

The Cooper Point Journal

Vol. 5 No. 28 The Evergreen State College Olympia, Washington 98505 July 28, 1977

Films ON CAMPUS
Friday July 15
BONAPARTE ET LA REVOLUTION (1925 - 1971 254 min.) French. Few men have inflamed so many imaginations as Napoleon. The infamous visionary conqueror has become a legend in the century and a half since he ruled. Perhaps only a director with enough foresight to envision the sound film in 1925, and so, create an epic 46 years in the making, could do him justice. With cameras swinging on pendulums, and strapped to galloping horses, Abel Gance filmed the ultimate epic adventure story. Narrated by Jean Topart the film stars Albert Dieudonne, Koubitsky, Antonin Artaud, Gance, and his wife. There will be no shorts. LH One, 8 p.m., 75 cents.

Wednesday July 20
SPELLBOUND (1945) Gregory Peck plays an amnesiac who subconsciously believes himself to be a murderer, and is cured by a psychiatrist (Ingrid Bergman). This is one of the first films made about psychoanalysis, and it shows. The film is not noted as one of Hitchcock's best, but it does have some nice effects, and a little bit of class. For instance, a dream sequence by Salvador Dali. The screenplay, which was based on "The House of Dr. Edwardes" by Francis Beeding, was written by Ben Hecht. Also, two shorts, **REFINER'S FIRE** (1968 animated) and **THE HAT** (1965 animated) LH Five 7:30 p.m., 75 cents.

Friday July 22
HIS GIRL FRIDAY (USA 1940) Howard Hawks directed this remake of **THE FRONT PAGE**. Hawks is funny and fast paced. Cary Grant is the wisecracking managing editor and Rosalind Russell is the smart and witty female reporter. This month's **NOW** Newsletter recommends this one as a good movie about a strong woman. Ralph Bellamy also stars as a dim-witted insurance salesman. And **THE DEVIL AND MISS JONES** (USA 1941) Millionaire Charles Coburn, rather than off to find himself being burnt in effigy outside of one of his stores, takes a job as assistant in the shoe department, to see what it's really like. Also stars Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings, and Spring Byington leading the workers. **NOW** liked this one too. LH One 8 p.m., 75 cents.

Wednesday July 27
THE 39 STEPS (Gr. Britain 1935) An early Hitchcock chase. A murderer is pursued across Scotland by both the police and a dangerous spy ring. Full of last minute escapes. Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll even get to spend the night handcuffed together. LH One 7:30 p.m., 25 cents for upward Bounders and 75 cents for the rest of us.

IN OLYMPIA
WIZARDS An animated arty fantasy about a pacifist and a techno-warrior. By Ralph Bakshi of **Fritz the Cat** fame. July 13-19 at The Cinema, 954-5614.

CASABLANCA Not much needs to be said. If you haven't seen it it's still not too late. The big screen is a great improvement over seeing it on the tube. Mystery, romance, intrigue, and Bogart tolling the Nazis in occupied Morocco. Great performances by Ingrid Bergman, Peter Lore, Sydney Greenstreet and just about everyone else in the movie. July 20-26 at the Cinema, 943-5914.

HARRY AND TONTO Walter Matthau is great. The youthful old man who takes to the highways, thumbing it. It's as least as much fun as **Harold and Maude**. Midnite July 15-16 at the Cinema.

ROLLERBALL If you liked Sunday morning Ladies Roller Derby you'll love this one. A must for those who are into bone crunching.

Buck Rogers is alive and kicking, circa 1977. The cliches are the same. Only the names and costumes have been changed to protect the... \$3.00 for adults, \$1.50 for kids.

NETWORK continues at the Olympic Theater. Faye Dunaway is still evil and Peter Finch is still a frustrated moralist, even if you haven't seen it yet.

THE RESCUERS For a change of pace, the Capitol Theater is showing a Disney film. At least this time it's animated.

EVEL KNEIVEL will be performing his death-defying ego tricks on the silver screen of the Lacey Drive-in through July 19.

BEACH BLANKET BANGO AND HOLLYWOOD SHEWOLVES Summer time special at the SKYLINE

IN SEATTLE
Friday July 15
CHUCK MANGIONE Paramount Sunday July 17
LED ZEPPLIN Kingdome
THE HOLY MODAL ROUNDERS and **THE CLAMTONES** at the Central Tavern through Sunday the 17th.
THE SKY BOYS with **LINDA WATERFALL** playing bass, are at the G Note, 20, 21, 22, 23.

ELSEWHERE
July 15, 16, 17
THE DARRINGTON BLUEGRASS FESTIVAL Ten top Northwest bluegrass and old time music bands. Friday at 7 p.m., Saturday at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. and Sunday, a gospel show beginning at 10 a.m. It's at the Darrington Rodeo Grounds just West of Darrington. For info call 436-1006. Admission is \$3.00 a show.

SEATTLE BRASS ENSEMBLE Sunday, July 17 in Steilacoom Bicentennial Park.
THE RING CYCLE Wagner's work in either German or English, beginning July 18. Tickets still available. Call 447-4711.

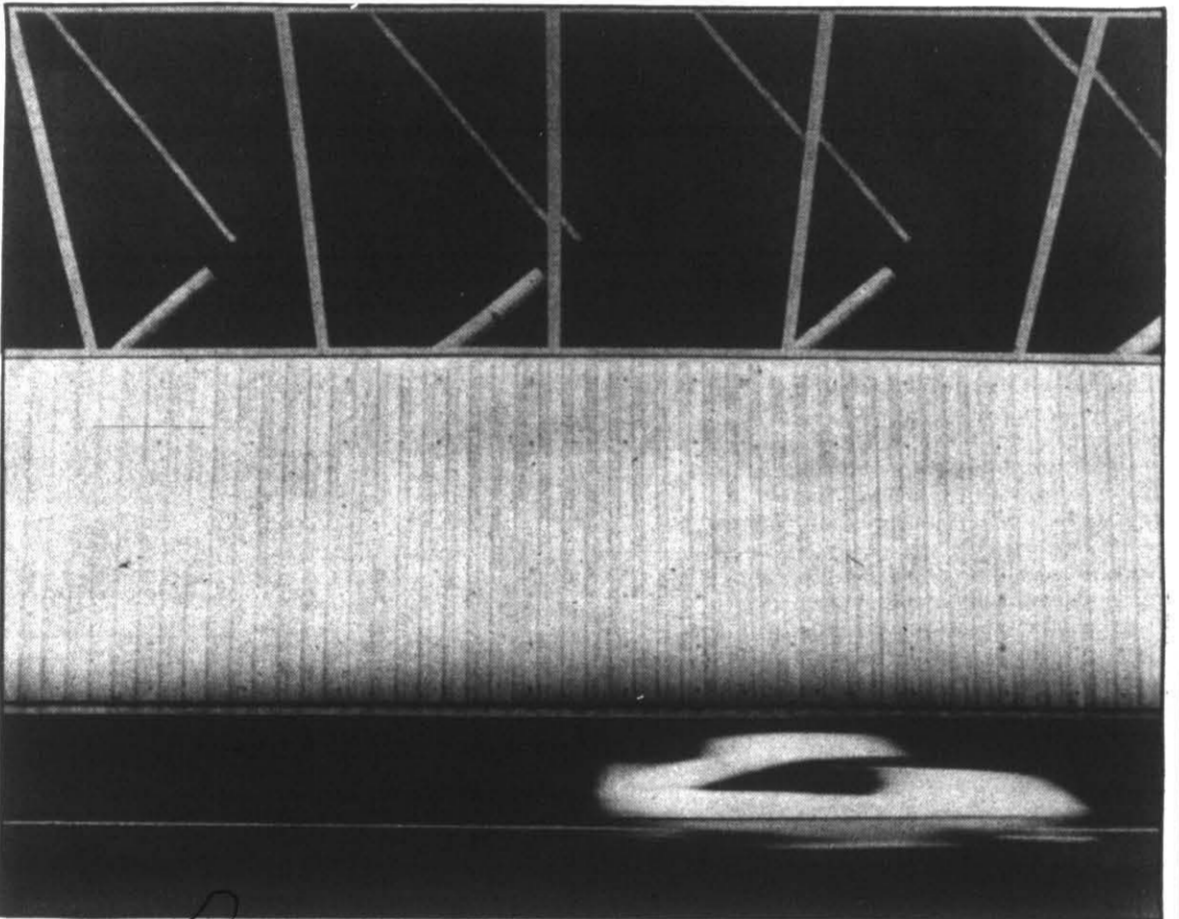
THEATER OLYMPIA AREA
CONSIDER YOURSELF BIG-STUFF by the Theater of the Unemployed. Original children's play performed and written for children in the Olympia, Tumwater and Lacey area. The project recruited a cast of six local teenagers: Connie Scheel, Ellen Mason, William Darkow, Laura Burreson, Ian McKinnon and Evan Nisbet. Saturday, July 16, 3 p.m. at the Olympia Community Center, 1314 E. 4th St. Monday, July 25, The Evergreen Village Community Room, 11 a.m., 505 Division NE. Friday, July 29, 7:30 p.m. Olympia Community Center.

