Dear Reader,

Every day we have the ability to influence others and our surroundings. We share our stories in hopes that we can inspire change and create a conversation. Our stories can be tragic, happy or anywhere in between. But everyone has a story to tell.

As time passes by we realize how the little points in our lives can lead to bigger experiences. We listen to others while they motivate us to express our voices.

In life we may not always know exactly where we are headed but eventually we will find our path. As when the tides on a beach rise and fall the waves crash against the shore with a variation of intensity. These are the moments of our lives.

And with everything there is impact.

Best,

Amanda Raschkow
Larry Jamerson spends his days on the streets of Bellingham sharing his poetry and music.

Story by Genevieve Carrillo / Photos by Kjell Redal

Sitting at a table in Bellingham’s Black Drop Coffee House, Larry Jamerson drums a steady beat against the shabby wooden table, spoons and coffee cups clinking together rhythmically. Jamerson is a man whose presence is announced before he is seen.

A hat covers his head and a large bone necklace lies against his chest, both staples of Jamerson’s daily wardrobe: A black leather bag and a folding chair sit at his side. From the bag, Jamerson, the self-proclaimed “People’s Poet,” removes a stack of dog-eared papers containing his poetry. Intermingled in the colorful prose are CDs dating back to 2001.

Jamerson uses his music and poetry to unite people. For 20 years, Jamerson has been spreading his new art form: “drumalone rock ‘n’ roll.” With the help of his djembe (jim-bay) — a medium sized hand drum, which can be heard from a long distance — Jamerson is rocking and rolling his blues away.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri Jamerson attended school at Lincoln University in Jefferson, Missouri. For three years, the poet studied psychology and later decided to put the two together as a way to help people.

Jamerson hides his age well for a man of 60 years old. “You see my hair?” Jamerson asks, gesturing to his thick, black-without-a-trace of gray hair. “I’m not greedy, and I don’t have all those negative emotions in me, so I don’t age.”

The Shamrock Motel, home to Jamerson, sits alongside Interstate 5 in the Bakerview district of Bellingham, near the Bellingham International Airport. A cracked asphalt parking lot is flanked on either side with a depleted row of one-story motel rooms. The waterlogged awning above Jamerson’s room is threatens to collapse with the next gust of wind.

Jamerson has been living in motels for over 20 years, three of which have been in Bellingham. Sitting on his bed, the mattress slumped in the center from use, Jamerson points to framed and laminated pictures on his wall. “My room looks like some sort of shrine,” Jamerson says.

A signed poster from Evergreen Community College students hangs on the wall, as a thank you for sharing his poetry with them. Next to that is a profile printed in the Reno News & Review from 2002. Letters from the children he used to mentor sit alongside a framed letter from President Barack Obama. During Obama’s campaign for re-election, Jamerson mailed some of his poetry to the president and first lady as a way to inspire them, and he received a thank you letter from the Obamas.

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For Jamerson, poetry did not become important to him until he hit that lowest point in his life. He says his poetry brought him back from the dead, and since then he’s been writing and singing it daily.

Eventually, Jamerson decided to call Bellingham his home and a place to sell CDs and poetry. To Jamerson, the Canadians make Bellingham a little nicer and a little less hateful.

However, even in Bellingham Jamerson is not immune to discrimination, and now avoids selling his CDs and performing in the Fairhaven neighborhood. Jamerson has been heckled and called derogatory names, but he says people always come back to apologize when they find out he is a veteran.

“I haven’t saved the planet, but I’ve made things better everywhere I go. I make it a better place. I know that.”

- LARRY JAMERSON

According to Title 10.26.040 of the City of Bellingham Municipal Code, a person is only guilty of pedestrian interference if, in a public place, he or she intentionally obstructs pedestrian traffic; or aggressively begs. The Municipal Code describes, “aggressive” begging as “means to beg with intent to intimidate another person into giving money or goods.”

When it comes to city ordinances, Jamerson follows the rules; he moves when asked, suggests people purchase his CDs rather than aggressively trying to get sales and he responds to every “no” with “have a nice day.”

The “People’s Poet” has devoted his life to putting others ability to make a difference in people’s lives.

“I haven’t saved the planet, but I’ve made things better,” Jamerson says, drumming his thumb against the rim of his mug, keeping his rhythm going like a one-man metronome. “Everywhere I go, I make it a better place. I know that.”

Amidst the noise of the Black Drop Coffeehouse, Larry Jamerson recites poetry, decisively articulating each word. Customers glance curiously at Jamerson, who has his eyes closed as if the words he says radiate through his entire body and soul. Every day is a performance for Jamerson. As he leaves, his words trail behind him, echoing down Champion Street, announcing his presence for his next audience.
Since the day her sister passed, Jessica has collected Josie’s belongings such as photographs, artwork, clothing and personal diary entries. Below, Jessica compares photographs of her and her sister from when they were little, to their senior prom, photos she now greatly cherishes.

Jessica Eikenberry reflects on losing her twin sister to a tragic car accident

BOTH OF US

Story by Lauren Prater, as told by Jessica Eikenberry

Photos by Lauren Prater

LIVING FOR BOTH OF US

Jessica Eikenberry reflects on losing her twin sister to a tragic car accident

3-15-16

I open my eyes, slowly blinking sleep away. Just as the blur in my vision fades, my chest tightens, as if someone is squeezing my heart with all of their strength. The hair on the back of my neck stands on end and my stomach drops. I haven’t heard from Josie.

I shoot up in bed. She was visiting her boyfriend in eastern Washington for the weekend but she should be back by now. If anything, she should have called or at least texted.

I begin calling everyone I can think of and frantically driving circles around her house. I am sitting alone in my car with my seatbelt still fastened across my lap when my grandfather calls. He mutters the words “a 20-year-old woman passed away in a car accident on Stevens Pass early this morning.” Everything goes quiet.

I pound my fists into the dashboard and I scream into the silence. This couldn’t happen to her, or to us. I keep shouting “NO! NO! NO!” until I can’t scream anymore.

They said she got into some slush; that she swerved into the other lane and was hit directly on the passenger side. They believe she died on impact and that it was fast and never painful.

I know it is Josie – I just don’t want it to be true.

OUR BEGINNING

We were identical twins born on Jan. 14, 1996. Although we were identical, my hair was naturally lighter than hers. My jaw line was more prominent and I was being the same. Our biological mother and eventually our adoptive family enjoyed illuminating the fact that we were identical twins rather than individual people. For a while we had a continuous struggle of fighting for our independence and not being grouped together as one. Our dad didn’t even call us by our names; he called us “Jessica.” I hated that.

I dreaded our birthday. It was easy for everyone else; they could just buy two of everything and call it good. We would plop down on the carpet and push our backs up against one another, facing in opposite directions. Without turning around, we would carefully peel back the colorful wrapping paper. I always had to keep my mouth shut because if I said anything before Josie opened hers I would ruin the surprise.

If we were lucky, they were at least opposite colors.

Josie and I hated being constantly compared to one another. Throughout elementary and middle school we were close, but not as close as you would expect from identical twin sisters.

OUR CONNECTION

Freshman year of high school we began to distance ourselves from our adoptive family, allowing us the opportunity to grow into separate people without the pressure of being the same. It was then that we started to realize how we had been trying so hard to be unique when in reality it was unique to be exactly the same.

