

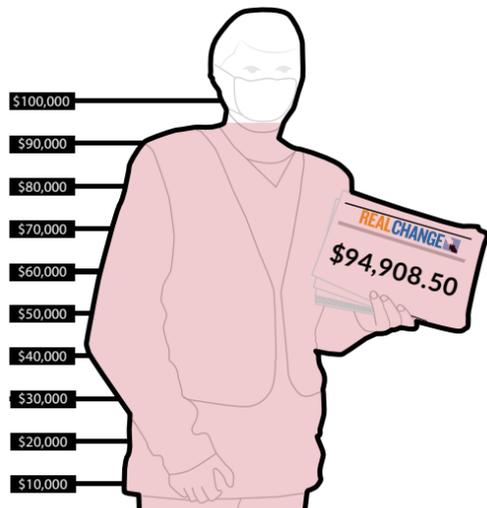
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# REAL CHANGE

JUNE 24-30, 2020 ■ VOLUME 27 NUMBER 26 ■ REALCHANGENEWS.ORG

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## SPRING FUND DRIVE

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People gather for the anniversary of Charleena Lyles' 2017 killing by Seattle police, **p.4**



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How is our city faring amid protest and illness? Start on page 2.

Real Change exists to provide opportunity and a voice for low-income and homeless people while taking action for economic, social and racial justice.

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**ON THE COVER**  
The Seattle police force has caused dissension for several years. Illustration by Derek Gundy. Protest photo by Mark White; see page 4.

# COVID-19 and child care: It's time to fix this struggling system

By **GINA PETRY**  
Guest Writer

The coronavirus epidemic has dramatically changed child care in Washington state, while raising clues about how to repair an inadequate system that has gotten much worse.

Child Care Aware Washington, a statewide referral agency, says COVID-19 has contributed to the closure of 1,303 child care programs statewide. This is catastrophic. Not having stable child care is a losing situation. The lack of social investment in child care and early education limits future school achievement for kids, as well as opportunities for mothers.

Some steps have mitigated the impact. Gov. Jay Inslee has eased pressures on providers by waiving several requirements for licensed child care workers, including requiring federal fingerprint background checks in the licensing process.

The King County Council invested \$2.2 million to provide free child care for eligible families of essential workers — medical professionals and support staff, first responders, child care providers themselves and others, such as grocery, pharmacy and transit workers.

The city of Seattle has \$1 million monthly earmarked for child care that will serve over 700 kids of health care professionals, first responders and grocery store workers.

These are important first steps, but they are not enough. All of these measures apply only to preschool and school-age kids. What about the infants and toddlers

of essential workers? What about the children of city transit workers, taxi and rideshare drivers, and Instacart delivery personnel?

State officials are urging workers not deemed "essential" to keep their children at home. And for many parents laid off or telecommuting, this feels like the safest option. But what is wrong with this picture? Once again, it assumes women will find a way to provide this essential labor, free of charge as they always do — on top of working for 79 percent of men's wages, plus cooking, shopping, cleaning and caring for sick family members and elders.

Affordable, quality child care allows women to lead full and productive lives, which is why my organization, Radical Women, is committed to gaining it. Mothers who cannot get child care are pushed out of the workforce, required to stay at home with no hope for economic independence and no escape from violent situations.

Child care is also a class issue. Over 60 percent of working-class and poor women work outside the home. They struggled to pay for child care even before the COVID crisis blew up the economy. Ninety-seven percent of child care workers are women, many of them people of color and immigrants. Their incredibly low wages illustrate the continued devaluing of "women's work."

But hope is not lost. This crisis presents the opportunity for a better scenario!

The ultimate solution that's needed now and going forward is a system of publicly funded, free, 24-7 child care avail-

able to all families. Washington state must overhaul its regressive revenue structure to tax the rich and corporations to pay for it. Large employers should provide child care on site. Enacting a statewide policy of 30 hours work for 40 hours pay would also lighten the load of working parents and child care providers.

In the current statewide emergency, child care programs must be significantly expanded and opened to all workers and children of all ages with fully funded food and support services. No more piecemeal measures with different requirements! Laid-off child care providers should be hired to staff the programs as unionized public employees.

Child care workers are at great risk of infection and need the best safety precautions using the latest scientific practices and recommendations from the workers themselves. This includes plenty of cleaning supplies and protective equipment.

Extra funding should be offered to small child care businesses struggling to stay open. Families who are providing free child care in their homes should receive state compensation for each child, now and permanently.

The failing Washington state child care system can be fixed, and this is just a start. It is critical for the future of children, families and workers. ■

*Gina Petry is a social worker, Radical Women organizer, former employee of Child Care Resources and coordinator of the Sisters Organize for Survival childcare campaign.*

## DIRECTOR'S CORNER | Timothy Harris, founding director

This week, Real Change vendors are back out on the street, earning an income and directly experiencing the caring community that our amazing readers have provided for more than 25 years.

As you know, Real Change offers much more than an income to those who work selling the paper. We are a vast network of people who care for those who struggle. People who take a personal interest in our vendor's everyday success.

The past three months have tested our community in ways we never could have anticipated. None of us have experienced the dramatic disruption of a global pandemic before. We had no idea of what to expect or what our future might hold.

But we knew one thing for sure. We could trust in our community's commitment to our vendors. We are deeply touched and grateful for the support you have given.

Thanks to you, our vendors have felt the warmth of this caring community during this difficult time, even when they were unable to see you face to face.

Your generous support of the Vendor Relief Fund has enabled us to provide cash and gift cards each month to help ease the financial pain of unemployment. Thanks to you, nearly 200 vendors have received vital assistance while they have been unable to sell the paper.

We have also asked readers to read our weekly paper online and directly support our vendors through electronic donations on Venmo. Your kind generosity



ity has made a dramatic difference, and has shown our vendors that when times are tough, they can count on their friends.

Your kind gifts have helped us set vendors up for success in other ways as well.

With your support, we have invested \$10,000 to remodel our vendor bathrooms and provide "no touch" sinks and toilets to protect vendors from the spread of COVID-19. We have devised methods of social distancing for our vendor center, and are providing masks and hand sanitizer to keep our community safe as we resume sales of the paper.

As the requirements of social distancing have moved Real Change staff meetings to Zoom, we have turned our community room into a robustly supplied food and toiletries pantry. Your cash and in-kind donations have allowed us not only to help our vendors, but also to deliver supplies to homeless encampments throughout the city.

Over the past three months, volunteers have given more than 1,100 hours of their time sewing masks for our vendors and offering other forms of essential in-kind support.

Real Change has also had the opportunity to innovate an exciting new income and employment opportunity. When vendors return to work this week, they are

able to purchase 2-ounce bottles of Real Hand Sanitizer to sell for three dollars along with the newspaper.

Thanks to a generous gift from Pearl Jam's Stone Gossard, we are able to subsidize production costs so that vendors earn 500 percent profit on each bottle sold. The hand sanitizer project also provides new work opportunities to vendors who work in our small-scale bottling operation.

Throughout the past three months, your support has allowed us to continue publishing our award-winning paper during these challenging but hopeful times of uprising and pandemic. Last month, Real Change received five awards for excellence from the Society of Professional Journalists.

Thanks to you, independent community journalism survives and thrives in a very uncertain world. Our gutsy advocacy department is finding new ways to support the many opportunities for systemic change that this extraordinary moment offers.

As we enter the final week of the Real Change Spring Fund Drive, we are thrilled to report that we have less than \$6,000 left toward meeting our essential \$100,000 goal. We are incredibly grateful for the amazing support that this community consistently provides.

We know we can count on you to help us close that gap. You can make your gift at bit.ly/RealChange2020, or mail your support to 219 1st Ave. S., Suite 220, Seattle, WA 98104. Thank you again for all of your inspiring and heartfelt support. ■



**Holding space:** Protests around the U.S. after the Minneapolis police killing of George Floyd have been long-lasting and effective. Occupying blocks of Seattle's Capitol Hill became a mainstay; the crowd gathers for speakers at Pine and 12th streets. See story, page 6.

## Precariously rebalancing city budget

By **ASHLEY ARCHIBALD**  
Staff Reporter

A \$300 million shortfall due to COVID-19. Three progressive revenue proposals and one initiative aiming for the ballot. A massive civil rights uprising calling for — at least — halving the police budget and reinvesting in community programs.

The Seattle City Council has a lot to work through over the next few weeks as it tries to realign the city's budget after a rare confluence of events pushed funding inequity to the forefront.

Estimates of the impacts of the huge job losses and slow reopening of the state and local economies due to the coronavirus have been known for nearly two months.

