



The Cooper Point Journal

Evergreen's Image
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The Evergreen State College

Olympia, WA 98505

January 18, 1979

Evergreen Reaches Out . . . To Olympia

by Tom Skjervold

Evergreen . . . Hippyhaven? The far-out edge of a far-flung universe?

Four years ago, my "college counselor" at Timberline High School, way out in Lacey, told me the world held better for me than this poor excuse for a school. Well, now here I am and I love it. My counselor was dead wrong.

CONFRONTATION—Counselor, what do you think?!

I met a man who hails from Tumwater High, Doug Riddels, who tells a similar story about high school counselors and Evergreen. Recently we both returned to our respective alma maters, the first time with our good President, Dan Evans, to sell Evergreen to the local high school students, and then, a second visit to interview college counselors, determine the impact of the recruiting barrage, and gauge present-day attitudes towards this school.

On our little reconnaissance trips we learned that Evergreen needs to better communicate its educational philosophy to the high schools and that there is some local support for this institution. The answers we got to specific questions were remarkably alike. For instance, both counselors believe that students speaking to students is the best way to approach the high school population.

When asked about the effects of Evans' visit on Tumwater students, counselor Doris Burke said "Evans didn't effect students all that much. They respond more to what other students say about the college."

Out at Timberline, Ms. Evelyn Rogers told me Dan Evans was a "fine gentleman" working well for the school, but that "what really impresses the kids here is to see you students and listen to what you have to say about the school."

Both Ms. Rogers and Ms. Burke noted that an ongoing problem is a lack of understanding of the Evergreen educational processes amongst the local high

school students; they do not understand how evaluations can work in place of grades and many seem to believe that by producing an occasional woven basket, students here maintain good academic standing. Ms. Burke guessed that one to two percent of Tumwater's students understand Evergreen's academic structure. In the Council on Post-Secondary Education's report this misinformation matter comes out as a major point where the college could improve its record of recruiting local graduating seniors.

Do either of these high school counselors like or recommend Evergreen? Ms. Burke was on one of the original planning committees, back when there was nothing on this campus but mud and quonset huts. "I've always been sold on Evergreen's educational philosophy; it's exciting and demanding." She has taught at a junior high school that gave written evaluations, and she feels that "not giving letter grades is a far better way to evaluate."

Ms. Rogers also sees Evergreen as a good school these days. "I know for myself I would like very much to take a class out there. There are lots of good educational opportunities."

In talking to Ms. Rogers I supposed her own interest in the college meant she did recommend it to Timberline students. "Oh, yes," she answered emphatically, "but you know, it's their parents who don't like Evergreen. I'll say, 'Why don't you go to Evergreen?' and I'll get answers like, 'My parents would never let me,' or 'My father would kill me.'"

Ms. Burke described a like situation at Tumwater. Students listen to parents and the parents believe what they read in the papers. She told Doug that student responses to a survey several years ago "were direct quotes from the *Daily Olympian*" and that "there's more to education than good concepts. The big problem is the editor of the *Daily*"

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. . . And Nationwide

by John Bauman

Last Christmas break, over 150 students went back to their home towns armed with packets of information about Evergreen, to be dropped off at their old high schools. While doing this many of these students had a chance to talk about Evergreen with teachers, counselors, and perhaps more importantly, students.

But all this, says organizer Carol Ellick, is only the beginning. Far from being a one time thing, she plans to have students spread promotional literature and good feelings about Evergreen over each quarter break. Since higher enrollment is of such importance, this student-initiated and -run project could be a deciding factor in the survival of Evergreen as we know it.

Officially, the responsibility for recruitment lies with Admissions, but the staff at Admissions have their hands tied in several ways. Though a great many students come here from out of state, the school can do little

recruitment outside of Washington. No public money can be used for this, only privately donated funds. Thus official recruitment is negligible out-of-state.

Even in Washington, official representatives can only go to a school to which they have been invited. In addition to these problems, one must question how effective official recruitment programs are. It has been shown that most students here found out about the school from personal contacts with other Evergreen students. We can not rely on Admissions to rescue Evergreen from its "unknown" status nationwide.

In order to learn from the experiences people had while distributing information, to discuss problems, and to plan for the future, a follow-up meeting will be held in Library 4300 on Wednesday, Jan. 30 at 7:45 p.m. All people who visited high schools during Christmas break, or who are interested in doing so in the future, are urged to attend.



In the Halls of Justice

Editors' note:

One of the largest mass trials in United States history took place in Seattle from December 26 to January 2, as the federal government brought to trial 181 persons charged with the crime of re-entering the proposed base of the Trident Nuclear Submarine and Missile System at Bangor on scenic Hood Canal.

On May 22, 1978, nearly 300 persons jumped over the fence surrounding the Bangor submarine base, to protest the Trident system and to call attention to the United Nations special session on disarmament scheduled to begin in New York the next day. The protestors were arrested, but released uncharged in Tacoma. They returned to Bangor the next day and 181 of them, along with about 85 others, jumped the fence again.

The 85 who entered the base for the first time on the 23rd had charges dropped because of the difficulty of proving trespassing. The other 181 charged with re-entry were found guilty on January 2. Sentencing will be on January 26, and defendants face a possible sentence of six months in jail and a \$500 fine.

Tom Nogler was a defendant in the trial. What follows are his trial notes and other observations.

In 1977 the campaign against Trident had been going for several years and had built some momentum. We had an office in the Labor Temple in Seattle and we were beginning to reach out to outlying areas like Eugene, Portland and Olympia. The May 22 Coalition came into being during that period. This group of fifteen people, representing several pacifist and anti-nuke organizations (Live Without Trident, Pacific Life Community, Fellowship of Reconciliation), were to take on the responsibility for a demonstration on May 22, 1978.

By doing this, Live Without Trident, the parent organization, could continue with the main part of the work—the dissemination of information about Trident to the working class and the middle class through benefits, leafletting and speaking engagements. Both organizations covered much of the same ground in their activities.

The separate attraction of the May 22 Coalition was that it placed limits on the duration of one's commitment. I think I will, after a year of volunteering for them, reduce my commitment and encourage others to get involved. I may work on the defense case of John Calambokidis and Patrick Barnes, who were arrested on Christmas day, which will confine my commitment to a small number of people. I feel less intimidated that way and it gives us more opportunity for air time, which we all appreciate.

The Coalition was an active and moving group, though their analysis was limited by the darkness that always accompanies political practice. Sometimes you really don't know if anything you are doing is having any effect.

After the demonstration on May 21-23, we became immediately aware of the dense maze that we faced next: the ensuing legal process. We met across from the Last Exit coffeehouse in Seattle at the American Friends Service Committee's (AFSC) building. The results of the meeting were division and confusion. The way the trial developed made me understand those sentiments more clearly.

As defendants we could probably have had the case dismissed, if we had refused to stipulate (admit) to the evidence that the government had to prove their case. But if we rocked the boat by refusing to admit our guilt to the re-entry charges, Judge Voorhees would have replied by refusing to hear our defenses which were necessary (that our actions were justified in order to prevent a greater harm), international law (the building of Trident is illegal by defying treaties, which Article VI of the Constitution defines as part of the supreme law of the land), and the Canadian, or endangered nations, defense (foreign citizens do not have any legal recourse to prevent the harm which Trident represents).

We were confused about the stipulation issue. Some people wanted to get off, some didn't. Most of the defendants who participated in the trial didn't care if they were dismissed on technicalities found by our public defenders, Bill Bender and Irwin Schwartz.

In the end, the government and public defenders dominated half of the trial time with irrelevant arguments (only five cases were dismissed because of insufficient evidence), and the debate that developed during those two days

Please turn to page eight

Cult Dreams...

To the Editors: Most good films have a "cult" following. There are people who will drive hundreds of miles to see "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance," and basket cases who'll cry through every show in a week's run of "Gone With the Wind." What TJ appears to mean by "cult films" is "popular films I don't like..."

Like Siegfried Kracauer (a pioneer film aesthete who blames expressionist cinema for all that is wrong with the world, including Nazism), TJ takes himself a little too seriously, and scrutinizes his subject with a glare that withers his life and beauty as the winter does a rose, leaving only a dry and thorny husk. There are roses, but winter can never find them because of the way it looks at them.

TJ's second error in method is to blame the films for the audience, a mistake that Kracauer regularly made. The reason that "King of Hearts," "Harold and Maude," and "The Ruling Class" are popular is that people like this kind of stuff—and boy, is this an old story. The great artists have never been the most popular artists—it's always been the entertainers who drew the audiences.

Having worked two years in a state mental hospital, TJ is insulted by the beautiful, wise and fun-loving crazies in "King of Hearts." Aw, come on, TJ. To be sure, the film is a little cutesie and/or whimsical, but it's nothing to get upset about. It's about as offensive to real wackos as "Winnie the Pooh" is to grizzly bears. And by the way, TJ, I resent the implication in these two sentences: "It's an insult to these people, who need better care, to be bombarded with the hip, pop psychology of 'King of Hearts.'" Yet "King of Hearts" is the most requested film for the Friday Nite Film Series.

