



WORKS IN PROGRESS

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Serving the social justice community of Olympia since 1990.

April 2012

This is what radical progressive monetary policy looks like

Freeing the 99% of the perspectives of wealthy financial interests

Matson Boyd and Jeff Thomas

There was a lot of assumed agreement at the Occupy Olympia camp this past fall—we certainly all agreed that inequality was a major issue (if not the major issue) we face—but we didn't have enough discussions to clarify what progressive solutions would look like. This was especially true when it came time for discussion of monetary policy, where wildly divergent views held sway.

Ron-Paul style libertarians clamored for the gold standard, some radicals advocated for an all-barter economy, and there were many other anarchistic, socialistic, and liberal perspectives too numerous to detail here. Hard money, loose money, no money, we had it all.

This kind of eclecticism is a sign that too many people don't know what an actual progressive monetary policy looks like; in other words, they don't know which monetary policy could reduce inequality and promote employment. The January *WIP* didn't help matters by printing a monetary policy article pulled from The Economic Collapse blog—a crazed-Christian right-wing site full of classist vitriol, including the recent headline: "Outrageous! The Government Is Giving Out Free Cell Phones And Free Cell Phone Minutes To Welfare Recipients." We are going to try to clarify matters by making the case for an actual progressive monetary policy. Some of the economics underlying our argument gets complicated, but our case is rooted in the same type of thinking laid out more than a century ago by the agrarian populists in their struggle with the bankers, a struggle which we will recount. To begin with, though, let's be clear about the current problem we face:

"The irrationality of the system right now is fairly clear. You have masses of capital and masses of labor, unemployed, side by side, in the midst of a world that is full of human need. How stupid is that?"
—David Harvey, 2009

Our basic argument has two strikingly simple parts: (1) Put masses of unemployed labor and capital to work to satisfy unmet needs. (2) Pay

for it with printed money. Cynics point out that printing money would cause inflation; we argue that in today's economy inflation is unlikely. Imagine if a massive alternative jobs bank was opened up and funded by printed money. In an economy with low unemployment,

Innumerable policy actions and plans can be drafted up that match up the workers with the needs in ways that recast our society for the better.

this would cause inflation. The influx of money would lead to more spending, and when companies receive more orders they won't have the extra capacity to produce more. So they try to lure in workers through increased

wages, and they raise prices to account for the higher costs, which leads to classic inflation: wages go up, prices go up. But in our high-unemployment economy, inflation doesn't happen: the influx of funds from the new bank drives up orders, and workers are hired to fill those orders. Unemployment goes down and needs are met! It's that simple, inflation only occurs if we overshoot, that is if we do such a good job that unemployment returns to its pre-crisis level.

How the printed money is invested matters—mass injections of money stimulate the economy and create jobs, but we want to ensure the money is steered towards real social needs. The good news is that it's easy to find both unmet needs and unemployed people, and innumerable policy actions and plans can be drafted up that match up the workers with the needs in ways that recast our society for

the better. Dream big. It could involve the chartering of dozens of state and cooperative banks that take printed money and put people back to work doing the things we've needed done for a long time: building a real green infrastructure, expanding education, healthcare and social work, etc... Or new money could be directly spent by the government (we could put millions back to work simply by re-hiring those laid off by state and local governments).

If you ask our mainstream political and media class, restoring our economy through these means is too risky—it could cause inflation. But the mainstream has infamously adopted the anti-inflation perspective of wealthy financial interests. Inflation is also a non-starter for many libertarians and conservatives, in large part because inflation threatens to upset the existing order. Yet progressive monetary thought has always understood inflation as

► **MONETARY**, continued on page 8

Excerpts from the Olympia Food Co-op lawsuit dismissal

Phan Nguyen

On February 27, Judge Thomas McPhee of Thurston County Superior Court dismissed the anti-BDS lawsuit against the Olympia Food Co-op, accepting the defendants' motion that the lawsuit violated Washington State's anti-SLAPP law. I have excerpted some of Judge McPhee's key findings below:

1. The Co-op's boycott constitutes free speech in connection with an issue of public concern, namely the Palestine/Israel conflict.

Here, Judge McPhee considers whether the Co-op's boycott of Israeli goods constitutes free speech that is protected under Washington State's anti-SLAPP statute—section 4.24.525 of the Revised Code of Washington.

"As you know, § .525 contains two prongs. First, the focus is on the defendants, the persons bringing the motion seeking dismissal of the lawsuit. Under the first prong, the defendants must show that they are protected by § .525 under (2)(e) ... defining an action involving public participation and petition. And you recall that that language is that 'any other lawful conduct in the

furtherance of the exercise of a constitutional right of free speech in connection with an issue of public concern or in furtherance of the exercise of the constitutional right of petition."

"Defendants here must show by a preponderance of the evidence that their conduct fits this definition."

"I find that they have done so. Four de-

Judge McPhee recommended the same remedy that has been suggested for almost two years by boycott supporters and by the Co-op board: a member-wide vote.

cadecades of conflict in the Middle East have accompanied the issues that surround the purposes behind this proposed Boycott and Divestment Resolution. The conflict in the Middle East between Israel and its neighbors has certainly gone on longer than that, but focusing on the conflict between the Palestinians and the Israelis over the occupation of land is at least four decades old. And for four decades, the matter has been a matter of public concern in America and debate about America's role in resolving that conflict. I don't believe there can be any dispute about that issue being a matter

of public concern."

2. The boycott was enacted lawfully according to Co-op bylaws.

In order to conceal the SLAPP nature of the lawsuit, the plaintiffs had focused on the process by which the boycott passed, rather than on their opposition to the boycott itself.

Here, Judge McPhee determines whether such a focus was plausible enough to have the likelihood of prevailing. First, he acknowledges that the Co-op board approved the Israel boycott proposal by consensus.

"In their brief, plaintiffs contend that they don't dispute defendants' right to speak on this important subject. But they object to the improper way that the defendants have used the corporation to voice their speech..."

"[R]ecall the language of the statute itself. It begins, in that subpart (e), 'any lawful conduct.' And it is here that the plaintiffs contend that the conduct in enacting the resolution was not lawful. Therefore, the analysis shifts to the second prong of the statute, where plaintiffs must prove by clear and convincing evidence a probability of prevailing on the claim."

"[...]"

► **LAWSUIT**, continued on page 4

WORKS IN PROGRESS

ESTABLISHED IN 1990 BY THE THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION

Works In Progress is a free, all volunteer-operated progressive community newspaper based in Olympia, Washington. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of Works In Progress and are solely those of the authors.

Submissions

Please send text as Word attachments. Artwork and photos can be sent electronically or we can scan them for you as camera-ready/black & white.

Works In Progress is committed to stories misrepresented or ignored by the mainstream media. We value local, well-researched news stories, accounts of personal experience and reflections by local authors. Opinion pieces, also valued, are often best supported by facts, examples, and sources, and we encourage writers to include these elements to submissions. We're also looking for graphics, poetry, cartoons, and articles that push the boundaries of conventional journalism.

WIP reserves the right to publish in whole or part all submissions. For editing purposes, please enclose your phone number. Articles may be reprinted. Please cite sources.

If your issue isn't being covered in Works In Progress, it's because you aren't writing about it! (Or haven't found someone else to cover it!)

Send submissions to olywip@gmail or mail to Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507-0295.

Governing Tool

The following statement is part of the Editorial Policy and is the governing tool for the Anti-Discrimination Clause:

WIP will make every effort to work with the contributor of material considered by WIP to be offensive in order to reach a mutually agreed upon resolution, but WIP reserves the right as a last resort to edit or not print submitted material.

Mission Statement

"Our aim is to confront injustice and encourage a participatory democracy based on economic, social, and environmental justice. Works In Progress is dedicated to providing a voice for those most affected by the exclusionary and unfair practices that seek to silence the oppressed."

Anti-Discrimination Clause

We will collectively endeavor to be sensitive and respectful to all those oppressed in this society and their issues. However, if and when we should make a mistake in this regard, we expect to acknowledge it and to express regret for injury or insult given.

Back Issues

WIP is archived on microfilm by the University of Washington Library. Some issues are held in the Timberland Library system. The last five years are online at www.olywip.org

WORKERS IN PROGRESS

Ferdinand Bridges	Sandia Slaby
Stan Butler	Sylvia Smith
Marylea Coday	Jeff Sowers
Izzy Ceccanti	Pat Tassoni
Teresa Jennings	Tinker Belle
Marissa Luck	Berd Whitlock
Maggie Reardon	Scott Yoos
Creighton Rose	and room for more
Fred Schug	

On the front cover —

The ducks of Bud Bay

Photographer: Benji Friedman

Submission Deadline:

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(Be there for the first read!)

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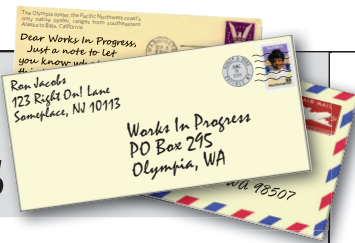
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LETTER TO WORKS IN PROGRESS



Article: “The awkward conversation on tax reform...”

I want to thank WIP and Marissa Luck for the comprehensive look at tax revenue reform and closing tax loopholes.

I have been paying close attention to these two issues for the past two years and Marissa was able to share that knowledge in an article that was interesting to read, well organized, and well-informed. It is a thorny issue to write about and manage to get the relevant information into two articles.

It shows the difficulty for anyone to mount a campaign asking Washington State voters to vote in their own self-interest when they are besieged with so much information against changing anything by those benefiting from the current tax breaks and

our outdated sales tax. Could enough groups get together to mount a State-wide campaign to put a measure on the ballot? Educating voters along with registering voters would take a huge effort. Teachers, state workers, poverty groups, small business owners who are suffering from the unfairness of the B & O tax, small service providers whose services do have a sales tax (while those with money are not, example: cosmetic surgeons are not taxed, while people doing yard work are). We must get together and somehow start a process to make our State taxes more fair. Washington State citizens have the money, we're just not taxing enough in an equitable way. The poor pay more in this state. Pat Holm

An open call for funds against the NATO meeting in Chicago

On August 28 2011, the Coalition Against NATO & the G8 was formed to protest the NATO/G8 summits being held in Chicago on May 19-21 2012. Over 80 organizations participated in this founding meeting. The coalition voted to organize a legal, permitted, family friendly march and rally on May 19. Additionally, it was later decided to convene a People's Summit on May 12-13. Both events give people a place to have their voices be heard and to share a vision of what the world could be when people are put before profit; when money goes to jobs, healthcare, education, pensions, housing and the environment, not war; when we say no to war and austerity.

For more information, contact CAN-GATE2012@gmail.com

At the end of the Second World War, the United States—as the world's major military power—reconstructed the globe in a manner that guaranteed privileges for a select few, and a lingering (and in many cases deepening) state of desolation for the many.

Part of this reconstruction involved the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a major military alliance of western powers. Over the years NATO has worked to secure access to resources for western interests, has disciplined recalcitrant countries and social movements in Italy, and has continually violated its obligations to uphold international law and human rights in its interventions in Serbia, Afghanistan, and Libya.

NATO continues to operate, but so does the resistance against it. As NATO prepares for its meetings in Chicago on May 20th– 21st, a broad coalition of activists has formed to challenge it. We challenge not only the supremacy that NATO has over our lives, but also its

underestimation of us; we are ordinary people, but it is the collective work of ordinary people that has pushed history forward, won new freedoms, and overthrown illegitimate forms of authority.

