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OCTOBER 11 -17, 2006



NORTHWEST ANIMAL RIGHTS NETWORK OUTREACH COORDINATOR RACHEL BJORK STANDS BEFORE THE THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER. THE BELLTOWN LABORATORY IS ONE FOCUS OF A WEEKLONG AWARENESS CAMPAIGN BY ANIMAL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS. PHOTO BY JUSTIN MILLS

Captive Audience

Protest for primate liberation shines light on animal terror act

By ROSETTE ROYALE
Staff Reporter

In the primary forests of the mid-montane regions of Madagascar, Dr. Debra Durham moved beneath a lush forest canopy, observing the activities of red-bellied and red-fronted brown lemurs. Both primates, the lemurs went about their daily lives, says Durham—who was on the island nation from 1999 to 2001 working toward a doctorate in animal behavior at the University of Washington—as she watched while the groups traveled daily distances of up to a third of a mile. She spied the animals resting as well, looking on as infants clung to mothers, as group members participated in grooming.

This was in stark contrast to the time Durham put in years before, as an undergraduate, at the Regional Primate Research Center. There, at the UW facility, she says she saw primate infants separated from adults. Durham remembers that the infants were given PVC piping shrouded in diaper cloth, which stood in as surrogate mothers. Some of the young animals were in various states of agitation, while others sat in uncharacteristic silence. All the

primates, she recalls, were relegated to cages slightly larger than 2'x2'x3', the cages stacked two to three high. She says she also witnessed adult primates exhibiting pathological behaviors, including self-mutilation.

"Those experiences [at the research center] were heartbreaking for me," says Durham, who now works as a primate specialist for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), of her undergrad days. "So when I wanted to do my Ph.D., I went to the rainforest, to bring back some information and shine some light on primates in captivity."

The light on captive primates may be shining a bit brighter by week's end, with the conclusion of National Primate Liberation Week. A nine-day event that focuses exclusively on the use of primates in labs across the country, the awareness campaign will alight in Seattle with a protest of the Washington National Primate Research Center in Belltown on Thurs., Oct. 12. A leafleting maneuver targeting Westlake Center follows two days later, on Oct. 14. Both activities are

Barnraising, the Green Way

Ballard neighbors put heads together to solve foreign wars, global warming

By AMY ROE
Contributing Writer

When it comes to global climate change, nobody rides for free. Fly, drive, or simply turn on the heat, and you produce carbon dioxide that contributes to global warming.

In Ballard, it's payback time. The neighborhood is working to become America's first "carbon neutral" community by encouraging businesses and individuals to cut their carbon dioxide emissions—by walking, bicycling, recycling, buying locally, and conserving energy—and to offset what they can't eliminate by contributing to a fund that executes large-scale carbon reduction projects.

Al Gore praised the effort in his Sept. 18 speech at New York University's School of Law.

The average Seattleite generates 12 tons of CO2 per year, says Tracy Carroll, co-founder of NetGreen (*AchieveNetGreen.org*), a partner of Sustainable Ballard. (Carroll, a Ballard resident, is also co-founder of FlexCar.)

Through NetGreen, businesses and individuals can calculate their "carbon footprint" and make a contribution to offset it to The Climate Trust, a non-profit that funds large-scale projects that reduce greenhouse gases.

By NetGreen's calculation, a hundred bucks offsets 10 tons of carbon emissions. But does trading cash for carbon let people off easy?

"It's not paying your way out at all, but often that's the first impression," says Vic Opperman, co-founder of Sustainable Ballard.

Quantifying individual contributions promotes awareness of the economic impact of greenhouse gasses, and once participants "internalize" the cost, they'll have incentive to reduce their emissions, NetGreen's Carroll says.

The no-carbon lifestyle is the linchpin in Sustainable Ballard's network of

HONEY GUILF

With all this talk of high prices for sleek toilets, here's a low-cost solution: algebra.

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SLASH AND YEARN

HUD cuts to local housing program may mean those looking for aid could find themselves out of luck.

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PEOPLES' FIGHTS

A forum examines how indigenous people can find more protection under international law.

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RANGER SHTICK

Mayor Nickels wants new park rangers to take on some cop duties, but the SPD union ain't having it.

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MARKET FLARE

Author Travis Bradford wants brokers and analysts to invest in more green: energy, not dollars.

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Tempest in a Honeybucket

Once you've had a million-dollar toilet, what's left?

By TIMOTHY HARRIS
Real Change Executive Director

Over the late '80s, downtown merchants complained of a growing human waste problem. This was remedied, to some degree, by the installation of 10 portable toilets in appropriate areas by the Department of Neighborhoods.

It doesn't take a genius to know that million-dollar self-cleaning toilets are a joke, and Seattle's high-tech beacons of relief have, inevitably, come under fire. The Downtown Seattle Association (DSA), a coalition of business interests with a three-point plan on homelessness (public toilets, panhandling, public feeding: they're against them), has led the charge to retire the toilets, and *The Seattle Times* has jumped in four square behind them.

And with them have jumped City Attorney Tom Carr, who campaigned on the notion that he wouldn't have opinions on that sort of thing, and City Councilmember Tom Rasmussen, who termed the toilets "dens of illegal behavior." In the hands of the editorialists for the *Times* ("Seattle's gold-plated toilet mistake," Oct. 8), this became the much pithier "dens of iniquity."

The arguments are mostly predictable. Others defy logical explanation. The DSA says, for example, that incidents of public defecation have actually risen since the installation of the toilets. So more places to pee equals more pee on pavement ($>p2p=P$). How, exactly, does that work?

The core charge, however, is that the public toilets are taxpayer-financed places of sin, where drugs are consumed and acts of sex for hire consummated. This is, no doubt, true. They are also, however, a badly needed place to go to the bathroom. Public toilets don't cause drug use and prostitution any more than they increase public defecation, and eliminating the toilets won't make these unpleasant byproducts of misery go away.

The toilets have a long history. Over the late '80s, downtown merchants complained of a growing human waste problem. This was remedied, to some degree, by the installation of 10 portable toilets in appropriate areas by the Department of Neighborhoods. Over time, this number grew to a Honeybucket heyday of 19 public toilets. This was Seattle's golden age of public peeing.

A world-class city, however, deserves more than Honeybuckets. Seattle's finest latté-fueled minds went to work on the problem and thus discovered the million-dollar self-cleaning toilet. In most cities, this option pays for itself by doubling as an advertising kiosk, but here in Seattle, our previously mentioned easily offended aesthetic sensibilities precluded such a solution. Million-dollar toilets it would be.

The mayor, in a fit of common sense, offered a veto, and the City Council, who over the past decade had grown weary of the whole issue, overrode the mayor, bringing us to our current state: five self-cleaning toilets in high-use areas, supplemented by six portapotties, located in areas deemed more Honeybucket friendly.

A host of solutions have been offered to address issues of misuse: better lighting, cameras, limiting the hours, and even the hiring of toilet valets. These would ensure the proper usage of Seattle's overpriced pee-holes by offering a quick economic profiling service to potential users.

But the solution most loudly offered at the moment is also the most precipitous: shut the things down. This would mean immediately voiding the City contract at a cost of \$846,400 and

reopening resistance to solving one of Seattle's most urgent issues.

In the spirit of pragmatism, we'd like to offer our own take on the toilet wars. As we see it, there are three possible solutions:

More Is Better: If public excrement, even with the existing toilets, is still a big problem, that's probably a good indication that we need more of them. This is the solution that management at Pike Place Garage suggested to the city as well: augment the existing self-cleaning toilet with a Honeybucket. This makes economic sense. A self-cleaning toilet, all other expenses aside, costs \$360 a day to maintain. Upkeep on a Honeybucket is a mere \$16.

Honeybucket Heaven: With the money we're spending on high-tech marvels that talk to us in smooth feminine tones and disinfect once we're done, we could probably stick a Honeybucket every few hundred yards in areas where excrement is a problem. Most people, given the choice between taking a dump in public or in private, will opt for the latter. It's a matter of giving them the choice.