It's a little tough to respond to TJ's dismissal of "Fellini Satyricon" without sounding like "is not"—"is too", but I feel I must try. He said: "Satyricon... is undoubtedly his worst, least humanist, and most artistically corrupt work." It's not. It's a quite literal rendition of Petronius' Satyricon, which is a satirical history of Nero's Rome—an inhuman and corrupt era if ever there was one. I think the reason it's so popular is that it is a humanist film, and that it's a marvelous allegory of twentieth-century decadence. Why is his other stuff not so popular? Lots of it is too depressing, and lots of it is popular, far more popular than almost any other truly great director's works.

In his introduction to "Cult Dreams of the Midnight Audience," TJ equates "art" with "Chabrol or Godard." Chabrol is doing all right these days, but he hasn't changed much since the Sixties. Godard has not made a significant film since the sixties, or any dramatic film at all since 1971. This tendency to think in terms of the sixties caused TJ to miss the boat at the midnight screening of "Eraserhead".

"Eraserhead" is all the things he said it is: "decapitations, nauseating dream sequences, fetus stomping, fetus splatterings, blood flowing... enough grossness for a hundred Polanski films." In the middle of all this carnage is Henry, a perpetually tearful, completely helpless pawn in an exquisitely horrifying world. His refuge is a tiny apartment in an enormous, anonymous city bowl, in it is a tiny altar he fills with tiny wormlike dirt fetishes searched out in dirtheaps and alleys, and an oracular radiator, at which he stares for long periods, dreaming Henry's body is a farm, or a plant. His head is the produce, or the fruit. High quality pencileraserubber.

The theme of Eraserhead may be "individuality is imaginary," but I can't say for sure. Eraser head is the product of several thousands of hours of hard work and deep thought. I only saw it once.

TJ saw it only once himself, but he feels comfortable saying "... a lot of people were thoroughly repulsed by it. [I must say, however, that probably an equal number thought it was great.]"

I really don't know how to wrap up this diatribe with a real zinger, or anything like that, so I'll try this: TJ said: "... a cult film generally does not get good reviews from most critics especially the more respectable ones." I don't want to debate this point, but hidden within it is the basic difference between TJ and myself. I don't believe that there is such a thing as a respectable critic.

Gary Alan May

...Revisited

To the Editors: I would like to take exception to TJ Simpson's critique of cult films in the December 7 Cooper Point Journal.

First of all, some of his observations about the characteristics of cult films don't seem to be original. I'm damned if I can remember the source, but one line seems particularly familiar: "... cult films usually have the same theme in common—that insanity is wonderful and next to godliness."

Simpson follows that phrase by observing that the "dangerous notion" is a "very middle class one." I realize that for some students "middle class" is an insulting and damaging epithet, but even the most ardent radicals would hesitate to claim adoration of insanity to be a common trait of the middle class.

This kind of rhetorical flaw is common enough through the article, but what bothers me most is that Simpson has adopted the pose of the critic too sophisticated and perceptive to tolerate even a momentary lapse from the highest and most serious standards of "cinema as art." The reason he can't seem to enjoy cult films is that he lacks humor and the sense of irony that goes with it.

All he saw in "King of Hearts" was that the insane were being misrepresented as beautiful and carefree. The movie was a novel expression of a fairly common theme (war is insane) but art, after all, is in the expression. Simpson's criticism of "King of Hearts" is rather shallow, and might be applied equally well to "Don Quixote."

If Simpson lacks humor and a sense of irony, his "seriousness" as a critic probably gives him a positive aversion to hedonism. These three failings would precipitate him in a rush from a theater showing "The Rocky Horror Picture Show." I can predict his hasty exit with some confidence, since I doubt our honest and straightforward critic has ever seen the movie he dismisses as being "beneath contempt." If he had, he'd have seen few high school students in the audience and he'd have felt awfully uneasy about calling it a "kinky kiddie show." Kinky it is, but a kiddie show it is not. It is a parody of science fiction and horror films, but delving into that genre doesn't mean it's juvenile.

If that is the criterion, then I imagine the enthusiasm for "Star Wars" gave Simpson fits of concern about the purity of cinema. Further, Simpson's "kiddy show" was based on a British musical which was voted the best musical of 1973 in the "London Evening Standard" annual poll of drama critics.

"Rocky Horror" is a musical, but it's the most outrageous one you are ever likely to see. It blasts cherished notions of morality and propriety, and on that count alone Simpson should have loved it, since he apparently does not care for middle class hypocrisy. It's also a hell of a lot of fun and it's easy to see why the raunchy power of "Time Warp" and Dr. Frank N. Furter's follow-up number could get an audience on its feet, shouting and dancing.

Finally, Simpson implies that the films are all contemptible because they are cult films. A film is not suspect because it doesn't meet with immediate success but later attracts a following. If this were so, then Bergman's films would have to be thrown out with the rest of the lot. You also can't discuss cult films as a unit. I enjoyed "Rocky Horror" but see few parallels with "Eraserhead."

Kennedy Poyser

Funk Rock

Dear moss, Thank you for coming and taking a hold of my life. Your soft touch and color are so kind to my hard skin. I know there are many others you could have chosen, and probably will as time goes on. But for now I relish these moments and feel warm within the clouds that are our minds.

Love and kisses, the rock Hal Sweren



Meet the Press

After a long silence, the Cooper Point Journal is now back in print as a biweekly community newspaper. There have been some changes during the interim: the CPJ now has a new office, CAB 104, and a new editorship. It is now edited by a seven-member collective.

The new collective editorship is committed to making the Cooper Point Journal a reflection of the wants and needs of the paper's readers rather than of the editors themselves. We're hoping for a lot of people to be involved in all aspects of producing the paper—writing, reporting, photos, layout, graphics, typing, whatever.

There are open meetings every Monday at noon in the paper's office when anyone can have input on decisions, and find out what needs to be done. Please also feel free to drop in and talk to us any time during office hours, which are posted on the door.

We'd like people to become involved in the Cooper Point Journal in whatever capacity and to whatever extent they choose, from typing a few pages of copy to voicing opinions and suggestions as to the newspaper's direction, to becoming a member of the editorship. And, of course, we'll always be looking for writers.

Promo Films

To the Editors: I'm open to input concerning the concept of developing a public relations documentary film demonstrating in lucid fashion the potentials of 'The Evergreen State College Experience' to either the local community or the potential future alumni presently scratching their heads in far away obscure corners within the Washington locality. Reply will be preferably accepted typewritten any of way. Or personal contact might be more fun for us if you can manage a spontaneous confrontation with me. Be imaginative, careful, loving, and committal... you may be selected to demonstrate your concept yourself! Put them in Don Fasset's or Bob Filmer's mailbox in Lab 1 first floor. Please address them to: Hal Sweren CINEMA CONCEPTS**** and include a method for me to return contact to you, should you want your effort to be successful. Thanx much... and keep yer tools sharp!!!! Hal Sweren

Pollution on Puget Sound

by Doug Plummer Tuesday evenings at eight o'clock, the Patrons of South Sound Cultural Arts and The Evergreen State College sponsor a series of lectures and concerts in the Communications Building Recital Hall. The cost is just one dollar.

The season's first offering was a pair of TESC student presentations, each detailing a different aspect of pollution in Puget Sound. Michael Price presented the results of a study he directed of heavy metal pollution in the Sound, and its possible effect on people using the Sound as a food source. The second presentation, by John Calambokidis, concerned the impact of pollution on harbor seals, as well as a general study of their habitat and activities.

Michael Price was the Student Director of a study of heavy metal concentrations in fish and shellfish, and the possible hazards to people who dig and eat clams from the region.

Price's study, the first of its kind in the state, covered the south central Puget Sound region, from north of Vashon Island to MacNeil Island. The process was two-fold: first, to survey people at access points to public tidelands to determine the type and amount of clams taken and consumed, and second, to collect several species of shellfish to test for concentrations of heavy metals. The substances tested for were mercury, lead, cadmium, copper, zinc, and arsenic.

Price then mapped the levels and distribution of these metals in the region. Levels were found to be higher north of Tacoma and around Commencement Bay than south of Tacoma. At this time, the study concludes, it doesn't appear that people are exposed to hazardous concentrations of these metals by eating clams and fish from these waters.

The report was presented last year to the Oregon Marine Biological Society of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and received the Award of Excellence for the best paper of the conference. This prestigious award is usually given for the "best paper by a graduate or doctoral student" at the time of the study. Dr. Kaye V. Ladd, faculty advisor for the group, credits Evergreen's structure and interdisciplinary approach for the quality of the study.

