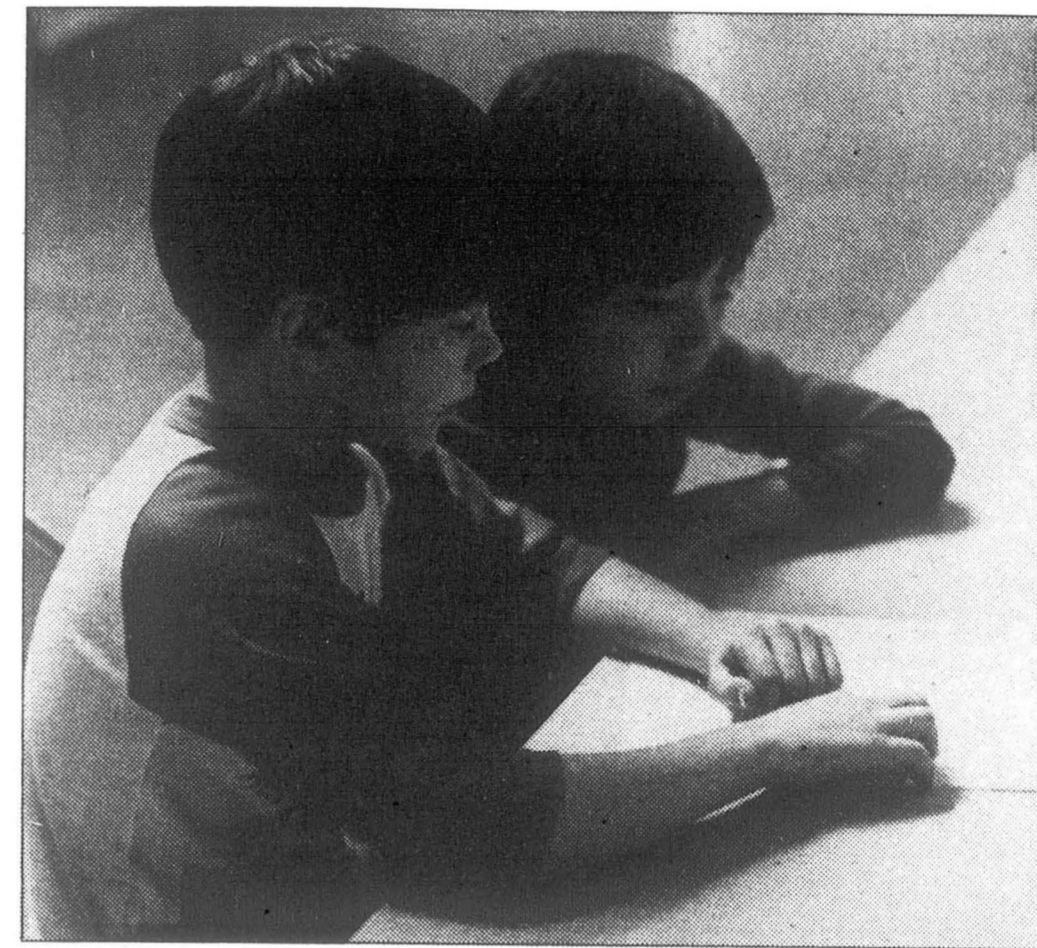


COOPER POINT Journal

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Learning To Live in the U.S.A.



by Andrew Derby

Learning English is only part of the education received by 1000 Southeast Asian immigrants who have settled in Olympia during the past five years. Living in America entails learning a new language, cultural values and adopting a foreign lifestyle. For most Asian children education about their new country is provided by the Olympia public school system.

The English as a Second Language Program (ESL) was specifically designed for students with limited English speaking abilities. Over 99% of these students are from Asia. Participants in the ESL program are voluntarily enrolled at the discretion of their parents. Students are bused from all parts of Olympia to the Westside schools, Garfield Elementary, Jefferson Middle, and Capital High: the only three schools to include ESL in their curriculum.

There are approximately 250 Asian children enrolled in ESL. Their placement depends upon their age rather than on their academic ability. Some Asian children, particularly Vietnamese, have been educated in their own country and adapt to American schools very well. Others have never even seen a schoolhouse before arriving in America.

Though there are inequalities among the Asian students in scholastic and language proficiencies, they all share a common respect for learning. "They have a lot of discipline," noted Larry Norwood, Capital High Principal. "They know they're not going to make it in America unless they can speak English and get a high school diploma. This is most important to them. Some take home tape recorders to practice their English. There is no problem with motivation."

Richard Bird, director of the ESL program in Olympia public schools, agrees that Asian academic attitudes are very positive. "Teachers really enjoy teaching these kids," said Bird. "They give emotional feedback and are extremely motivated as a group."

School officials agree that cultural assimilation is a primary goal of ESL. Without a proper understanding of English and American cultural values, Asian immigrants suffer many problems stemming from alienation.

"My experience has been that people fear what they don't understand," said Norwood. "I don't think people from Southeast Asia can come to America and expect to live like Asians, continuing their language and traditional customs. It's important that they don't lose their cultural heritage but they still have to accept the values which come with their new life."

The mainstreaming process begins with their education. Bird explained that the ESL program has three components. The first component places students with a certified teacher for two hours each day to learn English. The second places bilingual aids into the classes to teach the children basic math, science and study skills in their native tongue and in English. The third component places the children into integrated classrooms with other students.

Bird is very enthusiastic about the third component. Garfield Elementary, where Bird teaches, has nearly 110 Asian students, six or seven per classroom. Certain educational materials are modified when dealing with specific subjects such as reading.

"We found traditional reading materials inappropriate for these children," said Bird. "These materials were designed for regular American students with six or seven years of a native language behind them. We have to use special materials and have gone back to the sight-word books. Sight-word is memorization and it works very well. Each teacher teaches sight-word and when the child is ready, we'll move on to phonetics."

Bird pointed out various activities that the Asian students were absorbed in during a visit to the classrooms. One girl was receiving math instruction from a Cambodian aide. Eight other children were sitting in a semi-circle with their teacher flashing picture cards. As each picture was shown, the students pronounced its English name.

Bird asked one girl to read aloud a paragraph from her reading book. She did so flawlessly, received a proud word of

praise and then returned happily to her seat.

Younger students adapt more easily to the ESL program than their older brothers and sisters. One reason is that languages are more easily learned at a younger age. Another is the lack of outside pressures and easier acceptance from their American school-mates.

Garfield is an older school than most, lacking the brick and glass one story look prevalent in most modern educational institutions. The walls are covered with children's art, flags and pictures of foreign lands and words which convey "good morning" in different languages.

The children are bright and cheerful, full of the boundless energy characteristic of their age group. They are a totally integrated group—working, playing, and eating lunch together. The Asians are very proud of their little American friends.

Earlier problems with racial prejudice have subsided according to Bird. "What we've tried to do here," he explained, "is try to establish a respect for different cultures, racial groups and ways of doing things amongst all of us. We teach about our heritage as Americans. It's something that everyone of us needs: to believe in themselves, to like themselves, being proud of where they are from, what their parents do, all of these things. We try to convey the idea that all of us are immigrants at least in some point of our ancestral heritage."

The same attitude of cultural pride and acceptance is promoted at Jefferson Middle and Capital High schools: Jefferson recently hosted the Seattle Repertory Theatre Mobile Outreach Bunch, who performed a play entitled "Newcomers." The

Continued on page 6

50,000 Students Miss the Boat on College Grants

Last year, some 50,000 eligible students lost out on Basic Education Grants, according to the *National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities*.

Almost \$60,000,000 could have been awarded to these qualified students last year, but the major reasons they missed out included (1) applying too late, (2) applying incorrectly, and (3) not applying at all.

These Basic Education Grants are the best-known, and probably the best publicized of the available money for college. It therefore seems surprising that so many students overlooked them.

Obviously, if in just one year, 50,000 students neglected getting \$60,000,000

from such a well-known government program, thousands of other students could be losing out unnecessarily on even more money that might be available to them.

Example: millions of dollars are available from lesser-known sources of funds such as "private" donors (non-government)

Parents and students should not overlook the thousands of scholarships and grants that are available from a multitude of "private" donors like foundations, philanthropists, trust funds, corporations, religious groups, labor unions, social, fraternal, professional and civic organizations and others.

Finding and keeping track of these "private funds is a huge, complicated task. One nationwide service organization, The Student Assistance Council of America, has collected 250,000 donor award sources of college money worth \$500,000,000 from all over the U.S.

Since substantial amounts of "private" funds are hidden behind certain eligibility requirements, students can be matched to money they need for college, money which they are qualified to receive because of religion, ethnic heritage, residence, major, career, parent's military service, unions, or clubs.

The Council matches students through individualized research by computer, and provides up to 25 sources of funds for college to each applicant which they are eligible to receive.

Parents and students should never automatically assume they are ineligible. The trick is to apply early, correctly, and often. And, apply everywhere you can.

For information and an application form, write Student Assistance Council, Suite 628V, 1775 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, enclosing \$1.00 for 1st Class Postage, handling, etc.

Arts & Events

Films

"The Clowns"

Mar. 5, The Clowns will be shown in L.H. 1 at 3, 7 and 9:30. It was made in Italy in 1971 and was directed by Federico Fellini. Highly recommended. Admission is \$1.25.

"My Brilliant Career"

"My Brilliant Career": The story is simple: Sybylla Melvyn is an exuberant young girl growing up in the Australian outback during the turn of the century. She admits to a long streak of egotistical independence that prevents her from engaging in the dusty struggle of becoming the wife of a dirt farmer, or anyone else. "A beautiful production distinguished by a vivid sense of the periods, locale, and characterization." Directed by Gill Armstrong, 1980, Australia. Plus: Heckle and Jeckle in their first cartoon appearance. "Talking Magpies." March 6, L.H. 1, 3, 7 and 9:30. \$1.25.

Black Orpheus

Sat., March 7, the counseling center is sponsoring "Black Orpheus" at 7 and 9:30 in L.H. 1. \$1.25.

8 1/2

Wed., March 11, 7 and 9:30, the Arts Resource Center presents Federico Fellini's masterpiece "8 1/2" (Italy, 1963, 138 min.) starring Marcello Mastroianni, Anouk Aimee, and Claudia Cardinale. This turning point in Fellini's career is an autobiographical tour de force about a film director who is creatively bankrupt and hounded by his wife and mistress. He escapes into childhood memories and sexual fantasies in what is by far the most glorious "portrait of the artist as a middle-aged man" on film. L.H. 1, \$1.25.

Lectures

"France by Bicycle"

Thurs., March 5, 7 p.m.: The journey of 13 local cyclists touring the Lone River Valley and the coast of Brittany will be the subject of the slide show. Included will be informational details needed to plan a bike trip in France. R.E.I. Co-op, 1525 11th Ave., Seattle. Free.

Environmental Politics

"Environmental Politics as a Class Issue." Dr. Matthew Smith will discuss ways in which environmental degradation and environmental policy affect people of varying socio-economic backgrounds. He will also discuss the feasibility of sound environmental policy in the context of a capitalist economy. Group discussion is encouraged. Mon., March 9, 7:30 p.m., L.H. 1. Free.

"Trekking in Nepal"

Thurs., March 12, 7 p.m., Steven Bizruchka, author of "A Guide to Trekking in Nepal," will discuss his book and show slides on trekking routes, trek planning information, weather, equipment and the natural history and culture of this remote and beautiful area. R.E.I. Co-op, 1525 11th Ave., Seattle. Free.

"The Movements of the '60s—Where Are They Today?"

"The Movements of the '60s—Where Are They Today?" will be discussed by a panel of social activists on Sat., March 14, 8 p.m. at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave. NE, Seattle. Donation is \$2. For tickets, childcare, transportation, or more information, call 632-7449, 632-1851 or 722-3812.

Dance

Evergreen Album Benefit Dance

Sat., March 7, at 8 p.m., the 4th floor of the TESC library, there will be a dance to benefit the Evergreen Album Project #2 featuring Medusa and RMF. \$2.75 in advance (tickets available at TESC Bookstore) and \$3.50 at the door. Beer will be served so bring your I.D.

Wallflower Order

Sat., March 7, 8 p.m.: The Wallflower Dance Troupe will perform in the second floor Library lobby. Tickets are \$3 and childcare arrangements may be made in advance by calling 866-6162.

Ballet Northwest

Ballet Northwest's Spring show at TESC will be performed March 27, 28, and 29 at 8 p.m., and 2 p.m. respectively, in the Experimental Theatre. The performance will include: a pas de deux en pointe danced to the suite from Handel's "The Water Music," scenes from Stravinsky's 1919 "Fire Bird," and dances from the "Palm Court Concert." Call 753-3365 or 352-0374 for information.

Galleries-TESC

Gallery Two—"New Metal Work" by graduate students from the University of Washington working with faculty members John Marshall and Mary Lee Hu.
Gallery Four—John Hoover: Images in Cardiac. Recent work by a noted regional artist-Aleut sculptor.
Gallery Two is open daily during library hours. Gallery Four is open weekdays 12-6, weekends 1-5.

Galleries

1981 Governor's Invitational Exhibition

The 1981 Governor's Invitational Exhibition of painters will open in the State Capitol Museum with a public review and reception honoring the artists on Sun., March 8, from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. The show will include works by 30 Washington artists invited to participate in the event. An award of special commendation will be presented by Governor John Spellman to the artist who, over a period of years, has brought recognition to the state, and has maintained a high degree of artistic excellence. The museum is open from 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Tues.-Fri. and 12-4 p.m., Sat. and Sun. Free.

Arts NW Student Gallery

During March the Arts NW Student Gallery is featuring a diverse assortment of artwork from art training programs throughout Washington state. The show, which continues through March 31, is designed to display the direction, focus and philosophy of each student's work. A wide variety of styles and media are spotlighted. The gallery is open Mon. thru Sun., from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the Pike Place Market at 1500 Western Ave.