The summer following our freshman year we were stuck together and I mean literally, stuck. We had no car, no jobs and no family to occupy our attention. One day, I was being funny and started dancing around, stuffing as many Hot Cheetos in my mouth as I could, leaving several flying through the air, dodging my flailing arms and legs. Of course, Josie clicked record on her phone and captured a moment that would later be used to embarrass me in front of cute boys. She always found ways to embarrass me until I was red in the face.

Very early on we were forced into a repetitive cycle of being the same. Our biological mother and eventually our adoptive family enjoyed illuminating the fact that we were identical twins rather than individual people. For a while we had a continuous struggle of fighting for our independence and not being grouped together as one. Our dad didn’t even call us by our names; he called us “Jessica.” I hated that.

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Josie liked to say that we could have been switched at birth and that she could be Jessica and I could be Josie. I was born a minute earlier than her, making her the little sister. I think that’s why she didn’t like answering that question. I didn’t mind it though, probably because I’m older. Being older naturally made me the caretaker, or sort of like the mother hen to Josie and to our little siblings.

I have a hard time putting my childhood memories in chronological order. It’s almost as if someone took the timeline of my life and scrambled the first six or so years, leaving me with only haunting snapshots of our past.

Josie and I were dropped into the foster care system at an early age, along with our three younger siblings.

After spending months going from house to house, Josie and I were adopted at the age of nine. We lived with our adoptive family until we were old enough to live on our own.

After sticking together though foster homes and adoption, you would assume that Josie and I were inseparable, but to say we were always best friends would be a lie.

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Josie and I hated being constantly compared to one another. Throughout elementary and middle school we were close, but not as close as you would expect from identical twin sisters.
We both showed up to our first soccer tryout that year, brand new to the school, not knowing anybody. We were both nervous to meet new people but for some reason I think Josie was a little more nervous than me. She just started saying “insults” in a bunch of different voices over and over again, each time a little bit weirder. It ended in us laughing until we cried.

She was always so awkward that it was funny.

At that point in our life, we were inseparable. In high school we got awards like “best duo,” and “partners in crime.” We even started cruising on the same boys and when we did, we tried to see who could talk to him more times and that would determine which of us he liked most. Maybe that’s why we were both awarded “biggest flirt” our senior year.

We started to realize that we did really need each other and we are the only ones to really truly understand. Josie was the one person that I could fully connect with and that I could tell absolutely anything to.

Following high school, we continued to be inseparable until the day she passed away. When my long-term boyfriend broke up with me, Josie was with me through it all. She listened to me, spent time with me, she knew exactly what to say. She was the only one that was really there for me.

I can’t thank her enough for that.

HER LEGACY
Josie always dreamed of being a doctor.

In high school, we took sports med together and we both loved it, but Josie really latched onto the idea of the medical field. She got a thrill from helping other people and she was the happiest when she had the opportunity to do so.

Among many other things, she was an organ donor. After she passed away her body was able to give life to over fifty people. Someone else gets to live because of Josie, with her heart, her liver and even her eyes. That was a hard thing for me to hear, because I didn’t want to picture them taking things away from my sister, but when I think about it from her point of view, I realize that she was able to reach a goal that she had always strived for—to save lives.

She was able to follow her dream, even after she passed away.

She shared part of a poem by David Romano on Pinterest a few days before she passed and I honestly feel like she left it for me:

“When tomorrow starts without me and I’m not here to see if the sun should rise and find your eyes filled with tears for me, I wish so much you wouldn’t cry the way you did today, while thinking of the many things we didn’t get to say. I know how much you love me and how much that I love you and each time you think of me, I know you’ll miss me too. When tomorrow starts without me don’t think we’re far apart, for every time in think of me, I’m right there in your heart.”

Usually when people lose someone, they don’t have to look in the mirror and be reminded of them every single day. At first it made things harder to see so much of her in myself, but now I can look in the mirror and be reminded everything I am, because of her.

For me, each day is different. Since she had passed, I make a conscious effort to make every day count even more. I talk to her all the time or I write to her as if she is really here, I tell her about my day, or what I’m doing in that moment or when I’m upset. I most often tell her how much I miss her and how I don’t know how to do it without her here.

Losing an identical twin sister is like losing a piece of yourself. A piece of you that has been by your side since before birth, seen you in all of your forms, picked you up and held you and is the closest person to you on this planet. It’s unimaginable. The hardest part is the beginning and the end of each day because another day has started and ended without her here.

Now that she’s gone, all I can do is to try to make her proud in everything I do and promise her that I will live life for both of us.

Dear Jo,

I don’t understand why you had to leave, you always made me stronger than I was. I wish there was some way I could bring you back, whatever it takes, I would do it because it sucks without you. I still need you so much; you were the only one who knew everything about me! There’s nothing I wouldn’t do for you! I want to succeed even more now, for you, but I wish so badly that you could succeed with me.

Always,

Jo

4-25-16

4-25-16

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Love always,

Jo

Jessica has kept a journal dedicated to writing letters to her sister. She writes about what’s going on in her life, how much she misses her and what her goals are for the future. Jessica gets the inspiration for the journal from Josie who used to journal on a daily basis.

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-JESSICA EIKENBERRY

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IMPACT

“When Adventuress was first built in 1913 for a very rich man of glasses on her face with sunglasses on her head. A 30-year-old sporting a pixie haircut, a face of freckles and a pair of sails and marine life education.

There are 42 passengers on board for the Sunday morning sail, treated to an afternoon of sailing songs, knot tying, hoisting the

Ninety-eight tons of wood and canvas rock gently against the dock, she is something out of a movie. Ships in “Pirates of the Caribbean” are not a far cry from Adventuress herself, a type of ship engineered centuries ago to aid pirates and evade authority.

Sound Experience, a nonprofit operation that leads day, overnight and multi night sails from numerous Puget Sound ports, operates Adventuress to take her passengers out to sea.

Adventuress is massive, with two main masts and more than 5,400 square feet of sail area. To the eager passengers waiting on the dock, she is something out of a movie. Ships in “Pirates of the Caribbean” are not a far cry from Adventuress herself, a type of ship engineered centuries ago to aid pirates and evade authority.

In her maiden voyage, Adventuress left port in Maine and sailed around Cape Horn and all the way up to Alaska, where crew attempted to catch a whale but turned around due to the blistering cold.

Adventuress motors out of the harbor, and deckhand Becky Cristodoro begins to lead children, parents and older couples on board through a sea shanty as they position themselves amongst the ropes, preparing to raise the mainsail.

“Sally is a girl that I loved dearly,”

“Way, hey, bully in the alley!”

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Back above deck, Kelly pulls out a box of shells, teeth and baleen and passes them around a circle of children. She explains that orca whales are in two categories: those who eat fish and those who eat other mammals. They all have unique vocal dialects.

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“Haul awaaaay!” the crew and passengers echo back.

Everyone, young and old, is positioned on a rope either starboard (right) or port (left) of the mainsail. Arms work the rope, hand over hand, until all 3,000 pounds of the mainsail have been hoisted up the mast.

As the sail nears the top, Becky pauses her shanty to call “Two-six” and 30 passengers yell back “Heave!” as they throw all their weight behind their rope.

An hour into the sail, all four sails are up and Adventuress is cruising. The motor crosses and calm takes over. Rosie calls for two minutes of silence. Everyone quiet. The wind has a sweet whistle when unobstructed by other noise, one that is best heard with eyes closed and sun warming the face.

