacher  
Good Work



Schumacher a few hours before his death in Switzerland (FROM: E. F. Schumacher: His Life & Thought)

## ACCESS: E. F. Schumacher

***E. F. Schumacher: His Life and Thought*, by Barbara Wood, 1984, 394 pp., \$19.50 from:**

**Harper and Row  
10 East 53rd Street  
New York, NY 10022**

E. F. Schumacher's writing and presence plumbed depths whose simplicity and obviousness swept away the usual intellectual bickering and short-sightedness of argument, and challenged all of us to an equal shift in our perceptions and actions. Yet to know Schumacher only through the success and public adulation that followed the publication of *Small Is Beautiful* is to miss some of the most important lessons of his life. Barbara Wood's sensitive biography of her father gives a valuable perspective on the personal costs, the years of frustration and unrewarded effort, and the unrelenting questioning that forged Schumacher's groundbreaking insights into wiser ways of relating to our neighbors, our work, and our resources.

Schumacher's repeated failures until his later years to get his far-seeing proposals implemented had the unintended

effect—but ultimately more rewarding—effect of keeping his energy from being siphoned off into projects that proved to be peripheral to the path his life was exploring. They also repeatedly pushed him into new experiences that further challenged his basic assumptions about people, economics, philosophy, religion, and himself, and eventually led to fundamentally new insights.

It is helpful to see the crises and difficulties that even the most successful people experience, the role that chance and apparent misfortune play in the development of ultimately successful ideas, and the pathways that bring lives together in time and spirit. Schumacher's life, as well as his writing, is a challenge and example to us all. —Tom Bender

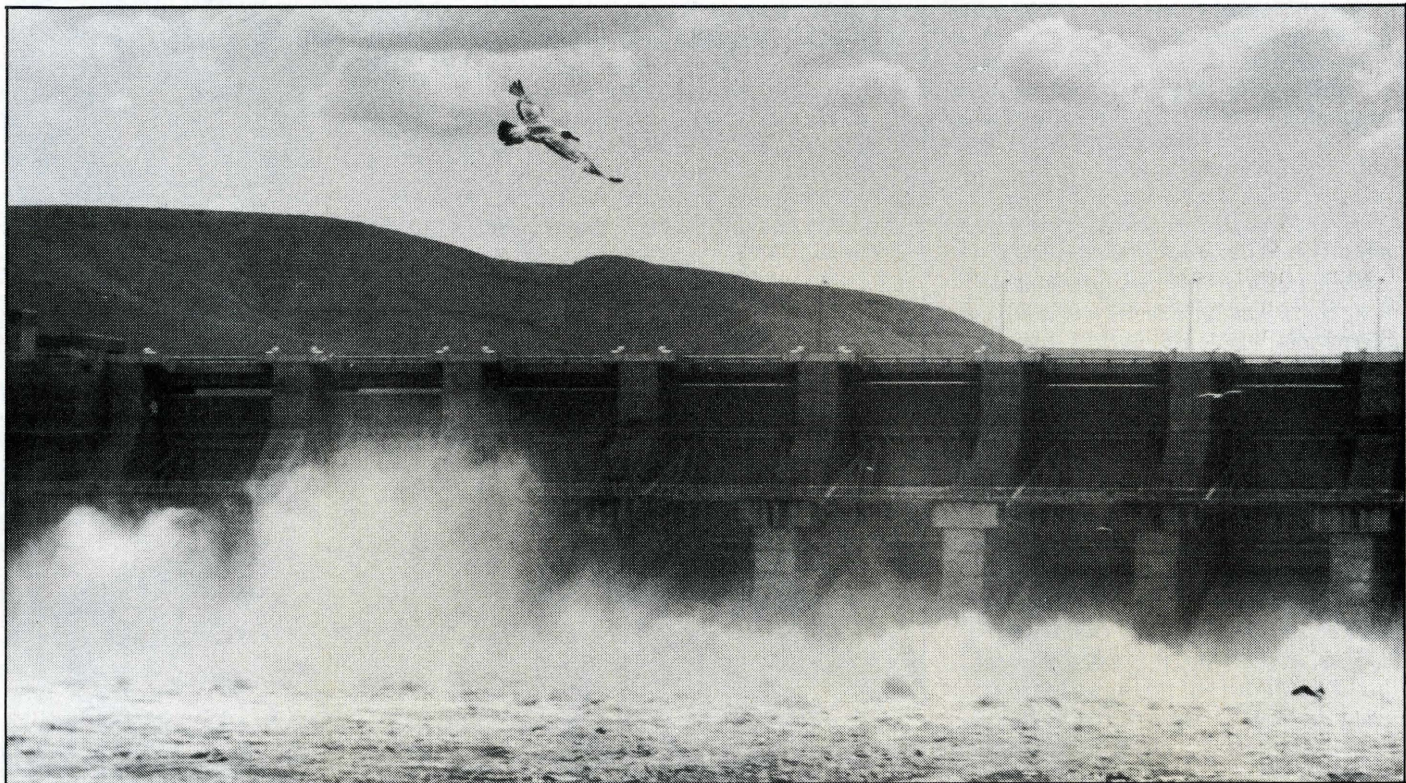
*Tom Bender is an architect, building inspector, and writer. He was an editor of RAIN from 1975 to 1979.*



***The Schumacher Lectures: Volume II*, edited by Satish Kumar, 1984, £8.95 from:**

**Muller, Blond and White Limited  
55/57 Great Ormond Street  
London WC1N 3HZ  
UNITED KINGDOM**

E. F. Schumacher died in 1977, but his ideas continue to inform and inspire many people all around the world. One important forum for carrying on his ideas has been the annual Schumacher Lectures, held in Bristol, England. Edited transcripts of the speeches given at last year's lectures have been collected in this book. The scope of Schumacher's thought is demonstrated in the breadth of entries included. There's something for everyone: Kirkpatrick Sale on bioregionalism, Susan Griffin on the ills of patriarchy, Colin Wilson on "peak experience," Petra Kelly on Green politics, Russel Means on the American Indian critique of industrial culture, Gerald Leach on appropriate scales of energy production, Gary Snyder, Wendell Berry, and others. The quality of thought is high throughout. —FLS



*Lower Granite Dam on Snake River in Washington (Photo by Carlotta Collette)*

# Bioregional Balancing Act

by Carlotta Collette

When the Columbia River first crashed down from the northern Continental Divide, it carved out a basin that stretched over 250,000 square miles, and drained water from more than a thousand-mile strip of mountain range. Its watershed spread into seven states and part of Canada. Throughout this region, the Columbia, the Snake River that joins it in Washington state, and their combined tributaries were the nexus of a vast ecosystem. An estimated 50,000 Indian people lived comfortably within that ecosystem.

When white societies sent explorers, fur traders, missionaries, and eventually settlers to occupy and exploit the territory of the Columbia, that balance was disrupted. In the 1930s the first major hydroelectric dams were constructed. Today there are more than 200 dams in the region, bringing inexpensive electric power to the people of the Northwest, and unprecedented destruction to the river's ecosystem. The last 50 years have marked the failures of numerous efforts to re-establish a regionwide balancing of the power of the river and the powers of the people who now manage it.

This particular aspect of the history of the Northwest was introduced in a two-part series in RAIN called "Northwest Power Play" (RAIN VII:4 and RAIN VII:5).

At that time, the spring of 1981, we were watching the newly appointed Northwest Power Planning Council establish itself as a credible voice on electric energy policy in the region. Congress had just passed the Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act transferring substantial powers to acquire new generating resources to the Bonneville Power Administration (the Northwest's counterpart to the Tennessee Valley Authority and authors of the now infamous WPPSS nuclear power plant fiasco). The council was set up to counterbalance Bonneville as the arbiter on electric power issues. Kevin Bell, in his coverage of the proceedings for RAIN, noted that the new arrangement "could be the worst thing that ever happened to the Pacific Northwest."

## A Precarious Balance

Maybe the region got lucky. The governors of Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Washington appointed a council that was committed to the Congressional mandate of achieving "conservation and efficiency in the use of electric power . . . and protecting, mitigating, and enhancing fish and wildlife resources." The ambitious

program of nuclear power plant construction lost its steam. A fear of energy shortages became, almost overnight, an equally challenging electricity surplus.

A precarious balance was struck between the power interests and the people and institutions committed to preserving what was left of the natural resources in the Columbia River Basin. A political balance was struck, too. Congress required that decisions regarding the federal hydroelectric power system be made in a public forum. They reasoned that energy plans for the next twenty years and a program to make some restitution for the damage done to fish and wildlife by that hydroelectric system should be the task of an informed Northwest populace.

As a result, the Pacific Northwest, by one definition, is run by a somewhat top-heavy consensus. The Power Planning Council *does* make final decisions about the development of the Northwest's electric energy and the coordinated restoration of fish and wildlife in the basin, but only after weeks of public meetings on each issue, and consultations with the major players: Bonneville, the basin's Indian tribes, the utilities, ratepayer groups and others.

The RAIN series, "Northwest Power Play," covered much of the electric energy part of this story, but the quieter half, the enormous task of "protecting, mitigating and enhancing" fish and wildlife in the basin went largely unreported. This undertaking, known as the Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program, is already the biggest project to restore a natural resource ever attempted on the planet. It might also be the single largest exercise of bioregional planning going on anywhere.

Over the next twenty years Northwest electric ratepayers can expect to invest an estimated \$750 million to bring back the once abundant salmon and steelhead trout in the river (a resource that at one time meant jobs

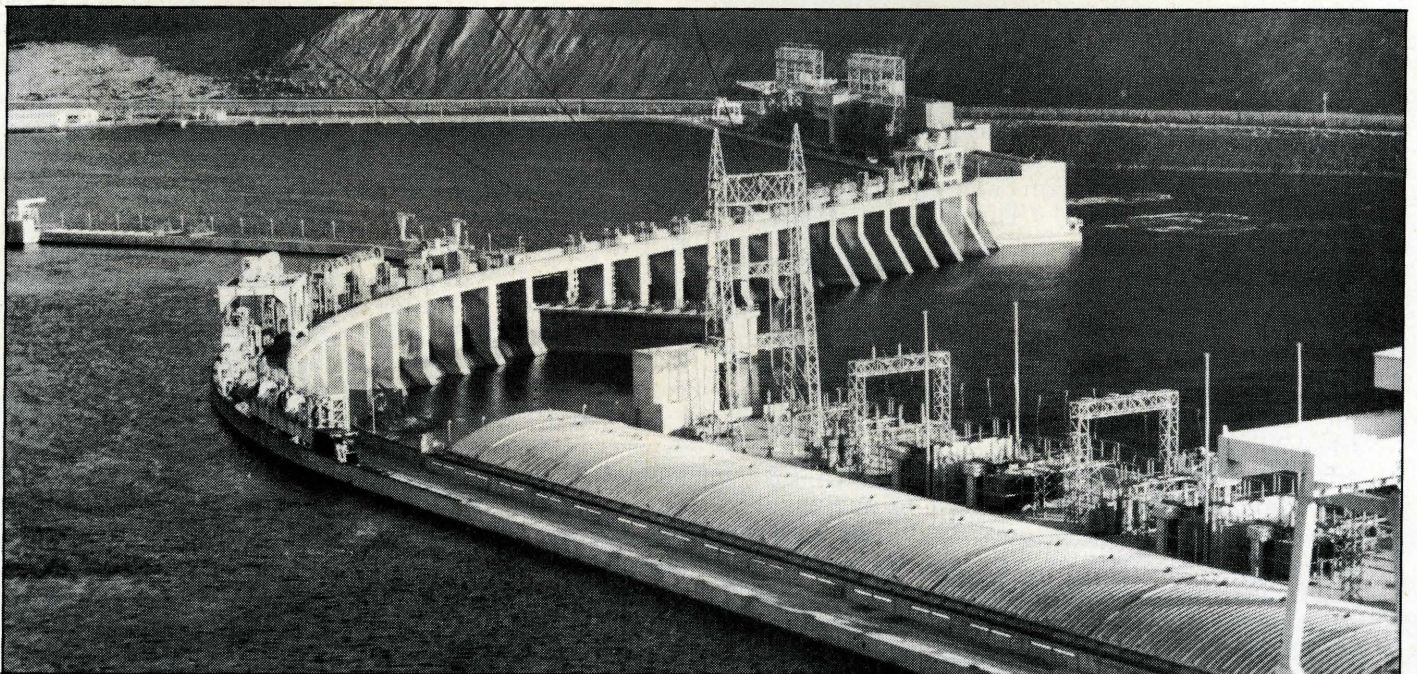
for 24,000 Northwesterners), the fish above the dams that do not migrate to the sea, and other wildlife whose habitat was flooded or otherwise destroyed by hydroelectric developments in the basin. The combined programs recommended by the council amount to less than four percent of the annual budget of the Bonneville Power Administration (allocations for WPPSS nuclear power plants come to about 45 percent of Bonneville's budget).