Miscellaneous

WSU Masters of Business Admin.

Washington State University Masters of Business Administration program will have a representative on campus to recruit students for the program. People interested in learning more about WSU's MBA program should see Dr. Edward Perkins on Wed., March 11, 9-4 in LIB 1406. For information call 866-6193.

GRE/LSAT Practice Testing

Fri., March 6 practice testing for the GRE will be in L.H. 5, 8 a.m.-12 noon; the LSAT is 1-5 p.m., L.H. 5.

Summer Teaching

Interested in teaching a group of students this summer? North Thurston School District is starting a Summer Enrichment Program beginning June 29. Possible subjects for the six-week program range from instrumental music, art, cooking, chess, mind games, to refresher courses in math and reading for grades 2-12. Instructors will be paid for their teaching. You can obtain an application from the Office of College Relations, LIB 3114.

Music

Baroque & Classical Music

Vocal and instrumental musicians will combine talents to present an evening recital of baroque and classical music March 4, beginning at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall of the Comm. Bldg. at TESC. The Wed. night concert, directed by faculty member Dr. William Winden, presents students in the "Design in Music" program performing pieces by such composers as Handel, Mozart, Bach and Beethoven. Free.

"Okanogan Valley Swing Band"

Sat., Feb. 7, Applejam presents an evening of Western Swing music featuring the smooth prairie harmonies of the Leon McBristow Trio. Doors open at 8 p.m., 8:15 open mike, main act follows. \$2. YWCA, 220 East Union, Olympia, WA.

Westside Lockers

Sat., March 7, Smoking in Bed and the Westside Lockers will appear at the Gnu Deli from 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Tickets are \$2.50 in advance, \$3.50 at the door. Located on the corner of Thurston Ave. & Capitol Way, 943-1371.

"Maynard Ferguson"

Jazz trumpeter Maynard Ferguson comes to the Moore Theater for one concert on Sat. March 7 at 8 p.m. Tickets are on sale at the Ticket Place at the Bon downtown and the usual outlets.

"Toots & The Maytals"

Sun., March 8 at 8 p.m., Toots & The Maytals will perform at the Showbox. Also March 14, Harry Chapin at the Paramount Theater and March 18, Pat Travers with Rain-bow at the Seattle Arena.

Manhattan Transfer

Tues., March 31, "Manhattan Transfer" will be on stage in the Seattle Center Opera House. For information call 344-7271.

Weekly Jazz Concerts in Olympia

Northwest singer Jan Stentz will perform every Sun. and Mon. night in March at Carnegie's in Olympia. Sunday night sessions (7 to 11 p.m.) will include such artists as Joni Metcalf, Barney McClure and Art Lande. Monday nights (8 to 11 p.m.) Ms. Stentz will be accompanied by jazz great, Jack Percival on piano. Carnegie's is located at Seventh and Franklin in Olympia.

Greenpeace Seal Benefit

The Olympia office of GREENPEACE is sponsoring a "Save the Seals" benefit concert, Saturday, March 7, at the Olympia ballroom in the Olympian hotel. Fine acoustic music will be provided by "Three Hands High and Friends" and Pat Cole and Jim Cabbage. The Bosco Boys will perform amazing feats of juggling skill and there will be a slide presentation of the superlinter protest. Tickets are \$3.50, children under 10 are free, and the doors open at 7:30 p.m. For more information contact Olympia GREENPEACE in the E.R.C., 866-6784.

Theater

Hedda Gabler

Thurs., March 5-7, 8 p.m.: Hedda Gabler is on stage in the Comm. Bldg.'s Experimental Theatre. Tickets are on sale at Yenney's Music and the TESC Bookstore; \$4 general and \$1.50 for students and senior citizens. Reservations may be made by calling 866-6070.

"Three Women"

Seattle Project in association with ADT Productions will present "Three Women" by author poet Sylvia Plath on March 5-8 at 8 p.m. In addition there will be two late evening performances on March 6 and 7 at 10 p.m. The play is a dramatic portrait of the transformation of three women as they experience pregnancy and childbirth. All performances are at the Washington Hall Performance Gallery, 153 14th Ave.

Arts

Artists in School

The challenge of matching professional artists to school-sponsored arts projects is in progress in preparation for the 1981 Artists-in-Schools program. Until March 31, the Washington State Arts Commission will accept project proposals for AID funds and artists applications for AIS employment.

Needed: Material for Literary Publication

The Arts Resource Center is soliciting material for a literary publication which will be printed in May 1981. Essays, fiction, prose, poetry, and any form of visual art which can be reproduced in black and white are needed. The deadline is March 15; submissions can be turned into the Arts Resource Center, LIB 3215, 866-6148.

CPJ Readers...

The deadline for submissions for Arts and Events, and Notes is by noon Friday for entry into the next week's CPJ. Letters (typed double spaced) must be in by noon Monday. Thank you.

Community Garden Plots

If you are interested in growing your own veggies and planning to be here over the summer, there is a work party and potluck dinner at the Organic Farm, Sat., March 7 10-6 p.m. Wear boots, gloves, and work clothes. The fee is \$5 for the season. For information call 866-6161.

Cherry Blossom Festival

The Sixth Annual Cherry Blossom and Japanese Cultural Festival will be held April 17-19 at the Seattle Center Flag Pavilion and Opera House. A variety of cultural exhibits and entertainers from Japan will be featured. Most events are free and open to the public. Sponsors are the Japan-America Society of the State of Washington, and other groups. For more information, call 762-4023.

Wilderness Teachers

Want to learn and instruct with young people this summer in the Olympic Mountains? Bridges Environmental Education Project is forming its spring cluster contract that will lead to summer backcountry experiences for youth. Spring academics include learning theory, adolescent development, teaching techniques and ethics. Summer practical two-week courses for teens: backpacking, camping, canoeing, climbing, environmental studies. For information contact Barrett Burr by March 5, 866-2217.

Celebrate International Women's Day

The celebration begins Sat., March 7, with an International Cultural Celebration from 1-4 p.m. at the Community Center, 1314 E. 4th. Sunday, March 8, is a day filled with workshops, discussions, music and food. For free childcare, call 352-WOOD. For information, call 866-6162.

Bird and Mammal Society

The spring meeting, March 7, of the Pacific Northwest Bird and Mammal Society is being held at TESC, L.H. 2, from 12:30-6:30 p.m. An art show of wildlife paintings by Michelle Lagory is featured.

Win a Free Massage

From March 2-13, The Women's Clinic is having a Food Drive for the needy Women's Shelter. Please bring non-perishable foods to the Women's Clinic and win a chance for a free massage.

Photo by Edward Weston

Sewage Treatment Plants Will Ease Pollution Problems

by Jeff Radford

Two new waste treatment plants currently under construction in Olympia will help to alleviate pollution problems in Budd Inlet according to administrators for those projects. One project, a secondary sewage treatment plant being built by the City's public works department, is scheduled for completion in the Spring of 1982.

The second project is an ethanol production plant being built by the Olympia Brewery.

The total cost of the new city sewage treatment plant is \$63 million, 75% of which is financed by a grant from the Federal Government. The State of Washington is paying 15%, and the City is picking up the remainder. The plant is part of a regional treatment program called "LOTT," a project where the cities of Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater are combining efforts to provide facilities to service all three cities.

According to Carrie Berry, Project Administrator for the Department of Ecology which is funding the project, construction of the new sewage plant will take place in three stages. The first stage deals with facility planning of the plant, and improvements made on the existing sewer system, including cleaning and inspection. A cost-effective analysis will also be computed and made available to the public during this stage. Phase two concerns itself with design plan specifications involving detailed architectural drawings of the plant along with precise explanations of these drawings. The final stage involves construction of the plant itself.

When asked about the impact of President Reagan's budget cuts on the project, Berry said the funds for the project have already been obligated by the State and Federal Government.

The second project, an ethanol production plant under construction by Olympia Brewery will reduce the amount of gase-

ous waste being processed by the Municipal sewage treatment plant. The plant will produce 700,000 gallons of ethanol annually, most of which will be converted into gasahol for automobile use. Mike Kilpatrick, a Brewery representative, stated that there will be a 70% reduction in wastes pumped into the municipal sewage system after completion of the ethanol plant.

Brewery waste pumped into the municipal system falls under two categories, according to Ross Allen, senior operator of the treatment plant. Biochemical Oxygen Demand Wastes (BOD) are organic wastes—mostly carbohydrates and sugars, which increase oxygen requirements for organisms in Budd Inlet. The other wastes are suspended (non-organic) solids.

The pollution standards the Brewery must follow are set by the Municipal Sewage District (MSD). Those standards are based on state ecology standards which are based, in turn, on Federal regulations. The Brewery intends to follow standards

of sewage disposal deemed necessary by the MSD, said Kilpatrick. He also stated that pollution leaving the Brewery is presently equivalent to 1,850 milligrams (mg) per liter of water. Once the ethanol plant is completed, the amount of solids entering the treatment plant will be reduced by between 350 and 400 mg per liter.

The primary plant removes solids that settle and the secondary will remove the remaining solids. Allen pointed out the difference between these and a third kind of plant described as one that removes chemical elements, called a tertiary plant. The Olympia area does not need a tertiary plant because not enough chemical pollution problems are present in this area. The combined efficiency of the ethanol plant and the secondary treatment plant will retain 90% of both suspended material and 80% of sedimentary matter through the operation of the primary plant alone.

Journalist Gives Evergreen Whiff of Real World

Famed journalist Richard Dudman inaugurated the Woodrow Wilson Visiting Fellows program with a four-day visit to Evergreen last week. The purpose of his visit, Dudman said, was to give a small, isolated college such as Evergreen "a whiff of the real world and to talk about what reporting and Washington are like."

Richard Dudman is Washington Bureau Chief for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He gained much recognition for his coverage of the Vietnam war—a war he saw for the first time during a visit to Laos in 1962. I.F. Stone calls Dudman one of the best reporters in Washington.

by Andy McCormick

"Washington seems unreal to me now," Dudman said of the way the nation's capitol has changed since Reagan's victory. "I have to keep pinching myself to accept the fact that politicians, reporters, and administration officials are talking about a naval blockade of Cuba or military intervention in El Salvador."

Although the mood of Washington has changed with Reagan, Dudman doesn't think the role of the national press is any different. The press has always been, and will continue to be, a Fourth Estate, Dudman said. And the kind of investigative reporting done in Watergate has not altered that fact—except for the worse.

Watergate has been a bad influence on the Washington press corps," said Dudman. "The press thinks it destroyed Nixon when it was the judicial system, people like Scirica and Nixon himself that did him in. The cockiness and idealization of the press has really steered people away from the nuts and bolts of reporting." He added, "They're not interested in anything except destroying a President."

Dudman said he tells people they should go into journalism if they're interested in understanding the important issues of the day and explaining them to the reader.

Concerning a major issue in the last election—the emergence of the New Right—Dudman said the pendulum is swinging in a conservative direction more than it has in a long time.

Besides the talk of a naval blockade in Cuba and possible military intervention in El Salvador, Dudman said he needed to "pinch" himself back into reality when reading of Reagan's proposed economic policy. "It's a screwball plan to bring back prosperity: cutting taxes and essential services in hopes the benefits obtained by the rich will trickle down to the poor."

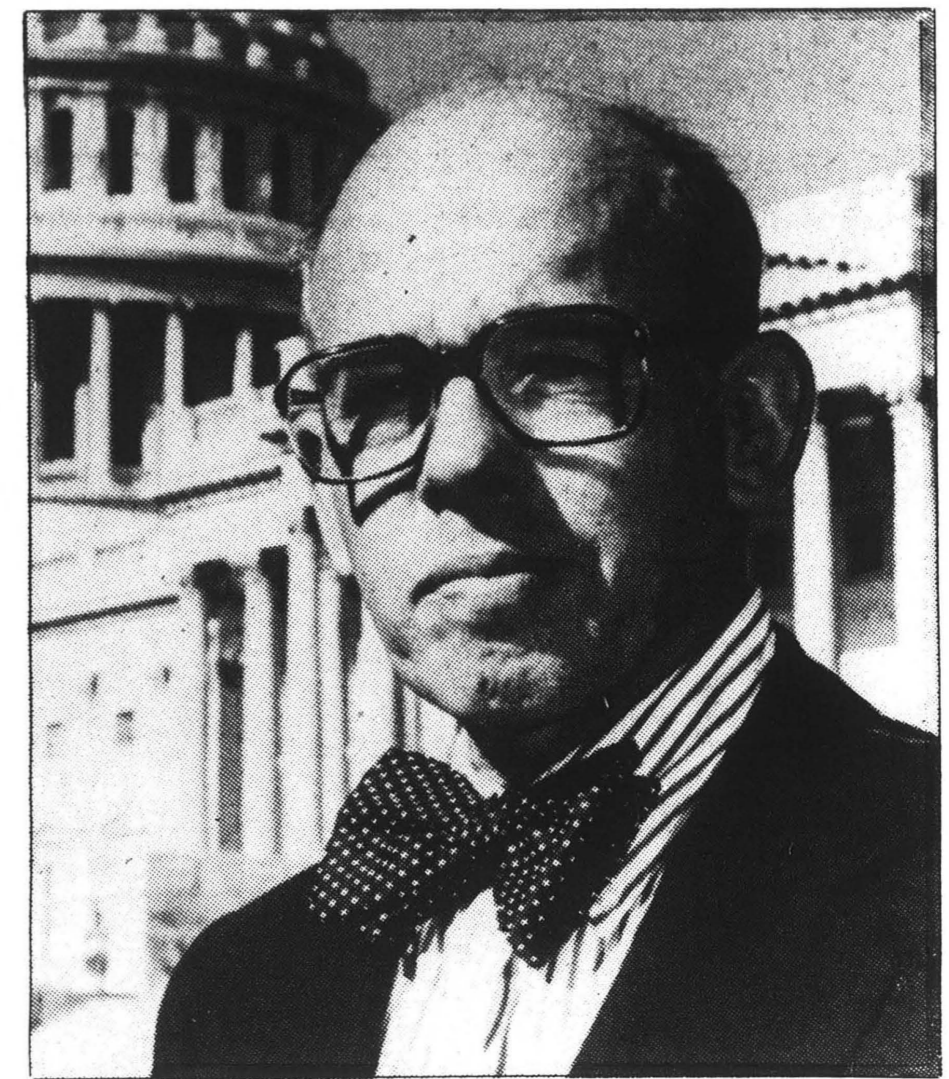
Dudman also said part of the reason for the present unreality of Washington is the "honeymoon" the press has granted to Reagan. "When you have an amiable, attractive President, there's a big tendency for people to close their eyes and plunge ahead."

