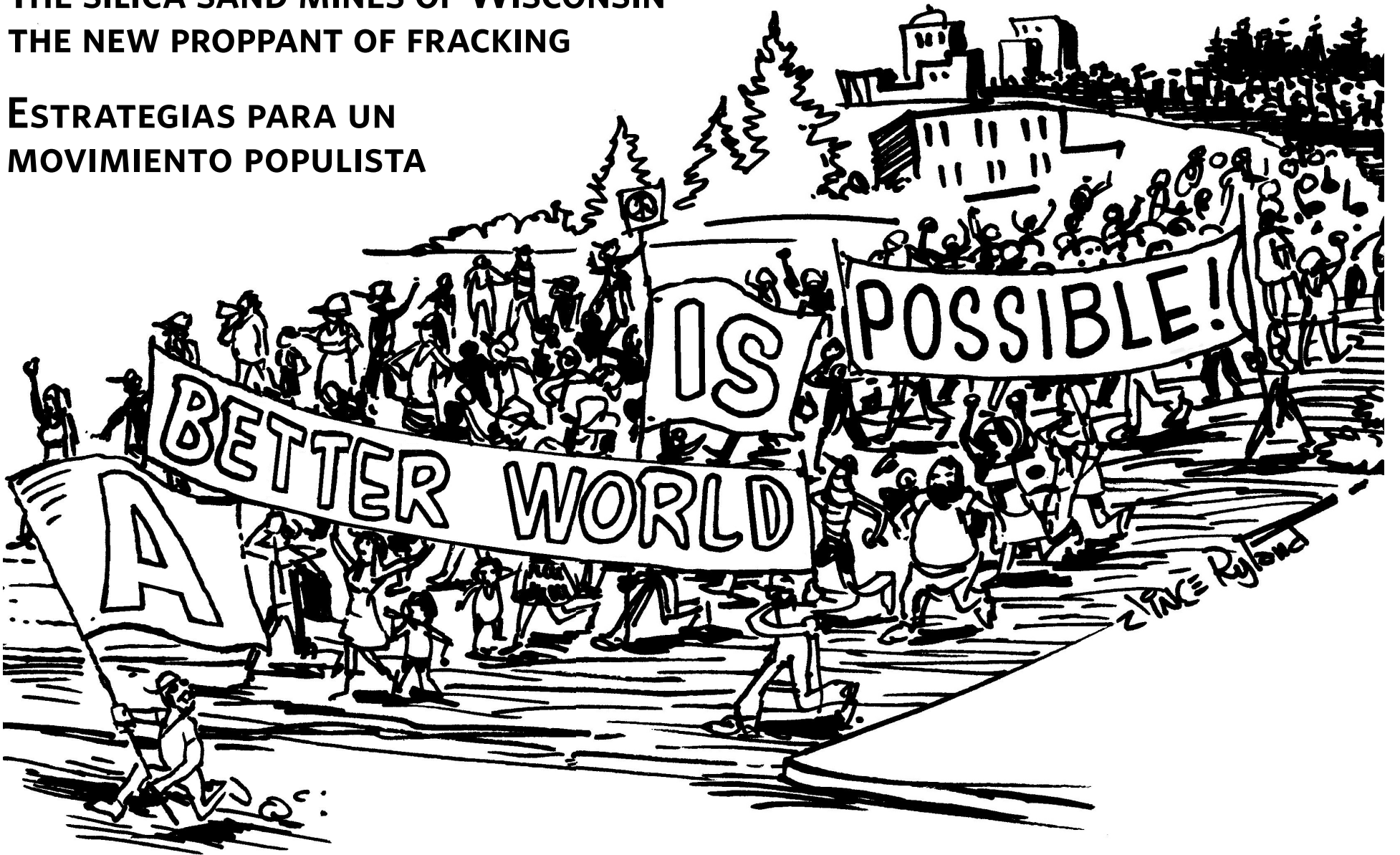


WORKS IN PROGRESS

ON THE MOVE TO SAVE MONEY, CREATE JOBS,
AND TO REDUCE OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT

THE SILICA SAND MINES OF WISCONSIN—
THE NEW PROPPANT OF FRACKING

ESTRATEGIAS PARA UN
MOVIMIENTO POPULISTA



Eventually, the businesses that depend on the 5th Avenue Dam will have to face that dam removal is inevitable. They will need to come to the table and discuss how to make restoration work for their business and for Puget Sound. We cannot continue to externalize costs at the expense of the environment.

—DANI MADRONE, EDUCATION/OUTREACH COORDINATOR FOR THE DESCHUTES ESTUARY RESTORATION TEAM

- Page 3 Washington's Governor Inslee dishes up a compromise on recommended fish consumption and cancer risk.
Why has the State delayed in breaching the 5th Avenue Dam and returning Capitol Lake into an estuary?
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WORKS IN PROGRESS

ESTABLISHED IN 1990 BY THE THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION

Works In Progress is a free, all volunteer-operated progressive community publication 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.com 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

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On the front cover —

A Better World is Possible

Graphic Artist: Vince Ryland

NAACP, CWA call for 'strong, legally enforceable rules' on open Internet

Washington, DC -- The Communications Workers of America (CWA) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) support action by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to adopt strong, legally enforceable rules that will safeguard an open Internet.

In comments submitted to the FCC today, CWA and the NAACP said that the Commission's rule must be "consistent with the need to promote job-creating investment and closing the digital divide."

The need to upgrade our communications networks to world-class standards is critical. In the U.S., that expansion depends on private investment to build the next-generation of broadband networks, and that investment results in "far more and typically better paying jobs than the application and content sectors, particularly for people of color," they said.

That's why the rules adopted by the FCC to ensure an open Internet also must ensure "that there is sufficient future investment and job creation to propel not only economic opportunity but a permanent bridging of the digital divide."

That means the Commission must ensure that its open Internet rules provide incentives for investment in truly high-capacity networks that provide everyone with the bandwidth and service quality they need to access the data-rich and video-intensive applications on the Internet. This principle follows the vision laid out by the Commission's National Broadband Plan. "With enough capacity, people do not have to worry about 'fast lanes' or 'slow lanes' or the degradation of non-priority service," they said.

CWA and the NAACP supported the Commission's 2010 Open Internet rules, and those rules have worked. This year's action by the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals vacating the Commission's "no blocking and anti-discrimination rules" did provide a blueprint for the FCC – based on Section 706 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 - to move forward with a "commercially reasonable standard" that addresses blocking and discrimination.

"The Commission's mission now, following that blueprint, is to put its three main rules – full transparency, no blocking and no unreasonable discrimination – on sound legal footing, in order to foster continued investment by broadband providers while protecting Internet freedom," they said.

CWA and the NAACP propose building on the 2010 Open Internet Order to continue to balance the two important

policy goals of Internet openness and network/edge provider investment. An analysis of expenditures by 14 of the largest publicly traded network providers and 11 of the largest publicly traded edge providers in the 2011-2014 period (the years after the 2010 Open Internet Order took effect) found that network providers' capital investment at \$193.1 billion far exceeded the capital investment by edge providers of \$36.7 billion.

This investment has a direct impact on jobs. For U.S. workers, and especially African Americans and Hispanics, network providers employ at least three times as many people as edge providers. Almost all the 870,000 employees of the 17 largest network providers are in the U.S., not the case for the 280,000 people employed by the edge providers. African American workers have a larger share of jobs at network companies, from 12-14 percent, compared to holding just 1 to 4 percent of jobs at the four leading edge providers.

—Communications Workers of America

CWA represents 700,000 workers in communications, media, airlines, manufacturing and public service, including more than 300,000 who work in the communications industry.

The NAACP is the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization, dedicated to fighting for social justice for all Americans.

The Community Rights Movement and the health of the Salish Sea

Forum: Saturday, September 13, Noon

Follow up: Saturday, September 24, 7 pm

The Community Rights for South Sound study group invites you to take part in a forum to discuss the possibility of developing a community rights ordinance that would improve the health of South Puget Sound through protection and restoration of estuary environment and the daylighting of creeks that discharge the South Puget Sound.

Forum location is not set yet, details will be available at www.communityrightssouthsound.org as the particulars are sorted out.

Save the date. Contact info@communityrightssouthsound.org for more information.

SHOWING AT THE OLYMPIA FILM SOCIETY

Obvious Child
August 1 through August 6

Friday, August 6, 6 pm
Post-film discussion w/ Planned Parenthood

...a wonderfully offbeat film about, yes, an abortion. Jenny Slate plays a stand-up comic who gets dumped by her boyfriend and loses her job. Her life unravels further after a drunken one-night stand (Jake Lacey) leads to an unwanted pregnancy.

—Mara Reinstein, *Us Weekly*

Boyhood
August 22 through September 3

Create a fictional family of four. Visit them once a year, filming them as they grow older and more self-aware over a period of 12 years. Then edit the material into a feature film that runs close to three hours and borrows its title, "Boyhood," from Tolstoy.

It sounds like a stunt. But the result is the year's most captivating narrative experiment, and possibly the most engrossing coming-of-age movie in the history of the genre.

—John Hartl, *The Seattle Times*

Whitey: USA v Bulger
August 15 through August 20

Whitey ran the Irish mob in Boston for nearly 30 years without a single arrest. How did he get away with it? Pretty much everyone concedes some level of official corruption and complicity. In his trial, Whitey admits to bribing pretty much every officer of the law he came into contact with... the evidence suggests that only corruption on a large, systemic scale could have sheltered a criminal as massively guilty as Whitey for decades.

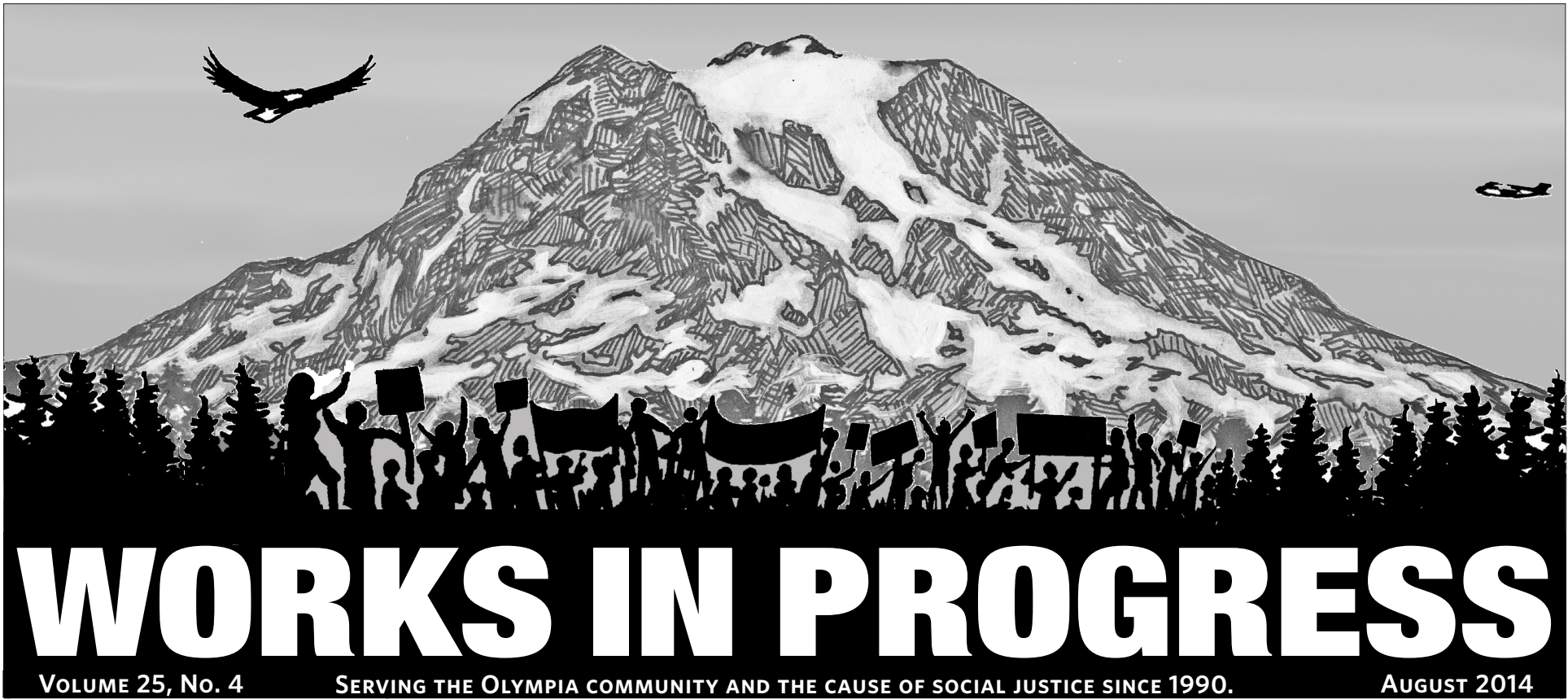
—Godfrey Cheshire, *RogerEbert.com*

The Grand Seduction
September 5 through September 11

*... a group of dispossessed men—fishermen now forced to rely on welfare checks, an ambitious young doctor whose values have gotten out of whack—rediscover their sense of identity and purpose, in this case by way of a plot development that not every viewer will find particularly salutary. Still, *The Grand Seduction* will effortlessly charm anyone susceptible to an endearing story told with modesty, wit and unprepossessing sweetness. Seductions don't always have to be grand in order to work.*

—Moirra Macdonald, *Seattle Times*

CAPITOL THEATER, 206 FIFTH AVENUE SE, DOWNTOWN OLYMPIA



WORKS IN PROGRESS

VOLUME 25, No. 4

SERVING THE OLYMPIA COMMUNITY AND THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE SINCE 1990.