The second presentation of the evening was by John Calambokidis, whose group devoted over a year to the study of the habitat and activities of the Harbor Seal in Washington State waters, as well as the measurement of the impact of pollution on the seals. Calambokidis began with a short history of the harbor seal in this region.

The harbor seal population has been steadily declining since white settlement of this region. The period from 1923 to 1960 was particularly disastrous for the seal population. A bounty

was placed on the seal, for it was believed to be a threat to the commercial harvest of salmon. Large numbers were decimated. The seal is now legally protected by the Marine Mammals Protection Act.

The group, after making repeated visits to seal gathering spots along Puget Sound, estimates the seal population of the state to be about 6,300, somewhat higher than previous estimates.

The population study was only one aspect of the group's research. The group made detailed observations of birthing, mother-pup interactions, and eating habits. They discovered that the seal's food habits vary throughout the state, and in none of their habitats do they consume significant numbers of salmon.

In their pollution impact study, the group tested for concentrations of PCB's and DDE in the blubber of the seal, to see if a link exists between the presence of these substances and the mortality rate of the seals. PCB's are a family of plastics used in industry that have been found to be extremely toxic and dangerous to the environment. DDE is a product of the breakdown of DDT, the pesticide banned for most purposes in the U.S. since 1972.

In 1974, however, in an attempt to control the Tussock moth, one-half million acres of Washington forests were sprayed. PCB's and DDE are known to affect the reproductive capabilities of animals, and both substances are being found in the harbor seal.

The highest levels of these two toxins were found in seals in southern Puget Sound. The highest pup mortality occurred here as well. Still, Calambokidis said, the link is more suggestive than proven. Abortions and abandonment can be caused by human disturbance as well. More research is needed to determine the cause of the higher infant mortality rate.

Since, as Calambokidis pointed out, much is not known about the harbor seal, the group's observations added a great deal to the current knowledge of the animal's behavior. Dr. Steven Herman was the faculty advisor for the group.

Both projects were funded by grants from the National Science Foundation, through the Student Originated Studies program. The SOS grants are awarded to research projects, usually of an environmental nature, that are initiated and directed entirely by students. Evergreen does extremely well in the tight competition for the grants, which average \$10,000 to \$15,000. Last year, Evergreen received two of the sixty-four grants awarded nationwide.

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Chatterbox Tavern DEAD HEAD! OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK, 11 A.M. - 2 A.M. HOMEMADE SANDWICHES FREE POOL ALL DAY SUNDAY SHUFFLEBOARD STEREO - SOUND BY CONDOR CARD ROOM 210 E. 4th Ave Next to the State Theater



Stone Thomas of Evergreen's Third World Coalition, reads Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech at a memorial service held Monday, January 15 at the Capitol Rotunda, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. King's birth. Following the reading of a dedication from Governor Dixie Lee Ray in which she declared January 15 Martin Luther King Day, Tom Dixon of the Tacoma Urban League spoke on continuing the work of Dr. King, and a group of black children and young adults put on a dance and fashion show celebrating black culture.

Individual Contracts, Winter 79

by Neill Kramer

For the first time at TESC, the contents of individual contracts will be available for perusal by students, faculty, and friends. A publication has been devised that will keep the contractees' names confidential, and at the same time allow exposure of their ideas.

The contracts have numbers which can correspond to a mail-slot system in the CAB building. I am asking for help on the mail system, from the people now working and redesigning the building, or from anyone that is interested in the project.

The foreseen benefits of the pamphlet are to increase the awareness of the student population, faculty, key offices (Academic Advising, etc.), and to allow beginning students the opportunity to understand what it takes to prepare and write an individual contract. This does not include the

potential aspects of off-campus publicity, such as high schools and other institutions of higher learning.

The pamphlets should be available within the next ten days. They will be located around the school, and there will be a box at the information booth for written opinions and criticisms.

Please take advantage of this opportunity to get to know some of the ideas that are always around us, in peoples eyes, their touch, and growth. We are here for each other.

Sound Policy

Because of the new Copyright Law, the Library has had to alter its policy regarding the use of sound recordings. At present the Library is functioning under an Interim Policy, which states that academic programs and contracts will have priority in gaining access to materials and listening rooms. Copies of the policy are available on request at the Circulation Desk.

So far, academic use is light enough to permit other users access to the listening room. Appointments can be made on a week by week basis at the Circulation Desk.

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A Comment

by Pearl Knight

The new location of the Cooper Point Journal office affords a rather unique view of the campus activities in this building. To get to this office, you stroll past a curious display, a veritable museum of modern Americana. First on the tour is the T.V. out in the hall, which always seems to be in use (right now, it's tuned to a game show).

Opposite the T.V. is the infamous SAGA, our friendly neighborhood food monopoly. Then comes the Environmental Resource Center (with a sigh of relief). The rest of the hall on the way to the CPJ's corner of the world is lined on each side by the vending machines.

Above the din of the T.V.'s canned laughter and SAGA's canned smells comes the pounding of fists on the vending machines, along with an occasional swift kick and a few perfunctory curses from a mouth that had been anticipating ice cream, or (ahem) a Nestle's Crunch, or a cigarette. Then a few more punches from a hand that had at least expected to get its money back, but received only bruises in return.

At the very moment this is being written, there's a man out there in the hall, apparently in cahoots with these vending machines, emptying them of their ill-gotten fortune, and refilling them with... well, with the stuff patrons try to get out of them.

After a few weeks of sitting here on display at the end of this exhibition hall, I've gotten to wonder just how the CPJ office fits into this exemplary collection of Americana (a light at the end of a tunnel, maybe?). Hmm... oh, well—caveat emptor, folks. At least the CPJ is free.

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Introduction to Health Services

Editors' note: This introduction to Health Services is the first article in a series. Sandra Piechocki is a volunteer at Health Services. She, with help from the staff, will write an article on a health-related topic for each issue of the paper.

The phone starts ringing at 8 a.m. and doesn't stop until after 5 p.m. Students filter in all day, asking questions, getting information. Everyone is busy, but not (too) worn out. There is always a smile behind the counter. No, it's not the Campus Activities office or the library or even SAGA Health Services, located in the unassuming first floor of the Seminar Building, provides the Evergreen community with one of its most important needs: good health.

Beyond examination and treatment of general medical problems, Health Services offers referrals to local health care agencies (including naturopaths), allergy injections (although not the initial prescription), wart removal clinics, blood pressure checks, workshops, in-service programs, and counseling in nutrition, alcohol abuse, and stress reduction.

Students with medical problems are seen first by Janet Wolfram, R.N. If the problem warrants an examination by a physician, an appointment is made with one of the clinic's three part-time doctors. Other staff members include: Darlene Herron, Program Assistant; Josie Thompson, L.P.N.; Mathew Clark, Medical Assistant; Denise Bengton,

Community Volunteer Services

Do you need work experience for building a resume? Are you interested in working with people who share common interests? If so, then maybe participation in Evergreen's newly reactivated Community Volunteer Services, C.V.S., is for you.

Most interested volunteers are students. However, C.V.S. also welcomes faculty, staff, and members of the off-campus community. There is a wide variety of volunteer opportunities available at many different office units on campus (e.g., working with the handicapped, doing repair and maintenance work, doing clerical assistance or helping new students get acquainted with Evergreen). There are many other campus community needs that you as a volunteer could help meet.

Volunteering differs from an internship in that neither credit nor pay is awarded for your services. However, the return for your service comes in other significant ways. Volunteering is a chance for the volunteer to get needed field experience for career development. Others may want to explore their tentative career choices.

Also, volunteerism may lend an opportunity to develop personal contacts in a particular field. This is beneficial in regards to receiving a needed letter of recommendation. Many employment applications ask for information about volunteer experience the prospective employee has had. Volunteering can help to make you marketable in a competitive job field.

Besides these employable benefits, volunteerism can give you the opportunity to work with people who share a common interest in helping to meet the needs of the Cooperative Education office. If you are interested in checking out what volunteer opportunities are available, please contact David Slagle at the Co-op office, Lab 1, telephone 866-6391.

Olympia Women's Center Expands

The Olympia Women's Center for Health is expanding its services and clinic space to include pregnancy testing and counseling. The new clinic will be held Wednesday, 1 to 3 p.m. and Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., starting in February. Call 943-6924 for an appointment. The Center is open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 12 to 4 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Volunteers are still needed to help get the new clinic space ready; they also need donations of furniture, office equipment and money.

The Center is having a dessert potluck to celebrate their expansion and first anniversary. It will be held on Saturday, January 27 at 7:30 p.m. in their office: Olympia Women's Center for Health, 218 1/2 W. 4th Street, Olympia.

Crisis Clinic

The Thurston-Mason Crisis Clinic is recruiting volunteers for their next training session to be held February 10 and 11 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. They are specifically in need of people who are available to work overnight shifts but also welcome those who are interested in volunteering their time for daytime, evening, and weekend shifts. To receive an application, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Crisis Clinic, P.O. Box 2463, Olympia, WA 98507, or call the Crisis Clinic at 352-2211.