El Salvador: Another Vietnam?

Dudman's Thursday night speech was originally entitled "The Reagan Revolution in Foreign Affairs," but, in a last minute switch, that title was changed to "Can El Salvador Become Another Vietnam?" His decision to narrow his focus to just El Salvador reflects the seriousness with which Dudman views recent events in that country.

One of the recurrent themes throughout the Wilson Fellow's speech was his fear that Reagan sees Vietnam as a war the U.S. should have won. Reagan has started referring to Vietnam as "a noble cause," and has told veterans groups that they were "deprived of a victory" while serving in S.E. Asia, Dudman said.

The consequence of Reagan's view of Vietnam, he continued, is that El Salvador becomes seen as a place for the U.S. to revenge itself for its defeat in Southeast Asia. The administration thinks that America, by acting tough in El Salvador, will show the Russians that, despite Vietnam, the country is still powerful.



Dealing with Sexual Harassment

by Emily Brucker

Sexual harassment exists at Evergreen, but few people realize they can do anything about it. In interviews with Rebecca Wright, Affirmative Action Representative, and Kathie McCarthy, Co-coordinator of the Women's Center, both stressed that men and women are not taking advantage of their rights as expressed in title IX and VII of the Civil Rights Act.

According to Wright, title IX states that a man or a woman has the right to equal access to all educational opportunity, and if a person feels he or she is being discriminated against, or harassed by a person in authority, he or she can take legal action.

Title VII defines sexual harassment as unwelcome sexual advances or requests for sexual favors when submission is explicit or implicit; when submission or rejection is used as a basis for employment decisions affecting the individual; or when such advances interfere with the individual's work performance.

Wright said that more cases are brought against employers than schools for a number of reasons. For one, federally-funded institutions found in violation of title IX, may be declared ineligible for government funding. Another reason is that, "There's more understanding of the problems on the job. A lot of people in this country still feel that education is a luxury and that the girls are lucky to get there in the first place," Wright continued.

At Evergreen there are two ways to file a grievance concerning sexual harassment. Either you file an informal one with Rebecca Wright, or a formal written one through the school, or with agencies in Olympia.

Although women on campus have legal protection from sexual harassment, "Women have no (legal) protection as far as public accommodations and eating places," said Wright. "People who are subjected to that kind of treatment because of race can complain. Right now, it's perfectly legal in public places to harass women."

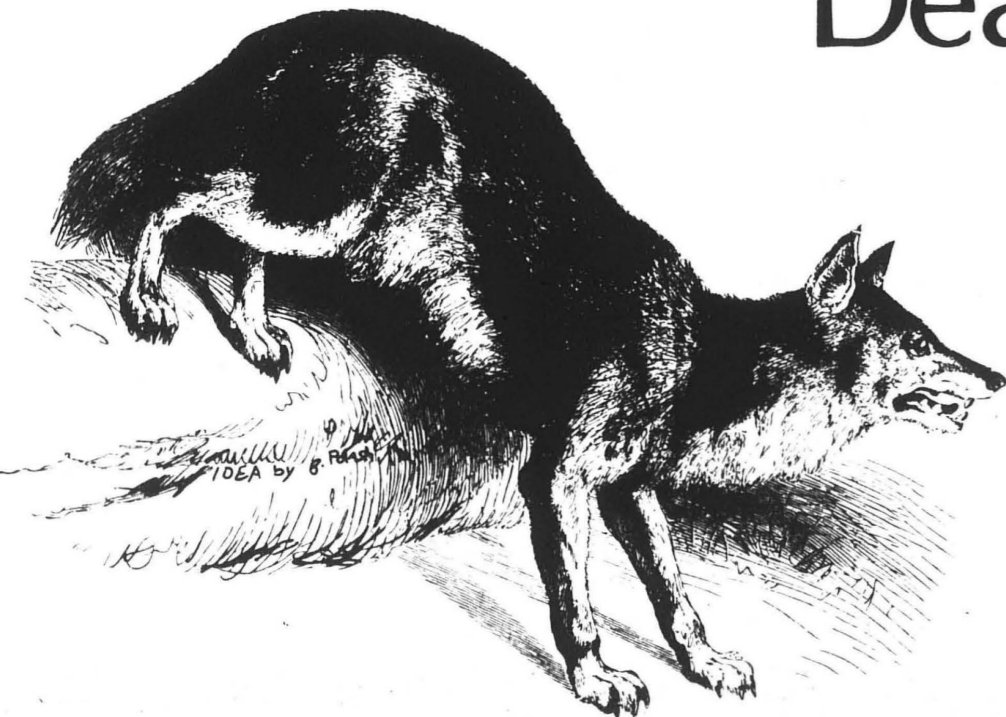
Kathie McCarthy feels that women should confront men verbally and as soon as possible when they feel they are being harassed. "If no one complains, it's not harassment," said McCarthy. "The problem is perceiving what's a bad thing—some women like being hooted at."

What may seem like sexual harassment to one woman may be ignored or put up with by another. McCarthy said that "It's easier to let harassment pass." Wright stressed that "Women that have put up with sexual harassment for forty or fifty years are angry at younger women for not putting up with harassment."

The problem with confrontation, said McCarthy is that "You get dubbed as some bitter hard-ass person because you're speaking out." "It seems like the people who really do get the action done for racial minorities and women, are the people who maybe are the whiners, complainers and the trouble makers...on the other hand, maybe they just get labeled," Wright said.

"Sexual harassment is only part of the spectrum of sex discrimination" said McCarthy. "The spectrum starts with not treating women fairly in the classroom and on the job—and ends in rape."

Jim Anest is the Director of The Washington Association of University Students.



ANALYSIS

Tuition—You Pay the Bill

by Jim Anest

The Washington State Legislature is currently considering a number of proposals to increase the tuition students pay to attend Evergreen or other State Public Universities. Just how big an increase may well depend on whether students can get an effective message to the Legislature in the next week or two.

Tuition now costs \$618.00 per year to attend Evergreen. Current proposals are now before the Legislature to increase this to \$735.00 next fall and \$774.00 by 1982 (or 25% of costs). That is the mildest proposal likely to be passed by a Legislature which is convinced that it cannot raise taxes, and therefore must slash social programs, including State support for higher education.

A bill sponsored by Senator Scott of Seattle would increase tuition to over \$900.00 per year (or 33% of costs). At least one Senator (Quigg from Grays Harbor) has seriously proposed that student pay 100% of college costs for a resident tuition level of over \$4,000.00 per year.

It is evident that such proposals raise serious questions about this State's com-

mitment to equal access to higher education. While Washington has had a long-standing "open door" policy that college admission must not be based on one's ability to pay—these recent proposals threaten to close the college entrance on many poor and even middle class students. Furthermore, most of these proposals contain provisions for an "automatic escalator" that would automatically increase tuition as the costs of instruction rise. This would allow the Legislators to effectively duck their responsibility to set tuition levels and thereby avoid any unpleasant political fallout.

All of this comes at a time of serious cuts in State support to higher education budgets and while President Reagan is proposing substantial cuts in Federal financial aid programs. One of Reagan's proposals would make students liable for interest on their student loans even while they were still in school. Major cuts are also proposed for Guaranteed Student Loans and Pell Loans (formerly known as NDSL loans.)

Poor and minority students will be hurt the most by these proposals because they are less likely to want to take on large

college loans in today's uncertain job market.

Students who wish to let their Legislators know their opinions on the proposed increases can do so by calling 1-800-562-6000 and leaving a brief message, or writing the Representatives below c/o House or Senate, Olympia, Washington, 98504.

In the next week or two, the Senate Higher Education Committee and party leadership will be deciding which increase to recommend. While the similar House committee has recommended the lower 25% of cost increase, there is strong support for the 33% of cost proposal in the Senate.

Key Legislators to contact would be: Representatives: Chandler, Teutsch, Prince, Polk, and King. Senators: Benitz, Patterson, Shipnuch, Scott, Bottinger, and Haysen.

Governor Spellman has yet to take a stand on the size of the increase and would surely like to hear your views.

You pay the bill, you ought to have a voice in the decision!

Jim Anest is the Director of The Washington Association of University Students.



Carry Message to Moscow

Cause for optimism? Material for satire? Soviet dupes? Two Sundays ago, on March 1, 1981, a group of about twenty persons began a two year, 6500 mile pilgrimage for peace. Their destination: Moscow, Russia. CP sent a reporter to The Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action at the Bangor Trident base to discover what the walk is all about.

-Editor

by Roger Stritmatter

Ground Zero, Bangor—The piercing cries of the neighbor's rooster greet the dawn like a warning. Slowly the sky fades to blue: firstlight on March 1, 1981, the twenty-second anniversary of the "bravo" hydrogen bomb test blast above the Bikini atoll in the South Pacific. A crescent moon glows in the northeast sky. On the porch of the house backpacks, tents, cooking gear, kerosene lanterns and a roadwise wheelchair appear silhouetted by the new light; inside, sleepers pack-like sardines stir and stretch. "Good morning...good morning...," David's gentle shake rouses those still aslumber. David, 21, left Princeton last year to become a

public draft resister. This year, he is walking to Moscow.

"Emma," the half-ton blue chevy fitted with cedar siding and a tarpaper roof and towing a one-wheeled trailer from the Smith farm in Chehalis sileoow fills with packs, books, leaflets, mimeo machine, and other gear. The trailer is named "Most," after Johann Most, the journalist who loved Emma Goldman—the pair's enjoyment of good food and music, criticized by compatriots, evoked Emma's famous rejoinder: "If I can't dance, I don't want your revolution."

Peter built the camper on Emma. Last year, Peter built houses on the Catholic Worker farm in California, houses to shelter women and children fleeing homes brutalized by their husbands. This year, Peter is walking to Moscow.

Thomas, a West-German citizen, stirs eggs on the stove and pushes the filled plates into the hands of walkers busy with packing. Someone is missing a toothbrush.

By 8:30 Spirit, Snow and their three children have begun the last shift of the 24 hour vigil kept that night at the Bangor Main Gate. Spirit is 33 years old and suffers from a rare, debilitating blood

disease called porphyria. Partially paralyzed, her unaided walking range is limited to about four miles. With a wheelchair and some help being pushed, she can go on all day. She and her husband, Snow, have adopted three children, all neglected or brutalized as infants: Kai, 2, Akos, 3 and Ananda, 5. Snow, formerly "Joe" Bradley, is a Vietnam veteran; Spirit ("Donna" Bradley), taught highschool in Kenrick, last year, their home in Boulder Creek, California served as a free retreat center for emotional support and counseling. Spirit, Snow, Kai, Akos and Ananda are walking to Moscow.

CB (pronounced "Ceeb,") is a journalist from Vermont with a silver tongue. Sarah is a Quaker from Eugene, Oregon. Jack drives taxi in Seattle. Julia is an ex-evergreen who loves to plant trees. Paul, 28, worked in electronics in Colorado. He is very quiet, very gentle.

These people are walking to Moscow, Russia. In the midst of deepening worldwide tension, increased governmental bellicosity and widespread fear of war, they are walking for peace. 6500 miles. Crazy? Of course. On such craziness, I've begun to believe, our lives depend. On such craziness the world hangs, like a marble spinning on a thread.

Slowly more walker finish packing and filter towards the main gate from Ground Zero. By 9:30 the group, fifty in all—about half long distance walkers—circles for silent prayer, singing, and some last words before walking. Einstein's voice rings in my ears: "If I had known they were going to do this," he said of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, "I would have become a shoemaker."

Dudman denounced such views of El Salvador and Vietnam. "Vietnam was a tragedy, a defeat, and a humiliation. People hate to hear that American boys died in vain and Reagan knows that," he said. But by elevating a local struggle into a confrontation between East and West, we risk another Vietnam, Dudman pointed out.

Dudman said he thought the American media, at least larger papers like the New York Times and the Washington Post, are telling the truth about El Salvador. "There's a lot of healthy skepticism," he said.

This scepticism on the part of the press springs out of its coverage of Vietnam. The fact that El Salvador is being compared to another Vietnam is the biggest difference between American opinion towards Southeast Asia in the early sixties and towards Central America in 1981, said Dudman. "Vietnam reporting for a long time was like the Ernie Pyle stuff. But individual heroism was not the main story. Vietnam was a political story," said Dudman.

by Emily Brucker

Herpes of the brain, or herpes Encephalitis, is caused by oral herpes. An estimated 100 million people in the United States have oral herpes. It is a very common disease that affects most everyone by the time they're 50.

Unfortunately, most people don't know that oral herpes is a transmittable disease, spread by kissing, and that it carries two possible complications: Encephalitis and Keratitis, herpes of the eye.

