

## Becoming Cascadian

By Nate Jensen

Boom! Boom! Boom! A drum sounds out, keeping the chants of crazed fanatics in rhythm.

The noise sounds like a warband preparing for battle against an ancient enemy. All eyes are directed onto a contested field. 22 players chase around a sphere, sometimes tripping each other just to get a toe on the ball.

The crowd continues chanting and urging their side on. Suddenly, a player gets a little bit of space and puts his boot through the ball like he's trying to smash it to bits. For a moment in time, the crowd grows deathly silent as they all breathe in. And for that moment it feels like time has stopped as they all watch in anticipation of a legend being born.

The ball swerves past the keeper and hits the back of the net. That's when the crowd erupts.

A gigantic wave of euphoria sweeps across the crowd as they realize the player has scored a goal for their city. Their Club. Their soccer team. It was in this environment that I first encountered the Doug and Cascadia. It was a few short years ago that I'd hardly heard of the Sounders, let alone the Timbers or the Whitecaps. I'd heard mumblings. A comment here, a "Did you know Seattle has a professional soccer team?" there. Marketing doesn't reach out to where I live in central Washington when a sports team is on a very limited budget. And that's where all 3 clubs were only a few short years ago.

Vancouver, Seattle and Portland were all in the United Soccer League, a minor professional league that many in America have still not heard even the slightest about. Yet this was where the Cascadia Cup was born.

In 2004, the supporters of all 3 teams got together and created a competition whereby the winner would hoist a trophy representing

the best in the region. They named it after the region. They named it after Cascadia. The three teams had played against each other before, in a bygone era when soccer was having its first major bit of success in America. They played in front of some of the country's largest crowds at the time, and the regional proximity made for great rivalry.

But this era passed. The 70s gave way to the 80s. The 80s weren't as kind to soccer in America, and the legends from that time faded into memory.

The revived rivalry in the United Soccer League brought a new interest from a new league with a new goal. Major League Soccer came and announced that Seattle would be joining as an expansion franchise. I was thrilled.

Very quickly, the Seattle Sounders became an obsession of mine. It wasn't that I did not care about them before. They just seemed so distant. With MLS bringing them in it was like a new neighbor moving in across the street. I wanted

*(Continued on page 3)*

## Cascadian Caravan and Party to the Peace Arch, July 1st Weekend

Join us as we begin a series of Cascadian Gatherings throughout the Pacific Northwest, beginning in Portland on June 29th, Seattle on the 30th, and ending with a regional convergence with others from Vancouver and around British Columbia on July 1st at the Peace Arch, on the Canadian/US border.

Music, food, speak outs, T-shirt, bandana, patch and flag making! Many other events (maybe a game of 'Capture the Doug'?). We'll also have a series of collaborative art projects that everyone will be encouraged to help us create as we travel.

The Peace Arch remains the last place in the Northwest where citizens of any country can come together without any identity papers and affirm their love of place, not as merely Canadian or US, but as Cascadian.

Rising to a total of 20.5 meters, 67 feet it is inscribed with "Children of a Common Mother" on the United States side as well as "Brethren dwelling together in

unity" facing Canada and underneath both, within the arch itself it reads "May these gates never be closed".

July 1st is Canada Day, July 4th US Independence Day, and so we have chosen this weekend and the symbolically important Peace Arch to celebrate the things that make the Pacific Northwest unique. An inter-dependence that transcends national and state boundaries and unites us together.



Portland: June 29th  
Seattle: June 30th  
Peace Arch: July 1st

Details will be added as soon as we get them confirmed. If you can't make the events in Portland or Seattle, hold a gathering in your city or region and join us at the Peace Arch. Show your support, and we'll get you added to our list of events. We are also looking for organizational partners to help us put on this event. If you, or a group you work with, would like to help contribute in any way,

please just contact us and let us know.

We will be working to try and provide everyone with ride-shares and crash space if they need it, so just leave a comment or message us directly and we'll try to get to you. Also, if you are planning to attend and have extra room in your vehicle, please contact us.

So, come meet your fellow Cascadians, no passports necessary.

For more information, contact us directly at [cascadianow@gmail.com](mailto:cascadianow@gmail.com) and RSVP on our Facebook page <http://www.facebook.com/events/225928927518849/>

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# What is Cascadia?

Cascadia is the name for bioregion formed primarily by British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

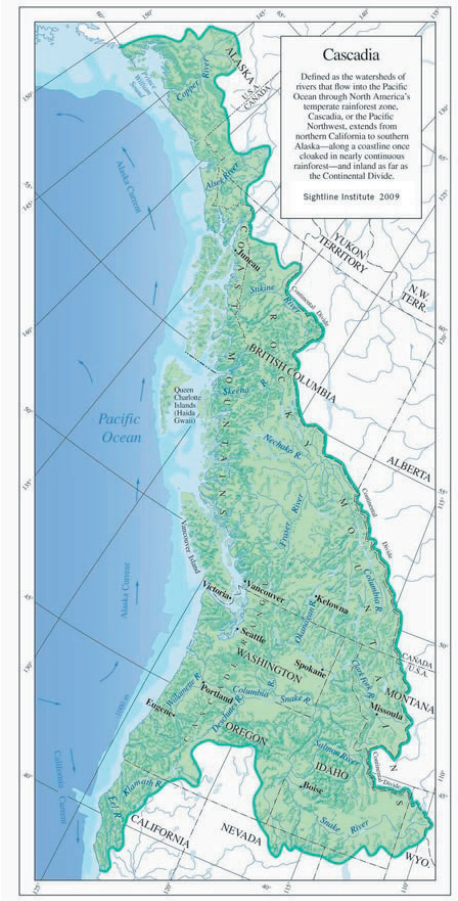
Definitions of the region's boundaries vary, but usually include the area between the Cascade Range and the Pacific Ocean, and some part of the Coast Mountains. Other definitions follow the boundaries of existing subnational entities, and usually include the territory of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, while others also include parts of California, Idaho, Alaska and Yukon.

In general, the area in and around the Cascadia region is more commonly referred to as the Pacific Northwest. The area's biomes and ecoregions are distinct from surrounding areas. The resource-rich Salish Sea (or Georgia Basin) is shared between British Columbia and Washington, and the Pacific temperate rain forests, comprising the world's largest temperate rain forest zone, stretch along the coast from Alaska to California. As this vast area has common economic concerns in the primary sector of industry, it is a matter of debate whether the arid rain shadowed areas further

east (such as Eastern Washington) should be included. Long united by similar indigenous cultures, Cascadia was once briefly a single political unit: the Oregon Territory - shared by several nations.

The region has since been divided into different political jurisdictions, but Cascadia still retains a sense of self identity. In his book, *Nine Nations of North America*, author Joel Garreau claimed that the Pacific Rim region he called Ecotopia had a different culture from that of what he called The Empty Quarter to the east, and was necessarily different economically as well as ecologically. It must be noted that the concept of "Ecotopia," which is specific in its boundaries, does not identically match that of "Cascadia," which varies in its definition.

The Northwest is home to more than 15 million people, along with diminished but still impressive numbers of salmon, eagles, grizzly bears, killer whales, and wolves. It boasts an economy that generates more than \$650 billion worth of goods and services each year, which would place Cascadia in the top 20 economies of the world.