## Systemic Management

You would have thought Congress read ecology texts for the way they mandated the Columbia's restoration project. As much as possible, they urged, treat the Columbia River and her tributaries as a "system." This single word could put a stop to the kind of piecemeal activity that had gone on in the basin for years. Work at one dam must now be integrated with everything else going on to improve fish survival along the river. Each piece of the puzzle has a place in the overall program.

The program itself grew out of a year of taking recommendations from fish and wildlife agencies, Indian tribes, utilities, federal agencies like the Army Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service, and many others. These recommendations were compared, consolidated, and organized by application (i.e., upstream migration, downstream migration, and so forth—see following article). The Council staff reviewed each one, made some suggestions to complement the assembled mass of 10,000 pages of ideas, comments, and testimonies, argued against some, and eventually emerged with the program. Probably the most significant indication of the council's success is that no one sued anyone during the process.

Like a second marriage, the coming together of tribes and utilities, the Corps of Engineers and local anglers,



Rock Island Dam, oldest dam on the Columbia (Photo by Carlotta Collette)

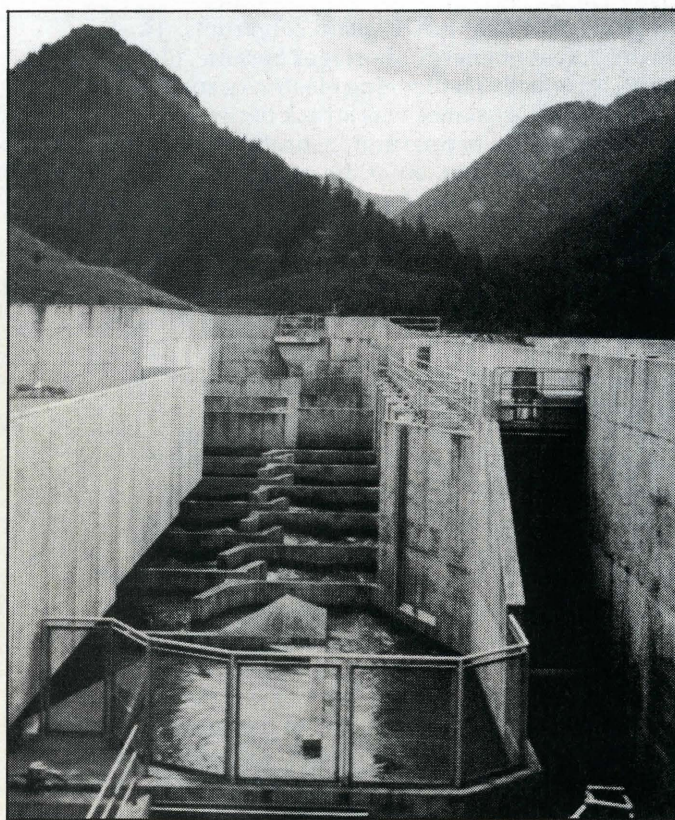
the unwashed public and the big-time bureaucrats, was a triumph of hope over experience. The honeymoon lasted, with only a few squabbles, until this winter.

The council's authority to require federal entities (like Bonneville) to comply with the Northwest Electric Power Plan and the Fish and Wildlife Program is now being argued in separate cases before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In January the U.S. Department of Justice intervened in each of the cases. Justice appears intent on clarifying the boundaries of the council's authority (see box).

The court challenges afford the opportunity to explore perhaps the biggest difficulty with bioregionalism: What mechanisms can surmount jurisdictional turf wars? Who gets to run the region?

Remember, this basin covers more than a quarter-million square miles. There are more than 250,000 running miles of year-round streams. More than 40 percent of the nation's hydropower potential roars through the Columbia's dams.

The states—Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington—have all tried to manage their part of the river and the fish died. The dam operators tried to control the current and fish kept dying. The tribes had retained their right to fish, but there are few fish left for them. The council has, for the first time, pushed the whole unwieldy mass of interests into one context. It remains to be seen whether there will finally be fewer fish dying in the basin as a result, but the odds are better than ever before. □ □



Bonneville Dam, new fish ladder (Photo by Carlotta Collette)

## The Regional Council in Court

by Ralph Cavanagh

There is a widespread and not entirely inaccurate perception around the Northwest that nothing significant can happen on the energy front without a court getting involved. The Northwest Power Planning Council almost became a glorious exception to the rule; no public interest group or electric utility chose to challenge the council's first twenty-year plan. At the last minute, however, lawyers for a coalition of homebuilders arrived in San Francisco to file a lawsuit called *Seattle Master Builders Association v. Northwest Power Planning Council*.

What is now widely referred to as the *Master Builders* case is both a sweeping attack on key elements of the council's plan and an effort to have the council itself declared unconstitutional. Most attorneys not on the homebuilders' payroll dismiss the challenge to the plan itself; the homebuilders are rehashing largely frivolous arguments about the council's residential efficiency standards that were exhaustively considered and refuted by the council itself. In such circumstances, courts almost invariably defer to the findings of the agency charged with setting the standards.

Of somewhat greater concern is the constitutional question raised in the case. The federal Constitution requires that "officers of the United States" must be appointed by the President (Article II, Section 2). The

homebuilders argue that the council is composed of "officers of the United States" because it exercises substantial authority over activities of a federal agency—the Bonneville Power Administration—and that as a result Congress acted illegally when it provided for appointment of council members by their state governors. The council responded that homebuilders' argument would invalidate at a stroke innumerable cooperative federal-state arrangements throughout the nation: "Surely the provision of conditional federal grants for elementary education, for example, does not bring the appointment of school boards and principals under the supervision of the president; yet these state officials establish plans that govern the manner in which federal money may be spent."

In all this discord there is a silver lining for the council. If the agency prevails—as most observers expect—it should emerge strengthened by the removal of any legal cloud over its powers and legitimacy. The homebuilders, their lawyers, and others will learn an important lesson in the process: the place to argue about regional power planning is before the council, not the courts.

*Ralph Cavanagh is a lecturer on law at the Harvard Law School.*

CARLOTTA COLLETTE



## The Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program (In a Nutshell)

by **Carlotta Collette**

To understand the program it is helpful to know something about the life cycles of anadromous fish. Salmon and steelhead begin their lives in graveled freshwater streambeds and lakeshores far upriver from the ocean. Before the dams blocked passage and slowed the river, they would drift with the fast-moving spring runoff for anywhere from one week to 30 days until they made it to the ocean.

Along the way, these remarkable fish must undergo a biological transformation that allows them to spend the next several years in saltwater. When they have grown to maturity in the ocean, if they are not caught at sea, they will attempt to return to their original spawning grounds in the freshwater streams upriver. Before the dams this was a difficult, heroic journey up waterfalls and against a powerful current. After the dams, it became almost impossible.

### Natural and Artificial Production

The dams transformed the Columbia from a free-flowing river into a series of highly regulated lakes with controlled flows. The first dams afforded no passage at all, cutting off about half of the favored spawning grounds.

In the council's program, remaining natural spawning areas are being improved, replacement spawning grounds are developed where possible, and hatchery facilities are being upgraded.

### Downstream Migration

Salmon smolts would wait for the streams to rise and the rush of water to carry them down to the ocean, but

the dams stored the runoff to generate electricity. The young salmon, racing their internal clocks, were swept into the huge turbines. The stunned ones who survived could be quickly picked off by predators who had taken up residence below the dams for just such feasts.

The council's Fish and Wildlife Program called for a "water budget." The water budget creates artificial freshets by releasing water at the dams when the spring salmon run is on. The salmon can then pass through the dams via bypass facilities that divert the fish from the turbines. Some of the extra power generated by this operation is being sold at reduced rates to irrigating farmers to help keep their production costs down.

### Ocean Survival

Once the surviving salmon hit the ocean, they begin huge circling migrations that can last several years. During that part of their lives they are threatened by changing weather conditions like our recent "El Nino," ocean predators, lack of food, and increasingly sophisticated offshore fishing operations.

The council recommended withholding certain funding for enhancement programs until harvest limits are set between the United States and Canada. If the treaty that was negotiated in December 1984 is ratified by both governments, the ratepayer investment upriver will be protected from overfishing at sea.

### Upstream Migration

If the salmon have made it this far, they have their greatest struggle ahead of them. They must store in their tissues enough energy for their return up the river



to their native spawning grounds. For some, the journey is over 1,000 miles long and crosses dozens of giant concrete dams. There are "fish ladders" on most of the dams now, but some are outmoded, inefficient and dangerous.

The program requires operators at the dams and other responsible agencies to adopt flow and spill levels and timing that will assist the salmon in their uphill run. They are also required to improve fishways and consistently maintain them using the best technologies available.

### Resident Fish and Wildlife

But not only the migrating fish of the region suffered as a result of the elaborate system of hydroelectric dams. Fish that don't migrate (called resident fish) and other forms of wildlife were deprived of thousands of acres of their habitat, forage grounds and ranges by the flooding that created the reservoirs. Some of these are endangered species whose territory was already limited.

To restore some of these areas, Northwest fish and wildlife agencies, tribes and others are determining which species were most damaged and what steps can be taken in each case. New habitat may be adapted through timber control, stream and streambank (riparian) repair, or artificial nest building.

### Five Year Action Plan

In the past year the council went back to the community to amend its program. The new program (see Access) includes a prioritizing of work in the basin with reporting periods to help monitor the success or failure of various measures. □ □

*Carlotta Collette is a features editor and fish and wildlife*

*science writer with the Northwest Power Planning Council. She was an editor at RAIN between 1979 and 1982.*

### ACCESS

*Columbia River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program*, Northwest Power Planning Council, 1984, 138 pp., available free from: Public Information and Involvement Division, Northwest Power Planning Council, 850 SW Broadway, Suite 1100, Portland, OR 97205. Or call toll free in Washington, Idaho and Montana, 1-800-222-3355, and in Oregon, 1-800-452-2324.

The first Fish and Wildlife Program was adopted in 1982. From the very start it was seen as a flexible device for integrating work to restore fish and wildlife in the basin, not a concrete treatise mirroring the dams themselves. Consequently, in 1984 the program was amended and this new version is much more than a compendium of projects.

The program documents some of the specific problems caused by hydroelectric dams throughout the watershed of the Columbia. It clearly describes a series of actions designed to ameliorate these problems, and in most cases, pegs one or more institutions whose responsibility it is to correct the situation.

This second version has incorporated new emphasis on maintaining wild and natural fish stocks as a way of broadening the region's salmonid gene pool, clarification on programs designed to improve mainstream passage and a five-year action plan that prioritizes all of the activities to be carried out in the short term.

The Council is currently conducting its second power planning process. To be put on the mailing list to receive regular mailings, agendas of public meetings, copies of issue papers and the bimonthly periodical, *Northwest Energy News*, call or write the council's Public Information and Involvement Division.

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## ACCESS: Politics

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*Embrace the Earth: A Green View of Peace*, by Green CND, 1983, 44 pp., 90 p. from:

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament  
11 Goodwin Street  
London N4 3HQ  
UNITED KINGDOM

This booklet was put together by the Green wing of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Britain's most broadly based peace organization. It brings the perspectives of the peace and ecology movements together into a single vision, which consists of a comprehensive and integrated (though necessarily brief) critique of contemporary society, along with a proposal for an alternative. The alternative ("green peace") is based on unilateral disarmament initiatives, decentralization, nonviolence, and a shift in emphasis from national sovereignty to

international responsibility. *Embrace the Earth* offers a clear and concise expression of the green view of peace emerging in European politics. —FLS

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*Cheaper Gov't*, by Jeanne Robinette, 1984, 284 pp., \$7.95 from:  
CEG Press  
PO Box 384  
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

I suspect that both Karl Hess and Ronald Reagan would like this book. It may be worth reading just for that reason alone. The book addresses itself to what seems to be a very popular question these days: "How can we reduce the cost of government?" Robinette began to ask that question after many years working with government agencies and becoming disenchanted with inefficient bureaucratic responses to social needs. I appreciated

that the book is more concerned with what works than with ideological appeals, and is full of examples and checklists for evaluating options in any particular situation. The book also addresses some of the stickier questions involved in reducing government bureaucracy, such as how to protect the environment and how to balance short-term gains with long-term interests.