Two minutes pass and passengers disperse, exploring the cabins below—bunks, tea stations, heads (toilets) and the vegetarian
galley.

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Western’s Blue Group provides resources for undocumented students

Story by Ariana Hoyer / Photos by Nick Danielson

Editor’s Note: The names of the students in the story are to remain anonymous.

The average college student has to worry about grades, being away from family and the rising cost of tuition. On top of that, undocumented students often have to worry about being deported or not receiving adequate financial aid to pay for tuition on the basis of their undocumented status.

An undocumented student, as defined by the National Immigration Law Center, is a foreign national who either entered the U.S. illegally without inspection or with fraudulent documents, or who entered legally as a nonimmigrant but violated the terms of their visa and remained in the U.S. without authorization. The Pew Research Center estimates there were 11.2 million undocumented immigrants in 2012 in the U.S. Around half this population was from Mexico, with numbers declining in recent years.

Between 7,000 and 13,000 undocumented students were enrolled in college in 2012 in the U.S., according to Educators for Fair Consideration. It is difficult to know these numbers for sure because undocumented students are difficult to reach due to their fears of detection.

It is not a federal requirement to be a citizen to access higher education. States and colleges determine specific policies, such as whether undocumented students can enroll at an institution, are eligible to receive financial aid, or pay in-state or out-of-state tuition, according to the UndocuScholars Project by the Institute of Immigration, Globalization and Education at UCLA.

The exact number of undocumented applicants or students at Western is confidential and difficult to determine, Clara Capron, assistant vice president of Enrollment and Student Services says.

Cindy, a Western freshman with an undecided major, and Jarrett, a junior transfer student studying computer science, are two of these undocumented students.

FINDING COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT

When Cindy and Jarrett came to Western in search of assistance and support, they were directed toward Blue Group, an Associated Students club for undocumented students and allies. Cindy is an active member, but Jarrett has not yet had a chance to attend because of his school and work schedule. Named after Purple Group, the undocumented students club at University of Washington, Blue Group provides support, community and access to resources and services.

“It serves as a community and a place where students can come in and voice their concerns. Emmanuel Camarillo, Blue Group co-advisor says they just want to be around people who they know and feel comfortable with, who would understand without having to say anything.”

Blue Group helps students fill out the necessary paperwork, such as the Washington State Application for Financial Aid (WASFA) and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), which gives them a valid temporary Social Security for two or three years so they can work. DACA has many stipulations, including age of arrival in the U.S., amount of time in U.S. and year of application and arrival.

Once undocumented students reach college, they find a lack of resources and safe spaces. Students often feel a sense of isolation and uncertainty about whom they could trust, especially with high levels of统战 or negative treatment reported on campus.

“Schools are not prepared enough to consider and take into account all of the different resources undocumented students need in order to be supported and be successful in higher education.” Camarillo says. Camarillo works with the Blue Group to help create more resources for undocumented students at Western. Workshops, conferences and work with on-campus organizations encourage students to feel comfortable sharing their stories.

The combination of balancing work and academics, high financial need and concerns about their legal status leads to higher levels of anxiety among undocumented students, with 52.4 percent of male and 36.7 percent of female surveyed students’ anxiety levels above a clinical cutoff level, according to the UndocuScholars Project. This contrasts to the 6 percent and 9 percent of the U.S. population.

The most common concern for undocumented students is the cost of higher education, meaning that nearly 70 percent of these students work while attending college. Students are able to work if they are eligible for the DACA, but it is a lengthy process that requires extensive documentation of one’s time in the U.S.

More than 75 percent of surveyed undocumented students reported worries about deportation or detention.

JARRETT

Jarrett came to the U.S. in search of a good education a few months after his 18th birthday, and lived in the Seattle metropolitan area with his aunt for four years before coming to Western this year. He took a year off between his junior and senior years of high school to meet the requirements for in-state tuition.

Washington is one of 17 states that offer in-state tuition for undocumented students, provided that they have lived in state a minimum of three years before graduating from a high school in state. Undocumented students are unable to receive federal aid.

Jarrett’s parents are still in China and send him some money for college, but even with in-state tuition, he is worried about the financial costs of university.
Jarrett does not have the necessary paperwork to be legal, and has additional challenges because he was an adult when he arrived in the U.S. He arrived in 2011, too late to apply for DACA. Without DACA, it is nearly impossible for Jarrett to get a job, he says. He works about 25 hours a week under the table now, making less than minimum wage, but he worries that his status will prevent him from finding a job after graduation.

He hopes to learn and develop skills and wait for a new president or new legislature that will allow him to gain legal status and find employment.

He is soft-spoken and shy, which combined with English as his second language has made it difficult for him to make friends at Western. Though he wants friends, this way he has more time to focus on his studies, he says.

"I study to improve myself. If I can get the knowledge and the skills, I can live anywhere," Jarrett says.

Though he would be OK moving back to China after graduating, Jarrett wants to pursue graduate school and find a job in the U.S. as a programmer or software developer at a business like Microsoft or Amazon. He's worried he won't be able to because of deportation or his illegal status, which prevents him from pursuing his dream.

"I like America. The quality of life is higher. It's happier here, more relaxed. In China it is very intense," Jarrett says.

Jarrett worries that if he tells people he is undocumented, they might have a negative perception of him because of his status, but he feels like any other student.

"I think I'm pretty normal," Jarrett says. "It doesn't matter if I'm undocumented or not. We are the same. Illegal in status, but not illegal in anything else."

**CINDY**

Cindy and her mother crossed the border from Mexico to California when she was six months old; her father had crossed earlier. She is a proud member of the Latinx community, and prefers the term “Latinx” rather than "Latino/a" because it is more inclusive of individuals outside of the gender binary.

Growing up, Cindy was always scared her parents wouldn't come home at night; that their undocumented status would mean they would be deported. Or even that she herself would be deported.

"There were a lot of high school seniors being deported, so it was hard not knowing. Oh, could that be me? and just hearing all these stories and all this fear among the community," Cindy says.

"I just didn't know what all that meant.

Cindy's family moved to Tukwila, Washington from the San Francisco Bay area when she was 13, because of increased California anti-immigration laws. In California, undocumented immigrants were not allowed to have a driver's license.

With the increased anti-immigration laws, businesses started laying off undocumented people. Cindy's father was a manager, which meant he was responsible for laying off a lot of undocumented people. An undocumented person himself, he knew his time would come, so he chose to resign and moved with his family to Washington, which offers more rights to undocumented people, including licenses and in-state tuition.

Even so, life in Washington was different from what they were accustomed to. Cindy says. Cindy's parents, uncle and brother lived in a one-bedroom apartment and were reliant upon food banks and the food stamps they received from her now 17-year-old brother. Since he was born in the US, he is the only person in her family who is a citizen.

**CREATING CHANGE**

Currently the Blue Group is working with the Counseling Center to help them best support undocumented students through the unique challenges and anxiety they face.

Cindy and another Blue Group student recently went to a Counseling Center staff meeting, where they shared their stories and expressed their needs as a community. The goal is to build a trusting relationship between the Blue Group and the Counseling Center where the Counseling Center can meet the needs of undocumented students in a culturally sensitive and culturally specific way, Shari Robinson, Counseling Center director says.