Map drawn by Cynthia Thomas on the basis of forest data in Conservation International, Ecotrust, and Pacific GIS, "Coastal Temperate Rain Forests of North America," Portland, 1995. See also David D McCloskey "Cascadia," Cascadia Institute, Seattle, 1988

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Cascadia Monthly is a publication put out by the Seattle Cascadia Project. Everyone is encouraged to submit articles, letters to the editors, photography, cartoons, and pretty much anything of and relating to Cascadia. Please send submission to [CascadianEpoch@gmail.com](mailto:CascadianEpoch@gmail.com)

### Editorial Policy:

Cascadia Monthly reserves the right to edit any text submitted. Stories, articles, graphics, comics and such published by this newspaper may not reflect the opinions of the editorial staff.

### Our Mission Statement:

The goal of the Seattle Chapter of the Cascadian Independence Project is to raise awareness of the idea of Cascadia, to increase bioregional independence within our communities socially, politically, economically and environmentally, to further democratic governing principles, civil liberties, digital privacy, human rights and regional sustainability in a respectful and peaceful manner, as well as to network and coordinate with groups with similar goals within the framework of the Cascadian Independence Project.



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## Cascadian Peter Baum Finalist for the Tewaaraton Award



Peter Baum is a lacrosse player for Colgate University. He is one of the five finalists this year for the Tewaaraton Award, the award given to the most outstanding college lacrosse player. What makes Baum's nomination significant is that he is the first Cascadian considered for the award. Baum played at Lincoln High School in Portland; since leaving for Colgate, he has set numerous school and league records.

Other Cascadians have been nominated to the Tewaaraton "watch list." This list is compiled of nominations by coaches and sportswriters to the award committee, who then narrow the list to five players. The watch list is sizable - in some years it has consisted of as many as 85 players. There is also a women's award; no Cascadian women have yet been nominated in the award's history.

Baum's achievements this year at Colgate are stupendous. He leads all NCAA players in averaging 3.88 goals per game, and also leads all players in averaging 5.65 points (goals + assists) per game.

Lacrosse is the fastest growing sport in the United States, but it has always been a part of Cascadian heritage. Organized lacrosse leagues in Cascadia date back to the early 1880s; First Nations in the British Columbia interior played a ball and stick game well before then. Teams from Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Seattle date back to 1905.

The presence of lacrosse south of the 45th parallel in Cascadia diminished after the Seattle team was ejected from the British Columbian Amateur Lacrosse League in the early 20th century. Since then the sport has grown in British Columbia, but only in the past 15 years has lacrosse grown again in Washington and Oregon, helped with professional teams in Portland (since folded) and Everett.

The Tewaaraton award winner is announced May 31st in Washington, D.C. at the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian.

## Becoming Cascadian

*(Continued from page 1)*

to know everything about them, and soon the internet became my equivalent of peeking through the blinds to see why the neighbors were throwing out that perfectly good sofa. In their first season in MLS, the Sounders left Vancouver and Portland behind, but they did not leave behind the rivalry. It was impossible for me to avoid. I found references to Cascadia everywhere. Cascadia Cup this, Cascadia Cup that.

When I found out that Vancouver and Portland were going to continue the Cascadia Cup without Seattle, I got angry. I didn't know why. It seemed important. It seemed like something was missing.

I couldn't escape that feeling. So I researched. "What is Cascadia?" I asked myself, and I asked search engines. It wasn't until I saw the Timbers' giant flag of The Doug that I realized that such a thing was in existence. That spurred a flurry of new searches.

At first, I dismissed the idea. I assumed it was a novelty like Catalonia, but less serious. Gradually my internet probes found more information.

Then it was announced that the Timbers and Whitecaps would join MLS. It was as if I'd been on a roller coaster climb and had reached the top and was about to be dropped into the good stuff.

Finally! The Cascadia Cup would be renewed! I didn't really know why I was excited; I hadn't been on this ride before. I'd heard good things, but I'd never experienced it for myself.

I read articles that filled me with resentment as they compared the renewed rivalry to European teams.

"This isn't Europe, this is Cascadia!" I'd say to myself. It was the first time I'd begun to refer to the Pacific Northwest as a distinctly separate culture. It was the first time I searched to find things that set us apart. "Northwest Cuisine", "Dialects of the Northwest", "Culture in the Northwest". All these things became search engine topics.

I began identifying myself as Cascadian. I had discovered I was Cascadian. When, in their first MLS home match, Portland's Timber Army sang the Star Spangled Banner and waved the Doug right alongside the Stars and Stripes, I heard a person call it disrespectful. I defended the Timbers fans. I felt affronted. I felt like someone had picked a fight with a brother or a cousin.

The Cascadia cup has started for this season. When I saw the Doug display that Vancouver put up I felt excited. There are more eyes to see. More people like me discovering a new realm of possibility through soccer.

With each match new eyes will see the Doug. More people will wonder "what does that flag mean?" More people will discover that they too, are Cascadian.



## CascadiaNow! to partner at Portland Institute of Contemporary Art (PICA) 2012 Symposium

The Cascadian Independence Project is excited to announce our involvement as a partnering organization for the 2012 PICA Symposium Bodies, Identities, and Alternative Economies from June 21st to June 24th in Portland, Oregon.

This event is a weekend of multi-disciplinary art and conversation that takes the work of Bay Area choreographer Keith Hennessy as a starting point and expands out in freewheeling, open discourse. It's an update on the ancient sense of symposium for a pluralist culture. It welcomes all comers. It shifts away from the individual and embraces the collective. It's driven by your involvement.

In late June, Hennessy and his company will spend a working residency in Portland developing his latest piece, *Turbulence* (a dance about the economy), for its US premiere at this September's TBA Festival.

*Turbulence* is a bodily response to the economic crisis, and this symposium is a shared response to his practice and thinking. Over the course of the salons, rehearsals, lectures, and performances, PICA will create a forum for artists and audiences alike to debate and discover and participate in the messy and thrilling moment of artistic creation.

The weekend will foster an inclusive, all-on-the-table discussion of issues in contemporary art and society – ranging from identity politics to alternative economies – while

The Symposium is an experiment in political and artistic involvement. With events ranging from intimate discussion groups to staged dances, it is a chance to play with the scales of conversation and to open up the artist residency process to audiences in an entirely new way.

The Symposium will feature a working open rehearsal and talkback session of *Turbulence*; a one-night-only performance of Hennessy's Bessie-award-winning solo "Crotch"; Neal Gorenflo of online magazine *Shareable.net*; and artists A.L. Steiner and A.K. Burns, who will screen their sociosexual film *Community Action Center*.

Since 1995, PICA has championed the practice of contemporary artists from around the world, driving vital conversations about the art and issues of today. PICA presents visual and performing artists and embraces those individuals who exist at the borders of mediums and ideas. Through artist residencies and exhibitions, lectures and workshops, and the annual Time-Based Art Festival, PICA constructs a broad platform for contemporary art.



▣ A piece by Keith Hennessy, who will be apart of PICA Symposium this June

has published ten books, including *Quiet Revolution in Welfare Economics* and *The Political Economy of Participatory Economics* with Princeton University Press, *Economic Justice and Democracy* with Routledge, and, most recently, *Green Economics: Confronting the Ecological Crisis* with M.E. Sharpe.

Professor Hahnel taught in the economics department at American University in Washington DC from 1976 to 2008, where he is now a Professor Emeritus. He has taught as a visitor at The Catholic University in Peru, at the University of Manchester in England, and at Lewis and Clark College. He is currently a visiting professor in the department of economics at Portland State University.