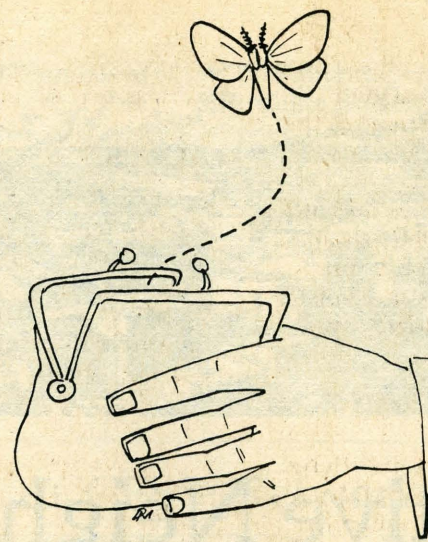
Although I disagreed with some things in the book, these points of disagreement usually helped me clarify my own thinking. For instance, I think Robinette is a bit Pollyanish about the workings of the free market (though she's not as extreme as some libertarians). Though market forces can lead to increased efficiency, they are too often indifferent to social and ecological welfare, especially in the long term. Also, she is a bit too celebratory of what she calls "Individual Self-Interest Energy." It seems to me that "self-interest" is

either a truism or a danger unless tempered by a sense of community and an ethic of social and ecological responsibility.

Nonetheless, few would deny that government size and expense has gotten out of hand. We need creative alternatives. *Cheaper Gov't* is a step in the right direction. —FLS

**Green Letter, published irregularly, \$10/year from:**  
**PO Box 9242**  
**Berkeley, CA 94709**

*Green Letter* is a great little collection of news briefs from all around the world. It consists of short excerpts from a myriad of publications, generally oriented around the themes of green politics, bioregionalism, the rights of indigenous peoples, and environmental concerns of all kinds. While the perspective is generally consistent throughout, the sources are refreshingly diverse. Where else can you find out about the Ecology Party of Great Britain, contra attacks in Nicaragua, pollution in the Soviet Union, nuclear waste in Appalachia, wind power in China, and the effects of pollution on inner-city poor in the space of a couple pages? I always find interesting news tidbits that I haven't heard about anywhere else.



FROM: *Cheaper Gov't*

*Green Letter* is not affiliated with any particular Green party or any other organization, but it clearly has sympathies with the international Green movement. It has been around for only about half a year, and appears to be on something close to a monthly publishing schedule. It is being edited and published on a shoestring budget by a Berkeley couple. They suggest contributions of \$10 for one year, and encourage people to pay more if they can, less if they can't. If *Green Letter* gets the support it deserves, we hope to see it around for a long time to come. —FLS

**"Governance: Power, Process and New Options," special issue of *In Context*, no. 7, Autumn 1984, quarterly, \$4/individual back issues, \$14/year, from:**

***In Context***  
**PO Box 2107**  
**Sequim, WA 98382**

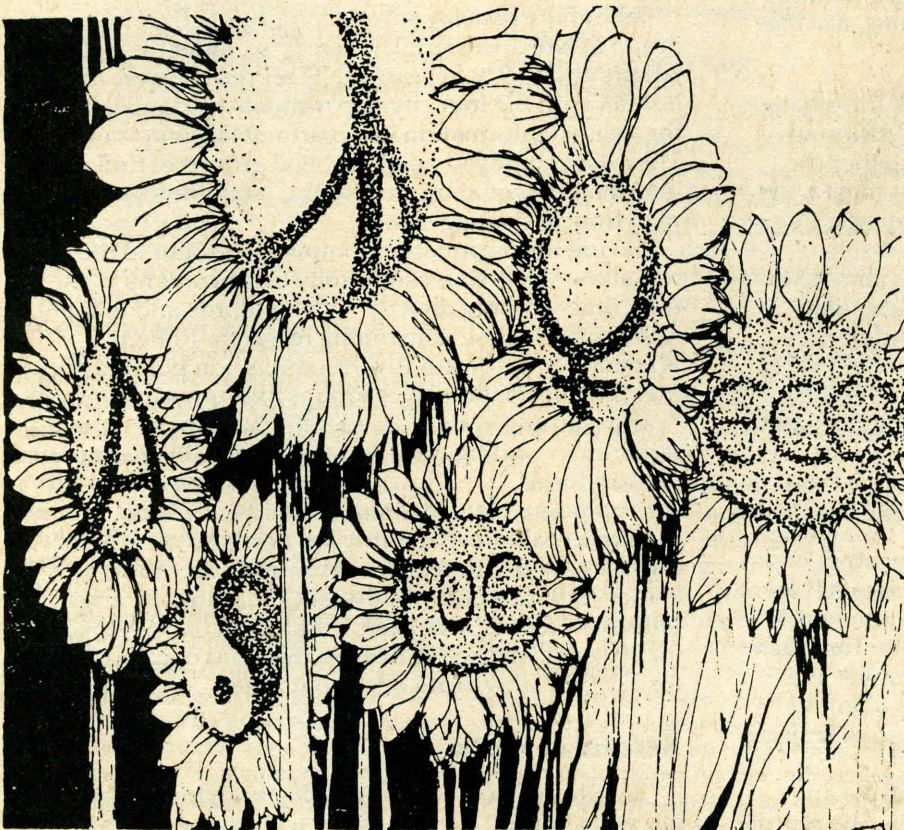
As usual, this issue of *In Context* contains a well-integrated mix of articles. Topics include discussions of appropriate models of decision-making in small groups and communities, a look at the potentials of modern telecommunications technologies for large-scale direct democracy, a report on the North American Bioregional Congress, a discussion of the prospects of Green politics in the U.S. by Charlene Spretnak, and an excerpt from Andrew Schmookler's book, *Parable of the Tribes*. —FLS

***The Anarchist Moment: Reflections on Culture, Nature, and Power*, by John Clark, 1984, 250 pp., \$12.95 from:**  
**Black Rose Books**  
**3981 boul. St-Laurent, 4th floor**  
**Montreal, Quebec H2W 1Y5**  
**CANADA**

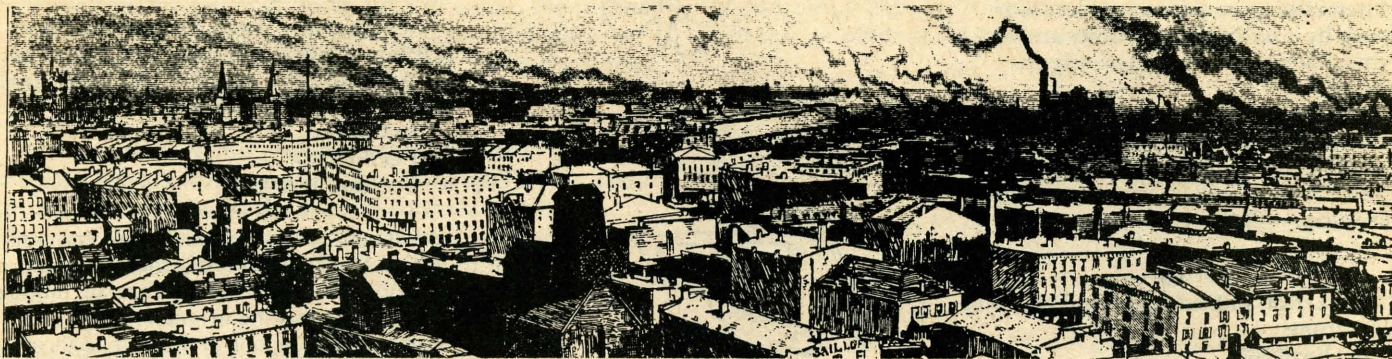
Few political perspectives have been as severely maligned and misrepresented as anarchism. The word "anarchy" usually calls to mind either complete social disarray, bomb-throwing fanaticism, or naive utopianism. Reading John Clark's collection of essays will help dispel some of these myths.

The essay "What is Anarchism?" is a response to oversimplified criticism of the anarchist position. "Anarchism and the Present World Crisis" discusses anarchist solutions to the global problems of overpopulation, resource scarcity, and inequitable distribution of wealth. Other essays deal with Marxism, technology, the Tao Te Ching ("one of the great anarchist classics"), and the ecological anarchism of Murray Bookchin (whom Clark greatly admires).

Since most of the essays were written for publication in scholarly journals, Clark's prose may appear a bit pedantic to some. But aside from the many references to anarchist writers, theories, and countertheories, the writing is reasonably clear, and offers one of the more accessible and relevant expositions of anarchist thought for the general reader. (Although Bookchin and Paul Goodman would be my choices for the most interesting proponents of modern anarchist ideas.) The content behind the academicisms make *The Anarchist Moment* well worth reading for those seeking to understand the anarchist perspective. —FLS



FROM: *Embrace the Earth*



# An Affirmative Neighborhood Information Plan

*The quality of life in America's neighborhoods depends on information. Neighborhoods need to be able to report back to government agencies about what is happening in their neck of the woods. Freedom of information is theoretically a right of citizens, but to actually obtain information at the right time, in the right form, may be an uphill battle. Some neighborhood groups in Chicago have taken action to make sure citizens can easily obtain quality information. We hope this affirmative neighborhood information plan is just a beginning, and that other cities will follow suit. —SJ*

The City of Chicago is taking Freedom of Information one step beyond. Its recently announced "Affirmative Neighborhood Information" plan pulls together the housing information neighborhood groups most want to know and sends it to them, in regular reports, free of charge.

Leaders of several neighborhood groups joined Mayor Harold Washington in announcing the affirmative information plan at an October 17 news conference. They hailed the plan as a crucial help in their efforts to act on local housing problems. Said Arvis Averette of the South Shore Commission, "it will save time—and housing."

## Planning Department to Coordinate

The City's Planning Department pulls together housing-related information from other departments (Law, Housing, Inspectional Services)—information which community groups formerly had to seek out from each department case by case. The city then arranges the information by community area and sends it out, in regular monthly and quarterly reports, to organizations around the city.

Each report identifies Housing Court cases—an average of 20,000 buildings at any one time. The reports give court dates, number and types of violations identi-

fied by city inspectors, and information on building owners. When the city has been able to break a "blind trust" (as it can on buildings in Housing Court for more than 180 days), that information is included in the reports.

## Neighborhood Groups Consulted

Behind the plan lay several months of effort by a group at Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research. NU representatives met last fall with the four city departments to identify housing-related information in departmental computers. They then surveyed neighborhood groups to find which information would be most useful, and put together the plan from their suggestions.

Having the information compiled and sent to them will allow small-staff community organizations to use their time working directly with landlords and tenants, rather than in time-consuming research. Roberta Warshaw of the North River Commission pointed out that the information gives groups like hers an invaluable "early warning system" to identify buildings in trouble, rather than waiting until they are drastically deteriorated or abandoned.

In addition, citywide information "will enable groups to form a coalition to identify landlords holding buildings across the city that are in trouble," according to Nancy Jefferson of the Midwest Community Council. Jefferson added, "I've been working on the West Side for 39 years, and we've needed this kind of information for 37 of those 39 years. It's about time."

## Reform at Work

"For those people who are still struggling to figure out what 'reform' means, this is a classic example," said Mayor Washington. "We get this information with tax

dollars, and we're sending it back to communities in a form they can use."

Critics have questioned whether the cost of the operation is too much for a financially strapped city government. Planning head Elizabeth Hollander insists, however, that "productivity increases" resulting from computerization of city information will make possible the information-sharing at no additional cost except postage. In charge of the program will be Eric Nyblad, on loan from Northwestern University.

If the housing information program proves successful, the city says it may follow with other kinds of informa-

tion important to neighborhood groups. These could include data on economic development, community energy needs, crime and security, and various city programs.