As expected, our organizing efforts have been met with repression. Our local government passed laws restricting our right to protest, the business community views us with contempt and ridicule, and members of the media have slandered us—preemptively blaming our organization for hysterical stories of violence and rioting.

Despite all this, we have not been deterred. However, to continue our efforts we need help from others. That is why we are asking you to donate generously to our campaign. All funds raised will aid our organizing efforts against NATO—whether it is for educational purposes, paying legal fees, or providing services to ensure inclusive and family-friendly

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marches during their meetings. With your help we cannot only demonstrate to the world that we do not accept the legitimacy of NATO, but also play a role in putting forth a vision of a world that is more just and free.

In solidarity. —The Coalition Against NATO & the G8

Ed. note--On March 5, the White House announced that it would be transferring the site of the G8 Summit to the presidential retreat, Camp David. According to the Christian Science Monitor, "White House national security spokesman Tommy Vietor said Camp David would allow for more intimate discussions among the G-8 leaders. He said security and the possibility of protests were not factors in the decision, noting that Obama still would host the NATO summit in his Chicago hometown on May 20-21."

Update on Ann Chaudhry's March 7 trial

Ann was found guilty on two counts. For each she received 90 days, which were suspended because of her clean record. In addition, there was a \$300 fine that was changed to community service of 30 hours over 30 days. In consideration of her need to arrange for care of her husband, Zahid, the time period for the completion of her community service was extended to 60 days. In addition, the prosecutor asked for a fee of \$43 to be paid to the court along with

the stipulation that she cannot have any further charges, of any kind, for 365 days.

The prosecutor also asked for the demolition of the garage within 10 days or for Ann to apply for a permit within 10 days, allow inspections, etc. The Pro tem judge extended the time period to 30 days.

Ann and Zahid thank those who have attended and provided solidarity throughout their legal proceedings.

The Chaudrys plan to appeal the decision to Thurston County Superior Court.

Coffee Strong calls Lewis-McChord a “rogue base”

In the wake of the killings of Afghan civilians by an Army Staff Sergeant from Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM), GI Voice, the veteran-run nonprofit that operates the Coffee Strong resource center for soldiers near the Washington state base, has called for a Congressional investigation and hearings into “systemic failures” of the JBLM leadership.

Jorge Gonzalez, executive director of GI Voice/Coffee Strong said that “This was not a rogue soldier: JBLM is a rogue base, with a severe leadership problem. If Fort Lewis was a college campus, it would have been closed down years ago. GI Voice/Coffee Strong calls for an immediate Congressional investigation and hearings into the multiple crises coming from this rogue base.”

The military newspaper Stars and Stripes in 2010 called JBLM the “most troubled base in the military,” quoting retired Army Gen. Barry McCaffrey on the base’s “severe leadership problem.” A Los Angeles Times article in 2011 called JBLM a “base on the brink” after a wave of suicides among soldiers sent on repeated deployments.

In October 2011, GI Voice/Coffee Strong called for Sen. Patty Murray and Rep. Adam Smith to launch an investigation into the “suicide epidemic” at JBLM, but the two Congressional representatives took no action. GI Voice’s “Base on the Brink” campaign was in conjunction with the Iraq Veterans Against the War (IVAW) Operation Recovery campaign, demanding that traumatized military personnel not be redeployed to war zones, because of the severe risks to themselves and to others. Gonzalez reiterated the earlier call for for an investigation, and requested that it be expanded to the multiple systemic failures at JBLM, and to hold congressional hearings on these urgent issues.

Gonzalez commented, “In 10 years of war, JBLM has produced a Kill Team, a suicide epidemic, denials of PTSD treatment, denials of human rights in the Brig, spousal abuse and a waterboarded daughter, murders of civilians (including a park ranger), increased sex crimes, substance abuse, DUIs, police shootings of GIs, police violence toward protesters, differential treatment of GIs, and much more. These abuses are not because of a few bad apples, but because of the base’s systematic dehumanization of soldiers and civilians, both in occupied countries and at home.”

The killings of 16 Afghan civilian in Panjway District near Kandahar, a center of JBLM deployments in Afghanistan, came weeks after a report to the Pentagon by Army Lt. Col. Daniel Davis, in which he stated, “Senior ranking US military leaders have so distorted the truth when communicating with the US Congress and American people in regards to conditions on the ground in Afghanistan that the truth has become unrecognizable. This deception has damaged America’s credibility among both our allies and enemies, severely limiting our ability to reach a political solution to the war in Afghanistan.”

GI Voice operates Coffee Strong, a veteran-owned “pro-soldier, anti-war” coffeehouse in Lakewood, Washington providing information and resources to military personnel, veterans and their families near the gates of JBLM. It is located 15109 Union Ave., by I-5 Exit 122 (next to the Subway).

For information call 253-581-1565, email info@coffeestrong.org or see the website at http://www.CoffeeStrong.org.

Peace activists in court for blocking entry to nuclear weapons base

Leonard Eigers

Nuclear weapons protestors will appear in a Kitsap County court to face charges for blocking the entrance to a local nuclear weapons base earlier this year.

The Trident submarine base at Bangor (Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor), just 20 miles from Seattle, Washington, contains the largest concentration of operational nuclear weapons in the US arsenal. Each of the 8 Trident submarines at Bangor carry as many as 24 Trident II (D-5) missiles, each capable of carrying up to 8 independently targetable warheads. Each nuclear warhead has an explosive yield up to 32 times the yield of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

During a peaceful protest at the Bangor base on January 14, 2012, nine peace activists blocked the main gate for nearly a half hour. The activists were part of Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action's day of action honoring the memory of Martin Luther King Jr. Blocking the gate was a symbolic act of closing the base, a statement against the continued deployment of the Trident first strike weapons system.

Washington State Patrol Officers cited each of the nine protestors for "Pedestrian in Roadway Illegally" (a traffic offense) and released them at the scene. Those cited were Louise Bollman, Larry Kerschner, Gabriel La Valle, Peggy Love, Jack Smith, Carlo Voli, Marion Ward, Robert Whitlock, and Alice Zillah. Arrestees' ages range from 33 to 73 years.

Bollman and Voli had a hearing Friday, March 23 at 3:00pm in Kitsap County District Court (traffic court) in Port Orchard. They both pleaded mitigating circumstances to have the fine dismissed or reduced.

Voli said of his reasons for participating in the January 14 action: "I strongly believe it is immoral and il-

legal for the USA to continue to stockpile, produce, and maintain such a large number of nuclear missiles that can cause such devastating levels of destruction and that if used at the same time can destroy the planet several times over."

Voli also stated his opposition to the large amount of tax dollars going to weapons spending, including nuclear weapons, which should "be used to improve the well being of the citizens of this country."

Congressman Edward Markey recently said that "it is insane to spend hundreds of billions on new nuclear bombs and delivery systems to fight a long-past Cold War while ignoring our 21st century security needs and seeking to cut Medicare, Medicaid and social programs that millions of Americans depend on. Markey has introduced legislation (SANE Act of 2012) to cut nuclear weapons spending.

Three other protestors, Smith, Whitlock, and Zillah, are contesting their charges. They have a hearing date of May 14 in Kitsap traffic court.

The remaining four protestors, Bollman, Kerschner, La Valle and Love, chose to pay their fines and will not have to appear in court.

Ground Zero holds three scheduled vigils and actions each year in resistance to Trident and in protest of US nuclear weapons policy. The group has been working to reverse the Navy's plan to build a second Explosives Handling Wharf at Bangor. Ground Zero is also working to de-fund the Navy's plans for a next generation ballistic missile submarine, estimated to cost \$99 billion to build.

Leonard Eigers is a member of Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, which has engaged in education, training in nonviolence, community-building, resistance against Trident, and action toward a world without nuclear weapons for the last thirty-five years.



Public Power moves closer to reality in Thurston County

John Pearce

Over the past few months you've read in these pages, and elsewhere, about the evolving movement to electrify the Thurston County Public Utility District (PUD). As we discuss this with citizens of various political ideologies and persuasions, we are realizing that this is a non-partisan issue that resonates very favorably with most people—liberals, conservatives, or middle-of-the-roaders.

It's time for the citizens of Thurston County, Washington to take control of their electrical destiny and initiate the transfer of ownership for this and all future generations—by telling the foreign corporation pulling Puget Sound Energy's puppet strings, "Thanks, but we've got it from here."

Most of the people we talk with immediately see the values of ownership: local control; increased reliability; improved service; lower costs; and the economic stimulus that comes from bringing skilled jobs back to Thurston County from wherever they were outsourced by PSE years ago. Some are wary or downright hostile to the thought of giving our power to "The Government" either because they fear it or they think "The Government" screws up everything it gets its hands on. With them, we talk about the difference between Big Government with a capital 'G' (IRS, Congress, etc.) and local government with a small 'g' (the library, the school, and the fire department). We explain how the PUD is definitely small government because it is responsible only for Thurston County and consists of only three Commissioners, each of whom represents 1/3 of Thurston County, or approximately 82,000 citizens. More than 70% of the citizens we ask to sign the petition to get the Initiative on the ballot happily

do so—we even got 75% of the people we asked at the recent Republican party caucuses to sign on!

"Small g" government consists of our neighbors who want to make our life better. After all, they live here, too. Small government is directly responsible to its citizens who, if they don't approve of what the elected officials do, vote them out of office.

The campaign for Public Power is shifting into full-power mode and will be more and more visible throughout April, May, and June as we collect at least 10,733 valid signatures of Thurston County voters on our petitions and qualify for the November 6 ballot. We need your help in making Public Power a Thurston County reality. Ways you can help include:

- Sign the petition
- Attend one of our Community Meetings
- Circulate a petition among your friends and work mates
- Talk with everyone you know about the benefits of Public Power
- Collect signatures at an approved location in Olympia, Yelm, Bucoda, or Tumwater
- Donate whatever you can to help extend our outreach to fellow citizens

Are you looking for a good reason to go to the Democratic Party caucuses on April 15? If you've not yet signed our petition, look for one at your caucus—or email us at info@ThurstonPublicPower.org for a location near you.

Public Power is coming to Thurston County... and all we need is a little help from those who'd like to cut the puppet strings.

John Pearce is the chairperson of the Thurston Public Power Initiative.

Works In Progress is looking for website person

Works In Progress (WIP) is in need of volunteers to design/manage a new website. The current website (olywip.org) is woefully outdated and difficult for visitors to utilize. (It is so slow!) We are interested in creating a website to house the entire archive of WIP issues from 1990 as well as providing community information and story updates in between issues, free on-line subscriptions, and reader feedback.

While we love social media and all the new technology that allows a more free flow of information, no one on staff is capable of updating our website. We ask

for knowledgeable members/readers in the community to please step forward and help WIP move more fully into the 21st Century.

Those willing can contact WIP at olywip@gmail.com.

In addition, Works In Progress is also in need of people interested in proofreading. It happens at noon the Saturday before the last Monday of the month in the Lacey branch of the Timberland Library. (study group section in the southeast area of the building) We can be recognized by our red pens and the WIP pages spread out on the table.

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March 16, Percival Landing: Solidarity with Youth Peace Volunteers of Afghanistan, and Rachel Corrie Remembrance.

Photo by RFW Whitlock

► LAWSUIT, cont. from page 1

“So what evidence do the plaintiffs offer to meet their burden on this second prong? First, the issue of consensus. The governing documents of the corporation, the Co-op here, is very clear.”