This symposium marks the development of an ongoing form of public programming and engagement that uses PICA artists' work to spark community conversations around urgent issues and difficult ideas. We aim to bridge gaps in conversation across art, activism, and academia and hope you will join us as an active contributor, expanding questions and conversations that start with art but have broader implications for local economies, politics of identity, and possibilities for collaboration and change.

-- From the PICA Staff

More information can be found on the PICA website:

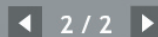
<http://www.pica.org/programs/detail.aspx?eventid=817>

A full listing of scheduled events and locations can be found here:

<http://beportland.com/entertainment/pica-symposium-happens-this-june>



Keith Hennessy, *Turbulence* residency at CounterPulse, San Francisco. Photo: Robbie Sweeney.



also providing a window into live rehearsal excerpts from *Turbulence*. The symposium is an experiment in political participation and a search for the "queer" as practice, one that will help us reframe our current system.

The keynote speaker for Sunday will be Professor Robin Hahnel, best known as a radical economist and co-creator of a post-capitalist economic model known as "participatory economics." In addition to a dozen book chapters and more than three dozen articles in academic journals, he

# AROUND CASCADIA

## Portland Timbers and Cascadia Feature Prominently in Adidas Commercial



"Revolutions are born from simple ideas. Insights that become emotions. Desires that become innovations. Systems that unleash true potential. It's time for a new revolution..."

A massive Doug flag fills the first frame. Cue dramatic music.

Albeit for a soccer advertisement, one can't help but love the subtle context into which Adidas has placed their new 'Revolutionary Smart Soccer' product line.

The Portland Timber Army plays a starring role, front and center, in the new commercial, which focuses on midfielder and forward Darlington Nagbe, set against a sea of waving Cascadian flags, obscured in a green haze. Other players who appear include SKC's Teal Bunbury, FC Dallas' Brek Shea, and Real Salt Lake's Javier Morales.

Shot over the course of several days, including the Timber Army's 1-0 win over Kansas City last month, the piece premiered Saturday, May 19th during the Chelsea-Bayern Munich Champions League Final on FOX.

## Cascadia EarthFirst! Rendezvous

Join EarthFirsters in Cascadia, the land of the rushing rivers, giant trees, and thriving biodiversity, for a gathering of those building the biocentric resistance movement. Gain skills in woods stealth, action planning and organization, communication, and more in a beautiful, remote, and threatened location. Invite your friends, get ready to be in the woods, and save the date for June 20 - 25th in the woods of Cascadia.

For more information about the event, contact info, and rideshare, check out:

<http://cascadia2012.com/>



## Cascadian Rainbow Gathering

The Cascadian Rainbow Solstice Celebration is a free, public, bioregional gathering to be held on public land from June 14th to 20th, 2012. The location of this event has not yet been determined, but scouting is currently underway and is limited to national forests within the state of Oregon.

This event was conceived through an open consensus process that included dozens of organizers and participants. The Cascadian Rainbow Gathering is many things to many people, but will serve as a consensus-building action that will be an opportunity to build agreement around bioregionalism, for cultures



to be informed by individuals, and for individuals to come together from across the bioregion to share their ideas and unite around a common vision.

Updates, including directions to the site, can be found through the event Facebook page, <http://www.facebook.com/events/421107144567421/>

## A Big F\*\*\*ing Party, Cascadia Soccer Day - July 14th

CascadiaNow! Organizers working in Vancouver BC are working to coordinate a big f\*\*\*ing party to celebrate the Pacific Northwest, a sense of pride in place, and of course Soccer! And they want to make sure you get a chance to join them.

Here's the scoop.

Cascadian Dark Ales will be on special, regional and local dishes using local Cascadian food will be served, and if all goes well, stickers, patches and hopefully other swag and merchandise will be given out for free or sold at cost.

The Whitecaps play Chicago that day, and the Timbers are at home against Los Angeles (and the Sounders play Salt Lake on Sunday), so there is talk about working to try and incorporate the games, and link up the celebrations with other cities via webcam or even have projectors showing conversations on walls via any number of the Cascadia Facebook pages, twitter or one specifically made for Cascadia Day in order to help organize and promote it.

In the run up, it has been proposed an all Cascadia mp3 playlist made especially for the day. This in itself would be a fun project and we could get in touch with local radio stations to sponsor the event, work with us to develop the playlist and maybe even play the playlist throughout the day, if nothing else, jointly streaming live online.

If anyone is interested in organizing in your town or city email our event visionary Wes at [wes.regan@shaw.ca](mailto:wes.regan@shaw.ca). Further ideas or suggestions are welcome.

## Merchandise

### Cascadia Muted/Subdued Doug Patches



25-2"x3". Douglas Fir Cascadia Flag Patches are now available, in subdued colors like those worn on camouflage or battle uniforms in the military with iron on backing. \$3.00 each or 4 for \$10 and all orders come with free shipping!

They can be purchased directly from <http://foomart.com>

### Cascadian Flags Restocked

The New Shipment of 3x5 Cascadian Flags has or should arrive shortly! While the waiting period is unfortunate, it is only because the first batch of 500 sold out in under a month.

Available for order and preorder for \$24 from <http://thepeoplespdx.com/shop-prop-gear/cascadia/>



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# REMEMBRANCE

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## A Cascadian Whistle and Epistle, in Remembrance of Ernest Callenbach

by Brandon Letsinger

In a continuing series to give our respect for the passing of author Ernest Callenbach last month, the editors of Cascadia Monthly have included the following articles that we feel help explore the vision, scope and breadth of societal examination he undertook in his work. None of us felt we could do this subject justice, so we felt it only appropriate to turn our pens over to Ernest Callenbach himself and let him have the final say in the matter.

The first piece, *"The Man Who Invented Ecotopia"*, was an interview with Geov Parrish that was run by the *Seattle Weekly* in March of 2005, a little more than 7 years ago, in honor of the 30th anniversary of Callenbach's first novel, *Ecotopia*. Writing at a time when the idea of recycling was still a radical notion, the term 'sustainability' not yet coined, his novel became a seminal work.

Over the course of Callenbach's life, *Ecotopia* sold more than a million copies, was reprinted in nine languages and became a cult classic, just as likely today to be found in an urban design and planning curriculum as it is a free radical lending library.

Due to our space limits, we apologize for not being able to print the interview in its entirety, but we will try to post the full version on our website.

Jumping into the present, the second article, *"Epistle to Ecotopians"* was written by Callenbach in the final months of his life, as he began increasingly looking into his own past for wisdom to share with future generations. The article was found on his computer and released into the public domain by his family shortly after his death.

We hope that publishing this will help us all come together to envision ways that we can make our bioregion a better place, remind people that all things now taken for granted were once radical notions and, finally, that only by working together and setting aside the artificial red/blue lines so prevalent in our society can we live the green dream - or as we like to call it, the Cascadian dream.

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### Excerpts from

*"The Man Who Invented Ecotopia"*

by Geov Parrish

Originally published in

*Seattle Weekly*, March 23, 2005

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**Parrish:** What makes this region different? Why did you pick this region to secede from the United States and chart a different course?