Herpes Encephalitis is a non-reportable disease; an estimated 100 to 400 people yearly are killed or permanently brain damaged by the virus. Encephalitis is caused by neurogenic spread. When the virus is dormant at the base of the neck, instead of recurring on the lips, the virus appears in the brain. The symptoms are fever, headaches, changes in personality, speech problems, perceptual difficulties, muscle aches and general weakness. At the virus progresses, symptoms become seizures and coma-like conditions.

A new drug, ara-A, is used to treat herpes Encephalitis. But treatment has to begin early. Partial or complete loss of consciousness occurs about six days after the first appearance of the symptoms.

Herpes Keratitis, or ocular herpes, is also caused by oral herpes. It also spreads neurogenically by recurring in the eye, or by auto-inoculation, where a person touches a lesion on the lips and then touches the eye. Keratitis is the most frequent cause of infectious blindness in the United States today. The virus affects an estimated 300,000 people a year, with half of the cases resulting in blindness.

Symptoms of Keratitis are irritation, sensitivity to light, pain and inflammation. Stozil and Vira-A are drugs used to treat Keratitis during a recurrence.

In the case of Keratitis, auto-inoculation can be prevented by avoiding contact with lesions. If a lesion is touched, the hands should be washed immediately.

Both oral and genital herpes have reached epidemic proportions. While the virus affects a large number of people, the complications affect only a few, but often are fatal.

Opinion

El Salvador: A Rumor of War

by Bill Montague

Imagine all the people in the state of Washington crowded into the Olympic peninsula. Imagine fifty to sixty-five people randomly murdered each day by government-ordered police forces. Imagine people shot down in parks, on streets, women and children dragged out of their homes, stabbed, run over by police vehicles. "Common" people terrorized by the government who labels them terrorists.

Picture a nation when 65% of the farmland is owned by 2% of the people, where a feudal oligarchy of 14 major families has absolute control over a society with a 50% unemployment rate and a 90% illiteracy rate. Imagine the majority of people trying to subsist on less than \$100 a year with today's inflation. 75% of the children are malnourished, and the families have no land to grow food on. That nation is El Salvador, though it could just as easily be almost any nation in Central America. Like its neighbors, El Salvador has been the victim of decades of military dictatorships, a steady succession of right-wing juntas supported, endorsed and, in many cases, kept in power solely by the military might of the United States.

A look into the history of the relationship between the U.S. and Central American countries reveals a century of racism, oppression and exploitation—imperialism in its most blatant form. U.S. intervention in these countries is not the exception, it is the rule.

The president of the United Fruit Co., largest American investor in Central America, once made a boast to the effect that he could make or break any government in the area. Corporate interests in

Central America have grown since then, drawn more by the prospect of cheap, non-union labor than anything else. But the tactics of American involvement have not changed. Popular insurrection against oppression is labeled "Marxist aggression." Support of brutal regimes goes under the heading "keeping the continent free of Soviet domination."

Official lip service to "human rights" may come and go, according to the Machiavellian realities of American politics, but no matter what brand of double-speak is in fashion, the end result, for the people of Central America, is what it has always been: poverty, violence and oppression.

The Reagan administration is preparing to add its chapter to the long history of American involvement in Central America. El Salvador has become an acid test of the nation's faltering prestige. Haunted by the long shadows of the Vietnam War, humiliated by the Iran hostage crisis, the American military-political establishment is eager to prove its tenacity by taking on yet another small, undeveloped nation.

We are told that the current insurrection in El Salvador is the work of the Soviet Union. CIA documents are paraded before the press, proving that the U.S.S.R. and its "proxies" have supplied arms to the rebels. A remark by Phillip Agee, ex-CIA agent and an expert on American duplicity, that the documents "bear all the marks of a CIA fake," goes by with little notice.

The true nature of the El Salvadorian Popular Front receives scant attention. "The political infrastructure of the insurgents is weak," we are told, "their will to fight is limited. We are out to win the hearts and minds of the El Salvadorian people. Just a few of our boys can do the job, just a few advisors and a couple of million dollars in military aid and we

can all be home by Christmas..." And so it goes.

The true situation in El Salvador could not be more at odds with the soothing reassurances of Reagan, Haig and Co. U.S. involvement in El Salvador has all the makings of a quagmire. The Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), a coalition of both Marxist and non-Marxist groups, has the support of at least four out of five El Salvadorians, according to a team of Dutch film makers who visited the country last year in order to make a documentary on the war.

FDR supporters include leading members of El Salvador's business and academic community. While the military forces of the Duarte regime are corrupt, inept and divided between those officers who support the military-civilian junta and those who favor a return to absolute military rule. As in Vietnam, the U.S. may soon find itself arbitrating between rival factions more interested in fighting each other than in opposing the Popular Front.

The rest of the scenario is all too familiar. A U.S. commitment to win at any cost reassures El Salvadorian officers plotting a coup. Military junta succeeds military junta. At home, debate is stifled, newspapers and television are filled with official lies. Tactical stalemate leads to increased involvement. Military spending skyrockets, benefiting a few major defense

contractors, but burdening the rest of the nation with increased inflation and taxes. Progress towards victory is demonstrated by an ever higher weekly body count, and military press conferences are once again dubbed "the five o'clock follies."

As frightful as all this sounds, the possibility of an actual U.S. victory in El Salvador is even worse. El Salvador is not Vietnam. Indeed, the main attraction El Salvador has for the Pentagon may be the notion "here is a war we can win!" The prospect of an American military, revitalized by victory in El Salvador, again ready to fight for the advancement of American interests around the world, is more alarming than any Vietnam flashback could ever be.

"Those who do not learn from the past," said the philosopher and historian George Santayana, "are doomed to repeat it." The lesson of Vietnam was that the era of American gunboat diplomacy is gone for good. Whatever the outcome of the conflict in El Salvador, that lesson remains. One only hopes that it will not have to be relearned, time and time again, by a nation which prefers a nostalgia of by-gone supremacy to the complex realities of the modern world.

Bill Montague is a TESC student and a free lance contributor to the CPJ.



Reprinted from

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YAKYAKYAKYAKYAKYAKYAK

In order for your submission to run in the CPJ the week you would like, it must be turned in to us by the Friday previous to the date of publication. Included are: Letters to the editor, letters for Forum, news stories, poetry for Preface, Arts & Events and News & Notes. Classifieds are accepted up to the Tuesday before publication. Whether or not your submission will make it into the issue of your choice is dependant upon the availability of space. Get your article in as soon as possible to make sure it doesn't get bumped to the following issue. Motate. DON'T PROCRASTINATE!

El Salvador

Dear Editor,

On the evening of 4 March 1981 at a church in Olympia over 20 people met and officially formed a new group called Olympians Against Intervention in El Salvador. The group was formed after over 100 people, who attended a slide show in Olympia on El Salvador, expressed a strong interest in working on El Salvador issues. The group's primary goals will be to inform people in this country on issues surrounding El Salvador and to oppose U.S. military intervention in El Salvador.

The group's next meeting will be on Wednesday, March 18 at 7:30 p.m. in The Timberline Library in Olympia. There will also be a rally with speakers on March 24. Look for flyers for the time and place. All people interested in the group's meetings or the rally should contact John at 943-7325.

The struggle of the people of El Salvador against the repressive junta has gained widespread support from broad coalitions of people in this country and abroad. We join the other concerned people of the U.S. in speaking out against our government's contribution of arms and advisors to the junta that uses these arms to kill over 8,000 of its own people last year. The junta has virtually no popular support in El Salvador.

We work to let the truth be known on this issue because the people of this country would oppose our government's military role if they knew the truth.

Olympians Against Intervention in El Salvador

ASH Spraying Again

To the editor:

I just overheard a conversation indicating that the ASH apartment management was conducting or about to conduct a weed spraying program. One thing I heard an ASH employee say was that the chemical used gave kids the "pooops" really bad. It was my impression from the conversation that the chemical spraying was the subject of controversy in the CPJ last year.

Questions: What was the evaluation of this chemical? And, approved or not, what are the transient affects of this chemical on residents and their children? On the workers who apply this poison? Finally, what is being done to notify residents of the spraying schedule so that they can avoid the "pooops"?

P.W. What is the responsibility of the college toward students who are virtually a captive audience of ASH, Inc.? If this HUD project figures into the college's housing plan, should not the college exercise some leadership in the health and safety of their clients (the students)?

CPJ Excellent

Editor, Cooper Point Journal

Your February 26, 1981 issue is superior. Any journal combining excellent poetry, serious commentary on issues of social justice and cultural literacy and an in depth interview with a member of the faculty of the quality of Tom Rainey deserves respect and gratitude. Can you do it again?

Craig Carlson

Changes at Co-op

To the Editor:

In response to a good deal of interest, changes are coming about at The Food Co-Op. Some folks have translated the input of the community and offered suggestions for change.

The Accountability Committee has met four times to consider proposals to improve the Food Co-Op. It suggested that the responsibility for running the store be shifted from the paid staff to the volunteer members. Many members had expressed an interest in working the store in exchange for discount groceries. Part of the shift in responsibility arises out of the feelings among many people that there exists hostility between the paid staff and the volunteers. Paid positions cost the Co-Op nearly three times as much per hour than do the volunteer staff.

Other proposals suggested include: creating new positions for working members, publicizing the fact that there are some tasks performed outside the store which also earn discount privileges, clarifying the responsibilities of workers, improving the training procedures and broadening the scope of orientation to help people discover the real joys of co-operation.

The process for change is an ongoing thing. The overall atmosphere of co-operation helps people to recognize and understand that the store belongs to its members. That spirit of cooperation guides the Co-Op in developing the proposals which will help it truly serve the members.

Members and non-members are encouraged to involve themselves in the process. For further information, call Jeff Stewart at 866-2081. The Creative ideas group may be contacted through Randy at 866-5134. The Outreach group can be contacted by calling Charly at 866-7052.

Jeffrey R. Stewart

GI Bill

Dear C.P.J.,

The article on Veterans Affairs was almost accurate. As it was written, however, it does as much disservice to veterans interested in Evergreen as the original law suit.

INTERNSHIPS ARE AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE AVAILABLE FOR FULL TIME BENEFITS FOR STUDENTS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE GI BILL.

William L. Jackson
Veterans Administrative Coordinator

VA Benefits?

Dear Editor:

Re: "Veteran's Benefits Secure For Now" (Cooper Point Journal, Vol. 9, #20, March 5, 1981)

Concerning the article, Mr. William Jackson, Evergreen Veterans Coordinator, discusses "bigger problems created by students' failure to inquire of the VA 12 hour "seat time" ruling. Mr. Jackson cites a specific case of a woman who dropped out of school and later reapplies and "Discovered that she had never lost her eligibility in the first place."

It is my belief that I am that woman, and I disagree with Mr. Jackson's implication that I created my own problem because I could not pay my tuition without the veterans benefits and chose not to create an overpayment. The process of withdrawal consisted of three steps: 1) Informing my faculty person, and stating the reason of withdrawal; 2) formal withdrawing at the registrar's office and stating the reason why; and 3) filing VA form #22-19993 with the Evergreen Veterans Affairs office (the office Mr. Jackson coordinates) stating my withdrawal and the reason why.

Two quarters later I contacted Mr. Jackson and asked for a letter stating why I was ineligible for VA benefits at Evergreen (the 12 hour seat time ruling) so I could seek other tuition funding that Mr. Jackson informed me I was eligible for and always had been so.

To have missed two quarters of school unnecessarily is an injury. To be told in the newspaper that I created the problem is an insult. Mr. Jackson's office was fully informed, and at the time of my withdrawal neither he or any member of his staff offered any support, information, or alternative, other than filing the VA form with the VA regional office in Seattle.

Mr. Jackson suggests his office is part of the solution for veterans. I contend Mr.

Mr. Jackson suggests his office is part of the solution for veterans. I contend Mr. Jackson's office is part of the problem.

Sincerely,
Lesley Suzanne-Douglas

FIST Encourages

To EPIC:

The format of last night's *Aspects of Rape Culture* was excellent. I want to thank you for planning the evening with obvious consideration for the emotional impact of the information. Having sat through a number of similar presentations and having left most of them feeling furious and scared and too much like the victim being discussed, it was a relief and a total pleasure to leave last night feeling invigorated and inspired.

By doing punches, kicks and hold-breaks with FIST (Feminists in self-defense Training)—taught to the women while the men were with representatives from Men Combating Sexual Violence—I felt reassured of my ability to fight back against the treatment and attitudes being discussed. By seeing the women in FIST moving with solemn strength and beauty through their katas, I was reminded of the potential power of individuals and of the even greater power of unity.

The tears welling up in my eyes made it clear to me that this experience is a new and vital one; one that needs to become far more familiar to all of us.

Kathie McCarthy
Co-coordinator of the Women's Center

Flauberts Letters: You Missed the Point

To Andy McCormick,

After spending the last few weeks struggling to write a paper on Gustave Flaubert and *Madame Bovary*, I was surprised and quite impressed to see your article in the CPJ. Boy, was I disappointed. Yes, Flaubert's letters can give important insights on the parallels between his private life and his literature. But I think you missed the point. It seems to me that there is much more to be gotten from Flaubert's works than a bawdy leer taken out of the context of one of his correspondences.

The letters you chose to quote are ridiculously irrelevant. Do you think the literary interests of the student community can only be stimulated by citing examples of a novelist's professed sexual escapades? They really don't matter all that much. Sadly, the book review did no justice to the extraordinary brilliance of the man. What he created in *Madame Bovary* is near perfection—an eloquent, meticulously written and historically detailed work of art.

He was, and still is, acknowledged to be one of the most important influences in the history of world literature. I think his writings deserve more respect and serious contemplation than you gave them. Perhaps you should have taken the time to do a bit more research on the subject. If you needed other books to research your article, you could have recalled them from the library. It's been a long, rough paper...I would have been glad to part with them.