For more information, contact Eric Nyblad or Peter Bartoli, Department of Planning, City of Chicago, 121 North LaSalle, Chicago IL 60602; 312/744-3025. □ □

*This article has been reprinted from The Neighborhood Works, a monthly information service published by the Center for Neighborhood Technology, 570 West Randolph, Chicago, IL 60606; 312/454-0126.*

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## ACCESS: Networks

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### ResourceNet

1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Suite 310  
Washington, DC 20009  
202/387-7035

ResourceNet is a network whose aim is to encourage wider educational use of the resources of cultural institutions. It solicits descriptions of offerings of museums, performing arts groups, university research, and nonprofit organizations, stores them on a computer, and then redistributes the descriptions in regularly published catalogs, and upon request. The subscribers can dial in requests to have the material printed out on their word processors and terminals. The basic subscription is \$125/year, and \$25/year if you wish to receive telecommunications transmissions more frequently. —SJ

### Network Builders International

2175 Lenox Road  
Atlanta, GA 30324  
404/633-6843

Network Builders International is an Atlanta-based training and consulting firm that offers a process for businesses to develop trust through a tried-and-true networking practice. The primary vehicle is the production of a hidden resources directory. Workers, on a volunteer basis, provide information about their skills and interests, to be published in a directory that is then distributed to all the employees.

Robert Lewis, founder of the organization, also started The Learning Exchange in Evanston, Illinois, one of the most successful learning exchanges in the country, inspired by Ivan Illich's notions of a community-wide learning web.

The organization's clients have included Home Federal Savings and Loan, Sun Life Insurance, and Law Engineering Testing Company. One of their most

recent projects was with the Finance Group of Georgia Pacific Corporation, where 320 members of the Finance Group submitted over 10,000 listings for their directory.

Community Networks, Inc., is the nonprofit branch of Network Builders International. Its purpose is to assist nonprofit organizations in utilizing their human resources. They have raised \$10,000 of \$14,000 needed to start their first project in a Georgia area retirement community. —SJ (Suggested by Peter and Trudy Johnson-Lenz)

### Denver Generalist Network

4800 Wadsworth Boulevard  
Suite 310  
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033  
303/431-0189

It's pretty difficult for a dyed-in-the-wool generalist to say anything specific about something called a generalist network, but here's a shot in the dark. It is a network. "The Generalist," their newsletter is published quarterly. The newsletter costs \$15/year, or comes with an annual membership fee of \$25.

The network's goals are based on the perceptions of John Naisbitt, who describes major trends (in *Megatrends*) which are leading us to an information society.

A lead article in a recent "The Generalist" explains, "The process of optimizing use of available resources will require many people working at developing new forms of production. These people will require access to the best information available. They will require a broad general knowledge of the system and access to detailed current information. Naisbitt refers to the people who will create new designs as entrepreneurs. He refers to the informational needs of these entrepreneurs as a shift in demand from specialists to generalists."

The Network has also started a Civilian

Service Corps to "provide food, clothing and shelter to the urban poor by applying technologies of self-sufficiency and a barter economy in the urban environment." —SJ (Suggested by Pat Wagner)

### Community Alternatives Unlimited

711 West North Avenue  
Suite 212  
Chicago, IL 60610  
312/944-3758

This organization was started two years ago to encourage resource exchange in the Lincoln Park area of Chicago. It uses several methods for encouraging exchange. A "community wish-list" is published in its newsletter and the local newspaper, containing descriptions of primary needs (new typewriter, volunteers, copier, and so on) of social service groups in the area. The organization also provides coordinated volunteer recruitment for their members at local fairs. —SJ



### Interspecies Communication

8556 Sand Point Way NE  
Seattle, WA 98115

Interspecies Communication is a nonprofit organization founded in 1978, that maintains and promotes continuous research with scientists and artists working side-by-side to better understand what is communicated between man and animal. IC conducts specific research, including the use of acoustic technology for exploring communication with whales, dolphins and others. Its newsletter presents valuable information, such as book and record lists, and short news articles about interspecies communication. —SJ

# Community Information Technology

## Natural-Resource-Based Entrepreneurial Computer Network

Berkshire Pioneer Resource Conservation and Development Area, Inc., is establishing a New-England-wide micro-computer communications network. The association links a number of established networks comprising broad partnerships of private, academic, and local governmental sponsors. There are 12 individual RC&D councils. The microcomputer network will allow entrepreneurs, venturists, and local officials to access data they need to successfully establish natural-resource-based enterprises. The data will include market gap analyses, growth projections, parallel industry scenarios, distribution systems, sources of equity funding, sources of technical advisors, and so on. Berkshire Pioneer RC&D, 4 Whalley Street, Hadley, MA 01035; 413/586-5442.

## Development Technology Information Systems

VITA (Volunteers in Technical Assistance) has developed curriculum and reference materials designed to provide organizations and individuals with skills in how to manage information, whether in manual or computerized form. The training is given in two sessions. The first session, scheduled for June, is given in French and English. The second session, scheduled for September 1985, is given in Spanish and English. Each session is divided into two units. Unit one is a two-week study of documentation center development, technical information service techniques, and skills bank development. Unit two provides one

week of intensive hands-on experience in computerized information resource management.

VITA also offers a turnkey information service module. In this package organizations can choose training for selected staff and a document collection on microfiche of basic Third World development literatures. The package includes all necessary software and a yearly subscription service to update the microfiche collection.

In fall of 1985 VITA is sponsoring an international conference on the application of microcomputer technology in Third World countries. The conference will focus on actual Third World micro-computer uses and not on how expatriate organizations use them in their own activities. For more information on the conference write to Henry R. Norman. They are seeking profiles of effective or ineffective applications of small computers in Third World countries.

For further information, contact VITA, 1815 N Lynn Street, Suite 200, PO Box 12438, Arlington, VI 22209-8438; 703/276-1800.

## A Horse Before the Cart: Information Management

The Management Assistance Project (MAP) in Minneapolis links managerial and technical volunteers from local corporations with nonprofit agencies. One of its areas of assistance is information management, and MAP has developed a methodology for nonprofit organizations to study their information management needs.

The method includes seven steps, described in a recent paper from MAP. The steps are: requirements specifications, problem identification and analysis, feasibility analysis and recommendations, making a decision, planning for implementation/conversation, implementation, and testing/evaluating.

Organizations already invested in or tempted to buy a computer would do well to use an information management needs assessment as suggested in the MAP paper. Too often groups purchase computers in a "cart-before-the-horse" fashion. The computer purchase is thought of as an end in itself—we'll get it, then figure out what to do with it.

The information management needs assessment approach allows one to examine all information-related aspects of the organization, and forces one to consider how to integrate the new tool (a

computer) into the existing processes, and to work with existing information management tools, such as copiers, rolodex files, and so forth.

The Management Assistance Project is located at 123 East Grant Street, Minneapolis, MN 55403; 612/874-1941.

## Nonprofit Software Clearinghouse

A clearinghouse is being established as part of the Computer Use in Social Services Network (CUSSN) to assist CUSSN members and others with locating information about software applicable to human services work.

The clearinghouse, still in the development stage, is offering three services: an inventory of human service software, a software review file, and a software exchange.

The inventory will contain information about human services software, including title, company, cost, functions performed by the software, hardware requirements, comments from users. The fee for a search of the inventory file will be \$5 for CUSSN members, and \$10 for nonmembers.

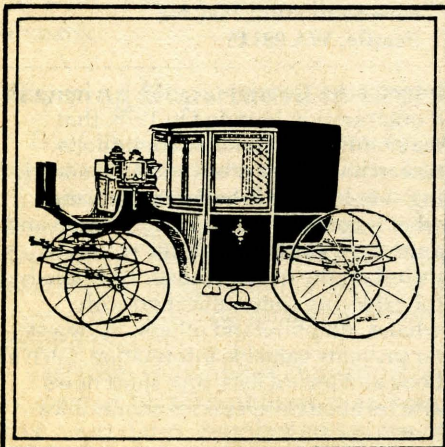
The software reviews file will contain reviews of commercially available software frequently used in human services.

The software exchange will collect and disseminate human service public domain software.

For more information write to Walter R. LaMendola, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208-0274; 303/871-2915.

## Designers Software Exchange

The Architectural Research Centers Consortium (ARCC), with help of a grant from the Design Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts has organized a Designer's Software Exchange (DSE). The DSE acts as a clearinghouse that catalogs and distributes public-domain software and software donations from its members. Membership in the exchange costs \$25 annually, which covers the cost of producing and mailing a software catalog and updates. Individuals who donate software to the exchange may have their fees waived. The exchange is seeking software such as space programming and planning, estimating, energy, lighting, acoustics, and graphic design aids. For more information, contact Professor Harvey Bryan, Labora-



tory of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139; 617/253-1350.

### Technology Information Exchange Services (TIES)— Minneapolis

TIES is a national research and publishing organization established to facilitate the exchange of information on the nonprofit and public service applications of emerging communications and information technologies. Founded in 1983, it is an outgrowth of Cohnaim Associates, Inc., a planning research and marketing consulting firm headquartered in Minneapolis and serving nonprofit, public, and commercial organizations since 1972.

TIES monitors the latest developments in public, community-based, and organizational applications for technologies ranging from microcomputers, to cable television and video, to videotex and teleconferencing, to electronic mail and interactive information networks.

Immediate plans include the publication of a bimonthly newsletter on nonprofit technology, the TIES Bulletin, geared to the information needs of managers.

TIES future developments will include conducting research studies, issuing special reports analyzing topics of current interest, custom-designing training materials for specific client activities, and conducting conferences and training seminars to facilitate learning, interdisciplinary sharing, and networking among nonprofit organizations.

For more information, contact Technology Information Exchange Services, PO Box 10268, Minneapolis, MN 55440; 612/374-9455.

### Turn On, Tune In, and Program Your Bio-Chips

As you deftly use your word processing software to crank out the 19th variation on a proposal, your mind is responding to subliminal messages being flashed across the screen. Today you are working on cutting back on coffee drinking, yesterday it was chocolate. One software package, from Greentree Publishers, sums up a new trend in software programming, "Subliminal Suggestion and Self-Hypnosis for Your Computer." For only \$68.95, the program allows you to blink any short message thousands of times a day. Ronald Levy, a practicing child psychiatrist in Williamsville, NY, sells a package called Cope, which he claims can plunge the user into hypnotic trances where they can treat their own psychological ailments. Messages flash across the screen like, "Your unconscious

mind is here and close enough to hear me. You unconscious mind will listen to me without your knowledge. . . ."

Dr. Levy also has worked with a baptist minister to write a program that would allow users to experience the happiness and innocence of childhood by embracing Christianity.

Meanwhile, Tim Leary ("turn on, tune in . . .") has formed a company called Futique Inc. to develop psychotherapy software. One program called Skipi (Super Knowledge Information Processing Intelligence) would continually measure a user's personality by analyzing the way he ordinarily operates a computer and the responses to series of programs. Dr. Leary says, "the personal computer will become as much a part of your brain as oxygen."

### Permanent Pre-Hostility

The National Council of Teachers of English have awarded their 1984 Double-speak Award. The winner is the U.S. State Department for its euphemism for killing, the "unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of life." Other nominees include "a controlled flight into terrain" for an airplane crash (National Transportation Safety Board), "permanent pre-hostility" for peace (the Pentagon), "a pre-dawn vertical insertion" for the invasion of Grenada (U.S. State Department), and "collateral damage" for civilian casualties in nuclear war (the Pentagon).

### Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT)

PACT is an international consortium of private nonprofit agencies working in developing countries to improve the conditions of people's lives who have limited access to resources. PACT works with its membership and other private voluntary organizations in such areas as information exchange, personnel management, financial management, and fundraising.

PACT's Project Fund has awarded over \$13 million over the past 10 years to 121 projects. Forty-six percent of these grants were awarded to projects in Latin America, with Africa and Asia each receiving about 27 percent of the grants. The majority of the grants are focused on projects that call for direct collaboration among two or more private agencies. The Supportive Activities Fund sponsors projects mostly for the planning and design of new field-level projects in developing countries and for participation by development agency staff in seminars, workshops, and conferences.

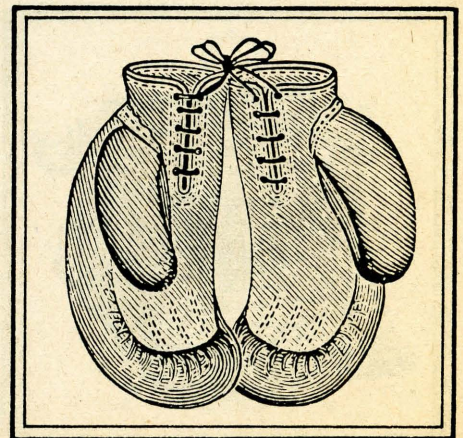
The Consortia Grants Program focuses assistance on projects that strengthen

consortia of private agencies in Third World countries.