**Callenbach:** Well, it's partly just because I live here [in Berkeley, Calif.] If you're going to write a novel about a place, you'd better have a fair amount of knowledge about what the

place is like and what the people who inhabit it are like. But I think the larger reason is that Ecotopia is a kind of bioregion. At the time I was writing *Ecotopia* the term "bioregion" had not yet been invented, although it followed very soon after. But we now see that the Cascadia bioregion, as the zoologists and botanists now call it, stretches north from the Tehachapi mountains in Southern California all the way up through British Columbia and into the Alaskan panhandle. And this is an area that's defined by a fairly uniform climate; and the animals are pretty much consistent throughout—meaning animals of all kinds including insects and so on—as well as the plants. So there's a certain geographical unity to the area. And my contention, as well as that of a lot of professional geographers, is that in the long run the characteristics of your bioregion help to determine what you might call your regional character. And if you contrast Ecotopians—let's call them that for short—with people who live in hot, dry, arid climates of the Southwest, or climates of, say, Quebec . . . we see that people are somewhat different in these regions. They like different things and they have different possibilities open to them about building and getting around and raising food and a whole panoply of other things that in the long run. (Globalization is making us homogenous all over the world, but there's a limit to that.) And I think in the long term, especially when globalization collapses under its own weight, as I think it's going to do because it's really a sort of tissue of monstrous subsidies that nation-states are still able to give to corporations, but when that can't be done any more, then I think regionalism will reassert itself. And *Ecotopia* will be one of those regions.

Read More at <http://cascadianow.org>



## *Epistle to the Ecotopians*

by Ernest Callenbach

*To all brothers and sisters who hold the dream in their hearts of a future world in which humans and all other beings live in harmony and mutual support—a world of sustainability, stability, and confidence. A world something like the one I described, so long ago, in Ecotopia and Ecotopia Emerging.*

As I survey my life, which is coming near its end, I want to set down a few thoughts that might be useful to those coming after. It will soon be time for me to give back to Gaia the nutrients that I have used during a long, busy and happy life. I am not bitter or resentful at the approaching end; I have been one of the extraordinarily lucky ones. So it behooves me here to gather together some thoughts and attitudes that may prove useful in the dark times we are facing: a century or more of exceedingly difficult times.

How will those who survive manage it? What can we teach our friends, our children, our communities? Although we may not be capable of changing history, how can we equip ourselves to survive it?

I contemplate these questions in the full consciousness of my own mortality. Being offered an actual number of likely months to live, even though the estimate is uncertain, mightily focuses the mind. On personal things, of course, on loved ones and even loved things, but also on the Big Picture.

But let us begin with last things first, for a change. The analysis will come later, for those who wish it.

**Hope.** Children exude hope, even under the most terrible conditions, and that must inspire us as our conditions get worse. Hopeful patients recover better. Hopeful test candidates score better. Hopeful builders construct better buildings. Hopeful parents produce secure and resilient children. In groups, an atmosphere of hope is essential to shared successful effort: "Yes, we can!" is not an empty slogan, but a mantra for people who intend to do something together—whether it is rescuing victims of hurricanes, rebuilding flood-damaged buildings on higher ground, helping wounded people through first aid, or inventing new social structures (perhaps one in which only people are "persons," not corporations). We cannot know what threats we will face. But ingenuity against adversity is one of our species' built-in resources. We cope, and faith in our coping capacity is perhaps our biggest resource of all.

**Mutual support...**

**Practical skills....**

**Organize....**

**Learn to live with contradictions....**

Read More at <http://cascadianow.org>

# == SUSTAINABILITY ==

## Mega-Region Development and Governance: Divergent rationales and political actors at work in Cascadia's high-speed rail corridor vision

by Wesley Regan,  
Simon Fraser University  
edited by Michael Hodges

Mega-regions are a relatively new spatial scale through which to consider economic, social and other human developmental trends. The mega-region concept can be traced back to Jean Gottman's research and book *Megalopolis: The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States*. Gottman saw the Northeastern Seaboard as an emerging spatial scale unto itself. Today, this urbanized corridor that includes Boston, New York, and Washington, D/C is one of roughly ten North American

mega-regions and emerging mega-regions.

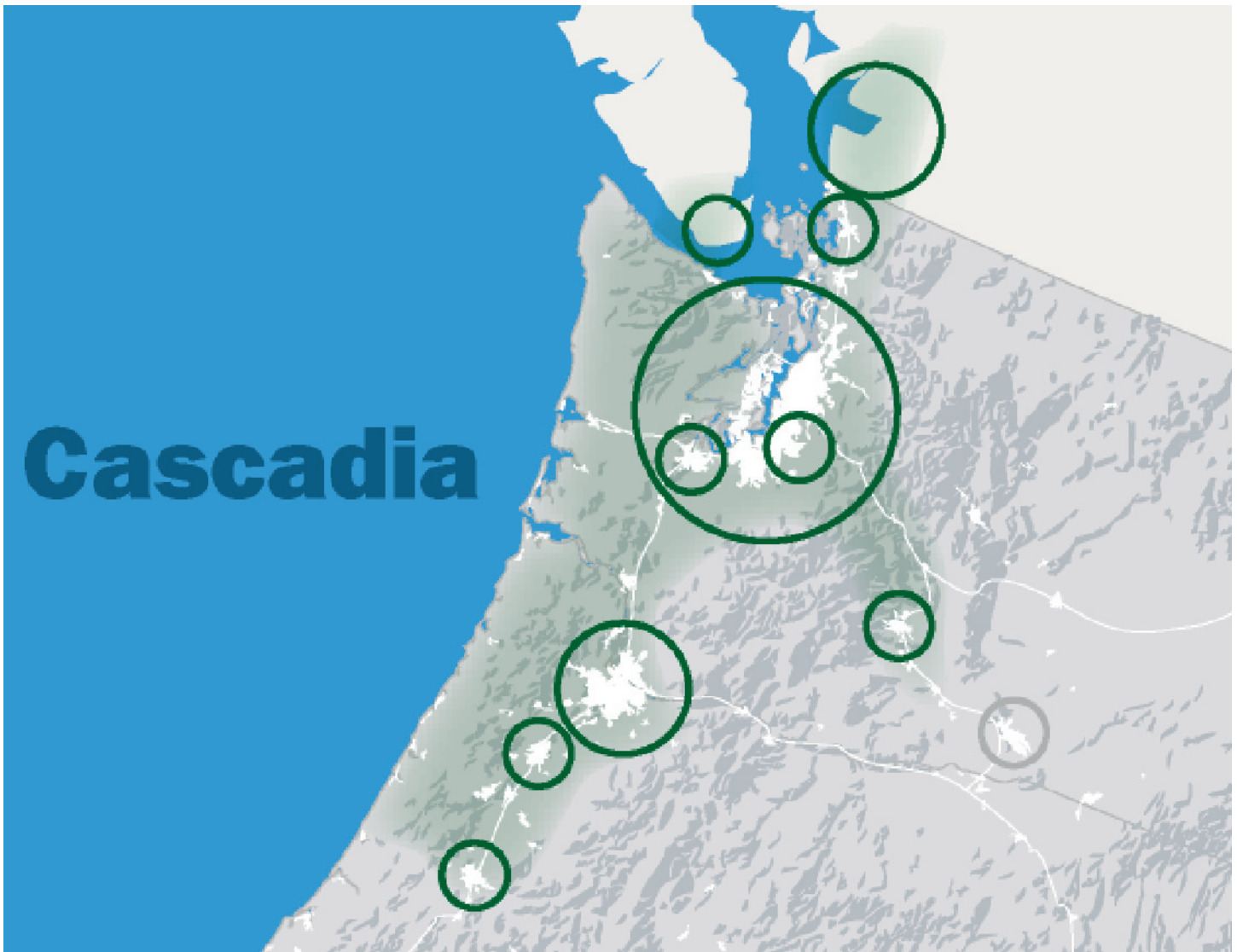
Cascadia, stretching from Portland Oregon to Vancouver, BC, is another. Many planners and academics posit that mega-regions, contained within a single country or spilling over multiple borders and jurisdictions, will be the driving economic engines of the 21st century.