AUGUST 2014

391,000

Julian Assange sits across from a bleached teeth Botox mannequin of a journalist. 391,000 leaked classified documents and CNN can't ignore their lies anymore. But she asks him instead about the irrelevancies of a whistle blower in the spotlight like he's running for congressman. This canary turns tabloid super star. Media spectacle extraordinaire. And 391,000 leaked classified documents drift into digital obscurity. As if there are not enough refugees for media integrity yet As if there are not enough corpses to fill 60 minutes. There is no space in between commercials for any more tears. Dry your eyes, lean back and listen to a word from our state sponsors.

In another life I sit across from Farrah—16. Amputated arm and burn marks on the right side of her body from picking up an unexploded ordinance when she was nine. I wonder if that day I saw her on the news I wonder if she was one of the dots in the cameras embedded in B-52s.

I remember... I remember tracers flashing on a night vision green screen. I remember phrases like "Shock and Awe" I remember my Dad crying in front of the tv as I came to political consciousness. She remembers... She remembers waking up to Armageddon at 5:33 She remembers her neighborhood like bread crumbs. She remembers her baby brother... but not his name.

Some day this will all be a bad memory.

Someday, as I drive down the Turnpike Maybe I won't stop for the toll. Maybe I will disregard the speed limits. Maybe I'll test my luck. Maybe the toll booth will be an army checkpoint. Maybe the camera will be an M16. Maybe it will flash fire instead of light pierce my Honda's carapace with 30 perfect circles, tear sheet metal like paper-mâché shatter my windshield into 391,000 glass tears and turn my skull into powdered sugar. Don't cringe.

► 391,000, continued on page 2.

Gov. Inslee dishes up compromise

Washington State proposes new fish consumption rates *and* risks

Emily Lardner

Governor Jay Inslee just announced his intention to increase the official estimate for how much fish we can safely eat in Washington, from 6.3 grams per day (about the size of a Ritz cracker) to 175 grams per day (about 6 ounces).

This decision about how much fish we eat will determine how clean the water in which the fish swim needs to be. The more fish we collectively eat, the cleaner the water needs to be.

The Clean Water Act of 1972 set limits on the amount of mercury that can be in public waterways. The mercury limit is based on estimated rates of fish consumption, because mercury accumulates in the tissues of carnivorous fish. In the 1980s, using information gleaned from national

surveys, the EPA set a fish consumption rate of 6.3 grams per day. In 2000, the EPA increased the rate to 17.5 grams per day. The higher the estimated fish consumption rate, the cleaner the water needs to be. Likewise, maintaining a lower fish consumption rate leads to lower standards for water quality.

Inslee's proposal *is* political. While proposing the consumption rate be increased to reflect the amount people in the state eat, he also proposes an increase in the acceptable rate of cancer.

Pressuring Businesses and Municipalities

Raising Washington's *fish consumption rate* (FCR) puts pressure on industry and municipalities to reduce the discharge of pollutants that find their way into our waterways and it calls into question certain agricultural

practices. Increasing the FCR also puts pressure on the state to reduce storm water runoff.

Preventing pollution from storm water runoff is the Puget Sound Partnership's number one strategy for helping restore the health of the Sound (http://www.psp.wa.gov/action_agenda_center.php). It's also a huge challenge. Storm water is essentially rainwater that can't sink into the ground. When rain falls on hard surfaces, like roads or parking lots or

roof-tops, it picks up whatever contaminants are there, and runs downhill, into storm drains or into streams or rivers, or soaking into whatever low spot is permeable. It brings along whatever it has washed along in its path, including pesticides and

toxins. Reducing storm water pollution calls for a diverse set of strategies effecting zoning and development, transportation, and industry, all of which are hot buttons for the "get government off our backs" folks.

Pushing for more stringent storm
► **FISH CONSUMPTION** continued on page 11.

Still waiting on restoration of the Deschutes estuary

After years of research, why does the state continue to delay dam removal?

Dani Madrone

As the summer passes, it's difficult not to notice the green algae blooms in Capitol Lake. Those who spend time around the lake have noticed the smell of soggy decay. Trash skirts the area where Lakefair just took place. It does not take a scientist to know that the water is unhealthy and neglected.

And that is exactly what the scientists are saying. In a recent publication from Department of Ecology, they state: "Overall, the Capitol Lake dam has a detrimental impact on Budd Inlet dissolved oxygen concentrations. The negative impact results from the combined effects of circulation in southern Budd Inlet, carbon loading from Capitol Lake, and

nitrogen loading from Capitol Lake."

Dissolved oxygen is critical to underwater ecosystems. As the green mats of algae perish and sink to the bottom, the decomposition process removes oxygen from the water. Insufficient dissolved oxygen leads to dead zones, since life cannot exist without oxygen.

Eventually, businesses that depend on the 5th Avenue Dam will have to face that dam removal is inevitable...We cannot continue to externalize costs at the expense of the environment.

Those who wish to maintain Capitol Lake have rallied around the work of Dr. David Milne, a retired Evergreen faculty who claims that the lake improves water quality for Budd Inlet by acting like a

LOTT treatment facility for nitrogen pollution. This claim has already been rebutted and dismissed by Ecology. Yet, in a recent public meeting hosted by lake supporters, Dr. Milne was asked if he would advocate damming other estuaries to improve water quality. His answer was "yes."

Meanwhile, Ecology diligently continues the research mandated by the Clean Water Act, always with the same conclusions of deteriorating water quality with the dam in place. The Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan (CLAMP) committee voted to restore the estuary in 2009, after years of peer-reviewed research. Dam removal remains on the near-term action agenda of the Puget Sound Partnership and the list of priority projects of the

Puget Sound Nearshore Ecosystem Restoration Project. More and more people in the community are raising their voice to remove the dam.

What stands in the way? First, let's follow the money.

Capitol Lake has a direct benefit for the Port of Olympia, the Olympia Yacht Club, and Fiddlehead Marina. Since 1951, only minimal sediment amounts
► **RESTORATION**, continued on page 10.

U.S. House of Representatives again rebuffs attempt to repeal Davis-Bacon Act

WASHINGTON, DC -- The following statement was issued by Sean McGarvey, President of North America's Building Trades Unions, upon the defeat in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 181-239, of an amendment to the FY 2015 Energy and Water Appropriations bill that would have denied funds for the enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act:

"North America's Building Trades Unions are pleased that a significant and bi-partisan majority in the U.S. House of Representatives, including 46 Republicans, today recognized the inherent value of the Davis-Bacon Act in protecting community wage and benefit standards in construction.

"The Davis-Bacon Act is sound and proven public policy. In the absence of prevailing wage laws, contractors do not compete on the basis of who can best train, best equip and best manage a construction crew. Instead, they compete on the basis of who can find the cheapest and most exploitable workers, either locally or by importing labor from elsewhere.

"We sincerely appreciate the fact that a strong bi-partisan majority in the U.S. House of Representatives agrees with this common sense reasoning."

—Building and Construction Trades

The Davis-Bacon Act requires that all contractors and subcontractors performing on federal contracts (and contractors or subcontractors performing on federally assisted contracts under the related Acts) in excess of \$2,000 pay their laborers and mechanics not less than the prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits listed in the contract's Davis-Bacon wage determination for corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on similar projects in the area. Davis-Bacon labor standards clauses must be included in covered contracts.

—United States Department of Labor

Six-day mail clears major hurdle

July 16, 2014 -- The full House of Representatives voted Wednesday to preserve six-day mail delivery appropriations language by passing H.R. 5016, the Fiscal Year 2015 Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) appropriations bill.

The base bill was introduced last month without the six-day provision, which has been part of appropriations bills for decades. But following extensive lobbying efforts nationwide, that language was successfully reinserted into the bill that was approved on June 25 by the House Appropriations Committee, thanks to an amendment co-sponsored by Reps. José Serrano (D-NY) and Tom Latham (R-IA).

Additionally, House Oversight and Government Reform Committee Chairman Darrell Issa's (R-CA) last-ditch attempt to remove the language during the House rules process was defeated earlier this month.

"Today's victory is a major one for the NALC and our activists who have pressured lawmakers—and continue to pressure them—to support six-day mail delivery," NALC President Fredric Rolando said.

—National Association of Letter Carriers

By raising the living standards of millions, labor miraculously created a market for industry and lifted the whole nation to undreamed of levels of production. Those who attack labor forget these simple truths, but history remembers them."

—Martin Luther King Jr.

An open letter to our clean energy governor on crude oil and coal by rail

Carol Seaman

Carol Seaman, a resident of Grays Harbor, lives close to the beautiful Chehalis River near the site of a recent grain derailment.

Dear friends,

Looking at the Governor's Office press release archives for May and June—seeing Governor Inslee's directive on crude oil and the current EIS for crude oil proposals for the Port of Grays Harbor—one feels empty—empty words. Not properly addressing the known risks of crude by rail to citizens across this State. This oil explodes. This oil is impossible to clean up. There will be a spill. For what it's worth, I am compelled to send another communication.

Compare this empty directive to the many press releases made in recent weeks by our governor stating the good and powerful actions he's taking for clean energy and carbon emissions. Impressive, but that flies in the face of

► 391,000 continued from page 1.

Death is vulgar.
And the American pacifist
is addicted to the same violence as Fox News.

Maybe then I can forget.

No longer will I hear the same
screaming voices fall on deaf
major network microphones.
I won't see dissenting veterans
come home in one piece only to
have their bones broken by police horses.
I won't be baptized in pepper spray.
I won't breathe tear gas like freon
and get fucked up on futility.
I won't deliver poetry like a death rattle.

The canary watches his CNN interview.
The journalist looks confused and repeats
"I have to ask that question"
as he apologizes, takes off his mic, and
walks
out of the studio. I can
smell his sickness through the screen.
Like 391,000 leaked classified documents
aren't enough to fill an interview.

—Brian McCracken

Brian McCracken is a poet, activist, and youth ally living and resisting in Olympia, WA. He is a founding member of Old Growth Poetry Collective and lives in a house full of dyslexic poet revolutionaries.

the proposed crude oil projects, as well as coal, here in our Ports of Washington. Do you suppose his advisors have not told him what is happening in Grays Harbor...Vancouver...Cherry Point...Olympia...that people are restless? Treaties are being broken. He needs to know. Send a message, today! Come to Grays Harbor. Help us honor the lives lost so far to a vast expansive plan for bringing Big Oil exporting to our ports.

We can share with you some valuable information on three proposed oil projects, Westway, Imperium and U.S. Development—companies planning to put all at risk, here. These first two companies are now being reviewed

Governor Jay Inslee
Office of the Governor
PO Box 40002
Olympia, WA 98504-0002

Dear Governor Inslee:
Pray tell, why doest thou remain so silent?

Oh my...where do I begin. Our “clean energy” governor. Let's begin with this—we are out here waiting for you to drop a line—to us...not a directive to the Department of Ecology. No offense intended, but do you think we are dim on the clean vs. dirty energy issue? How on earth can you brag about being against (imported) coal generated electricity, and allow the putrid, arsenic ridden coal trains to come to our ports, polluting Washington; then export that coal elsewhere (east of here) so it can be burned—killing people there (east of here) and coming back to visit us in the form of some seriously polluted carbon emitting air? Which way does the wind blow, Governor...with you, and coal and crude oil?

Please, step up to the plate—you are supposed to be the steward of this pristine State of Washington! We need your assistance in this fight against coal trains and terminals and crude oil trains and oil tank “farms.” Coal rears its ugly head; Cherry Point, up near Bellingham promises to be the largest coal exporting terminal in the United States! Cherry Point—home of the Lummi Indian's “Xwe'chi'eXen”—sacred site. Is it just me, or have others written, thinking we're selling out our state, our people and our environment—putting all at risk for Big Petroleum—so “it” can make a bundle. What are we getting for this sacrifice? For pete's sake, Big Oil already makes more than \$167 billion in profits per year. The largest profits of any other corporation in the world. So, you see, this is a global issue.

Must we now sell out this state—the State of Washington? Sacrifice our environmental integrity, health and safety, so Big Petroleum can increase their profits? Astounding—shameful—while you commiserate and comment and answer questions on the state of marijuana, on clean energy, on everything but coal and “crude oil by rail” promising to barrel through our communities, down the Columbia River Gorge, crossing more than a 100 streams, literally taking over the rail system in the State of Washington, including our Ports.

We are in danger! The “Gold Rush” mentality being demonstrated regarding crude oil from the Bakken Shale needs to be rethought—with the citizens in mind—and the serious risks involved to our waters and people. In Grays Harbor, alone, 31% of our jobs are directly or indirectly related to the fish and shellfish industry. This is serious. One spill, one explosion—it is all over. While you are singing the praises of clean energy and proudly signing those papers, why don't you sign a little paper that says:

No crude oil by rail in the state of Washington. Its cost is not worth the risk and all is at risk here...
Signed X_____

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Leave your comments at the Governor's website: (fortress.wa.gov/es/governor/) or send a letter. [The Governor's address is on the sample letter below.]

Please. Write today. Feel free to plagiarise all, or some, of my simple, possibly desperate, words.