At the end of April, Budget Director Ben Noble told the council the city could lose as much as 20 percent of sales taxes and a similar amount of business and occupation tax. While those two were among the biggest hits, almost no revenue source seemed unscathed, and the true costs were unknown.

City councilmembers have now come out with a trio of plans to raise and spend revenues from Seattle's wealthiest businesses and people, varying by method of revenue generation and ambition. At the same time, several councilmembers have expressed interest in considering cuts to the Seattle Police Department (SPD) budget, the largest cost to the city's general fund.

The first — sponsored by councilmembers Kshama Sawant and Tammy Morales early in 2020 — is the biggest, proposing a 1.3 percent payroll tax on companies that spend more than \$7 million in compensation, which would raise over \$500 million annually. The tax excludes certain businesses, like nonprofits and grocery stores.

Accompanying legislation would try to get future gains from the tax immediately to people in need. Other proceeds would go to a "green new deal" for creating union jobs and affordable housing, among other items.

A parallel effort through the initiative system has been furiously gathering signatures in an attempt to get on the November ballot.

The second, discussed in the June 17 budget meeting, is Councilmember Teresa

Mosqueda's "Jump Start Seattle," which is also formulated as a payroll tax.

The proposal levies a tax percentage based on a business' size and compensation rates. Businesses with payroll between \$7 million and \$1 billion would pay a .7 percent tax on total employee compensation from \$150,000 to \$499,999 and 1.4 percent on compensation over \$500,000.

Bigger businesses would be charged more: 1.4 percent for the first range and 2.1 percent for the second.

That would bring in an estimated \$174 million, excluding the higher pull from businesses that pay in excess of \$1 billion in compensation.

The Jump Start Seattle spending plan falls into four primary buckets: housing security, support for immigrants and refugees, business support and food security.

Mosqueda, who chairs the budget committee, said a "call to action" was initiated in the council by Sawant and Morales, as well as constituents, for more services, small-business loans and affordable housing.

The councilmembers agree on the need for progressive revenue, ensuring that the revenue is progressive in both its assessment and spending plans, and that there is money immediately available to get out the door to struggling constituents, Mosqueda said.

"I'm hopeful that those three pillars that, I hope, unite us all on council and especially among the sponsors of the legislation continue to be lifted up, because I do think there is a lot of commonality in why a progressive revenue proposal is being put forward by folks here and the urgency to make sure something happens," Mosqueda said.

The next day, Councilmember Andrew Lewis revealed a capital gains proposal to fund affordable housing, permanent supportive housing and homelessness services. This tax would be more narrowly tailored and bring in less money but is not intended to replace Mosqueda's proposal, of which Lewis is a cosponsor. Instead, it would support Third Door Coalition — a group of businesses, nonprofits, academics and elected officials focusing on housing chronically homeless people.

"We need to tax wealthy individuals as well as corporations," Lewis tweeted.

The tax would levy only stocks and

bonds sold for profit, not retirement accounts, real estate sales or investment losses. An estimated 30 percent of Seattle-ites would pay the 1 percent capital gains tax, which would raise roughly \$37 million per year, according to the press release.

Also at play is the SPD budget. According to the 2020 approved budget, the City Council appropriated more than \$409 million for SPD, making it the most expensive department in the general fund. It's also what Mosqueda calls a "black box": She has requested a granular analysis of SPD spending, including how much has been spent on the police response to protests for George Floyd.

Floyd's killing by former Minnesota Police Officer Derek Chauvin unleashed a movement across the country calling for defunding police, if not outright abolition. People occupying the space around the East Precinct in Capitol Hill are united in calling for a minimum 50 percent cut to the existing police department budget and the reallocation of those funds to serve Seattle's Black communities.

At least three councilmembers have voiced outright support for the concept, including Sawant, Mosqueda and Morales, while others have expressed a desire to look at the budget but held back on an exact commitment, such as councilmembers Lisa Herbold and Alex Pedersen.

Taken together — and with the backdrop of ongoing protests and the continuing impact of COVID-19 — it will be a lot to bring together in a short time. ■

Budget meeting schedule		
	10 a.m. session	2 p.m. session
June 24	Amendment proposals; revenue/COVID-19 ordinances vote	Discuss amendments to budget-rebalancing legislation
July 1	Revenue vote*	2p: Public hearing 3p: Rebalancing vote
July 8	Revenue vote*	Rebalancing vote*
July 13		Full council meeting; revenue vote
July 20		Full council meeting; rebalancing vote

\* If no vote yet

## REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

### DACA lives

The U.S. Supreme Court rejected a move by the Trump administration to end the Deferred Action for Child Arrivals (DACA) program, indefinitely extending protections against deportation for hundreds of thousands of people in the United States.

DACA was set up under the Obama administration to provide people who had been brought to the country without documents as children an opportunity to work and go to school without fear of deportation. The Trump administration's Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced an abrupt end to that program.

The 5-4 decision found that the way that DHS tried to stop the program was "arbitrary and capricious." Those terms are embedded in the Administrative Procedures Act (APA), which gives a blueprint for how agencies deal in policy.

That means that the administration or Congress can move forward on other changes to immigration policy or another attempt to wind down DACA, assuming they do not run afoul of the courts again, making it only an uncertain reprieve. The ruling also only provides protections for DACA recipients, not for other undocumented people in the country.

That means there is still work to be done, said Kamau Chege, a Kenyan-born DACA recipient, in a press release.

"DACA shows we know how to fairly examine each case to provide people with the stability they need to keep contributing to their communities and their country," Chege said. "What we need now is to expand these protections to all immigrants, end the practice of deporting our neighbors and reinvest in public health and essential workers instead of harmful Immigration and Customs Enforcement operations and bloated police budgets."

The city announced a partnership between the Seattle Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs (OIRA), the King County Bar Association (KCSBA) and the Washington Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) to provide free legal consultations to DACA recipients.

### Coronavirus closures

Libraries will remain closed at least until June 30 and eviction moratoriums will be extended until Aug. 1 under an extension of coronavirus-related closures and policies signed by Mayor Jenny Durkan on June 18.

The city will also continue to suspend enforcement of paid parking on city streets and will not boot vehicles with unpaid parking tickets until further notice.

The decision lined up with Gov. Jay Inslee's executive order, which also extended residential evictions and commercial tenant protections through Aug. 1.

Much of city and state life have been shut down since Inslee's March "stay-at-home" order. He later detailed a four-phase reopening plan. King County is newly in Phase 2, which still bans large gatherings but allows some businesses to reopen. ■

— Ashley Archibald



People gathered, left and above, June 18 for a remembrance and program about racism and police brutality, showing Seattle Black communities have endured as Black people have all over the U.S.

Photos by Mark White



## Seattle police killing of Charleena Lyles localizes Black-lives protest and amasses similar stories, three years later

By **ASHLEY ARCHIBALD**  
Staff Reporter

Three years ago, two Seattle police officers arrived at the home of Charleena Lyles, a 30-year-old pregnant mother of four. Lyles had called them — she was afraid that there was a burglary in progress at her housing complex in Sand Point.

The Seattle Police Department would later report that Lyles — a 100-pound woman, potentially experiencing a mental health crisis — was armed with a knife. Both officers shot, killing her in front of three of her children.

On June 18, close to the three-year anniversary of her death, Lyles' family gathered on a soundstage in Magnuson Park, backed by a huge image of Lyles, and told the hundreds of people present to turn and look at a building across the street.

"See that building right behind us? That's where they took her out," said Lyles' second cousin, Shaena Isabell. "So, we're going to let them know we're here today, right?"

Isabell called out, "Say her name!" "Charleena Lyles!" the crowd boomed back, their voices reaching across the field, past the road to the building Lyles called home. There's little chance someone inside wouldn't have heard it.

But reliving Lyles' death wasn't what the family had come for. They came to reclaim the narrative built by incomplete media characterizations about her life, to build one of their own and to call for justice.

They were not alone. The family members of 19 different people killed during encounters with the police across the country joined them. The Forced Trajectory Project, as they're known, had traveled from their respective hometowns with the stories of their loved ones. They came to support the Lyles family, as many of them had been supported in their time of grief. Because, as the Forced Trajectory Project says, "families are the frontlines."

"I started fighting because I didn't have a choice," said Victor Dempsey, of New York. His brother was killed on July 4 in front of Dempsey's three-month-old nephew. He reached out to grieving families who knew the pain that he was going through.

That pain is loss, but for many of the families — who had held a press conference earlier the same day — it was also watching the names and histories of their loved ones dragged through the media, distorted into caricatures that they could not recognize.

The drip, drip, drip of public documents that show people at their worst.

The families believe law enforcement laundered outright lies through newspapers and television programs, accepted by an industry dominated by white people who don't question police reports and were looking for a story.

"When the police get done, you kill their character," said Kimberly Handy-Jones on the morning of June 18.