Hats for the Homeless: Let's remove the public toilets and Honeybuckets altogether and install paper hat dispensers in problem areas, along with hygienic disposal receptacles. Homeless people could wear the hats, provided courtesy of the DSA, and then, when the urge overtakes them, they could, as the saying goes, "go shit in their hat." Problem solved. ■



Real Change is published weekly and is sold by the poor and homeless of Seattle. Vendors receive 65¢ of the \$1.00 paid for this paper.

Mission Statement:

Real Change exists to create opportunity and a voice for low-income people while taking action to end homelessness and poverty.

The Real Change Homeless Empowerment Project is a 501 (c)3 non-profit organization. Programs include the Real Change newspaper, the StreetWrites peer support group for homeless writers, the Homeless Speakers Bureau, and the First Things First organizing project. All donations support these programs and are tax-deductible to the full extent of the law.

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Change



MAKES A VILLAGE: VOLUNTEER MULLER AND TEN THOUSAND VILLAGES STORE MANAGER SALLIE LANDIS' EFFORT PAYS OFF. PHOTO BY ELISA HUERTA-ENOCHIAN

When Ten Thousand Villages sells beadwork, Guatemalan children are sent to school. When it sells articles from Kenya, street children get homes and training. For little miracles like that to happen, the Roosevelt Way branch of the nationwide fair-trade store Ten Thousand Villages needs to sell more products. That's the responsibility of store manager Sallie Landis.

In the last five years sales at the store, which provides sustainable economic opportunity to citizens of developing nations by selling only "fair-trade" certified products, have nearly doubled to a projected \$456,000 this year. That means

Landis can purchase twice the number of products in 2007 — providing twice the income for communities and twice the number of children getting an education.

The volunteer program has also grown by leaps and bounds, expanding from about 12 volunteers in 2003 to 52 last month. But maybe the biggest differences can't be quantified, says Landis.

"When I started with the store, I wanted to know the breakdown of how the artisans are helped, and people told me it was hard to do. How can you put a price on dignity, pride, and hope?"

— J. Jacob Edel

The Takeaway

Federal government slashes SHA housing money

By **CYDNEY GILLIS**
Staff Reporter

While HUD granted more money for housing counseling overall this year — \$41.7 million versus \$39.1 million nationwide in fiscal 2005 — the FPA and other nonprofits that provide such services in Washington state were big losers.

The next time a poor Seattleite picks up the phone to get help with a threatening landlord or a foreclosure on a home, what they might get at the Fremont Public Association is a busy signal.

In the new budget that started Oct. 1, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development cut the FPA's funding for housing counseling services in half, from roughly \$155,000 to \$72,000.

If money can't be found to plug the \$79,000 hole immediately, the nonprofit says it will have to lay off two of its four housing counselors, along with a specialist in predatory lending.

The Fremont Public Association isn't alone. While HUD granted more money for housing counseling overall this year — \$41.7 million versus \$39.1 million nationwide in fiscal 2005 — the FPA and other nonprofits that provide such services in Washington state were big losers, taking a 21 percent cut in HUD housing counseling funds at a time when rents and calls for help are soaring.

The HUD funding pays only for counseling people who live in HUD housing, use Section 8 vouchers, experience housing discrimination, or are age 62 and over and qualify for special financing to stop a home foreclosure. Overall, the six main agencies in the state that got housing counseling grants this year, including the FPA and the Washington State Housing Finance Commission, saw their funding drop from nearly \$610,000 last year to \$435,000, with the commission's funding decreasing from \$228,000 to \$151,000.

That, says Bill Conner, the commission's administrator for homebuyer education, is on top of previous HUD cuts that have stretched the agency's ability to make its own housing counseling grants. Each year, the commission makes grants to 31 small organizations, such as

Seattle's International District Housing Alliance and Homestead Community Land Trust.

At the end of 2005, Conner says, the cuts forced a Spokane agency out of business.

Last year, the Fremont Public Association provided HUD-funded counseling to more than 1,700 clients out of a total of 4,565, whose services were covered by other funding. About 4,000 of them, says Pam Gates, director of the FPA's housing counseling program, made less than \$27,250, or half of King County's median income of \$70,800.

West Seattle resident Paula Wilson, a disabled mother of a 6-year-old, was one. She relies on the Section 8 program to pay for a two-bedroom apartment where she says the landlord has harassed her over her garden tools and daughter's toys being outside.

An FPA housing counselor "told me to write a letter explaining my side of the situation and offering to mediate," Wilson says. It "made the landlord realize I was capable of standing up for myself, that I'm not going to cower."

The FPA's development director, Paul Haas, says the agency is scrambling to fill the hole with other federal or local dollars.

At the federal level, Conner says, the Housing Finance Commission is still waiting to hear about a \$300,000 grant it applied for in HUD's Rural Housing and Economic Development program. If any funds are awarded, Conner says, the commission could redirect previous grant money to urban housing counselors.

Other than that, says Pete Weissman, a spokesperson for Sen. Patty Murray, D-Wash., no other federal funding is available to make up for the loss, leaving it to the city or county to find funding.

"I'd like to help and will certainly give it very serious consideration," says Councilmember Tom Rasmussen, chair of the City Council's Housing Committee. But he notes that any funding would require a majority vote of the rest of the council.

"Worst case, we're able to serve half as many people," says the FPA's Pam Gates. "The consequence is that people will be at greater risk of losing their home and be deeper in debt." ■

Just Heard...

On the OT

County corrections officers have more than doubled their overtime since 2002, busting through the county's budget and possibly hurting workplace morale, says a county auditor's report. And though the officers' \$6.3 million in overtime exceeded its budget by 60 percent, the report's authors say there's no clamp down on the long hours.

Instead of capping OT, County Executive Ron Sims and the Department of Adult and Juvenile Detention want to rein in comp time, vacation hours, and other kinds of leave that necessitate other people filling in at time-and-a-half. That's a concession that will have to be negotiated with the officers' guild, said Sims in an Oct. 4 letter to the auditors.

One flew over Yakima County's nest

Those jail guards must be busy, since the number of prisoners sent by Seattle to Yakima County's crowded, violent detention center has slowed to a trickle. City Attorney Tom Carr has filed suit against the county for providing inadequate care to both the guilty and those presumed innocent: among Seattle's outsourced prison population are not only felons, but those charged with misdemeanors awaiting trial back on the west side.

Seattle is leading 11 other cities who also export their prisoners to the central Washington county; last month, according to an Oct. 10 report in *The Seattle Times*, Renton stopped sending inmates there because they sustained injuries and went without needed medical care.

Carr's case is a kind of told-you-so for public defender Lisa Daugaard, who put the blame squarely on the city's shoulders last May in Superior Court when she charged that her defendants were unable to adequately prepare for trial via video teleconference ("Over the Mountains," June 1, 2005). The judge ruled against her.

— Adam Hyla

Homeless death count rises

Depressing news came last week for Women in Black, which stands vigil for anyone who dies while living on the streets: County officials reported that 14 homeless people died outside or through acts of violence between Apr. 7 and Aug. 16.

Women in Black stood vigil outside the Seattle Justice Center on Oct. 4 to draw attention to the deaths — three of which were suicides (Jared Settemire, age 17; Jeffrey Tafstad, age 19; and Jacob Allen Hall, age 20) and three homicides.

The group will stand again Oct. 18 at noon in Westlake Park for Daniel Culotti, 25, who was shot and killed Oct. 7 after reportedly attacking a stranger. With Culotti's death, 37 homeless people have died outside or by violence this year.

— Billy Joyce

Native Argument

Public forum to examine promise, shortcomings of international law

By **BILLY JOYCE**
Contributing Writer

"Public international law has been grappling with the problem of indigenous peoples' rights since Columbus arrived in the Americas."

— **Joel Ngugi, International Law Professor, UW**

For the more than 370 million indigenous peoples in the world, international law sets a standard that domestic courts can refer to when debating their right to land, intellectual property, and the preservation of their culture. That affords indigenous peoples an argument that their countries' laws don't offer.

The Seattle Forum on Human Rights and International Law and the Seattle International Human Rights Coalition have organized a forum called "Undoing Columbus" to assess the impact international law has had on indigenous peoples' rights in the past, and to explore the new laws that are currently being written and debated upon among world leaders in the United Nations General Assembly.