Margaret Dewar and David Epstein, in their article "Planning for 'Megaregions' in the United States", note that most of the work being done on this topic is coming out of Asia and Europe. In the United States, although there is no coordinated governmental strategy, America 2050, "a coalition of regional planners, scholars, and policy-makers" funded by a collection of

private foundations and institutes trying to plan for future economic growth, is creating a national plan centered on mega-regions.

National growth strategies focusing on mega-regions and urban systems are also proposed by American academics such as Catherine Ross and Ethen Seltzer and Canadian researchers Simmons and Bourne, while other thinkers, like Richard Florida, suggest we should consider the mega-regions in and of themselves a "parallel macro-structure" that forces us to consider the future of spatial and economic development by revealing the nation-state as an illogical unit of analysis.

*(Continued on page 8)*



# SUSTAINABILITY

## Mega-Region

*(Continued from page 7)*

Despite any clearly coordinated effort to plan collaboratively, mega-region infrastructure projects are currently being promoted by every level of government in North America, justified by various rationales, and, in the case of the Cascadia High-Speed Rail Corridor (HSR), with significant barriers to cooperation across national borders.

With different goals and justifications at different levels of government, do mega-region infrastructure projects run the risk of being more poorly planned and executed than they might be if regional governance bodies similar to those emerging in Asia and Europe were created here in North America? And then of course there's the question of who pays the most and who benefits the most? An even bigger question: what implications does planning for this scale, across jurisdictions and levels of government, have for current models of governance and political representation?



To illustrate this, let's compare the language and behaviors at a few different scales in the mega-region of Cascadia by looking at the Cascadian High-Speed Rail Corridor project specifically.

The United States Government frames the Cascadian rail corridor improvements as a job creation project, funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) but has also been criticized for lacking strong evidence for this rationale. Meanwhile, the mayors of four Cascadian cities wrote a joint letter to the U.S. Secretary of Transportation in 2010 couching the same project under the rationales of "economic vitality", "quality of life" and "sustainability", long-term population and transportation trends, all rolled into a vision of a "stronger, greener economic future". This framing fits the political rhetoric seen from these cities, which have publicly engaged in sustainability competitiveness measures and regional partnerships as part of political platforms and long-term planning strategies.

Given these different justifications, how can we trust that the same vision for the project outcomes will be shared by both levels of government? Planning for high-speed rail could be based on the rationale of job creation alone, thus resulting in a long and winding mega-project that blasts its way through mountains and erects super-bridges across the Puget Sound. Or, if couched under the aegis of sustainability and quality of life, it could be

planned to be well integrated into current or future forms of transit and development in the respective cities along the route, and be less labour intensive or take less time to build.

Though both levels clearly appear to believe they are investing in something they will benefit from, they are not necessarily investing in the same thing. Yes, they want to build a high-speed rail corridor, but to what end? When one brings into the mix the Canadian Federal Government, or the British Columbia Provincial Government, who also have a jurisdictional claim to what goes on in some of the geography affected by the project, the issue becomes even more complex.

Vancouver City Councilor Geoff Meggs has publicly decried the Canadian Federal Government for impeding Vancouver's ability to participate in and benefit from high-speed rail (HSR) investment in Cascadia, and has drawn attention to the Canadian Federal Government's perceived obliviousness to the potential benefits for the region.

Other publications lay criticism on both the Province of British Columbia and the Canadian Federal Government for effectively preventing this investment from connecting to Vancouver, in contrast to the local government's regional agreements and goals with other Cascadian cities. The political will is clearly displayed at the state and federal level in the United States, with the signing of the Washington State Sound Transit 2 Bill in 2008 and with Washington and Oregon even advocating for reallocation of HSR funds that had been rejected by other American States.

The Obama Administration's Jobs Act gave the green light to the project and the major cities along the route from Vancouver, BC to Eugene Oregon signed public letters of intent and lobbying in support of the Corridor project. Despite this, the BC Provincial and Canadian federal governments have showed comparatively little to no interest in supporting the project; Vancouver is left stranded in the equation, though it is an important centre in the Cascadian mega-region.

BC did eventually sign a memorandum with the State of Washington, which stated that both parties recognized "...the potential benefits of high speed passenger rail in the Pacific coast region" and that they would work together to "...develop and advance a shared vision of high speed rail services as key to the economic development of the Pacific coast region".

After decades of high-speed rail corridor talk in the region, this can hardly be called a decisive action, especially considering the hundreds of millions of dollars in funding already agreed to through the Oregon and Washington State governments and the American Department of Transportation.

This case study clearly shows how an infrastructure project at the mega-region scale has been framed within different contexts depending on which level of government is

promoting it, and also demonstrates how when some levels of government or some jurisdictions don't agree with a plan, or don't value its rationale equally, tensions or disconnectedness between those parties can be created and projects can become stalled or incomplete in their intended scope.

Perhaps the challenge of these different levels of government in getting to the same destination, a continuous HSR corridor from Eugene to Vancouver, stems from them not collectively starting from the same place.

Ethen Seltzer, in Catherine Ross's 2011 article "Transport and Megaregions: High-Speed Rail in the United States", cites delegates at the 2009 Cascadia Critical Geographies conference asking for a rationale for high-speed rail in Cascadia. Attendees openly questioned who would gain the most from high-speed rail in the Pacific Northwest. Other scholars have pointed out that there are even "constitutional disincentives" to cooperation in the Cascadian region as a result of fiscal and legal conditions between political actors.

One can safely assume that responsible use of the public purse should theoretically be one of these constraints (who pays, who benefits, and the inherent political risks). Another might likely be classic conditions of political economy between competing states and regions.

In order to overcome these difficulties, some scholars argue that a certain threshold of legitimacy needs to be met, and that the solving of the political problem of cooperation depends on the as-yet still in progress solving of the philosophical problem of who benefits.

That question of who benefits needs a good,



clear and defensible answer. Clearly any mega-region project is a formidable task. Yet, if those academics and planners visited earlier in this article are correct in that the spatial scale which we should focus our economic strategies on is in fact the mega-region, then perhaps we should consider having a proper governance structure in place for effective decision-making, planning and project management at that level.

What's more, it should also exist to build clear rationales and define problems and opportunities for both the funders and the public. It's important for Cascadian stakeholders to ask "why?" before we even ask "how?", and I'm confident a satisfactory answer does exist. If and when we collectively cross that bridge we may have a glimpse of "how?" already to work with though.



# SUSTAINABILITY

## Wood Innovation and Design Centre at Forefront of Heavy Timber Construction

By Nicholas Sills

The northern gateway city of British Columbia, Prince George, is slated to build one of the tallest wood primary buildings in the world. This Wood Appreciation Centre has been discussed with possible heights between 6 and 17 stories, although the consensus usually lands on 10 stories, making it the tallest wood based structure in North America.

The nearest contender is a 9 story mid-rise in Vancouver, BC's Yaletown district built out of Douglas Fir timbers in 1910. Building codes have since made it impossible to construct timber based high and mid-rise buildings; however, significant advancements in engineer modeling and deeper understanding of wood construction techniques have made this project highly viable.