IN SEATTLE
LADYHOUSE BLUES An all female Irish household in St. Louis during WWI - for reservations and info call 295-5110.
BORN TO MAXIMIZE Ambitious new musical opening this week. The Empty Space Theater Company at Theater of Cornish Institute, Harvard and Roy Streets, 325-4444.

FOR THE SOCIALLY CONSCIOUS July 15-17 **WASHINGTON STATE NOW CONVENTION** will be held in Spokane. For info on the convention or on carpooling contact Kaye V. Ladd, 866-6337 or 352-4072.

Saturday July 16
DAVID LEVINE and JOHN HENZE Traditional music of the British Isles on guitar, tinwhistle and wooden flute. Also traditional American hobo songs and Wobbly songs; 8. Admission is \$1.00. Applejam.

Friday July 22
WILD ROSE STRING BAND Four piece string band from Seattle. Pretty harmonies. Admission \$1.00, Applejam.
Saturday July 23
RASHAOU TROUPE will be performing dances of Algeria, Tunisia and Asia. Applejam, 8 p.m.



David Rauh

and Futureschlock. Midnite July 22-23 at the Cinema.
BEDAZZLED If you're thinking of selling your soul to the devil, see this. At first old Lucifer may seem to be just a merry prankster but he soon reveals the true evil of his nature by such dastardly acts as gouging at new records with a rusty nail. Hell is red hot, but not quite like they described it in Sunday school. Peter Cook and Dudley Moore are lots of fun, and even Raquel Welch is not unlikeable. July 29-30, midnite, the Cinema.
STAR WARS is at the State Theater for a while longer. The spirit of

Drive-in near Shelton. Remember the '60s beach parties in the good old days?
IN SEATTLE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK at the Lacey Drive-in. 1940's type musical love story meets Mean Streets. Liza Minnelli plays a Judy Garland type part and Robert De Niro is a swing bandleader. He even learned to play the saxophone for this part. It's pleasant though not satisfying. 223-3999.
BETWEEN THE LINES A comedy for the pseudo hip, about life in the underground newspaper business.

Trident In Washington

continued from page 6

Meanwhile, outside other children were sent to the gate with a model Trident submarine that had various messages and symbols drawn on it. They were going to present it to the guards inside, but they were turned back. Signs were hung on the fence and a vast repertoire of protest songs was run through before the demonstration ended quietly that evening.

The next two actions are scheduled for August 6-9 and August 14th, respectively. The first will mark with a silent fast and vigil, the anniversaries of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. Groups sympathetic to the cause will be holding similar gatherings throughout the nation. The last demonstration, it is hoped, will be the largest.

Other efforts aimed at emphasizing the dangers of Trident include a children's theater, which will be touring the Northwest. It will be in the Bangor area from now until July 21st and again from July 29th - August 9th. A Trident to Life cultural festival will take place in Vancouver, B.C. on July 30th and August

first. The annual War Resister's League conference is taking place in Lacey starting August 11th and culminating in the demonstration on the 14th.

Next May is the date set for the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament. It is expected that if the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. exhibit no intentions of restraining arms development, then smaller nations will go the way of "National Self-Interest" by developing their own nuclear weapons capabilities and then it is a matter of a few years before the nuclear club swells to global proportions. It is for this reason that the WRL, the PLC, and the FOR place such great importance on this summer's actions. They believe that it is the last chance we've got.

Addresses for PLC, FOR, and WRL follow:
Pacific Life Community and War Resister's League 616 24th Ave. East Seattle, WA (206) 324-7184
Fellowship of Reconciliation 947 E. Broadway Seattle, WA

Soaking Crabs Scuttle To Satsop



Demonstrators against nuclear power march through the rain towards Elma.

by Karrie Jacobs

On Saturday July 16, a gathering was held to oppose the construction of twin nuclear power plants on the Satsop River, in Grays Harbor County. The demonstration was organized by the newly formed group of Northwest "No Nuke" activists, the Crabshell Alliance. It was planned as a rallying point for opponents of nuclear power; an event to aid in the creation of a strong alliance composed of many regional groups, rather than as a day of civil disobedience.

The day's schedule called for a picnic lunch at 11 a.m., followed by a number of speakers, workshops on Civil Disobedience, Energy Alternatives, Jobs and Economics, and Health and Safety, and meetings of participants' from each region to form local affinity groups. A march to the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) office, just below the Satsop site, was slated for the end of the day. The initial gathering took place in a cow pasture in Elma, donated for the occasion by a local farmer who is a supporter of the movement. Despite large piles of excrement left by the pasture's usual inhabitants, strewn almost unavoidably around the field, and the rain, which progressed from a fine mist, to a sprinkle, to a steady downpour, the spirit of the crowd was high. It could have been a gathering to celebrate a tremendous victory, or a joyous feast day, instead of the show of unity that it was, against the potential danger of nuclear power.

AN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS TECHNOLOGY
The inadequacies of nuclear technology, as well as its unfavorable economics (unfavorable for the consumer, not for the power companies), and the questionability of its need, were iterated by the speakers at the rally and summed up by the Crabshell Alliance's Declaration of Resistance to nuclear power, which was read to the crowd, and states in part:

"We are committed to an immediate halt to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants in Washington, the Pacific Northwest, the nation, and throughout the world. Nuclear power is dangerous to all persons and all life, and a grave error for our society. We must, as a people, turn instead to the alternatives of energy conservation, and safe, clean, renewable sources of energy."
The Crabshell statement goes on to propose alternatives to the widespread construction of nuclear power plants, and restates the alliance's commitment to fighting the nukes.

The last speech at the farm was given by a Grays Harbor school teacher, Robert Bussabarger, who spoke about the fear that characterized discussion of nuclear power, and the movement to stop it, and he spoke of the exploitation of land and people by power companies.

"Why does this area deserve the title 'the Appalachia of the Pacific Northwest?'" he asked rhetorically.

The march began, to the tune of "When the Crabs Go Marching In." Demonstrators started walking two-by-two along the shoulder of the road, being careful not to tread over the white line, and into the actual roadway. The sight of a long line of people, some singing, some carrying signs, snaking down the road, attracted quite a bit of attention. Elma residents drove slowly, observing the spectacle and other residents stood behind the protection of their picture windows, staring. The local sheriff's department cruised

in a van, videotaping the march. The reaction of the locals ranged from being vehemently opposed to the marchers, to a good-humored tolerance, to strong support. One woman who stood on the sidelines in downtown Elma watching, said simply, "I think it's stupid. This is just a bunch of kids," when she was asked what she thought of the demonstration.

UNDYING FAITH
A nun from Elma said that she was in favor of nuclear power because she felt it would be needed by future generations but she went on to say about the demonstration itself, "I think that you're doing a good thing because that is the way you believe it should be, you know, and I think you should support what you believe. Then you have to think, because I am almost 70 years old and I've been a Catholic sister for a long time, 52 years, and I've seen lots of this type of thing, so you know, I don't really support one side or the other, because I feel that both people have the better good in mind."
"It (the nuclear plant) means a big thing for the culture right here and a new thing for them. With the farming being phased out, it will give them new life, you know, and new energy to work ahead."
One man watching the procession was supportive of the No Nuke movement. "It's a good deal," he said, "It should have been done a long time ago." And on nuclear power he said, "I'm strictly agin' it."
The approximately 600 marchers gathered at the end of their trek at the WPPSS office for a final rally. Green helium balloons whose travels on the wind were to illustrate the rapid spread of radiation from a nuclear accident, were released at the final gathering point, statements were made, and songs were sung.
On one of the many crowded vehicles bringing people back to the cow pasture to retrieve their own cars, a woman was discussing the good feelings she had about the day's events and the Crabshell Alliance itself, sentiments shared by many of the participants in the demonstration. "This is really great," she said, "I haven't seen awareness like this since I moved to Washington."

Bulletin Board Community Bulletin

KAOS Advisory Committee is currently accepting applications for a vacant position. The committee meets at least once a month to work on formulating operating policy for KAOS and to assist the station manager.
The committee consists of eight members, one broadcast professional, two community members, three faculty or staff at Evergreen, and two Evergreen students. The applicant must be an Evergreen student who will be enrolled until June, 1979.
Applications must be written and should include a statement of interest. Send them to KAOS, CAB 305, attention Toni Holm by July 20, 1977.

August 26 is the anniversary of the day women won the right to vote in the U.S. Marches and rallies are being planned nationwide on August 26 and/or 27 to support the rights of all women today. A rally is an avenue for people to express concern and connection with the issues being marched for. It is also a way for many people who are usually totally unassociated to walk together. It is done from people's free will. It is an honest statement of general concern and support when people participate.