Recently, PACT reached an agreement with Apple's Community Affairs to distribute Apple computers to private nonprofit voluntary organizations working in developing countries. This partnership with Apple presents challenging problems for both organizations. For example, the computers have to go through State Department red tape as well as additional red tape in the destination countries. And red tape isn't the only problem. The computers may end up in places where modern electrical and telecommunications technology are several years or miles away. Enrique Fernandez, who works with Solidarios, a consortia of 20 national development foundations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, told of some of the unique problems of computing in developing countries at a recent training sponsored by Apple. Take for example what can happen when you are matter-of-factly telecommunicating with the rest of the world with your personal computer, and the local electric company uses a tried-and-true method of drying the lines—sending an extra surge of power over the lines. More than one computerist have had their bytes bite the dust.

### An On-line Locker Room

As the telephone has had tremendous impact on our social relationships, so might newer forms of telecommunications, such as electronic mail and computer conferencing systems. Studies at Carnegie-Mellon University have shed some new light on the subject. Dr. Sara Kiesler, curious about reports of how electronic computer communications changes people's work style and interpersonal behavior, decided to study the systems in both experimental situations and real corporate settings. In one experiment two groups had the same decision to grapple with. One group made the decision in a face to face situation, while



the other communicated using an electronic mail system. A couple of differences surfaced. The computer group stayed on-line, "meeting" well into the night (2 a.m.), and "they got so involved in the process that they began swearing at each other and making incredible remarks." Dr. Kiesler was surprised by the language used by managers that would normally be reserved for "the locker room." Also, the decisions the groups made were different. The computer group's decisions were much more extreme and risky. In other experiments this has also proved to be the case. The decisions made via computer conferencing tend to be more extreme—either more radical or more conservative. (Suggested by Terry Miller)



## ARTSNET

ARTSNET is an electronic communication system operated by Western States Arts Foundation. The system supports communications and information exchange among a variety of artists, art administrators, and state arts agencies. All regional state arts agencies (13), the seven regional service organizations, the National Association of State Arts Agencies, and the National Endowment for the Arts have courtesy memberships on the system. Additionally, each of the 56 touring companies on the Western States Performing Arts Tour roster are given one-year memberships.

Begun in October 1983 to explore the use of technology in serving the arts community, ARTSNET is a prototype system. Features include personal messaging, bulletin boards, conferences, tutorials, and databases—including Western Booking Exchange (WBEX), which contains information about the

current schedule of major touring arts/cultural groups in the Western states. In addition to WBEX, an events database is available.

Bulletin boards include HUMOR, PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, GENERAL, and NETWORK TIPS. Users can read any of the items that are posted on the bulletin board or enter new items.

Conferences are established around specific topics and can be limited to certain users or made available to all ARTSNET members. Current conferences on the system are Visual Arts, Silicon Stuff, Artists in Education, and Community Development.

ARTSNET is available weekdays from 3 p.m. to 9:30 a.m. MST. It can be accessed with most standard ASCII terminals capable of communicating at 300 or 1200 bits per second. For more information, contact the Western States Arts Foundation, 141 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87501; 505/988-1166.

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## PUBLICATIONS

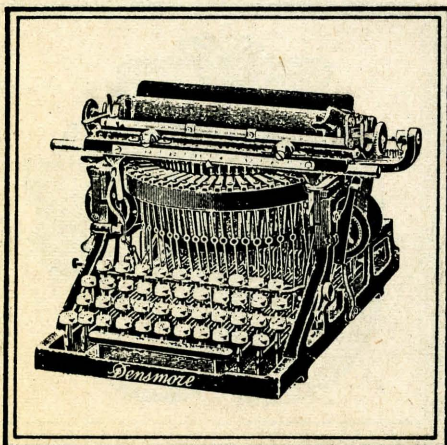
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*How to Typeset from a Word Processor*, by Ronald Labuz, 1984, 218 pp., \$24.95 from:

R. R. Bowker  
205 East 42nd Street,  
New York, NY 10017

We often field questions about how to use a computer or word processor as a way to input copy to typesetting equipment. We are also addressing the problem ourselves as we consider new ways to produce RAIN magazine. This how-to guide by Labuz has been the most helpful guide we've found. The guide discusses the general process of interfacing different types of equipment, and describes four basic methods: (1) optical character recognition, (2) media conversion, (3) hardwiring, and (4) telecommunications.



Each one is discussed in detail, including specific technical requirements, and trade-offs for each method. It's not easy to make the change-over; there is a lot to consider. Very importantly, as Labuz and our own typesetter friends have pointed out to us, using one's computer terminal or word processor as an input device for off-site typesetting transforms writers and typists into, perhaps reluctant, typesetters. The degree of accuracy and detail work needed is significantly increased.

The guide is highly recommended for anyone considering interfacing with typesetters. A companion book (from the same publisher) is also recommended, *The Interface Data Book for Word Processing/Typesetting*. It is a catalog of the requirements of different kinds of computer hardware and software, word processors, and typesetting equipment.

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*The Video Register*, 1985, \$4.50 from:  
National Federation of Local Cable  
Programmers  
906 Pennsylvania SE  
Washington, DC 20003

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A comprehensive directory of the video industry, including descriptions of 400 professional video equipment dealers, 800 video consultants and production companies, 2,700 organizations using video for training and communications, 750 production and post-production houses, and 700 local access/origination centers.

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*Application Junction*, project director, Jim Taylor, 1983, 200 pp., \$19.95, from:  
Ashton-Tate  
10150 West Jefferson Boulevard  
Culver City, CA 90230

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*Application Junction* is a catalog of software products written in the dBASE programming language, a popular database management system distributed by Ashton-Tate. The catalog can first be recommended for people already using dBASE software either as a way to find out about possible applications, or to actually purchase the applications programs offered through the catalog. We are also bringing it to your attention because it is a useful entrepreneurial-based information exchange. Here are 800 different database formats, some created by professional dBASE programmers, others by more typical dBASE users.

There are over 800 applications described, ranging from crude oil evaluation to Bible information management, and from headstart daycare center management to contributor/donor records and wine cellar inventory. The catalog is a testimony to grassroots entrepreneurial spirit.

While the catalog is most useful to those who are already using dBASE products, such use is not a requirement. Many of the packages will run on most popular computer systems, thanks to the dBASE II RUNTIME. RUNTIME allows one to create a special software applica-

tion using dBASE without allowing access to dBASE programming language or the code of the special application. The result is an interesting partnership between the primary software developer (Ashton-Tate) and the backyard application developers.

One warning: Often the application programs don't come cheap. Many are over the \$1000 mark. Since the applications are not distributed as widely as popular software, the producers have to recoup their expenses by charging more per copy. It is an interesting area for nonprofits to explore, for profit or social gain, as they develop their own applications with packaged software. (Suggested by Terry Miller)

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**RFC News, irregular, \$3/issue, from:  
Resources for Communication  
341 Mark West Station Road  
Windsor, CA 95492**

RFC News, subtitled "Churches and the Information Age, Your Weekly Guide and Counselor," is one of those one-person, backyard newsletters with an important and interesting slant.

There's nothing real fancy about this communication vehicle, but Robert F. Cramer, the editor, publisher, writer, and presumably, janitor for the operation, puts together useful information to help churches adapt to the information age. A recent issue was devoted to what Cramer calls, "televideomatics" (we're all looking for some end-all phrase). It is a short overview of the different kinds of remote online services available to computer users.

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**Global Electronics Information  
Newsletter, irregular, \$10/year from:  
Pacific Studies Center  
222B View Street  
Mountain View, CA 94041**

Pacific Studies Center has been around for some time, having some of its roots in a Eugene-based group, the Pacific Northwest Research Center. Both centers have had a long tradition (early 70s) of researching the military/industrial complex, and in the case of the Pacific Studies Center, more specifically the electronic industry. Although I only see their newsletter once in a blue moon, it always comes as a pleasant surprise. Their perspective on all this computer-jazz as a world-wide industry that starts with exploitative Third World silicon chip production, is an enlightening (if somewhat depressing) perspective. The newsletter isn't a big hefty production to bring home to the family, but staying in



FROM: RFC News

touch with their work is important. One of the founders, Lenny Siegel, is publishing a book about the dangers of high technology pollution.

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**Apple Library Users Group Newsletter,  
irregular, free from:  
Monica Ertel  
Apple Computer, Inc.  
Corporate Documentation 26B  
20650 Valley Green Drive  
Cupertino, CA 95014**

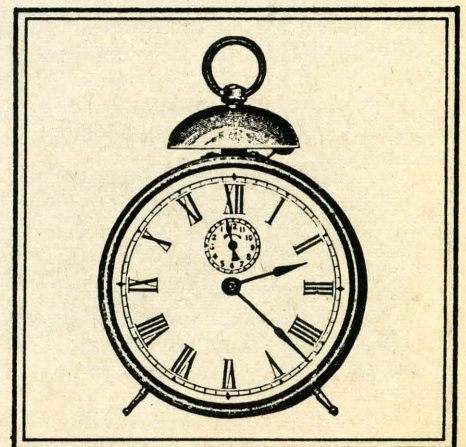
There may be a struggle going on in the world of slick computer periodicals to see who will survive, but at the grassroots level there are countless user-group and other special-interest newsletters, all worth their cost (often free). This one is a useful gem—especially if you match the basic criteria, libraries and Apples. Within this context, there are useful reviews of new software and hardware, descriptions of innovative uses of small computers, and a bulletin board with users swapping horror and glory stories. Most of the members seem to work in small libraries, with computer application needs similar to some of the needs of small nonprofits.

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**The Software Journal, monthly, \$15/year  
from:  
Pioneer Building, Suite 427  
600 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104**

A person can easily go broke trying to

keep up with computer-related magazines. You can follow news by the brand of hardware, software, or applications. You can follow the market place developments through publications like *Computer Retail News*. There are magazines with programs and continuously updated directories to computer bulletin boards. You can follow privacy issues or various levels of policy issues. Well, here's one more. I hesitate to offer up another, but *The Software Journal* feels comfortable. It may have found a nice, if perhaps too general, niche. It is not a software review magazine. It is news about software, while in the R&D stage, or grand (or not so grand) unveilings at trade shows. One hesitation: They now and then dip into reviewing new hardware, which seems like defeating the purpose of focusing on software.