Her son, Cordale Quinn-Handy, was shot and killed by police in St. Paul, Minnesota, when he was 29 years old. Handy-Jones started a foundation in his memory — they give headstones for families with children lost to police and community violence. They've distributed 14 headstones since Sept. 2019.

To those who knew her, Charleena Lyles was Leena, a cousin, sister, daughter and friend.

"For one, Charleena loved to smile, so when you are out there chanting her name, please put a smile on your face," Isabell said. "Another thing about Charleena, she loved to dance. She didn't have all of the best moves, but she would do a little something something. So, when you're saying her name, put a little something something with it."

As the sun dipped slowly down, holding stubbornly onto the June sky, the night air was filled with remembrances of Lyles, an ode to George Floyd and calls for change. The family has very specific demands.

First, they want Kent, Federal Way, Auburn and Renton, as well as the two police officers who shot Lyles, to drop lawsuits that are preventing a full inquest into Lyles' death. King County sought to reform the inquest process, which had not been updated in 15 years, but various cities and individuals sued.

"You are the only ones who know what happened that day in that building where you snuffed out her life, and our family deserves answers," said Katrina Johnson, referencing officers Jason Anderson and Steven McNew.

Second, they signed onto the demand to defund SPD by 50 percent, a demand echoed by protesters in the city and a handful of councilmembers.

Finally, they want the resignation of Mayor Jenny Durkan. Durkan came to them before she won the 2017 mayoral race and promised to be different, Johnson said.

"She lied." Fred Thomas, whose son Leonard Thomas was killed by Lakewood police, said he did not have a demand. But he had a request.

"Families are the frontline, but there is no frontline without people behind us," Thomas said.

In that moment, surrounded by hundreds of people, it seemed like someone was now, finally behind them. ■



The crowd alternatively stood and sat, above, during the memorial program scheduled for 6 to 9 p.m. that surrounded a stage, left, in northeast Seattle's Magnuson Park near Lyles' home.



## Pandemic offers scientists unprecedented chance to 'hear' oceans as they once were

When the COVID-19 pandemic sparked an extreme economic slowdown, sending cruise ships to port and oil tankers to anchor, a group of scientists pounced in a bid to record the oceans and their inhabitants "without the cacophony of humankind."

By **MAURICE TAMMAN**  
Reuters

Eleven years ago, environmental scientist Jesse Ausubel dreamed aloud in a commencement speech: What if scientists could record the sounds of the ocean in the days before propeller-driven ships and boats spanned the globe?

They would listen to chit-chat between blue whales hundreds of miles apart. They would record the familiar chirps and clicks among a pod of dolphins. And they would do so without the cacophony of humankind — and develop a better understanding of how that undersea racket has affected sea life.

It was a flight of fancy, more aspirational and inspirational than a plan.

At first, Ausubel says, he (very fancifully) suggested a year of a "quiet ocean," during which shipping would come to a halt, or at least slow down. Then a month. And finally, just a few hours.

As far-fetched as even that was, a small fraternity of about 100 similarly curious scientists picked up on his vision. In 2015, they published a plan of how to conduct the International Quiet Ocean Experiment, should the opportunity ever present itself.

When the COVID-19 pandemic sparked an extreme economic slowdown in March, sending cruise ships to port and oil tankers to anchor, they mobilized. Last month, they finished cobbling together an array of 130 underwater hydrophone listening stations around the world — including six stations that had been set up to monitor underwater nuclear tests.

"Well, we're not excited that COVID happened, but we're happy to be able to take advantage of the scientific opportunity," says Peter Tyack, a professor of marine mammal biology at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland and one of the early instigators. "It would have just been impossible any other way."

Tyack says the recordings should give scientists a never-before glimpse of the ocean with little human interference. It's a bit like looking at the night sky if most of the world's lights were turned off.

He says some research suggests large whales have adapted to man-made noises by raising their voices and their pitch. He speculates that many species also have moved to quieter regions of the world so they can find food,

and one another, more easily.

Generally, the group will be looking to see if the whales and other sea mammals adapt to the quieter oceans by lowering their volume, communicating more efficiently or shifting their habitats.

Some of the project's listening posts are connected to land via cables, but many of them are not and the recordings have to be retrieved by ships. Now that economies around the world are reopening, the quiet oceans group has started gathering the soundscape data.

It won't be until the end of the year, however, that the researchers will have cleaned up the recordings and can compare them to previous years for changes



An empty shipping dock in the Port of Los Angeles, California, as the global outbreak of COVID-19 continues, April 16, 2020. The Port of Seattle also scaled down while maintaining "critical Port facilities and operations."

REUTERS/Lucy Nicholson

in human and animal noise alike.

The focus of the serendipitous project is on the so-called SOFAR (Sound Fixing and Ranging) channel, a naturally occurring ocean stratum in which sound can travel long distances.

It's where large baleen and fin whales sing for a lover or join in a friendly chorus. But it's also where the human racket from fishing boats, tankers and motorboats, as well as oil rigs and wind turbines, gets trapped and then propagated around the world.

Sound waves travel farther and faster in water than in the air. That's especially true of the bass notes of a whale's song, the low grinding of a ship's shaft, even the rumble of a nuclear explosion. Those sounds can travel hundreds or even thousands of miles, bending around the planet by bouncing up and down in the SOFAR channel, a kilometer-deep band of water.

The 130 recording stations used by the researchers are a hodgepodge of locations and sensitivity in that channel. Part of the planning process included identifying and recruiting partners who operate listening stations run by governments, universities, environmental groups and other agencies.

The humblest station is four kilometers off the Spanish coast and operated by the Polytechnic University of Barcelona. It records sound up to 10 kilometers away. At the other extreme are six stations, each with multiple hydrophones, operated by the Vienna-based Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization. Those stations can not only pinpoint underwater

Amid the pandemic and the lockdowns that ensued, major ports in the Northeast of the United States, such as Boston, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, saw a nearly 50 percent drop in ship and boating traffic in April compared to the same month in 2019, according to MarineTraffic, a ship-tracking firm.

Large European ports, such as Lisbon, Antwerp, Le Havre and Rotterdam, saw about a 25 percent drop in the same month, the firm said.

"I think there'll be some variability in different places, which is quite important to test this," Tyack says. "It isn't really a controlled experiment, so it's better to have 50 different sites, some

of which noise is much lower and some of which it isn't, to be able to look at the impact of the reduction."

Still, Ausubel says he already sees anecdotal evidence that marine mammals are changing their behavior.

"There have been observations near Vancouver of orcas coming closer to the city than was customary, and off Scotland," he says.

Orcas, dolphins and humpback whales, which communicate using high-frequency sounds that don't travel particularly far, often congregate in shallower waters. They may have moved closer to once-busy ports and harbors, he speculated.

The group hopes to publish a paper this summer that gathers anecdotal reports of changes observed in recent months. At

the end of the year, a group led by Tyack will report how much the volume went down. And finally, next year, the researchers aim to publish a full analysis of how the reduction in sound changed the behavior of marine mammals and other marine life.

"What did the pre-industrial ocean sound like," Tyack says, "and how are marine ecosystems going to respond to that?" ■

Courtesy of Reuters / INSP.ngo

## CORRECTION

In last week's issue, RC June 17, 2020, we misstated Marsh P. Johnson's participation in the fight for GLBTQ rights. Johnson was not a founder of the Gay Liberation Front (GLF) but was instead a member of the group and joined later. The GLF founders include Martha Shelley and Karla Jay.



People are dancing, meditating and otherwise holding space at Cal Anderson Park, above. People are also making their way along Pine Street, below.



Photos by Ted Mase



The space in and around CHOP is being used for community and protest, left. Discussion circles are springing up, and people are leaving chairs in circles and with signs marking them as discussion cafes, above.

# HOLDING SPACE

*The paradox of CHOP is social justice in many factions*

By **KAMNA SHASTRI** | Staff Reporter



**O**n a Sunday afternoon within the Capitol Hill Organized Protest (CHOP), Angel is stationed at the No-Cop Co-Op. The co-op is filled to the brim with food, Gatorade, water, blankets, toilet paper, tampons and face masks so that protesters and people in the zone have the materials they need. The scent of hot dogs grilling mingles with pancakes on a griddle. “It’s beautiful,” Angel said. “I just hope people can sustain this.”

The co-op has a sign inviting people to send pizzas to CHOP if they can’t be there in person. Angel takes several Domino’s boxes to distribute to people in the area looking for lunch. She said that two weeks ago, she couldn’t have imagined something like CHOP. “It’s weird — me and lots of other people of color say they were starting to hate people before. I’m smiling at everyone now.”