The Self-Help Bicycle Repair Shop's summer hours are Wednesdays, from 12-5 p.m. It is located in the CAB basement, and costs 25 cents for a day's usage.

Construction work has begun on the proposed nuclear power plants at Satsop, near Elma, Washington. The Crabshell Alliance is saying "No to nuclear power" in the Pacific Northwest, and believes that through direct and democratic mass action, nuclear power will be stopped. Join us at 11 a.m., July 16, 1977 in a festive gathering of opposition. Featured events include workshops, music, speakers and a trek to the site. Child care provided. For more information call 357-6442 or 866-3764.

The Pierce County Women's Coalition, in Tacoma, is planning a march route and rally with short speeches, skits and music. Four points as yet are being emphasized, though others can and should be included. The points are the ERA, the right to abortion, child care, and an end to forced sterilization.

The tenth annual **War Resisters League Conference** will be held August 11-14 in Lacey, on Hick's Lake. For further information contact the WRL, 331 17th Avenue East, Seattle WA 98112.

KAOS F-M 89.3 in Olympia is a listener-sponsored radio station serving the South Sound area. The News Department needs people interested in learning radio techniques, such as studio production, news writing/editing, investigative reporting, and on-the-air announcing. Anyone interested please contact Mary Geraci at 866-NEWS or 866-KAOS.

Needed Desperately: Six students interested in becoming members of the **Services and Activities Board**. No requirements except an open mind, a willingness to deal with problems head-on and a couple of hours each week. For more information come by CAB 305A and talk to Steve.

A coalition in Olympia is planning the logistics of transportation and child care for people who want to participate. It is working on publicity to reach as many people from the Olympia area as possible. If you would like to help in the planning, these people can be contacted. Logistics: Libby - 943-1372; Publicity Committee: Caryn - 943-8964; Events Committee: DeAnn - days, 357-5336, nights, 753-0159; Budget Committee: Marilyn - 352-5184.

Letters Opinion Letters Opinion



Lee Cooke

Law Enforcement And Pin-Up Girls

To the Editor:

As a seasonal employee of the Forest Service, on July 6, 7 and 8 I took part in a required Law Enforcement Training program. For three days approximately 20 men and women, including myself, were exposed to presentations by a state trooper, an FBI agent, and various Forest Service employees, concerning our roles as law enforcers. I believe the content of the final presentation should be brought to the attention of the public.

The presentation I refer to was one concerning drug use and abuse, brought to us by Freeman Mariner of the Drug Enforcement Administration. As Mr. Mariner spoke, he employed the use of a slide machine to project images illustrating his words. However, among his pictures of pill collections, cadavers with hypodermic tracks, marijuana fields, etc., Mr. Mariner had inserted three incongruous images — pictures of naked women.

My reaction to the first naked woman slide was disbelief and indignation. It was clearly not a necessary part of the presentation — just a "joke for the boys."

I presumed I decided to wait until the class was over to explain to Mr. Mariner that I was offended by his exploitation of women's bodies, and why I felt it was a crude, inexcusable and irresponsible act on his part as an educator, an influential human being, and representative of the Federal Government to publicly promote sexism. However, Mr. Mariner did not find one such image sufficient. Before I had a chance to confront him at his presentation's end, he had shown us two more pictures of naked women. After the second such slide I told Mr. Mariner I was disgusted and offended by his unnecessary slides. He glibly apologized and continued. After the third such slide, the show was over and Mr. Mariner hustled out of the room.

After class I discussed my feelings of degradation, humiliation and anger with other class mem-

bers. Some had been shocked; some amused; others had felt the naked women pictures were inappropriate, but argued that Mr. Mariner usually gave that presentation to men and that they needed something to "catch their interests." Though I would agree that Mr. Mariner's presentation was less than intriguing, his pictures of women in the mindless, pin-up-girlie tradition were inexcusable. There was nothing entertaining or funny about these slides; they were simply photographs of women whose bodies meet the ludicrous standards of the media controlled fantasies of men. And though I am sure Mr. Mariner has in the past been accustomed to lecturing to all male groups, is this justification for exploiting women's bodies?

I was not offended only as a woman, but as a human being — since when do I find cheesecake images of naked humans "fun" enough to keep me awake? What sort of mentality is behind the joke of our bodies? I believe that it is the sexist, rapist mentality such as Mr. Mariner's that perpetuates our sexist, rapist society and many of our serious problems — from unequal pay for equal work to wife-beating and rape.

I feel that Mr. Mariner has committed an injustice that he should correct. Not only does he owe me an apology, he owes it to himself, his future students and society to clean up his act.

Sincerely,
Caroline Lacey

The "New" Breed of Evergreener

To the Editor:

There must be more people like me. I know I'm not alone when I relax, smiling with contentment, in my chair. I feel a part of something when I go to the library and slouch over a desk with books piled around my ears. Although I have travelled a thousand miles, I have finally found a place and lost myself in the forests of Olympia. Compare me, if you will, to a moth flapping clumsily and hopefully through the black bullshit of conventional academic opportuni-

ty, toward one flickering candle. I, however, try to avoid the "typical Evergreen student" labels, which hang like fly paper around here. I would prefer to be one of the new breed of Evergreen students.

I am not typical. For one thing I hate the animals. I hate slugs. To me they're horrible. I shiver just to think of the slimy things, crawling out of the swamp, forest or whatever, to squash themselves on the paths in front of unsuspecting passersby. I hate the paths. Running practically in straight lines between everywhere they make me feel as though the trees and grass were designed and built as an afterthought. As for the trees and grass, they're as disgusting as the rest. The lawns are liable too to rumble and squirt me if I so much as look sideways at them, making me afraid to leave the paths in case I get caught in the middle of some vast expanse, and doused with water loaded with heaven-only-knows-what. The trees block out the sun (when it shines), scatter leaves, needles, cones and what-have-you all over everything. They fill themselves with birds that make god-awful noises, chirping and carrying on at four in the morning, just when I'm trying to get to sleep. No, definitely not.

Being one of the new breed, I am not some hippy escapist, retiring to an exclusive education resort in the green and lovely, God's own Northwest. But rather, a keen, with no time to lose, person attracted by the good facilities. There's freedom to study in whatever manner the subject demands, in an informal atmosphere which promotes closeness to the instructor and removed the impersonality which I find counter-productive. I have given up a better way of life to be able to use what no other place has offered me. It is a minor thing that I hate it here.

For all its faults, I cannot fail to give credit to the college in one regard. Really there's very little to like about this place, but at least we don't have to put up with any student pranks and sickening fun. Capping week for example was very tastefully organized, and had none of the trouble I traditionally associate with graduations. There was no capping magazine, packed cover to cover with literature copied from toilet walls and dirty sexist-

racist jokes. Nothing to be banned by indecent publications tribunals damned by Patricia Bartletts and their "wholesome society" societies, appropriated by school boys behind toilets at playtime.

There was no boat race across the sound, which would have wasted hundreds of student hours, in the construction of totally useless, bizarre floatables, to be manpowered across the water demonstrating a waste of energy. Not to mention the waste of perfectly good rotten food that would have been hurled from craft to craft, thank goodness. We can be grateful that student energy is channeled into useful and responsible activities.

It is said that Evergreen is threatened at its roots, and occasionally something is done, like a proposal written at the legisla-

ture, to investigate the cheapest way to phase out the college, or the possibility of making it a graduate extension of the University of Washington. After all is said and done, the Evergreen State College is still an offer of alternative education. Here, there is no, we and they, us and them. Hurray for our friends in administration, who by their accessibility can share our worries. We must be thankful for such a benevolent guardian to tell us of our enemies, who will fight, if necessary, for our rights.

I may be new, but I don't believe Evergreeners are good for nothing, and can prove it. Even now, if you are a student you can do it too. Get up, get something to eat, have a shit, masturbate, then go back to sleep.

Malcolm Burgess

Be Here Now

To the Editor:

The best time to move into a college town is in the summer. That is why I am in Olympia, or actually Lacey, at the present time.

I went to visit the editor of the Cooper Point Journal, to ask her if I could write for the paper. She asked me what I like to write about. "Poetry and short, short stories," I said, "but I'll try anything."

Then the editor went on to say that most of the work here fits in with a style known as journalism

and that what is written in the paper takes research (with an almost capital R).

I told the editor that if I could, I would bring in something for her to read before the next deadline. When I left the office, I had the first summer issue snuggled and at home beneath my armpit. (Like the business executive who grabs the Wall Street Journal, folds it precisely in half, and whips it until the lower part of his shoulder, the armpit, brings the paper to a half. And then, almost without thinking, the rest of the arm closes, locking into place that which exists freely and leafy, in air.) I was in business.

Now what was I to do. She, the editor, Karrie Jacobs, was asking me to take hold of the surrounding area and give it some importance.

So I thought. My style has never been intended to be read by the public. You people, Poetry, before the trees had their destiny written out for them, was originally memorized and spoken aloud. Poets would go from town to town and the people would get out of their houses, walk towards the center of the community, and LISTEN. Now we have paper, and information is given to us like computers.