My letter goes like this:

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Homelessness Leadership Summit

Beginning a new community conversation

Discussing what works and what does not

Theresa Slusher

A small group of concerned individuals met earlier this year to craft the invitation for the first Olympia Leadership Summit on Homelessness. The opening lines of the invitation read:

“It’s time to have a different conversation about homelessness in Olympia, one that acknowledges the complex nature of the issues and seeks to build an atmosphere of mutual understanding, learning and innovation. One that helps us work better together as we address these challenges in our community. One that shapes next steps in a powerful way”.

I was one of those concerned individuals who crafted that invitation. Who am I? Well, I’ve been struggling with that very question lately.

Having worked in homeless and affordable housing for government and non-profits for 20 years, I now find myself with a business license and a shingle I’ve hung out that says: “Independent Consultant for Hire”. While I am working on several contracts that deal with homeless and affordable housing, I chose to be a part of convening the Homelessness Summit on my own time, as a community member, a parent, a hopeless Pollyanna and now, as a small business owner.

In clarifying the need and purpose of the summit, this group recognized that our community has a lot to be proud of with respect to our response to the homelessness issue. They understood that we have a strong contingency of leaders and people who care – from business, philanthropy, social service,

and faith communities. We have good strategies, good work, and good intentions, yet it seems we’re often at odds, spinning our wheels or lost in the messiness of the issue.

During the day and a half long summit in May, over 40 people representing service providers, law enforcement, downtown business owners, developers, elected officials, funders and individuals formerly experiencing homelessness engaged deeply around the question:

“How can our community respond to the homelessness issue in a healthy,

...our community has a lot to be proud of with respect to our response to the homelessness issue...We have good strategies, good work, and good intentions, yet it seems we’re often at odds, spinning our wheels or lost in the messiness of the issue.

compassionate way that will transform the status quo and lead to wise actions?”

On the first half day, using the World Café process, small groups met around tables focused on the following questions:

- 1.What’s happening in our community around the issue of homelessness that captures your attention and where are the spaces of greatest possibility or innovation?
- 2.What’s going on that’s important (the key insights) and especially focusing on the places of possibility? What’s important in the background?
- 3.Where do we as a community get stuck and need a different kind of leadership or innovation?

On the second, full day of the summit, participants identified principles of how they wanted to work together that day and going forward. These were edited into principles that could be read at the start of future meetings.

Next the group learned about a model called the Cynefin Framework which is helpful in clarifying the difference between simple, complicated, complex and chaotic challenges and offers new approaches to communication, leadership, decision-making, and policy-making in complex social environments such as the homelessness issue. The

group wrote on large index cards what is working now and what is needed around the issue of homelessness and placed them in the quadrant that best represented whether the item was simple, complicated, complex or chaotic.

One of the final activities of the Summit was called “Open Space,” where those who wanted to host a small group discussion on a topic of their choosing could do so and others were free to join or table-hop as they

liked. Eight topics were chosen to be explored, discussions took place and notes were taken. Over the course of the next eight months, I will share with you the eight topics that arose from this day and a half summit, this first community conversation of this kind around the concern of homelessness in the Olympia area.

The Olympia Homelessness Summit was meant to be a convening of leaders, but it was also meant to be the start of a longer community conversation. This series of articles for *Works In Progress* is a way of sharing this information with the broader Olympia community to inform you, to inspire you and to generate energy around the problem of homelessness that is positive, solution-oriented and community-driven. I will try to provide information that lets the reader know how to get involved. For starters, please visit the Facebook page Homelessness Leadership Circle of Olympia, which is dedicated to continuing this important conversation. Thank you for reading and please stay tuned...

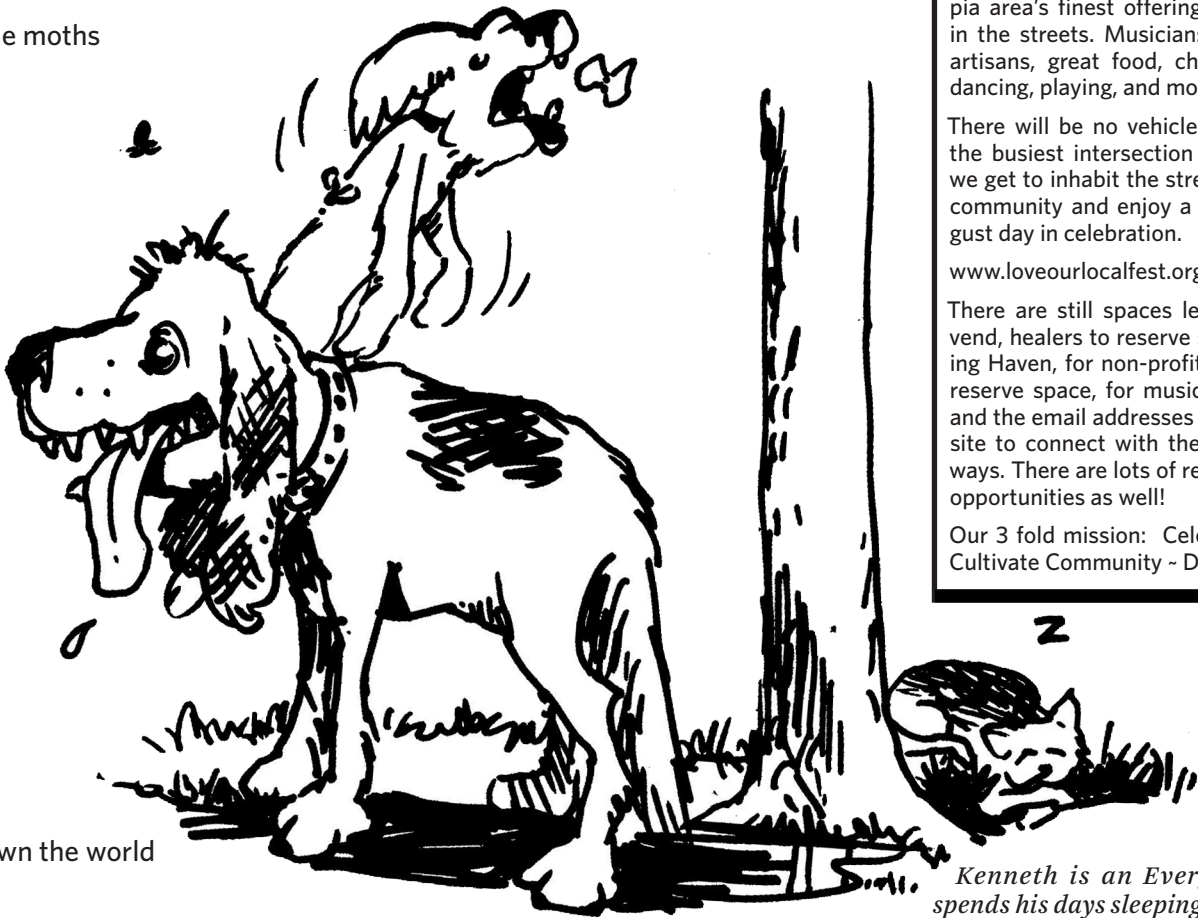
What Summer Means To Me 2014

Graveyard ceiling
Smashed on sun I sleep under death
Night falls bringing bugs to my little light
To me, Executioner
Applying my trade without guilt but for the moths
who exit in dust, mocking my own frailty
But for those that buzz and bite
I will not apologize
And even now they agonize
Pondering what it will take to clear their
dead from the drywall

Barbecue? Smack!
Burgers? Smack!
Hot Smack! Dogs? Smack!
Beer? Smack!
Smack! Smack! Smack!

Cat, too, has the summertime blues
Patchy coat turning black to red
Fat but acting underfed
Fleas? Please cease! Jeez!
And dogs everywhere, panting like they own the world
Poop, piss, lick, scratch, bite
There’s my summer: day and night

—broKEN



Special Events

Hiroshima to Hope
Wednesday, August 6, 6 pm
Green Lake, Seattle

Ground Zero is a sponsor of the annual From Hiroshima to Hope lantern ceremony. In addition to music and speakers, participants can create their own lanterns to float on Green Lake. The event is located at the northwest corner of the lake.

Ground Zero Hiroshima/Nagasaki Commemoration Weekend
Friday/Saturday, August 8-9

Ground Zero Center hosts its annual Hiroshima/Nagasaki remembrance weekend every August. The theme is MUSIC NOT M.A.D.NESS (Mutually Assured Destruction). And there will be plenty of music during this two day event - by Chele's Kitchen, Jim Page and John Palmes (all the way from Alaska). Music will also feature prominently at the Bangor gate on Saturday!!!

Bring your camping gear and find a spot on the beautiful grounds at The Center. There is a potluck supper on Friday evening, and we will provide other meals. In addition to lots of great music, you can join in a 24-vigil in addition beginning Friday, and a vigil and nonviolent direct action on Saturday.

Olympia REALLY Free Market
Sunday, August 17, 1 pm - 4 pm
Sylvester Park
Capital & Legion Way, Olympia

Free music, food, comedy. We're setting up the Really free market, a free gift economy in action, in which you bring things you don't want and take away things you do.

Come to the Party - Sign the Petition in Person or Digitally
Saturday, August 23, 10 am - 4 pm
Yard Birds Mall
2100 N National Ave, Chehalis, WA

The Northwest loves Weird Al. Yard Birds Shopping Center is hosting a petition to have Weird Al visit Lewis County again. We hope to host an autograph signing or other appearance. If you cannot attend in person, you're going in spirit anyway!

Come to the annual BirdFest party. Sign this petition in person. Be there or be bored! We'll also be making the petition fan-video at BirdFest. Get in the video and tell Weird Al how much Lewis County loves his band. If you can't attend, here's how you can help before AND after the party.

Love Our Local Fest 2014
Sunday, August 24, 1 pm - 9 pm
San Francisco Ave and Bethel St NE, Olympia

4th Annual Love Our Local Festival in the heart of the Eastside neighborhood of Olympia! Featuring as many of the Olympia area's finest offerings that we can fit in the streets. Musicians, artists, healers, artisans, great food, children's activities, dancing, playing, and more. And it's FREE!

There will be no vehicles driving through the busiest intersection on the Eastside - we get to inhabit the streets together as a community and enjoy a beautiful late August day in celebration.

www.loveourlocalfest.org

There are still spaces left for artisans to vend, healers to reserve space in the Healing Haven, for non-profit organizations to reserve space, for musicians to perform - and the email addresses are all at the website to connect with the festival in these ways. There are lots of really fun volunteer opportunities as well!

Our 3 fold mission: Celebrate Our Gifts ~ Cultivate Community ~ Dwell in Possibility

Kenneth is an Evergreen grad. He spends his days sleeping, reading outside with cat in lap when weather allows, buying records at Rainy Day, and working on art projects. He spends his nights stocking products at a convenience store.

Agenda Now

Awaken
Muslim Christian Agnostic Jew
Americans Palestinians
Israelis
All of you
Brothers sisters cousins family

Discontinue division
Multiply peace
Become one house rising
Healing understanding
Mending atrocities
With threads of hope

Stop contributing to
Death pain hate
Plant gardens of
Seeds of love
Conversation Illuminates
The darkness of war

Halt Sexism
Racism Mutilation
One breed
Together stronger
Equally humanity
Learning to entirely

Eliminate abuse
Cuddle more
Warm hugs
Cease fire
Desist apathy sleeping blindness
Embrace happiness

Laziness is ignoring
Oppression anywhere
Give compassion everywhere
Cooperation is group ascension
Set intentions to
Be helpful

End ignorance anger
Start Unity
Friendships support groups
Community
Deliver understanding
Educating one another

Lend a hand up
Mend the broken cup
There is enough
Compete for
The greatest trophy
Peace for everybody

Now begin to break bread
Then we reach the goal
One temple earth
Lovely home
This agenda
I can not produce
All on my own

Lennée Reid is a truth seeker, nature lover, poet and spoken word artist. She has one child and lives in Olympia. She can also be found on YouTube.

Thinking globally, acting locally

Thurston County is stepping up to reduce its carbon foot print

Tom Crawford

Global warming and climate disruption are with us. We are seeing the melting of Antarctica’s massive glaciers, widespread drought in California and the Midwest, unprecedented storms and flooding in New York City and the Phillipines, and wars in the Middle East caused in part by drought and food shortages. We are also experiencing local effects, from increasing risk of wildfires to record levels of rain and flooding. All of this is driven by greenhouse gas emissions that result from human activities, including use of heating and lighting our buildings and driving our cars and trucks.

Looking at who suffers and will suffer the most from climate disruption, it’s becoming clear that low income, rural and minority populations tend to pay the highest human costs. From the rural residents of Washington, Oregon and California suffering from drought and wildfires, to the Native American communities in Western Washington experiencing depleted salmon runs and coastal flooding of their communities, those with limited resources and few options tend to bear the largest burden of these disasters. In addition, we know the impacts will grow in severity over the coming decades, leaving our children, grandchildren and those yet unborn—the most vulnerable among us—to face the consequences of our addiction to oil and coal.

With state and national politics gridlocked in partisan bickering, it can seem that local communities are helpless in the face of the monumental national and international problems due to carbon pollution and climate disruption. Refusing to sit idly by while their people suffer, local communities across the country and around the world are leading the way. As they take aim on reducing their carbon pollution to minimize the impacts of climate disruption, they are also creating jobs, reducing the strain on infrastructure, reducing energy costs, and improving public health. A recent report by Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) presents several reasons cities are leading on climate action:

- Many emerging climate change risks are concentrated in urban areas.
- Climate change impacts on cities are increasing.
- The world’s urban population is forecast almost to double by 2050, increasing the number of people and assets exposed to climate change risks.
- Steps that build resilience and enable sustainable development in urban areas can accelerate successful climate change adaptation globally.
- The greatest potential for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions may lie in rapidly developing cities in industrializing countries.