No hard feelings intended,
Valarie Sloane

Herpes: A Disabling Disease

To the Editor:

It is more than likely that by the time this letter reaches your office, whatever news, controversies or added information prompted by the herpes article (CPJ Jan. 29: Herpes Disease Gets Around) will have come and gone.

Although the article was a good compendium on herpes (the genital facet of herpes, that is) it must also be said that herpes virus attacks other parts of the anatomy with more vigor and with a much more devastating effect than in the genital regions. A bleak, poignant example is my father, who at the age of 60,

suffered a sudden attack of herpes virus, that twice nearly killed him, left him in a coma for three weeks, and left him virtually without a mind. My father was lucky; he lived; most victims do not.

Before the herpes virus left him, it stripped my father's mind of its intellect and its ability to think and rationalize and this virus so effectively disabled those parts of the brain it left intact, that my father's mentality has been reduced to the level of a pre-kindergarten child: in the one year since he contracted the virus, he has aged physically, 10 to 15 years. This brand of herpes is steadily increasing and few, very few, survive it, or ever fully recover, and the potential to develop it is in all of us.

Walter Carpenter
New London, New Hampshire
5 March 1981

Hitchhiking

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I am planning on asking the people of Washington State to make hitchhiking legal on the freeways. That is, sponsor an initiative to change to present law. If anybody at Evergreen would like to help me, the path is something like this:

Within ten months before the Nov. general election (January), the initiative is first filed. By four months before the election (July) all the signed petitions have to be in. That leaves a six month slot, January to June, when a lot of work needs to be done. This includes the circulation of petitions for most of the preliminary work involves when and where those petitions will be circulated. We'd need about 160,000 signatures.

Since the six month slot in this year is half gone by, I think it would be a good idea to wait until 1982 to start the process, meanwhile spending time this year getting together. There are questions which need answering like: Why is the law like it is? Careful reasoning or bureaucratic whimsey? Is hitching really legal in Oregon or is it just unenforced? Therefore, can we use Oregon as a model? Will it be just a matter of getting signatures, or is there some sleeping opposition?

I'm writing to Evergreen because I am from there and know that a lot of Evergreeners hitch-hike, and because Olympia is in the I-5/Puget strip where the only reasonable hitching routes exist between cities and freeway. Also the law library and legislature are there as resources. Maybe somebody would like to be involved in this as an individual contract or program project? The January-June slot coincides conveniently with a winter and/or spring quarter's work.

If you call the Office of the Secretary of State, Department of Elections they'll send you the Initiative and Referendum Manual. Then you'll know as much as I do about this. If anyone has worked on an initiative before and can give me advice, or knows where I can find out more, I'd especially like to hear from you.

Rick Shory
805 Calhoun St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368
(206) 385-5625

Klan Getting Closer to Home

by Phillip Everling

As an air of reactionary conservatism sweeps over this country, the white supremacist elements of the Ku Klux Klan have begun to rear their pointed little heads in the Northwest. Klan-like harassment of minority groups is occurring with a steadily increasing frequency in this part of the state.

In recent months, scattered incidents of racial intimidation have been happening in the local area. There have been cross burnings in Shelton. Pro-Klan leaflets have been anonymously distributed in Tumwater. Minority homes in Aberdeen have been damaged by arson. Spray paint graffiti is appearing more often in the form of the swastika or the initials KKK.

In Olympia, resentment toward the growing Asian community is beginning to surface. Many in the blue collar work force view the Asian community as a threat to their employment, whereas the white collar types are afraid of plummeting property values. Racist attitudes that have been programmed into many people

since childhood are being reinforced instead of being dissipated.

Citizens alarmed by this seemingly backward trend can express their concern to members of the state legislature. There are currently two bills appearing before the state House and Senate which, if enacted into law, would significantly stiffen the penalties for acts of racial harassment.

Another concerned party involved in this issue is the Anti-Klan Coalition. This newly founded organization will offer an informative presentation on Saturday, April 4th at the First Christian Church on Franklin Ave.

This presentation by the Anti-Klan Coalition is being co-sponsored by the Thurston County Urban League and the Olympia YWCA. At this event will be representatives from the Third World Coalition, the Urban League, and the Seattle chapter of the Anti-Klan Network. Among the topics for investigation and discussion will be Racism and White Responsibility, Racism in the Community, and International Racism. Anyone who desires further information concerning this upcoming event should contact Dorothy Baloff at 352-7645 or Jean Reichert at 943-5077.

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Learning to Live in the U.S.A.

Continued from page 1

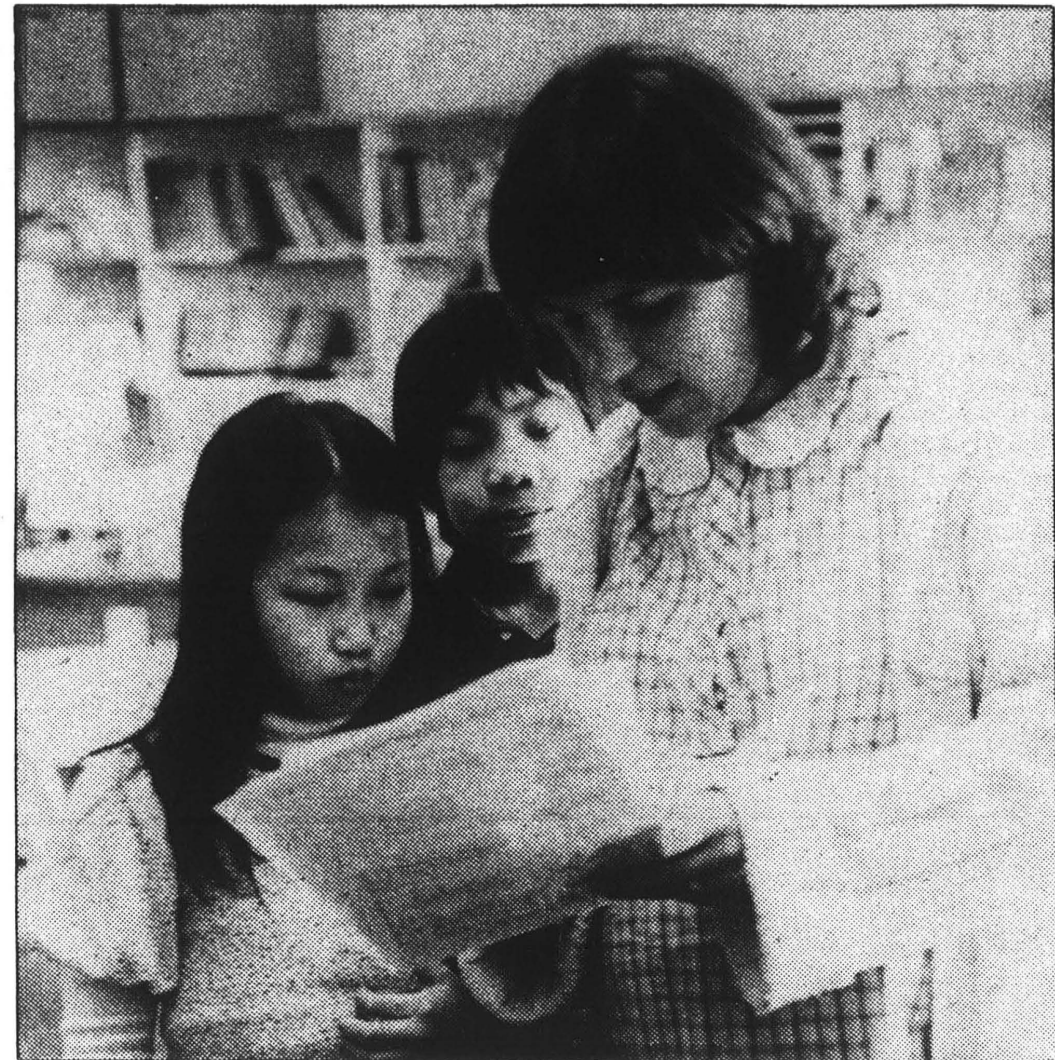


photo by Nancy Burgle

play concerned a Chinese girl newly arrived in an American school and the attempts made by other ethnic-Americans to welcome her. It was warm, witty, with a clear message, and the student body thoroughly enjoyed the show.

Tom Eisenmann, principal of Jefferson, said acceptance of Asian students by their Caucasian peers has been ambiguous. "We've had Asian students for some time now," said Eisenmann. "When they first came, there were one or two—a number in which they were forced to interact with the rest of the kids at school. But when we started getting larger numbers, like twenty at a time, they tended to group with each other more, finding it more comfortable. I think that's true of any persons who have something in common and need to get used to a new place."

Asian students do get involved in school sports programs, notably basketball and soccer. Eisenmann pointed to a special feature at Jefferson: an Advisory Program. For 25 minutes each day, students attend the program which emphasizes mental attitudes towards oneself and the community during the 25 minute class students attend each day. "It's really helped erase tensions here," said Eisenmann. "Not just between students but also between teachers and students."

Larry Norwood said relations between Asians and Caucasians at Capital were mild. "Our kids pretty much ignore the Asians," said Norwood. "I hate to say it but that's pretty much how it's been."

Steps to foster better relations between the two cultures have been initiated in all three schools. The schools presented Indo-Chinese dance during assemblies to celebrate the Chinese New Year. At Garfield the audience was particularly impressed.

"What we were trying to say to our regular students," said Bird, "is that these new students have come here with some very wonderful customs, festivals, language and dance, which enriches our own culture. When the ESL students were up on stage, you could have heard a pin drop. And everybody afterwards ran up to these girls and told them how beautiful their dance was."

One measure taken in the high school to improve relations is the "Leadership Program" in which student leaders interact with the Asian students at lunch and in the classroom. Norwood said that students tutoring the ESL students foster good feelings among everybody.

There have been no outbreaks of hostility between ESL students and the rest of the student body in any of the three schools. If there are any discipline problems concerning Asian students, they have stayed within their own community.

"You have kids coming from different parts of a country," said Norwood, "who have been traditionally at war with one another. One may be a Chinese ethnic who is hated by the others for reasons we don't understand. Yet they feel the tribal differences to be significant."

Norwood related a couple of incidents of discipline problems. One involved a Vietnamese boy who threatened to kill an Asian girl because she accused him of being "crazy," a terrible insult in Vietnamese culture. Another time, one boy was chasing another boy from a different part of Indo-China down the hall with a piece of lead pipe, threatening to kill him. When brought to the school office to explain his conduct, the boy said through his interpreter, "I've been trained to kill. I've killed before, and if I have to, I'll kill again."

Norwood conceded that such incidents are "scary" but also noted that they are few and far between. "They realize that if they get into trouble here they will not be allowed to go to school," said Norwood. "They've come from a life of war and refugee camps and now are channeling their energies into their studies."

School officials agree that the ESL program is working. Norwood has already seen Asian students graduate and progress into college. He said that the next ten years should see Asian students entering high school from lower grade ESL programs with no academic difficulties. Bird said funding for ESL was provided by the local school district's general fund and money from state and federal government. He hoped that the legislature would realize the program's merits and accomplishments when it comes time to decide future budgets. "We operate on the idea that we're going to have so much money," said Bird. "But whether we get it is a different story. We hope to see the budget increase a little. Both the state and federal governments recognize the extra expense."

Public education in Olympia is fulfilling its role very well, providing learning skills to all children, regardless of origin or disability. The proof of ESL's success can be seen as the children speak English to each other on the playground as well as in the classroom.

Local Refugees Try To Adjust

by Jim Longley

Since 1975, Indochinese refugees have been struggling to blend their own agrarian-based culture with the technological and industrial lifestyle of the United States. For most, it has not been an easy task.

Luckily for the many thousands of refugees in America, there are people like Sang Tran, Ho Tan, and Kim Song who try to ease the symptoms of culture shock for their fellow refugees.

Sang Tran (pronounced "Shong Tron") 40, was born in North Vietnam, moved south in 1955 to Saigon. Sang has a B.A. degree in education and is working on a B.A. in business administration. In Vietnam he taught English in high school and college. Sang left Vietnam and arrived in the U.S. in 1977. He is a slight, handsome man with slightly greying hair, an open smile and quick intelligent wit. Sang works about 50 hours a week as a social outreach worker for The Urban League in Olympia. He works exclusively with Asian refugees helping to ease their transition into American life.

Ha Ton, also Vietnamese, graduated from college in 1960 and taught high school for 10 years in Nha Trang City in Vietnam. Ha has been in the U.S. since 1975. He worked for a year developing jobs for refugees and now works as a Community Service Officer for DSHS. Ha, 40 some years old, is quiet, thoughtful and well spoken.

Kim Song received a college education in Cambodia, her native country. She grew up in a large urban area and emigrated to the States in 1977. Kim is in her late twenties. She is expressive and easy to talk to. Kim presently is a caseworker

for DSHS. From discussions with Sang, Ha, and Kim, one learns that there is considerable diversity among the various groups of refugees in the Olympia area. Educational levels vary significantly among the different nationalities living here.

According to Kim Song, the French language was studied routinely in Cambodian grade schools as a result of the French involvement in Indo-China. For the educated people of Cambodia who wanted to flee the war-torn area, France was a common destination.

France mandated that all immigrants settling in that nation must speak French. America became the next choice for those Cambodians who did not speak French. Cambodians who remained in their country were forced into re-education camps or became one of the three million people reportedly slaughtered by the Pol Pot regime.

The majority of Laotian refugees were farmers with little, or no, formal education and often illiterate in their own language.