Beep, beep. We look at the words, either go wow, or have our eyelids lower the curtain for us, and then move on into our same natural habits.

How can temporary words on a throw-away paper have any real mind-bending effects? It would be difficult.

The Cooper Point Journal exists mainly to feed students facts. Journalists love facts. Facts are made out of black ink to be put onto white paper. There are no facts in a rainbow.

A journal can also be made to capture everyday events, to reveal in a small BE-HERE-NOW way, the little significances that make up a larger, more LONG-RUN, knowledge.

The true growth in a newspaper-journal is to combine art, which is immediate creation that has timeless qualities, with facts that have concreteness, which is the legs — instead of the wings. I hope to be one who will continue with the growth of this budding, Evergreening paper.

Neill Kramer



The Trident Arrests Begin

by Mandy McFarlan

There were at least 11 demonstrators arrested for trespassing or obstructing traffic at the Naval Submarine Base in Bangor, Washington during the week of July 18-25. Some of the protestors who were taken in are Evergreen students. As the number of arrests increases, so does the tension at Trident. Communication between base workers and demonstrators is limited.

Right now, much of the controversy centers around a single white line which was painted on the pavement in front of the base's main gate just prior to the July 4th protest activities. The line separates federal property from Kitsap County. It is the deciding factor between trespassing and legal protesting. There used to be a public phone and a parking area in the white line zone, and public access to the small area.

EVERGREENER ARRESTED
Evergreen student Michael Caprio, a member of an anti-Trident group called **The Bangor Summer Task Force**, was arrested with John Springer, a Baltimore man, on county property for obstructing the flow of traffic while passing out leaflets. He stood near the base entrance guiding workers invitations to a forum on nuclear weaponry. Caprio says he stood in the only effective leafletting place, which was also the safest position in terms of traffic. "Cars were already slowing down to enter the gate, so we weren't obstructing traffic," he said. "We asked the man who arrested us to point out places that would have been suitable, but they seemed much more dangerous and obstructive because the drivers would have had to pull out of traffic and lean across the passenger side to get a leaflet."

Springer and Caprio were taken to the Kitsap County Jail in Port Orchard at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, July 19th. Fingerprints and pictures were not taken. They were given prison clothes, taken to a cell block, and told that the arraignment would be at 9:30, but they were not taken to court until 1:30. At that time the prosecuting attorney received a note saying that a lawyer from

the American Civil Liberties Union was willing to defend them. They were then taken to a holding cell where they were counseled by Robert Banghart, the ACLU attorney. He was able to get them a stay; no decision as to a guilty or not-guilty plea, and they were released at 5 that afternoon. Since that time, Caprio has decided to enter a plea of not guilty. He wants to argue for his freedom of speech (through leafletting), rather than fight over the technicalities of traffic obstruction.

CROSSING THE WHITE LINE

Caprio feels that protestors have been treated unfairly at the Naval Base at Bangor. According to Caprio, Jim Douglas, a member of The Pacific Life Community, walked across the white line to use the phone and was arrested for trespassing. A short time later, a reporter from The Bremerton Sun used the same phone without any interference. Later the phone was taken away. Caprio says that Trident is using scare tactics to keep its workers away from the protestors and that the guard at the front gate copies down the license plate numbers of those who stop. He also claims that one of the security guards dressed in civilian clothing tried to locate the demonstrators' base camp.

A Navy spokesperson says that the protests have not altered activities inside the base. He did not know why the telephone had been moved away from the white line area. He explained that the Trident system is made up of three elements — base, submarine and missile. There are 50-75 companies involved in construction work at the Bangor Base. The approximately 1,500 people doing the construction work are not connected with the Navy. The people who go into the base through the demonstration lines are a combination of construction workers, contractors, military personnel, vendors and people who have official business inside.

There is more protest activity planned at the base from August 6-9 and on August 14th. Perhaps then, the white lines will disappear from both sides and better communication will be established.

ALL WAYS TRAVEL SERVICE, INC.

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WESTSIDE SHOPPING CENTER
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 943-8700

Trident Comes To Washington Part Two: The Weapons

Editor's note: This is the second article in a two part series. The previous article was printed in the July 14 issue of the JOURNAL and dealt with the movement against the Trident.

by John Bickelhaupt

Deterrent policy in the United States originated with Defense Secretary John Foster Dulles' doctrine of "massive retaliation" which was made official in January 1954. The theory behind deterrence is that deploying a nuclear weapons delivery system, capable of surviving a first attack with enough punch left over to destroy the attacker, will discourage an enemy from striking first. This doctrine, also adopted by the USSR, has been the basis for the situation of relative stability which has existed in the intervening years.

In January 1974, however, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger announced a major shift in American defense posture, one that would supplement American deterrent capacities with weapons capable of waging a "counterforce" strike, aimed at the destruction, not of "soft" targets for which deterrent weapons are intended (cities and industrial sites) but "hard" targets constituting a portion of the opposite side's deterrent capacity (missile silos, command centers).

It is argued by its supporters that a Counterforce system represents a more humane alternative to massive retaliation in that it is intended specifically for military targets, not for populated areas.

Those who are opposed argue that a Counterforce system makes a nuclear war far more likely. Since a counterforce system destroys the opposition's retaliatory capacity, it makes a first strike a far more attractive option to any nation possessing it. Further, the suggestion that one form of nuclear attack is "more humane" than another broadens the range of situations in which a nuclear attack would seem a rational alternative.

Following are tables delineating the actual characteristics of Poseidon and those expected from the Trident C-4 and D-5.

	Poseidon	Trident C-4	Trident D-5
No. Warheads	14 MIRVs	8 MIRVs	14 MARVs or 7 MIRVs
Explosive Yield Per Warhead	50 kilotons	100 kilotons	150 kilotons or 300 kilotons
C.E.P.	18,000 ft.	15,000 ft.	300 ft.
Range (Nautical miles)	2,500	4,300	6,000+
Diameter	74"	74"	82"
Length	34'	34'	42'

SENIOR EMPLOYMENT SEMINAR

Time: Wednesday Aug. 3
3:30 - 4:30 p.m.
Place: Library 1213
Topic: Employment Interviewing

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WESTSIDE CENTER

Be that as it may, the United States is altering its strategic "triad" of weapons (land-based missiles, submarine-based missiles and bombers) in order to make it counterforce effective. Trident is the submarine arm of the American Counterforce.

Major maintenance and arming of Trident submarines and Polaris submarines outfitting with Trident missiles will be carried out at one central base located north of Olympia at Bangor on Puget Sound. The reasons for locating it there have to do with considerations of missile range and the accessibility of Soviet targets, considerations of the distribution of American and Soviet Naval power, and also of the temperament and density of local inhabitants.

Because Bangor will be the central base of operations for the entire Counterforce arm of America's Strategic Triad, it will be the primary Russian target . . . above and beyond New York, Washington, D.C., or industrial centers . . . and above and beyond any other military target.

The Navy plans to build ten Trident submarines. The date for their deployment is 1979. Each Trident will be close to 200 yards long, four stories in height and about 18,000 tons in weight. They will be quieter and faster than Polaris subs and will be equipped with better defensive sonar. Each sub will be capable of carrying 24 Trident missiles.

The missiles themselves will be developed in two phases. The first, the C-4, will be deployed on the Trident submarines and on ten refitted Poseidon subs. The more advanced D-5 missiles will replace the C-4's on the Trident subs in 1987 barring unforeseen circumstances.

Following are tables delineating the actual characteristics of Poseidon and those expected from the Trident C-4 and D-5.

Trident missiles will carry two types of warheads, MIRVs and MARVs. MIRVs are "Multiple

Independently-targetable Re-entry Vehicles." Up to 20 of these can be deployed on one missile. Each re-entry vehicle can be aimed at a separate target.

MARVs are "Maneuverable Re-entry Vehicles" which are like MIRVs except that they can maneuver on their way to the target after deployment from the missile. They are highly accurate. This brings us to "C.E.P." (circular error probability). This simply is the area around targets within which at least half the re-entry vehicles from a missile will land.

Given ten Trident subs with 24 C-4 missiles each and ten Polaris subs with 16 C-4 missiles, we have a total of 400 missiles. Each of these missiles will have eight warheads for a grand total of 3,200 warheads. When the D-5s are deployed that figure will change to a maximum of 4,640. This does not include the other 31 Polaris submarines which presently account for a total of 4,704 warheads. It does not account for the 3,000+ warheads presently deployed on ICBMs or the 2,144 we now have on long range bombers. It does not include the thousands of tactical nuclear warheads nor do the figures include other means being developed for warhead delivery.

Of course, all these numbers are a little misleading. Not much more than two-thirds of American strategic capacity is "on station," that is, ready for use at any one time.