Since its conception, CHOP has been portrayed as an autonomous zone, seceding from the state, as portrayed by sensationalist media coverage around the United States from outlets like The Hill and Fox News. It is a constantly evolving space and a challenging story to cover. But on the ground, and through candid footage on social media, the CHOP appears to be a grassroots, organic ecosystem of community springing from the seeds of protests.

There’s Conversation Cafe, one of many book clubs and discussion groups, and spaces for Black, Indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) to connect and hold space for one another.

There are idea boards where people can write their visions for justice on sticky notes and post them on walls and several memorials for George Floyd and the multitude hurt by racism and police violence. There is even a bell-ringing station, where people write down their ideas and ring the bells attached to others’ ideas they agree with.

Art has cropped up everywhere, and the stretch of Pine Street between 11th and 12th avenues was adorned with a colorful,

patterned Black Lives Matter statement within the first week of CHOP cropping up.

Citizen journalist and Converge Media founder Omari Salisbury has been reporting about the protests every day for weeks, live-streaming meetings and documenting the rapidly changing movement since it began in early June. “You could get five people with five opinions, and they are all right,” he said, noting how the CHOP has an amalgamation of people, priorities and groups who have grounded themselves in the space.

The barricaded stretch of Pine looks like a social justice block party that has had free admission since SPD’s abandonment of the East Precinct building at 12th Avenue. The cops’ retreat from there was preceded by more than a week of protests against police brutality. Thousands filled Pine and 11th and 12th every evening in this mixed residential-commercial area. Protesters were met daily by uses of force from the police, including tear gas and rubber bullets. Over the span of the protests, the SPD Office of Police Accountability received over 17,000 individual reports of police misconduct — many of them for the

same incidents.

As protests continued for over a week, the Seattle Community Police Commission and other community leaders met with Mayor Jenny Durkan and Police Chief Carmen Best, urging them to call for police officers to stop using non-lethal weaponry, including teargas and flash-bang grenades, and not to suit up in riot gear. Even after Best banned the use of tear gas, police sprayed protesters with another type of gas that same evening.

It came as a surprise to civilians when SPD pulled out of the East Precinct building, boarding up windows and removing personal and pricey items. By the evening of June 8, the line of officers facing an endless sea of protest had disappeared. Protesters proclaimed the area “Free Capitol Hill” and shifted the spatial layout to facilitate community-led interactions.

## Demands

CHOP — initially called the Capitol Hill Autonomous Zone/CHAZ — grew out of an urgent need to mobilize around police officers’ excessive use of force against Black people, a symptom of institutional racism and biased policing. Alongside the rest of the nation, protesters demanded to defund and even abolish the police.

A simple look at the city of Seattle’s 2020 budget shows that the margin between funding for public safety and funding for human services is vast. The 2020 adopted budget for the Seattle Police Department stands at \$409,111,751, as compared to \$235,999,578 adopted for the Human Services Department. While SPD funds go toward police personnel and operating costs specifically around the goal of public safety, Human Services has to handle a long list of services including harm reduction, housing and rent services, community building and youth services for a fraction of SPD’s operating expenses. This inequity is at the center of the CHOP’s main demand: Defund the police and redistribute that money to community and social services.

Under a damp night sky on June 8, after the police by and large left the East Precinct, Black people spoke out, referencing a list of 30 specific demands. Posted on Medium.com, the demands are in four categories: changes to the justice system,

economic demands, demands for defunding the police and investing in Health and Human services and demands around the educational system. Black Lives Matter Seattle-King County and King County Equity Now also have a long list of demands that overlap. The demands call to dismantle structures that have divested from and detracted from Black communities: Defund and abolish the police department, ban armed force, end the school-prison pipeline and provide reparations for those who have suffered at the hands of police brutality, among many more specifically worded demands.

Additional demands to the city are to “degentrify” Seattle through rent control and giving back spaces to Black community in the Central District and create an alternative to 911 calls that would be staffed by mental health specialists to respond to crises. Finally, the document concludes that “the history of Black and Native Americans be given a significantly greater focus in the Washington State education curriculum,” and anti-bias training should become a mainstay in all industries and professions.

## CHOP controversy

While President Trump’s tweets and national media have characterized the area as some kind of a lawless state, it is nothing close to that. Salisbury said that on any given day, there is nothing out of the ordinary. But, recent shootings marred the sense of stability.

Currently CHOP has no centralized leadership — which is seen as a way either to sustain the movement or hamper it, depending on who you ask.

“I’ve seen people show up without a leader telling them to show up,” said former mayoral candidate Nikkita Oliver on a video posted on Twitter, noting that people have come bearing supplies, food and medical equipment of their own accord.

“I think one of the things that killed the civil rights movement was that we kept having figureheads as opposed to diffused leadership,” Oliver continued, “so when those figureheads were assassinated by the U.S., it was easy to kill our movement and we settled for civil rights over human rights.”



Street blockades are set up where Pine intersects with north-south streets and alleys, from 10th Avenue to 12th, like this one guarded by Oberon.

Salisbury, the citizen journalist, observes, however, that the lack of centralized leadership could be problematic “because the police, city — they do not know who to negotiate with.”

While streets have been cordoned off with cement and plywood barricades leaving room for homegrown interactions, many people in support of the anti-racist movement and other organizations involved are concerned that the party-like atmosphere is distracting from the pressing demands. Mainly, to defund the police and bring equity to Black communities who have been systematically underserved and under resourced due to institutional racism in every area of public life.

In an effort to re-center Black voices at CHOP and remind people what this movement is about, organizers spearheaded a Juneteenth Blockout at CHOP with space for healing and celebrating Black community. “What we need from our non-black allies are donations of money and supplies and the willingness to support by quietly protecting sacred space for black healing,” the Facebook event page stated. The day’s events included yoga, meditation, grief ceremonies and sound healing.

## Rapid change

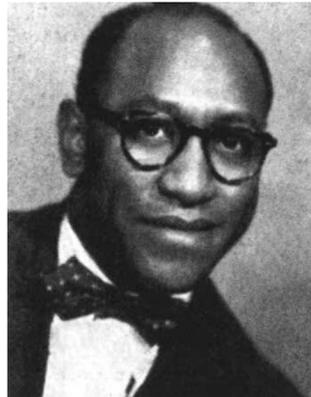
On the early morning of Saturday, June 20, around 2 a.m., after a night of celebrating Juneteenth, Salisbury’s livestream broke the news of a shooting that took the life of one person and left another in critical condition. By late Saturday afternoon, the SPD blotter had posted police body-cam footage of a group of officers responding to the situation. By the time police had arrived, the victims had already been taken to Harborview Medical Center in private vehicles, according to Salisbury’s reporting. One victim, a 19-year-old Black man, died. No suspects have been identified as of this writing.

Later Saturday, Cal Anderson Park was full of discussion circles organizing around better safety methods for the protest area. One man stood at the center of the playfield with a bull horn calling out “anybody that has any topics for conversation that wants to figure out how we can continue to move forward positively needs to be in this discussion right here.” Volunteers followed, gathering in a wide circle at the center of the field.

On Sunday, a Twitter account called Voices of CHOP posted a widely circulated

## AUTHOR INTERVIEW: 'Sacred Ground: The Chicago Streets of Timuel Black'

By Timuel Black | Northwestern University Press | January 2019 | 216 pages | \$24.95



Photos courtesy of StreetWise, Chicago

Left, Mama (Mattie Hardin McConner Black) and Daddy (Timuel Dixon Black). Center, Timuel Black in the 1956 yearbook of Roosevelt High School in Gary, Indiana, one of his first teaching jobs. Black taught social science and introduced Black history. Right, Black's wife, Zenobia Johnson Black. They met while campaigning for Harold Washington in 1982.

## CHICAGO'S ANTECEDENTS

In his book, 'Sacred Ground: The Chicago Streets of Timuel Black,' the historian provides accounts of Chicago's Bronzeville neighborhood from the Great Migration to the present.

Black's Bronzeville is rich with music, community and activism.

By SUZANNE HANNEY  
StreetWise, Chicago

Bronzeville is sacred ground to historian and social anthropologist Timuel Black — not so much for its brick and mortar but for its oral histories, its networking and its music. The music, he explained, is “jazz with an African beat and a European melody line that affirms we are all sharing this Earth together and that there is no monopoly on joy.”

Black, who is now 101, came up from Birmingham, Alabama, as a baby with his parents shortly after the race riots of 1919 intensified segregation in the neighborhood, which meant that residents were forced to develop their own businesses and to rely on each other. When he was growing up in the 1920s and 1930s, “Bronzeville was a place of much poverty and some wealth, a center for music and sports, and a terrain where demonstrations could break out at any time,” according to Black's archive, which is held at the Carter G. Woodson regional library.