“Decisions of the Board must be by consensus. That is not so for the membership nor is it so for the staff.”

“There is no requirement that either of those bodies act by consensus that is contained in the bylaws of the corporation.”

“This issue of consensus is a very important part of the fabric of the Co-op, but it is not material to this case. Consensus means many different things, but it can, and does in this case, mean the unanimous consent among decision-makers. Here, unanimity is not the issue.”

“It is undisputed that there was no consensus among the staff in addressing this Boycott and Divestment Resolution. And we know that while the bylaws do not require consensus for the staff to act, the Boycott Policy certainly does. But we know that they didn’t reach consensus there. We know that the Board did reach consensus. There is no dispute about that.”

“The issue is, Did the Board have authority to make a decision, to pass, or to use the language of the Co-op, to ‘consent to’ the Boycott and Divestment Resolution of July 15, 2010. In the words of the statute, was the Board’s conduct lawful. And whether they acted with consensus or not is not material to that issue, because there is no dispute they did act with consensus towards that issue.”

Then he addresses whether the board had authority to approve the boycott proposal, and finds that according to the Co-op’s bylaws, it does.

“Next we deal with the key issue here, and that is what is the authority of the Board to act in this matter. As a matter of law, the Olympia Food Co-op was organized as a nonprofit corporation and remains a nonprofit corporation under the law. Under our law, the governance documents of the Co-op are its articles of incorporation and bylaws. Under our law, ‘The affairs of a corporation shall be managed by a board of directors.’”

“The Co-op’s governance documents, the bylaws, repeat the statute, ‘The affairs of the cooperative shall be managed by a Board of Directors.’”

“It is equally clear that under our law a board of directors of a nonprofit corporation may delegate some of its powers. In this case the Co-op’s Board has done so with respect to the Boycott Policy. The Boycott Policy, consented to by the Board in 1993, has its operative

language in paragraph 5 where the policy declares, ‘The Department manager will make a written recommendation to the staff.’ “The policy is silent about the consequences of staff failing to reach consensus to either honor the boycott or to not honor the boycott.”

“Plaintiffs contend that where the staff does not reach consensus to honor a boycott, the matter simply ends, and the boycott is not honored. Plaintiffs contend that the delegation in the Boycott Policy is a complete delegation of that power and that the Board did not retain any power to decide boycott requests, even where consensus was not reached by the staff one way or the other.”

“The Boycott Policy does not explicitly support these contentions. It speaks to consensus one way or the other but not the failure to reach consensus.”

“For the plaintiffs, the Boycott Policy is at best ambiguous about failing to reach consensus. To explain the intent of the Board in 1993 regarding this issue, plaintiffs offer the identical declarations of two Board members at the time, to the effect that ‘authority to recognize boycotts would reside with the Co-op staff, not the Board.’”

Above, McPhee references sworn declarations by plaintiff Susan Trinin and by Tibor Breuer, both of whom served on the Co-op board in the early 1990s.

Breuer, who is not a plaintiff, appeared in the awkward StandWithUs anti-BDS video with four of the plaintiffs, where he compared BDS to a clenched fist.

Judge McPhee was not swayed by Trinin’s and Breuer’s claims of how they, as former board members, would have treated an Israel boycott proposal:

“Whatever the standard for weighing evidence in a motion such as this, the evidence must be evidence admissible under the rules of evidence in case law.”

“The statements of the two declarants are inadmissible as expressions of their subjective intents at the time the policy was enacted. As statements of intent of the Board, they are inadmissible as hearsay.”

“The only objective evidence specifically relating to this issue is in the Board minutes from July 28, 1992, almost a year before the policy was finally adopted. The formal proposal there is stated as, ‘If a boycott is to be called, it should be done by consensus of the staff.’”

“Consideration of the entire section of the minutes relating to boycotts from this meeting shows that the focus is on resolving, by policy, whether individual managers or the staff would decide boycott requests.”

“And in the minutes, just above the formal proposal is the statement, ‘BOD,’ or board of directors, ‘can discuss if they take issue with a particular decision.’”

“The enumerated powers of the Board

“I will be required to enter orders awarding to the defendants attorneys’ fees and a penalty of \$10,000 per defendant against the plaintiffs.”

contained in the bylaws includes, at No. 16, ‘Resolve organizational conflicts after all other avenues of resolution have been exhausted.’”

“Plaintiffs have offered no evidence that the Board exempted boycott matters from this power, certainly not evidence that could be considered clear and convincing.”

3. BDS is a nationally recognized movement.

Here the judge addresses another strange argument offered by the plaintiffs. Because the Co-op’s boycott policy seeks to honor “nationally recognized boycotts,” the plaintiffs attempted to narrow the definition of what constituted a “nationally recognized boycott” in order to claim that the BDS movement did not fit that requirement.

“The next argument that the plaintiffs make is on the issue of nationally recognized boycott. The plaintiffs make three contentions in this regard.”

“First, plaintiffs contend that if the Board did have the power to resolve the deadlock on the boycott, the Boycott and Divestment Resolution of July 15, 2010, was unlawful because the Board failed to determine that the matter was a nationally recognized boycott.”

In fact, the plaintiffs argued that the BDS movement was “internationally recognized,” but not “nationally recognized.”

They also claimed that according to the Co-op’s boycott policy, BDS could not be nationally recognized if no other food co-op in the US

was publicly honoring the boycott call. This contradicted the intended meaning of the boycott policy, according to its drafter, who was one of the defendants in the lawsuit.

Finally, the plaintiffs submitted a sworn declaration by self-proclaimed BDS expert Jon Haber, who asserted that BDS was definitely not “nationally recognized.”

Haber, who lives in Lexington, Massachusetts, runs the Divest This! blog, a blog dedicated to talking about how BDS is not worth talking about. His blog reports on BDS activities nationally.

Haber’s writings are replete with conspiracy theories, circular logic, and complete falsehoods. Thus his sworn declaration fit in nicely with the rest of the plaintiffs’ legal briefs.

Two months before submitting his declaration, Haber explained with impeccable illogic why BDS could not be considered nationally recognized:

“For example, if you look at this picture, most of your will ‘recognize’ it as one of Sponge Bob Square Pants. But that’s a long way from claiming that since you ‘recognize’ this character, that means you must ‘recognize’ him as King of the High Seas, the CEO of General Motors or the Pope.”

Unfortunately for the plaintiffs, Haber’s “expert” testimony failed to win over the judge:

“[The plaintiffs] argue that the Boycott and Divestment Resolution does not reflect a national boycott. Their evidence is not sufficient to meet the clear and convincing standard, nor is it sufficient to even create a material issue of fact. I will be more direct in this regard. The evidence clearly shows that the Israel boycott and divestment movement is a national movement. It is clearly more than a boycott. It is a divestment movement, as well.”

“The question of its national scope is not determined by the degree of acceptance. There appears to be very limited acceptance, at least in the United States. Further, in arguing that the movement has achieved little success, plaintiffs offer examples that demonstrate the national scope of the issue. Plaintiffs argue that the movement has not penetrated the retail grocery business, but that does not determine national scope. The assistance to each side here from national organizations organized to support or oppose the movement demonstrates its national scope.”

In other words, just the fact that there is organized national opposition to BDS is enough to imply national recognition of BDS.

The plaintiffs also argued that the issue of national recognition was not addressed

► LAWSUIT, continued on page 5

► **LAWSUIT**, cont. from page 4
when the board considered the boycott:
“Next plaintiffs contend that even if the movement is national in scope, the Board did not address that issue in its resolution of June 15, 2010. The only evidence offered is that the staff, in its discussion, never reached that aspect of the proposal. This contention is refuted by documentary evidence that is clear contravention of the plaintiffs’ contention.”
“The minutes of the Board meeting of May 20, 2010, show that a presentation was made to the Board regarding the boycott proposal that included presentation of, ‘The nationally and internationally recognized boycott.’ I’m quoting there from the minutes of the meeting.”
“At the meeting the Board decided to resubmit the matter to staff with the direction to Harry Levine to ‘write a Boycott Proposal following the outlined process.’ I construe ‘outlined process’ to mean the process outlined in the Boycott Policy, because that is the format that Mr. Levine followed. In his lengthy paper dated June 7, 2010, Mr. Levine included a section entitled ‘A growing movement for Boycott, Divestment, Sanctions (BDS),’ and following that section a section entitled ‘Prominent Supporters.’”
“The minutes of the Board meeting of July 15, 2010, state that Harry shared with the group the summary of staff feedback and the process therein arising out of the submission to staff. This record clearly reflects that the scope of the movement or boycott was addressed; plaintiffs offer only vague rebuttal, not clear and convincing evidence.”
4. The boycott was considered by the Co-op board only after other avenues in the formal process were exhausted.
McPhee then addressed another contention of policy violation asserted by the plaintiffs:
“Finally, plaintiffs contend that the Board acted in contravention of its powers granted it under the bylaws to ‘Resolve organizational conflicts after all other avenues of resolution have been exhausted.’”
“Plaintiffs contend that the Board did not exhaust other avenues before it acted. Plaintiffs offer two avenues, first vote of the membership, or second, education of the membership. This is not clear and convincing evidence.”
“The avenues suggested by plaintiffs are not in the Co-op’s scheme for resolving boycott requests. The scheme was for staff consideration first, as authorized by the Boycott Policy, and if necessary, followed by Board consideration in resolution of organizational conflicts as authorized in the bylaws.”
“The record shows that the Board re-submitted the matter to staff first and then acted when that avenue proved a dead end. The record shows that the Board considered further delay, reviewed the history of the proposal, and balanced the need for completion against further delay. That evidence is not disputed.”
Thus McPhee ruled that the requirements of the anti-SLAPP motion had been met:
“In sum, I conclude that defendants have satisfied their burden under the first prong of § .525 and now conclude that plaintiffs have failed in their burden under the section prong. In so doing, I have addressed the substance of plaintiffs’ complaint. I have not addressed other contentions made by defendants, because I did not have to in order to decide this matter.”
5. The anti-SLAPP statute is constitutional.
The plaintiffs argued that the SLAPP motion could not apply because the Washington State anti-SLAPP statute was unconstitutional. The plaintiffs’ reasoning and the judge’s responses exceed the scope of this article, and therefore I can only direct readers both to the plaintiffs’ opposition to the motion (specifically pages 7–12) and the portion of the transcript that addresses the judge’s findings (pages 27–32).
Judge McPhee stated that a challenge to “the constitutionality of a statute enacted by Legislature” would require the plaintiffs to “overcome that presumption

by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt,” which the plaintiffs failed to do on all its points.
6. Case dismissed, plaintiffs to be fined.
Here, McPhee dictates the penalties that the anti-SLAPP law mandates, although the actual order will await a later date.
“That concludes my opinion here. The result is that I am prepared to dismiss the lawsuit of the plaintiffs. Concurrently with that, I will be required to enter orders awarding to the defendants attorneys’ fees and a penalty of \$10,000 per defendant against the plaintiffs. I don’t decide at this point that the statute requires a separate \$10,000 award to each

Judge McPhee noted that this was a case of great concern to the public, “as evidenced by the number of people who have appeared here.”