The key characteristic which differentiates Trident missiles from present missiles is not the power of the warheads. In fact, total explosive yield of most American missiles has been reduced since MIRVs were deployed. Their effectiveness was increased despite this because the yield can be distributed over a much greater area by several warheads than is possible with one warhead. This, along with incredible improvement in accuracy, is what will make Trident a weapon with Counterforce applications. Because of the high level of accuracy it will be possible when D-5 is deployed to pulverize with nuclear bombs a circular area with a radius of 100 yards . . . the length of a football field. This sort of accuracy is unnecessary for deterrent purposes which are purely defensive. It is only applicable to an offensive weapon. Trident is designed to be used first for attack rather than retaliatory purposes. If Trident missiles are ever used (and if they perform to expectations), the victim will be at the mercy of the vast multitude of deterrent weapons America already has.

Washington

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The Fourteen Ounce Okie Doke Is Thriving In Oly

by Leo Rogers

During these days of organic concepts in eating, and health in general we are subject to much indoctrination on the proper path to good health. We have the beauty of the late Adele Davis, and her live forever diets, and advice. We have all those little high priced health food stores popping up, trying to influence conscientious eaters to enjoy undaunted vitality, and even more, emotional balance. Yes, it's like the old cliché goes, you are what you eat. Clearly, there is a need for this rapidly expanding food consciousness. Many food items on the market today do virtually nothing for you.

TO EAT WELL, AND CHEAPLY

People in Olympia now have a chance at changing their eating and food buying habits. This opportunity is officially called "The Fourteen Ounce Okie Doke Food Buying Co-op," and is conveniently located, for most of us hip Evergreen people, right in the bustling business section of Olympia, on Columbia Street, just a couple of doors down from the Salvation Army. It's a co-operative in the traditional sense, and its main interest is to people in the community and their health.

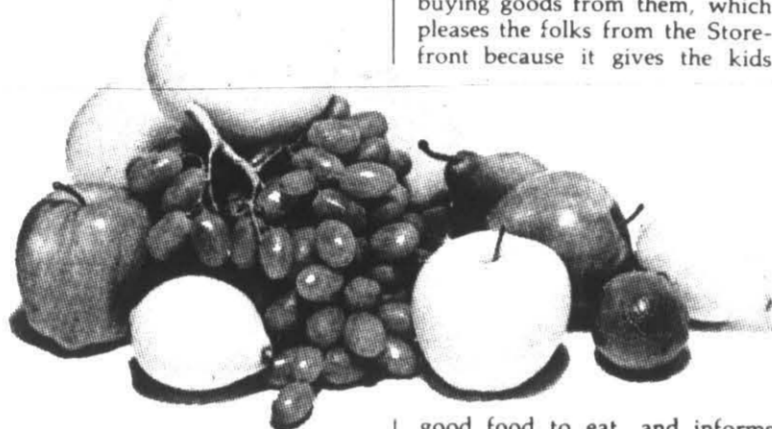
The people who started the Storefront, as it is most commonly called, had the idea that anybody should be able to eat well and cheaply. Charley Lutz, Greg Reinemer, and Jim Cunningham went about trying to achieve this goal. The first thing that they dealt with was people who already were into good eating habits, and involved in getting their own food. These people formed what are known as "food conspiracies." Conspiracy denotes, amongst these people, a

certain desire to survive without corporate monopolies. In other words the attainment of their own goods free from any influence of large corporate structures. In the Olympia area there have been five to six "conspiracies" over the past year. The number of people in each "conspiracy" varied from six households of the "East Side Food Club," to the two hundred people of another, the "Compost Food Club." Most of the people in the "conspiracies" were in favor of this storefront cooperative because it would cut down the prices of food of the same type they were buying, and decrease their work load. "Conspiracies" are mostly socially meaningful entities now, rather than practical ones since the advent of the Storefront. Not all of the "conspiracies" have terminated, even with the new storefront opened. The analogy here isn't as mercenary as the classic situation of the Seven-Eleven moving into a neighborhood with long-established Ma and Pa grocers, but it's similar.

Since its opening in May The Fourteen Ounce immediately gained a majority of its clientele from "food conspiracies" that broke up because of its existence, but, again the aim was to attract other members of the community and introduce them to this system of food purchasing and eating. To do this, the Storefront offers a reduced rate to senior citizens (whose center is across the street) and a substantial reduction for anybody (member or not) who buys fifty dollars of food in one visit. It's a co-op, however, and it's the members who make it go.

UNEXPECTED POPULARITY
The membership fee is five dollars for a lifetime and it means that you receive your food at fifteen percent over wholesale (regular member). A non member

pays twenty-five percent over wholesale. The third classification is "working member," which entitles you to prices of ten percent over wholesale in exchange for three hours of work per month. Currently the Storefront membership adds up to over 700 people. The work load for forty or so working members is divided into cashiering, breakdown and cleanup. It's been quite a feat, according to Jim Cunningham, the impromptu accountant, to try and efficiently run a store



with forty or so people doing the work and all of them learning the prices and methods that are required. There have been mistakes, but time will cure those. Because the store is enjoying, or rather staggering, with unexpected popularity, the three permanent staff members, Jim, Charley and Anna, are kept busy at all hours of the day, and often into the night.

The Storefront is turning over about twelve thousand dollars worth of food every month, with a stocked inventory of four to five thousand dollars worth. This is considerably more than was expected for this point in time, however, it isn't stopping them from being ready for an even more prosperous fall, which is

very much in the plans. The Storefront also acts as a distributor to the few "conspiracy" groups that exist, both inside and outside of the Olympia community. These people get their bulk shipments at five percent over wholesale if they do their own sorting and breakdown. Some small businesses are also getting into the act of buying their goods from the Storefront. The Rainbow, SiSi's, and The Lunch Box restaurants receive some of their goods from the Storefront. Headstart in Rainier has also started buying goods from them, which pleases the folks from the Storefront because it gives the kids

good food to eat, and informs them of eating habits that are substantially better than most government institution diet plans.

IS IT WORTH IT?

It is there, down on Columbia, ready to service anyone who wants good things to eat at a reasonable price. People from "conspiracies" are basically happy because they no longer have to guess at what kinds of quantities they're going to purchase or spend many laborious hours doing so. So, why should a person go to this co-op? Are the prices really any better than at Market? Jim figures that possible savings range from ten to twenty percent. In Pennsylvania, where he worked previously, setting up food co-ops, the savings were in the area of twenty to thirty per-

cent, but in that co-op they were organized to sell mostly dairy products and they were located right in the middle of a dairy belt. Here, there is a movement towards organic goods and these are often more expensive. The most substantial savings at the Storefront in Olympia are on items like cheese (of which they have twenty-five varieties on hand), seeds and nuts. Of course, the relative lack of overhead yields a great deal of the savings.

The Storefront Co-op is for people to function together in purchasing good food. Another goal of the co-op is to try to buy exclusively local goods. Politically the store is aware of what they are buying, so chances are you won't be buying any goods from Chile or other politically oppressed countries.

Because of the relatively small size of the store, this movement is clearly established to accommodate a minority. The question is who will the minority be? The advent of the Storefront co-op allows the participation of anyone who wants to take a minute and sign up.

The people who run and are involved in the co-op believe that there is no such thing as a community within a community and so they hope their patrons will come from all walks of life. Because of economic realities such as high costs of labor involved in corporate food distribution and the physical realities of what food is becoming, the Storefront Co-op is enjoying a good deal of business and expects more in the not-too-distant future.



NotesCampusNotesCampusNotesCampusNotesCampusNotes

What Did You Say You Were Studying? The Wolf Reintroduction Study

by Peter Nielson

Up until the early 1900s wolves were a part of the natural fauna of the Olympic peninsula. By 1920, the last Olympic wolf had been shot and the complex predator relations between the wolves and the deer and elk were broken. In 1935, Adolph Murie, a well-known biologist, suggested that consideration be given to the reintroduction of this important predator to improve the health and well-being of the wolf's prey and to complete the long list of original wildlife in this wilderness habitat.

It wasn't until 1975, however, that serious consideration of a wolf reintroduction was given. In that year, a group of Evergreen State College students obtained a grant from the National Science Foundation to study the biological feasibility of such a project. Success at obtaining grants is nothing new for Evergreen students. The unique thing about the wolf study is that it continued after the initial funding dried up and people are still studying wolves at Evergreen today. The wolf study has a lot of new faces now, as well as diversified goals and objectives. Evergreen wolf researchers are not only committed to studying the biological feasibility of wolf reintroductions but are also involved in studying the ecology and behavior of wolves, dogs and coyotes and the social implications of wolf reintroductions, while producing materials for public education on wolf biology.

Last winter, nine new students and one member of the original study started getting together for weekly seminars on wolf ecology and behavior and carrying on the wolf research. In seminars they discussed their readings and their observation of captive wolves at Seattle's Woodland Park Zoo. Many of these students also helped to organize and add to the research files in the new wolf office, while maintaining correspondence with the public and scientists involved in wolf research all across North America. All of these students participated in the Wolf Study while involved in other full-time programs, some of them receiving academic credit for their work.