“Even when the Depression was at its worst, the sense of poverty never seemed that overwhelming,” Black wrote in “Sacred Ground,” as told to Susan Klonsky, edited by Bart Schultz and published last year. “We always lived in and around fairly prosperous neighbors: among doctors, lawyers, railway porters and postal workers.”

The Great Migration of African Americans from the South during World War I meant that the area between 22nd and 55th streets doubled in population between 1910 and 1920, with small families crammed into kitchenette apartments. Mom-and-pop stores provided first jobs for teenage delivery boys. So-called “Pearl's Kitchens” — independent restaurants — created places for conversations to be held between people as seemingly far apart as gamblers and preachers.

And always, there was music. In the 1910s and 1920s, “The Stroll” — as State Street between 26th and 39th streets was known — was so thick with nightclubs

that it was said a musician could just hold a cornet in the air and it would play itself. In the days before air conditioning, there was not only music in the air, but also coming out of neighbors' windows, Black recalled. In 1927, the opening of the Savoy Ballroom at 47th and South Parkway (later known as Dr. Martin Luther King Drive) moved the entertainment area farther south.

The school system itself reinforced the music culture, thanks to Captain Walter Dyett, first at Wendell Phillips and then at DuSable High School. Between 1931 and 1961, Dyett trained more than 20,000 musicians, including vocalist Dinah Washington, saxophonists Gene Ammons and Von Freeman, drums/multireed player Joseph Jarman and pianist/vocalist Nat “King” Cole.

Black sat alphabetically in front of Cole at Wendell Phillips and then DuSable, until Cole dropped out of school during junior year in 1934. Cole had been playing the piano until early in the mornings at a club to help support his family. However, because of restrictive covenants that prevented Blacks from moving out of the community, DuSable was extremely overcrowded and adopted double and triple shifts: Cole was assigned to an 8 a.m. school day instead of one that began at 9:30 or 10 a.m.

“Our division teacher refused to let that happen,” Black said, as we talked via phone. “He said, ‘You didn't come here to play music; you came here to learn.’ [Cole's] father was so disappointed, but it was a practical fact in those days that money was very important to the welfare of the family, so Cole dropped out of school. I said to myself, ‘My god, how is he going to make it?’ He was not singing then because he played piano with younger people like Dorothy Donegan and Dinah Washington, who could sing. He was such a fantastic pianist that when we were having teachers' meetings, we had a piano in almost every room, and we would put a card on the door and charge people who wanted to hear Nat “King” Cole play. He

didn't start singing until he left Chicago with the big bands, when he had to make a living in California. It wasn't that he didn't like school. When he would come back to Chicago for any reason, he would stop at DuSable and talk about his experiences there.”

Dyett had been attending Illinois School of Medicine when he started performing with local orchestras led by Erskine Tate at the Vendome Theatre and by Carroll Dickerson to help pay family medical expenses, according to his archive at the University of Chicago. Dyett finally left medical school and worked as a musician for a decade before he was hired at Phillips in 1931. He later received bachelor's and master's degrees in music and served on both the Black musicians' Local AFM 208 and then the merged AFM Local 10-208. He acquired the “Captain” title as bandmaster for the Eighth Regiment Infantry Band of the Illinois National Guard.

Saxophonist Jimmy Ellis said in Black's earlier book, “Bridges of Memory: Chicago's First Wave of Black Migration,” that Dyett's students were already good musicians by the time they graduated: “[Dyett] had the awareness to know that, ‘Hey, I don't care if you don't like me. If you want to play the horn, then you've got to practice and do what I say.’ Total discipline was required. And you've not only got to be able to play the music — it's also how you looked, how you dressed: everything. ‘Whatever you're doing, if it's not in order, get out of here.’”

Black recalled that he had always wondered how anyone could stay in Dyett's class, yet students would beg to get back in after Dyett had kicked them out.

In addition to leading various bands at the school in the daytime, Dyett wrote and arranged music for the singing, dancing and skits in the annual Hi-Jinks show, which he would rehearse at night.

“Hi-Jinks was a community event and bandleaders would come, like Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington, in order to find some of these young musicians to be in

their bands,” Black tells me. “Yes, it was a talent search, and the search was concentrated. Most of the African Americans of the period had formal musical training in symphonic and classical music, but since they couldn't get jobs in Chicago, they turned their talent to jazz and blues. Benny Goodman also came looking for talented musicians for his racial orchestra.”

Black's other DuSable contemporaries, meanwhile, included Ebony magazine publisher John Johnson, realtor/author Dempsey Travis and the Rev. Abraham Patterson, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church.

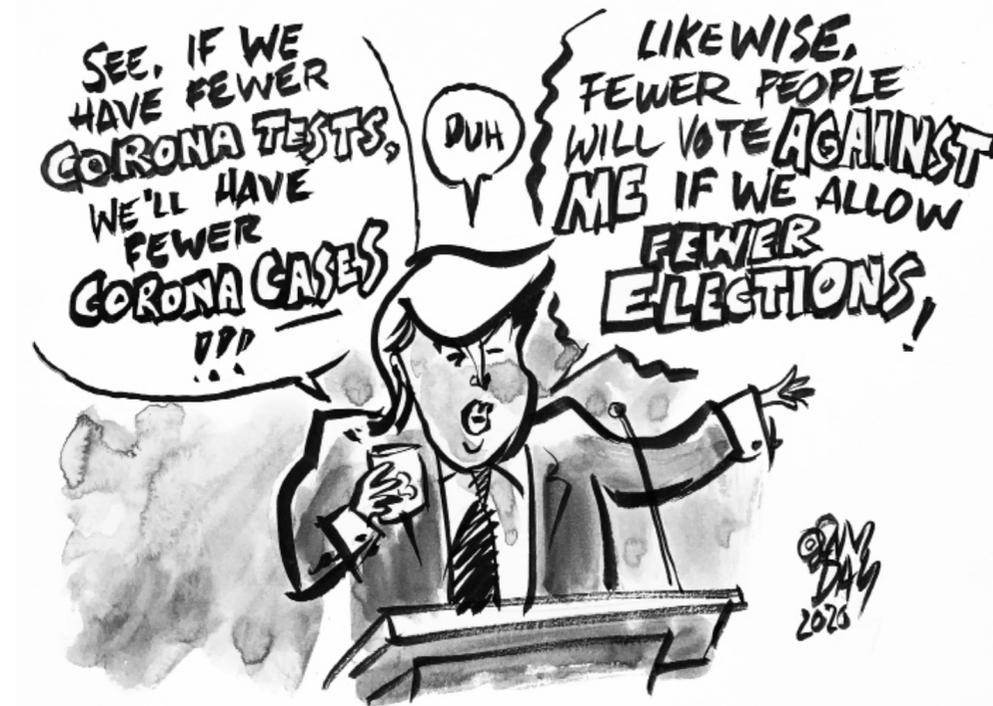
World War II began on Black's 23rd birthday: Dec. 7, 1941. He served with an Army supply unit that landed on the beach at Normandy on D-Day, June 6, 1944. A visit to the Nazi concentration camp at Buchenwald in central Germany in 1945 was a life-changing event. Nearly 250,000 people had been imprisoned at Buchenwald — Afro-Germans, ethnic minorities, homosexuals and Jews — and nearly all had died of disease and starvation, as a result of medical experiments or execution. Black was overwhelmed by the smell and by the sight of the remaining skeletal prisoners.

After coming home to a segregated Chicago, Black earned a bachelor's degree in history from Roosevelt University and a master's degree in sociology and anthropology from the University of Chicago. He taught at DuSable, his alma mater, and at Farragut and Hyde Park High Schools. He was an assistant director for the federal Chicago Teacher Corps and a dean and vice president for academic affairs at Wright College and Olive Harvey College, respectively.

As a teachers' union activist, Black was elected president of the local Negro American Labor Council (NALC), which was headed nationally by A. Phillip Randolph, who picked him to be the Chicago coordinator for the 1963 March on Wash-

See SACRED Continued on Page 11

## THE MIDDLE GROUND | By Sam Day



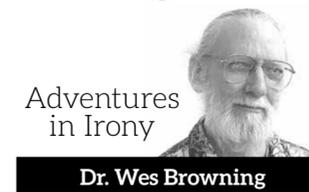
## Dungarees are funny even when nothing else is

There's been a lot of good news lately, but I'm having trouble finding any humor in it.

The end of the Aunt Jemima pancake syrup brand is good news, but it's hardly funny in itself. What might be funny would be if Aunt Jemima was replaced by a smiling Ward Cleaver. The humor is what we'll have when we see what the new brand is. Maybe a glob of syrup with eyes and a mouth and a spoon feeding on itself? That might make me laugh if it were done tastefully.