Joel Ngugi, International Law Professor from the University of Washington, says, "Public international law has been grappling with the problem of indigenous peoples' rights since Columbus arrived in the Americas."

Ngugi, a Kenyan native with degrees from Harvard Law School and the University of Nairobi, and attorney Patricia Aqamuk Paul, an Inupiaq who graduated from Seattle University Law School and has studied at Harvard's JFK School of Government, are experts

on international law and indigenous peoples' rights. They will be speaking at the forum to address international law's promise to native peoples — and its uneven history of enforcement.

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has drafted the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which has been adopted by the U.N.'s Human Rights Council and is on the way to being passed by the 192 member states of the General Assembly. Countries objecting to the declaration are the United States, New Zealand, and Australia, who say in a joint statement, "No government can accept the notion of creating different classes of citizens."

This is a response to language in a specific article in the declaration that defines indigenous peoples' right of "self-determination," which provides that "they can freely determine their political status and identity and pursue their own economic, social, and cultural development."

But the rights asserted under international law are effective only if someone can execute them.

"The big question and the big weakness of international law," says Ed Mast, an organizer of "Undoing Columbus," is: How can it be enforced?

Once the international standards are set, citizens, advocates, nongovernmental organizations and grass-

roots nonprofits are called on to be watchdogs over their government and to document and report breaches of international law directly to their governments and other bodies like the UN.

In Nevada, one example of people policing their government exists, where Western Shoshone elders want the U.S. to honor their claim to ancestral lands in Nevada, Idaho, and California. The U.S. denied the claim, asserting that it owned the land due to "gradual assimilation." In March, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination rebuked the U.S. and demanded that it "freeze" and "desist" its harmful operations on Shoshone lands, according to an April 11 news release by the Western Shoshone Defense Project.

While the UN's position gave hope to Native Americans seeking greater control of ancestral lands, Ngugi says international law's past relationship with indigenous peoples has been abusive.

"My argument is historical," he says: International law has ignored and therefore participated in repressing native peoples. Recent humanitarian efforts on the part of bodies like the UN overshadow their long pattern of complicity "in dominating these peoples. It [international law] really hasn't come to terms with its role in dispossession, displacement of indigenous peoples." ■

[Event]

"Undoing Columbus," Thurs., Oct. 12, 7 p.m. University Friends Meeting Community Room, 4001-Ninth Ave. NE, Seattle. Free. For more information, contact Ed Mast at (206) 633-1086

Short Takes

Rumsfeld: Guilty

Defending himself in his conduct in the War on Terror, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld was found guilty of war crimes after a two-hour event titled "The Trial of Donald Rumsfeld" in Seattle University's Pigott Auditorium Saturday.

Or at least he would have been if Rumsfeld had been present.

Instead, Phil Chandler assumed the role of Rumsfeld and was cross-examined by real-life attorney

Karol Brown. In addition, activists portrayed several former detainees of prisons such as Abu Ghraib and Guantánamo in testimony before the "court."

"I have no idea why they threw me in prison," said Ramsey el-Moslimany, acting the part of Saddam Saleh Aboud, former detainee at Abu Ghraib. "They put me in a cell, beat me, tied my hands and feet to a bar, and left me there for a day."

Testimony described further acts of "torture," such as waterboarding, sleep-deprivation, and stress and duress positions.

"These techniques destroy the person, and that is why they use them," said Jennifer Harbury, attorney, author, and activist. "They held the head of my friend underwater until he couldn't [hold his breath] anymore. He gulped in water, which hit his brain and burned excruciatingly, and the

PHIL CHANDLER STOOD IN FOR DEFENSE SECRETARY DONALD RUMSFELD AT HIS OCT. 7 MOCK TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES. PHOTO BY ELLIOT STOLLER

next thing he knows they're giving him CPR, only to dunk his head in water again."

Ronald Slye, an Associate Professor of Law at Seattle University, discussed whether or not such actions constituted torture.

"Both torture and inhuman, cruel, and degrading treatment are prohibited by the Geneva Conventions, which the U.S. is a party to," Slye said. "So even if these abuses are 'slightly less than torture,' it's still illegal."

Slye held that Rumsfeld was ultimately responsible for those abuses.

"The Nuremberg Trials states that superiors are

responsible for the unlawful acts of their subordinates if they either exercised control over those subordinates, knew or had reason to know of unlawful conduct, or failed to take preventative measures upon knowing," Slye said, who concluded that there is no question whether Rumsfeld fits the question of superiority.

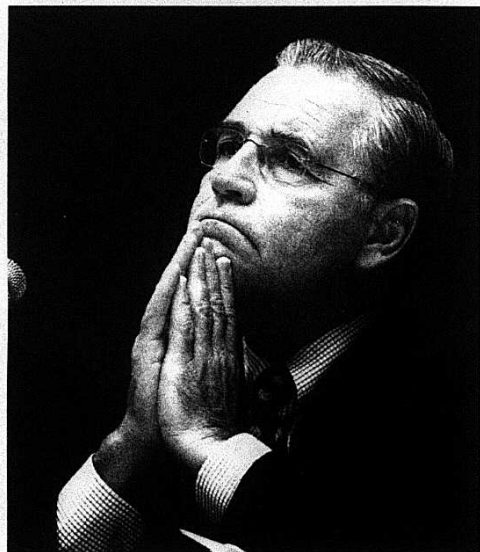
Rumsfeld was pronounced "guilty" by an almost unanimous vote of the audience. Pramila Jayapal,

founder and executive director of Hate Free Zone Washington, spoke of the need for action.

"When checks and balances fail, it falls to the people to hold the government accountable," Jayapal said. "Some of the most powerful grassroots movements were started by individuals such as Gandhi."

The event's sponsors included Hate Free Zone Washington, Amnesty International Puget Sound, and ACLU of Washington.

— **Kevin Himeda**



Driven to Action

LINDA WARREN OF SOCIAL CHANGE CARAVAN, WHICH WORKS TO RETURN DISPLACED RESIDENTS OF NEW ORLEANS BACK HOME, SPOKE TO ABOUT 500 PEOPLE WHO ATTENDED THE WORLD CAN'T WAIT/DRIVE OUT THE BUSH REGIME RALLY AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING OCT. 5. PHOTO BY ELLIOT STOLLER

Range Rovers

Park rangers idea draws criticism from police

By **CYDNEY GILLIS**
Staff Reporter

"We have a very small, small group of public inebriates who have taken over the bocce ball court area of [Occidental Park]. They "spit, cuss and get aggressive if someone, like me, asks them to either cease the activity or move."

— **Craig Montgomery**, director, Pioneer Square Neighborhood Association

As he munches on a breakfast of day-old rolls in Denny Park, Casey Frederick, a 23-year-old homeless man, says he's all for the city hiring uniformed "rangers" to police Seattle's downtown parks.

"It's a good idea because they can keep it clean, where there's no drugs or violence," says the native Tacoman.

Many park-goers share Frederick's view. But the idea, which Mayor Greg Nickels has proposed in his 2007 city budget, has run afoul of the law — or at least the union that represents Seattle's police officers.

Nickels is asking the City Council for \$319,000 to hire and train five Parks Department rangers who would carry radios, not guns, and patrol nine parks: Hing Hay, City Hall, Occidental, Freeway, Westlake, Steinbrueck, Waterfront, Myrtle Edwards, and South Lake Union.

The mayor wants the rangers, who would make about \$56,000 each, to play a dual role of concierge and police officer, answering questions of tourists and writing tickets of \$50 to \$150 for drinking, playing a boom box too loud, or other violations of the city's park code.

The Seattle Police Guild wants the rangers to stay out of any form of enforcement, including issuing citations — not only because the union sees it as police work but because the rangers themselves could present a hazard to officers.

"We're concerned for the safety of not only these park rangers, who would be unarmed in these parks, but also the safety of our officers, who would need to respond to assist them if they got into a situation a little over their head," says Sgt. Rich O'Neil, the union's president.