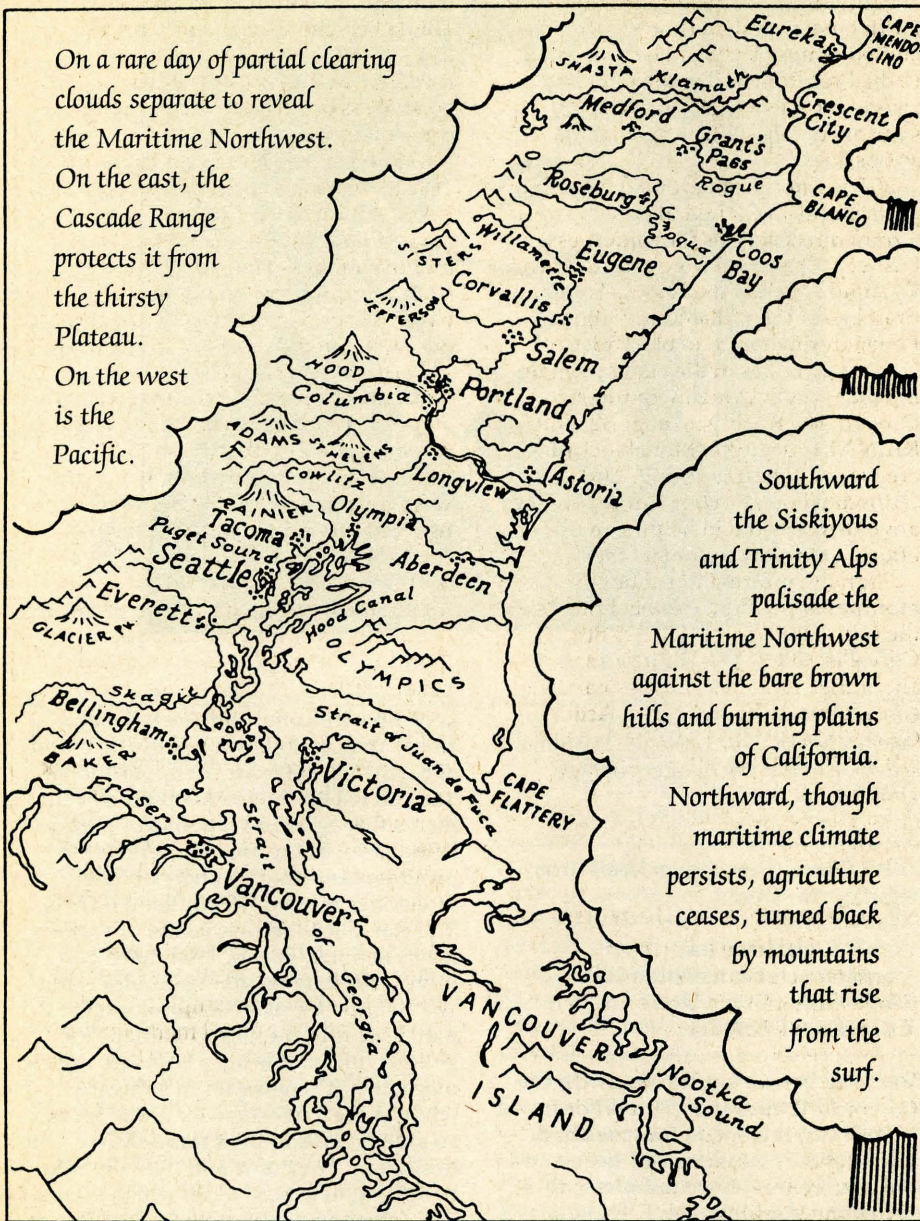
# Pacific Northwest Bioregion Report

On a rare day of partial clearing clouds separate to reveal the Maritime Northwest.

On the east, the Cascade Range protects it from the thirsty Plateau.

On the west is the Pacific.

Southward the Siskiyou and Trinity Alps palisade the Maritime Northwest against the bare brown hills and burning plains of California. Northward, though maritime climate persists, agriculture ceases, turned back by mountains that rise from the surf.



## Green Politics Comes to Puget Sound

Green Politics now has found formal expression in the Puget Sound region. The Cascadia Green Alliance has set up an office in Seattle to help bring together individuals and groups around a common set of values. These values include ecological and social responsibility, nonviolence, grassroots democracy, and cooperative, community-based economic development. Green politics seeks to identify the root causes of current social and ecological problems, and to use this understanding to bring together groups working for peace, social justice, ecology, feminism, and other related causes.

The Cascadia Green Alliance is currently gathering ideas and suggestions from the local community to help shape a common sense of purpose and vision. Once enough input is gathered, a mission statement will be drawn up, and interested parties will develop a plan, structure, and strategy to carry out the mission. At the time of this writing (late January) the following schedule has been tentatively set for 1985:

□ *Spring*—People will research the state of the region. In May, panels of speakers will be brought together to provide concise reports on the health of environmental, economic, social, political, and cultural aspects of the region. This information will be compiled into a "state of the region report."

□ *Summer*—The focus will be on finding working models for creating a healthy and sustainable future for the region. Documenting the workable solutions will lead to formulating policy statements and action proposals.

□ *Fall*—All of the preceding information and ideas will be brought together into a combined conference and celebration. The problems and possibilities in the region will be discussed and a plan for the future will be developed. Local activities will become part of larger national efforts through participation in a national founding event in late 1985.

Suggestions for 1986 have included developing a regional monitoring system or "green report card," auditing local legislatures and other institutions using that system, and using this information to become a voice in local

## Portland May Get Nicaraguan Sister City

The Portland-Corinto Sister City Project is trying to establish an official sister city relationship between those two cities. Corinto is a port city of 26,000, which had its harbors mined last year and its fuel storage facilities destroyed in October 1983.

The Portland City Council has scheduled a hearing for April 10 to discuss the sister city proposal. The week of April 3 through 10 has been dubbed Corinto Week by sister city project organizers. They will try to bring Corinto's mayor to Portland, and are planning a variety of other events.

If the City Council approves the

proposal, Portland will become the third Northwest city to establish sister city relations with Nicaraguan cities. The Washington cities of Port Townsend and Seattle have become sister cities to Jalapa and Managua, respectively. However, even if the proposal is not passed, Portland organizers say that they plan to carry on grassroots, people-to-people exchanges with Corinto.

For more information about the sister city project, or to get involved in planning for Corinto week, contact the Portland-Corinto Sister City Project, 2249 East Burnside, Portland, OR 97214; 503/230-9427.

elections in the fall.

If you would like further information or would like to get involved, contact the Cascadia Green Alliance, 6518 Fremont Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98103; 206/789-7336.

## Cathedral Forest National Monument Petition

Less than 200 years ago the Oregon forest stretched unbroken—20 million acres of it—from the crest of the Cascades to the ocean. Another 11 million acres spread eastward through the mountains. The remains of this forest, once one of the greatest forests on earth, now lie scattered in hundreds of small, isolated patches throughout the state.

To rekindle public consciousness of old growth forest and to preserve what is left of it, Friends of the Cathedral Forest (FCF) has begun a campaign to create the Cathedral Forest National Monument. The group is circulating an informal petition proposing that all old growth forest remaining on Oregon public land be declared a national monument, making it an inviolable wilderness forever. The monument could be administered by either the U.S. National Parks Service or the U.S. Forest Service.

Whereas an area with roads cannot receive protection as a "wilderness area," monument status would enable environmentalists to protect old growth stands with roads through them or immediately adjacent to them, because a national monument may contain roads.

The monument campaign proposes a practical solution to the problem of preserving wilderness. It is hoped that the campaign will initiate discussions of how people and old growth can live together. The petition, directed to the President, Congress, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, provides for a period of public hearings and study to identify all the remains of the original old growth ecosystem. During the period of study, no logging would occur in the old growth forests.

FCF is currently addressing community group meetings and conducting public town meetings throughout Oregon. A central part of the town meetings is getting citizens' testimony to identify local old growth areas. The meetings are thus community self-education sessions, where people share their knowledge of their local forests. Citizen input will help in

mapping proposal boundaries.

Petitions are circulating through the Earth First! newsletter throughout the United States. They will be presented to the President and to the Oregon congressional delegation in the late summer or fall, with as much fanfare as possible.

FCF is a nonprofit group formed by participants in Cathedral Forest Action Group direct actions for wilderness. Last year 38 people were arrested near Pyramid Creek in the Middle Santiam drainage of the Willamette National Forest during peaceful blockades of logging activities in the largest remaining old growth Douglas Fir forest in Oregon (see RAIN X:6, page 32, and RAIN XI:1, page 30). More blockades are planned for this spring. The Cathedral Forest Action Group invites anyone interested in helping in this effort in any way to contact them.

For more information about the monument petition, contact Friends of the Cathedral Forest, 430 SW 8th, Corvallis, OR 97333. For information about the blockades and other actions, contact the Cathedral Forest Action Group, 824 SW 10th Street, Corvallis, OR 97333; 503/754-9151. —Cecilia Ostrow

*Cecilia Ostrow works with the Friends of Cathedral Forest.*

## Columbia Willamette Futures Forum

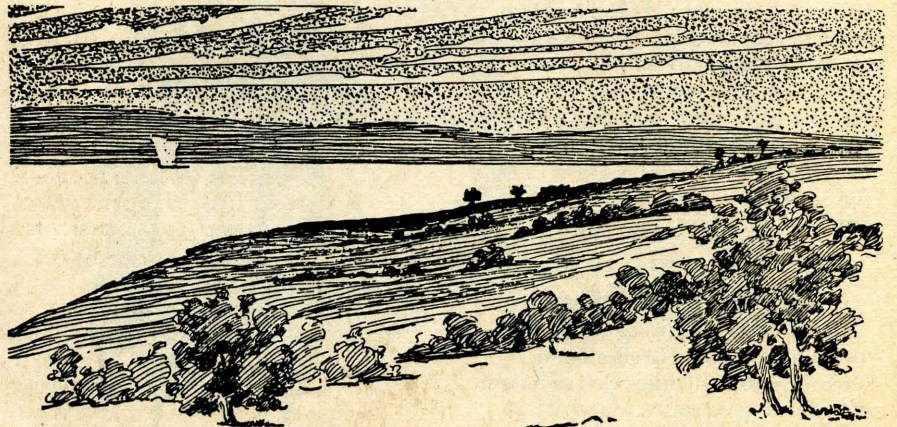
Last November more than 200 people from the Portland four-county area filled the ballroom at Portland State University for Critical Choices '84, a conference sponsored by the Columbia Willamette Futures Forum (CWFF). Conference organizers had wisely chosen a manageable focus for the conference—instead of discussing "How the World Should Be in 100 Years," they narrowed their concerns

to the future of libraries, parks, and transportation in the Portland area. This specificity may enable Critical Choices '84 to be one of those rare conferences that not only generate good ideas but actually lead to tangible consequences.

CWFF was established in the fall of 1982 to develop a regional approach to issues critical to the future of Clackamas, Clark, Multnomah, and Washington counties. The idea of creating such a forum for ongoing, broad-based discussion of these issues grew out of the preparations for a City Club of Portland report, "A Vision for Portland's Future." CWFF organized a successful conference in 1983 to begin this dialogue. Feedback from that conference showed that many people were concerned with the future of regional services, hence the focus of the 1984 conference.

Three citizen committees (one each for libraries, parks, and transportation) were selected well in advance of Critical Choices '84 so that they could collect background materials and "develop visionary options for the delivery of the service in the first decade of the next century." This work provided a firm foundation for the conference attendees to build on. In addition to the work done before and during the conference, considerable follow-up work is being done to bring some of the ideas into being. A report summarizing the conference and follow-up efforts is available for \$2.50.

Individual memberships to CWFF cost \$15; organizational memberships are \$25 (non-profit) and \$50 (for-profit). People interested in memberships, the post-conference document, or other information about CWFF should write to Columbia Willamette Futures Forum, Center for Urban Education, 0245 SW Bancroft, Portland, OR 97201.



## Nuclear Free Zone in Portland

On May 1 the Portland City Council will conduct public hearings to decide about making Portland a nuclear free zone (NFZ). Three hundred and fifty people showed up at similar hearings last October, and New Clear Vision, a Portland group spearheading the free zone campaign, expects an even better showing at the May hearings. If passed, the Portland ordinance would be an important step forward for the free zone movement.

First of all, the Portland ordinance would be the first one in the country that would actually affect existing weapons production. Two companies, OECO and Precision Cast Parts, would probably be affected by the ordinance.

In addition, there is reason to believe that the Portland ordinance would have a better chance than most NFZ ordinances of standing up in court if challenged, which it probably would be. The reason for this is that the Portland ordinance bans production only, unlike most NFZ ordinances, which ban some combination of production, transportation, storage, and deployment of nuclear weapons or their component parts. The constitutionality of a ban on transportation and deployment of nuclear weapons could be challenged on the basis that it interferes with national military policy, which is strictly the prerogative of the federal government. A focus on production may be narrow enough to withstand a court challenge.

New Clear Vision organizers are optimistic about the chances of the council passing the ordinance. For further information, contact New Clear Vision, 1928 NE 40th, Portland, OR 97212; 503/287-7584.

In addition to the Portland NFZ effort, a number of organizations from all around the state of Oregon have been meeting to plan a statewide NFZ campaign. The current plan is to simultaneously pursue legislative action and a statewide ballot drive for 1986. For more information, contact New Clear Vision, listed above, or the Ashland Peace House, PO Box 524, Ashland, OR 97520; 503/482-9625.

## Peace Gathering

The Northwest Spring Peace Gathering will be held at Breitenbush Retreat Center, 70 miles east of Salem, on the spring equinox, March 21-23.

"The gathering will unify peace,

environmental, and social justice concerns," said event organization Laura Powell.