It looks like Aunt Jemima will be followed by Uncle Ben, Mrs. Butterworth and the Cream of Wheat chef holding a steaming bowl of cream of wheat. That's all positive, but being as these are all products of mega-corporations, I dread any new branding. Remember the Marlboro Man? They trotted him out to sell filtered cigarettes. Not blue jeans, not boots, but filtered cigarettes. There's always some psychological hook intended. Look: a man, unquestionably male, smoking filtered cigarettes. You should, too. What will they try to do to get us eating pancake syrup consisting of high fructose corn? Madison Avenue will have to work overtime on that.

In other good news, DACA is back alive after the Trump administration tried to kill it, because John Roberts joined with the four liberals at the Supreme Court and ruled that the administration hadn't been killing it according to the rules. You can't just kill government programs willy-nilly, it turns out. You have to have reasons, and they have to be good reasons. As before, I dread the next step. What will the good reasons end up looking like? He'd say,

Adventures  
in Irony

Dr. Wes Browning

“Foreign children brought here at an early age, who learn English and assimilate to American culture and values and principles, shouldn't get to work here, or they will only make people like me look bad.”

In more good but unnerving news, the U.S. Supreme Court has seemingly prohibited LGBTQ discrimination in the workplace. The ruling is very complex, perhaps because Justice Neil Gorsuch is surprisingly complex. Gorsuch says Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 applies to biological sex and only biological sex. A classic conservative stance. But then, he goes roccoco on that theme. It goes like this: Let's say you have someone working for you who has presented as female and begins to present as male. You can't fire the person based on that. Gorsuch says if the person had been read by you as male at the outset, and then came out as male, they wouldn't have been fired. Therefore, firing the person for being transgender would amount to discriminating against someone for being female.

At no point does Gorsuch validate transgender people, at least not as far as Title VII is concerned. In his transphobic view, the person was and is a woman, but cannot be fired for expressing otherwise if a man can announce his masculinity and not be fired. If the person's “sex” entered

into the firing decision, that violates Title VII. It's only about sex to Gorsuch, but the way he applies his misunderstanding lets transgender anti-discrimination rulings stand.

I see humor in that only because I'm a mathematician and I've taken courses in advanced mathematical logic from a certain constantly giggling, near-sighted professor who kept saying “The trick is to just turn the proof-tree upside-down! Hahahaha!” while his assistant (his wife), in dungarees, danced around and drew the proof-tree right-side-up and then upside-down for us to see side-by-side on the blackboard, all while laughing hysterically. I took that course twice. The exact same course. Voluntarily. It was rich.

To me, logic is inherently funny, as is its absence. No one should lose a job because of someone else's ignorant logic. I've learned to accept whatever reasoning justifies progress, equality or doing what's right.

King County is now in Phase 2 of reopening from the coronavirus lockdown. I have no idea how that decision was reached. Yesterday we thought it would be another week at least, and suddenly the county's application for Phase 2 was accepted. I don't know what changed. It's all good, though. I'll take it.

Please, if you're seeing this online, know that our vendors are getting back to selling the print version. Look for and support them. It's been about three months of barely hanging on for them. ■

Sound off to Dr. Wes:  
drwes@realchangenews.org



Oscar Rosales

Notes from  
El Noroeste

## Structural racism is killing people in our communities

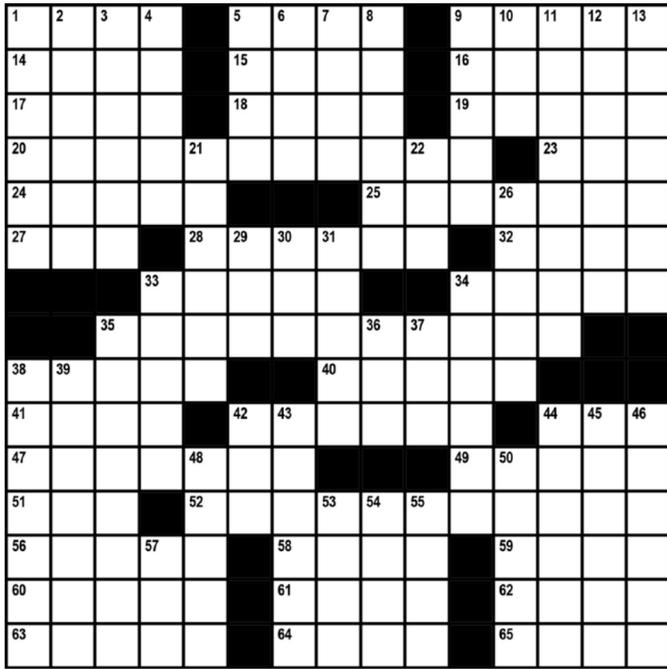
These last few weeks I cringed as I awaited erasure as our society, afflicted with perpetual amnesia, forgets this moment and allows it to reemerge later. Like clockwork, anger manifests over the killing of yet another person of color. A damn pandemic did little to deter state-sanctioned violence from happening yet again. Mass demonstrations in favor of police accountability arose in many cities, and it is true that we have to take all precautions to ensure that all who participate are able to do so in the safest way possible given our current reality as we grapple with a global pandemic. Demonstrators admit that there is a fear of contagion, and despite this fear, untimely death resulting from police violence continues unabated throughout the United States.

Indeed, a long-standing and unaddressed pandemic of structural racist violence is what is killing many people of color — and African Americans especially. These are also communities that are disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. Institutional violence via police brutality is a cause for public health concern in many of our communities. One can follow proper protocol, maintain spatial distancing, wear a face cover and still be at risk of summary execution based on one's skin tone.

The situation is so dire that the King County Public Health Board has declared racism a public health crisis. This is by no means an exaggeration. According to a National Vital Statistics Report from 2017, non-Hispanic Black males had the lowest life expectancy at 71.5 versus non-Hispanic white males at 76.1. A 2019 National Center for Health Statistics Report also presented higher mortality rates for non-Hispanic Black adults aged 25 and over from 2000-2017. The common theme is that in both papers, African American adults have not only higher mortality rates, but lower life expectancy as well.

The cumulative effect of structural racism is deadly and police violence is a microcosm of this larger structural disadvantage. Social determinants of health play a defining role, as do access to food, housing, employment, education and health care, which are critical to quality of life. To address this emergency, it must be openly acknowledged as fact.

Healing goes beyond simply practicing self-care as it is often imagined with vacations and beauty treatments. It delves into deeper understanding of accountability for historic injustices and brings with it an intentional mending of these wrongs. This can be seen through a truth and reconciliation process; the removal of structural impediments that limit equal access to education, workplace and health resources; and of course, reparations, which will help meet immediate material needs. We are in a state of emergency as one pandemic takes hold. I hope the other one that has been so deeply imbedded in our society is not forgotten. ■



## Working Those Quads

Puzzle by **Patrick "Mac" McIntyre**

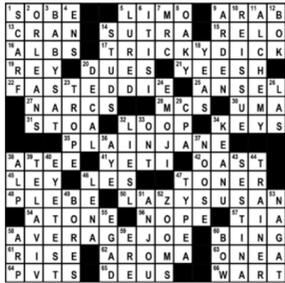
## ACROSS

- 1 Indiana menacers  
5 First year law student, informally (or the difference between a Tibetan priest and an Andean pack animal?) (2 wds.) (3,1)  
9 Rival of ancient Sparta  
14 Gather, as the harvest  
15 Liver spread  
16 2016 Disney film set in Polynesia  
17 Word after "cold" or "prank"  
18 Jazz singer \_\_\_ James  
19 "Jeez, what a bummer!" (2 wds.) (2,3)  
20 Financial and membership records for national drivers' assistance grp. (2 wds.) (3,8) (incls. abbr.)  
23 Word-saving Lat. abbreviation  
24 Obiter \_\_\_ (incidental remark in a judicial opinion) (Lat.)  
25 Old slang for a habitual drunkard  
27 Before, in verse  
28 Pistol, in old gangster flick slang  
32 Surname of the only M.L.B. brother trio to play in the outfield  
33 German dessert (OTTER anagram)  
34 Hat-trick and a hole in one, essentially  
35 Alert issued by national consumer complaint processing grp. (2 wds.) (3,8)  
38 Open faced sandwiches often spotted in school lunchrooms  
40 Live and \_\_\_  
41 Indian bread  
42 Member of the 2nd largest branch of Islam  
44 Bit of butter  
47 Condition that may be retrograde or selective (MAIN SEA anagram)  
49 Home planet  
51 The \_\_\_ Four (early Beatles sobriquet)  
52 Home base for workers enlisted into a nationwide New Deal employment program (2 wds.) (3,8)  
56 "You snooze, you lose," e.g.  
58 Laker legend Bryant  
59 French friends  
60 Place where locks get changed and dos are done?  
61 Fashion monthly

- 62 Mustachioed painter of limp watches  
63 Letter-shaped opening (1-4)  
64 Stink to high heaven  
65 "Sad to say ..."