This pilot project of heavy timber high-rise construction is an inspiration to all of Cascadia. Much of the modern economy of the Pacific Northwest was founded on resource extraction;

regulations and will generally surpass steel buildings in event of a fire. Another concern is the amount of timber used in building of this size, which can be a scary prospect, however; this is just one part of a step towards a sustainable future using local materials to their best applications.

Once we start building smart, long lasting buildings with various uses, timber works as a highly dynamic material which can be reapplied in many applications, completing an entire cycle in a chain. This building is made possible by CLT (Cross Laminated Timber), which has been present in Europe since the 1990's. CLT takes smaller dimension lumber and combines it into monolithic slabs measuring up to 10'x40' and up to 8" thick. These giant slabs are premanufactured and cut to specifications by CNC machines. This allows the building to be quickly erected, allowing for substantial cost savings in construction time and making CLT highly competitive with steel and concrete structures.

If the building is intended to be a green building meeting LEED or Living Building Challenge requirements, CLT construction quickly becomes most cost effective and sustainable choice.

This remarkable building is still waiting for final funding approval from the BC government; meanwhile, the city of Prince George eagerly awaits its arrival.

The project marks a leap forward into the forefront of timber engineering, an area in which Europe has traditionally led. These advancements in sustainable design make a great contribution to raising worldwide awareness of the Cascadian region.



*Construction is set to begin later this year with completion by the end of 2014. The project is expected to cost up to \$25 Million.*

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...why waste  
our forests on  
2x4's, pulp  
and paper?

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with a rebirthed mentality of sustainability, many forest professionals wonder why we waste our forests on 2x4's, pulp and paper, and other short-lifespan materials.

By constructing quality buildings with local materials, we go a long way towards a sustainable future for humanity in a social, economic and environmental encompassment. This building has a lot of mental stigma to overcome with public perceptions that may not be so accurate.

The largest public misconception about timber construction is that it burns and is therefore unsafe, this may be true for small dimension timber such as 2x4's however larger dimension timber takes on a new classification known as heavy timber.

As a timber body burns, charcoal forms on the outside of the timber member, acting as a highly insulating protective coating; this easily allows heavy timber to meet fire code



*Current record holder for "The largest and tallest wooden building in North America." Église Sainte-Marie, Church Point, Nova Scotia is a Catholic church built in 1903. It is 185 feet tall and more than 1500 people worked on the construction. - Wiki*

## The Tallest Sugar Pine, Umpqua Falls and Skookum Pond: Two Days in Umpqua National Forest

by John Williams

When I break out my maps, my mind always goes back to being a little kid driving Hot Wheels cars on a road map of Oregon. I love the feeling of looking at a map, thinking that an area or specific place might be cool and then, with little or no knowledge of the area, going there.

One of my favorite college Professors told me about the idea of filling in the geographic blank spots in your mind. I had never really thought of it that way, but I have loved doing it my whole life. Whether it's something seemingly insignificant as an old abandoned gas station along a highway or something as breathtaking as Umpqua River, I love filling in those blank spots.



After spending some time staring at my Forest Service map and atlas, I decided that Skookum Pond would be a good place to camp. The fact that all of us going wanted to check out the 'Super-Moon' made us steer clear of the other more heavily forested campgrounds. After loading up on the 'essentials' for car camping, we set out from Fred Meyers's in Roseburg.

Though there are many ways to get to the Umpqua National Forest area depending on where you come from, I decided on exit 98 in Canyonville. Before you head out, I would suggest getting a map of the Umpqua National Forest: the roads are not always marked and you will not have cell service.

This campground can be easily accessed by a two-wheel drive car, in good weather anyways. On the way up to Skookum we had to stop at the Tallest Sugar Pine in the world.

Though there have been a couple of larger Sugar Pines recently discovered this tree is definitely impressive. I mean, it's very hard to tell the difference between at 265 foot tree

and a 268 foot tree, unless you've got some talent. Though there wasn't anyone around when we visited you could tell this place got a fair amount of traffic. Sadly, the ease of access and prominent signage led some scumbag to try and kill the tree by girdling it with a chainsaw. For some reason vandals love to destroy or attempt to destroy some of the most impressive trees on Earth.

Our next stop was Skookum Pond. Along the way we stopped and grabbed some wood that had been left in the sun, it definitely helped out later. When we pulled up to Skookum Pond, my girlfriend was very excited about the pit toilet. I was equally excited about the large Doug Fir near the edge of the pond.

There were three campsites; the only one pondside was occupied up by an Eagle Scout and his father, who had built the nature trail that went part way around the pond. The trail couldn't have been more than half a mile one way, but it was great of him and his father to build it. After looking at the two other campsites, we decided on the one farthest from the bathroom, because you could park the closest to the fire pit and it had space for two fairly large tents. After setting up camp, we went to check out the trail that the Eagle Scout had built.

After talking to the Eagle Scout and his father, I found out there is a spring that flows from a metal culvert. It's found by walking between the bathroom and sign and back about 100 feet. It's behind a massive Cedar, and not hard to find. The water was cold and refreshing. The father told me that it wasn't flowing from the other side of the road, I believed him. I drank the water untreated and I'm alive still... but if you want to be on the safe side, treat it or boil it.



The next morning my girlfriend and I wanted to go and check out Umpqua Falls before heading home. I'm glad we did. We didn't know which route we should travel, and we ended up hitting a random snow patch, so we ended up driving back to FR 29. This also allowed us to grab some drinks at the 'Bear' Store.



There were a few signs about the various fish runs that happen on the river and what you should and shouldn't do around the spawning areas. I really wanted to jump in, but because of the large amount of snowmelt the water was absolutely freezing. I was expecting something different from Umpqua Falls, something more vertical, but what was there was beautiful all



# May in Pictures



# AROUND CASCADIA

## Chapter Updates

The CascadiaNow! group is excited to announce that we now have more than 30 regional coordinators and chapters active throughout the Pacific Northwest, from Alaska in the North, to San Francisco in the South and Idaho in the East.

In the past two weeks, we've heard from people interested from the University of Oregon, potentially even our first high-school chapter in Eugene, and Seattle now has student coordinators at Seattle University and Seattle Central Community College.

We're also excited to see interest growing from our drysider brethren in areas like Ellensburg and Spokane Washington, which just had their first meeting on Friday, May 25th. They grow a joining number of active chapters around the Salish Sea, including Vancouver BC, Bellingham, Olympia, Seattle, and of course Portland.

As always, it is our goal to raise awareness of Cascadia, and to help get people active who are interested in the idea.

More information can be found on our website at <http://cascadianow.org/get-involved> If you're interested in the idea, or notice that your region isn't represented and would like to become a regional coordinator or help start a chapter in your area, please don't hesitate to contact us at [cascadianow@gmail.com](mailto:cascadianow@gmail.com)

## Quaff Review #23: Secession Cascadian Dark Ale

by Andrew Barton

There's something to be said for self-determination and for independence. People always want to be masters of their own destinies to as great a degree as possible, and the whole of the New World has been shaped by those who wanted to pursue their futures on their own terms, from Nunavut to the United States and from Panama to Argentina. While today the borders are firmly drawn with thick ink on the maps and stern guards at the crossing points, that doesn't mean they will stay the same through tomorrow and tomorrow. Cascadia! Not just a more aesthetically pleasing name to describe the Pacific Northwest, but a region made up of British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. On occasion it's been tapped as a country of the future, and perhaps one day that will be the case after all - granted, in order for that to happen something would have to happen to the United States first, as history shows that it takes a rather dim view of secession.