"There's a lot of trauma that we don't really talk about because we've always told not to talk about our status, so it's something that I feel like the community hasn't dealt with," Cindy says.

"Even being Latinx, there's stigma that comes with talking to a mental health professional. We're trying to change the stigma and also heal ourselves by talking to professionals.

The stigma and concerns of undocumented students have only increased with the upcoming election and the hateful rhetoric of some of the candidates toward undocumented immigrants.

The major challenge right now in society in general is trying to understand who they are and understanding that they are also people," Camarillo says.

With the support of communities like Blue Group, Jarrett and Cindy are able to overcome those obstacles and achieve success.
CASCADIAN CRIME ACROSS THE CUT

Illicit activity in one of America’s most remote border regions.

Story and photos by Kjell Redal
It’s mid-May when National Park Service rangers Kevin Davis and Jordan Mammel prepare for their trip through what many climbers and mountaineers refer to as the most rugged swath of land in the lower 48. With snow only recently melted from Ross Lake’s banks, the rangers are taking a boat from the dam on its southern end 23 miles north to the Hozomeen campground on the Canadian border.

Davis drives his white Chevy Tahoe, complete with National Park Service logos plastered on the doors, to the foot of the lake along curvy Highway 20. Despite the outside of the vehicle promoting a Smokey the Bear image of NPS rangers, Davis rides with an armored cage at his rear, a service pistol on his hip and a 12-gauge shotgun and M4 assault rifle at his side.

He used to interdict marijuana-grow operations in armed raids around the Yosemite area, but moved to the little town of Marblemount, Washington, outside the park for better pay and cheaper living costs. Cracking down on drug trafficking didn’t stop when he moved here.

Davis and Mammel meet two border patrol agents at the floating boathouse adjoining the Ross Lake dam. As the sole backcountry ranger for the park, Mammel is ready for her solo, two-day, 32-mile trip down the east bank of Ross Lake.

She throws her large, worn Arcteryx pack over the boat railing and adjusts the pistol in her holster. The official ranger shirt and shorts she wears strike an unusual but pragmatic balance between law enforcement and the geography in which she must carry it out.

Mammel’s work shifted from Stehekin to Mount Rainier National Park, then eventually to North Cascades.

The boat departs and cuts through azure glassy water as it coasts north up the lake. Jagged snow-capped peaks tower 7,000 feet above it. Jagged snow-capped peaks tower 7,000 feet above this 23-mile-long stretch of the dammed Skagit River. The entirety of it is inaccessible by road.

In 1996, a boat full of tourists saw a hypothermic man dressed in street clothes on the shore. Seeing his predicament, the tourists helped the man, pulled him into their craft and then contacted the park service.

Rangers responded to the call, and after talking to the man they learned that he’d lost his friend after crossing from the Canadian side of the park the night before. But the rangers grew suspicious once they found his friend. Neither of them carried camping gear and no car was at the trailhead from which they claimed to have left from. The friend, Jamal Abed, was also suffering from hypothermia. He carried a Jordanian passport, a Washington State driver’s license, a U.S. employment authorization document and $600 in U.S. currency. Suspecting there was more to these men than meets the eye, the NPS contacted the border patrol, which then organized the return of the two men to Canada. Neither had a criminal record in the U.S. and, at the time, it was border patrol policy to return those whose only charge was illegal entry.

Fast forward one year, and a team of New York City police officers burst into a Brooklyn apartment, shooting two men as they attempt to detonate an explosive. They summarily arrest them, injured but alive. The leader of the two, Gazi Ibrahim Abu Mezer, is the same man the NPS rangers apprehended on the shores of Ross Lake.

He was a terrorist who pledged allegiance to the militant wing of Hamas. This time he doesn’t possess only street clothes, but also a 9-inch pipe bomb packed with gunpowder and nails along with various other explosives with which he plans to bomb the New York City subway system.

Abu Mezer’s failed bombing attempt set off myriad investigations and allegations among law enforcement agencies as to how he was able to enter the country and how he slipped under authorities’ radar since. To the federal government, it highlighted the role of Washington state’s mountainous international border as a security threat to the American homeland.

The border Washington shares with Canada still has a tantalizingly gaping hole in it for anyone wanting to cross, granted they have a helicopter, plane or some outdoors know-how.

Chatter over the boat radio interrupts the conversation as the group moves up the lake. “We got someone over here with a respirator, it looks like. They’re spraying the ground. Not sure what it’s for and we might want to check it out,” says a crackling voice. It’s instances like this where something or someone looks out of place, that tip off authorities, Brooks Madden, one of the border patrol agents on the boat says.

Spraying crops, moving building materials or carrying tarps and other strange items all raise red flags.

In 2008, various law enforcement agencies uncovered a large, cartel-run marijuana-growing operation on the banks of Ross Lake. The NPS destroyed 16,742 plants holding a value of nearly $48 million.

The agents and rangers laugh about other strange occurrences they’ve seen as the boat nears its destination. They recount everything from a man who crossed the border in a full formal business suit to an individual hauling a kayak full of marijuana uphill from the lake to Highway 20.

Partially submerged tree stumps, left from the days before the dam was erected, greet the vessel as it arrives. Not a soul is anywhere near. A single dirt road enters the campground from Canada but stops 2 miles south of the border.

Davis approaches the borderline via this road. The line is a quite literal one; its 50-foot width cleared of trees along the 49th parallel all the way from Blaine, Washington to Lake Superior.

Though not a wall, this northern border is
a few hundred yards ahead of him.

recreationists and drug smugglers of different varieties, lies

end. The Hozomeen campground, a hotbed for Canadian

on May 14, 2016 near the shore of Ross Lake's northern

Opposite page / Park service ranger Kevin Davis walks

-1

we plan our patrols,” Warren says.

These staffing constraints mean that the main deterrent, but also

utility of criminal activity in the North Cascades is the region’s

Davis says it’s difficult to stop these operations in the park’s 504,781

rangers say the way these occurrences typically play out is that

as NPS rangers, routinely arrest people in what they call

“rescue-arrests.”

The rangers say the way these occurrences typically play out is that

drug cartels have flown helicopters loaded with marijuana, cocaine

and firearms low in mountain valleys to avoid radar detection by

authorities. Canadian and American radar waves hit high mountain

peaks and bounce off them, leaving the lower areas undetectable

from the air.

“Whenever I hear a helicopter or a small airplane I look up at it to

see, hey is this official?” Warren says.

That doesn’t mean that is how most people try to cross illegally,

however. The Blaine sector of the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol,

as well as NPS rangers, routinely arrest people in what they call

“rescue-arrests.”

as a deterrent to movement. Warren says. NPS rangers and border patrol agents focus their

border illicit activity. “It’s a huge park and a huge wilderness,”

Madden also says the border patrol maintains hidden “Buckshot”

trail cameras activated by motion sensors.

“For one of those goes off I immediately get a picture that pops up

on my iPhone,” Madden says, “I can tell if it’s a deer or not and then

have someone check it out.”

For agents on the ground, though, checking it out might take a

while. Madden is the deputy agent at the Bellingham station and

unless he or someone else is already in the area, it will take them

well over two hours to get anywhere near the north end of Ross

Lake from Bellingham.