Many Vietnamese immigrating to America have had some college education and lived in urban areas. Ha Ton pointed out that approximately 90% of the earliest Vietnamese refugees found immediate employment in the U.S. compared to 10% of the Cambodians.

When asked what Olympians can do to help the refugees, the immediate answer was jobs. Anyone with a job to offer should contact Sang Tran at the Urban League or the YWCA, which is working with DSHS to help locate employment for the Indo-Chinese.

Another way people who live near the refugees can help is simply to go right up and initiate a conversation. Even with all

the schooling the refugees receive in the ESL programs it is still important to practice speaking English with people who use the language fluently.

When a Cambodian, Laotian, or Vietnamese leaves the class and goes home he practices speaking English with his Indo-Chinese family and friends. The refugee often feels that since he is the newcomer he should wait for an American to make the first move towards friendship, though he is more than willing to make American friends.

Asians have a much less formal approach to visiting than do Americans. It is perfectly acceptable to walk over to a neighbors house and make a friendly acquaintance. This informality is what Olympia's Asian community would like to foster between themselves and their American neighbors.

Kim, Sang, and Ha voiced the gratitude of Indochinese refugees for the help given them through aid and programs, and by those who have worked hard to ensure that they receive the assistance they need. Their desire to extend good community relations, to show their gratefulness for the help they are receiving and the language barrier lead them to overlook some problems they meet in the community.

There has been some discussion in the press about alleged discrimination against the Indo-Chinese. None of the Indo-Chinese interviewed were keen on discussing the subject.

Sang Tran admitted that he has heard of some incidents where the refugees have experienced problems in housing, but because of language barrier and the importance of not appearing ungrateful, it has been hard to document these incidents.

Reluctance to criticize anyone or anything in their new homeland is common sense to the refugees. Sang Tran explained, "We have so many problems in adjusting to the American way of life—language, jobs, values, for instance, that it makes no sense to criticize what may be a misunderstanding. And we want to work very hard to try and avoid any future misunderstandings."

Sang said that the refugee hopes narrow the gaps between the different people, "to bring us closer together, for the mutual understanding of the people."



photo by Jim Longley

Student's Druthers

Spring students will have the opportunity to propose academic programs which might be offered during the 1982-83 school year, or later.

In preparation for the Annual Spring Faculty Retreat (at which the 1982-83 curriculum will be planned) two "DRUTHERS BOARDS" will appear in the second floor front hall of the Library. One board will be for Faculty and the other for students.

On these boards Evergreeners can post their ideas and comments about possible programs. On cards (which will be supplied) they can describe the programs that "if I had my druthers, I would like to do..." Cards for comments will also be supplied.

The Deans will keep track of entries, and matching and collating will be done periodically. On the eve of the Retreat, the contents of both boards will be hauled off to Fort Worden.

Much of the activity of the Faculty Retreat will turn on the exciting and creative ideas which have appeared on these boards.

Students with strong proposals, and strong ideas about other persons' proposals (especially ideas in favor of certain proposals) should definitely make their views known. We want student input, and this is the most direct way to present it.

Students who will not be enrolled in 1982-83 should still participate. Their experience is important—many younger students don't have that experience.

Grants for Study in Paris

American college students admissible to Junior Year or higher in September 1981 are eligible for grants to study in Paris during the academic year 1981-82, provided that they are adequately prepared in French and will have completed a dossier de pre-inscription which is received in Paris before April 1, 1981. These grants will be paid in French Francs in two installments each semester.

Additional grants of up to \$1,000.00 for the year will be awarded to qualified students who elect AYA-arranged housing in a French home.

For further information and an application, send a self-addressed #10 envelope with 20 cents postage on it and the notation PARIS to Academic Year Abroad, 17 Jansen Road, New Paltz, NY 12561.

Submit Now or Never

The Evergreen Literary Publication will be out in May. We still need your essays, poems, short stories and photographs before March 15. The deadline can possibly be extended to April 1, but only if you contact one of the editors first. A list of editors is posted on the ARC door, Lib. 3215.

Forum on Central American Revolution

"Revolution in Nicaragua and Civil War in El Salvador" will be the topic of a public forum to be held on Saturday, Mar. 21, at 8:00 p.m. at Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave. N.E.

As the Sandinistas-led government in Nicaragua moves toward socialist reconstruction in that country, the eruption of civil war in neighboring El Salvador has raised the possibility of socialist revolution throughout Central America.

Speakers Yolanda Alaniz, Chicana feminist and Chicano/Latino movement organizer, and Tamara Turner, a writer and editor for the *Freedom Socialist*, will assess the prospects for the Nicaraguan and Salvadorean revolutions in the face of Reagan's increasingly Vietnam-style military and economic support to the right-wing Salvadorean military government. They will also discuss the need for international support for the Salvadorean rebel forces who represent peasants, workers and the poor against the military-backed junta.

The event is sponsored by the *Freedom Socialist*, a quarterly socialist feminist newspaper published in Seattle, and is the second public forum in an eight-week educational series ending May 2, 1981.

A light supper will be served at 6:30 p.m. and the program will begin at 8:00 p.m. Door donation is \$2.00 and supper donation is \$3.50.

For tickets, childcare, transportation, or more information, call 632-7449, 632-1815 or 722-3812.

The Real Story

These are the library hours for Evaluation Week and spring quarter break: regular hours until March 11, March 12-13 8 a.m.-5 p.m., March 14-15 closed, March 16-20 8 a.m.-5 p.m., March 21-22 closed, March 23-27 8 a.m.-5 p.m., March 28-29 closed. Media Loan and Media Services will be closed March 19-29. Regular library hours will resume March 30.

Madrid Study Grants

Once again, through the anonymous gift of a Spanish donor, a number of grants of fifteen thousand Pesetas each are being made available to American and Canadian sophomores, juniors, seniors and graduates for study at the Facultad de Filosofia y Letras of the Universidad de Madrid in the Academic Year Abroad program. Students already in Europe should contact the AYA office in the Facultad, Edificio A, Madrid. Students in the U.S. should send a self-addressed #10 envelope with 20 cents postage on it before May 15 to: Spanish Scholarship Committee, c/o Academic Year Abroad, P.O. Box 9, New Paltz, NY 12561.

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In El Salvador

This Thursday evening, March 12, at 7 o'clock members of The Committee for Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People presents a lecture and film on the crisis in El Salvador. The film, a documentary made by a Dutch filmcrew, gives the people's point of view. Filmed in El Salvador, it contains actual footage of the brutalities committed by the government upon the people as well as interviews with the leaders of the revolutionary party. It is very shocking, very bloody, and very eye-opening. The films needs to be seen by everyone who has any sense of justice and respect for life. In this nuclear age we live in, we can't afford to regard what's taking place in a small country thousands of miles from here as insignificant. We can't afford to sit back and let the U.S. government continue to escalate our involvement in El Salvador.

Poetry Contest

The 10th Annual Poetry Contest sponsored by Washington Poets Association offers cash prizes for prize-winning poems. Categories include: adult, high school, and junior high. Deadline: April 1 for adult competition; May 1 for high school and junior high. Applicants must be Washington State residents. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to WPA Contest, c/o N. Rekow, 8489 Fletcher Rd., Bainbridge Island WA 98110.

Poets On: is now accepting poetry on the theme of 'Working.' Send ms. (SASE and brief bio.) to Ruth Diagon, *Poets On: Working*, Box 255, Chaplin, CT 06235. Deadline: May 15.

Registration

Registration for full and part-time studies at The Evergreen State College-Vancouver begins Tues., March 10, and continues from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. March 12, 17, 18, 19 and 30 at campus headquarters on 1002 East Evergreen Boulevard, Vancouver, Wa. Open to new full and half-time students spring quarter are study opportunities in both the Evergreen-Vancouver programs: Communication Study and Management and the Public Interest. Complete details on both study programs—and on the part-time courses—are available from the Evergreen-Vancouver office, 696-3080 or 699-0269, open weekdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. All Evergreen-Vancouver facilities will be closed for spring break March 19-29. Spring classes begin March 30 and continue through June 10.

Student Loans

If you have received a NATIONAL DEFENSE/DIRECT STUDENT LOAN while attending Evergreen and you plan to graduate, withdraw, or go on-leave next quarter, you are required to go through a NDSL Exit Interview before leaving. Please contact the Accounts Receivable Office at 866-6448 to make an appointment for an Exit Interview.

Vive l'Italia

Olympia's only authentic French restaurant is now serving the finest Italian pasta every Monday evening. An economical and delicious value at just \$4.95 to \$6.95. Ooh la la!

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Notes

"To Live Is To Dance"

Two new dance classes have been announced for Spring Quarter at The Evergreen State College.

Choreographer's Forum, says faculty member Meg Hunt, "is an advanced course for students with some previous experience in choreography who want to work on a piece independently." Dance performance, also taught by Hunt, is designed for students with some previous dance experience "who will participate in a dance work to be performed on campus May 8-10," she says.

Students may register for the four-credit courses in the Registrar's Office through April 3, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. by appointment or 5:30-7 p.m. March 30—April 2. Further information on rehearsal schedules and prerequisites is available from Meg Hunt at 866-6077.

Art Workshop

The Tacoma-Pierce County Civic Arts Commission is seeking professional artists to conduct a five week summer workshop for youth. Artists in the areas of visual, performing and literary arts will be considered. Priority will be given to those with a background in instruction and training and professional credentials.

The workshop, Artburst, is open to youth between the ages of nine and 14 and is scheduled from June 22—July 23, 1981, Mondays through Thursdays. There will be approximately twenty days of instruction culminating in a presentation of workshop activities. Instructor orientation will begin in May.

Send a resume to: Civic Arts Commission, Room 409 Medical Arts Bldg., 740 St. Helens Ave., Tacoma, WA 98402. All letters of interest and resumes must be postmarked by April 3. For further information call Victoria Hamilton at 593-4754.

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How to Have Your Bread and Eat It Too

By Jeff Cochran

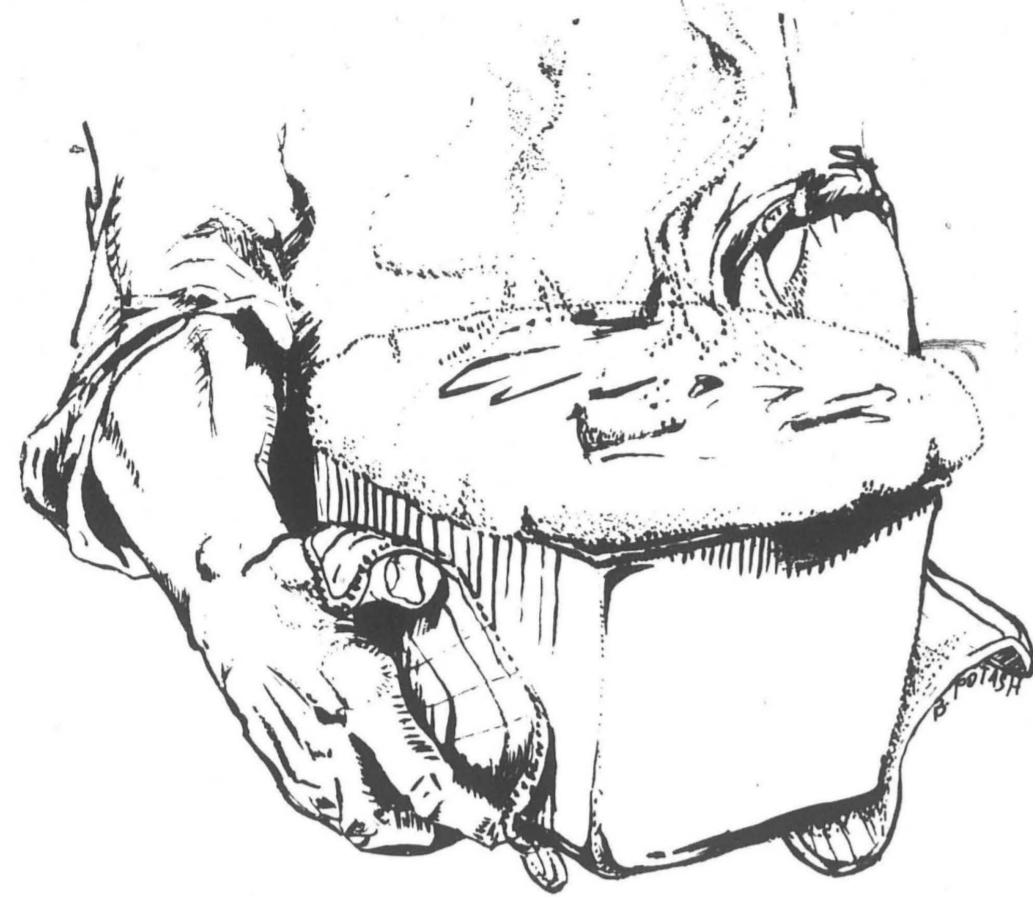
For many people the thought of baking yeasted breads inspires images of door stops or kiln brick. But this fear of yeast, like a writing block, can be conquered. I have written a little guide to eliminating this fear. If this guide looks like a recipe to you, that is only because it is. This recipe, however, will guide you to that wonderful smell of baking bread. And if followed exactly, it will not fail you.

There are several tools you need to make bread. The first is a bowl large enough to mix, and also rise your dough. Figure a quart bowl per loaf of bread, and you'll be okay. Stoneware or glass bowls have excellent surfaces for bread mixing, and they retain heat well (important for rising). They are also heavy, and they break. Stainless steel will not break, has an adequate interior, and is cheap. It doesn't hold heat at all. Forget wood bowls, as dough sticks to wood and they are impossible to clean. You'll need a wire whisk and a wood spoon for mixing. A two-cup measure is best for bread making, and if you have two—one for wet ingredients and one for dry—so much the better. And last, a tablespoon.