Health Scholarships

The Auxiliary of Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound will award \$4,000 in health care scholarships for the 1979-80 school year. The recipients of the ten scholarships of \$400 each may enroll in health oriented programs. Applicants must be a resident of Washington State, have a satisfactory scholastic standing be in need of financial assistance, and agree to enroll in an accredited school in Washington State.

All applications must be in by February 14, 1979 and are available from: Mrs. Lloyd Winther, Group Health Auxiliary Scholarship Chairman, 2105 96th Place SE, Everett, WA 98204. Phone: 206-337-3755. The winners will be chosen in March 1979; they will be notified in April.

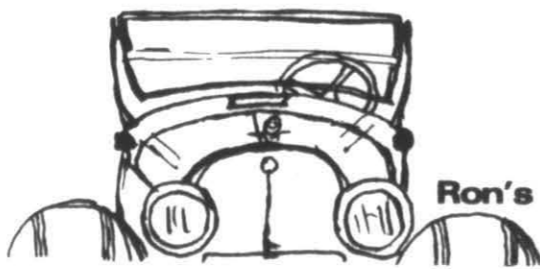
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The Self-Help Legal Aid Office is located on the third floor of the Library, #3224, right next door to the Counseling Center. We consist of four staff members: Mary Jackson, Joyce Angell, Steve Francis, Elena Guilfoil, and one intern, Janet Gould.

As legal advocates we are geared toward a self-help approach in areas where an attorney may not be needed but the knowledge and information needed is not available to the common lay-person. We deal with such issues as landlord/tenant, consumer problems, administrative law, simple dissolutions, and many more.

We are now distributing a questionnaire on possible workshop topics. Copies are available at the information center and in a folder on our door. We would appreciate your response as they will enable us to decide which workshops would be most useful. Please return your responses to the box at the information center or slide them under our door by January 25.

Our office hours are posted on the door. Drop by if you have a problem or if you are interested in knowing more about the office and its function. Watch for more through explanation of the office in the next issue of the CPJ. Thank you.

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Halls of Justice

Continued from page one

was more in the spirit of a game of cricket than the New Age Revolution. I wish we had the power to cut the two days of boring trivia out of the trial. We were not quite conscious enough of the process to do that. I began to think that we would have been better off to be alone in the room with the judge, in order to work on a more intimate encounter.

After the first AFSC meeting, a legal committee was formed and commissioned to keep the pro-se defendants (those representing themselves) informed, and to plan the overall defense. We thought of it as a spin-off from the May 22 Coalition, although none of the original members of the Coalition were part of the legal committee (We set goals for the group. The meetings were regular and well facilitated.)

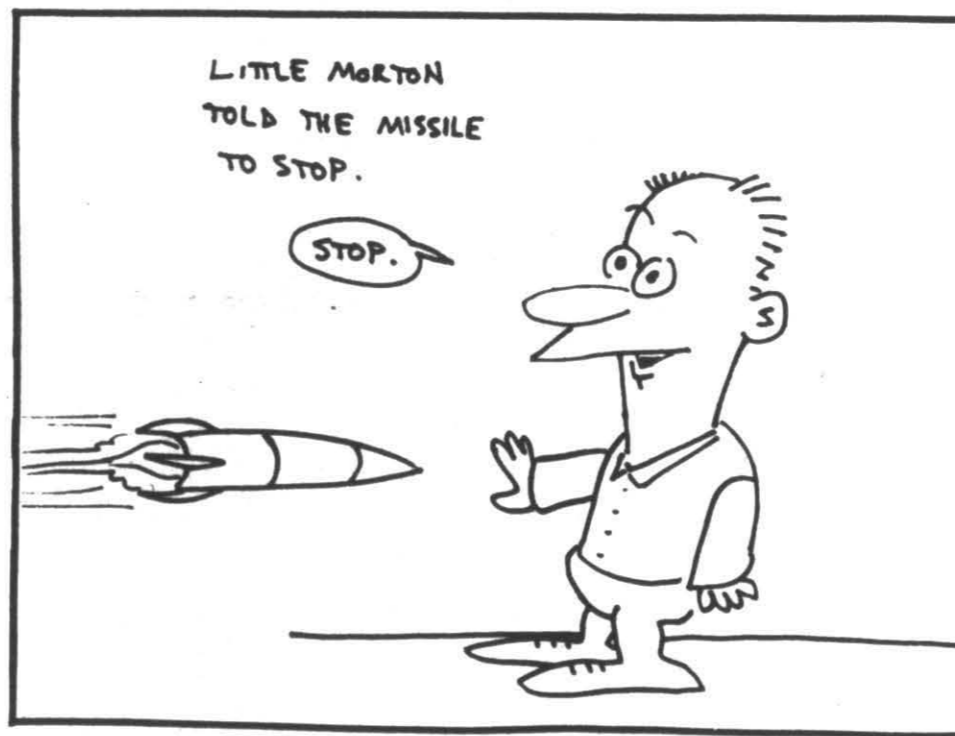
Individuals petitioned to have the case dismissed on technical grounds; groups filed to have a jury trial (under the Youths Corrections Act), and to have the case reviewed by a grand jury. Later a petition was drawn up (five months after the incident) requesting the court to abide by the Speedy Trial Act (STA). The STA motion was never filed, because the court finally set the date for December 26. The other motions were ruled out by the judge.

One day the legal committee decided to have a retreat, to help defendants get in touch with the trial process. This extra task was unexpected, but it seemed like a good idea. We decided on December 15-16 as the date of the retreat, since we were almost certain that the day of the trial would be the 26th, giving defendants more inspiration for retreat attendance.

Eighty defendants (out of 181) met at Camp Casey on Whidbey Island. The prepared the details of the defense by forming three committees, based on the one that had already been formed and had written trial briefs that were due one week before the trial. We listened to lawyers, Fred Diamondstone and Carol Shapiro, talk about the proceedings of the trial, and discussed publicity, the mock trial, the defense, trial witnesses and the trial agenda. Personal statements were arranged. We talked about jail and what it would be like. We danced, ate and walked on the beach.

William Bender (the assistant public defender) spoke with us about the judge and aspects of the trial. We saw once again our power and our lack of power. We knew that he would pronounce us guilty. It felt like being dead on arrival.

After the retreat, the legal committee handed the case over to the defendants. It was good that we did that. I wanted to just sit and listen, and be able to make my final judgment about whether or not I should completely write off the halls of justice. Everything I had heard about the court system in this country supported that judgment. Now I was to see for myself. This remains an issue for me. I haven't decided if I am going to appeal the case yet, or to submit and serve my time. This means another year of fraternizing with the courts. Oh, my...



Notes on the Trial

The defendants check in; guards channel us around to seats. Agenda: opening statements by counsel; government witnesses; counsel for the defense.

Jerry Diskin begins with the dismissal of two defendants for lack of evidence. Diskin is the prosecutor—rumored to be ambitious, vendetta-oriented. The defendants object to being dismissed. Applause. The judge rebukes the applause.

Diskin explains cut and dried information. The witnesses will testify to the facts.

A mostly wooden room, veneer over pressed fiberboard; lots of early '70s, globe-like lights on a cardboard ceiling; the rug on the floor. Diskin drags on: "That evidence will prove beyond a reasonable doubt..."

Howard Cornia, Commander, testifies to his responsibility for the physical security of the base. The prosecution goes for simple physical descriptions of Clear Creek Road, the old main gate, etc. The defendants grow restless. The grassy knoll is here, the fence, there.

Ada Keith tells me that she thought Diskin made such a detailed case because he lost last year's case in the Appeals Court, due to lack of evidence. I think of fiery speeches to say to the judge. He is bored with the procedure of the prosecution. Technicalities. What is 188B? A picture of the fence. Sign: Government Property, No Trespassing.

Cornia describes the demonstration. Occasionally our defenders object to the process of the prosecution. Four hundred personnel had been detailed for base security; the prosecution tries to demonstrate the problems we caused the Navy. The objection is sustained. They go on to explain the barring details, proving we were kicked off on May 22, proving beyond a doubt that the protestors went on the base.

Captain Greer gave the orders for arrest. He was only doing his job. Bender develops the tactic of showing that the Navy was amply prepared for the demonstration. He has Cornia explain the Navy's position and what Cornia was aware of: "No other entries to my personal knowledge..." which our public defenders would discount later with some other evidence.

The Commander admitted to Hal Darst of the defense committee, upon cross-examination, that progress on the base was disrupted. This is significant; it shows that our actions helped to slow down development of the Trident system. Darst also asked a particularly good question concerning Cornia's responsibility under international law. I thanked Darst for getting that question in.