Secession Cascadian Dark Ale, on the other hand, is nothing to look at dimly. Indeed, it's dark enough that even when you shine a light down on it, it remains resolutely opaque. Brewed by Hopworks Urban Brewery of Portland, Oregon, Secession is an organic, carbon-neutral beer that urges us to "join the party and uncup a revolution."

I've been looking for a bottle of this particular brew for months, and was pretty much resigned to having to go down to Portland to find some, when during an unsuccessful search for a bottle of Rogue's Voodoo Bacon Maple Ale I found it

on the shelf at the Central City Liquor Store in Surrey.

According to the label, Secession is a Cascadian Dark Ale - this is a relatively new style of beer, the result of experimentation by craft brewers across Cascadia, making use of Northwest hops as a key ingredient. The style was pioneered by Rogue Ales of Portland with its Skullsplitter in 2003, and has been catching on since.

Technically it's a kind of India Pale Ale, and while I know that the "pale" here refers to the nature of the malt that was used to make the beer, there is nevertheless something off about taking something as dark as Guinness and calling it "pale," sort of like calling East Germany "democratic" with a straight face.

As far as the beer itself goes - it's got something of a spicy smell, one which brings to mind pine trees in springtime. The taste is recognizably that of an IPA, somewhat bitter with a vaguely metallic, hoppy aftertaste that is nevertheless much more tolerable than other IPAs I've tried.

With a 6.5% alcohol content, it hits somewhat hard if you're not eating anything with it... and you really should be eating something with it, if only to cleanse your palate of the hoppy aftertaste once it's run its course.

Keep this one cold before you uncup it, too - it was easy enough to tell that it would taste a lot worse if you give it the chance to warm up. The label gives it "15 degrees Plato," but this isn't an instruction to serve it at a temperature of 15 degrees - this refers instead to its sugar content. Apparently it's a popular measure in at least the Czech Republic, but this is the first time I've encountered a North American beer using that particular yardstick.

As the old commercials say, you have to live here to get it. Secession is pretty much only available in Cascadia, though you may also be able to find it in parts of Idaho and Alberta, even though Alberta has never been part of Cascadia and would in fact stink up the place with all its coal and dirty oil. We keep all those all-natural pine-scented air fresheners all along the Rocky Mountains for a reason. At Central City, a bottle of this set me back about \$8.65 before taxes.

Stepping back from the beer for a moment, I have to give Hopworks kudos on Secession's graphic design. It's a clear, individual label - not many beers have national maps on them - done in the colors of the Cascadian flag, using Hopworks' specific, eye-catching font; both in design and taste it strongly outperforms the other independence-themed beer I've tried, L'Independante de Quebec, and that one was an honestly pro-independence brew.

I don't normally like pale ales, but Secession was worth a go - so if that's up your alley, uncup a bottle and raise a stein to a free Cascadia.

To read some of Andrew's other beer reviews, or his more general writings, check out his blog at

[www.actsofminortreason.com](http://www.actsofminortreason.com)



# This Month in Cascadian History

By Alex DeVeiteo

**June 1, 1909** - Opening day of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, a world's fair held in Seattle (on the site now occupied by the University of Washington), publicizing the development of the Pacific Northwest. 80,000 people attend. The day is declared a city holiday.

**June 2, 1979** - Members of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz adopt a tribal constitution.

**June 3, 1889** - The first long-distance electric power transmission line in North America is completed, helping to make electricity more affordable and available. The line runs 14 miles between a generator at Willamette Falls and downtown Portland, Oregon.

**June 4, 1792** - George Vancouver explores and claims Puget Sound for Great Britain, naming it for one of his officers, Lieutenant Peter Puget.

**June 5, 1940** - The Lake Washington Floating Bridge (now known as the Lacey V. Murrow Memorial Bridge) opens, connecting Seattle with Mercer Island and the Eastside. A toll bridge until 1946, the Lake Washington Floating Bridge is the first floating bridge



longer than a mile, and at the time is the longest floating structure in the world. It is now the second longest floating bridge in the world.

**June 6, 1889** - The early Seattle era comes to a stunning halt with the Great Seattle Fire, which burns the majority of 32 city blocks, including the entire business district, four of the city's wharves, its railroad terminals, and destroys most of the central business district. Total losses are estimated at nearly \$20,000,000. Despite the massive destruction of property, only one person is killed by the fire, a young boy named James Goin.

The city quickly rebuilds from the ashes, thanks in part to credit arranged by banker and entrepreneur Jacob Furth, as well as brothel owner Lou Graham. A new zoning code results in a downtown of brick and stone buildings, rather than wood. In the single year after the fire, the city grows in size from 25,000 to 40,000 inhabitants.

**June 7, 1866** - Chief Si'ahl dies on the Suquamish reservation at Port Madison, Washington. One of Seattle's founders, Arthur Armstrong Denny, later sets up a monument over his grave, with the inscription "SEATTLE Chief of the Suqampsh and Allied Tribes, Died June 7, 1866. The Firm Friend of the Whites, and for Him the City of Seattle was Named by Its Founders".

*(Continued on page 4)*



# This Month in Cascadian History

(Continued from page 3)

**June 8, 1977** - Vancouver Harbour Centre skyscraper officially opens in the central business district of Downtown Vancouver, British Columbia. At 481 feet (146.6 m) it is the tallest building in Vancouver at the time, and remains a prominent landmark and major tourist attraction to the present.

**June 9, 1934** - Frustrated that shipping subsidies from the government were leading to larger profits for the shipping companies that weren't passed down to the workers, approximately 1,400 members of the International Longshoremen's Association participate in the West Coast waterfront strike in Portland, Oregon. Demanding recognition of the union, wage increases, a six-hour workday and 30-hour work week, the ILA moves to shut down shipping in every port along the West Coast

**June 10, 1976** - British-American rock group Paul McCartney & Wings holds a concert at the Kingdome in Seattle, Washington. The Seattle concert is the centerpiece of the Wings Over America Tour, which is the first time McCartney has toured North America since The Beatles stopped touring in 1966.

**June 11, 1976** - The United Nations Habitat conference on human settlements ends in Vancouver, BC.

**June 12, 1853** - Prospector John Wesley Hillman becomes the first person of European descent to see what he names "Deep Blue Lake" in Oregon. The lake is renamed at least three times, first as Blue Lake, then Lake Majesty, and finally Crater Lake.

**June 14, 1792** - Spanish explorers Dionisio Alcalá Galiano and Cayetano Valdés enter and anchor in the north arm of the Fraser River, becoming the first Europeans to find and enter it. The existence of the river, but not its location, had been deduced during the 1791 voyage of José María Narváez, under Francisco de Eliza.

**June 15, 1859** - Ambiguity in the Oregon Treaty leads to the "Northwestern Boundary Dispute" between U.S. and British/Canadian settlers. The most notable incident in the dispute occurs on San Juan Island, where an American farmer shoots and kills a pig belonging to a Hudson's Bay Company rancher. When offers of compensation are denied, and threats of imprisonment are made against the American farmer, American settlers call for military protection. This seemingly trivial event would lead to a five month long military escalation between the United States and Great Britain in the event known as "The Pig War".