Now that you have all of the above neatly arranged in front of you, get the following:

- 2 Tbl. yeast
- 1 Tbl. salt
- 1 cup vegetable oil
- ¼ cup molasses
- ¼ cup honey
- 6 cups warm water
- 1 cup dried milk powder
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup soy flour
- whole wheat flour
- Yield: 6 loaves

The yeast should be the dry, granulated type—Fleishman's works well, but the Go-op has bulk yeast for cheap (not Brewer's yeast). The molasses should be the darkest, grossest you can find for the best



flavor and most iron. Always include honey in your bread because it has a natural preservative in it.

I use milk powder because it is easier than using milk. Milk has bacteria in it that inhibits yeast growth, but you can use milk if you wish by scalding it first (heating it to the boiling point). This means that you must wait till the milk is cool before you add it to the yeast—I've killed more yeast by not waiting long enough than I care to relate.

Soy flour will complement the protein in wheat breads, so that this bread is a source for all your protein needs—I do not suggest that you eat only this bread. Wheat flours are ground either with stone wheels or steel grinders. If you can find stone-ground whole wheat flour use it because fewer B vitamins are lost through the lower heat grinding process.

Forget that you do not know how to make bread; it is time to start and you are following the recipe. First put the yeast and salt in your bowl. Measure the oil, and, with the oil still in the cup, measure the molasses and honey. This makes it a lot easier to get the sweet and sticky stuff out of the cup. Add this to the bowl.

Now comes the most crucial point in making bread—adding the water. Yeast needs warm water to activate it. Warm, not hot. Technically the water should be 110°. If the water feels warm on the inside of your wrist, then it is the right temp. Since water that is too hot will kill the yeast, if in doubt use water that feels a little cold rather than risking it. All the water should be the same temperature—don't add cold and then make-up by adding hot and especially not vice versa.

Now wait five minutes for the yeast to dissolve, stirring with the whisk once or twice.

It is time to add the first dry ingredients. Add the powdered milk, the soy flour, and one cup of whole wheat flour. The eggs need something in the bowl to cling to and this process will ensure that. Beat with the whisk, add the eggs and beat again. Keep adding the wheat flour, two cups at a time. After two additions you will need to switch to the wooden spoon for mixing. After about eight cups of flour are in the dough, you will notice that you can hardly move the spoon, and this will signal that it is time to begin kneading.

Before we start kneading there are a few basics you should know. Wheat contains gluten. Gluten resembles a glue and is what holds the wheat particles together to trap CO₂ gas given off by yeast as it rises.

White flour breads do not require much kneading because the gluten is contained in the heart of the wheat. But since we are concerned with whole wheat flour, and because there is so much extra roughage in whole wheat, you will have to knead until you think it's all done and then just a little more in order to produce a sufficient amount of freed gluten.

To make kneading easier, I usually kneel on a tall chair or stool. This puts

my weight above the bread and reduces the strain on my arms.

So get two cups of flour and dump them onto your kneading surface, turn the dough out of the bowl and into the flour. Pull up your chair and flour your hands. Now push with the heel of your hands on the center of the pile of dough. Pick up the edge of the dough furthest from you, bring it to the center of the dough, and push again.

Continue above, turning the pile of dough when necessary, till all of the flour is worked in. Add a little more flour to your board and continue kneading for about fifteen minutes. When the lower surface of the dough is covered with tiny wrinkles, you are done kneading. Another good test is that when you pull on a piece of dough, it should stretch a good ten inches before ripping off.

The bread is now ready for its first rise. Put some oil in the as yet uncleaned bowl. Put the dough into the bowl and roll it around until the surface is covered with oil. Get a towel and wet thoroughly with very hot water. Wring out as much of the water as you can, and cover the bowl with this towel. Put the bread in a warm, draft-free place to rise until doubled in bulk. This will take from 45 minutes to 1 1/2 hours depending on the temperature of the place where the bowl is set. A good way to test the rise is to poke a finger into the dough one inch from the rim of the bowl. If the depression made starts filling itself up within twenty seconds, then the bread needs to rise more.

The bread has passed the finger test and is ready to be punched down. Make a fist and hit the dough squarely in the center. It will collapse under the sheer weight of your brutal actions, but it, like certain fables, will rise again.

Dump the bread onto a floured surface and knead lightly but firmly for about one half minute to break up large air pockets. Do not knead longer, as this will make the bread very tough. Cut the bread into five large or four large and two small loaves. Shape into loaf shape and drop into already oiled bread pans. Arrange the dough so that creases are not showing. Put the pans back into the warm place, and cover with the same cloth (rewetting it only if it is totally dry). When thirty minutes have gone by, set your oven to 350°. After 45 minutes, put the bread into the oven and bake for 40-45 minutes.

The smell of baking bread is now filling your kitchen, driving you and everyone else in your house into rabid fits of munchies. But is the bread really done? Take out one loaf and flip out of the pan. Insert a sharp and very clean knife into the bottom of the loaf. Wiggle the knife around and remove it. If it comes out clean, the bread is done. If not, then put the loaf back into the pan and back into the oven. Turn the oven off, and let the bread stay in the oven for an additional ten minutes.

This is a basic recipe for bread. There are of course countless variations. For example, I like to make four loaves of regular bread and two of cinnamon and raisin. And once you get good enough you'll learn how to make ten loaves in the time it takes to make two. Happy eating.

Raging Bull: Brutal but Brilliant

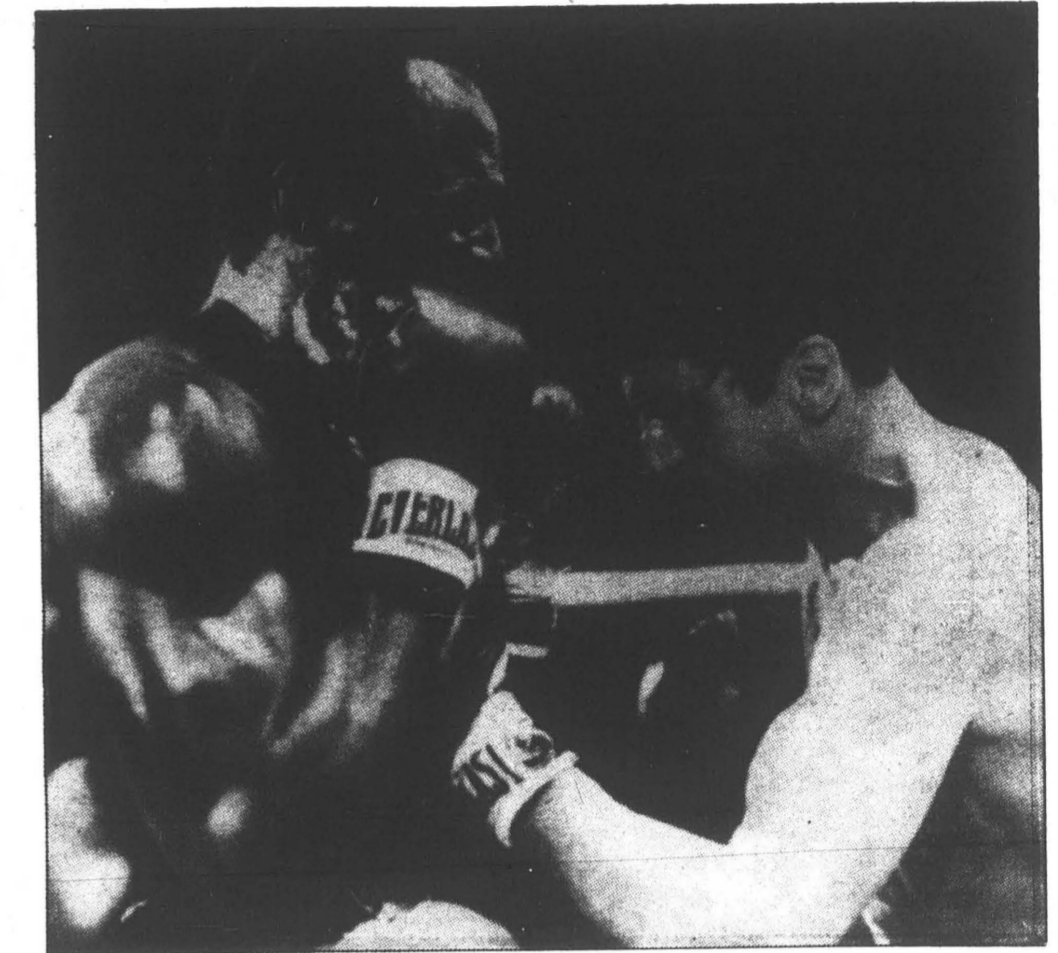
by Phillip Everling

Raging Bull is undoubtedly the best fight film ever made. It makes Rocky, the 1976 Academy Award winner for Best Picture, look like puerile, made-for-TV schlock in comparison. It is stark and uncompromising in its style, exposing the primordial savagery of civilized man's most brutal sport without a shred of romanticism.

Robert DeNiro portrays the title character, former middleweight champ Jake La Motta, known throughout his career as "the Bronx Bull" and "the Raging Bull." To say that La Motta wasn't a very likeable guy would be a gross understatement. La Motta's lifestyle directly paralleled his boxing style: pure, unadulterated aggression. DeNiro is flawless in the role. The supporting cast turns in an array of fine performances, but this picture belongs entirely to Robert DeNiro.

A lot of print has already been devoted to the extreme weight fluctuation of DeNiro during the filming of *Raging Bull* and it certainly warrants another measure of amazed commentary. To fit the image of the highly trained young boxer, DeNiro put in countless hours of road work, did thousands of sit-ups, lived for weeks on tuna and green vegetables and lost twenty pounds to achieve a rock-hard muscularity. Then he did a complete about-face, gorging himself with carbohydrates and cases of stout ale to gain a protuberant paunch for the portrayal of the aging, hopelessly out of shape LaMotta. Such a total transformation, accomplished without the aid of make up or padding must be unparalleled in film history.

To cop a corny cliché, this film is definitely not for the squeamish or the faint of heart. Almost every frame of film oozes with violence, at once understated and subdued and then suddenly, shockingly overt. La Motta seems to throw as many punches at home as he does in the ring. In one memorable scene, he goads his younger brother into hitting him repeatedly in the face, taking each shot with a demented smile, secure in his macho toughness.



The fight sequences are mesmerizing in their influence and yet stunning in their overall impact. The slow motion camera records the flowing, animal grace of the fighters in one instant and then snaps back to the explosive reality of rapid fire blows raining down upon bruised, swollen flesh with an unleashed ferocity. The sound effects are overpowering, as if the soundtrack had been recorded in Sense-surround. You can almost hear the cartilage snap, crackle, and pop as leather connects with facial tissue.

This is not the kind of flashy, stylized violence which is so prevalent within the recent glut of axe murder epics. There are no eye gouging, decapitations, disembowlements, or eruptive spewings of rosy red Ragú sauce. *Raging Bull* is filmed in a grainy black and white and for some inexplicable reason the blood seems to be a lot more real when it is not colored a gaudy, bright crimson. The camera lingers on each thunderous blow and zooms in on every gaping cut. The lens pans the ringside faces, recording the wild eyed frenzy. Images of Roman gladiators and toga clad spectators with their thumbs turned down come to mind. This is authorized mayhem, fully sanctioned human destruction masquerading as sport. It is a very disturbing tableau.

Director Martin Scorsese and DeNiro have pooled their considerable talents twice before in *Mean Streets* (1973) and *Taxi Driver* (1975), but have reached the pinnacle of their collaborative experience with *Raging Bull*. Always the scene is the sleazier side of New York City. Always DeNiro is the brooding, psychotic anti-hero, a short fuse waiting to be lit. Always the dialogue is realistic, street tough and unabashedly vulgar. *Raging Bull* is the latest and greatest of these three fine films but perhaps Scorsese and DeNiro should allow a lengthy interval to fall between *Raging Bull* and their next film together. It would be a shame to squeeze out all of the vitality from this successful formula by rehashing it endlessly. What would be next? DeNiro as David Berkowitz in Martin Scorsese's *Son of Sam*?