Our attempt to have them take us seriously was played fairly well. I had criticisms of the first Seattle Times articles for not taking us seriously, though they gave some quotes on Wednesday that showed that their attitudes changed

somewhat. They quoted Hal Darst, saying, "There is a whole philosophy of non-violence, and Schwartz is using an attitude of fear and intimidation," criticizing the public defenders. Darst said the problem was not just Schwartz but the confrontation atmosphere in the courtroom "creating more of this fear syndrome that created Trident in the first place."

The prosecution submits exhibits on defendants from 1977. The defense (Schwartz and Bender) attempt to show the inability of the government to prove their case on the evidence of barring letters and the testimony of those who served them. Irwin interrogates the woman clerk and she answers as best she can. "Do you recognize anyone in this courtroom?" "No."

The people who made the apprehension data cards (records of arrest) aren't here to testify, so the cards can not be used as evidence, says Schwartz. He dominates the clarifying of the faulty evidence: "Indeed, the time of arrest was entered as the arresting officer's badge number!" Diskin blames the defense for dropping the files across Madison Avenue. "If there are any missing, it may not be the fault of the government."

The court recessed on the first day at 4:30. Nast said later that he was surprised that the judge didn't run over. The judge is definitely letting the young lawyers, Diskin and Schwartz, fight it out, to the dismay of some defendants and to the pleasure of others. It is the intellectual part of the battle that fascinates us, and masks the classist and sexist images that rule in the courtroom.

Marlene Willis made a statement at the meeting tonight that enlightened my own interpretation of the event. She generated support, mostly from other men, to draft a letter to the community (originally thrust at Schwartz) concerning appropriate (politically correct?) behavior in the courtroom. Marlene is one of the brave who make statements to help raise political consciousness. She did tailor her statement of concern to the group, especially in the use of the term "Rape culture," which I've always reserved for more intimate occasions of complaint.

But Rape culture is appropriate—we've already raped the face of Thurston County at least twice (not to mention the rest of the world, and the people who live on it, women in particular).

It was slow and hot inside today, even though it was cold outside. The most memorable moment of the day was when several defendants walked out of the courtroom with their mouths gagged. It was a symbolic protest of the judge's refusal to grant us a jury trial. The judge ignored the comment, or didn't understand.

"He is bending over so far his head is touching the floor," said one of the ten federal marshals. The marshals were a joke, too. If they want to do something about crime they should be in the streets organizing the unemployed. They all tried to stay very cool throughout the whole thing. One of them told me to take my headscarf off, five times.

Bill Bender stands shaking his head in dismay after asking the Security Chief if he had adequate data in his files. This is in keeping with the atmosphere of the defense and prosecution—hammering out technical agreements about barring letters, data cards, pictures taken, the process; trying to embarrass the prosecution out of the courtroom.

Jerry Diskin is scrambling now and probably for the rest of the afternoon, with other witnesses trying to prove his case. This is fruitless, says our lawyer; it would take Diskin four weeks to adequately prove his case.

Please turn to page eight

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6 Upward Bound's View

by Paul Fink

What follows is based on an interview of Thomas Ybarra, the Director of the Upward Bound program stationed at Evergreen. Our goal was to discover what Upward Bound (UB) students think of Evergreen and its students. But first, a little background information.

Upward Bound, a federally funded program, is designed to benefit low income high school students not making normal progress in school. Its objective, through the use of one-to-one tutoring and counseling, is to help students keep up with their appropriate grade level as well as preparing them to compete well in post-secondary education. The short term goal set for this school year is to effectively eliminate programmatic problems that lead to students dropping out prematurely.

The UB student population is changing. Two years ago, it was 70 percent black; now it's almost 50 percent white, 50 percent black, and a small number of Native Americans, Asians, and Chicanos. The proportion the federal government would like to see is one based on the ethnic distribution of the target area (this area being a circle with a radius of 50 miles with its center at TESC). This year's student population is quite a bit closer to that goal. The program is funded to serve 60 students. It presently has 50, but new students are coming in.

Many UB students have not yet "passed the mystique of the syndrome of authority" in a college environment. They feel the need for a structure that has a point of beginning, an ending, and all the logical steps in the middle. TESC is very poor in that sense. Evergreen's curricular structure is hard to understand, hard to trust. UB students don't quite believe that an Evergreen degree is as valuable as a degree from other state universities. And the press' frequent misinterpretation of TESC certainly does not help.

Evergreen has quite a severe lack of support services for Third World students. Many other state colleges and universities have a large variety of programs specifically targeted at Third World students. The Third World Coalition has done remarkable work but has received very little support from the administration. Evergreen has a miniscule selection of Third World programs, and although about 15 percent of the

faculty are minorities, a very small percentage are active in giving needed support to Third World students. And the prospect for improvement is pretty dim.

Upward Bound students range from being very straight to very (urban) hip. Most of the students have much more conservative values and lifestyles than do TESC students. What Thomas points out, and what it is convenient for many of us to forget, is that most low income people don't have the luxury to step back and critique our lifestyles. (ed. note—So the next time you wonder why you see so few black people at an anti-nuke rally, think again.)

Thomas believes, as do some of his students, that there is social pressure at Evergreen not to dress well or pursue personal hygiene. This can be contrasted with UB students, primarily the Third World students, who tend to dress very fashionably (when they can afford to).

To them, being hip means being fashionable, knowledgeable, and independent. To some of us, it signifies the pursuit of an alternative lifestyle. Most UB students aspire to middle-class goals, while most Evergreeners do not. But many of us seem to forget that we have the luxury to make a deliberate choice to be downwardly mobile. Most UB students see themselves on the low end of the social status spectrum. Since they have never existed at a state of middle-class ease, upward mobility is what most of them desire. And it's America's value orientation, says Thomas, purposed mostly by the mass media, that teaches people to constantly grasp for more.

(ed. note—It's one thing for me to call upward mobility irrational—which it quite honestly is from my perspective—it's yet another thing to be critical of those individuals who see the need to improve their lifestyles and set out to fulfill that need.) As Thomas Ybarra points out, Upward Bound does not make any value judgments about its students, though the staff does try to pass on humanistic ideals, resulting in an abundance of personal growth. The system in which we all live is a reality. We can't change that system overnight. In the meantime, he believes, Upward Bound can help students to achieve the goals they set for themselves.



Institutional Racism at Evergreen?

by Patricia Hickey

A Third World perspective of Evergreen is not easily identified, nor is it easily categorized, and above all, it is not easily interpreted. I've attempted to draw from a few conversations a viewpoint that I recognize as being severely limited in both scope and depth of treatment. As such, its value may be restricted to that of catalyst in stimulating further opinions.

The academic emphasis at Evergreen is general liberal arts in the European tradition. As a result, the culturally specific Third World experience rarely finds its way into programs. There is a general feeling that this is partly due to relatively static curriculum. The "Trial Balloon" appears early in fall quarter before programs have had a chance to settle in and thus, it never receives the critical attention it deserves.

Student Ernie Jones compared Evergreen's curriculum policy to that of a network television station which was quoted as responding to criticisms saying, "When people stop watching them, we'll stop producing them." He felt this is particularly the case in programs he has been in which forced him to seek the perspectives of Third World authors on his own time.

Increasing the number of Third World faculty was repeatedly mentioned as being necessary to change the curriculum. There was speculation that some Evergreen faculty demonstrate

"academic arrogance" in their unwillingness to supplement their learning in order to meet the needs of Third World students. Co-ordinator of the Third World Coalition, Stone Thomas, feels this reflects the priorities of the Evergreen administration which, in his opinion, has repeatedly demonstrated "institutionalized racism" by making it economically impossible to address the needs of Third World students.

The experience of several students indicates a general dissatisfaction with the Admissions Office and Counseling services for their lack of preparedness in dealing with specific Third World concerns. As the Admissions Office is often the first contact a person has with the college, their position is viewed as critical. Native American student Pila Laronal was never made aware of the options of Native American studies when he first came to Evergreen in November of 1977. He attributes the fact that he made contact with Lovern King, a Native American faculty member, while looking for a faculty sponsor as a result of pure chance.

When asked what they felt were "prerequisites" to approaching the Evergreen system there was a general consensus that a high level of motivation to reaffirm specific Third World perspectives is primary. And all felt that the ability to communicate and adapt to a traditional institutionalized "white" situation is essential.

7 A Conversation With Byron Youtz

In its October 23, 1978 issue, the CPJ printed an article which introduced Academic Vice President and Provost, Byron Youtz's proposal for graduation requirements: "All Evergreen students must complete four quarters of basic Coordinated Studies. All graduating seniors must present some kind of project or event."

Byron provided our reporter, Steve Strassen a second interview as a follow-up to his proposal and as an update to the events which have transpired since then. This conversation has been edited for length. The entire transcript is available for reading in the CPJ office.

PART I

by Steve Strassen
Steve: As you are well aware, your proposal for graduation requirements has been met with a very mixed and emotional response.
Byron: Yes—not overly emotional, but I would say mixed and generally thoughtful response.