The guild is currently negotiating the issue with the city. Parks spokesperson Dewey Potter says the proposal includes \$40,000 for Seattle police to train the rangers in community relations and problem-solving, and that each would carry a list of places where the homeless could go for food, shelter or services.

"The vision of these guys is that they will be ambassadors," Potter says. "They will be a presence like rangers in national parks."

The rangers would patrol the parks 16 hours a day in the summer and eight hours in the off season. They would only call the police, Potter adds, in situations that were potentially violent.

To back them up, the mayor is also asking the council for \$238,000 for extra police patrols in and around the parks, as well as \$116,000 for more park events. The ideas came out of the mayor's Downtown Parks Task Force, which looked at how to get more people to feel safe in and make use of the parks.

"I would hope that these individuals will have the authority and the ability to stop the petty illegal activity," says Craig Montgomery, director of Pioneer Square Community Association.

For instance, "We have a very small, small group of public inebriates who have taken over the bocce ball court area of [Occidental Park]," he says. They "spit, cuss, and get aggressive if someone, like me, asks them to either cease the activity or move."

A park ranger, he says, could handle the situation in a less intimidating way than a police officer. But Tatsuo Nakata, an aide to Councilmember David Della, who chairs the council's Parks Committee, says Della and other councilmembers aren't so sure.

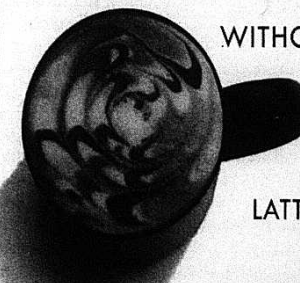
"If the concern is safety, why not use police officers instead of park rangers?" Nakata asks. "There's a bunch of concerns about what the problem is we're trying to fix, and is this the best solution for that problem?"

The "problem," says Angie Roznick, a downtown resident with her toddler, should not be homeless people. "It's generally a good idea," she says, but "My concern is always that they're not bullying the homeless around and forcing people to get out of the park."

Frederick certainly hopes not. Though he usually sleeps in a shelter, he says he'd hate for a ranger to kick him out of the park if he were sleeping.

"They would refer you to a shelter," Frederick says. But if there's no room, "You have to find some place the cops won't mess with you." ■

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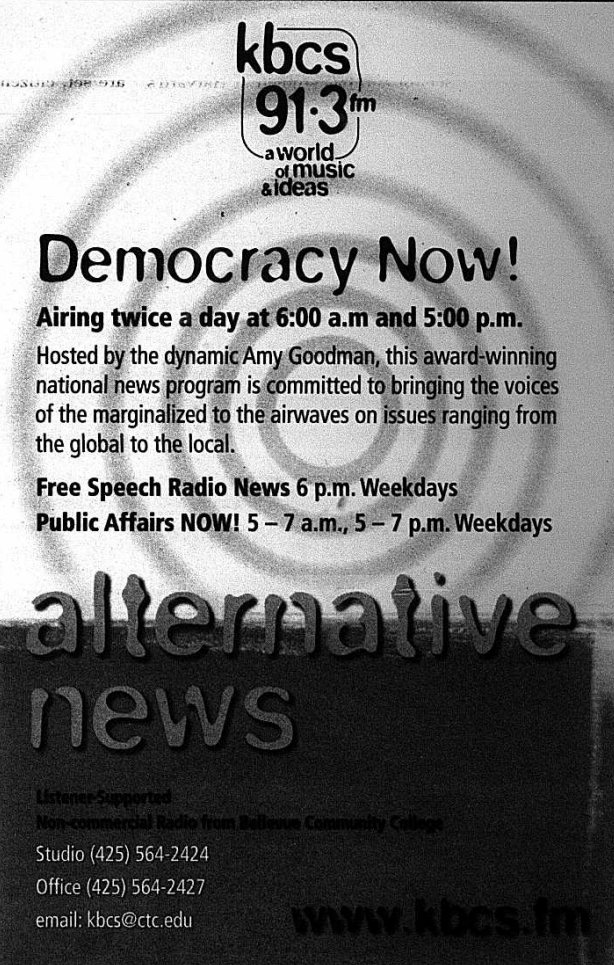
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Star Power

Cambridge author Travis Bradford warms the financial world up to solar energy

By PAUL RICE
Street News Service

"When I talk to [the business world], I talk in a language they understand. I say, 'Over the next 20 or 30 years, this is one of the biggest opportunities that the world will enjoy.' And when they hear the word 'opportunities' they think returns, which is right."

Al Gore was the talk of early summer in the U.S., but not for any apparent political reasons. A documentary, "An Inconvenient Truth," in which he had a starring role, became the third-highest grossing documentary in the U.S. to date.

Dealing with climate change (the politically correct term for global warming), the film featured Al Gore giving a PowerPoint presentation on the ways that current energy collection and use are shortening the lifespan of planet Earth.

Released to rave reviews (Roger Ebert told his readers that if they didn't see the movie, they would be failing their future grandchildren) as well as the expected conservative condemnation, the film reignited environmental issues under a moral banner, urging citizens to take action or suffer the consequences of an overheated and uninhabitable planet.

Author Travis Bradford, like Al Gore, believes we need to take steps to change our global energy usage. However, his approach is miles away from the former vice president's.

"There's a massive amount of equity and debt financing looking for the next dot-com," Bradford says, sitting in his sun-struck Harvard Square office. "From an investment standpoint there's major institutional money that's looking for these opportunities."

He's talking about the profitability of clean energy.

"Venture capitalists are looking for that next-generation technology that can take large market share," he continues.

Large market share? Venture capitalists? Is this guy still talking about the green energy movement? Why isn't he pointing out the moral consequences of relying on fossil fuels, or harping on the Middle East conflicts? Why doesn't he examine the ethics of our current energy policies?

"Most of the people who are advocating renewable energies are doing so from an environmental standpoint, and

that's not what motivates people in the capital markets," Bradford responds.

You quickly realize he's making an argument for clean, renewable energy, but unlike Mr. Gore's mass email-inducing ode to his own political relevance, Bradford's argument is in the language of commerce instead of the language of environmental morality and doomsday theorizing.

"It was a social interest, with a real-world business solution," Bradford says. "Those two schools of thought historically have not communicated well with each other."

And which technology does this former market guru see as the most investment-worthy?

No less than much-maligned, seemingly forgotten solar power.

Yes, the same solar power that, back in the 1970s, was predicted to power all of our cars, houses, and most everything else, at least until the Carter administration fell to the Reaganites in the '80s, who quickly removed the demonstration solar water heater from the roof of the White House. Investors who had plugged extreme amounts of capital into solar research saw their financial commitments abandoned by the government, pushing solar beneath the radar of important science.

But that doesn't mean developments in solar power weren't growing steadily in the meantime. And according to Bradford, it is fast approaching its zenith and will soon be set to usher in a new era for clean, renewable energy.

"The belief that a renewable-energy economy will not happen without greater government support — as environmentalists too often argue — is

wrong," Bradford writes in his recently published book, *Solar Revolution* (MIT Press, 2006). "The shift will happen in years rather than decades and will occur because of fundamental economics."

The argument Bradford uses is composed from years of experience working with volatile markets and speaking the language of business.

"When I talk to [the business world], I talk in a language they understand," Bradford says. "I say, 'Over the next 20 or 30 years, this is one of the biggest opportunities that the world will enjoy.' And when they hear the word 'opportunities,' they think returns, which is right."

Throughout the book Bradford predicts a future of solar millionaires and billionaires, a world where the former redheaded stepchild of clean energy steps forward to become the piano prodigy.

Bradford details the current energy climate and the negative effects it has on the planet, effects that will cause energy markets to cease being as profitable as they once were. Although he debunks the

myth that we will someday run out of fossil fuel, he does bring attention to the possibility of waning reserves. He also points out the polluting effects from more than a century's worth of coal burning. But for the most part, he avoids playing up the predicted energy crises.

"It's one of those things I like to talk about, but have to be careful around when I'm pitching the economic inevitability [of solar



Sun in the sack: Travis Bradford's laptop satchel features photovoltaic panels that can charge his laptop and cell phone. Photo by Paul Rice

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Continued from Previous Page

energy], because it gets into some fuzziest issues that capital markets don't usually like to think about," he tells me.