The rugged, remote geography and lack of vehicle access in the

North Cascades present a unique situation with regard to cross-

border illicit activity. “It’s a huge park and a huge wilderness,”

Warren says. NPS rangers and border patrol agents focus their

enforcement efforts in places known for smuggling and other

malicious activities, but the sheer scale and nature of the North

Cascades means that everyone from climbers to terrorists can cross

throughout the region.

The North Cascades’ benign facade holds true for many visitors, but

others that are not so welcome, like Abu Mezer, give the region a

more sinister dynamic than many realize.

The border patrol erected a set of 24 camera towers in the wake of

9/11 to monitor the Canadian border from the ocean in Blaine west
to the edge of the national park. Most of these cameras have long

fields of vision and two agents monitor the feeds 24/7. Though the

actual border here is only a foot-deep ditch in most places and
demarcated by occasional plaques, agents keep a watchful eye and

apprehend illegal crossings daily.

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Campus safety: the untold story

With an increase in campus crime, is Western doing enough to provide resources for student safety?

It was 1:15 a.m. on a Friday night. She promised she would never walk home alone at night, so she told herself it was a one-time thing. She also told herself that it was a quick walk home and she would be there before she knew it.

The only noise she could hear through Western’s campus was the faint laughter of friends slowly making their way home after a night downtown. She wished she was laughing about the night’s events with her friends as they all made the walk home together.

Campus was dark. She began to pick up her pace as the comforting laughter disappeared completely into the distance and was replaced with the sound of footsteps behind her slowly getting louder.

A piercing scream instantly came from her mouth as a man gripped her arm. He then grabbed the phone from her hand and started to offer self-defense classes around the U.S., but attendance rates are low. In 2013, there were five incidents of forcible sex offenses on Western’s campus: one case of domestic violence, one case of aggravated assault, six burglaries, four incidents of simple assault, three hate crimes and two stalking incidents, according to Western’s Annual Crime Statistics.

College crime is one of the most worrisome social problems that the U.S. faces today, according to the FBI. During a study the FBI conducted in 2004, the increase in college crime is particularly evident when the offender reportedly knew the victim. The FBI conducted in 2004, the increase in college crime is particularly evident when the offender reportedly knew the victim.

Transgressions like this occur frequently on our campus. There have been more indecent exposure incidents during our college career than we can count. Not to mention that this past November, school was shut down when it became more dangerous, like many college campuses across the country.

College crime is one of the most worrisome social problems that the U.S. faces today, according to the FBI. During a study the FBI conducted in 2004, the increase in college crime is particularly evident when the offender reportedly knew the victim.

Despite this, campus police are not providing enough resources for students, both prior to an act of violence and after they have witnessed a crime. College campus police have started to offer self-defense classes around the clock.

"Yes, Western has Green Coats that walk around a lot, but in my opinion they’re students,” she says. “They care more about whether they’re getting their paycheck than if students walking by themselves are safe.”

Knapp is aware that Western implements safety precautions, including campus police, Public Safety Assistants and a SAFER campus phone number where students can report any campus violence or violent threat. But she is firm on her stance that more needs to be done.

Public Safety Assistants, commonly referred to as Green Coats, are students who monitor Western’s campus at night. Alec Regimbald, a junior journalism major, has been working as a Public Safety Assistant for the past three years. He also says that most of the Green Coats are simply there because it’s a job that’s paid.

“I wouldn’t say that Western does anything out of the ordinary to prevent crime,” he says. “Crime in college is pretty inevitable and it’s impossible to completely prevent it.”

Knapp believes that we pay enough money in tuition and fees for the campus to provide enough resources and campus police around the clock.

"It’s scary, especially as a female, being on campus late at night," Knapp says. “I either have to change my plans so I get home before dark or make sure I know someone will be able to walk me home.”

As students, we shouldn’t have to worry about being on campus once the sun goes down. Knapp believes that by paying enough money in tuition and fees for the campus to provide enough resources and campus police around the clock.

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BEEKEEPING IS NO LONGER ABOUT HONEY, BUT THE INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN HUMANS, HONEYBEES AND SURVIVAL

 Hundreds of honeybees flow like water into a clear, wide-mouthed canning jar. They are mixed with a dollop of powdered sugar and sealed off with a screen.

Rolling the jar in his hands, tumbling the bees, a man with a well-kept gray beard and glasses peaks through a mask of white mesh. Firmly, but gently, he shakes the jar upside-down, letting sugar rain on a plastic board. When he’s finished, he spritzes it with water.

In his baggy suit, hunched over a board coated in wet, powdered sugar, 12-season beekeeping veteran Michael Jaross counts tiny, reddish-brown dots interspersed in the semi-opaque mixture. This powdered sugar roll gives Jaross an almost-lab-quality estimate of the number of minuscule, crab-looking mites living in a hive.

It is commonly said that a third of everything that shows up on your table is due to pollination by honeybees. Bees and humans depend on one another to stay alive. For beekeepers, the beaming warmth and budding flowers, brings the buzz of life back to the honeycomb cell, the equivalent of blood in insects. When the matured bee finally chews its way out of its pupal case, it’s ready to fly.

The warmth of the early afternoon sun beats down on stacks of brightly colored boxes nestled in the back of the Outback Farm in Bellingham, Washington. There, tens of thousands of honeybees are emerging from their hives. Resting atop their hives and basking in the sun, these tiny, unassuming insects warm their bodies and prepare their muscles for flight.

They are not the fat, aggressive, yellow and black insects that come to mind when you think of a bee. They are Apis mellifera carnica – Carniolan honeybees. Their slim, muted-brown bodies are armored and fuzzy. Their abdomen is striped with light and dark, dusty brown. Their wings are delicate and strong.

In the heat of late spring, when the honeybee population is at its peak and they have confidence in their resources, the bees will work for the entirety of their six-to-eight-week lives. Workers, brood, resources and a queen will leave the hive in an attempt to relocate and reproduce. Carniolan honeybees in particular are prone to swarming, but this is the first time in Pacific Northwest history that honeybees have swarmed as early as March.

“A few of our hives are in swarm control,” Jaross says.

Two stacked boxes containing a queen and worker honeybees sit with a thick “queen divider” screen resting on top. The hive has been separated and divided to prevent the colony from swarming. The top portion contains workers and most of the brood, but lacks the all-important queen who is confined to the bottom box.

The honeybees’ instincts tell them to swarm. They live to provide for the next generation of the hive, but if they swarm, they will not survive long on their own at the hands of the ‘Verroa Destructor Mite.’ If left untreated, this uninvited guest will kill a colony in one to two years.

For Jaross, an ideal count of Verroa Mites in a hive would be 10 or fewer. His most recent powdered sugar roll revealed a count of 40 to 50 mites at best and over 100 at worst.

“IT was the Mite Apocalypse!” Jaross says. He had never seen such high mite populations this early in the year. Usually, it is with the heat of late summer, after the honey season, that Verroa Mite populations soar.

“But that’s climate change for you,” Jaross says with a half-joking smile.

The Verroa Destructor

In the last 30 years, new parasites and pathogens have been introduced to honeybee populations around the world due to the boom of global trade. Rapid movement of goods around the world introduced to honeybee populations around the world due to terrorism and viruses that will ultimately kill an entire colony.

Verroa mites infect the honeybees with different viruses as they feed on them and puncture their exoskeletons. Most, if not all of these viruses and have little hope of surviving in the wild without the help of beekeepers.