defendant. I will decide that if there is an issue about it as we move forward.”
“But I do note that a federal court, Judge Pechman in the [Castello v.] City of Seattle case, issued such a ruling.”
7. Judge McPhee recommends settling the dispute with a vote.
McPhee concluded the hearing with a recommendation to settle the dispute outside of the court system:
“I am struck in this case by some aspects of this lawsuit that I think it is appropriate for the citizens of this community to consider.”
“The Olympia Food Co-op is an institution in this community. It has existed for a long time and presumably will continue to exist for a long time.”
“This case and this process that we’ve gone through will move forward and will be resolved, ultimately, in our Court of Appeals, I suspect.”
“What will be resolved is not the underlying dispute which brings so many of the citizens here today to observe, but rather, the dry and technical application of the statute. However it is resolved, it will be a long and expensive process. And as I indicated, there are considerable sums of money now at issue in this case that were not necessarily present before and have nothing to do with the issue of whether this is an appropriate boycott for the Co-op to undertake or not.”
“I express absolutely no opinion in that regard.”
“But it does occur to me that whatever the final decision in this case is, whether it is this decision or whether it is determined that I have made a mistake and the case should move forward to an ultimate resolution either that the Board acted correctly or not—whatever that decision is down the road, after a considerable period of time and resources are invested in it, that decision can be overturned very quickly and very simply, simply by a vote of the membership of the cooperative.”
“Nothing here that is decided in terms of deciding the course of the Co-op is cast in stone. And given this state of the case, where we have a judicial determination about the merits of the SLAPP motion, but some time before that order is entered and becomes appealable, I urge that the parties consider resolution of this case something short of the type of order that will be entered at the end of this case. It would seem to me that it is in the best interests of all parties, and I urge your consideration of that view and that proposal.”
“That is not a process that I can order. It is not a process that I will be involved in. But the interests of the citizenry in this case, as evidenced by the number of people who have appeared here, seems to suggest that that is a matter for their concern; and there is an avenue of resolution here short of the type of order that I am required by law, now that I have made my decision, to enter and which will be reviewed.”
In other words, the judge recommended the same remedy that has been suggested for almost two years by boycott supporters and by the Co-op board, but which has been rejected by the plaintiffs and the rest of the organized opposition

in Olympia: a member-wide vote.
Judge McPhee also noted that this was a case of great concern to the public, “as evidenced by the number of people who have appeared here.” On that day, the courtroom had maxed out the occupancy at 49, with several people waiting to get in. According to witnesses, Co-op supporters appeared to outnumber opponents 10 to 1.
The plaintiffs’ refusal to bring the matter to a member-wide vote
I have previously written about how the boycott opposition, including the plaintiffs, at one point claimed to be pursuing a member-initiated ballot to rescind the Israel boycott, only to later reject the option and instead demand an unconditional repeal of the boycott.
The most likely reason for this is that they recognize they would lose the vote. Losing the vote would both solidify the popular mandate for the boycott and also demonstrate that the boycott opposition does not represent the Co-op community, despite repeated claims.
Prior to the filing of the lawsuit, the Co-op board had suggested to the plaintiffs that the option of a member-initiated ballot was still available.
The response from the plaintiffs’ lawyers on July 15, 2011 (see Exhibit Y) was unequivocal:
“You propose as an alternative to litigation that our clients avail themselves of ‘the member-initiated ballot process.’ This suggestion is not well taken. It is the Board that failed to follow the procedural rules, and it is the Board’s responsibility to take remedial action. It is neither fair nor justified to impose on our clients the burden of correcting errors that were not of their making. Doing so would be tantamount to admitting the Israel Boycott and Divestment policies resulted from legitimate Board action, as opposed to procedural unfairness and disregard for the rules and principles of OFC [the Olympia Food Co-op]. Our clients are responsible for neither the Board’s original miscon-

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duct nor its ongoing refusal to take remedial action. They therefore respectfully refuse to take up your proposal.”
In other words, the plaintiffs claimed that they were not obligated to exhaust all alternatives to a lawsuit and therefore would not do so. Contrast this with an earlier May 31, 2011 letter (see Exhibit A) to the Co-op by the plaintiffs:
“That said, our informal efforts thus far—made in the spirit of cooperation that drew us to OFC in the first place—have failed to persuade you to do what is required under the circumstances.”
Here they claimed to have been cooperative and respectful of Co-op bylaws. At the same time, they admitted that all their efforts prior to the lawsuit had been “informal.” Additionally:
“At this point, we are left no choice but to demand in no uncertain terms that OFC act in accordance with its rules and bylaws and rescind the Israel Boycott and Divestment policies.”
Note here that they claimed they were “left no choice,” meaning the lawsuit was a result of having no alternatives for redress. Yet in the subsequent July 15 letter, they stated that they chose not to pursue alternative forms of redress.
And finally, in light of the judge’s rulings, we should revisit this statement, also from the plaintiffs’ May 31 letter:
“Should new proposals to enact such policies be pursued at a later date in accordance with OFC rules and regulations, we would be prepared to respect the outcome of that process.”
Thus comes the key question: Since the court, which the plaintiffs sought for arbitration, has determined that the boycott was indeed passed “in accordance with OFC rules and regulations,” are they now “prepared to respect” the outcome?
I think we already know the answer.
There is much more to the story of this lawsuit, which I will address in time.
Phan Nguyen, formerly a resident of Olympia, is a Palestine solidarity activist based in New York.
This article, originally published in Mondoweiss, is reprinted in Works In Progress with the consent of the author. 🔥

New progressive Party forming nationwide—joining the fight for the 99%

Chris Stegman

Who will progressives support in the 2012 presidential elections? Here's an alternative to the two party duopoly's chosen candidates who have created the 'system' of inequality as we know it today, be it the 'liberal' or the 'conservative' version.

The formation of a new progressive political party was announced on December 11, 2011--the Justice Party USA. It followed on the heels of the initial mobilization by the Occupy Wall Street movement and stands for the same goals as that movement: a reversal of the social, economic and political inequality that exists in the USA that is getting worse with every passing year.

The newly formed Justice Party announced its presidential candidate: Rocky Anderson, two term mayor of Salt Lake City and founder/former director of High Road for Human Rights, who has a long history of progressive activism for social, economic and environmental and civic justice.

As mayor, Rocky successfully fought many battles, including victories for mass transit, wise long term growth planning, greater respect towards and legal protections for minority communities (including equal benefits for gays and lesbians and their partners), and for unprecedented youth programs. He successfully challenged the states English only laws and opposed grandstanding Homeland Security campaigns against immigrant workers in the nation's airports.

He killed the DARE program in Salt Lake City schools and introduced to

those schools proven, far more effective, drug prevention programs. Rocky implemented perhaps the nation's most comprehensive restorative justice programs and he created city wide after school and summer programs.

He was considered by many to be the "greenest mayor" in the US. During his service as mayor, he preserved and significantly added to the City's stock of affordable housing and open space. He reduced greenhouse gas emissions from the city operations by 31% in 3 years and was one of the top climate protection advocates in the world, winning the World Leadership Award in London for his environmental programs and advocacy.

After serving two terms as mayor, Rocky devoted himself to educating, motivating and mobilizing people to take action to stop human rights abuses. Rocky founded High Road for Human Rights, a non-profit organization devoted to achieving major reform of US human rights policies and practices through unique, coordinated and sustained grassroots activism primarily addressing five issues: torture and the undermining of the rule of law, genocide, slavery, the death penalty and the human rights implications of the climate crisis. For his work during his tenure Rocky received the Morehouse University's Gandhi, King, Ikeda Award and the Bill of Rights Defense Committee's Patriot Award.

He was the only major city mayor to consistently advocate and campaign for the impeachment of George W. Bush for

misleading the American people into the invasion and occupation of Iraq. Rocky was a speaker at the Impeach Bush rally in Olympia in 2006.

Rocky has proven himself to be 'non-partisan', forcefully demonstrating that the rule of law has been severely undermined by both major parties and by both Presidents Bush and Obama. Anderson has argued persuasively that despite his earlier belief that the Bush administration would be merely an "aberration" in the history of the U.S., "President Obama has institutionalized some of the worst abuses of the Bush Adminis-

Americans Elect, which may provide an otherwise impossible opportunity for ballot access in many state.. He is doing this while, at the same time, working with the Justice Party to get on the ballots of as many states as possible as the Justice Party's candidate--- the Justice Party has people active in the ballot access efforts in at least 30 states and support is growing daily

With only about a thousand votes separating Rocky Anderson and the current front-runner (Buddy Roehmer, former populist Republican governor of Louisiana) on Americans Elect website, we have a very real opportunity -- with the help of all progressives out there -- to take the lead and further Rocky's exposure to an ever-widening audience. Rocky is currently in 2nd place as a draft candidate. Go to www.americanselect.org to vote for Rocky (do it now!). Join

Americans Elect and become a delegate for Rocky at the first ever legal online convention this coming June.

Rocky Anderson is committed to expanding the Justice Party platform and principles into a major

force in U.S. politics -- to remove the stench of corrupting money from our political system, to restore the rule of law, and to provide far greater fairness and decency for the American people. For more info go to www.justicepartyusa.org

The Justice Party of Washington is getting organized for a ballot access drive from May 5th-May 12th to get Rocky and the Justice Party on the ballot in Washington state. Local working groups have formed in Seattle, Spokane, Bellingham, Vancouver, Tri-Cities, and Olympia to take this first step. In Washington state, we need 1000 registered voter signatures to get Rocky on the ballot.

To that end, the newly forming Justice Party of Thurston County will be gathering signatures at the Olympia Farmers' Market and the Olympia Food Coop on Saturday, May 5, and Saturday, May 12, from 10 am-3 pm. To get involved contact Daniel Hall at squatchdan@gmail.com or Chris Stegman at cstegman007@gmail.com. For students who want to help gather on their campuses contact: Mirko Clarke at mirdo.clarke@gmail.com.

Local public event announcement: A video introduction to Rocky and the Justice Party and a discussion of the upcoming ballot access drive and prospects for building a branch of the Justice Party in the South Sound region will take place at Traditions Café on April 12 from 7-9pm. The public is invited. The event is free. Coffee/tea and dessert (vegan and gluten free) will be served.

Chris Stegman is the ballot access coordinator for the Justice Party in Washington and a member of the Justice Party state working group.

Traditions Café · April 12 · 7-9pm

The public is invited to a discussion of Rocky Anderson, the upcoming ballot access drive, and building the Justice Party in the South Sound.

tration" and has gone even further in establishing an imperial presidency that has fostered a two tiered justice system in the United States." For more info go to www.voterocky.org

The Justice Party has been organizing nationally to get Rocky on the presidential ballot. Yet, contrary to the interests of the American people -- and of our democracy -- the Republican and Democratic parties have passed laws in many states that make it next to impossible for alternative parties to get on the ballot. For instance, the Justice Party was founded in mid-December 2011, yet California required that, for the Justice Party to be on the ballot, 103,000 people would have had to register to vote as Justice Party members by January 3, 2012.

As in the past, the Commission on Presidential Debates, formed by the Democratic and Republican parties, hijacked the presidential debates from the League of Women Voters and has organized and run the debates according to the dictates of the two dominant party candidates. Without the blessing of both the Republican and Democratic candidates, third-party or independent candidates are excluded -- all further eroding any semblance of our democracy. Once again, the king-makers -- owned and operated by corrupting corporate money -- call the shots, while the public interest is further betrayed.