In early 1977, grants were obtained from the Black Hills and Seattle chapters of the National Audubon Society to produce an

educational slide-tape presentation, and a pamphlet on wolf biology, wolf/man interactions, and the social problems inherent in wolf reintroductions. These productions are being completed this summer with the help of all those involved in the research group.

Also this summer, preliminary plans are being made to obtain grants to study the captive red wolves at Tacoma's Pt. Defiance Zoo, and the coyotes on the Olympic Peninsula.

The red wolf study presents an opportunity for a few Evergreen students to get involved in fresh research on an extremely endangered species, about which very little is known. The work will involve Evergreen researchers assisting with the behavioral end of a taxonomical study of the wolves. It is hoped that students with an interest in animal behavior will take advantage of this opportunity to practice regular observation next fall, winter and spring. A couple of students are already planning to work on this study as parts of individual contracts in zoology and animal behavior.

Other students are interested in writing a grant proposal to study the coyote populations on the peninsula, which appeared after the elimination of the wolf. This study will probably involve a survey of coyote population numbers, movements and feeding habits as well as a study of its interaction with the human residents of the peninsula. The study will be a natural extension of the original wolf study, determining the changes that have come to the peninsula with the coyotes and the possible impacts of a reintroduced wolf population on them. These things really should be analyzed carefully before action can be taken on wolf reintroduction.

Other projects could arise for the wolf study in the coming year. The opportunities are certainly there. If the trend continues, canid research at Evergreen could become a big thing in the future.

If you're interested in getting involved with the canid research group, stop by the new office in Lab II 3250, or call one of the members at home.

Tyra — 357-4448
Deanna — 866-9323
Peter — 866-3587

The What Did You Say You Were Studying column will spotlight the activities of a different program or contract in each issue of the JOURNAL. We invite students to submit articles detailing the activities of their program or contract, and describing projects undertaken by their group as a whole or by individuals in that program.

Boniske Reported Missing

David Reuben Boniske, a student in the Back to the Land Program, has been reported missing by fellow students, and his parents of Asheville, North Carolina. From information gathered thus far, it appears that the last time David was seen in this area was around July 7th when he attended a portion of a program lecture.

David is known to be a hang glider enthusiast and reportedly made a trip to the San Francisco

area between spring and summer break. He drives a blue 1974 MGB with North Carolina license plate AAS-562. David is described as being 6' 5" tall, 170 lbs., blue eyes, brown hair, 21 years of age.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of David, or any information which may lead to his appearance, please call Security at (206) 866-6140 or Thurston County Sheriff Detective Paul Barclift (206) 753-8128.



Evergreen Summer Repertory students rehearse Play It Again Sam.

Two From The Summer Rep Theater

The Evergreen Summer Repertory Theater, under the direction of faculty member Andre Tsai, will perform two plays between August 4 and 13. The company, which consists of 11 students, will be presenting Woody Allen's *Play It Again Sam*, and Jean Anouilh's *Waltz of the Toreadors* in eight alternating performances.

Waltz of the Toreadors will open on August fourth and continue, on even numbered days, through the 14th. The play, which is described by Tsai as "farce in a grand style," takes place around the turn of the century in France and tells the story of a once great soldier, General Saint Pe.

General St. Pe will be played by P.C. Bowyer, with Carrie Randlett as Madame St. Pe, Doug Wright as Gaston, Valerie Warden as Sidonia, Candace Gill as Estelle, Tom Lindsay as Dr. Bonfant, Rebecca Roush as the First Maid, Betsy Wellings as Mlle. Dupont-Fredaine, Steve Harris as Father Ambrose and Teresa Gill as the New Girl.

Play It Again Sam is your basic Woody Allen tale of sexual frustration and neurosis, compounded by the ever-present ghost of Humphrey Bogart, who coaches the lead character, Allen, in practical and applied machismo. Allen, the nervous writer, is played by Joe Rice, his pal Dick by P.C. Bowyer and Dick's wife Linda is played by Carrie Randlett. The supporting cast of *Play It Again Sam* is much the same as the cast of the *Waltz*, minus Wright, Steve Harris and Teresa Gill. It will premiere on August 5th and continue on odd-numbered days through August 13th.

J.C. Wills is in charge of technical direction for both plays, designing the lights and set and Terry Cannon is in charge of sound.

Both plays will take place in the second floor Library Lobby at 8 o'clock each evening. Cost for admission will be \$1 for students and senior citizens and \$2.50 for the general public.

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The End Of The Beauty Bark Era?

In a moment of blinding inspiration, a field of wildflowers was planted behind the Seminar building by Grounds Maintenance, an effort which resulted in a magnificent floral display which put the traditional Beauty Bark landscaping to shame. Grounds Supervisor Bill Kennedy has received so many inquiries about the flowers that he thought it would be best to let everyone know exactly what was planted.

A mixture of native wildflower seed known as CR 120 Pacific Coast Mixture was supplied to the grounds crew. It consisted of 25% Blue Lupine, 20% Bachelor Button, blue, 5% Baby Blue Eyes, 10% California Poppy, 5% Shasta Daisy, 10% Evening

Primrose, 10% Blue Flax, 10% Red Flax and 5% Clarkia. It was the small percentage of Clarkia seed that produced the abundance of variegated pink, red and white flowers, which made their conspicuous appearance several weeks ago. Many of the other types of flowers did not do as well because of adverse soil conditions. Grounds Maintenance hopes to find a solution to this problem by next year.

An area of wildflowers will probably be planted near the Communications building and flowers may also spring up along some of the Parkway median strips. Perhaps this new development signals an end to Evergreen's "Beauty Bark Era."

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roofless?



3138 overhulse rd 866-8181

You've Got To Move It To Lose It

by Mandy McFarlan

"Look at the floor, and make sure your buns are down." I arrived at 7:30 a.m., 15 minutes late for morning exercises. They aren't as heavy as I had expected, about half of them aren't really fat at all. They were already sweating up the morning exercises when I arrived. I didn't think anything moved this fast at Evergreen before 11:30. They did tortures like the dreaded "wall sit," and the "fire hydrant." I joined in for about 10 minutes and experienced some phys. ed. and lack LaLane memories. The counselor who led the exercises did them easily. I did not. She'd say "On your backs, look up to the ceiling," and I kept thinking "Oh my God, my back."

Counselor: "Breathe steadily, hold the position."
My God, my back."
Only a little longer now."
Why the hell did I take this assignment?"

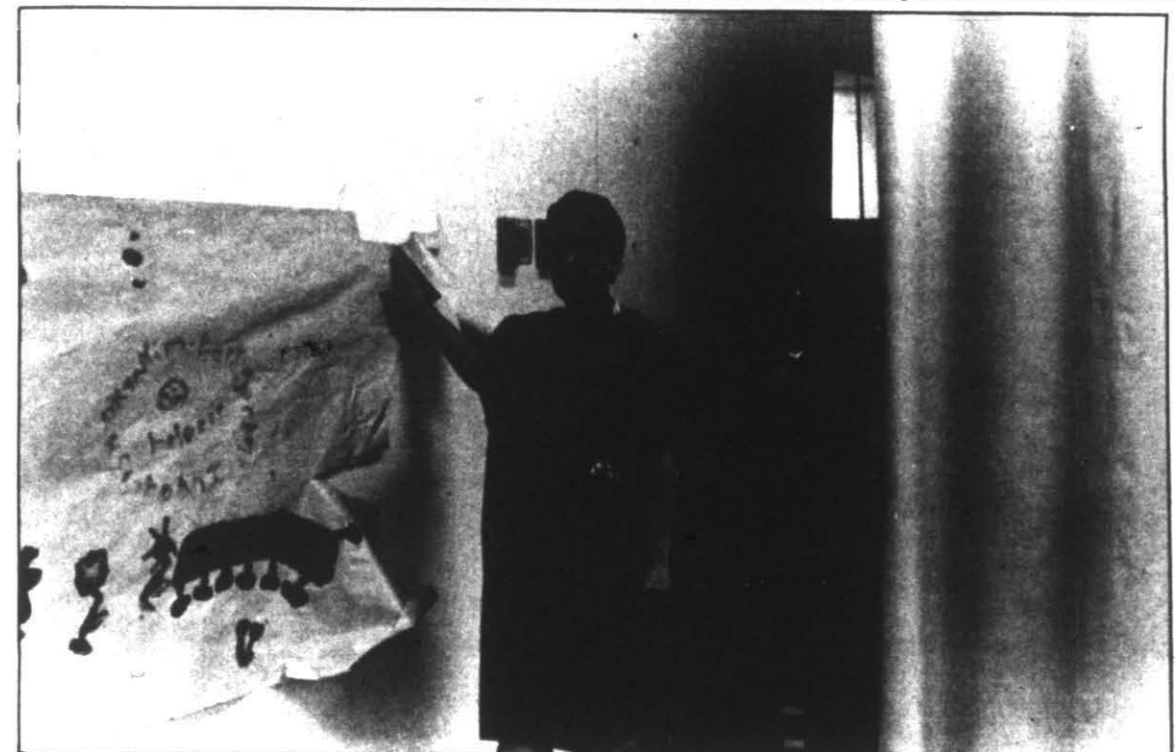
I felt a little guilty when I thought about my own extra 15 pounds and watched these people doing something about their weights. Whenever someone would slack off, or try to cheat in the exercises, the leader singled the person out by saying "Mary, please participate." But the push isn't too hard. The girls do what they feel they can. One little girl was quite thin and I wondered what she was doing in a weight loss camp. Camp Director Trisha Hahn explained that the girl lost 40 pounds before arriving at camp and she hadn't quite reached her goal. "She gets teased for being so skinny," said Hahn, without cracking a smile. "I guess that could be a problem," I muttered unconvincedly. One group decided to go on a run instead of the usual workout. They do four laps around the athletic field, some walk part of it, others run up to six laps.