Thurston County has progressive political and business leaders, along with an engaged community and several local non-profits and interest groups working on sustainability and climate change. We’re also fortunate to have progressive statewide policies encouraging renewable energy, including solar energy, renewable fuels, and energy efficiency. So we’re very well positioned to make significant strides toward improving our energy efficiency,

using more renewable energy, and reducing our carbon pollution.

Over the past several years, our communities have made important efforts toward reducing our carbon footprint.

- Several of our local governments have made concerted efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce vehicle fuel consumption within government operations. This has resulted in cost savings as well as reduction of carbon emissions.
- In 2009, Thurston Economic Development Council, in partnership with Thurston Climate Action Team (TCAT), received a federal grant to pro-

Refusing to sit idly by while their people suffer, local communities are leading the way while creating jobs, reducing energy costs, and improving public health.

vide energy efficiency services to local homes and businesses. Now called Thurston Energy, this program has since expanded to a five-county area and reduced energy usage and costs for hundreds of homes and several businesses throughout the county.

- To determine exactly what our local carbon footprint is and to help set targets for reducing greenhouse gases, TCAT completed the first-ever greenhouse gas inventory for Thurston County and all jurisdictions. This inventory tells us in detail what county-wide emissions were in 2010. It is now being updated to include figures for 2011 and 2012.
- Several community solar projects have been completed or are underway, including the Olympia Farmers Market, Olympia Timberland Library, and Olympia City Hall.
- Zoning regulations for local jurisdictions have been updated to allow for electric vehicle charging stations.
- The Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC) completed a three year sustainability planning program. Called Sustainable Thurston, its resulting plan included strong targets for reducing carbon emissions, based on the Kyoto Protocol and the findings of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). These targets are that emissions within Thurston County be reduced by 25% from 1990 levels by 2020, 45% by 2035, and 80% by 2050.

In 2010, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all of our communities are estimated at around 2.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCDE). Though we don’t have measurements of 1990 levels for the county, based on what we know about statewide emissions that year Thurston County emissions are estimated at about 2.1 MMTCDE. Using the work of last year’s state-level study of emissions

and emission-reduction strategies by the Governor’s Climate Legislative and Executive Workgroup (CLEW), it is also possible to estimate the reductions likely to be achieved in Thurston County over the next few years due to state and federal policies already in place. Accounting for these reductions, and considering what would take place without any of these policies (“business as usual”), we still need to reduce our Thurston County carbon pollution by about 1.4 MMTCDE by 2020 in order to meet the Sustainable Thurston target.

The 2010 GHG inventory also tells us the biggest source of carbon emissions: electricity and natural gas used to heat and light buildings (52%), and transportation (45%). So these are the areas for us to focus on: making our buildings more energy efficient, getting more of our energy in our buildings from renewable sources (for example, solar and wind energy), and reducing our use of petroleum in our cars and trucks. It turns out that in pursuing these climate goals, there are amazing opportunities to reduce costs to individuals, companies and government organizations, while creating jobs and improving our economy.

Though the county and cities can make important progress through ordinances and other regulations, financial investment will also be required. It costs money to complete energy efficiency retrofits for a home or business, to promote use of solar technology, and provide incentives for purchase of energy efficient vehicles. Many of these initiatives can yield significant cost savings. For example, if 1,000 Thurston County residents switched from a 20-MPG vehicle to a 40 MPG vehicle, that would reduce our emissions annually by about 5500 MTCDE, and would save each driver around \$500 per year.

Another important area for reducing our local carbon footprint is improving energy efficiency in homes and businesses. About one-third of Thurston County households live in rental units. Since renters pay utility bills, landlords don’t have much financial incentive to make energy efficiency improvements in their units. Public investment in tax or interest rate incentives to make it more attractive for landlords to make these improvements could help bring down our GHG emissions. This would help renters save money on their energy bills, and make the rental units more attractive to potential tenants and so have the potential to generate more income over time for the landlord.

Thurston Climate Action Team has started a conversation with some local elected officials about how to raise local money to support clean energy and climate activities. TCAT has also been learning from other communities—Boulder, CO and Jackson, WY—which have launched public financing programs dedicated to clean energy and climate investments.

There are several other climate related
► **THURSTON COUNTY**, continued on page 5.

Centralia Square Antique Mall

3 floors to explore ▪ Restaurant ▪ Bookstore

Directions from Olympia
South on Interstate 5
Off at Exit 82 (Factory Outlets)
East on Harrison
Right on Pearl
201 S Pearl & Locust

Open 7 days
10 to 5



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Thurston County's farmland is disappearing! (and what the Community Farm Land Trust is doing about it)

Addie H. Candib

According to the American Farmland Trust, between 1982 and 2007, the U.S. lost 23 million acres of farmland to development. This loss occurred in every state in the nation, and it occurred disproportionately on the most fertile, prime farmland.

Thurston County is no exception to this alarming trend. In fact, according to WSU's Thurston County Extension, since the mid-1950's, Thurston County has lost over 75% of its working agricultural lands. At the same time, the population in the South Sound continues to grow, and the need for a thriving local food system has never been more pressing.

Meanwhile, the average age of farmers in the U.S. is increasing (the average age of a U.S. farmer is 58.3, according to the 2012 Ag Census). The number of young, beginning farmers is increasing too, but with farmland disappearing and property values on the rise, those new farmers face significant challenges in accessing farmland. The National Young Farmers Coalition (NYFC) has identified access to land as one of the central barriers facing new and beginning farmers. In their September 2013 report, *Farmland Preservation 2.0*, the NYFC calls on land trusts to prioritize

not just the preservation of farmland, but the adoption of focused strategies to transfer land to a new generation of growers.

Here in Thurston County, the South of the Sound Community Farm Land Trust (SSCFLT) is uniquely poised to tackle these challenges. Based in Olympia, SSCFLT consists of an all-volunteer working Board of Directors, two part-time staff, several dozen volunteers, and a membership of about 145 households. The mission of SSCFLT is twofold: to preserve and protect working farmland,

applies for and is awarded funding to purchase farmland, and identifies interested farmers to partner with. The farmers purchase the buildings located on the land, but not the land under the buildings. Instead, the farmers sign a 99-year lease for the land under the buildings and the farm acreage. This arrangement allows the farmer to build equity in the buildings *and* gain secure access to prime farmland with a relatively small investment up front.

Where does the money for farmland preservation come from? A key source of SSCFLT's funds for purchasing farmland comes from Thurston County's Conservation Futures Program (CFP), a land preservation program created to protect threatened land in Thurston County. The CFP funds come from a property tax levy, and can be used to either purchase land or the development rights to a piece of land. Thurston County homeowners pay approximately 3.85 cents per \$1,000 of assessed property value. Since 1990, nearly \$14 million in CFP funds have been invested in the community. The Thurston County Board of Commissioners allocates CFP funds on an annual basis through a grant application process. SSCFLT has been awarded funds three years in a row!

SSCFLT acquired its first farm in 2013. In partnership with Tenino based non-profit Creekside Conservancy and local organic farmers Colin Barricklow and Genine Bradwin of Kirsop Farm, SSCFLT established Scatter Creek Farm & Conservancy (located near Rochester). The property includes nearly 100 acres of prime farmland with water rights, which are owned by SSCFLT and dedicated to sustainable local food production. An additional 48 acres bordering on the Chehalis River are owned by Creekside Conservancy and dedicated to conservation for wildlife and the protection of salmon habitat and water quality.

Kirsop Farm purchased the historic farmhouse and several barns, and is leasing 63 acres of the Scatter Creek property. They currently have planted 7 acres of spring grain, and are hosting a WSU oats trial. They sowed carrots and brassicas in early July for fall harvest, and in fall, they plan to sow winter grain.

Kirsop is also collaborating with Liza Judge and Marianne Copene of August Farm to convert the property's old

milking parlor into a WSDA certified poultry processing facility. The facility will allow both farms to expand their poultry production to meet growing demand. They'll be able to process up to 20,000 birds per year, and to sell their product at farmers markets and to local restaurants. As of July, the facility is almost complete and nearing final inspection!

Meanwhile, Rochester-based Kendra and Cory Meek and their family are leasing one of the loafing sheds on the property to raise animals for the Thurston County 4H Program. Drive by on a sunny Sunday afternoon and you'll see local youth halter training their calves!

Other local farmers, including Wobbly Cart Farm and Flying Cow Creamery, are benefiting from the property too, leasing space in the buildings to store equipment, hay, and more. Only in it's first season, Scatter Creek Farm & Conservancy is proving itself to be an incredible resource for the local farming community. Meanwhile, SSCFLT continues to work on other acquisitions and grow its inventory of permanently affordable farmland.

In 2013, SSCFLT received Conservation Futures funds to preserve one acre of land in West Olympia, farmed by local non-profit Garden Raised Bounty (GRuB). Since 1993, GRuB has worked with youth and people with low incomes to educate, empower, and grow food. Preserving GRuB's one acre farm will benefit the whole community by giving the organization long-term security and the ability to continue its program in perpetuity. SSCFLT hopes to finalize the GRuB acquisition in the fall of this year.

In July of 2014, SSCFLT in partnership with Capitol Land Trust and Creekside Conservancy, was awarded Conservation Futures funds to acquire another farm in South Thurston County. That acquisition is just in the preliminary phases, so stay tuned.

The last several years have been a period of incredible growth for SSCFLT, and now, more than ever, the organization needs your support. Attend an event, volunteer, become a member, or make a donation. Remember, without farmland, farmers can't grow the tasty, nourishing foods we know and love.

Addie H. Candib is the Philanthropy and Outreach Coordinator for South of the Sound Community Farm Land Trust. To learn more about SSCFLT, go to farmsforever.org.

SSCFLT's work is predicated upon the belief that it's not enough to simply protect farmland from development; it is critical to ensure that local farmland continues to produce food for the South Sound community.

and to keep that farmland accessible and affordable for local farmers. SSCFLT's work is predicated upon the belief that it's not enough to simply protect farmland from development; it is critical to ensure that local farmland continues to produce food for the South Sound community.

Here's how SSCFLT's approach to farmland preservation works: SSCFLT

the next several months that will contain more specific goals and actions for reducing our GHG emissions and for protecting our communities from coastal flooding and other expected climate change effects.

So Thurston County is on the move to save money and create jobs and to reduce our carbon pollution. Will we be able to move rapidly and boldly enough to create a clean energy economy, and protect our communities—especially the most vulnerable among us—from the worst effects of climate disruption? That will depend in large part on how well our government, business and community leaders come together and bring focus and resources to bear on local climate efforts.

Tom Crawford has lived and worked in Thurston County for the past 25 years, and is current Board Vice-President of Thurston Climate Action Team. He can be reached at tom@thurstonclimateaction.org.

► **Thurston County**, cont. from page 4. activities and initiatives taking place locally. Here's a sample:

- Thurston County, partnering with Puget Sound Energy and others, is exploring ways to turn waste into electricity using anaerobic digester technology.
- TCAT is holding the 2014 Thurston Solar Tour to showcase several homes and businesses that have successfully adopted solar technology. This year's Solar Tour is being held Saturday, September 13 from 10 am to 4 pm, and the hub will be at the Olympia Timberland Library, 313 8th Ave SE, Olympia. (The library recently installed a solar array on its roof.) This is a self guided tour of ten sites throughout the county. It allows folks to learn more about how well solar works in Thurston County, and the financial advantages to installing solar for your home or business.
- TRPC has committed to completing a regional climate action plan over

A better world is possible

Strategies for a populist movement

Enrique Quintero

Dedicated to Sylvia, who is not born yet and has no choice but to live in the world we have made for her until she begins to change it.

The end of lamentations

Under the title “Progressive Strategies in a Populist Moment”, The Nation (July 7-14) published a collection of articles written by ten leading progressive activists who talk about how “we can build power to effect real change, not simple fend off reactionary assaults.”

Given the relevance of the proposals and the different tone and discourse of the articles, a tone that leaves behind the semi-traditional “whining and sniveling” of the American left, this article aims to present our readers with a critical summary of the main economic, political, and ideological strategies proposed.

A populist moment or a moment of populism?

An accurate characterization of the political reality we intend to transform is essential to the success of any political project. In the introductory article to this issue of The Nation, “Stand Up and Fight”, Robert L. Borsage maintains that we live in a populist moment. Populism is a term that suffers from linguistic malleability, making it hard to define. Historically, it has been used and abused in American politics, like a multicolored quilt covering estranged bedfellows, such as the left wing agrarianism in the late 1800’s; the so-called Populist party (Progressive Party) of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912; the movement behind George Wallace’s presidential election in 1968; and the Populist Party of Willis Carto that was used to support the presidential campaign of KKK member turned Republican and then Democrat David Duke in 1984.

But Borsage is more interested in showing evidence of the growing ascendancy of populist opinions in America than in defining the term. He points out how: “Poll after poll shows that broad majorities hold populist opinions—on investments, taxes and trade; on curbing Wall Street; on cleaning out Washington—that are far removed from those of the elites. Democratic pollsters now advise their clients to talk about working families, not the middle class, because more and more Americans don’t feel part of the latter.”

For Borsage, the Occupy Wall Street Movement, by unveiling the inequality affecting 99 percent of the population, opened new possibilities of organization and at the same time shifted the debate from issues of identity to issues of economics. Given the levels of social dissatisfaction in America, we indeed live in a populist moment, characterized by the growing awareness of the disparity between the interests of the people and those of the elites.