## DOWN

- 1 Penny \_\_\_  
2 What sailors and beachgoers breathe (2 wds.) (3,3)  
3 Royal home  
4 A moisturized thud  
5 Oil cartel (Abbr./Acron.)  
6 International defense acronym  
7 Words to a traitor (2,2) (Lat.)  
8 Rough shelter with a uni-sloped roof (4-2)  
9 Aggregate, as wealth  
10 Fraternity \_\_\_ (off-campus housing, maybe)  
11 Carefully thought-out strategy (2 wds.) (4,4)  
12 Drunkenly reveling (3 wds.) (2,1,4)  
13 Mass part that means "holy" in Latin  
21 Pods containing beans used to make chocolate substitute  
22 Little piggy  
26 Luxurious sheet material  
29 Poet's planet  
30 Man's name that's an alphabet run  
31 Instruments for Yo Yo Ma and Pablo Casals (Ital. pl. ending)  
33 New York strip alternative  
34 "Sophie's Choice" Oscar winner  
35 Baseball head shot?  
36 Neck wreath  
37 Consume food  
38 Like one declining to 37-Down, perhaps (3 wds.) (2,1,4)  
39 Holiday Inn competitors  
42 "\_\_\_ em, boy!" (canine attack directive)  
43 High-tech firewall invader  
44 "\_\_\_ Fear" (1996 Richard Gere/Edward Norton legal drama)  
45 Number one Hun  
46 Grad student's big paper (HEISTS anagram)  
48 Bloodhound's guide  
50 Carne \_\_\_ (Taco option)  
53 \_\_\_ slaw  
54 Ready and willing's partner  
55 Docile  
57 Moo \_\_\_ gai pan



## SOLUTION

## What's in a Name?

June 17 Issue

Solutions to this week's puzzle will appear in the next issue.



## Streaming to stay sane

Events for optimal physical distancing

## June 28

## Bookin' Around Greenwood Scavenger Hunt

Phinney Neighborhood Association & The Seattle Public Library, Greenwood; 7 a.m.-9 p.m., free: [tinyurl.com/yadekz7](https://tinyurl.com/yadekz7)  
Greenwood residents and friends, get excited for the book scavenger hunt! The Seattle Public Library and Phinney Neighborhood Association have teamed up to create an awesome, all-ages hunt around the neighborhood. Over 25 book-cover posters will be placed in local businesses, and all you have to do is snap pics or jot down the titles and where you found them. At the end of the day, submit what you found for a chance to win a gift certificate to a local business. All you need to enter is three book-cover sightings — the more you find, though, the more entries you'll get. This is a great way to explore the neighborhood and prime for the reopening of public libraries.

## June 29

## When You Move/ I Move: The Conversation

3-5 p.m., Facebook Live, donations encouraged: [tinyurl.com/ycqykxpc](https://tinyurl.com/ycqykxpc)  
Several acclaimed BIPOC dancers will gather to discuss the recent loss of work, the ongoing challenge of being Black in dance, the current state of the arts and the continual murders of Black trans women and femmes. The panel will consist of David Rue, Randy Ford, Ron Gatsby, Markeith Wiley,

Amanda Panda Morgan and Marco Farroni and be hosted by Dani Tirrell and The Congregation. An accomplished dancer, performer, choreographer and dance educator, Dani's work currently focuses on queer, gender non-conforming and Black experience.

## July 1

## Reading Through It Book Club: 'The Fire Next Time'

Third Place Books, 7-8 p.m., Zoom with registration, free: [tinyurl.com/y7xymp27](https://tinyurl.com/y7xymp27)  
Third Place Books and The South Seattle Emerald are joining to host a virtual book club about "The Fire Next Time" by James Baldwin, a non-fiction book of two essays that focus on race relations in the context of our society, history and religion. The book can be purchased from Third Place Books; whether you've read the book or not, you are welcome to join this discussion about one of Baldwin's many endlessly relevant and enlightening works.

## Black Lives Matter Write-In with Katrina Otuonye

Hugo House, 5:30-6:45 p.m., register at link, free: [tinyurl.com/y8y2rbxf](https://tinyurl.com/y8y2rbxf)  
Looking for a way to process the current events? Writing is a great resource to channel thoughts and worry. The write-in will hold space for you to actually sit down and write away from distraction. You'll be given writing prompts, time to write and time to connect with others. This workshop is

Calendar compiled by **Michelle Galluzzo**. Got something we should know about? Email it to [calendar@realchangenews.org](mailto:calendar@realchangenews.org). The deadline for calendar submissions is nine days prior to the date of publication.

open to all, whether you're wanting to write a blog post or an essay. All words have power. Hugo House and Otuonye will be hosting multiple sessions; you can sign up for one or more at the link.

## Tukwila Village Farmers Market

*Food Innovation Network, 14350 Tukwila International Blvd., Tukwila; 4-7 p.m., free: [tinyurl.com/y8782lww](https://tinyurl.com/y8782lww)*  
The Tukwila farmers market provides fresh produce and a great community vibe. The produce is grown by immigrants and refugees. The market accepts SNAP benefits and will double them with SNAP Market Match. Public health and safety protocols will be followed, so all visitors please come with face coverings. There will also be hand-sanitizing stations as well as coordinated exit/entrances and crowd regulation. If you're at high risk (60+,

have underlying conditions or are pregnant, etc.) you can head to the market at 3 p.m. as that hour will be dedicated to you. This is a great opportunity to be in the community and support it and get delicious produce.

## July 5

## Baking For Kids And Teens - By Teens

4-5 p.m., Zoom, free: [tinyurl.com/ycv8eyka](https://tinyurl.com/ycv8eyka)  
Treats by Ash is offering a live baking session for kids and teens to follow along. Hosts Ashleen (14 years old) and Taran (6 years old) make the lesson ideal for kids even vaguely interested in baking. Jokes, trivia and lots of info will be incorporated through the one-hour session, and you will have baked good in the end! Details forthcoming at the link. Prep your kitchen.

## Change happens when we all help.

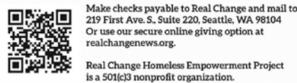
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## SACRED Continued from Page 8

ington, where Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. Black wrote in "Sacred Ground" that, as an activist, he needed the leadership of someone like King.

"He articulated the feeling that many of us carried from our childhood to our young adulthood: 'I'm tired of the segregation,' as Rosa Parks said.

"By that time, I had been in World War II and had seen what can happen to human beings shooting each other. I had seen Buchenwald and had the feeling that across race lines we were going to return home and bring about peace on Earth. Dr. King articulated those feelings so early in my teaching career. I heard this handsome young man from a very upper class African American family identify his tiredness with the opportunity for equality and so I went South for the various marches. He was an inspiration because he was universal."

President Lyndon Johnson had encouraged Dr. King to bring his campaign to a Northern city in order to break housing segregation, Black said. One of Black's own DuSable classmates, the Rev. Patterson of Liberty Baptist Church, had been a few years ahead of Dr. King at Morehouse College and particularly wanted him to bring his mission to Chicago.

Black was also among those who encouraged King to come to Chicago in 1966 to help tenants organize against slums, although he had misgivings about the danger. Dr. King was hit in the head by a rock during a fair housing march in Marquette Park on the southwest side. It was a level of violence he said he had not even seen in the South.

"There were people who were white and Black and Asian who could support Dr. King's nonviolent resistance in the South, but they were not going to do that in the North," Black explained. "They were not going to take a beating and not retaliate. Marquette Park and Cicero would be too violent against Dr. King."

Nevertheless, Black said that he didn't think another northern city could have given Dr. King a better outcome: "He would not have had the kind of support from the leadership — political and religious — in any other city that he had in Chicago." Dr. King's 1966 campaign ended with a summit in which the Mortgage Bankers Association agreed to make loans regardless of race, and city officials agreed to build housing of limited height. However, by March 1967, Dr. King called a press conference to say that city officials had reneged — this is according to Dr. King's archives at Stanford University.

World War II and the 1950s had brought a second wave of the Great Migration. Just as with the first wave, war prevented European immigration, so jobs in steel mills, stockyards and war production had to be filled domestically. Mechanization had begun to reduce the number of farm jobs available in the South and Blacks were eager to leave racial discrimination behind, according to the Smithsonian Institution's American Experience website.

This second wave, however, "had been deprived of the opportunity to get a good education, to be able to vote and to organize, because most of them were from plantations," Black recalled, as he talked on the line. "There was a separation class-wise."