How has student input served to clarify in yourself, the position you are taking on the proposal?

Well, I've been to two of those forums and have listened quite carefully to the various shades of the discussion. I think—and I'm getting a very clear picture that students find the word "requirement" very objectionable. I'm not sure why that objection to the word "requirement." I think [it] comes in two ways. There's a little bit of a knee-jerk reaction to [that]. There should be no sense of compulsion here.

The other part of getting away from the words, that I heard clearly in the second meeting was that if we could state those as some kinds of expectations or sort of a pattern of study—that this is the way the institution wants to see, or wants to encourage or wants to advise students to plan their career experience.

So as a result of that you have become more clear in your purpose.
Well, my purposes are the same. By my purposes really are to address the issues of the quality of the educational experience here. I'm still striving to achieve kind of a two-fold educational mission. I think students need—all students need—to have the breadth in that program which is typical of the way we view ourselves as an interdisciplinary and collaborative institution.

And I think students are missing a great deal of the Evergreen experience if they can't—if they don't get the interdisciplinary and kind of team aspect which this college has as part of their educational experience.

And the other part I think is a very clear characteristic of the best of the Evergreen study is the chance to do something in depth that you organized, that you pulled together and present as your thing, as your—sort of your way of expressing what your educational goal is. And that's what my depth requirement is—sort of a culminating event.

Now I still think those two educational concepts are first of all a valuable sort of way of describing what the Evergreen study plan [if you want to think of it that way], ought to be. What it is that we specialize in, that try to really encourage our students to do—what constitutes for us the quality of an Evergreen education. And it also, by stating it in terms of requirements, I felt that it also defines the meaning of the Evergreen degree.

I feel myself that we have eight years of experience or seven years of experience here at this place; it's woefully inadequate to have the Evergreen degree mean only that you have put in 45 units of work here. It says nothing about the spread of the work, the depth of the work. It has no structure on it. It has no educational philosophy—at all. It says nothing about this place. That's what I'm trying to say. That's what I want to get out.

In a lot of ways, I see your proposal addressing that need. When Evergreen was first established it was defined in terms of "non-traditional", "alternative". It was defined in terms of what it isn't rather than what it is.

Exactly—in entirely negative phrases. We do not do this, we do not do this, we are not this...

But what do we do?
And the question is how to turn that into a positive statement based on quite a lot of experience. For me it's almost a statement of belief, you see—what is it this institution believes in. And we believe in the importance of interdisciplinary study of working in team ways, collaborative ways with your peers.

We believe in breadth, we believe in going into something deeply, so that you're good at something and you choose what it is to display that depth.

One of the reasons for all the interdisciplinary breadth requirements is to know how what it is you're doing in your in-depth work—how that impacts on the rest of society. What, in modern language, I've been to two of those forums and have listened quite carefully to the various shades of the discussion. I think—and I'm getting a very clear picture that students find the word "requirement" very objectionable. I'm not sure why that objection to the word "requirement." I think [it] comes in two ways. There's a little bit of a knee-jerk reaction to [that]. There should be no sense of compulsion here.

Now is it more than simply eight years of experience which has elapsed since Evergreen's inception? At the beginning, the only requirement was, and still is 45 units. I'm just wondering what sort of need was being responded to in making such a varied kind of, unspecific...

One of [the two things] was that we were just coming out of the 60's, and there was a great antagonistic feeling about too many requirements and too many mickey mouse things, that had been part of that whole sense of rebellion against society.

The other part of it is that I think we really did—I mean at the beginning—view ourselves as an experimental operation. We were trying innovations. We didn't know what kinds of things would prove to be successful, and what would not, and what modifications we were going to have to make as we went along.

I think it was in that sense that many of us felt, most of us, that it was not possible to make certain kinds of requirements because we didn't know how certain things were going to work. We had this real sense of groping and feeling our way into a new educational acreage so to speak. We knew some things we wanted to do, but we really needed to test them out, before we could require them. That's why I say now we are at the end of the 70's, not the end of the 60's.

I think we are much more clear as an institution, on what are the valuable things that have come out of our eight years of experimenting and innovating, trying things and reshaping, etcetera. So therefore it's in that sense that I think it's very appropriate for the institution to reconsider some of those earlier ideas. We are in different times and we do have some history.

Regarding the phase that this institution is going through at this point in time, I have an editorial written by Norman Cousins in last week's Seattle Times. It speaks very clearly to me. I could read part of it and just see what your response is:

Developing the Human Mind
NEW YORK — The biggest problem confronting American education today is the increasing vocationalization of our colleges and universities. Throughout the country, schools are under pressure to become job-training centers and employment agencies. The pressure comes mainly from two sources. One is the growing determination of many citizens to reduce taxes—under-

standable and even commendable in itself but irrational and irresponsible when connected to the reduction or dismantling of vital public services.

The second source of pressure comes from parents and students who tend to steer clear of any courses of study that do not teach people how to do things attractive to employers in a rapidly tightening job market.

The absurd notion is taking hold that the development of skills does not also require the systematic development of the human mind. Education is assessed not according to the ability of an individual to come into possession of all his or her powers, but according to the tangible benefits the individual is trained to extract from society.

In this way, the vital juices are in danger of being drained out of education, especially on the secondary and undergraduate levels.

And then Cousins goes on to talk about a broad education and how important that is to a student especially on the undergraduate level to be able to fall back on that.

I'm behind Mr. Cousins 100 per cent. How if at all is Evergreen responding to that vocationalization of education in America?

Well I think that's something that we keep trying to resist and should continue to resist. In a way, Evergreen is created with the whole philosophical intent of developing the human mind. That is what being a liberal arts college means.

We've always viewed ourselves as a liberal arts college which affords people the opportunity to develop important specializations, but that the primary thing—to be creative, to be responsible for both your educational future directions and responsible in a kind of a citizenship way.

In other words, we're not trying to train people just to vote only Republican or Democratic, but to be thoughtful about what it is, what are the duties of a citizen in society—in that large sense.

Norman Cousins addresses that in the last part of his editorial saying:

Under those hypothetical circumstances, one might make an argument against the liberal arts—but it would be like arguing against education itself.

Thomas Jefferson was prouder of having been the founder of the University of Virginia than of having been President of the United States. He knew that the educated and developed mind was the best way to make a political system work—a system based on the consent of the governed.

If this idea fails, then all the tax dollars that can be saved will not be enough to prevent the nation from turning on itself.

I think that's very deeply imbedded in the philosophy of this place, that concept—what it is, what our sense of mission is.

What we have to do is train people to think, to teach themselves how to learn, how to prepare themselves for new opportunities. And that's what the business of this college is.

And that means to me that you have to train people in a broad way—to train people to know how to do research kinds of things, how to do certain kinds of skill things, which would mean expressing yourself well in writing, expressing yourself well in discussion [and] speaking; not be afraid of new areas, not to be afraid of change. The last thing we want to do is teach

someone how to be a bookkeeper, because then that person is a bookkeeper for life. The worst thing you can do is to train a person for a particular job that is identified as a right now job.

So our whole educational principle has been geared I would say in Mr. Cousins's direction. What you focus on is the process—so that as somebody takes on the business of getting good in something you make them aware—to help them understand how it is that they get good in something else and take a different direction in their lives, they are then ready to make it.

I'd like to refer to an article stating that Fairhaven College was fighting to stay alive. Essentially what's happening is that enrollment has dropped from 261 to just over 200 within the past year.

One of the issues that the dean was addressing was exactly like you were talking about—the development of the college out of the uprising and dissatisfaction of the 60's and addressing all those concerns. And that now we're in a different time—and the striving toward vocationalization.

But it also seemed to be implying that students do not know what they need and that the dean was attempting to show students what they need. And I'm wondering if you see yourself doing the same task.

I've always had the conviction, as a teacher, that one of my obligations is to push students into things they don't know they want. In general, it's a much larger intellectual world out there than most students are in any way aware of. That's simply a matter of age, experience and opportunities.

So I've always felt as a teacher that part of my educational obligation to my students is to push them hard. And to open up horizons they didn't know about—not to indoctrinate them or force them into a particular direction, but to show them what a wide spectrum there is. And then push them hard so that they test themselves against different pieces of that spectrum—intellectual activity, or social opportunities or technical, problem solving.

And I guess I translate that into an obligation of the whole college. To press students hard against their limits—what they consider that they don't need. And to help them break through those perceived limitations...

That to me is an important part of the educational process and so it is not adequate in my philosophy of education to simply let students choose entirely their own path of what they want to do. Because I feel obliged with some conviction to push them into things that they don't yet know whether they should prepare themselves for or not.