The "economic inevitability" of solar power is where Bradford spends most of his time in the book. Simply stated, he believes that energy prices will continue to rise to a point where it is more cost-effective for both businesses and homeowners to spend an extra amount of money on sun-gathering equipment and enjoy cheaper energy from an astronomical resource that is not scheduled to burn out for another five billion years.

According to the U.S. Department of Energy's website, if solar panels covered nine percent of Nevada, they would be capable of generating enough electricity to power the entire country.

The question that usually surfaces when faced with this information is one that always makes Bradford chuckle.

"My girlfriend is from Finland, and she's always asking me, 'What about the paper mills in Finland?'"

Finland, like many other countries in the upper northern hemisphere, experiences a phenomenon known as polar night, meaning the sun doesn't come up during certain seasons, often for periods lasting longer than 24 hours.

Not all locations would be prime for solar energy gathering, but that's no burr in the solar saddle, according to Bradford. He sees the sunnier portions of the globe, such as the Sahara desert, as solutions to the dilemma of solar availability.

The Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy Cooperation (TREC) has developed a plan to place large solar collectors in the Sahara and then funnel enormous amounts of energy across the Mediterranean Sea. This will create the potential to power nearly the entire European Union, plus the Middle East and parts of North Africa. The amount of desert space required? Less than 0.3 percent, according to TREC.

"It was Buckminster Fuller who said, 'Tie all the grids together,'" remembers Bradford. This connectivity is a major banking point for him in arguing the economical goodness of solar.

The book is very freshly out, and the energy community has yet to really take note of his theories. Currently, promoting his book and the "inevitability" of solar energy is a full-time job for Bradford.

"We're certainly finding a tremendous amount of support and appreciation, but we haven't yet translated that into cash," he says with a grin.

Randall Ellis, professor of economics at Boston University, was unfamiliar with Bradford's book, but has his doubts about the future prevalence of solar power.

"Whether it will be a dominant force in the future of energy remains to be seen," Ellis says. "Nuclear power is still a contender," he adds.

Gary Schmitz, spokesperson for the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), had similar apprehensions.

"I don't think anybody [at NREL] is predicting it's going to be the cheapest form of energy," Schmitz says. "However, we do believe it will be cost-competitive."

It remains to be seen whether or not the energy community at large will embrace Bradford's predictions.

"You may buy the thesis or you may not, but if you get involved and you're right, the opportunities are vast. If you don't believe it and you're wrong, you will have missed the opportunity of a generation."

Confident words from Bradford, a former market player, now fully invested in renewable energy. And as he shows me his solar bag, capable of charging his phone and laptop, it is impossible not to imagine a future where a majority of our energy is derived from the oldest fire in our star system. ■

Originally printed in Spare Change News, Cambridge, MA, Sept. 28. ©Street News Service.

[Online]

The Prometheus Institute for Sustainable Development: www.prometheus.org.

Growing Old

Let me tell you this, I think I've grown old. How do I know this has happened to me? I've had young girls open the door for me.

Old farts have stood up for me on the bus. Metro now gives me a cheaper pass. I find myself thinking of friends now gone

Women are no longer afraid of me, When we are alone on elevators. Old women sometimes look pretty good.

—GLENN EVANS

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Waiting for Gautreaux
Alexander Polikoff
Northwestern University Press, 2006
Hardcover, 422 pages, \$29.95

By DENA BURKE
Contributing Writer

Over a pizza dinner in 1966, Alexander Polikoff, an employee at a Chicago law firm and volunteer ACLU attorney, began the 40-year legal battle against racial segregation in public housing. With civil rights activists and attorneys, Polikoff discussed the undeniable fact that nearly all public housing was being built in Black ghettos. Using the legal precedent that racial segregation in schools is illegal, he asks if segregation in public housing is illegal as well. Decades later and still working in semi-retirement, Polikoff has recorded his groundbreaking struggle to end racism in housing in *Waiting for Gautreaux*.

Polikoff sets the stage for the legal battle with a refresher on the racial tensions and hatred that swept the United States during the first 70 years of the 20th century. African Americans who attempted to move into predominately white areas were met with threats, broken windows, arson, Molotov cocktails, beatings, shootings, burning crosses, and angry mobs. In Chicago in 1949, a false rumor that a Black family had moved into a white block generated a mob of nearly 10,000 that went on a four-day-long rampage of stoning and beating. In 1966, Martin Luther King Jr. and the Freedom Movement held regular marches through the city's white neighborhoods and prayer vigils in front of real estate offices that discriminated against blacks. On Aug. 5,

600 marchers were attacked by a mob of thousands. King's statement, "The people of Mississippi ought to come to Chicago to learn how to hate," was heard around the world.

With his team of volunteer attorneys, Polikoff assembled several African American Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) tenants and applicants who wished to live in less-segregated areas. They filed a case against the CHA, the group responsible for site and tenant selection of public housing, and the case was named for one of the plaintiffs, Dorothy Gautreaux, a civil rights and community activist. CHA employees regularly steered African American applicants to Black areas and, to the chagrin of the plaintiffs, they not only admitted their racist policies but also willingly signed affidavits to that effect. In 1969, one year after the death of Dorothy Gautreaux, the court ruled that CHA had violated the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which outlaws racial discrimination in programs that receive federal funding.

Waiting for Gautreaux illustrates how new forms of public housing were created out of the smoldering ashes of racism. Working with attorneys and the judges who ruled on the case, two programs were created. The first was scattered housing: small housing projects that are indistinguishable from existing buildings. The second program, Section 8, allowed families to move in to private rentals. Families would pay 25 percent of their salary for rent, and the government would pay the difference.

Actual implementation was equally as difficult as the legal battle. Enraged homeowners, motivated by the fear that scattered housing would lower their home values and by the notion

that African Americans would bring rape, crime, and drugs to the area, stormed Polikoff's front yard. Speaking to the disgruntled citizens of a community about to be integrated, he was presented with a golden poop-scooper for "all of the shit" he was bringing to their neighborhood. Homeowners were also outraged at the selection process: The wealthiest and whitest suburb of Chicago was void of any scattered housing, something Polikoff had no control over.

Despite many neighborhood objections, both Section 8 and scattered housing were implemented. The book is heartwarming in its account of the benefits and successes of the programs: families moved out of large projects and into areas with new opportunities for school and work. Some families even worked their way off of welfare and saw their children attend college. At one point, the waitlist for Gautreaux housing grew to over 40,000.

Polikoff does lament that when he and his fellow attorneys fought the case, they rarely consulted their plaintiffs. The case over racial segregation in public housing and its effect on African Americans was a battle fought among white attorneys.

Polikoff's title, inspired by Samuel Beckett's absurdist play *Waiting for Godot*, is complemented with quotes from the play at the beginning of each chapter. While Beckett's play focuses on the tediousness and meaningless of life, *Waiting for Gautreaux* is quite the opposite — it shows the African-American poor fighting for a better life, free of the crime-infested and racially segregated projects, and filled with opportunity and meaning. Unlike *Godot*, Gautreaux does arrive. ■

Waiting for Gautreaux is heartwarming in its account of the benefits and successes of the Section 8 and scattered housing.

Passing

Day's end
on my rounds
picking up spent cigarette butts
or tissues dropped randomly
I saw a bird, out of place
on the ground
not part of my usual.

It lay awkwardly
and as I approached
its body presented
a raw, bloody cavity
falcon fallen and not finished
the ragged evisceration of a carcass
wrapped in grey, dove-soft wings
abandoned and left for the gardener
to dispose of.

I gently picked it up
to give it a proper burial
to honor its passing
in this place of wholeness
and noticed the suits passing me
bright smiles, rosy lips
wrapped in laughter, oblivious,
and thought to myself
we never know, do we?
when the falcon will come for us
or how our passing
will present to the world.

—KRISTEN SPEXARTH



Adventures
in Irony

©Dr. Wes Browning

Now the party
that tried to force
Clinton out of
office for having
extramarital sex
in the Oval Office
and trying to
keep it a secret
is faced with
charges of having
a pedophile in
their midst and
trying to keep it
a secret.