The indictment of the present and a moral vision of the future

According to the Rev. Dr. William J. Barber II, a well-known activist, founder of the Forward Together Moral Monday Movement, and President of the North Carolina NAACP, we find ourselves in a new era. Barber calls it the Third Reconstruction, characterized by the emergence of a growing indictment of the present that proclaims at the same time that “There is a better way, there is a moral law.” For Barber, there are essential rights that must be implemented in order to for us all to live better.

Rev. Barber argues that the specter

of a new majority electorate haunts the dreams of the Southern Right, scaring “the daylights out of them.” This new electorate is interracial, intergenerational, anti-poverty, and pro-labor, and works to reform ballot laws. Its last successful appearance was during the Obama elections, first and second terms. Aware of the transformative potential of this electorate—Moral Monday rallied more than 80,000 interracial people to a protest in Raleigh, NC last February—he advocates for “A deeper language that gets into people’s souls and pulls them to a new place. Labor rights are not a left or right issue. Women’s rights are not left or right; education is not left or right; helping people when they are unemployed is not left or right. Those issues are the moral center of who we claim to be as people.

For him, political power will emanate out of the forging, throughout the United States, of a wide spread coalition of

Rev. Barber argues that the specter of a new majority electorate haunts the dreams of the Southern Right, scaring “the daylights out of them.” This new electorate is interracial, intergenerational, anti-poverty, and pro-labor, and works to reform ballot laws.

fusion politics along the lines of the new electorate. He invites us to “stop being a thermometer” or limiting ourselves to measuring social discontent, and concludes by posing a challenging question:

"I want to know, are you ready to fight? God has given us everything we need; all we need to do is fight back and fight forward. And, if we do, our children will holler our name[s] because in the time of challenge, we did not give up."

The power of labor

Very few people would dispute John Locke’s statement that all wealth in society is the product of labor. Among the left, even fewer would disagree with Noam Chomsky’s affirmation that Labor Unions are the leading force for democracy and progress. The new populist progressivism is equally aware of the power of labor but in the words of Sarita Gupta, the executive director of Jobs with Justice, we need new organizational models able to empower working men and women so “they can collectively demand the public policies and corporate practices that allow their families and communities to prosper.”

For Gupta, workers’ empowerment would take place through the creation of new forms of leverage, particularly beneficial for contingent workers who are “excluded from labor-law protections and bypassed by the labor movement.” According to Gupta, these domestic and guest workers are concentrated in retail, fast food, and restaurants; they are also care workers trapped in low-wage jobs. She proposes a “bad business fee” as a measure to be passed “at the city, county and state level across the county,” which would penalize and criminalize employer abuses such as low wages and reliance on tax-payer subsidized benefits for their workers. “The generated revenue would then be funneled directly to low-wage workers and communities.”

► **STRATEGIES**, continued on page 7.

Un mundo mejor es posible

Estrategias para un movimiento populista

Enrique Quintero

Dedicado a Sylvia, quien no ha nacido todavía y no tiene otra opción que vivir en el mundo que hemos hecho para ella hasta que ella comience a cambiarlo.

El final de las lamentaciones

Bajo el título “Estrategias Progresivas en un Momento Populista”, La Nación (julio 7-14) publicó una colección de artículos escritos por diez líderes progresistas que hablan de cómo “podemos construir el poder para lograr un cambio real, y no es simplemente defendernos de agresiones reaccionarias”.

Dada la relevancia de las propuestas y el tono diferente en el discurso de los artículos, un tono que deja atrás el semi-tradicional “de quejarse y lloriquear” de la izquierda estadounidense, este artículo tiene como objetivo presentar a nuestros lectores un resumen crítico de las principales estrategias económicas, e políticas e ideológicas que proponen.

Un momento populista o un momento de populismo?

Una caracterización precisa de la realidad política que pretendemos transformar es esencial para el éxito de cualquier proyecto político. En el artículo de introducción a este número de The Nation, “Levántate y lucha”, Robert L. Borsage sostiene que vivimos en un momento populista. Populismo es un término que sufre de maleabilidad lingüística, por lo que es difícil de definir. Históricamente, ha sido usado y abusado en la política estadounidense, como una colcha multicolor que cubre extraños compañeros de cama, tales como el agrarismo izquierdo en la década de 1800; el llamado Partido Populista (Partido Progresista) de Theodore Roosevelt en 1912; el movimiento detrás de la elección presidencial de George Wallace en 1968; y el Partido Populista de Willis Carto que se utilizó para apoyar la campaña presidencial del miembro de KKK convertido en republicano y luego en demócrata David Duke en 1984.

Pero Borsage está más interesado en mostrar evidencia de la creciente ascendencia de las opiniones populistas en América antes que en la definición del término. Él señala cómo: “Encuesta tras encuesta muestra que amplias mayorías tienen opiniones populistas sobre inversiones, impuestos y comercio populistas; sobre cómo cambiar Wall Street; y sobre cómo limpiar la burocracia de Washington. opinión es todas que están muy lejos de los de las élites. Encuestadores demócratas ahora aconsejan a sus clientes hablar de las familias trabajadoras, y no la clase media, debido a que más y más estadounidenses no se sienten parte de esta última”.

Para Borsage, el Movimiento Ocupar Wall Street, al hacer pública la desigualdad que afecta a 99 por ciento de la población, abrió nuevas posibilidades de organización y, al mismo tiempo desplazado el debate de cuestiones de identidad hacia problemas de la economía. Teniendo en cuenta los niveles de insatisfacción social en Estados Unidos parece que de hecho vivimos en un momento populista que se caracteriza por la creciente conciencia de la disparidad entre los intereses de las mayorías y los de las élites.

La acusación del presente y una visión moral del futuro

Según el Rev. Dr. William J. Barber II, un conocido activista, fundador del Movimiento Forward Moral Monday, y presidente de la NAACP de Carolina del Norte; nos encontramos en una nueva era

que el llama la Tercera Reconstrucción y que se caracteriza por una creciente acusación del presente que proclama al mismo tiempo que “Hay una mejor manera y que existe una obligación moral.” Para Barber, existen derechos fundamentales que se deben implementar con el fin de que todos podamos vivir mejor.

Rev. Barber sostiene que el fantasma de un nuevo electorado mayoritario atormenta los sueños de la derecha reaccionaria del sur, y “no les permite dormir” Este nuevo electorado es interracial, intergeneracional, lucha

Rev. Barber sostiene que el fantasma de un nuevo electorado mayoritario atormenta los sueños de la derecha reaccionaria del sur, y “no les permite dormir” Este nuevo electorado es interracial, intergeneracional, lucha contra la pobreza y en favor de la clase trabajadora, y trabaja para reformar las leyes electorales.

contra la pobreza y en favor de la clase trabajadora, y trabaja para reformar las leyes electorales. Sus últimas apariciones exitosas fueron durante el primer y segundo término en las elecciones de Obama. Consciente del potencial transformador de este electorado (por ejemplo: Moral Monday movilizó más de 80.000 personas interraciales a una protesta en Raleigh, Carolina del Norte en febrero pasado) Rev. Barber aboga por “Un lenguaje más profundo que penetre hasta el alma de las personas y les empuje a un nuevo lugar. Los derechos laborales no son un problema de izquierda o derecha. Derechos de las mujeres no son de derecha o izquierda; la educación no es de izquierda o derecha; ayudar a las personas cuando están en paro no es de izquierda o de derecha. Esas cuestiones son el centro moral de que decimos ser como personas.”

Para él, el poder político emanará de la forja, a lo largo de los Estados Unidos, de una amplia coalición de la política de fusión a lo largo de las líneas del nuevo electorado. Él nos invita a “dejar de ser un termómetro” o limitarnos a medir el descontento social, y concluye formulando una pregunta desafiante:

Quiero saber, ¿estás listo para luchar? Dios nos ha dado todo lo que necesitamos; todo lo que necesitamos hacer es luchar y luchar hacia adelante. Y, si lo hacemos, nuestros hijos van a gritar nuestro nombre [s] porque en el momento de la exposición, no nos damos por vencidos.

El poder de la fuerza laboral

Muy pocas personas cuestionan la afirmación de John Locke de que toda la riqueza en la sociedad es el producto del trabajo. Entre la izquierda, muy pocos estarían en desacuerdo con la afirmación de Noam Chomsky de que los sindicatos son la fuerza principal para la democracia y el progreso. El nuevo progresismo populista es igualmente consciente del poder del trabajo. En las palabras de Sarita Gupta, director ejecutivo de Trabajos con Justicia, necesitamos nuevos modelos organizativos capaces de empoderar

► **ESTRATEGIAS**, continúa en la página 7.

► **Strategies**, cont. from page 6.

For David Roff, president of SEIU 775 NW, the fastest-growing union in the northwest, the establishment of new forms of labor struggle is also important. He notes, “collective bargaining can no longer achieve large-scale wins for the vast majority of workers. And as evidence accumulates that capitalism has not inherent mechanism to check the upward aggregation of wealth, we urgently need to find new ways to build power for workers.”

Taking into consideration that organized labor holds combined assets of over \$34 billion, Roff proposes the allocation of small portions of this capital to “experimental initiatives that could produce massive results,” mirroring in some ways the mentality of Silicon Valley venture capitalists.

He also proposes what he calls a ‘labor incubator’ which “would mobilize a wide range of partners and resources, develop and “prototype” for transforming work, replicate and scale up the projects with the most potential, and disseminate the results of our experiments throughout the movement.”

It’s global warming stupid!

No relevant contemporary populist strategy can ignore global warming and the devastating effects of sea level rise. For New Yorkers, the floods caused by Superstorm Sandy are still fresh in their memory. Mary Boeve, Executive Director of 350.org, notes that right after the floods, “a chorus of voices called on city government to rebuild for resilience against extreme weather and to help reduce climate change through energy-efficient buildings and stronger transit systems.”

Boeve acknowledges that this is, nevertheless, a relatively new phenomenon among environmentalists. She concurs with Naomi Klein, pointing out that current climate change research provides the evidence to back up economic populism. For Boeve, it is essential to disclose the destruction of the planet at the hands of big corporations and erode any moral credibility they may have. For her, in order to succeed:

“Our movement cannot resemble what we are trying to oppose: centralized, slow-to-adapt oil and coal corporations and electric utilities. Environmental populism should be as decentralized as solar panels, with local organizations connecting to one another and relying on each others’ strengths to encourage a diversity of tactics.”

The modern American prince

Political transformations do not take place by osmosis or extrasensory perception. If these transformations are to take place, succeed, and persist, they need some form of reliable and efficient organization. This need is generally covered by the existence of political parties or organizations meant to carry on the class interests of their members and supporters. The political party becomes the “Modern Prince”—to borrow a term by the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci—whose mission is to advance and install a new political hegemony in society.

Daniel Cantor, national director of the Working Families Party, an organization founded in 1998 and cemented on a broad class alliance of the middle class, the working class, and the poor. Their intention is to mirror and then surpass, with a left perspective, the lessons learned from the Tea Party. According to Cantor,

“Working both inside and outside the Democratic Party, the WFP has tried to yank and pull and prod the democrats to the left. It’s the job of democrats to defeat republicans and it is our job to make sure they defeat them for the right reason[s] and the right people. Think Elizabeth Warren, Bill de Blasio, Keith Ellison, Jeff Merkely.”

► **Estrategias**, viene de la página 6.

a los trabajadores y trabajadoras para que “pueden exigir colectivamente las políticas públicas y prácticas corporativas que permitan a sus familias y a las comunidades a prosperar”.

Para Gupta, el empoderamiento de los trabajadores se llevaría a cabo mediante la creación de nuevas formas de correlacion de fuerzas, que sean especialmente beneficiosas para los trabajadores eventuales que están “excluidos de las protecciones de derecho laboral e ignorados por el movimiento obrero.” De acuerdo con Gupta, estos trabajadores estan concentrados en trabajos domésticos, trabajos migrantes, en el pequeño comercio, la comida rápida y restaurantes. Todos ellos también son trabajadores atrapados en empleos de bajos salarios. Ella propone un “Impuesato a los malos negocios” como

Concerned with the importance of the right tactics, Cantor realizes that the WFP—as many other previous third party experiments—has to “walk the tight rope between independence and relevance, finding our way to the left wing.”

Leah Hunt-Hendrix & Max Berger (the former a writer and organizer for economic justice, and the latter a Citizen Engagement Lab Fellow) question the effectiveness of building “closed, hierarchical structures that can’t escalate (like unions that can’t go on strike), or generating wide-open horizontal mobilizations that fall apart quickly and don’t have a coherent strategy (like occupy Wall Street). For them, “organizers in this country must learn from the approach used by resistance movements in the Arab Spring and the earlier “color revolutions” in Eastern Europe, which succeeded in overthrowing authoritarian regimes by combining structure and mobilization in a hybrid model that could escalate militantly and had a plan to win.”

For them, politics and economics cannot be separated; more importantly, redistribution of wealth is insufficient since:

Redistribution isn’t enough to secure equal rights, economic equality or environmental sustainability: we need economic democracy. Until we have democratic control over our banks, until workers and communities have a say in the way corporations operate, until we have community control over land, we will be forever fighting an uphill battle.

The articles in the July 7-14 issue of *The Nation* describe important political work happening now, across the U.S. This new progressive populism offers political optimism for the future in the form of doable strategies that undermine the power and greed of the elites and consolidate the power of the people: the middle class, the working class, and the poor of this nation.