In 1940, the U.S. Supreme Court banned restrictive covenants. African Americans could now move out of crowded Bronzeville and find more space in South

Shore, Hyde Park or Kenwood — and that's just what Black and other returning veterans did after World War II when they wanted to start families.

An unintended effect of this new mobility, however, was that "now young people in Bronzeville were not growing up with doctors and lawyers and other successful people around them, the way I did," Black wrote in "Sacred Ground." "Those successful people were moving out. My generation could have done more to welcome those later arrivals from the South."

What did he wish the Great Migration's first wave had done for those who came North in the 1940s and '50s?

"We integrated too fast," Black says, in our telephone interview. "An example of solidarity continuing despite class is Chinatown. They continued to have their political and economic base despite the fact they had been isolated since the 1890s."

Just the same, the networking came together for the election of Harold Washington as the first African American mayor of Chicago in 1983. Washington was a few years younger than Black, another DuSable graduate and a returning World War II vet who also attended Roosevelt University with Black.

When Mayor Richard J. Daley died in 1977 after 21 years in office and Ald. Wilson Frost, the Black president pro tem of the Chicago City Council, was kept out of the mayor's seat, Blacks began to seek more power, Black wrote.

In 1982, Washington agreed to run — if the community could register 50,000 new voters and raise \$100,000.

Black and Renault Robinson, the founder of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League, visited Ed Gardner, the founder and owner of Soft Sheen hair products, whose wife was a DuSable grad, and Gardner committed \$250,000. Johnson Publishing's John Johnson and real estate magnate Dempsey Travis raised \$1 million more from smaller Black businesses: car dealers, gas station owners, insurance executives. With support from Hispanic leaders like Jesus "Chuy" Garcia and Luis Gutiérrez, and white community organizers like Slim Coleman and Helen Shiller on the North Side, Washington beat the white, Republican candidate for mayor.

Black's role had been to help craft Washington's platform and to organize young people to carry out voter registration. In the process, he met, courted and married Zenobia Johnson, "the lasting love of my life," who had been on Washington's congressional housing task force.

The cycle that started with Washington's election continued with the election of Carol Moseley Braun as the first African American woman senator and then the election of Barack Obama as the first Black president, Black said. He is proud that the Obama Presidential Library is coming to the South Side, although he admits that he wished its location was not Jackson Park but Washington Park, "where Michelle Obama and I helped her husband, and where Harold Washington and Carol Moseley Braun were inspired by the leadership in the area around Washington Park."

"Change is going to come. What role will you play?" Black asked, as a closing thought before our conversation ended. "Obama is a dramatic example, as is Carol Moseley Braun, and the breakthrough of the early restrictive covenants. I want the reader to feel optimistic through reading the history of one man who lived 101 years in the community he talked about." ■

Courtesy of *StreetWise / INSP.ngo*

## IN MEMORIAM | DANIEL LONG



Daniel Long, a Real Change leader

By **BRIDGET MOUNTAIN**  
Contributing Writer

"I don't give up," is the motto that Daniel Long used to live by. If you knew Daniel, you were sure of two things: He would defend his opinion even if he knew he was wrong just to be right, and he loved country music. He would blare his speakers full of Kenny Chesney, Luke Bryan and even some old school Johnny Cash so the whole neighborhood could hear. Even if it got him in trouble.

Daniel grew up in Olympia. He spent all of his childhood in foster care. "I was raised here in Washington; all my life I was in foster care and was in 21 different homes," Daniel said. As soon as he turned 18, he was put out on the street. Since then Daniel was on and off the street his entire adult life. When Daniel didn't have anywhere to go, one of his past foster moms offered for him to crash on her couch down in Portland until he could get on his feet. That didn't work out and Daniel couldn't find work long enough to sustain him. So he moved to Texas.

Daniel's plan was to soak up the country music and work on the shrimp boats. "I went to work on the shrimp boats and ended up going in the opposite direction. I went to prison. When they say don't mess with Texas, they mean it," Daniel said. Daniel spent 15 years down in the prison system in Texas and promised his cell mate that within six months of getting out, he would have an apartment. When Daniel said he would do something, he almost always did. He decided to try his luck in Seattle because it was back in his home state and — being the biggest city in Washington — offered so many more resources than any other town could.

Within six months, Daniel was inside

just like he promised. But like most of the vendors at Real Change, as soon as he lost his job in trade labor, he couldn't continue to pay for his apartment and was booted out. He ended up at a shelter in Seattle and his friend Brenda decided to bring him into Real Change. On his first day there, he met the love of his life, Darcie.

"We used to fight like cats and dogs and even though we weren't together at the end of her life, I always watched out for her. When she died the week after my birthday (October 2018), I was heartbroken," Daniel said. Without Darcie taking him under her wings and showing him the ropes, Daniel wouldn't have been as dedicated to the Real Change community as he was.

In 2003, Daniel went back to school and got his GED. This past year, he decided to go to online college and study graphic design. He was always dedicated to taking care of others and bettering himself for them. Daniel had a streak in him that made him protective of his community and especially his Real Change community. "I take care of the people around me," Daniel said.

When the Real Change community found out that Daniel had died, it didn't come as a huge surprise that it was defending a woman from a man. When Daniel saw actions he didn't think were okay, he always saw it as his moral obligation to help, even if it put his life in danger.

Daniel was someone you could hear coming a mile away, with or without his music. He was someone who would pet every dog that he passed and always spoke up for what he believed in, even if he knew he was in the wrong. He is leaving behind a huge hole at Real Change. Our office will be a little quieter and less fun without him.

We'll sure miss Daniel around here. ■

CAP HILL Continued from Page 7

document that detailed a recommitment to the message of the movement — that Black Lives Matter and BIPOC voices are the ones that should be leading. “First, we would like to acknowledge that no organization, protest, or revolution is perfect,” it read. “We must be willing to collectively learn and react quickly to mistakes within our movement. We do not want to see what was started with the intention of lifting the BLM message destroyed before us all.”

The document suggests specific community-led actions and options to increase security and communication at CHOP. These include creating “safe use” areas for drug and alcohol use that have become commonplace in the late night hours, and creating open hours for CHOP (8 a.m.-8 p.m.) and creating a more streamlined and robust system for communicating across volunteers and service providers in the area.

There are no names attached to the document but those involved are referred to as BIPOC and white-ally community members. The account later tweeted an intention not to lead but to follow the guidance of BIPOC leadership. In addition to Voices of CHOP, “Capitol Hill Organized Protests (official account)” emerged and warns against fraudulent accounts created by opponents. There are several more social media accounts affiliated with CHOP and groups involved.

All of this comes after almost two weeks of speculation and mixed messaging around CHOP’s goals and what the truly grassroots organizing aims to ac-

complish. Later Sunday, June 21, around 10:40 p.m., another shooting took place, leaving a 17-year-old wounded. As the day before, he was transported to Harborview by a private vehicle, treated and then released.

Grassroots rising

CHOP is an evolving paradox and many things at once: a place to congregate around shared racial-justice goals, approached in a few different ways, while simultaneously seeming like a tourist attraction filled with people gazing, holding up their phones to capture the rarity.

Instances of community members problem solving against dissention or distraction have also been ever-present, online and on the ground. Just one example of this is a video posted on social media where a group of community members successfully deter and deescalate someone ready to smash the windows of the abandoned precinct building.

Some people have characterized the occupation of the place as a way to imagine and exemplify the community action that could be bolstered if police were defunded and those dollars were invested in human services and community networks.

At a press conference Monday, June 22, Durkan said, “It’s time for people to go home” and to open Capitol Hill for business, residents, employees, while also allowing space for peaceful protest. She noted the city is working with Black-led community organizations such as Not This Time and Community Pas-



Photo by Ted Mase

Several corner-store factions provide sustenance for people (and pets) at CHOP.

sageways to approach gun violence and night-time activities in the area. Best announced plans to come back to the East Precinct in a way that works with the community.

Andre Taylor, who founded Not This Time and whose brother Che Taylor was killed by police, said he has been on the ground speaking with CHOP organizers. He mentioned that as a place, CHOP does bring up some dangers. However, “CHOP is not a place — it’s an idea,” he said. “Don’t minimize the idea of CHOP.”

After the press conference, multiple social media accounts involved with

CHOP responded to the mayor’s comments; some say their groups were not consulted by the mayor’s office at all.

Undeniably, CHOP holds space for the imagined changes and futures BIPOC have been dreaming of and striving to see. But what will come of the protest zone, its changing methods and challenges is yet uncertain. CHOP contains multitudes and is unfolding — certainly a story to be told by the many voices we haven’t heard. ■

*This reporting was up-to-date at press time, June 23 midday.*



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