Although he has expressed concerns with the funding and transparency of Americans Elect--a new online non-partisan electoral platform that is on target to have ballot access in all 50 states--he has declared himself a candidate with

Gar W. Lipow to talk about his new book

Solving the Climate Crisis Through Social Change
Public Investment in Social Prosperity to Cool a Fevered Planet (Praeger Press)

Orca Books (509 E. 4th Ave, Olympia), Saturday, April 14, 7:00 PM

This accessible and easy-to-follow book shows that the climate crisis is a side effect of inequality and injustice. It demonstrates how strategies such as large-scale social investment will prove far more effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions than cap-and-trade or other forms of free-market environmentalism.

"*Solving the Climate Crisis through Social Change: Public Investment in Social Prosperity to Cool a Fevered Planet*" offers a new approach to battling the climate crisis, arguing that the massive waste that caused the current environmental crisis resulted not only from fundamental structural flaws in markets, but also from social inequality, lack of democracy, and a deeply flawed foreign policy. Rather than a providing the typical doomsday perspective, it offers realistic optimism about the expanding climate crisis, highlighting the convergence between the necessary steps to save the planet and what needs to be done to improve the lives of Americans.

"Intelligent, stimulating and provocative," **Dennis Hayes**, National Coordinator of the first Earth Day and CEO of the Bullitt Foundation.

"It's rare that a nuts and bolts realism is so inspiring," **Doug Henwood**, Editor, Left Business Observer.

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Claudia Loza
and her son,
Edwin

Help reunite the Loza family

Miles Nowlin

Edwin Loza was an exemplary student who was deported to Guatemala the day after he graduated from CHOICE High School in Shelton. He has since been legally adopted by an American citizen and has been approved to apply for residency. The Loza family has set a goal of raising \$4500 by May 1, 2012, to pay the visa fees for Edwin, his mother Claudia, and his sister Michelle, plus travel cost back home from Guatemala.

Their story

In 2007, Claudia (mother) and Edwin Loza (son, 19 years old), were detained by Immigration Customs Enforcement at their home in Shelton, Washington. Neither Claudia nor Edwin had committed any crime. Claudia remained in the Northwest Detention (NWDC) Center in Tacoma, Washington for 8 months before being deported to Guatemala. Edwin was also detained in the NWDC for three months and was permitted to return to Shelton to complete his last year of high school. During this time Edwin was monitored by an electronic ankle bracelet. Edwin was deported to Guatemala the day after his graduation ceremony, a country he had not know since he was 7 years old. Edwin and his mother were stripped from their family. Claudia's daughter Michelle, youngest son Kevin and hus-

band Juan remain in Shelton. Since this incident, step-father Juan Loza has finalized the adoption of Edwin, Michelle and Kevin. Both Edwin, his mother Claudia and Michelle have been approved to apply for 10-year residency visas with the continued support of a pro bono attorney. The family needs to raise at least \$4,500 to pay for their visas in addition to travel expenses from Guatemala. Edwin is eager to return home to his family and friends, and to attend a University in the United States. Edwin is passionate about completing his higher education to become a physical therapist.

The Event

On April 28th, starting at 6 pm, the Loza family and partnering organizations will be holding a fundraiser, celebration and outreach event at the St David's Episcopal Church at 324 West Cedar Street in downtown Shelton. The event will include:

- music
- theater
- spoken word poetry
- personal stories
- food and beverages

Thanks for your support! Please call for more information: 425 241 2665. You can donate to the cause via credit card on the "donate" page. (www.edwinloza.weebly.com)

Miles Nowlin is the Homeless Liaison for the Shelton School District and a youth and family advocate in the Shelton community.

► **MONETARY**, cont. from page 1

the upward spiral of wages and prices. Prices go up, wages go up, and most people come out even if not ahead. But in the inflation game, some suffer significant financial losses and the biggest losers are the richest, most powerful elites in the world - the Creditors.

Creditors don't take chances with inflation. Imagine you owe \$40,000 in fixed-rate student loan debt (unrealistic, huh?). If there was a 10 year spell of 7% inflation, your wages and the prices you pay would both double. But your debt is still at the old level, with twice the income to pay it off! Even the real value of the national debt would be cut in half. Meanwhile, a creditor with \$4,000,000 of their investments tied up in lending could lose half the real value of that investment. This divergence of interests between debtors and creditors is the most basic cause of conflict in our political economy in a time of high unemployment.



There are a few caveats: variable rate debt doesn't go away so easily, hyperinflation causes a whole set of other problems, and increased prices from higher oil prices won't result in an equivalent increase in incomes. But none of these caveats warn against doing something like endowing a new people's bank, which would drive up wages and reduce the real value of debts.

Debt History 101

Glaringly omitted from the public consciousness, the debtors v. creditors debate is at the heart of the class struggle between the haves and have-nots.

It has been one of the biggest political issues for thousands of years (read the excellent book "Debt: The First 5000 Years" by the anarchist anthropologist David Graeber). A century ago mid-western farmers understood that they were debtors arrayed against creditors. At times it was explicitly the main political issue. Farmers were under the crushing debt burden of money owed to a relatively small group of East Coast bankers. Even worse, we were on the gold standard. Because the supply of gold doesn't usually grow quickly, (changes in the money supply depend on gold mining) the money supply was basically fixed. In a growing population and economy, a fixed money supply means dropping wages and dropping prices—deflation. Farmers owed money to bankers at fixed interest rates and had to pay the loans back even as they were paid less and less each year for their crops.

In the 1890s, this combination of debt and dropping incomes so impoverished the farmers that they banded together in a massive political movement to take power away from the bankers. These agrarian populists had a lot to be angry about, but their main concern was winning a less deflationary monetary policy. To achieve this, they needed to get us off the gold standard and let the money supply grow, which would increase incomes and make it easier to rid themselves of debt. William Jennings Bryan joined the cause and became their candidate for the Presidency in 1896 and, at the nominating convention, gave the Cross of Gold speech which famously concluded:

"We shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

-William Jennings Bryan, 1896.

Instead of crucifying humankind, the gold standard turned from a crown of thorns into a big joke. A spate of new gold finds grew the money supply until the crippling deflation of the Great Depression finally convinced FDR to end the gold standard. The US hasn't gone back to gold since, but the taste for gold has never left the rentier class -- the unproductive owning class -- who see the gold standard as the ultimate guarantee that their wealth won't be inflated away.

Unlike the heavily-indebted farmers of the 1890s, the heavily-indebted young people of today are just as likely to clamor for Ron Paul's Gold Standard as they are to call for a progressive monetary policy. But the Gold Standard would likely result in deflation and make their debt burdens even worse. Inflation, actually a gift to indebted people, is described by libertarians as theft. The wealthholders have waged a successful, systematic, century-long propaganda campaign to persuade the 99% that inflation is against their interests.

Conclusion

There's a danger that otherwise astute activists are falling into the goldbug trap, persuaded to oppose actual radical-progressive monetary action. But fear of inflation never justifies leaving our people unemployed in a world full of unmet human needs.

Matson Boyd is a long-time Evergreen student who is still trying to get into economics graduate school.

Jeff Thomas is an eco-builder and MBA student.

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INITIATIVE 1208

Washington Safe Cannabis Act

Ballot Title

Initiative Measure No. 1208 concerns cannabis (marijuana).

This measure would abolish most marijuana-related state crimes except misdemeanor possession; allow medical marijuana patients to show doctor recommendations to avoid arrest or criminal charges; and prohibit cooperation with certain federal anti-medical-marijuana enforcement.

Should this measure be enacted into law? Yes [] No []

Ballot Measure Summary

This measure would remove marijuana and related drugs from the Schedule I list of controlled substances, thereby abolishing most marijuana-related state crimes except misdemeanor possession; allow medical marijuana patients to show a doctor recommendation to avoid arrest or criminal charges; prohibit certain cooperation with federal enforcement of laws in conflict with the Medical Marijuana Act; and allow non-residents authorized to possess medical marijuana in their home states to possess it in Washington, with certain restrictions.

INITIATIVE PETITION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE

To the Honorable Sam Reed,
We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Washington, respectfully direct that the proposed known measure as Initiative Measure No. 1208, and entitled, “Initiative 1208, Washington Safe Cannabis Act”, a full true and correct copy of which is printed on the reverse side of this petition, be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Washington for their approval or rejection at the General Election to be held on the 6th day of November 2012; and each of us for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Washington, in the city (or town) and county written after my name, my residence address is correctly stated, and I have knowingly signed this petition only once.

WARNING

Every person who signs this petition with any other than his or her true name, knowingly signs more than one of these petitions, signs this petition when she or he is not a legal voter, or makes any false statement on this petition may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

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AN ACT Relating to the medical use of cannabis; amending RCW 69.51A.010, 69.51A.040, 69.51A.043, 69.51A.047, 69.50.204, and 69.51A.060; adding new sections to chapter 69.50 RCW; and creating new sections.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. (1) There is a positive conflict between chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW so that the two cannot consistently stand together. Marijuana is incorrectly classified as a schedule I drug in chapter 69.50 RCW, as having no accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. (2) Washington criteria for schedule I drugs mirrors the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 801-904. However, the voters of the state of Washington have accepted marijuana’s medical use November 3, 1988, which is reflected in chapter 69.51A RCW. (3) Because voter initiative sets a higher legal standard than a legislatively enacted law, the voter initiative is controlling and any prior state law creating a positive conflict with it must be amended to comply with the voter initiative. (4) The federal drug law, under 21 U.S.C. Sec. 903, says the state, and not the federal government, has the authority to determine accepted medical use. (5) A partial veto of a recently passed bill caused further conflict in the law regarding arrest protections. (6) Because of this conflict, medical marijuana patients in Washington state have not been afforded the same protections equally under the law. (7) The people intend to amend sections in chapters 69.50 and 69.51A RCW and add new sections to chapter 69.51A RCW to ensure that medical marijuana patients are given equal protection from arrest and prosecution, afforded safe access to their medication, and afforded their rights to seek medical treatment under state laws and guidelines. (8) The people further intend to differentiate hemp from medical marijuana by defining a standard maximum level of THC for hemp.

Sec. 2. RCW 69.51A.010 and 2010 c 284 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.(1) “Designated provider” means a person who:(a) Is eighteen years of age or older;(b) Has been designated in writing by a patient to serve as a designated provider under this chapter;(c) Is prohibited from consuming ((marijuana)) cannabis obtained for the personal, medical use of the patient for whom the individual is acting as designated provider; and(d) Is the designated provider to only one patient at any one time.(2) “Health care professional,” for purposes of this chapter only, means a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 18.71A RCW, an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW, an osteopathic physicians’ assistant licensed under chapter 18.57A RCW, a naturopath licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW.(3) “Hemp” means varieties of the cannabis plant that have a THC concentration of less than one percent, the mature stalks of the cannabis plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks, except the resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant that is incapable of germination. “Hemp” does not include hemp products or medical cannabis.(4) “Hemp products” means products made from hemp and intended for human consumption or industrial purposes that do not contain more than 0.3 percent measurable THC concentration.(5) “Medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis” means the production, possession, or administration of marijuana, as defined in RCW 69.50.101(q), for the exclusive benefit of a qualifying patient in the treatment of his or her terminal or debilitating illness.(((4))) (6) “Qualifying patient” means a person who:(a) Is a patient of a health care professional;(b) Has been diagnosed by that health care professional as having a terminal or debilitating medical condition;(c) Is a resident of the state of Washington at the time of such diagnosis;(d) Has been advised by that health care professional about the risks and benefits of the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis; and(e) Has been advised by that health care professional that they may benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis.(((5))) (7) “Tamper-resistant paper” means paper that meets one or more of the following industry-recognized features:(a) One or more features designed to prevent copying of the paper;(b) One or more features designed to prevent the erasure or modification of information on the paper; or (c) One or more features designed to prevent the use of counterfeit valid documentation.(((6))) (8) “Terminal or debilitating medical condition” means:(a) Cancer, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), multiple sclerosis, epilepsy or other seizure disorder, or spasticity disorders; or(b) Intractable pain, limited for the purpose of this chapter to mean pain unrelieved by standard medical treatments and medications; or(c) Glaucoma, either acute or chronic, limited for the purpose of this chapter to mean increased intraocular pressure unrelieved by standard treatments and medications; or(d) Crohn’s disease with debilitating symptoms unrelieved by standard treatments or medications; or(e) Hepatitis C with debilitating nausea or intractable pain unrelieved by standard treatments or medications; or(f) Diseases, including anorexia, which result in nausea, vomiting, wasting, appetite loss, cramping, seizures, muscle spasms, or spasticity, when these symptoms are unrelieved by standard treatments or medications; or(g) Any other medical condition duly approved by the Washington state medical quality assurance commission in consultation with the board of osteopathic medicine and surgery as directed in this chapter. (((7))) (9) “Valid documentation” means: (a) A statement signed and dated by a qualifying patient’s health care professional written on tamper-resistant paper, which states that, in the health care professional’s professional opinion, the patient may benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis; and (b) Proof of identity such as a Washington state driver’s license or identicard, as defined in RCW 46.20.035.