Enrique Quintero, a political activist in Latin America during the 70’s, taught ESL and Second Language Acquisition in the Anchorage School District, and Spanish at the University of Alaska Anchorage. He currently lives and writes in Olympia.

medida para ser pasada “a nivel de ciudad, condado y estados a nivel nacional”, que penalizaría y criminalizaría los abusos de los empleadores, tales como los bajos salarios y la dependencia en subsidios financiados por los contribuyentes. “Los ingresos generados se canalizarían directamente a los trabajadores de bajos ingresos y a las comunidades.”

Para David Roff, presidente de SEIU 775 NW, el sindicato de mayor



crecimiento en el noroeste, el establecimiento de nuevas formas de lucha laboral también es importante. Él señala, “la negociación colectiva ya no puede lograr victorias a gran escala para la inmensa mayoría de los trabajadores. Y a medida que se acumulan pruebas de que el capitalismo no tiene un mecanismo inherente para controlar la agregación ascendente de la riqueza, es urgente encontrar nuevas maneras de construir el poder para los trabajadores ”.

Teniendo en cuenta que el trabajo organizado posee activos combinados de más de 34 mil millones dólares, Roff propone la asignación de pequeñas porciones de este capital a las “iniciativas experimentales que podrían producir resultados masivos”, que reflejan en cierto modo, la mentalidad de los capitalistas de riesgo de Silicon Valley.

También propone lo que él llama una “incubadora de la mano de obra”, que “movilizaría a una amplia gama de asociados y recursos, desarrollaría “un prototipo” para la transformación del trabajo, y la reproducción y ampliación de los proyectos con mayor potencial, y difundir los resultados de nuestros experimentos a través del movimiento ”.

Es el calentamiento global estúpido!

Ninguna estrategia populista contemporánea relevante puede ignorar el calentamiento global y los efectos devastadores de la subida del nivel del mar. Para los neoyorquinos, las inundaciones causadas por Superstorm Sandy todavía están frescas en su memoria. María Boeve, Director Ejecutivo de 350.org, señala que después de las inundaciones “, un coro de voces pidieron al gobierno de la ciudad reconstruir con capacidad de reistencia y recuperación frente a las condiciones meteorológicas extremas, y para ayudar a reducir el cambio climático a través de edificios energéticamente eficientes y sistemas de transporte más fuertes.”

Boeve reconoce que este es sin embargo, un fenómeno relativamente nuevo entre los ambientalistas. Ella está de acuerdo con Naomi Klein en señalar que las investigaciones en el cambio climático actual proporcionan la evidencia para respaldar el populismo económico. Para Boeve, es fundamental dar a conocer la destrucción del planeta en manos de las grandes corporaciones y erosionar cualquier credibilidad moral que estas puedan tener. Con el fin de tener éxito segun Boeve:

“Nuestro movimiento no puede parecerse a lo que estamos tratando de oponernos: empresas de petróleo y carbón, y centrales electricas centralizadas y lentas en adaptarse. El Populismo ambiental debería ser tan descentralizado como paneles solares, con las organizaciones locales ectadas unas con otras y apoyándose en los puntos fuertes de los demás para alentar una `diversidad de tácticas.”

El príncipe moderno de Estados Unidos

Transformaciones políticas no tienen lugar por ósmosis o por percepción extrasensorial. Si estas transformaciones han de tener lugar, tener éxito, y persistir, necesitan algún tipo de organización confiable y eficiente. Esta necesidad se cubre generalmente con la existencia de partidos políticos u organizaciones destinadas a llevar a cabo los intereses de clase de sus miembros y simpatizantes. El partido político se convierte en el “príncipe moderno”, para usar un término del marxista italiano Antonio Gramsci, cuya misión es promover e instalar una nueva hegemonía política en la sociedad.

Daniel Cantor, director nacional del Partido de Familias Trabajadoras, una organización fundada en 1998 y consolidada en base a una amplia alianza clase formada por la clase media, la clase trabajadora y los pobres. Cantor intenta es reflejar y luego superar, con una perspectiva de izquierda, las lecciones aprendidas del Tea Party. Según Cantor:

“Trabajando dentro y fuera del Partido Demócrata, el PFT ha tratado de cortar, tirar y empujar a los demócratas a la izquierda. Es tarea de los demócratas derrotar a los republicanos y es nuestro trabajo asegurarnos de que ellos sean derrotados por la razón correcta [s] y por las personas adecuadas. Piense Elizabeth Warren, Bill de Blasio, Keith Ellison, Jeff Merkely.”

Preocupados por la importancia de las tácticas de la derecha, Cantor se da cuenta de que el PMA-como muchos otro tercero anterior experimentos-tiene que “caminar por la cuerda floja entre la independencia y la pertinencia, para encontrar el camino a la izquierda.”

Leah de Hunt-Hendrix & Max Berger (la primera escritora y organizadora por justicia económica, y el segundo pertenece A Citizen Engagement Lab) ponen en duda la eficacia de la construcción de “estructuras cerradas y jerárquicas que no pueden escalar (como los sindicatos que no pueden ir en huelga), igualmente dudad de movilizaciones horizontales abiertas que se desmoronan rápidamente y no tienen una estrategia coherente (como Occupy Wall Street). Para ellos, “los organizadores de este país deben aprender del enfoque utilizado por los movimientos de resistencia en la Primavera Árabe y las anteriores” revoluciones de color” en Europa del Este, que lograron derrocar regímenes autoritarios mediante la combinación de estructura y la movilización en un modelo híbrido que podría escalar en militacia y tiene un plan para ganar ”.

Para ellos, la política y la economía no se pueden separar; más importante aún, la redistribución de la riqueza es insuficiente, ya que:

“La redistribución no es suficiente para asegurar la igualdad de derechos, la igualdad económica o sostenibilidad ambiental: necesitamos una democracia económica. Hasta que no tengamos un control democrático sobre nuestros bancos, hasta que los trabajadores y las comunidades tengan voz y voto en la forma en las empresas operan, hasta que tengamos el control comunitario sobre la tierra, estaremos luchando por siempre una batalla cuesta arriba”.

Los articulos en *The Nation* describen importantes trabajos políticos sucediendo actualmente a través de los EE.UU. Este nuevo populismo progresivo ofrece optimismo político para el futuro en forma de estrategias factibles capaces de minar el poder y la codicia de las elites y consolidar la poder del pueblo: la clase media, la clase trabajadora y los pobres de esta nación.

Enrique Quintero, un activista político en América Latina durante la década de los 70, enseñó ESL y adquisición de segundas lenguas en el Distrito Escolar de Anchorage, y español en la Universidad de Alaska Anchorage. Actualmente vive y escribe en Olympia.



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The future of space science

Rus Frizzell

The world is full of amazing coincidences; what I like about reality is that the coincidences always add up. The numbers balance in a way which confirms the real Universe exists and not simply just because I think it does. This amusing coincidence is just coincidence: The Expanding Universe released its light into freedom 380 billion years after the big bang when the electrons coupled up with the protons to form atoms. The temperature of everything was near 3000 degrees but space has expanded 1000 times the size it was back then so the temperature of the cosmic microwave background we see today is 2.73 degrees above absolute zero, 2.73 Kelvin. Well, one day just for fun I measured the angle from the isthmus down town Olympia to the top of Mount Rainier and, bam! It is 2.73 degrees!

This is just happenstance because we live such a distance from such a tall mountain. But it is charming enough that I have to tell about it. My other favorite cosmic coincidence comes from Douglas Adams' "Hitchhikers Guide to the Galaxy." There Douglas wrote, "42 is the answer to life, the universe, and everything." One day I was musing over the fine structure constant of the Universe and no one knows why this number is 137. The fine structure constant is a key number in quantum mechanics which has puzzled scientists for one hundred years. Planck's constant times the speed of light divided by the electron charge squared equals 137. Now one day as I was figuring the difference between light years and parsecs another remarkable coincidence struck me. A light year is the same as a parsec divided by 3.26. When you divide 137 by 3.26 you get 42! Douglas Adams was right all along! Well, these coincidences are really just fun things you get when you play with numbers. Recreational mathematics brings out reality for everyone to see.

After I wrote, "Try Science First" for the February WIP, I was delighted to receive several comments from readers and they are all thoughtful enough to print here:

I read your article in "Works in Progress." I just moved to the Olympia area and am very interested in joining or helping to build a community of science-minded people.

G. R.

I am also frustrated by the lack of science and critical thinking in a town that is so progressive in so many other ways. I feel almost an anti-science/atheism bias here for sure!

Please keep my name for organizing, if

there are any events etc. I would love to network with fellow rationalists. It is so refreshing to be around like minds.

I have heard there is a science cafe at Orca books... I am pretty busy in terms of being an organizer right now, but I would definitely be interested in participating. I have a physicist friend too who might be possibly interested in meeting.

C. E.

I have an interest in Fusion Physics. My background is in teaching...

Please place me on an email list for continuing messages or a meeting place and time in our mutual interests, if that seems acceptable to you.

Please be aware that typically I only have access to the Web, and therefore my email, once per week-- usually on Thursdays.

L.F.

I read your article in WIP and I just wanted to say that I agreed with your sentiment. Honestly, I find it frustrating to live in Olympia sometimes because there is such a suspicion of science and modernity among some people. There are a variety of issues... where the scientific consensus falls far away from the views of many people I know; for me, that is a real tragedy.

Anyway, I just wanted to thank you for emphasizing that people should put science first. Also, I working with others to start a book club dedicated to the ideas of environmental modernism...

M.R.C.R.

Thank you very much for taking the time to contact me. Hang in there friends, learning is a life long process and gradually our neighbors will grow to respect our work depending on its merit. Along with knowledge, humans seem to thrive on adventure.

While many of us strive to conserve what is left of our changing biosphere, I am left to wonder how will all this turn out? The Earth was once a complete paradise. Besides Earth, our solar system has more planetary bodies within our reach. Should we terraform the Moon, Venus, or Mars? Can we build a space based society without making things far worse? The answer to these questions will have to be played out over time, yet we can see there may be fantastic potential for our future.

The Moon is the most obvious site for a colony since humans have already traveled there and returned home safely. The nation of China has recently been staging some preparations to start on colonizing the Moon. International collaboration would be the best possible way here except that nation states are barely learning to cooperate. Habitats on the Moon will have to be domed in and a vast number of technicians will need to be employed to maintain the infrastructure on the Moon for a habitat to succeed. Travel there and back will

be expensive, that's why we should want international collaboration. Likewise, Mars is a great choice for colonization. Venus would require technological advancements we have not reached yet.

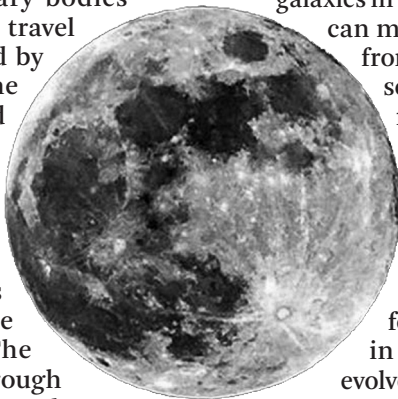
The orbits of planetary bodies in our solar system and travel to them are determined by gravity. There are some points in space called Lagrange points where orbital space stations may be maintained with available technology. Low Earth orbit is simply too full of debris and spy satellites to be a good habitation. The Lagrange points (L1 through L5) are semi-stable points where human activity is just beginning to be centralized. Gravity is balanced at around 90% of the way to the Moon, this is L1. There the Moon's gravity balances Earth's gravity and a space station could be located, like a truck stop. 10% more beyond the Moon is another stable point, L2. Directly opposite the Moon in it's

our technical ability for travel, and space stations are currently enjoying obvious success. Our solar system is one of about 400 billion star systems in the Milky Way galaxy. And, ours is one of 400 billion galaxies in the visible Universe. We can make ready for the final frontier and maintain our sense of adventure, and for the future.

The Universe is so big that simply mapping it may take the human race virtually for ever. Many cosmologists fear the Universe could, in the far distant future, evolve into a state which will eventually become inhospitable to life. But, with the rapid growth of modern technology and biological evolution, who knows? The Universe will probably never run out of room!

It is absurd how we are short changing ourselves and our children when we have the means to colonize space, the Moon, and Mars, but we choose to stockpile weapons instead. Spring break on the moon is so much more awesome than the some resort hotel. And, interplanetary economies are far more robust than isolated ones. Yes, there are more urgent local issues. Our problems like climate change and homelessness are urgent because of the same "lack of vision" that created the nuclear weapons stockpile, and turned our nation back from space travel. Turning our eyes to the sky and restoring our sense of adventure means a lot more than every day complaining. It gives people a reason to work together with the payoff being limitless potential of the entire Universe.

Russ Frizzell is an activist living in Olympia since 2010 and a graduate of The Evergreen State College where he studied Physics and Cosmology.



Should we terraform the Moon, Venus, or Mars? Can we build a space-based society without making things far worse? The answer to these questions will have to be played out over time, yet we can see there may be fantastic potential for our future.

orbit, 180 degrees away is L3. 60 degrees ahead of the Moon in it's orbit is L4 and 60 degrees behind the Moon is L5. As Neil DeGrasse Tyson told us, "We can think of Lagrangian points as gateways to the rest of the solar system." There are also Sun-Earth Lagrange points, Sun-Venus, Sun-Mars, sun-Jupiter and the rest.