**June 16, 1953** - The Newspaper Guild strikes at The Seattle Times, shutting down the paper for 94 days.

**June 17, 1877** - The Nez Perce defeat the U.S. Cavalry at the Battle of White Bird Canyon in the Idaho Territory, southwest of the present-day city of Grangeville. The battle marks the beginning of the war between the Nez Perce First Nation and the United States.

**June 18, 1999** - A 'Reclaim the Streets' event, in Eugene, Oregon escalates into a free-form parade in which protesters block downtown streets, while others smash the windows of a furniture store, a bank and a hotel before the protest peters out. When police

begin to make arrests, knots of angry protesters re-form. The police fire tear gas canisters to disperse the crowds, while a few activists respond by hurling back rocks and bottles.

**June 19, 1910** - The first celebration of Father's Day in North America is held in Spokane, Washington, leading to the modern holiday.

**June 20, 1942** - Long-range Japanese submarine I-26 shells the lighthouse at Estevan Point on Vancouver Island and I-25 torpedoes

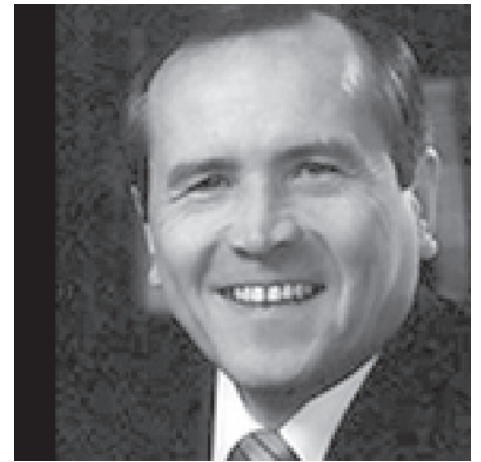
and shells the freighter S.S. Fort Camosun off Cape Flattery. The freighter does not sink, and rescuers tow it to safety in Neah Bay.

**June 21, 1942** - Long-range Japanese submarine I-25 comes in close to the coast through a fishing fleet to avoid minefields off the Columbia River and takes up position near Fort Stevens. Believing the fort to be a submarine base, Japanese Commander Meiji Tagami orders the submarine's 5.5 inch deck gun to begin shelling the shore. Despite causing no significant damage, the attack raises fears of future strikes.

**June 22, 1807** - Fur trader, surveyor, and map-maker David Thompson (known to some native peoples as "Koo-Koo-Sint" or "the Stargazer") reaches Howse Pass, BC with his wife and family. They find a small tributary of the Columbia River, now called Blaeberry River, and name one of the uppermost major tributaries the Kootenay River.

**June 23, 1975** - During his "Welcome to My Nightmare" tour, shock rocker Alice Cooper trips and falls head first off the stage and onto the concrete floor of the Pacific Coliseum in Vancouver, BC, breaking 6 ribs and requiring stitches for a head wound.

**June 24, 1935** - Composer and performing musician Terrence Mitchell Riley is born in Colfax, California. A pioneer of the minimalist school of Western classical music, Mitchell's work is deeply influenced by both jazz and Indian classical music.



**June 25, 1968** - Len Marchand of the Okanagan First Nation makes history as the first person of First Nations ethnicity to serve in the federal cabinet, as well as the first to serve as a Member of Parliament in British Columbia.

**June 26, 1943** - The cornerstone is laid for the HMCS Discovery, a Navy Reserve division and shore facility in Vancouver, British Columbia. During World War II it is used for recruitment and training almost 8,000 personnel. After the war, it serves as headquarters for several Reserve and Cadet units.

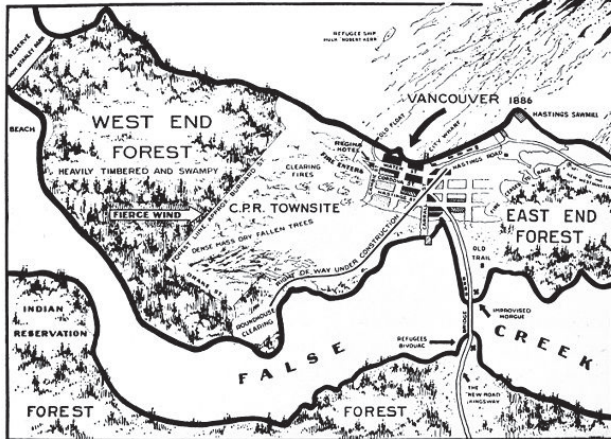
**June 27, 1907** - Radio, stage, film, and television character actor John McIntire is born in Spokane, Washington. His career spans 65 movies, including the film noir classic "The Asphalt Jungle" and the Hitchcock thriller "Psycho".

**June 28, 1971** - The Georgia Viaduct opens in a ceremony presided over by Vancouver mayor Tom Campbell. Its Dunsmuir twin, to the north, opens in November of the same year.

**June 29, 1850** - Coal is discovered near Nanaimo on Vancouver Island. It proves valuable for refueling Royal Navy ships and Canadian Pacific Railway trains.

**June 30, 1976** - British Columbia Court of Appeal rules that the province owns the seabed mineral resources between Vancouver Island and the mainland, rejecting federal claims.

## The Great Vancouver FIRE



This map, from a sketch by Major J. S. Matthews, City Archivist, shows the Vancouver of 1886, and the course of the Fire which wiped out the little settlement.

**June 13, 1886** - The Great Vancouver Fire razes most of the newly incorporated city of Vancouver, B.C. Dozens of lives are claimed by the fire; the only structures not destroyed are a stone building in the West End, the Hastings Mill Store, and a few structures on the banks of False Creek. An estimated \$1.3 million is lost in destroyed property, but within four days the city begins to rebuild with modern water, electricity and streetcar systems. The Vancouver Fire Department and Police Department are established a year later.

# Cascadia Calendar – June 2012

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
28	29	30	31	1 Olympia Meet Up— Vic's Pizza, 6pm	2 Seattle Meet Up— M.O.B. Studios, 6pm	3
4	5 UW Meet Up— Allegro Café, 7pm	6	7 Bellingham Meet Up— Boundary Bay Brewery, 6pm	8 Spokane Meet Up— Riverfront Park, 4pm	9	
11	12 UW Meet Up— Allegro Café, 7pm	13	14 2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion	15 Olympia Meet Up— Vic's Pizza, 6pm  2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion	16 Seattle Meet Up— M.O.B. Studios, 6pm  2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion	17 2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion
18 2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion	19 UW Meet Up— Allegro Café, 7pm  2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion	20 2012 Cascadian Rain- bow Solstice Celebra- tion  Earth First! Cascadian Regional Rendezvous	21 Bellingham Meet Up— Boundary Bay Brewery, 6pm  Earth First! Cascadian Regional Rendezvous  2012 PICA Symposium	22 Spokane Meet Up— Riverfront Park, 4pm  Earth First! Cascadian Regional Rendezvous  2012 PICA Symposium	23 Earth First! Cascadian Regional Rendezvous  2012 PICA Symposium	24 Earth First! Cascadian Regional Rendezvous  2012 PICA Symposium
25 Earth First! Cascadian Regional Rendezvous	26 UW Meet Up— Allegro Café, 7pm	27	28	29 Portland Caravan Event— Foster Eco-Village	30 Seattle Caravan Event— Golden Gardens Park	1 Peace Arch Conver- gence— Peace Arch Park



CascadiaNow!  
Regional Coordinators,  
Groups and Chapters:

Cascadian Independence Project:  
<http://cascadianow.org>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascadia\\_\(independence\\_movement\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascadia_(independence_movement))

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