The Democrats' Gift Horse

The games Congressmen play. These days it's High Horse (AKA High Horse, High Horse, Now Who's On Their High Horse?).

I have long enjoyed games myself. Growing up as an only child in a sick, sick, sick (pretend I wrote it 13 times) family, often living in isolation, I became adept at what you could call the Meta-Game Game, also known as Now What Might I Want to Do? The idea of this game is to invent a game, then another game, then another game, until a death in the family occurs, hopefully not your own. At no time is it necessary to play the games invented. In fact, if you play one of them, you automatically lose at the meta level and have to start all over.

Some of the best games I came up with had no rules or instructions. For example, Figure Out How To Walk On Air pretty much says it all in the name. The game consists in spending hour after hour trying to figure out how to walk on air. One day I made the mistake of actually playing a spinoff game called Figure Out How To Bounce A Ball Off Air, and I broke a window.

Having become so good at entertaining myself in isolation, I tend to take that skill for granted. So I'm always a little surprised when I discover people who are incapable of ever playing quietly by themselves. People like ex-Congressman Mark Foley, for instance. This is a guy who will never be satisfied with an imaginary friend.

Foley was playing a fantastic game of High Horse. High Horse isn't as sophisticated a game as the Meta-Game Game, but that doesn't mean that great play isn't possible. Foley's move, of chairing the congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus in between exploiting underage former pages for minor real-time titillations and jollies on the Internet, was extraordinary and will surely go down in High Horse history. For

anything even close, you have to go back to Dan Quayle and Murphy Brown in 1992.

Of course we've all been watching the entire Republican Party consistently win at High Horse for the past quarter century, ever since Reagan got even for that time Nixon fell off his. Their capture and ownership of the phrase "Family Values" continues to impress all of us, all the more so as their economic policies crush poor families.

Now the party that tried to force Clinton out of office for having extramarital sex in the Oval Office and trying to keep it a secret is faced with charges of having a pedophile in their midst and trying to keep it a secret.

Now, I don't know if you can necessarily say that Mark Foley is a pedophile. I mean, Jerry Lee Lewis married a 13-year-old girl. That was certainly something, wasn't it? Did anyone call him a pedophile? Well, OK. But still, 16 is practically 'round the bend when it comes to boys.

Anyway, for Hastert and Company to be aware that Foley was sending inappropriate emails to former pages and not call for an investigation, all the while trumpeting Family Values, that should earn them big points, and I think they deserve a lot of credit for staying on their game.

But the Republicans aren't the only ones playing. We also have Democrats jumping out their own Horses, pretending that if you vote Democrat next month it will be a vote for decency.

The Democrats are missing an opportunity to raise the game of High Horse to a whole new higher level. What they need to do is come right out and tell the truth: that the behavior of the Republican leadership was typical of all political leaderships in the face of such scandal, and that they, the Democrats, would have probably reacted the same way, because it isn't the Republicans that are broke, it's the whole system.

Then they could say, "Ha, ha, we told the truth and you didn't." And they'd be the new winners. ■



**Sat., Sept. 23, Eastlake Avenue/
Fairview Ave. N.** Officers were dispatched to the scene of an assault and arrived to find Seattle Fire Dept. treating the subject/complainant for his injuries. Subject, a transient Hispanic male, stated that he and his friend, a transient Hispanic male aged 42 were drinking and having an argument. The friend had grown angry and picked up a fist-sized rock which he used to hit the subject with twice, above the right eye. Subject stated he had then retaliated and hit his friend several times with a baseball bat. The friend had left the area before officers arrived. Subject was taken to Harborview for treatment for swelling and bruising to the eye.

**Sat., Sept. 23, 11:44 p.m., Bellevue
Ave./ E. Pike St.** Officers responded to the area on a citizen report that there was a white male in his 30s with a beard, wearing a dark jacket and pants, waving a knife around. Suspect was last reported heading southbound from the intersection of Bellevue and E. Pike. Officers contacted a transient white male aged 53 who fit the description of the suspect with a knife, and who was found 60 feet from the listed intersection. He was taken into custody, at which time a TASER application was made. Subject told officers he did not have a knife, and he was searched and no knife was found. Seattle Fire Dept. responded to the scene to evaluate the subject, and the witness returned. He said he did not think that the subject was the man who had the knife. Subject did not complain of any injury or pain, and the officer notes that he had the appropriate certification to use a TASER on the subject. After telling officers he was mentally ill, subject was released from the scene.

Compiled from incident reports of the Seattle Police Department by Emma Quinn. Got your own experience to relate? Call us at (206)441-3247 ext. 207 and we'll get the scoop.

Which Bus Goes to the Library?

Bus Chick,
Transit
Authority



Carla Saulter

For long commutes, I prefer to settle in with a good, long novel.

In honor of the impending reopening of Douglass Truth Library (grand opening celebration: Sat., Oct. 14, noon), I've decided to devote

this week's column to books.

One of the many perks of my bus-based life is having built-in time to read. Reading and riding complement each other beautifully: Buses provide uninterrupted time and (usually) a comfortable seat, and books provide a diversion during my rides. You see, I'm not allowed to read at work, or while emptying the dishwasher, paying bills, or, for that matter, writing this column. But on the bus, I can read without guilt or fear of reprimand. And I do.

I have my standard favorites (Toni Morrison, David Durham, Danzy Senna, T.C. Boyle), my list of "shoulds" (been meaning to get to *Middlemarch* since college), and my recommendations from friends (currently reading *A Fine Balance*, loaned to me by my friend Donna). Every once in a while, I'll discover someone new on my own. My latest "discovery" is Etgar Keret, a popular Israeli writer whose collection of short stories, *The Bus Driver Who Wanted to Be God & Other Stories* (Toby Press, 2004), caught my eye for obvious reasons.

For long commutes, I prefer to settle in with a good, long novel, but Keret's stories are ideal for in-city bus rides. They're fun and easy to read, so

you can concentrate even if multiple bus fouls are being committed around you. They're also really short, which means you can get through at least one per ride, no matter how slowly your read or how minimal the distance.

All of the stories in the collection are great — simultaneously hilarious and sad and absurd — but the best of the bunch is easily the collection's namesake. And no, I'm not just saying that because it's about a bus driver. Here's an excerpt from the beginning:

"This is the story about a bus driver who would never open the door of the bus for people who were late. Not for anyone. Not for repressed high-school kids who'd run alongside the bus and stare at it longingly, and certainly not for high-strung people in windbreakers who'd bang on the door as if they were actually on time and it was the bus driver who was out of line, and not even for little old ladies with brown paper bags full of groceries who struggled to flag him down with trembling hands. And it wasn't because he was mean that he didn't open the door, because this driver didn't have a mean bone in his body; it was a matter of ideology."

If you want to find out more about the driver's ideology (or his God complex), you should check out this book. See? Now you have an excuse to attend the Douglass-Truth opening. ■

Got something to say about public transportation in Seattle? E-mail Bus Chick at buschick@gmail.com or visit blog.seattlepi.nwsourc.com/buschick.

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BALLARD, Continued from Page 1

community-based projects. The organization, which has no membership fee, emerged in 2004 as an extension of the anti-war movement.

Over discussions in her living room, Opperman and Sustainable Ballard co-founders Erica Jones and David Wright decided that since the war was about oil, they needed to address the problem known as "peak oil" — the point at which the energy resource has been fully tapped and no new wells can be drilled. Some experts believe the world's oil reserves have already reached their peak.

"Everything has to do with petroleum," Opperman says. So the trio shifted their focus to the home front.

"It was really an issue of empowerment. How do we take this frustration and do something that helps us? How do we help ourselves? Government is going to do what it's going to do."


But why Ballard? Why not Seattle, or Washington State? "We live in Ballard," Opperman explains. "The future is local."

In two years, the group's list has grown to 500 at-large members and spawned seven guilds, which address different aspects of life: art, craft and design; community and economy; environment, waste, and water; food, health, and medicine; home, energy, and conservation; transportation; urban planning and building design.