This is Camp Murrieta's third summer at Evergreen; the 42 girls and young women who reside in D dorm can expect to lose 25-30 pounds in seven weeks. The price they pay for it is exercise, perseverance, and \$1,495. Murrieta is owned by a company in San Diego called Sports World. The staff camper ratio is about one to four; there is a nurse, a nutritionist, an art teacher and a woman they call "the resident jock." I wondered how such a skinny staff could possibly have any sympathy or understanding for the girls. The counselors explained that many of them have been through serious battles against pounds themselves, and some still fight off pounds. One such woman who seems highly respected and revered by the Murrieta people is down to almost half of what she once weighed.

VISIONS OF SPAGHETTI
After the morning workout, the whole group went to breakfast and when I walked into SAGA I noticed hash browns and doughnuts that were getting nice and hot for Evergreeners. After only a half hour with the group, visions of spaghetti and pizza started taunting me and I wondered what I would have for lunch. But breakfast wasn't bad, half an orange, one piece of raisin toast, a half glass of skim milk and a hard-boiled egg. The diet is mostly normal foods like vegetables, fruits and salads. Director Hahn tries to keep things as natural as possible by recommending things like yogurt. She says the 1,200 calorie-per-day diet provides enough energy for the rigorous camp schedule. They could go as low as 900 cal a day, but the purpose of the camp is to teach a somewhat normal eating and exercise routine. After the campers go home, they get copies of the camp menu and Murrieta writes to the parents



Campers dance at the Murrieta talent show . . . while others masquerade as forbidden food.



suggesting that they keep bad foods out of the house for a while.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION
I breakfasted with the director, and she showed me a very normal camp schedule except for nutrition classes and something called "changes." "What are changes?" I asked.

"Oh, that's behavior modification." I squirmed, "You mean behavior modification?" I had visions of a Hitler figure with a whip making the girls stare at a big piece of chocolate cake without drooling. Later I attended a "changes" class and found that it was completely mistaken. It was a lecture on how to order at a restaurant. With hidden calories in mysterious sauces and dress-



Photographs by Liz Cooke

Camp Murrieta Director Trisha Hahn.

ings, restaurants pose special problems for overweight people on rigid diets. They had a rap session and it was generally decided that expensive restaurants are easier on dieters than fast food places because of a better selection of salads, meats, and seafoods. The counselor suggested concentrating on things other than the food aspect of eating out, such as the atmosphere of the place, or conversation with friends or family; it is best not to talk about food. Behavior modification exercises are for self control and no one is forced into doing them. These include taking small bites, putting the fork down between each swallow and leaving desirable bits of food on the plate. The counselors suggest

that campers design point systems and rewards for themselves. For example, if you earn X amount of points by achieving some goal, you go and treat yourself to an album, or some new clothes, something you've been wanting. They try to push responsibility, and warn campers of the tempting pies and goodies that lie ahead, ready to be grabbed and gobbled at the first sign of weakness.

WEIGHING IN

Hahn says that the only problem she sees with the camp is one that can't be helped, that the controlled environment doesn't offer a realistic amount of temptation and counselors provide the self control. She is pleased with

progress so far and feels that there has been no cheating, in spite of a fairly easy access to goodies on campus.

Every Monday, campers nervously step onto "Porky Pig," the scale, and the exact truth. A normal weekly loss is about four pounds. They are allowed some privacy, with only counselors present at the weighing-in. Progress reports go to parents and this provides some extra incentive to the girls who are aware that the programs costs about \$27 a day.

I spoke with Stephanie Ryan, an attractive girl from Denver who lost 10 pounds before coming and 10 1/2 more have come off so far at camp. "It's rewarding when you get on the scale and when they measure you," she said, "There are inches that are gone . . . the first week I only lost one pound and I was really depressed but the counselors and everybody else cheered me up and encouraged me, and the second week I lost four and a half pounds." I then asked her if she ever thought about cheating. "I don't think I could plan it out and go and pay for it but, if it was just suddenly there, I would be tempted to just grab it." She seemed to be enjoying her summer. "It's fun, just like regular camp; when you exercise, you really feel like you're doing something for yourself. I can get into size 31 shorts now and it's been a long time since I could do that." I wondered how she felt about being at a college instead of a camp. "I really like the campus, but I sort of don't like all the people being around. I'd rather be at a totally separate place."

Plan on staying thin if you don't like math. Those girls carry around charts and graphs and count every calorie they consume. When you visit the camp, you can sense the hard work, and fierce determination. It's as if the group has a balloon overhead saying "See us, we're not eating!" But most can laugh at themselves. They have a poker song complete with squeal, and T-shirts that say "You got to move it to lose it." They had a talent show and someone dressed up as a potato chip with a sign attached: "Bet you can't eat just one."

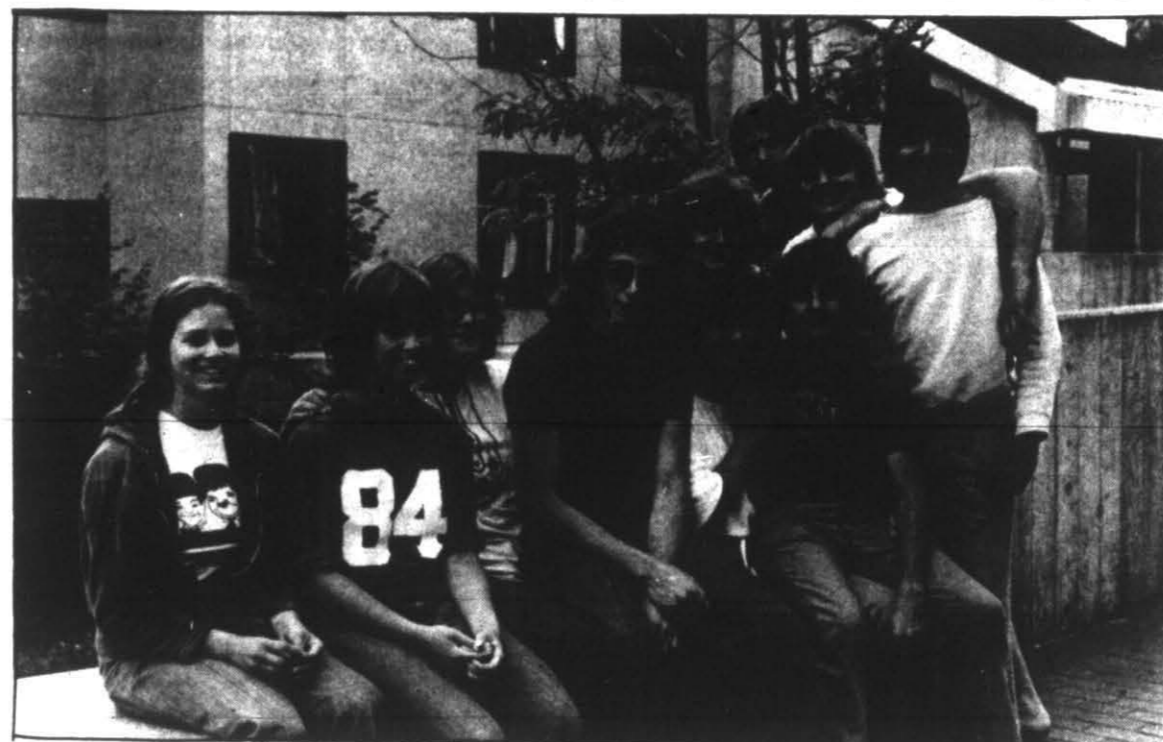
THE GROAN LEVEL

Evergreen is a place with enough facilities to give campers a wide variety of activities. They burn about 1,000 calories a day by playing volleyball, soccer, tennis, softball, rquetball, dancing, swimming, running and working out.