Sec. 3. RCW 69.51A.040 and 2011 c 181 s 401 are each amended to read as follows:

The medical use of cannabis in accordance with the terms and conditions of this chapter does not constitute a crime and a qualifying patient or designated provider in compliance with the terms and conditions of this chapter may not be arrested, prosecuted, or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences, for possession, manufacture, or delivery of, or for possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, cannabis under state law, or have real or personal property seized or forfeited for possession, manufacture, or delivery of, or for possession with intent to manufacture or deliver, cannabis under state law, and investigating peace officers and law enforce-

ment agencies may not be held civilly liable for failure to seize cannabis in this circumstance, if: (1)(a) The qualifying patient or designated provider possesses no more than fifteen cannabis plants and: (i) No more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis; (ii) No more cannabis product than what could reasonably be produced with no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis; or (iii) A combination of useable cannabis and cannabis product that does not exceed a combined total representing possession and processing of no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis. (b) If a person is both a qualifying patient and a designated provider for another qualifying patient, the person may possess no more than twice the amounts described in (a) of this subsection, whether the plants, useable cannabis, and cannabis product are possessed individually or in combination between the qualifying patient and his or her designated provider; (2) The qualifying patient or designated provider presents his or her ((proof of registration with the department of health)) doctor recommendation, to any peace officer who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of cannabis; (3) The qualifying patient or designated provider keeps a copy of his or her ((proof of registration with the registry established in section 901 of this act and)) doctor recommendation for the qualifying patient or designated provider’s contact information posted prominently next to any cannabis plants, cannabis products, or useable cannabis located at his or her residence; (4) The investigating peace officer does not possess evidence that: (a) The designated provider has converted cannabis produced or obtained for the qualifying patient for his or her own personal use or benefit; or (b) The qualifying patient has converted cannabis produced or obtained for his or her own medical use to the qualifying patient’s personal, nonmedical use or benefit; (5) The investigating peace officer does not possess evidence that the designated provider has served as a designated provider to more than one qualifying patient within a fifteen-day period; and (6) The investigating peace officer has not observed evidence of any of the circumstances identified in this section ((901(4) of this act)).

Sec. 4. RCW 69.51A.043 and 2011 c 181 s 402 are each amended to read as follows:

(((H) A qualifying patient or designated provider who is not registered with the registry established in section 901 of this act may raise the affirmative defense set forth in subsection (2) of this section, if:

(a) The qualifying patient or designated provider presents his or her valid documentation to any peace officer who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of cannabis;

(b) The qualifying patient or designated provider possesses no more cannabis than the limits set forth in RCW 69.51A.040(1);

(c) The qualifying patient or designated provider is in compliance with all other terms and conditions of this chapter;

(d) The investigating peace officer does not have probable cause to believe that the qualifying patient or designated provider has committed a felony, or is committing a misdemeanor in the officer’s presence; that does not relate to the medical use of cannabis;

(e) No outstanding warrant for arrest exists for the qualifying patient or designated provider; and

(f) The investigating peace officer has not observed evidence of any of the circumstances identified in section 901(4) of this act.

((2))) A qualifying patient or designated provider ((who is not registered with the registry established in section 901 of this act, but)) who presents his or her valid documentation to any peace officer who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of cannabis, may ((assert an affirmative defense)) not be subject to charges of violations of state law relating to cannabis ((through proof at trial, by a preponderance of the evidence)), provided that he or she otherwise meets the requirements of RCW 69.51A.040. A qualifying patient or designated provider meeting the conditions of this subsection but possessing more cannabis than the limits set forth in RCW 69.51A.040(1) may, in the investigating peace officer’s discretion, be taken into custody and booked into jail in connection with the investigation of the incident.

Sec. 5. RCW 69.51A.047 and 2011 c 181 s 406 are each amended to read as follows:

A qualifying patient or designated provider who ((is not registered with the registry established in section 901 of this act or)) does not present his or her valid documentation to a peace officer who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of cannabis but is in compliance with all other terms and conditions of this chapter may establish an affirmative defense to charges of violations of state law relating to cannabis through proof at trial, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she was a validly authorized qualifying patient or designated provider at the time of the officer’s questioning. A qualifying patient or designated provider who establishes an affirmative defense under the terms of this section may also establish an affirmative defense under RCW 69.51A.045.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 69.50 RCW to read as follows:

A nonresident who is duly authorized to engage in the medical use of the cannabis under the laws of another state or territory of the United States may raise an affirmative defense to charges of violations of Washington state law relating to cannabis, provided that the nonresident:

(1) Possesses no more than fifteen cannabis plants and no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, no more cannabis product than reasonably could be produced with no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, or a combination of useable cannabis and cannabis product that does not exceed a combined total representing possession and processing of no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis;

(2) Is in compliance with all provisions of this chapter other than requirements relating to being a Washington resident or possessing valid documentation issued by a licensed health care professional in Washington; and

(3) Presents the documentation of authorization required under the nonresident’s authorizing state or territory’s law and proof of identity issued by the authorizing state or territory to any peace officer who questions the nonresident regarding his or her medical use of cannabis.

Sec. 7. RCW 69.50.204 and 2010 c 177 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

Unless specifically excepted by state or federal law or regulation or more specifically included in another schedule, the following controlled substances are listed in Schedule I:

(a) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers,

esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation: (1) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacetamide); (2) Acetylmethadol; (3) Allylprodine; (4) Alphacetyl methadol, except levo al-phacetyl methadol, also known as levo alpha acetyl methadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM; (5) Alphameprodine; (6) Alphamethadol; (7) Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl) ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionan ilide); (1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine); (8) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide); (9) Benzethidine; (10) Betacetyl methadol; (11) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl) 4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide); (12) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl, some trade or other names: N-[1-(2-hydrox-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide; (13) Betameprodine; (14) Betamethadol; (15) Betaprodine; (16) Clonitazene; (17) Dextromoramide; (18) Diampromide; (19) Diethylthiambutene; (20) Difenoxin; (21) Dimenoxadol; (22) Dimepheptanol; (23) Dimethylthiambutene; (24) Dioxaphetyl butyrate; (25) Dipipanone; (26) Ethylmethylthiambutene; (27) Etonitazene; (28) Etixeridine; (29) Furethidine; (30) Hydroxypethidine; (31) Ketobemidone; (32) Levomoramide; (33) Levophenacilmorphan; (34) 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide); (35) 3-Methylthiofentanyl (N-[(3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide); (36) Morpheridine; (37) MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine); (38) Noracymethadol; (39) Norlevorphanol; (40) Normethadone; (41) Norpipanone; (42) Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide); (43) PEPAP (1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine); (44) Phenadoxone; (45) Phenampromide; (46) Phenomorphane; (47) Phenoperidine; (48) Piritramide; (49) Proheptazine; (50) Propiridine; (51) Propiram; (52) Racemoramide; (53) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-propanamide); (54) Tilidine; (55) Trimiperidine.

(b) Opium derivatives. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of those salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Acetorphine; (2) Acetyl dihydrocodeine; (3) Benzylmorphine; (4) Codeine methylbromide; (5) Codeine-N-Oxide; (6) Cyprenorphine; (7) Desomorphine; (8) Dihydromorphine; (9) Drotebanol; (10) Etorphine, except hydrochloride salt; (11) Heroin; (12) Hydromorphenol; (13) Methyl desorphine; (14) Methyl dihydromorphine; (15) Morphine methylbromide; (16) Morphine methylsulfonate; (17) Morphine-N-Oxide; (18) Morphine; (19) Nicocodeine; (20) Nicomorphine; (21) Normorphine; (22) Pholcodine; (23) Thebacoan.

(c) Hallucinogenic substances. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of those salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation. For the purposes of this subsection only, the term “isomer” includes the optical, position, and geometric isomers:

(1) Alpha ethyltryptamine: Some trade or other names: Etryptamine; monase; a ethyl 1H indole 3 ethanamine; 3 (2 aminobutyl) indole; a ET; and AET; (2) 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine: Some trade or other names: 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-a-methylph enethylamine; 4-bromo-2,5-DMA; (3) 4 bromo 2,5 dimethoxyphenethylamine: Some trade or other names: 2 (4 bromo 2,5 dimethoxyphenyl) 1 aminoethane; alpha-desmethy l DOB; 2C B, nexus; (4) 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine: Some trade or other names: 2,5-dimethoxy-a-methylphenethylamine, 2,5-DMA; (5) 2,5 dimethoxy 4 ethylamphetamine (DOET); (6) 2,5 dimethoxy 4 (n) propylthiophenethylamine: Other name: 2C T 7; (7) 4-methoxyamphetamine: Some trade or other names: 4-methoxy-a-methylphenethylamine; paramethoxyam phetamine, PMA; (8) 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine; (9) 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine: Some trade and other names: 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-a-methylphenet hylamine; “DOM”; and “STP”; (10) 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine; (11) 3,4-methylenedioxy methamphetamine (MDMA); (12) 3,4 methylenedioxy N ethylamphetamine, also known as N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, N-ethyl MDA, MDE, MDEA; (13) N hydroxy 3,4 methylenedioxyamphetamine also known as N hydroxy alpha methyl 3,4(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine, N-hydroxy MDA; (14) 3,4,5-trimethoxy amphetamine; (15) Alpha methyl-tryptamine: Other name: AMT; (16) Bufotenine: Some trade or other names: 3-(beta-Dimethylaminoethyl)-5-hydroxindole; 3-(2-dimethylaminoe thyl)-5-indolol; N, N-dimethylserotonin; 5-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine; mappine; (17) Diethyl-tryptamine: Some trade or other names: N,N-Diethyltryptamine; DET; (18) Dimethyltryptamine: Some trade or other names: DMT; (19) 5 methoxy N,N diisopropyltryptamine: Other name: 5 MeO DIPT; (20) Ibogaine: Some trade or other names: 7-Ethyl-6,6 beta,7,8,9,10,12,13,-octahydro-2-methoxy-6,9-methano-5H-pyndo (1’,2’ 1,2) azepino (5,4-b) indole; Tabernanthe iboga; (21) Lysergic acid ethylamide; (22) ((Marihuana or marijuana; (23))) Mescaline; (((24))) (23) Parahexyl-7374: Some trade or other names: 3-Hexyl-1-hydroxy-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimeth yl-6H-dibenzo[b,d] pyran; synhexyl; (((25))) (24) Peyote, meaning all parts of the plant present ly classified botanically as Lophophora Williamsii Lemaire, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of such plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or extracts; (interprets 21 U.S.C. Sec. 812 (c), Schedule I (c)(12)); (((26))) (25) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate; (((27))) (26) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate; (((28))) (27) Psilocybin; (((29))) (28) Psilocyn; (((30) Tetrahydrocannabinols, meaning tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis (cannabis plant); as well as synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, species, and/or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity such as the following:

(i) +-cis- or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers; excluding tetrahydrocannabinol in sesame oil and encapsulated in a soft gelatin capsule in a drug product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration;

((ii) 6-+-cis- or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers;

((iii) 3,4-+-cis- or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers; (Since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized, compounds of these structures, regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions covered.)