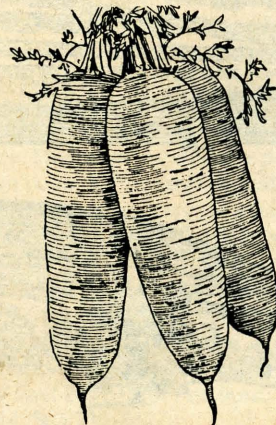
About 300 people are expected to attend the gathering, which would make it the largest event of its kind ever held in Oregon. Personal healing as well as healing of human society will be emphasized at workshops. Participants are invited to enjoy hot tubs and steam baths fed by over 40 natural hot springs, and to experience the wilderness of the upper Breitenbush River.

The four-day event costs \$25. People are asked to bring bulk fruit and vegetables for community meals. Childcare, meal preparation, and clean-up will be done cooperatively.

To get more information or to preregister, contact any of the following: Breitenbush Retreat Center, PO Box 578, Detroit, OR 97342, 503/854-3501; Eugene CALS, 454 Willamette Street, Eugene, OR 97404, 503/689-6691; Laura Powell, New Clear Vision, 1928 NE 40th Avenue, Portland, OR 97212, 503/287-7584; or Don Skinner, Peace House, PO Box 524, Ashland, OR 97520, 503/482-9625. — Cecilia Ostrow

## Bellingham to Host Bioregional Conference

The Environmental Center and the Peace Resources Center at Western Washington University in Bellingham are sponsoring a bioregional conference on the weekend of April 26 through 28. Speakers include Peter Berg from the Planet Drum Foundation; Ernest Callenbach, author of *Ecotopia*; and David Haenke, convenor of the North American Bioregional Congress. For additional details, contact Laurie Stephan, Environmental Center, Western Washington University, Bellingham, WA 98225; 206/676-3460.



## Coalition Builds Around Hanford

With the reopening of Hanford's PUREX plant for plutonium production (see RAIN X:5, page 31), and the looming possibility of locating the nation's permanent dump for high-level radioactive waste at Hanford, efforts are underway to bring together a united Northwest regional resistance. Representatives from peace, environmental, church, and Native American groups from Oregon and Washington met in early February to coordinate strategy.

At the time of this writing, it is expected that the new coalition will not only oppose the Hanford dump, but will oppose siting a permanent dump anywhere. Instead, nuclear plants could continue storing wastes above ground while scientists develop safer methods of disposal. The actions the coalition will take toward this end will probably include lobbying, lawsuits, ballot initiatives, public education, and direct action.

Perhaps more than any other regional issue, Hanford brings together peace, ecological, and social justice concerns. Peace groups are concerned about weapons production. Environmental and Native American groups worry about radioactive pollution of the Columbia River and the airshed. Social justice groups oppose the massive diversion of resources required for nuclear power and weapons production. So the coalition that can be built around Hanford is potentially very broad.

Groups currently involved include the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Greenpeace, Forelows on Board, Northwest Action for Disarmament, the American Friends Service Committee, the Columbia Intertribal Fish Commission, and the Warm Spring Tribal Confederation.

For more information, contact any of the following: Eileen Buller, Hanford Oversight Committee, 206/747-7495; Chuck Bell, Fellowship of Reconciliation, 503/222-7293; Joanne Oleksiak, Hanford Clearinghouse, 503/295-2101; Larry Shook, Hanford Education and Action League, 509/747-8776.

## Community Communications Services

Community Communications Services is a cooperative service that provides access to computer and communications technology to indi-

viduals and groups working toward a humane, sustainable society. The group has a microcomputer system and currently offers word processing, typesetting, and database services (lists and labels) at a low cost or for fair exchange. It also gives workshops and classes in using computers. A future goal is to set up a free, publicly-controlled information exchange, with a number of terminals around the Seattle area.

Community Communications operates as a cooperative made up of members and technical resource people. For more information, contact Community Communications Services, PO Box 12173, Seattle, WA 98102; 206/329-3804.

### Eugene School District Hires IPM Consultant

Having banned the use of pesticides on school grounds in the spring of 1983, Eugene's 4-J School Board took the next logical step by hiring a full-time Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Coordinator. Greg Prull was hired for the position in August of 1984. His job duties include exploring available IPM options, designing and implementing specific plans for schoolgrounds, and providing outreach and education about nonchemical pest control. For more information, contact Greg Prull, PO Box 21108, Eugene, OR 97402.

### Tilth Jamboree Directory Available

So you say you missed the Tilth Jamboree last fall? Well don't worry, you can still vicariously share in the experience by purchasing a copy of the Tilth Jamboree Directory and Proceedings. It gives a summary of what happened at the Jamboree, provides additional articles on related subjects, and offers a directory of over 150 people and organizations that attended. The directory listings include people's interests, skills, and things they are looking for or have to offer for bartering purposes. Copies are available for \$3 from Tilth Jamboree, PO Box 1064, Tonasket, WA 98855.

### Greenpeace Seeks to Stop Seismic Testing in Oregon Waters

Greenpeace is pushing for public hearings before the state grants any further permits for seismic testing by

oil companies in state waters. Previous permits were granted without a public hearing process. This allowed ARCO to conduct seismic testing, a method that uses sound waves to explore for oil and gas. Greenpeace is concerned about the effects of intense sound on whales and other marine life. The permits have expired, but oil companies are still interested in offshore exploration.

The Oregon State Land Board, the group that issues the permits, controls the Oregon side of the Columbia and coastal waters out to three miles from shore. Although official procedure does not require hearings for permits, Greenpeace believes it would if the state were following its own land use rules.

Greenpeace staffers urge interested people to write letters to state officials expressing their opposition to the tests and demanding public hearings on further permits. Greenpeace suggests writing Ed Zajonc, Director of State Lands, 1445 State Street, Salem, OR 97310. They can also write to Governor Atiyeh, Secretary of State Barbara Roberts, and State Treasurer Bill Rutherford, all of whom are members of the land board. —Patrick Mazza

*Patrick Mazza worked at RAIN in 1982 and now edits The Alliance, a Portland newspaper for political activists, from which the above story was adapted.*

### Northwest Seed Catalogs

The following seed and plant catalogs cater especially to Northwest gardeners:

□ *Raintree-Northwoods* specializes in "edible landscapes fit for the Pacific Northwest." This catalog lists fruits, nuts, berries, bamboo, and information from consultants trained at the Maritime Permaculture Institute. Free

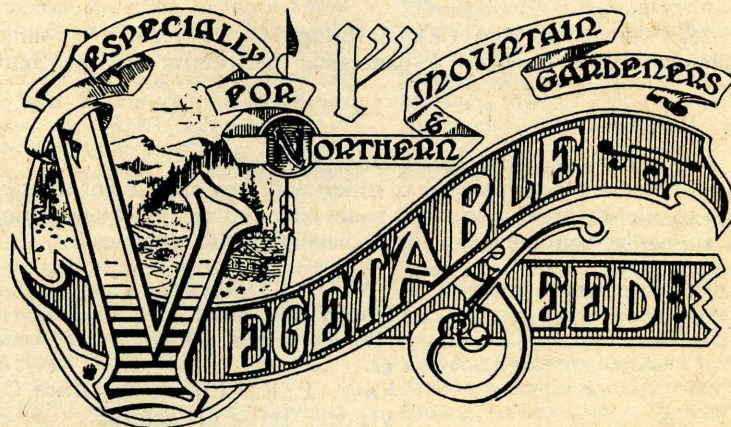
classes are available at the two nurseries in Southwest Washington and Willamette Valley in Oregon. Write Raintree Nursery, 391 Butts Road, Morton, WA 98356.

□ *Territorial Seed Company* provides seeds for garden vegetables. Many varieties (including hybrids) fit for the Maritime Northwest are listed along with seasonal charts illustrating planting time. Seeds not treated with fungicide may be requested. Contact Territorial Seed Company, PO Box 27, Loraine, OR 97451.

□ *Frosty Hollow* ("Seeds, Plants, and Designs for a Sustainable Future") provides multi-purpose trees and shrubs. The catalog extensively describes the plant and its use (medicine, bee food, dyes). Consulting and information services are available. Write Frosty Hollow, PO Box 53, Langley, WA 98260.

□ *Good Seed Company* is a family operation exclusively offering open-pollinated vegetable, herb, and flower seeds particularly suited to the intermontane drylands of north central Washington. Good Seed is a member of the Seed Savers Exchange, and both are working to preserve unique and useful old open pollinated varieties. Contact Good Seed Company, PO Box 702, Tonasket, WA 98855.

□ *Abundant Life Seed Foundation* offers open-pollinated seeds of trees, shrubs, wildflowers, vegetables, herbs, and traditional flowers. The catalog also contains an extensive book list encompassing all aspects of living, not just gardening. Abundant Life sponsors seed donations to countries in Central America, Africa, Asia, and "economically stressed" groups in North America. Membership is available with Abundant Life for \$4 to \$10. Write Abundant Life Seed Foundation, PO Box 772, Port Townsend, WA 98368.



FROM: *The Good Seed Company Catalog*

## ADVERTISING

**BAMBOO FLUTES**, shakuhachis, recordings. Niemi, Box 273, Mountainview, HI 96771.

"FREE FUEL DELIVERIES" every sunny day! National award winning Kerr-Cole Solar Ovens sun-bake bread, roasts, casseroles . . . Do-it-yourself building plans \$3.75. Kits and stoves available. Kerr-Cole, PO Box 27417, Tempe, AZ 85282.

**FREEDOM FUND**—In early spring of this year, the Freedom Fund, a nonprofit human rights organization, will be sponsoring its first "Freedom Express" to send a truck and caravan of other vehicles down to Big Mountain, Arizona. We plan to raise needed donations of funds, food, clothing, and other supplies to assist the traditional Navajo and Hopi peoples who are struggling to secure their sacred lands from the grasp of the mining interests which now threaten to remove them from their lands and mine uranium, coal, and oil.

Please write us if you'd like to help! Send donations to: Freedom Fund, c/o Alfredo Quarto, 1205 16th East, Seattle, WA 98112; 206/323-5338.

**SINGLE PROFILE NEXUS** creates a nationwide network of cultured singles. PO Box 19983, Orlando, FL 32814.

**SUNSIATER**—Make this tool to measure azimuth/altitude angles for solar locations. A.T. kit includes: SUNSIATER sheet, instructions, and free solar chart. Send \$4.50 plus \$1.50 handling to SUNSIATER, 606 N. 65th Street, Seattle, WA 98103.

**REAL WORK for REAL PEOPLE.** Start your own home maintenance business—17-page report shows how. Earn \$8 to over \$20 per hour within 10 days. Ideal for friendly, hard workers. My cost—10 years; yours \$4.50. Bree Co, PO Box 392, Goldendale, WA 98620.

### RAIN Advertising Policy

RAIN accepts both classified and display advertising. Classified ads cost 30¢ per word. As a special service during these times of high unemployment, work-related ads (see "Worthy Work") are only 15¢ per word. Prepayment required. All ads are accepted at RAIN's discretion. The advertising of products and services in RAIN should not be considered an endorsement. RAIN is not responsible for product or service claims and representations.

For information on display ads and a rate sheet, contact: RAIN Advertising Dept., 3116 North Williams, Portland, OR 97227; 503/249-7218.

### Worthy Work

**RAIN INTERN PROGRAM:** RAIN's intern program enables staff interns to gain a thorough knowledge of magazine publication and resource center operation. The work is a mix of activities, including promotion, library and office maintenance, information requests, publicity, and local education or organizing efforts. Applicants must be self-motivated and able to work with minimum supervision; technical skills are appreciated, but not necessary. A three-month commitment is required. Benefits include a stipend of \$40 a week and the excitement of being in touch with the latest information from around the country. Send resume to Rob Baird, RAIN, 3116 North Williams, Portland, OR 97227.

**FARM APPRENTICE PROGRAM**—Draft animals, dairy, other livestock, market gardening, homesteading skills, year round or seasonal. Room, board, and stipend in exchange for labor. Apply to Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association, Box 2176J, Augusta, ME 04330.

**JOIN OUR EXISTING COMMUNITY**, combining personal/spiritual growth, ecology, self-reliance, freedom, individual ownership of land, homes. Rural setting for more secure and satisfying future. Ponderosa Village, Route 1 #17-6, Goldendale, WA 98620; 509/773-3902.