The camp brochure describes Murrieta as partially a charm school. Counselors have done some assertiveness training and worked on communications skills with the girls instead. Also a hair stylist and a makeup expert have given classes. Hahn says the girls are just like any other group of teenagers; they talk about boys a lot. She is a little disappointed that so many of them want to be like the model images seen on TV, but the rewards she has gotten from working at Murrieta are many. "In the beginning when you'd say, 'Okay, let's do some difficult exercise,' the whole room would go 'Ohhh!' but the groan-level is way down. It's really neat at the end of the summer when their clothes get too big and their pants keep slipping down." Hahn blames the female-fatness phenomenon at least partially on "the whole P.E. number. Men are pushed athletically and women are largely ignored."

I spent about half a day with Murrieta and, although it was fun, I left with a sigh of relief, and went home to a huge sandwich and a mug of chocolate milk. "Some day I too may be joining Camp Murrieta."

Unskilled Laborers With Environmental Awareness



Youth Conservation Corps Members in front of B Dorm.

by Anneliese Orleck

Y.C.C. — The Youth Conservation Corps. The name and the idea are reminiscent of the 30's, when FDR first gave respectability to the idea of government-created jobs. The much heralded Civilian Conservation Corps was a double-edged program; providing jobs for large masses of unemployed youth, and at the same time doing reclamation work to maintain and protect some of America's wild and beautiful places. The C.C.C. faded away with the rest of Roosevelt's alphabet programs, but the attractiveness of the idea lingered on. So in 1970, the year of the first Earth Day and the beginning of any national ecological consciousness, Senators Jackson and Meade sponsored the Youth Conservation Corps Act, which initiated a three year pilot program to employ teenagers in work projects that would reclaim federal lands and waters.

In 1974 the bill was amended to provide grant money for the individual states, to help them begin YCC programs on non-federal lands. Each state has a program agent, appointed by the governor, who requests federal funds for various projects and then may contract with non-profit organizations to operate one of these projects.

The Fish and Wildlife Service in the State of Washington decided that work needed to be done on the Nisqually Delta and the Dungeness Spit. Grant money was awarded to Evergreen through a contract made with Al Wiedemann. This brings us to the 22 "enrollees" and five staff presently residing on the first two floors of B dorm, and eating their meals at SAGA. Not knowing exactly who I was looking for, or where they were, I walked into B dorm and knocked on the first door I came to, wherein I encountered a smiling blackbearded man.

"Are you folks with the YCC?" I asked. Fortunately I had wandered into the right place, and after mumbling through introductions, I made myself comfortable and began to speak with Glen Baldwin, former Evergreen student, and Environmental Awareness Coordinator for this YCC camp. I asked him how he got involved with the YCC. He thoughtfully leaned his wooden chair precariously back against the refrigerator.

"Well I heard through friends at Fish and Wildlife there was going to be a program at Evergreen . . . through a grant, for work to be done on Fish and Wildlife Service land. I was in Northwest Forests at Evergreen last fall and took a module on Environmental Impact Studies.

It's funny, a department manager says 'Boy, I could really use some unskilled laborers.' They don't realize they're getting into a complicated program that will require energy from the resource people too."

Aside from Baldwin and Barry Whitehill, the Camp Director, there are three crew leaders: Sally Marquis, Stephen Yates, and Ann Mills. All three have at one time been Evergreen students. The two women are Evergreen graduates.

The 22 "enrollees" in this camp are part of 400 men and women between the ages of 15 and 18, selected at random by a computer from over 4,000 applications that were received from different parts of the state. There are also YCC camps at Mt. Rainier, the Olympics, North Cascades Park and several other places. It's hard to get a summer job these days, especially if you're still in high school. The YCC doesn't pay a whole lot, but \$415 for the summer, plus room and board, is not too bad. Consequently, the program never comes near to filling the need for student jobs that is reflected in the number of applications they receive. But they do provide a unique learning experience for those who are accepted. By design, there are equal numbers of men and women, and the racial makeup reflects that of the state of Washington. There is one Chicano at the camp.

"The rest of us are all WASPS," Baldwin explains. "My personal feeling is that for the younger kids the YCC is open and available because they don't have to earn money for college, as do the 18 year olds. They're mostly middle class. They're different from the Upward Bound kids, and Murrieta's a whole different thing because of the fees you have to pay to go there. I guess these kids are pretty much in the middle."

Ideally, the crews work six hours a day out on the Nisqually Delta, brushing the dike and cleaning up the refuse left by the most recent flood. Large areas were inundated with salt water, killing off the fresh water plants. The YCC crews are trying to leech the salt from the soil and restore the fresh water plant system. This requires a lot of long days slogging around in mud. Looking through the group log that they keep, mud was one of the most frequently mentioned topics.

Two hours each day is devoted to Environmental education. "Environmental Ed is one of the things you leave in quotes," Baldwin said. "What we try to do with it, is begin at an intimate level and expand the concepts. When we discuss, for

instance, food chains or energy use, we start with personal relations to the topic and expand that to global realities. Like the dolphins being killed whenever tuna is netted."

The camp goes on a field trip each week that is related to the theme of the week. This week, the theme was energy use. There was a field trip to a strip mine near Chehalis. Most of the kids were impressed, some of them expressing a desire to drive the giant earth-movers. Next week the theme is life style, and how one can develop an environmental ethic that will fit into everyday life. There is a lot of emphasis on that aspect of the program.

There are six major objectives listed in the Federal YCC Handbook. One is the recognition of the effect a personal ethic has on the environment and the garnering of experience in "problem solving and decision-making processes as applied to environmental management concerns." The Handbook is 100 pages long, just filled with the government's concern for the ecological awareness of America's youth, well couched in legislative jargon. The government even sends Pre and Post Environmental Awareness Tests to each camp.

I asked Whitehill and Baldwin if there was much social interaction between the YCCers and the people from Upward Bound and Camp Murrieta. "There's not much time for it," they told me. They work from 8 to about 4:30 and there are usually after dinner activities. Baldwin spoke, "There's a lot of emphasis on values clarification, active listening. I try to emphasize to the kids you can touch a person if you like, you can hug for support. Have you ever heard of the New Games. It's a real nice series of non-competitive games for lots of people. They're aimed at encouraging group feeling." I sat in on a pre-dinner meeting one night and there was a rousing cheer of approval at the suggestion of group massage as an after dinner activity. That's the Evergreen spirit.

Glen Baldwin tried to sum up his feelings about the YCC:

"I think it's important getting people to feel responsible. For a lot of kids this is their first chance away from home and the constant influence of their parents. The most important thing I've noticed about YCC camps, work camps as opposed to recreational or educational, is that the kids are earning their way doing something that needs to be done. They have done something needed. They become a real person in a real world."

I walked out of the dorms as the sun was setting over the CAB building. The real world at Evergreen? It must be summertime.

The Late Sixties High School Experience In The Late Seventies

When most college students set out to make a movie, they settle for a three minute grainy series of unidentifiable limbs moving through tall grass, or maybe ten minutes of action at the local recycling center. After all, film is expensive, and it's difficult to get exactly the image you want, and it's so tedious. Very few students spend more than a few months on one project, let alone a few years. Frankie Foster and Rick Speer, both Evergreen graduates, are exceptions, for they have been working on a full length (90 minute) feature film for almost seven years.

Foster first started writing the script of the film, titled *Center Courtyard*, in 1970, when the indignities of high school were still fresh in his mind. It was to be a "political action thriller" documenting two weeks in the heroes' lives, and illustrating the struggle of two students against the conservative attitudes of their school. Shooting of the film, in 16mm color, began in the summer of 1974, and was originally scheduled to be completed by the following spring. However, such projects have a way of stretching out indefinitely.

Foster, himself, portrays the seventeen year old hero, which presents some difficulties now, because he no longer can pass for seventeen. Foster says that it isn't really that great a problem because most of the shots of the lead character will be from a distance, far enough away that Foster's features will not be easily discernible. Also, some changes have been made in the film's plot. A section of the film will

take place in the future, with a thirty-five year old version of the hero, who has become a jaded and cynical actor in commercials, reminiscing about his idealistic youth. Foster claims that this innovation in the script "saved the film."

A change in the script is certainly not the only thing that saved the film. Money, or the lack of money, which is a constant hindrance to most filmmakers without a huge studio backing them, was holding up the completion of *Center Courtyard*. Foster and Speer had invested about \$10,000 of their own funds in the project over the last few years but they needed more. This year they acquired a backer, who provided \$8,000, which will allow them to finish the shooting, editing, etc. and have a final print made. It is also allowing them certain luxuries, usually unavailable to young filmmakers. For example, they are renting a studio for the segments set in the future, and will shoot those scenes in 35mm, employing about five hundred dollars worth of scenery.

Foster is looking for people to round out the cast for the shooting which is scheduled to begin around August 9. He is holding auditions in the Fourth Floor Library Cafeteria on August 6, at noon, and he needs people to play both high school students and adults; i.e., parents, teachers and administrators.

Foster is looking forward to the completion of his seven year project, which he hopes to distribute commercially. "I'll be amazingly relieved," said Foster, "when it's done."

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