Each guild provides ways people can make small changes in their daily routine. They include projects such as a "buy local" campaign, a "100-mile diet" project to promote locally grown food, and a program aimed at getting people out of single-occupancy vehicles.

A Sustainable Ballard festival held Oct. 1 drew 5,000 people and, Opperman added, there wasn't even any festival food. "Nobody was selling anything. This was actually people creating community during that day."

See **BALLARD, Continued on Page 12**



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Letters
editor@realchangenews.org

Gregoire, Brame, and Blame

Dear *Real Change*,

We appreciate you publishing Advisory Board member Jean Colman's open letter to Governor Christine Gregoire. As anti-police-brutality activists, we can add another reason to those listed in that letter why "whomever cares" should not support Gregoire with either money or a 2008 vote. Ms. Gregoire was state Attorney General when the Washington State Patrol was tasked with investigating, and recommending charges related to, former Tacoma Police Chief David Brame's murder of his wife, Crystal Judson. The investigation summary, available at www.atg.wa.gov/pubs/brame/criminal_referral.pdf, spins every incident in a way most favorable to those most complicit: Assistant Chief Catherine Woodard (who helped Chief Brame fraudulently gain access to the gated community harboring Crystal) and City Manager Ray Korpuz (who ignored corroborated rape and domestic violence complaints made against Brame well before his murderous actions). It then recommends that nobody be charged because investigators were "unable to prove [potential charges] beyond a reasonable doubt." Basically, State Patrol "investigators" acted as defense attorneys and jurors in a one-sided "trial."

As Attorney General, Gregoire could have said "not good enough, do it over" or ignored the "no charges" recommendation. Instead, she accepted that recommendation and then declared the Brame investigation closed.

We also appreciate your article about local DJ Toby Christian being assaulted/TASERed by Seattle police, yet being charged with assaulting police ["Standard Deviation," Oct. 4]. Curiously, the article attempts to dismiss police claims that Christian's daughter was "sarcastic to police"

rather than questioning when being sarcastic to police became illegal or even "probable cause."

**Dan DiLeva, on behalf of Seattle Affiliate
October 22nd Coalition to Stop Police Brutality**

Correction: Last week's story on the Pierce County initiative to replace the pick-a-party primary with instant-runoff voting ("Schooling the Primary," Oct. 4) listed an incorrect web address for the campaign. The correct site is www.yesonthree.com.

Real Change welcomes letters to the editor of up to 250 words in length. Please include name, address, phone number, and email for author verification. Letters should be addressed to Editor at *Real Change*, 2129 2nd Ave., Seattle, WA, 98121, or emailed to editor@realchangenews.org.



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Employment

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CUSTODIAN: Seattle Art Museum seeks custodians to help maintain our newly remodeled downtown art gallery. Positions are full-time & include a generous benefits package. To apply, please visit our website: www.seattleartmuseum.org/jobs. EOE

Opportunity

My Fat Cat Designs - Native American-Bead Designs. Hand Crafted Bracelets and Earrings. By artist Faith Ann Trust (vendor #3231). Call (206)322-7438 to view jewelry, place an order, or for general information.

The Langston Hughes African American Film Festival presents the Underground Railroad Film Series. Tickets \$5. 7 p.m., Thurs., Oct. 19 and subsequent third Thursdays, 4816 Rainier Ave. S. Info: (206)326-1088.

Learn about the Nonviolent Peaceforce, which is endorsed by seven Nobel Peace Prize laureates. 7 p.m., Sat., Oct. 14, Winslow Cohousing, 353 Wallace Way.

Real Change classifieds are a way to reach 30,000 loyal readers. Call 441-3247, or email classified@realchangenews.org.

Calendar

This Week's Top Ten

Saturday 10/14

Called the Apple Capital of the World, Wenatchee is a pastoral valley that prospered for nearly a century, but the film *Broken Limbs: Apples, Agriculture, and the New American Farmer* shows that the good times have vanished. By the thousands, apple orchardists are going out of business.

This Emmy-nominated documentary profiles Washington farmers who outsmarted consolidation. Alicia Guy, new co-director of the PCC Farmland Trust, will participate in discussion after the film. 7 p.m., Queen Anne Manor, 100 Crockett St.

A daylong discussion of social movements, *Adelante!* celebrates Latin American reformers, activists, and visionaries who struggle for positive change. Discussions include "Indigenous Americans and the Struggle for Self-Determination," "The Changing Face of Democracy," and more. 3-10 p.m., University Friends Center, 4001 Ninth Ave. N.E.

The Kumpanija dancers, the Klapa singers, the Seattle Junior Tamburitians and Sinovi perform a sword dance, one of the oldest traditional European dances, and traditional Dalmatian, a capella folk songs. Tickets \$15 and up. 7 p.m., Town Hall, 1119 Eighth Ave.

"Defending Democracy": A distinguished panel of community members, business leaders, religious leaders, and national, state and local experts will testify to the need for real immigration reform and current threats to human rights and civil liberties. 6 p.m., reception, 7 p.m., community hearing, BCC, Carlson Theater, 3000 Landerholm Circle S.E., Bellevue, WA 98007. Free. More info: (206) 723-2203 x209.

Monday 10/16

Can we have it all: globalization and social and economic justice? Nobel Prize-winning economist Joseph Stiglitz discusses his new book *Shaping Globalization: Making it Work*. Focusing on policies that he believes work, Stiglitz offers a new perspective on the global financial system, America's debt, the degrading environment, and free and fair trade. Tickets \$10 World Affairs Council

Members and students, \$15 general. 7 p.m., Town Hall, 1119 Eighth Ave.

Tuesday 10/17

The Salmon Vigil is an evening of prayer, reflection, silence, and candlelight honoring the endangered wild salmon. The beauty and strength of salmon are a

totemic presence in Pacific Northwest cultures, yet Snake River salmon are at critically endangered levels. Reflections will be offered by Chairman of the Northwest Intertribal Fish Commission Billy Frank Jr., Rev. Carol Jensen, and more. 6 p.m., St. John United Lutheran Church, 5515 Phinney Ave. N. Info: (206) 632-2426.

Robert K. Brigham, the first American scholar given

access to Vietnamese archives on the war in Hanoi, discusses his book *Is Iraq Another Vietnam?* He examines the similarities, differences, the concept of nation building, and how the outcome of the War in Iraq will determine the geopolitical future of the Middle East. Tickets \$5. 7:30 p.m., Town Hall, 1119 Eighth Ave.

Thursday 10/19

A documentary-in-progress on Black gay comedians, *Ebony Chunky Love: Bitch Can't Get a Date* is a provocative look at queer comics of color struggling to "get a date" in both life and show business. Filmmaker Lonnie Renteria will introduce the film and answer questions. 7:30 p.m., New Freeway Hall, 5018 Rainier Ave. S. Info: (206) 722-6057.

Friday 10/20

Entrepreneur and soldier Kit Carson knew the Navajo nation intimately. A complete contradiction in terms, Carson married two Navajo women, yet when government policy required the decimation of the Native Americans, he willingly participated. Hampton Sides' *Blood and Thunder: An Epic of the American West* examines the often-written-about Carson with the backdrop of manifest destiny. 6 p.m., Elliott Bay Book Company, 101 S. Main St.

Calendar compiled by Dena Burke. Have a suggestion for an event? Email it to calendar@realchangenews.org.

Director's Corner



Most people never get the experience to whole community that is *Real Change*. This includes vendors, writers, photographers, activists, elected officials who support our goals, human service providers, financial supporters, and the thousands of readers who buy our paper each week. Oct. 25 is your chance to see what a community in action looks like.

The annual breakfast is a family gathering that celebrates our success and looks forward to what comes next. This year, we'll be talking about what a broad, multi-racial movement for economic justice in Seattle looks like. Our Change Agent award will celebrate the landmark mobilizations this year of Latino immigrants, and keynote speaker Ed Reed will help us understand how poverty and race are linked, and how we can make those connections in our everyday work. Expect to be inspired. People have told me that the *Real Change* event is a place to come and "recharge." To remember why we do the work and care about the things we do. We want to see you there.