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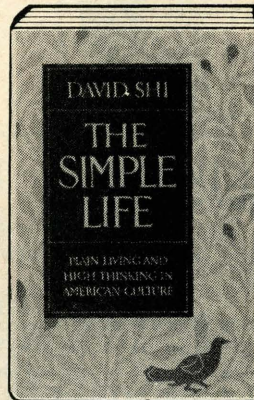
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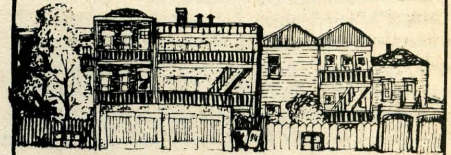
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**CALENDAR**

A workshop entitled **"Microcomputer Applications: An Introduction for Resource Managers,"** will be held March 26-27 and June 18-19 in Corvallis, OR. The workshop is designed for those with little or no experience with microcomputers. Instructional format combines lectures and discussions with ample opportunity for "hands-on" experience using IBM-PC and Apple IIe microcomputers. Participants will be introduced to a variety of commercially available programs, with examples and exercises emphasizing managerial applications for natural resources. Individuals who have recently purchased or are contemplating selection of microcomputer hardware and/or software will find the workshop especially useful. Contact The Conference Assistant, College of Forestry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-5704; 503/754-2004.

**Globescope**, a national forum on responsible action for a sustainable future, will be held April 17-21 in Portland, OR. Globescope is a unique opportunity for you to learn about and exchange ideas on critical global issues—water conservation, genetic diversity, population, landuse, toxic wastes, endangered species, alternative energy sources, agricultural methods, environment and economy, sustainable development, acid deposition and much more. Contact Globescope, PO Box 15264, Portland, OR 97215.

As part of its educational program for the spring, the **New England Solar Energy Association** is offering three **"Roll Up Your Sleeves" seminars**, beginning in April. These seminars are designed to provide solar and construction professionals with the most up-to-date and useful information available on a wide range of topics. Contact the New England Solar Energy Association, PO Box 541, 14 Green Street, Brattleboro, VT 05301; 802/254-2386.

**North American Recycling '85**, the second of an annual series on the state of recycling in the U.S. and Canada, will convene May 9-10 in Ann Arbor, MI. Recycling executives and key public decision-makers will focus on the major recycling issues. Topics include packaging trends and regulation, integrating recycling into waste management, the changing status of independent waste paper processors, the role of haulers in recycling collection, the effects of deposit systems on recycling, and impact of hazardous waste regulation on scrap metal yards. Registration materials and exhibitor information are available from NAR '85/Resource Recycling, PO Box 10540, Portland, OR 97210; 503/227-1319.

The Acid Rain Foundation is coordinating a major scientific conference on **"The Effects of Air Pollutants on Forest Ecosystems"** in St.

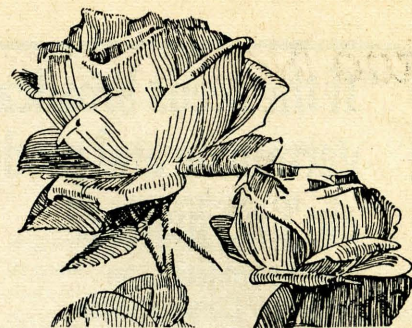
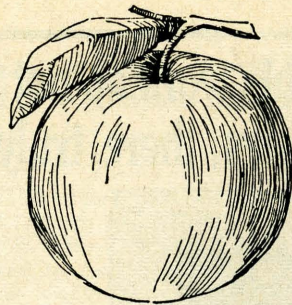
Paul, MN, May 8-9. The purpose of the conference is to present, compare, and contrast recent scientific findings about symptoms, causes, and effects of air pollutants on high and low elevational forests in Europe

and North America. For more information and registration materials, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to The Acid Rain Foundation, Inc., 1630 Blackhawk Hills, St. Paul, MN 55122; 612/455-7719.

**"The Pattern Which Connects: A Symposium on the Questions of Gregory Bateson,"** will be held May 5-7. Speakers will be Mary Catherine Bateson, John Stolz, Lynn Hoffman, Humberto Maturana, Heinz von Foerster, Michael Opitz, and Matthew Fox. Contact Public Information, College of Saint Benedict, St. Joseph, MN 56374; 612/363-5407.

The Energy Bureau is holding several national meetings. **"Investing Successfully in Cogeneration,"** a two-day conference will be held May 14 and 15 in Arlington, VA. The program is designed for executives and officials who must understand the critical financial, technical, legal and regulatory considerations in cogeneration financing and investment decision-making. Contact Carol A. Hertzoff, The Energy Bureau, 41 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017; 212/687-3177. **"Avoided Costs**

**in Cogeneration and Small-Power Production,"** will be held in Arlington, VA May 16 and 17 and in Houston on June 24 and 25. These seminars will analyze how rates for the purchase of power by utilities from cogenerators and small-power producer are set under PURPA, and the roles played by the federal government, state commissions, utilities, cogenerators and small-power producers in establishing those rates. Contact Robert W. Nash at the address above.



## RUSH

**NABC Proceedings**—The proceedings from the North American Bioregional Congress have been published by New Life Farm. The attractive, 88-page booklet contains congress resolutions, a few short articles, and highlights of speakers, workshops, and other events at the congress. The publication is available for \$10 from the Bioregional Project, New Life Farm, Inc., Box 129, Drury, MO 65638.

**Native Seeds for the Southwest**—The 1985 SEARCH seed listing contains 200 varieties of Greater Southwest traditional crops and their wild relatives. These edible and useful plants are adapted to drought and poor soil, tolerant of high temperatures, and resistant to diseases and pests. SEARCH is a nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of these priceless living resources of the American Southwest and northwestern Mexico. Seeds are made available to the public both as a conservation method and as a means of raising funds to support research, education, and conservation efforts. For a copy of the seed listing send \$1 to Native Seeds/SEARCH, 3950 West New York Drive, Tucson, AZ 85745. Association membership is also available for \$10/year and includes a quarterly newsletter and a discount on all offerings.

**Environmentalists for Nicaragua**—Environmentalists for Nicaragua is a group of concerned United States citizens who support the Nicaraguan government's efforts to protect their environment. Its purpose is two-fold: to create a nation-wide network opposing U.S. military intervention in Central America, and to provide Nicaraguan environmental agencies with technical aid and information. EFN claims that the CIA directed operations that sabotaged an integrated pest management program and the geothermal power plant constructed with aid from the Italian Government. Forest fires resulting from counterrevolutionaries' attacks have halted reforestation projects. For more information, contact Environmentalists for Nicaragua, Activities Office, A-Frame, University of California, Santa Cruz; Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

**Christian A.T. Training**—Servants In Faith and Technology (SIFAT) will be offering a course in Appropriate Technology and Christian Mission from June 12 to August 14, 1985. The school offers hands-on training in food production, food processing and preservation, construction, alternative energy and basic health. Students are taught the philosophy of appropriate technology and holistic ministry in cross-cultural context. For more information

write SIFAT Training Center, Route 1, Box D-14, Lineville, AL 36266; 205/357-4703.

**International Community Development**—An international colloquium on "Which Models for Community Development?" organized by the International Association for Community Development in December 1984 has available copies of the main papers. Send \$15 (\$12 U.S. for Europe) to Banque Sud Belge, 20, boulevard de l'Yser, 6000 Charleroi—Belgium.

**Give Change a Chance**—A recent Food First Action Alert, *Nicaragua: Give Change a Chance*, describes the advances made in health, education, and land reform since the revolution in 1979. It also explains how the U.S. policy of aggression toward Nicaragua is not in the interests of either the Nicaraguans or American people. Order from Food First, 1885 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103. Prices: 5/\$2; 25/\$6; 100/\$17.

**Exhibiting Peace**—The Peace Museum in Chicago has exhibits available for rent in other cities, including a series of original drawings by the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Contact the Peace Museum, 364 West Erie Street, Chicago, IL 60610; 312/440-1860.

**New Association Promotes Organic Foods**—A group of organic food distributors, wholesalers, consultants, and scientists have formed the Organic Foods Production Association of North America which is "dedicated to systems of sustainable agriculture by the production and distribution of verified organic foods." For information about the association contact Thomas B. Harding, Jr., Chairman, Steering Committee, c/o Progressive Agrisystems, Incorporated, 201 Center Street, Stockertown, PA 18083; 215/759-5911.

**A Soft Energy Path for Canada?** The Fall 1984 issue of *Alternatives* features a special 48-page center section examining the potentials for and implications of developing a soft energy path in Canada. The section begins by summarizing a twelve volume report completed in 1983 by Friends of the Earth Canada which showed the potential for energy conservation and renewable energy in Canada to the year 2025. The report, entitled *2025: Soft Energy Futures for Canada*, concluded on the basis of a detailed province-by-province analysis that soft energy paths were both economically efficient and technically feasible, under conditions of strong economic growth and substantial increases in material standards of living. In addition to the summary of the FOE report, the special section includes essays discussing the environmental,

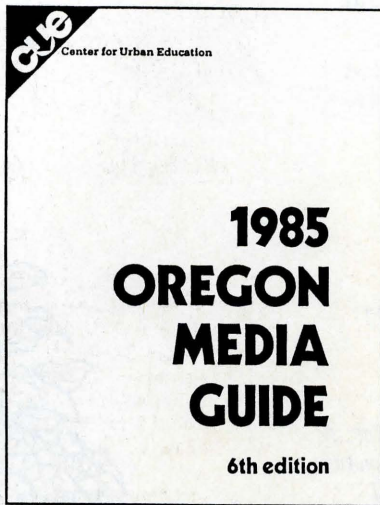
economic, social, and political implications of pursuing a soft path, and the research needs and implementation strategies for making the soft energy vision a reality. For a copy, send \$4.50 to: Faculty of Environmental Studies, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada.

**New Pluralism**—TAP is the monthly newsletter of the Trend Analysis Program of the American Council of Life Insurance. The November, 1984 issue contains an interesting profile of an American culture in transition, a rather contradictory profile that the authors call the new pluralism. Four of the most important trends identified are: (1) increased tolerance for diversity and heterogeneity; (2) an increased importance of indirect human interaction and the weakening of physical place as a factor in cohesion; (3) the emergence of new social forms which combine and make less meaningful some of our traditional distinctions, for example the difference between centralization and decentralization; and (4) the development of higher orders of trust in society. Along the way are some interesting statistics and charts. For information write to Sharon C. Meluso, Trend Analysis Program, American Council of Life Insurance, 1850 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006-2284.

**The Graying of the Sunbelt**—"The Graying of the Sunbelt" is a short publication by Jeanne C. Biggar, with the Population Reference Bureau. The study describes how America's social fabric is shifting as Americans over the age of 60 move to the Sun Belt. Add this to the amount of military expenditures in the Sun Belt and you get a rather odd, perhaps, politically dangerous future. Single copies are \$3 from Population Reference Bureau, PO Box 35012, Washington, DC 20013.

**The Effects of Tourism on Neighborhoods**—It's nice someone began to address the phenomena of yuppie and other special neighborhoods that draw people (and money) from others in the community, and from tourists. Initially everyone in those neighborhoods was pleased, but with time have come some new problems, as well as new potentials. The January 1985 issue of *Conserve Neighborhoods* explores this issue, with profiles of several of these tourist neighborhoods, including the Riverside Avondale area in Jacksonville, FL, and the Burnside neighborhood in Portland, OR. For copies write to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

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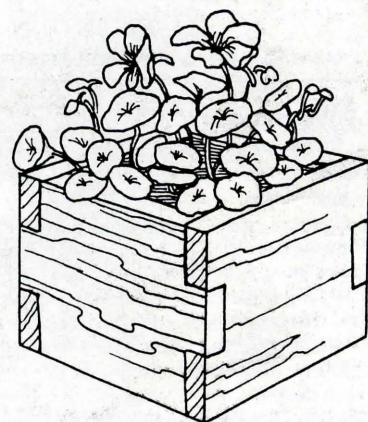
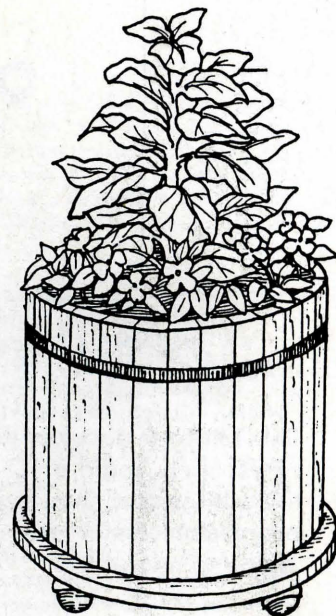
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