((31))) (29) Ethylamine analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: N-ethyl-1phenylcyclohexylamine, (1-phenyl-cyclohexyl) ethylamine; N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine; cyclohexamine; PCE;

((((32))) (30) Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine; PCPy; PHP; (((33))) (31) Thiophene analog of phencyclidine: Some trade or other names: 1-(1-[2-thienyl]-cyclohexyl)-piperidine; 2-thienylanalog of phencyclidine; TPCP; TCP; (((34))) (32) 1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]pyrrolidine: A trade or other name is TCpy.

(d) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation.

(1) Gamma hydroxybutyric acid: Some other names include GHB; gamma hydroxybutyrate; 4 hydroxybutyrate; 4 hydroxybutanoic acid; sodium oxybate; sodium oxybutyrate; (2) Mecloqualone; (3) Methaqualone.

(e) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

(1) Aminorex: Some other names: aminoxaphen; 2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline; or 4, 5-dihydro-5 phenyl-2-oxazolamine; (2) N Benzylpiperazine: Some other names: BZP, 1 benzylpiperazine;

(3) Cathinone, also known as 2 amino 1 phenyl 1 propanone, alpha aminopropiophenone, 2 aminopropiophenone and norephedrone;

(4) Fenethyllyne; (5) Methcathinone: Some other names: 2-(methylamino)-propionphenone; alpha-(methylamino)propionphenone; 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-one; alpha-N-methylaminopropiophenone; monomethylpropion; ephedrone; N-methylcathinone; methylcathinone; AL-464; AL-422; AL-463 and UR1432, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers; (6) (+-)-cis-4-methylaminorex ((+-)-cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine); (7) N-ethylamphetamine; (8) N,N-dimethylamphetamine: Some trade and other names: N,N-alpha-trimethyl-benzeneethanamine; N,N-alpha-trimethylphenoethylene.

The controlled substances in this section may be added, rescheduled, or deleted as provided for in RCW 69.50.201.

Sec. 8. RCW 69.51A.060 and 2011 c 181 s 501 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) It shall be a class 3 civil infraction to use or display medical cannabis in a manner or place which is open to the view of the general public. (2) Nothing in this chapter establishes a right of care as a covered benefit or requires any state purchased health care as defined in RCW 41.05.011 or other health carrier or health plan as defined in Title 48 RCW to be liable for any claim for reimbursement for the medical use of cannabis. Such entities may enact coverage or noncoverage criteria or related policies for payment or nonpayment of medical cannabis in their sole discretion. (3) Nothing in this chapter requires any health care professional to authorize the medical use of cannabis for a patient. (4) Nothing in this chapter requires any accommodation of any on-site medical use of cannabis in any place of employment, in any school bus or on any school grounds, in any youth center, in any correctional facility, or smoking cannabis in any public place or hotel or motel. (5) Nothing in this chapter authorizes the use of medical cannabis by any person who is subject to the Washington code of military justice in chapter 38.38 RCW. (6) Employers may establish drug-free work policies. Nothing in this chapter requires an accommodation for the medical use of cannabis if an employer has a drug-free work place. (7) It is a class C felony to fraudulently produce any record purporting to be, or tamper with the content of any record for the purpose of having it accepted as, valid documentation under RCW 69.51A.010(((32)(a))) (9), or to backdate such documentation to a time earlier than its actual date of execution. (8) No person shall be entitled to claim the protection from arrest and prosecution under RCW 69.51A.040 ((or the affirmative defense under RCW 69.51A.043)) for engaging in the medical use of cannabis in a way that endangers the health or well-being of any person through the use of a motorized vehicle on a street, road, or highway, including violations of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or equivalent local ordinances. However, a qualifying patient may not be found in violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504, or an equivalent local ordinance, based solely on the presence, or presence in a certain concentration, of components or metabolites of cannabis, without other evidence that the qualifying patient was actually impaired.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 69.50 RCW to read as follows:

Regardless of jurisdictional arguments, all state, local, elected, appointed, or hired employees, officers, and officials must not:

(a) Cooperate with or assist federal, state, or local officials or employees who would eradicate cannabis authorized for patient use or for seizure or forfeiture, (b) repeal or circumvent the purposes of this act directly or indirectly, or (c) follow or abide by any federal laws or rules that are in conflict with this act. Further, no person acting alone or with any other person or legislative or executive body, may contact or agree to cooperate with or to assist federal officials, employees, agencies, or departments to obtain any money, property, gain, or advantage by the arrest, prosecution, conviction, or deprivation or seizure of property of anyone acting within the provisions of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 10. A new section is added to chapter 69.50 RCW to read as follows:

The state of Washington must protect and defend all provisions of this act from any and all challenges or litigation, whether from individuals, officials, cities, counties, the state, or federal government.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 11. In the event that any sections of this act are in conflict with any other laws codified in the Revised Code of Washington, the provisions of this act shall control.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 12. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 13. This act may be known and cited as the Washington safe cannabis act.

“Does the signature gatherer need to sign the declaration on the back of the petition? NO. Due to an opinion published by the Attorney General’s off in 2006, the Office of the Secretary of State does not require that the signature gatherer sign the declaration in order for the petition to be accepted. For more information, see AGO 2006 No.13”

I _____ swear or affirm under penalty of law that I circulated this sheet of the foregoing petition, and that, to the best of my knowledge, every person who signed this sheet of the foregoing petition knowingly and without any compensation or promise of compensation willingly signed his or her true name and that the information provided therewith is true and correct. I further acknowledge that under chapter 29A.84 RCW, forgery of signatures on this petition constitutes a class C felony, and that offering any consideration or gratuity to any person to induce them to sign a petition is a gross misdemeanor, such violations being punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Print legal name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____

RCW 9A.46.020 applies to any conduct constituting harassment against a petition signature gatherer. This penalty does not preclude the victim from seeking any other remedy otherwise available under law.

WIP Announcements

Send in announcements to
olywip@gmail.com or
Works In Progress
PO Box 295 Olympia WA 98507

Regularly held events

PFLAG Olympia
Sunday, April 8, 1-4 PM
First United Methodist Church
224 Legion Way SE in Olympia

Welcoming Schools Film: "What Do You Know?" 15 minute film and discussion with Tracy Flynn, and maybe a panel afterwards.

Drunken Poetry
Last Word Books
211 East 4th Olympia
3rd Monday, 7:30-9:30pm

Readings operate on a first-come first-serve sign-up basis. Details/requirements are complicated so check out the Last Word Books website for more information. <http://www.lastwordbooks.org>

Drinking Liberally
1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, 7 pm
Bally Hoo Irish Pub & Restaurant
316 Schmidt Place, Tumwater

Local chapter of loosely structured national organization dedicated to discussion of liberal and progressive politics.

Eloquent Jazz Latin Escapes with Momenti Rubati
Live Jazz every Monday, 7 pm
The Royal Lounge
311 Capitol Way N, Olympia

This special gathering of music lovers meets together to experience the magic and excitement of the Momenti Rubati. Live music unites a community together for festive enjoyment and social fun. We invite you to meet with us, make new friends and relax to the beautiful sounds of the Momenti Rubati. 705-0760 No charge.

“Around Thurston County”
Thurston County Television (TCTV)
Channel 22
Mondays, 6:30PM, Fridays, 5:00PM
Locally produced civil affairs show with a progressive perspective.
Info: Patrickbabineau@comcast.net

Volunteers Needed to Sort and Box Medical Supplies
Providence Health Int’l / CHUMA,
2601 Willamette Drive NE, Suite G, Lacey

No experience is necessary. Volunteers must be at least 14. CHUMA Int’l (Catholic Health United for Medical Assistance) practices global solidarity and environmental stewardship by ensuring useful medical supplies and equipment are shared with charitably health-care organizations in economically developing countries.
Supplies are sent to Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Haiti, Cuba, Brazil, Uganda/ other countries. Ray Reyes 493-5641 raymond.reyes@providence.org

F.O.R. TV Program
Mondays at 1:30 pm
Thursdays at 9:00pm
Channel 22 - TCTV

If you live outside of Thurston County or if you don’t have cable TV, you can watch over 60 of Fellowship Of Reconciliation’s recent TV programs on your computer! Visit www.olympiafor.org then click the link for TV Programs and click any program you want to watch.

Volunteer at Books to Prisoners
Sundays: 2-5 pm (woman or trans only)
Mondays: 5-8 pm (everyone welcome).
Sixth and Thomas in Southwest Olympia (look for sign)

Books to Prisoners is a 100% volunteer-run, nonprofit organization. We couldn’t provide any of the services we do without the generous support from our wonderful team of volunteers! As an organization, we *always* welcome new volunteers. As a volunteer with Books to Prisoners, you can become as much or as little involved as you would like. Also, you can begin volunteering immediately. There are no training sessions required. Simply show up to volunteer during our regularly-scheduled hours of operation, and we’ll happily train you as we go.

Peace Vigil
NW corner of Sylvester Park
Wednesdays 12 pm: Legion & Capitol

Please come for all or part of the hour to witness in a very friendly way for peace and nonviolence. We provide plenty of signs. Olympia Fellowship of Reconciliation has sponsored this since 1980. 491-9093 or glen@olympiafor.org

The Other Bank
Wednesdays, 1:00-3:30pm
YWCA, 220 Union Ave SE, Olympia

The YWCA Other Bank provides free hygiene and cleaning supplies to families in need -- items that can not be purchased with food stamps and are not available at food banks, yet are essential for maintaining health and personal dignity. Items include: toilet paper, laundry and dish detergent, deodorant, shampoo, toothpaste, soap, tampons and pads, cleaning products, etc. 360-352-0593

PLEASE DONATE! Donations can be dropped off Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm

Stonewall Youth Support Groups
Wednesdays 705-2738
4:30-6:30pm for 21 and under group
7-9pm for 18+ group.