Concluding, Byron affirmed that his proposal for graduation requirements will be voted on by the faculty. He justified this by saying that faculty have been and will be here at Evergreen longer than the students. Because students are here for four years, these sorts of decisions will not effect those presently enrolled. Graduation requirements, if accepted, will not be retroactive, but phased in gradually. Such a decision will effect only entering freshmen and sophomores.

The proposal, being academically related, gives support to a faculty voice in the matter. Byron wished though, to encourage students to take time out in their seminars and express to faculty their concerns and responses to the proposal.

—To be continued next quarter—
Part II of A Conversation with Byron Youtz, will focus more specifically on the role academics play at Evergreen and how particular learning modes provide students with different educational experiences.

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Halls of Justice

Continued from page five

The "justice" here in this foreign room is restricted; detached from its need to serve the people. It serves the government's interests and the interests of the capitalists. This is a basic concept that must be understood in order to develop a radical perspective about what must be done.

The uselessness of this trial is what is disturbing me most about this situation; I am feeling hostile and helpless. This helplessness is the cause of guerrilla activities. Our friend's button says, "There are only a handful of terrorists, but they are everywhere."

The defense arguments begin

For the necessity defense we assembled the following witnesses: Charles Grey, professor of international conflict and long-term peace activist; Robyn, a pro-se defendant; Shelley Douglass, theologian and long-time activist; James Douglass, her husband, also a Catholic theologian and peace activist; and John Affolter, a defendant and organizer of affinity group communication networks.

The task of the necessity defense is to prove five separate points that make our act of civil disobedience legally defensible, because we have exhausted all possible legal means of changing a situation that represents immediate, imminent harm.

My impression of the first testimony was that it demonstrated the naive part of the campaign. Robyn said, "World disarmament is our goal and with love we can overcome the fear," and several other similar comments that would make many of the militant atheists among us blanche. Affolter used a report from the Stockholm Peace Research Institute that estimates the data of nuclear holocaust, according to cycles of war, to be 1982. I found that section of the testimony to be ineffective though I agreed with the immediacy that the sentiment expressed.

Charles Grey represented us well by describing the history of the movement and how civil disobedience had produced social change in the past. He cited the examples of Cesar Chavez, Vietnam, Bangla Desh and Czechoslovakia. He made references to the American Revolution, women's suffrage, the GM strikes of 1937, and the racial integration movements in the restaurants in the 1960's.

Diskin used the Coalition Handbook to question Grey's motives—especially considering the moral crisis on the base and economic crisis in the court system as stated objectives of the Coalition. Ada thinks that the government's strategy will be to convict us of conspiracy in the future, as the campaign grows and the government gets more desperate. Diskin certainly looked like he was doing this with Grey.

Voorhees finally called Diskin off; the charge was re-entry, not conspiracy. Diskin pouted for a good part of the remainder of the trial because of that rebuke. He kept mentioning a standing objection that the prosecution had to the whole direction of the defense.

Shelley Douglass described the part she has played to keep the campaign going, like consulting with Bob Aldridge, an ex-engineer for Lockheed and expert witness for the defense, who quit his job as chief designer of the Trident missile when he realized Trident was by nature a first-strike weapon system.

She said, "We are growing to a point to where we can stop Trident . . . We can succeed."

Kent Alcorn described how he quit GE after five years of radio sales, dealing with the Bangor base, because he realized that what the government was doing

was wrong. This testimony showed the effect the movement has on people to reorder their thinking about Trident. His testimony was very moving.

Bob Aldridge, our main expert witness for the international law defense, testified, in depth, for both the necessity examiners and the international law examiners about the indiscriminate and aggressive nature of Trident. Both he and Mike Wallace went away from their areas of expertise as they testified (which I entirely approve of after my Evergreen training in the interdisciplinary approach). Voorhees restricted the testimony that was not formally expert, but at least he got to hear it. Wallace, a professor of international affairs from Vancouver, brought in environmental effects and the impact of nuclear war on Canada, and especially on Vancouver, as part of the Canadian defense.

The beauty of the pro-se defense presentations was the demonstration of control that we had in the courtroom. The defense attorneys, who had dominated the first two days, stepped down and our defense committees took over. The process went very smoothly.

12/28: No Jerry Diskin

This is the final day of the trial (except for the judge's ruling on January 2). The international law defense finished questioning a defendant who testified to her decision to do civil disobedience, her preparation for it, and her thoughts and feelings during the action. She was quite clear, especially in her statement about the court's responsibility to abide by international law.

The Canadian defense has taken the stand to describe Canada as a threatened nation. Their object is to demonstrate that they had used many different ways to inform the the Canadian government of the problem, before they committed civil disobedience at Bangor.

Voorhees quietly uses his power. Both Jim and Shelley Douglass have done a tremendous amount to spread the word about Trident; much of it was done in Canada, and their testimony describes run-ins with the Canadian Parliament and other various authorities.

The prosecution edges in a little more evidence to clean up the file information case and Diskin makes his closing statement. I don't even listen.

The necessity defense gives a long and sometimes rambling final statement, and International law gives a somewhat more concise statement. Then Diskin takes advantage of a period of rebuttal. Ten defendants make personal statements; they are nice but have no effect on the case, I fear.

We leave for the Breadline Cafe and then Olympia, immediately after the trial ends. What will happen to the movement in the future? We may try to merge with a general socialist movement eventually. Let it grow for a while. I would like to encourage us to build affinity groups with your friends and think about effective civil disobedience actions for your political commitment. If all else fails, read Thoreau for revival.

Epilogue

One week after the trial, I am waiting for the sentencing. The ruling by Judge Voorhees was made last Tuesday, January 2. At least Voorhees didn't restrict himself to only saying that our defenses were irrelevant, like McGovern, another district court judge, said last year. I did truly think that after spending four days with us last week in court he would have more than twelve minutes worth of material. The mellow revolutionaries sauntered out of the courtroom making jokes about what a rowdy group this was, and how much we really needed the federal marshals to keep us in line.

I wish I could show you a copy of the ruling. It was a joke. He thought our necessity defense was weak because we didn't demonstrate the proper degree of cause and effect by our demonstration of May 21-23; we didn't have a reasonable belief that our action would achieve our objective; the government isn't going to change its mind; the investment is too big now to stop production.

Voorhees rejected the first strike capabilities argument by claiming that first strike is an action rather than a capability, that what we have developed is more accurate than ever before and therefore not as harmful and indiscriminate as nuclear weapons developed in the past.

There are indeed treaties against nuclear and first strike weapons, but they don't apply, because of the nature of Trident. The Canadians need more recourse to Parliament. If you cross our borders, you must follow our laws . . .

Postscript

The battle continues. John Calambokidis and Patrick Barnes of Olympia committed civil disobedience at Bangor on Christmas Eve. Others are planning to do so in the future. We can only hope they succeed before our leaders pull us to the brink of nuclear holocaust.

EDITORIAL

Journalism and journalists have always claimed and purportedly striven to be objective in their reporting and analysis of events. "Objectivity" is the main selling point of most newspapers and their reporters. While this objectivity is a noble cause indeed, and may well be worth striving for, it is as much an impossibility as finding a unicorn in your bath tub. Yet, far more newspapers have claimed to have attained objectivity than people have claimed to find unicorns in their bath tubs.

Just what is being objective, anyway? The American Heritage Dictionary says it's, "Of or having to do with a material object as distinguished from a mental concept, idea, or belief . . . uninfluenced by emotions, surmise, or personal prejudice . . . based on observable phenomenon; presented factually."

The same dictionary's definition of objectivity's antithesis, subjectivity, is, "Pertaining to the real nature of something, essential . . . particular to a given individual; personal."

Journalism cannot be objective because people are not objective. The way in which different people perceive the same thing is subject to each person's past experience and knowledge. People's perceptions are subjective. By the time a news story gets to the reader's personal perceptions, it's already been subjected to and filtered through others' personal perceptions.

For example, a UPI reporter is sent to cover a story. Even before the reporter is assigned to the story, it has been affected by subjectivity; someone has chosen what events in the world are worth covering.

The reporter then goes out and gathers the information through his/her own perceptions. She/he has no choice but to see things through her/his own eyes; one can't borrow someone else's eyes, ears, and mind. And even if one could, who's to say the borrowed apparatus would record any more objectively than one's own?

The reporter's story of what happened then goes to the press service, which edits it. It's then sent to the newspapers, who may or may not

choose to print that particular story, according to their perception of what is and is not worth printing, and then . . . it goes to the newspaper editor, who . . . well, you get the picture. It's enough to burst the bubble of any believer in objective journalism.

The point here is simply that objective journalism is impossible because of the human factor. A main point of departure between people and objectivity is that the former has values and the latter doesn't. The two may be mutually exclusive, and we can't get rid of the human factor, you know.