Continuous exposure to the mites leads to Varroasis, a widespread contraction of viruses that will ultimately kill an entire colony. Verroa mites infect the honeybees with different viruses as they feed on them and puncture their exoskeletons. Most, if not all of the time, bees do not have any resistance to these viruses and have little hope of surviving in the wild without the help of beekeepers.
“Many people just quit beekeeping because it was almost impossible to keep bees alive,” Jaross says.

Constant Maintenance

A thin, 5-inch strip of plastic is wedged between two sticky, wooden frames that are coated in hexagon upon hexagon of yellow-brown wax. The strip dangles in the depths of the hive from a single toothpick resting on the frames.

Busy worker bees go about their daily chores, moving in and out of the hive along the frames. The honeybees work, paying no mind to the intrusive strip of plastic hanging in their home. They appear as one fluid layer of brown, fuzz and wings on the surface of the frame.

Little do they know, this strip of plastic, coated in a miticide called Amitraz will sit in the hive for 42 days, slowly killing the intrusive Verroa Mite.

“A lot of beekeeping today, although beautiful, is working together with another completely alien species,” Jaross says. “Beekeeping actually becomes mite-keeping and mite control at one point.”

This is the first time Jaross has felt the need to use a chemical to combat mite populations in his hives. Unlike large-scale beekeepers, Jaross has the ability to keep in touch with his hives and constantly monitor their development. He visits the hives four to five times each week and treats and maintains the honeybees based on what each colony needs.

“It’s more disruptive, which leads to less ‘honey’ production,” Jaross says, explaining how his hands-on methods compare to commercial beekeeping. “There is a limit to how much care commercial beekeepers can lavish on their livestock without going out of business.”

Jaross practices Integrated Pest Management (IPM), a method that requires him to open the hives often, closely monitor them for mites and diseases and use the least powerful but effective treatment. It’s invasive. It’s time consuming. And after the appearance of the Verroa Mite, IPM became infinitely more labor-intensive.

“I am willing to sacrifice some honey production and perhaps bee production in order to have living colonies,” Jaross says. It is an easy compromise to make when his honeybees have a 90 to 100 percent survival rate each year compared to the 56 percent national average.

Turning Back Time

Jaross uses a metal tool to prod through the frames of a hive. He inserts the flat end of the tool between two frames and wiggles it to move any honeybees out of his way. Then he inches the frame away from the others, fighting the sticky brown propolis that glues each frame to the hive, sealing off any cracks and crevices.

This hive was divided and the honeybees were separated from their queen a few weeks earlier to prevent them from swarming. Now, the bees have had over three weeks to make a new queen and have all the resources of a small colony.

Jaross pulls frames out of the hive, one by one, in search of the new queen. Protective worker bees surround her on one of the inner frames. It is time to create a new colony.

A box filled with new frames sits on the ground. Jaross pulls frames out from the new box and replaces them with some of the honeycomb-coated frames from the old hive. These new frames will lay the foundation for honeycomb while the old frames move honey, brood and the scent of home to the new hive.

Jaross sets the honeybees’ timeline back to where they were in January as he divides the hive. The new colony will have time to build its population and resources in time to survive the winter, but will not have the excess resources to swarm as summer approaches.

As temperatures rise, Jaross will continue to visit his hives. “It’s hoped that honeybees will eventually evolve some means to coexist with mites. But, as you know, evolution can be painfully slow,” Jaross says.

Until then, Jaross will monitor Verroa Mite populations, divide and treat the hives as necessary to keep his bees happy and healthy.
Editor’s note: The name of the officer who was the head of the previous prostitution and trafficking unit of the Bellingham Police Department is to remain anonymous.

Choice is something that many take for granted, until it is taken away. For most of us, choice is present in the every day actions that we make. But the ability to choose has been forcefully removed from millions of people through human trafficking.

They had no choice when faced with inhumane working conditions. They had no choice when others took advantage of them for their bodies. They had no choice when their pimps forced them to walk the street. They believed that they had no choice for any life other than this life.

This was the reality for 34-year-old Amber Walker from Seattle, Washington, who chose to leave a life of exploitation three years ago. She endured years of physical and mental abuse as she was trafficked for commercial sex. Walker lived a life of poverty, human trafficking and homelessness. She is brave enough to talk about it. Her life experiences drove her to speak publicly about the cycles of poverty and then to speak candidly about being trafficked.

“This is what I am passionate about. To promote local stories that discuss local issues,” Walker says. “People should want to stand with local survivors, to help bring understanding to the severity of this issue.”

Today’s slavery isn’t defined by skin color, it is more complex and far less visible. It has moved from plantations to sophisticated, underground criminal operations. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 defines human trafficking as using force, coercion or fraud to control someone for the purpose of exploitation. Trafficking takes on many shapes including sex work, agriculture and domestic labor. It is hard to detect and track down because traffickers diligently keep their work and victims on the move to avoid discovery.

The exploitation of human trafficking goes beyond just sex work. When victims are recruited to work in areas they are unfamiliar with, under conditions that they didn’t agree to, because of a contract which they could not read or understand, that is trafficking. This form of organized crime is the second most profitable and the fastest growing criminal industry, according to the Bureau of Justice Assistance U.S. Department of Justice. Washington state is a prime location for trafficking because of the many empty rural areas, various accessible ports, the international border with Canada and the pressing need for agriculture work.

AMBER’S LEGACY – MORE THAN A SURVIVOR

She is an artist, a writer and a survivor of the commercial sex industry. She utilizes the power of storytelling to embrace the human experience and to generate local awareness about human trafficking. As a writer, she used her work as a way to distract herself from the realities she faced. Her tenacious drive to use her writing as a way to heal may have unknowingly saved her life.

When Walker was only 19 her parental figure died from an overdose, leaving her homeless in Seattle and vulnerable to trafficking. She spent years in “the life,” a commonly used euphemism for prostitution. She was sold multiple times for sex and forced to comply with buyers’ fantasies.

In October of 2012, Walker made a choice.
She would not longer be exploited against her will by the men in her life. She was in a van driven by a partner of her boyfriend who was trafficking her at the time. She demanded that the driver of the van pull over and let her out. When the driver complied and came to a stop, Walker ran for her life. She had been sold for the last time, for $50,000.

After she exited “the life,” she sought out assistance from a faith-based program in Bellingham, Washington. She was the first graduate of their program, after two years. Today she does not affiliate with the organization, but actively works with organizations throughout Seattle.

She now works at First Aid Arts, where she is a creative consultant and a member of the advisory board. First Aid Arts is an organization based out of Seattle, which is dedicated to using art as a tool to promote healing. She uses writing as a form of creative expression and it helped her overcome trauma throughout her life.

Writing has been her lifeline since she was young. Walker works in all of these styles. She uses her talented storytelling to shed light on local poverty, human trafficking and other societal issues. Writing gives Amber an identity other than her bad memories and experiences. Through writing and art, she can promote local awareness and walk along other survivors.

THE PNW PROBLEM

“Seattle is very progressive in anti-trafficking efforts,” Walker says. She has worked with First Aid Arts for the past year and she uses her art to speak beyond her experiences. She is proud to be affiliated with various organizations throughout King County which address trafficking through a wide variety of solutions.

As Washington’s largest city, Seattle provides a snapshot look at the issue of human trafficking in the region. There were an estimated 1,500 cases in 2007 that dealt trafficking and other societal issues. Writing gives Amber an identity other than her bad memories and experiences. Through writing and art, she can promote local awareness and walk along other survivors.