Humans are ready to explore and inhabit space. We don't need to destroy our ecosystem to have an exciting technological civilization. The Moon and Mars are well within the realm of

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Feeding the beast in Wisconsin

Meeting the demands for silica sand

Janet Carpenter

On the coattails of the hydraulic fracturing boom in the U.S. rides another rapidly growing industry... sand mining. Fracking uses ‘proppants’, which is particulate material used to prop open fissures. There are manufactured proppants composed of ceramic, but the preferred type is sand based. Indeed, the silica sand used for fracking is so instrumental that without it, the volumes of oil produced by such companies as Continental Resources, one of the biggest and oldest producers in the Bakken, and EOG Resources, a rising star in big oil, would likely never reach their heights.

Sand deposits are found in a number of states, but Wisconsin is sitting on some of the finest in the nation. The deposits’ close proximity to both the surface and rail infrastructure raises their desirability, and mining operations in the state have increased at an alarming rate. In 2010, there were five sand mines and five processing plants. Today, 132 mines are operational, 100 more are either waiting for approval or recently approved. As a result, the state once known for its dairy production is now seen as a leader in high quality frac sand, claiming 75% of the nation’s market.

Meeting the frac sand demands of the industry has become a challenge. PacWest Consulting Partners, based in Texas and specializing in energy, industrial and resource sectors, reported 2013 totals to be 56.3 billion pounds of sand. This figure is a 25% increase since 2011 and a another 20% rise is predicted over the next two years. The Marcellus Shale in Pennsylvania will require

more than 13 billion pounds this year and 2015 projections are almost 15.8 billion. The Bakken in North Dakota is expected to consume 8.5 billion pounds of proppant by 2015, two thirds of which will be sand based.

EOG Resources uses approximately 3 million tons of sand per year, several thousand pounds per well. The company found a unique way to remedy its sand costs by self-sourcing its supply. Spending \$200 million on two processing plants and three sand mines in Wisconsin, it now ships its own sand via BNSF and other railways to the Bakken and Eagle Ford in Texas. This helped to reduce its sand overhead. CEO Mark Papa, now retired, stated in a July 2013 article in Forbes magazine that “the only trouble is now our engineers think sand is free” as EOG’s engineers began to experiment with new techniques on the Bakken fields that almost double sand requirements. EOG plans on drilling 80 new wells on the Bakken in response to the successful technique that has boosted production.

Many residents in western Wisconsin who live among the booming sand minds would take offense at Papa’s statement, having incurred the very real costs that this deluge has on their lives and communities. Below is a growing list of concerns that Wisconsinites are facing, compiled by Earthworks.org.

- Air - dangers of silica dust causing silicosis
- Truck traffic
- Tourism and Economic Impacts

- Risks to workers
- Reclamation/Restoration after mining
- Noise and light
- Property Values



Photo: Minnesota Environmental Quality Board

- Water depletion of the aquifer
- Water discharge of waste water into creeks
- Risks to fish and wildlife habitat
- Possible additional erosion of streambanks from non-normal wastewater discharges and higher stormwater runoffs from cleared lands into creeks

State and local governments in Wisconsin find themselves at odds with each other when it comes to regulating sand mines. This causes even more confusion for residents in opposition to the industry. A new wave of activism has surfaced and networks have successfully raised awareness in order to deny passage of state legislation that would usurp local control. Yet, diligence is required as an economically depressed state struggling to get back on track often bows to the industry. With no end in sight to the excessive demand, activists have their work cut out for them.

For more information:

“**The Price of Sand**” is a documentary about the silica mining boom in Wisconsin and Minnesota and is directed by Jim Tittle. <http://thepriceofsand.com>

Frac Sand Sentinel is produced by Patricia Popple. Newsletter highlighting resource links, news media accounts, blog posts, correspondence, observations and opinions gathered regarding local actions on, and impacts of, the developing frac sand mining and processing industries. <http://wisair.wordpress.com/frac-sand-sentinel/>

Wisconsin Network for Peace and Justice is a coalition of activist groups and citizens of conscience within Wisconsin. WNPJ facilitates activities, cooperation and communication among Wisconsin organizations and individuals working toward the creation of a sustainable world, free from violence and injustice. <http://www.wnpj.org>

WI Voices is a group of citizen journalists whose mission is to provide a stage for regular people to tell their stories about how they are affected by public policy choices. <http://www.wivoices.org>

Wisconsin League of Conservation Voters is a leading nonpartisan environmental and political organization fighting for air, land, and water by being a voice in the state Capitol, issuing the Conservation Scorecard, and electing pro-conservation candidates to office. <http://conservationvoters.org>

Janet Carpenter is an organizer/writer from Wisconsin. She believes Olympia and Wisconsin have something in common in that we both experience the challenges imposed by big oil and its frac sand appetite.

Washington fire fighters call on Inslee to stop the movement of oil trains in state

The Washington State Council of Fire Fighters passed the following resolution at its annual convention in Spokane this summer. It calls for "Governor Inslee to do all in his power" to stop the transport of crude oil by rail until it can be determined that it can be delivered safely.

- WHEREAS: New technologies and the current higher price of oil/barrel have resulted in the extraction of unprecedented amounts of crude oil from the Bakken shale formation in North Dakota, now estimated to extract one million barrels/day; and
- WHEREAS: Oil company plans to expand the rail capacity in the state of Washington to receive this crude oil at four refineries and at newly proposed marine transfer stations at the Ports of Vancouver and Grays Harbor will greatly increase the number of oil trains traveling through our state; and
- WHEREAS: These unit oil trains composed of 100 to 150 tankers filled with Bakken crude oil now travel through our state from Spokane, down the Columbia River and up the I-5 corridor north to refineries and possibly through Rochester along the Chehalis River west on Genesee & Wyoming lines to three proposed marine transfer terminals at the Port of Grays Harbor; and
- WHEREAS: Catastrophic explosions, spills and death due to derailments of tankers carrying Bakken crude oil have occurred in Lac Megantic, Quebec; Casselton, North Dakota; New Brunswick, Canada; Aliceville, Alabama; and Lynchburg, Virginia within the last year and could occur in our urban and rural areas; and
- WHEREAS: The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PMSHA) has determined this Bakken crude oil may be more flammable than traditional crude oil; and
- WHEREAS: The vast majority (78,000 out of 92,000) of the tank cars used in the transport of this explosive Bakken crude oil through our state are DOT-111s, which have been known to puncture upon impact since 1991; and

- WHEREAS: In January 2014, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) stated, “Because there is no mandate for railroads to develop comprehensive plans or ensure the availability of necessary response resources, carriers have effectively placed the burden of remediating the environmental consequences of an accident on local communities along the route”; and
- WHEREAS: At the same time this burden to protect is being placed on local jurisdictions-- many who are struggling to maintain their fire fighters and first responders, let alone provide them with adequate resources to respond to oil fires, explosions and derailments; and
- WHEREAS: On June 2, 2014, the City Council of the city of Vancouver passed a resolution opposing the proposed oil terminal at the Port of Vancouver and opposing the movement of these Bakken crude oil tanker trains through their city; and
- WHEREAS: Governor Inslee has authorized a \$300,000 study due March 1, 2015, to determine if it is possible to safely move this oil through our state; now therefore be it
- RESOLVED: That the WSCFF asks Governor Inslee to do all in his power to halt the movement of this crude by rail until completion of his study in March 2015 and the determination that this crude by rail can be moved safely through our cities and rural areas; and be it further

RESOLVED: The WSCFF asks that if Governor Inslee and appropriate state agencies determine after March 2015 that this crude by rail is safe to move through our cities and rural areas, the WSCFF be informed as to the existence of adequate public resources to prepare for and deal with oil fires, spills and derailments; and be it further

RESOLVED: The WSCFF and its affiliates will work closely with communities it now serves to inform them of our concerns about crude by rail transportation and engage them in discussions about maintaining a healthy and safe community based on prevention and preparation. (Floor – Approved by 2/3 Standing Vote)



**Washington State
Council of Fire Fighters**

► **Restoration**, cont. from page 1.
have entered Budd Inlet as a result of the dam. These maritime industries do not need to dredge as often as they once did. As the lake fills and sediment begins to spill over the dam, they are now preparing to lobby the State to perform a maintenance dredging of Capitol Lake: on the taxpayers' dime.

Eventually, the businesses that have come to depend on the 5th Avenue Dam will have to face that dam removal is inevitable, given water quality violations. They will need to come to the table and discuss how to make restoration work for their businesses and for Puget Sound. They cannot continue to externalize the cost of doing business at the expense of the environment. Washington state taxpayers cannot continue to subsidize marina owners and the Port of Olympia.

Some may think that financial barriers prevent dam removal and restoration. It is true that restoration comes with a sizeable price tag. However, lake management comes at a greater cost. Regular maintenance dredging of the lake and eventual replacement of the dam costs more over time than dredging once, removing the dam, and building a 5th Avenue bridge. A decision to maintain the lake is a financial burden on future generations.

It's not just a financial burden, but also an environmental burden. Dredging the lake without removing the dam will not improve water quality. The Capitol Campus Design Advisory Committee recently commissioned a study on the permitting process for dredging, which will be required with either a lake or an estuary outcome. The notes of the final presentation state that, under the lake scenario, "dredging is very expensive and the state would be investing funds into a maintenance dredge activity where no environmental benefit has been identified."

Additionally, when there is no environmental benefit, there is no

funding to dredge. Where there is environmental benefit, such as coming into compliance with the Clean Water Act and Puget Sound restoration, there is funding.

Dredging will also not remove the New Zealand mud snails. The estuary scenario allows greater control over

"In general, the estuarine environment would provide better habitat or benefit for more desired species and a more negative impact on some of the invasive species."

the freshwater invasive species. From the same presentation: "In general, the estuarine environment would provide better habitat or benefit for more desired species and a more negative impact on some of the invasive species."

The study also showed that, without a final decision on the outcome, permits would be difficult to obtain. The State will need to decide between the lake and the estuary to do any dredging at all.

An economic benefit that is often overlooked is the rise of the restoration economy. With restoration funds streaming into the local community, we can provide jobs in the fields of science, engineering, planning, construction, plant breeding and more. A report from Restore America's Estuaries titled Jobs & Dollars states that "restoring our coasts can create more than

30 jobs for each million dollars invested. That's more than twice as many jobs as the oil and gas and road construction

industries combined."

Restoration of the estuary will also bring people to downtown Olympia, not just for new jobs, but also for recreation and education. Runners and walkers will still enjoy the mile and a half loop around healthier water. Kayakers and other boaters will return. Wildlife

enthusiasts will come to watch shorebirds, seals and salmon. Educators will bring students of all ages to observe the Deschutes estuary come back to life.

Another economic benefit is the enhancement of salmon habitat. Salmon are a major economic driver in South Sound, especially for the Squaxin Island Tribe. The Tribe has been researching salmon activity in Budd Inlet, and they are finding that 73% of the juvenile salmon found in the inlet are coming down from the Puyallup and Green River watersheds.

According to the Tribe: "This isn't really surprising. Deep south Puget Sound is one of the most productive areas in the world for the food juvenile salmon need. It's natural that they would evolve to migrate to a place with a lot of food before heading out to the ocean. To increase the habitat they prefer here would only benefit them." Restoring the Deschutes estuary will return 260 acres of estuarine habitat to salmon all over South and Central Puget Sound.

The only other barrier against estuary restoration comes from those that insist that we preserve our Capitol Lake heritage. They cling to notion of a freshwater reflection pond below the State Capitol. These days, with the pollution, stagnation, and layers of scum across the surface, it no longer serves to provide a decent reflection. At least in the literal sense.

It's true Capitol Lake has been a part of our recent past, with fond memories for many people. Some learned to swim there when the lake was still open. Lakefair used to include boat racing and other activities on the water. As fond as these memories are, no amount of dredging will bring us back to those

days. Only removing the dam and restoring the Deschutes estuary will clean our waters, improve public health hazards, restore recreational access, and control invasive species.

Our heritage goes back longer than the 60 years of Capitol Lake. The estuary has been here for thousands of years. Indian tribes and white settlers chose the mouth of the Deschutes River, a once productive ecosystem, as a center for settlement and trade.

If the water is to define our history, I would like to choose the heritage I leave for my child. I choose clean water. I choose restored recreational access. I choose an economy that benefits our community and the natural world. I choose new beginnings. What's your choice?

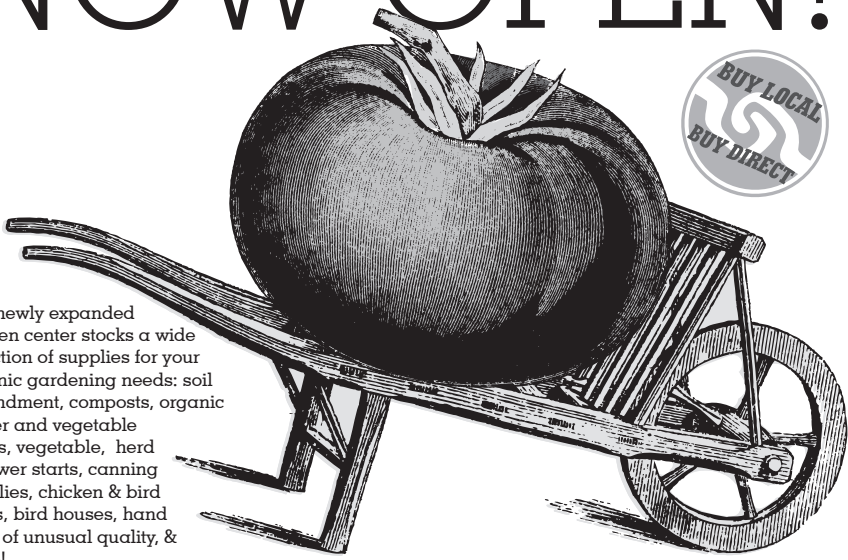
Dani Madrone is the Education and Outreach Coordinator for the Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team (DERT). She has a degree from the Evergreen State College, where she focused on sustainability and community organizing, specifically around controversial environmental issues. DERT advocates for the removal of the 5th Avenue Dam and the restoration of the Deschutes watershed, Budd Inlet and South Puget Sound for a vibrant ecosystem and robust economy centered on restoration.