Event details are on page 7. There's still time to organize your friends and come with a table, although if you want to come on your own, we have plenty of room for that as well. And yes. This is a fundraiser, and we need the support. Making *Real Change* happen takes resources and lots of friends.



First things First

Get Involved • Take Action

Restore the SPD's Friendly Force

Issue: In recent years, the economic slowdown forced the City of Seattle to make cuts in every department. In the Police Department, these cuts eliminated Community Service Officers (CSOs), civilian employees who responded to non-emergency situations: helping homeless people find services, mediating talks between parents and runaway children, and preventing small disputes from escalating into full-blown crises. This year, the City has the resources to restore the CSO program and would be taking a step toward a more comprehensive view of public safety by doing so.

Background: Law enforcement, the way most people usually think of it, is only part of what's necessary to make our neighborhoods safe. Having enough armed and uniformed officers on the streets is important, but that's not the whole picture. Providing alternatives to a street economy of drugs and prostitution, getting to know our neighbors, and helping people meet their basic human needs all have an impact on reducing crime as well.

In the past, Community Service Officers were an important part of Seattle's public safety strategy. The program was well respected, and individual officers were known and trusted by homeless individuals, human service providers, and many others in the community. Officers helped reunite runaway children with their families. They transported homeless families to shelters. They responded to illegal lockouts when tenants and landlords were in dispute, preventing homelessness for those tenants.

All these functions are critical, and part of how we should address public safety in Seattle. Equally important is that Community Service Officers kept non-emergencies from taking the time of sworn officers—allowing them to respond more effectively to real emergencies.

City Councilmember Nick Licata is leading the effort on the City Council to revise the Mayor's proposed budget to include restoring the Community Service Officer program in the Seattle Police Department. The proposal is relatively modest, and is likely to include just two officers in each of the city's five precincts. The proposal fits with Councilmember Licata's overall public safety strategy, which addresses crime and public safety from many angles, including both traditional law enforcement and prevention through connecting people to the services they need to stay safe. This comprehensive vision of public safety is one that the council should embrace now, especially with budget revenue that allows them to fund more than just bare-bones police staffing.

Action: Contact city councilmembers and ask them to include funding to restore Community Service Officers in the 2007-2008 budget. You can contact each councilmember directly (most effective!), or email your comments on the budget to budget@seattle.gov.

- Sally Clark: sally.clark@seattle.gov 684-8802
- Richard McIver: richard.mciver@seattle.gov 684-8800
- Jan Drago: jan.drago@seattle.gov 684-8801
- David Della: david.della@seattle.gov 684-8806
- Nick Licata: nick.licata@seattle.gov 684-8803
- Jean Godden: jean.godden@seattle.gov 684-8807
- Peter Steinbrueck: peter.steinbrueck@seattle.gov 684-8804
- Richard Conlin: richard.conlin@seattle.gov 684-8805

Tom Rasmussen: tom.rasmussen@seattle.gov 684-8808

Seattle City Council mailing address: PO Box 34025; Seattle, WA 98124-4025

PROTEST, Continued from Page 1

sponsored by the Northwest Animal Rights Network (NARN).

NARN outreach coordinator Rachel Bjork says that, for more than a decade, her organization has been focused on activities at the state's primate research facility, the largest of eight peppered throughout the country. A department of the UW, the Belltown facility exists as a satellite to the major research site, situated on campus. Focusing attention on the downtown site, she says, is part of an overall strategy. "We're ramping up to do a lot more," says Bjork, "to definitely step up the pace."

Dave Anderson, director of the research center, says his facility is aware of Primate Liberation Week, along with other events scheduled annually by animal activists. But, says Anderson, the research center—which houses between 700 to 900 macaques and baboons—doesn't see a great number of protests, which he believes reflects the overwhelming sentiments of the public: "that biomedical research is of value to both human and animal populations."

As for those who feel differently, Anderson says this country affords them the ability to express their views. The center, he says, understands such expression may instill in some the desire to try to stop or severely impact biomedical research gains. The center has procedures in place, he says, "to make sure that doesn't happen." He declined to elaborate.

One potential procedure, largely unnoticed in mainstream media, is a congressional amendment to the Animal Enterprise Protection Act. Originally enacted in 1992, the law was crafted to safeguard the livelihood of animal enterprises—defined as academic institutions involved in animal research, along with zoos, circuses, rodeos, or any "lawful competitive event"—from physical disruption. Employees of those establishments were granted protection. People causing more than \$10,000 worth of damage were fined under the act, faced a yearlong jail term, or both.

But a recent amendment, put forth by Sen. James Inhofe, R-Ok., this past summer replaced the word "Protection" with "Terrorism." It also sought to include animal shelters, pet stores, breeders, furriers, and businesses selling animals or their products for educational purposes as enterprises. Fines for the "nonviolent physical disruption" of an enterprise were introduced, while those for disturbing enterprises were ratcheted up. First Amendment conduct, such as picketing or peaceful protests, would still be protected.

The amendment passed the Senate unanimously last September. A similar bill in the House is expected to come up for a vote when the body reconvenes later this fall.

Anderson says the bill supplies better definitions of animal terrorism, along with providing law enforcement stronger tools to handle those acting against animal enterprises. Congressional leaders received many letters of support from the biomedical research community, says Anderson, including one he penned. "We're very pleased with it," he says.

Bjork says there are already laws in place to protect research centers, so she sees no need for further legislation. The possibility that a protest might be considered unlawful by some is a notion, she says, that perplexes her. "I guess it could happen," she admits, "but it seems so ridiculous."

As for Durham, who is giving a talk to UW Law School students on the cognitive capacity of nonhuman primates on the eve of the protest, she says any bill that could limit one's ability to voice one's ethical beliefs is unfortunate. And people, she maintains, must speak out for primates held for research. Captivity has a very powerful effect on primates, she says, which are largely social beings. "I think what would really benefit them," says Durham, "would be if they're left in their natural habitat." ■

[Resources]

For more information about NARN protests, visit their website: www.narn.org

To follow the history and future of the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act, check out www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s109-3880

BALLARD, Continued from Page 10

In August, the King County Council signed a proclamation endorsing "Get Carbon Neutral" and groups from as far away as Cape Ann, Mass., and as nearby as Tacoma and Shoreline have contacted Sustainable Ballard for presentations and advice on how to launch similar projects in their own communities.

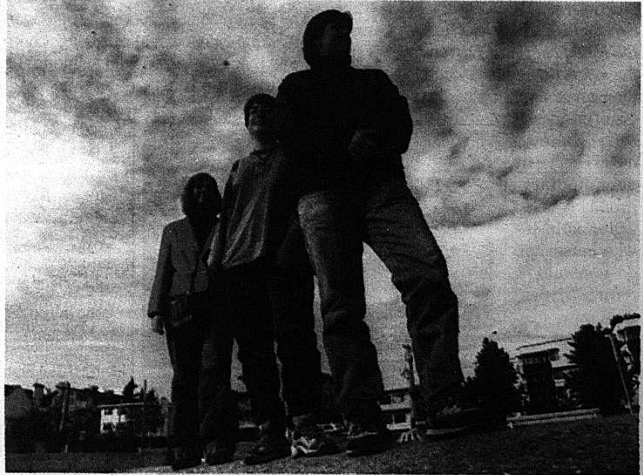
Opperman is quick to add that they're not the experts, just a group of

neighbors who decided to start implementing good foreign policy in their own backyards.

"We're already living what we want to see," she says.

And they're starting to see it at work. Through NetGreen, businesses have begun to pay the carbon offsets of their staff.

"It's framed as a benefit from the employer to the employee," Opperman says. "How cool is that?" ■



SUSTAINABLE BALLARD CO-FOUNDER AND PRESIDENT VIC OPPERMAN, RIGHT, IS GETTING RESIDENTS TO FIGURE OUT HOW TO MAKE UP FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY AND ITS AFFLUENT LIFESTYLE. SHE'S PICTURED WITH FELLOW BOARDMEMBERS BRIDGET SMITH AND ERICA JONES. PHOTO BY KATIA ROBERTS

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