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The nail salon technicians cater to those too unaware to ask for their Washington state certifications. All of these victims operate for long hours, under dangerous conditions with no access to their income.

Bellingham also has cases of trafficking and commercial sex exploitation. It doesn’t look the same as Seattle, there’s no “track” known for sex work like Aurora, but it is present even if it is hard to see.

“Women, girls and boys are being looked at as victims now rather than criminals,” Bellingham officer says. “This is a huge change in mindset, for us police.”

Nationally, officers are going through training that helps them be able to identify victims, who were once criminalized, by recognizing that they are often coerced into their illegal actions. The officers’ training reflects a victim-centered approach, which allows the officers to have conversations with survivors and observe behavioral red flags.

Robert Reiser, with Seattle against Slavery, says that slavery is fueled by the distance between the ability to access necessities. “We have a gap between people who have the money to take care of themselves and find housing, and those who don’t [in the Northwest],” Reiser says. When people spend money without considering the source they are perpetuating the struggles of the vulnerable who are trying to make it day-to-day.

Human trafficking is a global issue that is happening locally, throughout the various regions in Washington. The problem is real, and it takes the shape of women like Walker who believe they have no choice in life. There are officers, agencies and individuals throughout Bellingham dedicated to ending modern day slavery but traffickers are constantly adapting to stay two steps ahead. For the general public the solution goes beyond simply being aware. We must be alert and observant in all situations. Anyone can be trafficked and exploited.
A white womb emanating a soft purple glow takes up the majority of the room. Bobbing like a cork, I lay back in an Epsom salt bath. There is no sound, save for a heartbeat. There is no light. Even touch is fading now. I may have been puzzled by the term “sensory deprivation” at first, but now it’s really got a hold.

A trendy method that could interest those who meditate or receive holistic healing, sensory deprivation or “floatation therapy” has been building steam across North America since the 1980s. Focused on limiting the stimuli the brain receives, the goal is clear: relax as deeply as possible.

At any float studio across the country the ritual is fairly similar. I’m instructed to begin with a cool shower to clean the body, then enter the tank nude and pull the door closed. The tanks themselves can vary slightly from model to model, but this one allows for a full fingertips-to-toes stretch. The lights tilt out and there’s nothing more to do now other than relax. I’m not sure what I’m expecting to get out of this.

As owner of Afloat Float Studio in Bellingham, Washington, Dan Martin most often sees two types of people walk through his door: those who are looking for physical pain relief, and those who are looking for mental tranquility. With a masters degree in Psychology and an interest in consciousness, it’s easy to say that Martin’s got floating on the brain.

Martin’s interest in meditation and mindfulness, a mental state that directs focus on only the present moment, first led him to floating, but eventually to offer use of the float tank to the general public. Martin says that many may ask themselves, “what does floating in a dark bathtub have to do with mindfulness?”

There is a state of physical calm, Martin says, that can allow people to achieve mindfulness. Floatation therapy is one avenue into this calm, stripping away most of the sensory input to the brain and allowing it to focus much more deeply.

Originally known as isolation tanks, the devices were pioneered in 1954 by American psychoanalyst and neuroscientist John C. Lilly, in order to test the effects of sensory deprivation. Today these tanks can vary widely, but all adhere to these main requirements: a sound and lightproof tank, which is filled with body temperature salt water to increase buoyancy.

Preparation of the tank is no small feat. Whereas an Epsom salt bath in your home might use two pounds of the floatation aid, most float tanks use upwards of 800 pounds. Martin’s tank utilizes a multi-step filtration system with ultraviolet light to entirely cleanse the solution between clients.

Back in the tank, the power of floatation therapy is really starting to show itself.

Because the water is kept at 93.5 degrees, body temperature, it’s getting harder to differentiate between my body and the water. The position of limbs isn’t really registered and the feeling could just as well be floating on air.

And it isn’t only physical. Behind my eyelids, golden ripples are shimmering back and forth, like being suspended beneath a pool.
of water, someone dragging their fingertips across its surface. It may only be 30 minutes into an hour-long session, but time doesn’t mean much anymore.

Martin, of course, has an answer for this. Within your brain is a portion known as the reticular activating system, or RAS, which upon becoming inactive the brain ceases to sense incoming sensory stimuli. From here it’s like an echo chamber, and some people can experience visualizations. This is where the common phrase “sensory deprivation tank” comes from, though Martin corrects this by calling it sensory attenuation – you can’t entirely cut off your senses in the tank.

Although Martin can recall his most profound float – a five-hour marathon that was highlighted by visuals and a stripping of the self – he finds that his overall time floating has built up a much more deep understanding of himself.

“I think the tank can be more profound than just one-time experiences,” Martin says. “I hold [the tank] responsible for showing me these new states of mindfulness.”

Many chiropractors, massage therapists and acupuncturists in town recommend their clients to Martin, and across town one massage therapist has brought the therapy directly under her practice.

Shannon and Tim Fuller are owners of Still Life Massage and Float; they decided to bring float tanks into the business after hearing about the practice from a friend and experiencing it first hand. Shannon’s introduction to floating was the first time where she felt her brain could just turn off—not an easy task for someone who says her mind is always racing. A profound click occurred, and the therapy became something she could see integrating into her existing massage practice.

“Behind my eyelids, golden ripples are shimmering back and forth... it may only be 30 minutes into an hour-long session, but time doesn’t mean much anymore.”

Tim was not so easily convinced.

“I was the guy who was so skeptical about this,” Tim says. “I actually brought a book thinking there is no way I could lay in water for an hour, I’ll probably last 20 minutes and come out.”

Tim didn’t end up needing that book. His first float left him amazed with the experience and fully convinced of the therapy’s potential. The pair purchased two pod-style float tanks a year and a half ago – the same pod I’m currently suspended in – and have been helping many float since then.

Because Still Life began as primarily offering massage, the duo focus heavily on the body benefit flotation therapy can provide. The weightlessness provided by the tanks allows the body to loosen up, Tim says, and in the time being offered the service, many have been attracted to the combination of therapies.

“‘The kinds of people that are curious about it come from all spectrums,’ Shannon says.

As an hour comes to a close, soft music begins to play in the tank, signaling that the journey is over. A shower to rinse the salt off, towels to dry, everything is set out to ensure a gradual re-entry into the world.

In a gentle euphoria, I sit in a chair set out specifically for reflection. The window view looks out over the harbor, with hundreds of boats, gently bobbing in the wake.

Opposite Page / Pangborn has floated regularly since Still Life was first opened, finding the floating to completely relax his mind and body. “The evening following the float is the most relaxed feeling (both physically and mentally) that I’ve ever felt,” he says.

Above Left / Oversized bags of salt line the hallway at Still Life — a reminder that 1,200 pounds of salt go into each float tank. Epsom salt contains very high amounts of magnesium sulfate. This greatly boosts the levels of serotonin in the body, resulting in a calm mind and relaxed state of being.

Above Right / Pangborn sits and sips tea in the morning sunshine after his float session, overlooking the sailboats as they pass by in Squalicum Harbor. This room is a quiet, ambient space used to reflect on the experiences gained in the flotation tank.
I never identified the Native American aspect of my culture as something to be proud of.