Visit the Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team website at www.deschutestuary.com for more information.

Estuarine environments are among the most productive on earth, creating more organic matter each year than comparably-sized areas of forest, grassland, or agricultural land. The tidal, sheltered waters of estuaries also support unique communities of plants and animals especially adapted for life at the margin of the sea.

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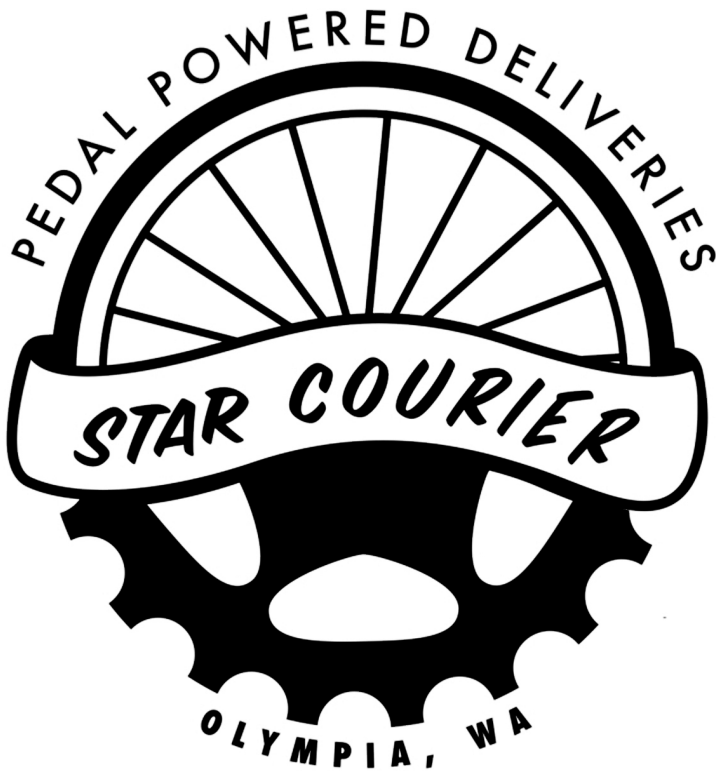
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► Fish consumption, cont. from page 1.

water regulations incites the wrath of those invested in private property rights and the right to profit (at everyone else's expense). Increasing the FCR does the same, with an additional overtone of racism.

Some people eat more fish...

In 2011, Oregon raised its FCR to 175 grams/day, the level that Inslee is proposing, to reflect the diets of people from the Umatilla tribe, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and avid anglers (Sarah Jane Keller, *High Country News*). According to Catherine O'Neill, member of the Center for Progressive Reform and Professor of Law at Seattle University, data on fish consumption rates among local tribal populations in Washington have been available for the past 20 years. O'Neill reports that the data has continued to mount, with "recent studies documenting fish intake by Asian-Americans/Pacific Islanders and by other Washington tribes at rates of 236 grams/day, 489 grams/day, and 800 grams/day."

Do Asian-Americans, Pacific Islanders, members of Washington tribes and others have a right to eat wild fish and stay healthy? That's one of the questions being addressed in the proposed changes in FCR.

Inslee's proposal a political compromise

Inslee's proposal is political. While he proposes that the FCR be increased to reflect the amount of fish people in the state actually eat, he is also proposing that the acceptable rate of cancer associated with eating fish be increased as well. Businesses and some unions support this compromise.

In an April 1, 2014 letter to the governor, re-printed by Investigate West on their website, a self-identified group of "business and municipal leaders" wrote that "establishing human health-based water quality standards on an incremental excess carcinogen risk level of 10^{-6} (one in a million) is unacceptable. We anticipate that this risk level, coupled with a high fish consumption rate, will result in largely unattainable ultra-low numeric criteria, unmeasurable incremental health

benefits, and predictable economic turmoil."

As Catherine O'Neill, CPR, writes, the math works out in industries' favor: "Although Washington's water quality standards have to date required that people be protected to a level of 1 in a million risk, Inslee has decided that it will now be acceptable to subject people to ten times this risk of cancer, or 1 in 100,000. This move was suggested by industry – The Seattle Times termed it a "canny" suggestion – as a mechanism for offsetting the increase in the FCR that they recognized was likely in the offing,

if the standards were to comport with the recent scientific studies of fish intake... What appears to be a

the FCR were being nudged upward to just 17.5 grams/day – and our waters therefore only clean enough to support a fish meal every two weeks."

Oregon raised its FCR without increasing the "acceptable level" of

Oregon raised its fish consumption rate without increasing the "acceptable level" of cancer risk. . . a manager with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality says he was not aware of any business that closed as a result of the rule change.

cancer risk. In an article posted by The Stranger on July 2, Ansel Herz quotes a water quality program manager with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality who said the department was not aware of any business that closed as a result of the rule change. Nor were there job losses. Nonetheless, support for Inslee's compromise from business and some unions is strong.

Challenge expected from the EPA

A potential challenge may come from the EPA, as shown in a letter from Seattle-based Region 10 director Dennis McLerran to Senator Doug Ericksen (R), chair of the Energy, Environment and Telecommunications Committee. In the letter, McLerran outlines his agency's opposition to

increasing acceptable levels of cancer risk, arguing that to do so would mean "tribes, certain low-income, minority communities and other high fish consuming groups would be provided less protection than they have now."

McLerran is the same EPA director who announced that the EPA would endorse the analysis of the environmental impact of the Pebble Mine in Alaska, the largest open pit mine ever to be proposed, essentially blocking its development. The Pebble Mine was to be situated right next to the world's most valuable salmon fishery, Bristol Bay. According to McLerran, the EPA restrictions are designed to "protect the world's greatest salmon fishery from one of the greatest open pit mines ever conceived."

Challenging the EPA—A right wing agenda

Those in favor of Inslee's compromise are arguing that Washington's elected leaders should send a strong signal to EPA that they will oppose EPA Region 10 actions "to impose unrealistic or unattainable standards that do not meet the unique needs of Washington's workers, citizens, businesses and local governments. They should also make it clear that they oppose any EPA intervention that attempts to supersede their responsibility to establish Washington's clean water standards" (Partnership for Washington's Waters and Workers).

The American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), an influential right-wing lobbying group funded in part by petrochemical billionaires Charles and David Koch, is also taking on the EPA. According to documents obtained by the Guardian, ALEC has developed a new tactic—seeking out friendly state attorneys and encouraging them to sue the EPA. This is a new twist on their usual strategy, which is to push for anti-climate change and pro-industry bills in state legislatures. ("ALEC has a new tactic it's using to take down the EPA," Emily Atkin, *ThinkProgress*)

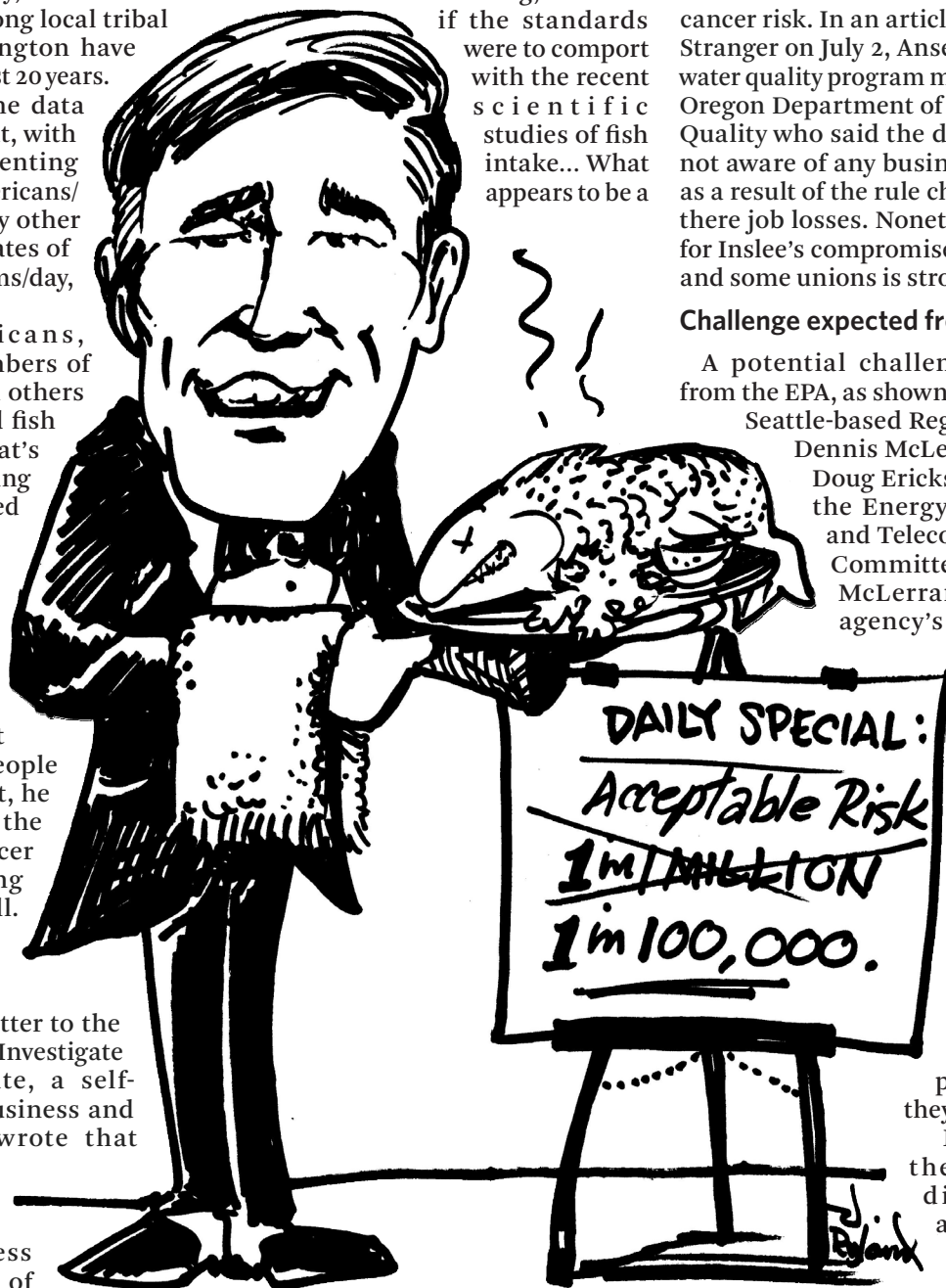
Good government, clean water

The right thing to do is follow the lead of Oregon State, by setting fish consumption rates using the best available information, and also by maintaining lower levels of acceptable risks of cancer. To do otherwise, particularly as it is currently being proposed, is disingenuous. One number goes up, the other goes down, and the actual consequence is only a little better than where we are. For an issue that's been identified as pressing for at least a decade, that's not very good progress.

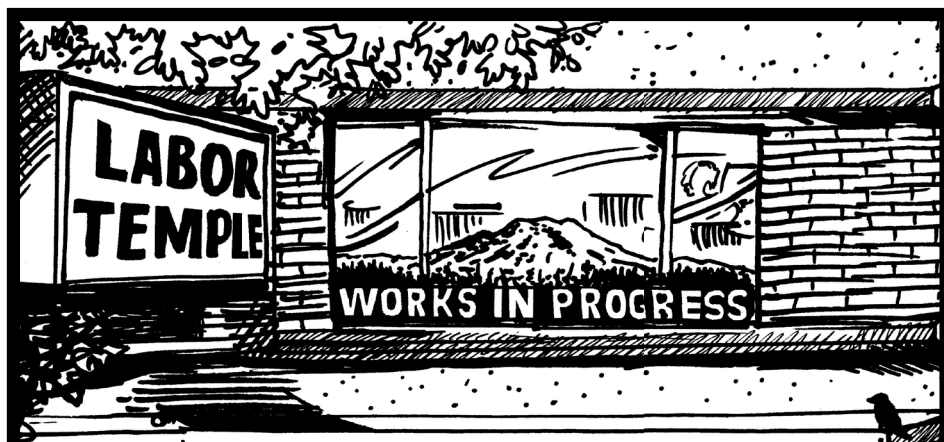
Equally important is taking on the argument that principles of environmental justice, which guide the reasoning and the rulings of the EPA's Seattle-based Region 10 staff. Environmental justice means that we disaggregate data and notice who is actually being effected by current practices, and then respond so that those most at risk from our collective actions are protected. Washingtonians who eat wild fish have the right to do so—without risking their lives. The right to pollute the waters in which the fish swim—those rights are the ones that need to be challenged.

Emily Lardner teaches at The Evergreen State College and co-directs The Washington Center for Improving Undergraduate Education, a public service of the college.

An abridged version of this article was previously printed in *The Olympian*.



significant step forward (an increased FCR) is nearly undermined by a significant step backward (a less protective cancer risk level). Simple math gives the net effect: it is as if



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