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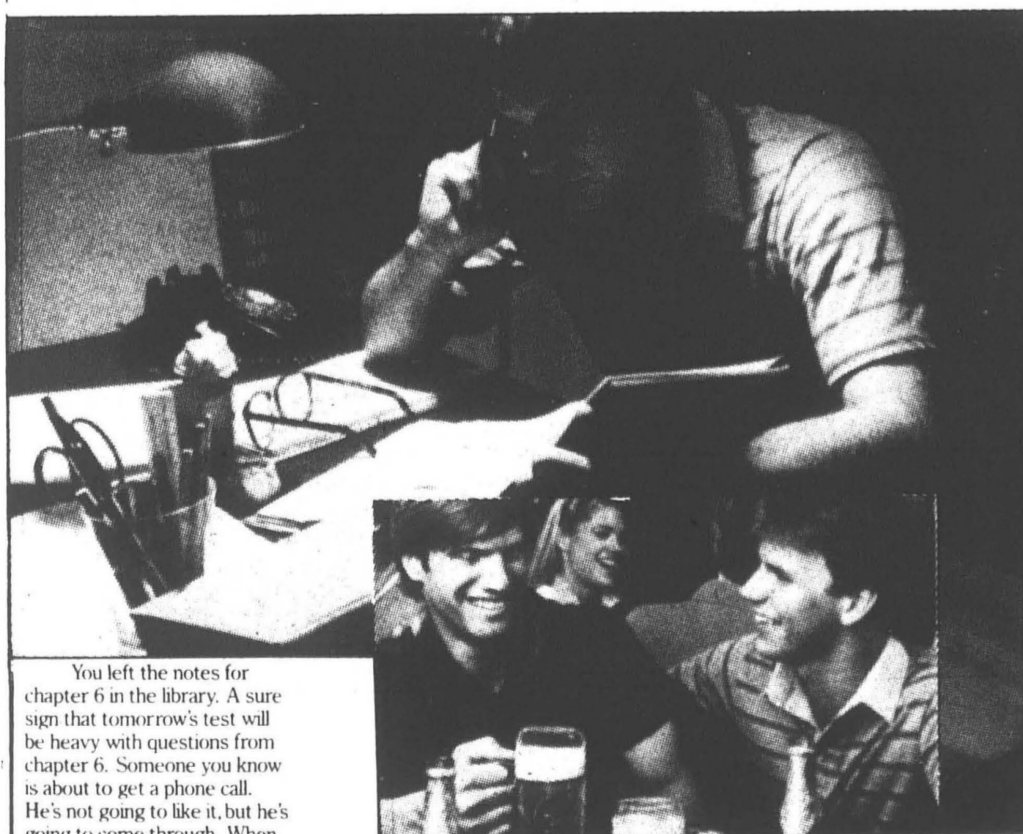
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Photograph by Bev Davies

D.O.A. and Los Radicos Popularos To Perform

On Saturday, March 14 at 9:00 p.m., in the 4th floor of the TESC library building, the Gig Commission is presenting a dance with D.O.A. and Los Radicos Popularos. Both bands are from Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

The first band that will be playing is a very danceable pop band, called Los Radicos Popularos. This band features Bill Shirt, Art Bergmann (formerly the lead singer of the Young Canadians), Buck Cherry (formerly the lead singer of the Modernettes), Zippy Pinhead (formerly the drummer of the dils) and Tony (form-

erly the bass player of the Pointed Sticks). The second band playing is a great punk band called D.O.A. They were said to have out classed the Clash when they played before them at The Commodore Ballroom in Vancouver, B.C. D.O.A. features Joey Shithead, Randy Rampage, Dave Gregg, and Chuck Biscuits (who is known for being the best drummer in Vancouver).

This will be a fun dance and we hope everyone will come and dance.

Gallery IV Exhibit: Graceful Yet Powerful

by Jan Teague

There is power in John Hoover's cedar sculptures now on exhibit in Evergreen's Gallery IV.

Hoover's work of carved wood faces are graceful yet powerful images of nature's harmony. Each piece is aptly named for the image beautifully portrayed: "I show strength of heart," "I am agility of mind," and "I stand guard as protector from evil."

Hoover concentrated his scholastic experiences at Leon Dergysire School of Fine Arts in Seattle, The Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, and as artist-in-residence to the Department of Defense Air School Systems in the Philippines, Taiwan, and Japan, studying art.

Hoover has been developing his artistic interests since 1950. His initial medium was painting but by 1958 he became intrigued with wood sculpting. In that year, he and a friend built an Alaska Limit Seiner (fishing boat). His career was launched into the new challenge through the art of wood sculpting.

The Collector's Gallery in Bellevue displayed Hoover's first sculpture in 1965. The entire exhibit was purchased by a representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Three of the pieces were presented by President Lyndon B. Johnson as gifts to visiting dignitaries.

Hoover has received major awards since 1972 for his nationally acclaimed work in sculpture. His work is exhibited in permanent collections in the Heard Museum in Phoenix, the King County Courthouse and Daybreak Star Arts Center in Seattle, as well as in the Washington, D.C. and regional offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Hoover's two sons, Tony and Mark, are also artists whose work gives voice to their Aleutian heritage and the Aleut's message of peace and harmony. Tony, John's oldest son, has exhibited his paintings in a father-and-son show at the Haines Gallery in Seattle. Mark, the youngest son, is a musician and photographer. He composed and played the music for a five part series called *Images of Indians*, released last year on PBS television.

Mark explained a special gift his father had given him, "My father took me commercial fishing every summer for years.

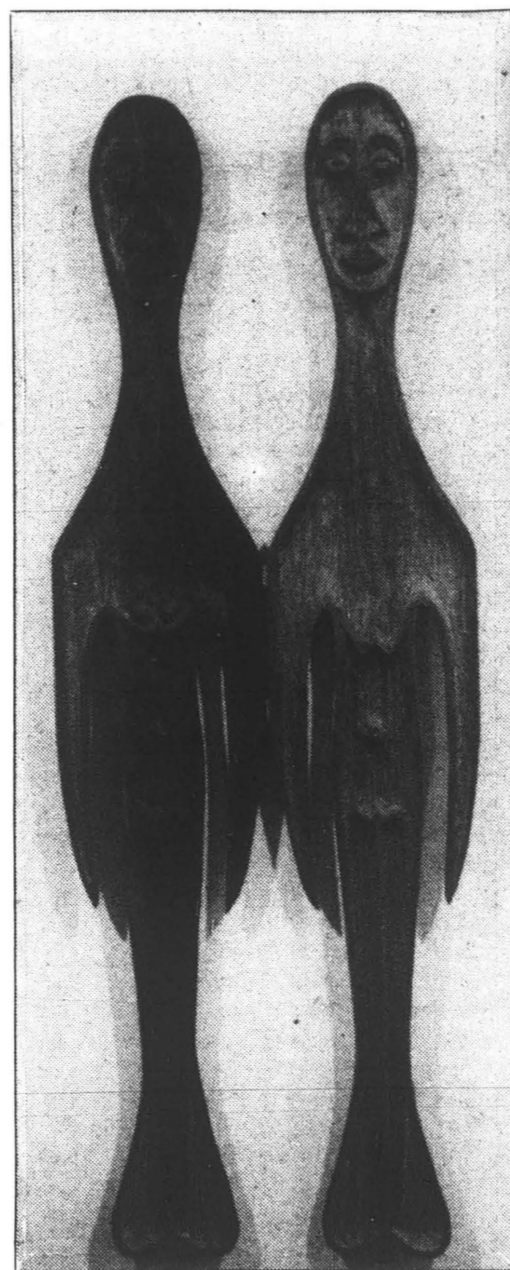


Photo by Nancy Rutler

All those summers we fished, nature ruled my life. A storm could easily have taken me. It was then that I realized my place and felt my part in life. My father pointed me inside myself to help me see my own inner strength, to jump into life and go on, no matter what."

Hoover's next projects will take him to Phoenix in mid-March where he will work on three commissioned sculpture pieces for private homes. April will see his work in Anchorage. But, as in every year, May is set aside for salmon fishing in Bristol Bay.

Go see Hoover's message in Gallery IV this week before Spring break. His exhibit will be on display at Evergreen for only one more week. Take your lunch hour and eat a sandwich with the spirits of Hoover's world.

Evergreen Album Project Needs Your Support

by Julie Young

The Evergreen Album Project is once again struggling to become a reality. A continuation of last year's project, COLLABORATIONS, the students involved are attempting to release a double album this May. This year's project, which directly involves approximately 200 students, is an effort to show those students involved the various aspects of record production. At the same time, the album documents the high level of change and creative energy in music at the Evergreen State College in 1981.

Last year's album was a milestone, but showed the realities and problems involved with making a record. Though COLLABORATIONS was finally released last September, it has not yet paid back the various loans obtained from the college that were required to complete that album. COLLABORATIONS, which started with a list price of \$6.00, rising to \$7.50, was priced too low and will not make back its costs.

With the production process at Evergreen nearly completed, the next stage is about to begin. In two weeks, a master tape and the album cover artwork will be shipped to Los Angeles. One month later, the finished album will return to the campus. Though this sounds like a happy ending, the Evergreen Album Project is in

serious danger of never reaching that final stage.

In an effort to overcome the technical and financial problems of COLLABORATIONS, the producers this year have created a budget which will make the album self-sufficient and allow the album to be professionally mastered and pressed in LA. The production costs for this year's album are relatively the same as last year's. However, because of last year's debts to the college, The Evergreen Album Project is not receiving any money from the school this year. To realistically complete the album within its budget, it will cost \$9.49 plus tax for the double record set.

The Evergreen Album Project has been attempting to raise money for the last two months through private donations, pre-sales of the album, and the benefit dance held last Saturday. These efforts have been able to raise 1/3 of the \$4,000 Budget. The next two weeks are crucial to the survival of the project. If you are curious and interested in helping the album live, stop by the Evergreen Album Project's presale stand in the CAB and listen to the hard work and enthusiasm that Evergreen musicians put into the music. Your support would be deeply appreciated by all those students involved with the album.

TESC Swim Team Ends Season



The Evergreen State College Swim Team ended its season with two positive "strokes." Eric Berg and Rex Fletcher represented the team at the highly competitive NOR-PAC championships in Eugene and swam their way into the finals in both

the butterfly and freestyle. After returning to Olympia, Fletcher and Berg added clout to the men's team which swam its way to victory in the Northwest Small College Invitational hosted by the Geoducks on Saturday, Feb. 28. The Evergreen men placed first with 135 points swimming against Portland Community College (117 points), Highline Community College (47 points) and Centralia College (31 points).

The women's team performed well but was defeated by Portland 136 to 101. Coach Don Martin predicts that the geoducks, who won only four meets this season, will continue to strengthen. "We have a young team that has already grown tremendously," said Martin. "Next year we will be even stronger and soon we will be surprising everyone."

Internships

Media Technician/Research Assistant—Spring 1981

Olympia
Develop a traveling display featuring women who have served in the Washington State Legislature; and research historical photographs of the early capitol and parts of Washington State.
Student should have a background in media, photography or art and some background in women's studies.
1 quarter, 40 hrs/wk. Volunteer position. Travel and supplies reimbursed.

Residence Hall Director—Summer 1981

TESC
Provide for the security of the residence hall; handle all room assignments; supervise the living environment; be accessible to staff and students at all times; resolve conflicts and crisis situations as they occur; provide written reports on all counseling and/or disciplinary actions; and act as the liaison to the Housing and Security offices. NOTE: This is for the Upward Bound's 1981 summer session.
Student must be in his/her junior year and have leadership experience. Some counseling experience is also desirable.
1 quarter, 40 hrs/wk. \$900/month, plus room and board. DEADLINE: March 20, 1981. NOTE: Position contingent upon funding.

Tutor/Counselors—Summer 1981

TESC
Assist in the classroom during the day; coordinate a study hall during the evening; and assist with other duties as required. Tutor/counselors must be willing to fill in where required. NOTE: This is for the Upward Bound's 1981 summer session.
Student must have a minimum of two years successful college study and strong reading, language and math skills. Students must also have the ability to work with disadvantaged youth in stressful situations.
5 weeks, 40 hrs/wk. NOTE: The session will begin June 22 and will end July 31, 1981. \$500 per month plus room and board. NOTE: This position contingent upon funding. DEADLINE: March 20, 1981.

Student must be in his/her junior year and have leadership experience. Some counseling experience is also desirable.
1 quarter, 40 hrs/wk. \$900/month, plus room and board. DEADLINE: March 20, 1981. NOTE: Position contingent upon funding.

Research Aide—Spring/Summer 1981

Olympia
Student intern would be involved in the following: Conduct literature search for current methods of petroleum hydrocarbon analysis techniques; learn to operate and calibrate the Flame Ionization Gas chromatograph; begin experimenting with complete sample preparation extraction, separation and analytic methods; and conduct analysis for oil residues in organisms of Olympia National Park coastline.
Prefer student with a background in chemistry, biology and/or environmental sciences. Student must have the ability to work independently and have an interest in developing research skills.
2 quarters, hrs. negotiable. Volunteer position.

Student Counselor—Summer 1981

FT Lewis
Conduct screening interviews; provide counseling for those in need; assist clients in resolving personal conflicts and help clients with procedures required to obtain material support; maintain and facilitate rapport and cooperation between agency and other social agencies and military supervisors; write required reports and maintain files; and other duties as assigned by the field supervisor.
Prefer student with a good background in human services. Students who have had military experience will be considered first.
3 quarters, hrs. negotiable. Volunteer position.

Gallery Manager Trainee—Spring 1981

TESC
Work as an assistant to the Gallery Director and perform the following duties: maintain gallery facilities, equipment and supplies; insurance, inventory and accounting records; frame works for College Permanent Collection; coordinate gallery attendant schedules; and assist Gallery Director in facilitating exhibit installation process.
Student must have a combination of management and tool using skills, i.e., planning and expediting, glass cutting, matting, framing, etc. Student must have an ability to work with people in the area of instruction and supervision.
1 quarter, 20 hrs/wk. \$3.85/hr. for 15 hrs. week.

Exhibit Curator-Designer Trainee—Spring 1981

TESC
Student intern would work as an assistant to the Gallery Director in planning, designing and installing campus and off-campus exhibits; curating the College Permanent Collection; and circulating traveling exhibits. Student would also assume responsibilities for publicity and other exhibits management tasks.
Student must have background in management, design and/or visual arts.
1 quarter, 20 hrs/wk. Volunteer position, unless student work-study qualified.

Graphic Designer/Illustrator—Spring 1981

Olympia
Design, illustrate and produce, within the context of the defined institutional graphic standards, a variety of visual materials for printed publications, classroom instructional use, special projects, audio-visual presentations and displays.
Prefer student with a background in graphics.
1 quarter, 19 hrs/wk. \$6.14/hr for work-study qualified student.

Research Aide—Spring/Summer 1981

Olympia
Student intern would be involved in the following: Conduct literature search for current methods of petroleum hydrocarbon analysis techniques; learn to operate and calibrate the Flame Ionization Gas chromatograph; begin experimenting with complete sample preparation extraction, separation and analytic methods; and conduct analysis for oil residues in organisms of Olympia National Park coastline.
Prefer student with a background in chemistry, biology and/or environmental sciences. Student must have the ability to work independently and have an interest in developing research skills.
2 quarters, hrs. negotiable. Volunteer position.

classifieds

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