An organization of youth, activists, and allies that empowers lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning, intersex, and asexual (LGBTQQIA) youth to speak for themselves, educate their communities, and support each other. Stonewall Youth envisions a community in which all queer, gender variant, and gender non-conforming youth have a full spectrum of choices regarding their bodies, self-expression, and legal rights. www.stonewallyouth.org info@stonewallyouth.org

Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace (OMJP)
Monthly Meetings
2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 7 pm

Work on a variety of global and local issues. Larry 866-2404 or Imosqueda@comcast.net

“The Veterans Hour,” locally produced by Veterans for Peace
Thurston County TV (TCTV) - Ch. 22
Wednesdays, 5 pm
Fridays, 9-10 pm

Info: Dennis Mills 867-1487 mills.dennis@comcast.net

“Parallel University”
Thursdays, 12 - 1 pm:
89.3 FM or kaos.evergreen.edu/

Informative programs about peace, social justice, the environment, progressive politics, and other alternative viewpoints.
Contact: parralleluniversity@yahoo.com

Women in Black
Every Friday from 5:00 to 6:00 pm
W. 4th Avenue, near the fountain

Women only. Please wear black. Some signs are provided. Women in Black is a network of women committed to peace with justice. Info: Karin 754-5352 kraftkf@comcast.net

Percival Landing Peace Vigil
Fridays, 4:30-6pm
4th Avenue and Water Street, Olympia

All welcome to come to witness for peace and nonviolence. We provide plenty of signs. The Olympia Fellowship of Reconciliation has sponsored this since 1998. 491-9093 or glen@olympiafor.org

Bread and Roses
Saturdays, 1-5 PM
1320 8th Ave SE, Olympia

We have a food garden! If you have a pickup truck, have yard tools to loan, are passionate about organic gardening or local food security, or if you just like doing fun projects with your neighbors, please join us! There are many ways to be involved. Saturday Supper at 6:00pm. Saturday Supper Bread & Roses’ volunteer hosts serve a gourmet meal Saturday evenings. <http://www.breadandrosesolympia.org> 754-4085

Community Special Events

Money in Politics/Corruption in Congress: A workshop for Advocates, Organizers, and Speakers
Thursday, March 29, 5:30 pm - 9:00 pm
Olympia Center Rm 205
222 Columbia St NW, Olympia

Presenter: Craig Salins, Executive Director, Washington Public Campaigns
Develop a confident understanding of the issues and strategies for change, sufficient to talk with neighbors and co-workers and to make a presentation to groups.
For more info contact: Monica Hoover mmhooove@gmail.com 360-943-3070

Nat’l Occupation of Washington, DC
Friday, March 30, 2012
9:00am until 12:00pm
National Mall
15th St and Constitution Ave, NW

Join us for a national occupation of Washington, DC as the occupations unite for an American Spring. OccupyWashingtonDC.org

2012 State Energy Strategy: Vision to Action Symposium
Friday March 30, 8:30am – 12:00pm
Building 35 – Natural Sciences Complex
South Puget Sound Community College
2011 Mottman Road SW, Olympia

Washington State Department of Commerce presents the newly released 2012 Washington State Energy Strategy, with 3 goals: Keep energy prices competitive, foster a clean energy economy and jobs, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Hear strategy comments from experts on Energy and Transportation Policy, followed by a Café-style discussion with local officials and leaders in business, economic and non-profit sectors.
Program begins at 9 am. Coffee, tea and light refreshments will be served.
Brought to you by Northwest EcoBuilding Guild, Thurston County Solid Waste, Thurston Climate Action Team, and the SPSCC Environmental Sustainability Committee.
For information contact: Chris van Daalen, (360) 789-9669 or education@ecobuilding.org Website: www.Vision2Action.us
This event is free.

The Blackberry Bushes Stringband & Dead Winter Carpenters
Friday, March 30, 9:00pm until 11:00pm
Olympia Ballroom, 116 Legion Way SE

Sponsored by Buy Local South Sound, there will be an Artisan market open before and during the March 30 show at the Olympia Ballroom. This market will include a photo booth by Oly Girl Photography, a tea station, raw treats, pottery & other artisan goods, as well as short Astrology readings with Blue Dragon Arts & Astrology.
\$10 advance (Rainy Day Records), \$13 at the door, bar with ID.
For more information 360-259-1589.

If a Tree Falls: A Story of the Earth* Liberation* Front*
Tuesday, April 3, 6 pm-8 pm
Last Word Books
211 4th Avenue East, Olympia

F.I.E.R.C.E. (Feminists Inciting Eco-Resistance and Community Education) presents a teach-in and bake sale to benefit Cascadia’s 4th Annual Trans & Womyn’s Action Camp. \$3-5 recommended donation at the door.

Bridges Not Walls Olympia meeting
Sunday, April 8, 4 pm
MIXX 96 building, State and Washington

Immigrants, regardless of legal status, deserve to be treated with dignity. We seek to make our communities a place where the contributions of immigrants are valued and respected. We oppose the fear and intimidation created by immigration enforcement in our region. Therefore, we work in solidarity with the immigrant communities in our area to promote human rights, economic rights and civil rights for all people.
Call 943-8642 for more information.

Whirlwind Company: a Performance-Poetry-Beat-Box-Casio-Ukulele-Quartet
Wednesday, April 11, 7:30pm - 9:30pm
Last Word Books
211 4th Avenue East, Olympia

Mike McGee, Jon Sands, Brian Ellis & Min-dy Nettifee, all published poets from Write Bloody Press. \$5 at the door, free wine for the crowd, books and koozies and teeshirts available after the show.

Stories of the Internal Pilgrimage
In collaboration with Hypatia-in-the-Woods
Playback Theatre Performance
Friday, April 13, 7:30 pm
Traditions Café, 300 5th Ave. SW, Olympia

Hypatia-in-the-Woods is a retreat and resource center for women in the arts. Hypatia-in the Woods provides a quiet, beautiful space – in the form of a cabin in the woods outside of Shelton – for women to explore the arts and pursue their inner muse.
Playback Theatre is a spontaneous collaboration between performers and audience. People tell moments from their lives, then watch them re-created with movement, music and dialogue.
Suggested donation \$5-10. No one turned away.

HANFORD:
North America’s Fukushima
Sunday, April 15, Noon until 5 pm
John Dam Plaza
Richland, Washington

Speakers:
•Dr. Helen Caldicott/Nuclear Free World
•Paul Gunte/Beyond Nuclear
•Dorli Rainey/Activist
•John Brave Hawk/AIM – Warriors Society
•Maye Thompson/Oregon Physicians For Social Responsibility
•Paige Knight / Hanford Watch
•Chuck Johnson / Columbia Riverkeeper
•Lloyd Marbet / The Oregon Conservancy
•Peter Bergel / Oregon PeaceWorks
•Bonnie Urfer / Nukewatch
•Sister Megan Rice
For more info contact: hanfordrally@gmail.com or <http://hanfordrally.wordpress.com>

Bruce Gagnon Speaks
Tuesday April 24 at 7:00 pm
Traditions Café, 5th & Water, Olympia

Bruce Gagnon, Coordinator of theGlobal Network Against Weapons & Nuclear Power in Space, has worked on peace and space issues in Florida, Maine and elsewhere for 29 years. Co-sponsored by Olympia Fellowship of Reconciliation and Olympia’s Veterans for Peace.

Restorative Justice Training
Community Youth Services
Monday/Wednesday, April 26 and 27
Olympia Unitarian Universalist
Congregation, 2200 East End St. NW

Two day training in the philosophical framework, basic concepts and implementation of Restorative Justice. Learn how to implement Restorative Justice with local experts who are active in the field. To learn about our two day training beginning April 26, visit our website at communityyouthservices.org or call Jana McKinley at (360) 918-7839.

Occupy May Day - General Strike
Tuesday, May 1, Midnight until 11:30 pm
Global, 99 Occupy the World

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED
NO WORK - NO SCHOOL - NO SHOPPING
NO BANKING - NO TRADING

Start planning now for a Global Strike. The goal is to shut down commerce worldwide and show the 1% we will not be taken for granted, we will not be silenced, and we will not move until our grievances are redressed.

TAKE TO THE STREETS

The Washington Safe Cannabis Act petition is ready for signature gathering

Washington Safe Cannabis Act

This measure would abolish most marijuana-related state crimes except misdemeanor possession; allow medical marijuana patients to show doctor recommendations to avoid arrest or criminal charges; and prohibit cooperation with certain federal anti-medical-marijuana enforcement.

Should this measure be enacted into law? Yes [] No []

Ballot Measure Summary

This measure would remove marijuana and related drugs from the Schedule I list of controlled substances, thereby abolishing most marijuana-related state crimes except misdemeanor possession; allow medical marijuana patients to show a doctor recommendation to avoid arrest or criminal charges; prohibit certain cooperation with federal enforcement of laws in conflict with the Medical Marijuana Act; and allow non-residents authorized to possess medicinal marijuana in their home states to possess it in Washington, with certain restrictions."

Initiative 1208, the Washington Safe Cannabis Act, has been approved and issued ballot title and summary and is ready for signature gathering. Volunteers are already sharing petitions and discussing strategies as well as the main points of the initiative. The petition is available for download and review at wasafecannabis.com and you can find this handy little guide to each section there as well:

Synopsis by Section

Section 1. Discusses the problems and issues currently faced by patients

due to lack of clarity. Identifies states' ability to regulate medicine and gives overall intent of the initiative.

Section 2. Separates hemp from cannabis by the content, making way for hemp farming and industry in the state.

Section 3. Removes registry language and provides for patient arrest protections with valid authorization.

Section 4. Corrects registry language to provide for affirmative defense if patient does not have valid authorization in possession when questioned by a peace officer, but does have valid authorization to be a patient.

Section 5. Continues affirmative defense while removing registry language.

Section 6. Provides for affirmative defense for out-of-state patients who travel in the state of Washington.

Section 7. Removes marihuana (This is the spelling in the CSA and is correct) and the and it's products from the CSA.

Section 8. Requires that authorized cannabis patients not be found impaired

The Washington Safe Cannabis Act petition is waiting for your signature inside this issue!

based on the blood levels, but on valid impairment testing.

Section 9. Requires non-cooperation with federal authorities in attempting to interfere with patient rights in the State of Washington.

Section 10. Requires the state to mandate all provisions of the initiative at all levels.

The final 4 sections are pretty self-explanatory.

Notes for Readers

Each new section is completely and newly written and intended to be codified into existing legislation.

Each existing section has strikeouts over what is intended to be removed, and underlined intended to be added. Therefore, think of this document as a proposal to amend the following Revised Code of Washington:

RCW 69.51A.010

RCW 69.51A.040

RCW 69.51A.043

RCW 69.51A.047

RCW 69.50.204

RCW 69.51A.060

Now that you have an idea of what it's all about and how to read it, you might be wondering what you can do to help. One of the most important things is to share the petition with friends and family, make copies and ask others to do the same, and talk with people about cannabis as medicine and the importance of protecting patients.

While it is important to continue discussing legalization, it is crucial to maintain patient rights, as we all lose when any of us is wrongfully persecuted for our personal choices. Many of those who have fought the hardest to end cannabis prohibition are patients and they should not suffer while we work toward better laws for everyone.

The WSCA does not legalize, but it takes cannabis to a level it needs to be, one that opens discussions, protects patients from arrest and separates hemp

from medical cannabis so that we can look to the future in farming too.

But most of all, I-1208 does not convict innocent patients of crimes they did not commit because, first, one should do no harm.



360.943.8044
233 Division St NW

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WHAT A RADICAL PROGRESSIVE
MONETARY POLICY LOOKS LIKE

EXCERPTS FROM THE OLYMPIA
FOOD CO-OP LAWSUIT DISMISSAL



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A big “thank you” to MIXX 96fm for their most generous support in providing much needed work space for *Works In Progress* production meetings.