Growing up as a multi-racial girl with a Native American mom who sports blonde hair and blue eyes, you could say I was a bit confused. I knew that I was a blend of black, white and Native American, but felt like I was always confined to the box titled “other.”

I am a descendent of the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe that once prospered along the entirety of the Olympic Peninsula but now resides in Sequim, Washington. The word S’Klallam means “the strong people.”

I grew up in Mountlake Terrace, Washington, in the suburbs of Seattle. We would spend weekends in Sequim at what my family called the beach house: a bright yellow two-bedroom trailer with great character and a killer view of the ocean.

My cousins and I would venture along the shore, playing on the logs that washed up each night. I loved playing on the beach, but never imagined what it looked like 50 years ago.

Jamestown Road shares the shore with the Pacific Ocean. During World War II, the native residents along this stretch of land lived in fear of enemy ships and submarines. My ancestors fought for their land and they are the reason I can play on the beach to this day.

My favorite time of year as a child was during the summer when the tribe would hold a picnic with an all-you-can-eat smorgasbord of oysters, clams and salmon. I never thought about the generations and traditions that brought the seafood to my plate.

Now a decade and a half later I sit on the same beach, watching the seaweed-filled water as it crashes onto the rocky shore. My confusion has turned to curiosity. I wonder what it was about my heritage that made me set it aside like a paper I didn’t want to write for nearly my whole life.

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It never dawned on me that maybe I didn’t know about my culture because I wasn’t taught about it. That maybe it never crossed my mind because my people were never mentioned in the textbooks that I was required to read.

The victors glorified in American history were all white, my teachers were white and people in the media were white. How does a mixed girl navigate in this world?

My grandmother told me a story recently that sent a shock through my whole being. My great-great grandpa, the one who possesses my Native roots, married his wife because she was white. He wanted the generations after him to look less Native and move through society with more ease. Now I understand why my mother’s side has skin that is such a contrasting color to my own.

The mixing of ethnicities to create a “whiter” family was a prominent idea in the 30s. Native attributes were pushed as far away as possible to make life easier for future generations.

I didn’t realize how the teaching of Native cultures would work in a school environment until I had my first day working at Lummi Nation School. Of the 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington, eight have tribal schools. Lummi Nation K-12 on the Lummi Nation Reservation is one of them.

I was first introduced to Lummi Nation School through my position as a lead mentor for Western’s Compass 2 Campus program. Compass 2 Campus is a pilot initiative, which trains university students to be mentors for youth in the surrounding elementary, middle and high schools.

As a freshman at Western I never learned that the university resides on what was once Lummi land. Right across Bellingham Bay is the Lummi Nation Reservation, marginalized to just a fraction of the
are gathered in the middle of the room, the walls shake. A handful of the students of the rawhide drum echoes and makes from ancestors long passed, the BOOM. Inherited and passed down generations, practice song and dance in the music room.

SCHELANGEN – the Lummi Way of Life:

“Ooogay,” the sound of singing fills the room and any surrounding corridors. A group of 15 students, from grades 7 to 12, gather to practice song and dance in the music room of Lummi Nation School.

Inherited and passed down generations from ancestors long passed, the BOOM of the rawhide drum echoes and makes the walls shake. A handful of the students are gathered in the middle of the room, stomping to the beat and taking wide steps to the right, swishing their shoulders down to the echoes of chanting resonating in the room.

This is one way the Schelangen, or Lummi way of life, is embedded in the school. Here students practice their Native language, partake in Native song and dance and learn about their history through a Native lens.

Working in an environment that valued the Native experience was new to me. Their faces lit up at any mention of their native roots. Once I saw how embedded the native culture was in the school, I finally began to appreciate my own.

The dropout rate for Native Americans in Washington in 2015 was 25.3 percent, which is the highest among any race, according to the Office of Native Education. Teachers at tribal schools like Lummi’s work to combat this statistic each year.

In the seventh grade history class taught by Jessica Lafortune students compared and contrasted coastal and plateau tribes. Learning about the different areas of Washington and the customs and traditions of the tribes that inhabited them was new and exciting for us. I never learned anything like this when I was in middle school.

Lafortune was one of the first teachers I met at Lummi Nation School. Her enthusiasm and passion for teaching inspired me. She refuses to let any of her students pass through the education system unnoticed. In her two years of teaching at Lummi Nation School she has built a reputation for herself.

Lafortune’s class is a safe haven for many students. She invites them to eat lunch with her in her room and has many visitors during each passing period. Her demeanor with the students lets them know that she cares not only for their academic success but also for their emotional wellbeing.

Students at Lummi Nation School often come from a difficult home life. Lafortune does whatever she can to ease part of the stress that her students bring with them to school.

She was hired the day before the start of the 2014-15 school year, without warning about the challenges of working at a tribal school.

Building trust at Lummi Nation School takes time. The students there have experienced the consequences of oppression firsthand, and don’t find it easy to trust outsiders. The students later confessed to Lafortune that they used to go out in the hallway and plan what trick they would play on her every day during that first year.

“I’m extremely tough and I’m a survivor,” she says. “But the first three months I think I cried every day.”

For the first time, Lafortune considered quitting and she doubted if teaching was what she was destined to do. Then she said a miracle happened.

“When they realized they couldn’t make me leave them, reject them and abandon them like they expected me to because all of the other adults in their lives did… then they loved me and I’m like their mom now,” she says.

Often it’s hard to get the students at Lummi excited to do their schoolwork but has learned that perseverance is key. These students respond well to consistency and people who make learning fun.

When students leave for summer, Lafortune hopes that they remember one thing; to aim high. If they can understand that they have at least one person in their lives that believes in them, despite all of the factors of oppression that they face daily, they will believe in themselves too.

Working with these students also allows me to believe in myself. After spending time at Lummi, I became more comfortable learning and talking about my Native roots.

Federally recognized tribes in Washington are looking to include the narratives and history of tribes.

The Tribal Sovereignty Curriculum was created in order to educate against myths and common misrepresentations about Native American people, according to the Office for Native Education. If Native American students see their history and culture accurately represented in school, they will be more invested in their education as a whole.

The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in partnership with the 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington State created the curriculum initiative, titled “Since Time Immemorial.” The curriculum includes tribal history, law and issues on both a national and local scale and varies between elementary, middle and high schools. The 2015 Washington State Legislature made it a requirement to incorporate the curriculum in K-12 social studies through Washington’s Basic Education Act.

My grandmother moved back to the beach house in Sequim about the same time I started mentoring at Lummi. She too had pushed herself away from our culture and struggled to regain some of what she missed. She has taken up traditional beading, basket weaving and canning; ancient trades she never learned and hopes will help her to make up for time lost.

My only regret is putting aside my heritage for as long as I did. I am fortunate that despite this, there are still people of my tribe and the other tribes in Washington that are around to tell the tales that I was unaware of for so long.
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Andi Vann, owner of Pure Bliss Desserts, shows her passion for the art of baking. She opened her business in 2008 and bakes with natural and organic ingredients. By Lauren Prater & Genevieve Carrillo.

Turf risk
Bellingham School District plans to install crumb rubber turf fields in its high schools. This decision can pose health and environmental risks to all who use the fields. By Kyra Bruce & Daisey James.

For the love of hip-hop
Highlighting the diversity of the current hip-hop scene in Seattle. By Sarah Climaco.

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A day in the life of a firefighter and what it takes to serve the community. By Kyra Bruce.
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