This is not to say that journalism should strive not to be objective. What I'm saying is that rather than claiming that there are unicorns in the bathtub, or worse, that journalism is objective, journalists have the responsibility of being honest about their subjectivity. It is the responsibility of newspapers to realize this, and open themselves to varied views and concerns. The Cooper Point Journal is no exception.

by Pearl Knight

Strecker Resigns

William R. Hucks

When Bob Strecker hand-carried his letter of resignation to the third floor of the library, there was no one there to accept it. It was Christmas break.

He resigned his post January 5 as Director of Facilities of The Evergreen State College. Bob had been with Evergreen since 1969 and was promoted from Facilities Engineer Supervisor to Director of Facilities when Jerry Schillinger vacated the position in August of 1976.

Former Facilities Construction Coordinator, Dave West, will serve as Acting Facilities Director while the college conducts a search for a permanent director. Security operations has been reassigned to Business Manager Ken Winkley's supervision for the interim.

Bob took a position with the Department of Transportation as an engineer, a job he said he is looking forward to.

"When I decide to act on something," he said at a farewell breakfast January 5, "I move pretty fast." He began his new job the next working day.

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news digest

More than 172,000 signatures on Initiative 61 - the Returnable Beverage Container Initiative - were filled in early January with the Secretary of State.

Because the number of signatures filed is almost 50,000 more than the 123,711 valid signatures required, Initiative 61 is certain to be validated. As an initiative to the legislature, Initiative 61 must be considered for enactment by the next session of the legislature.

At a press conference in Olympia, Steve Zemke, chairperson of Citizens For Returnable Beverage Containers, stated that, "There are many hidden costs associated with the present throwaway system in Washington State. Throwaways have increased solid waste and garbage disposal costs. Throwaways have resulted in increased litter and increased taxes for litter and trash pickup." He added, "Initiative 61 would result in a net increase in jobs in jobs in this state."

Earlier this year, the legislatures of the states of Iowa, Connecticut, and Delaware enacted deposit laws. The Oregon legislature enacted the Oregon law in 1971 and the Vermont legislature passed their deposit law in 1972. In 1976 the voters of Michigan and Maine passed deposit laws by a vote of the public. If Initiative 61 is not enacted by the legislature, it will automatically be placed on the November 1979 ballot. Initiative 61 would place a five cent minimum refundable deposit on all beer and soft drink containers sold in Washington State.

—Lacey Leader

The Middle Income Student Assistance Act recently passed by Congress is expected to increase significantly the number of college students who will be eligible to receive a Basic Educational Opportunity Grant. The new legislation expands the program to include students from families whose incomes are between \$15,000 and \$25,000. The income level for independent students has also been increased dramatically.

Evergreen's Financial Aid Office wants to encourage students who think they may be eligible to apply for a Basic Grant. Many students who have not been eligible for aid in the past may now qualify for this federal grant.

You can apply for a Basic Grant for the 1979-80 academic year between January 1, 1979, and March 15, 1980. Application forms are now available in the Office of Financial Aid.

The Basic Grant Program is an entitlement program, and while you will be paid through the school, your eligibility and actual amount of aid are determined by the Office of Education. Financial need is determined by a Congressionally approved formula which is applied consistently to all applicants.

Both part-time (two Evergreen units) and full-time students may be eligible if they are a) determined to have financial need based on the Basic Grant eligibility formula, b) are an undergraduate student, and, c) are a citizen, national or permanent resident of the U.S.

Basic Grants for 1979-80 will range from \$50 to \$1,800.

- Poetry is something that you love. Prisons are something that you fear. "The Ascent of Man" is something that you just can't avoid.

The Center for Literature in Performance sponsors "The Ascent of Man" film series, by Jacob Browowski, in Lecture Hall One, Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. After the films we meet in the rotunda and read poetry to one another. Soon a group of us will be going out to a prison and involving ourselves in a workshop.

The films are free, the meetings in the rotunda are open to anyone, and the prison workshops, if they continue, are open to writers, musicians, jugglers or anyone with abilities which are used in "still-life" places.

The office is located in Library 3215. by Neil Kramer

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The Last of Winterland



Something's Happenin' on Shakedown Street

by Doug Riddels/Rene Bressieux

The Grateful Dead have cranked out yet another in their long line of albums, their second on Arista as well as the second they did not produce themselves. *Shakedown Street* is produced by Lowell George, songwriter and lead guitarist for Little Feat. Although George's work is superior to Keith Olsen's production on *Terrapin Station*, the band's previous album, he fails to capture the essence of the famous, or infamous, "Dead sound".

The Dead's studio work hasn't shown much creative energy since the release of *Wake of the Flood* in 1973 and *Mars Hotel* in 1974, nor has it gone over well with their ardent fans—those legendary Deadheads.

The period since then has been a time of personal exploration and experimentation, as each member of the band develops his own musical identity. *Shakedown Street's* greatest success lies in bringing these diverse directions together, high-lighting individual differences without sacrificing the album's cohesiveness.

Bill Kreutzman and Mickey Hart's interests as drummer and percussionist lie in such exotic places as Africa and the Middle East. The rhythms of these lands, alien to traditional Western music, are highlighted on the percussion piece "Serengetti".

Hart's extensive jazz background also finds expression in "France". "France" and "From the Heart of Me" are both well sung by Donna Jean Godchaux, wife of keyboardist Keith Godchaux. (She also wrote the latter song.) Her emergence as a lead vocalist and writer promises new directions for the band's future.

Shakedown Street features three cuts sung by rhythm guitarist Bob Weir. Two of these, "Good Lovin'", an old '50s rocker, and "All New Minglewood Blues", have been part of the Dead repertoire for years. I suspect that this dearth of truly original material is directly related to the direction Weir's latest solo work has taken.

His most recent album, appropriately titled *Heaven Help the Fool*, is slick, soulless Southern California pop, and live performances in Seattle and Portland (as backup for the Garcia Band) last fall were equally soulless and uninspired (and not even slick). The kid guitarist seems destined to become the rock star of the Dead. This is not to say that his playing has lost any of its magic on stage with the Dead. The creative energy of the band provides a successful antidote to the L.A. smog that seems to get into Weir's head occasionally. His unique and spontaneous style is still the perfect foil to Garcia's lead, and his playing has gone through considerable development in just the last year, especially his growing proficiency with the bottleneck.

The three new selections written by

lead guitarist (and acid avatar) Jerry Garcia and Robert Hunter, lyricist for the band since its 1966 origin, "Shakedown Street", "Stagger Lee" and "If I Had the World to Give", are more noticeably of the old Grateful Dead tradition. Garcia also does "Fire on the Mountain", another of the Dead's old standards.

Though they somewhat reflect Garcia's maturing guitar style (compare "Fire on the Mountain" with an old bootleg of the same song), none of these songs sound as good on vinyl as they do live, but that could be said of almost any Dead song. Yet one can not help but be disappointed that the Dead have once again failed to capture the Dead sound on vinyl.

(Some Deadheads do not even want the Dead to try. Several months ago I overheard one fan at a Winterland Dead concert, in response to rumors that "Fire on the Mountain" would be on the album, say, "No way. The Dead will never put 'Fire on the Mountain' on a record. It's too special, too magic." That magic does not come across on *Shakedown Street*.)

Garcia's influence is less evident on *Shakedown Street* than on previous albums, and there is no outstanding representation of his talents. The album lacks guitar in general—a sure sign of co-opted rock. This is a shame, because Garcia's playing seems to be getting more tasteful with every performance. A dedicated student as well as performer of music, his style has become increasingly complex and subtle (not the thing for punk or heavy metal freaks), incorporating reggae and cajun influences with a wide array of electronic gadgetry. Garcia's chief influence, the kozmik sacrament, still has its effect on his music, resulting in the space improvisation for which the Dead are most well-known.

However, on *Shakedown Street* this major aspect of the Dead sound is sacrificed on the altar of Commercial Acceptability. It takes a special kind of headspace to appreciate what appears to some as meaningless noodling, an ability to free oneself from the limits of 4/4 time and mindless marshmallow melodies. It is no coincidence that the Grateful Dead are usually associated with the counterculture, psychedelic drugs, and alternative lifestyles. As our culture becomes increasingly polarized between vacuous disco decadence and blind punk rage, the Dead with their "message" of Sixties acid/love/etc. look like one of the few healthy and creative alternatives.

Shakedown Street is a success as a dance album, and indicates that the Dead are once again getting a handle on the production end of recording, but I would not give it to a friend and say, "This is the Dead." It is true that there is nothing like a Grateful Dead concert, and *Shakedown Street* is no exception.

by Simon Scheeline

I arrived at the following opinion with the help of a second viewing of the concert on video tape.

Despite the fact it was New Year's Eve, despite breakfast at dawn, despite a bill that included the Blues Brothers, I have come to the conclusion that I've seen my last Grateful Dead concert.

I have many reasons for this decision—one of which was the price of the tickets—\$30, (although it cost me \$50). Foremost among these reasons are the actions of Bill Graham. Uncle BoBo, as Bob Weir so affectionately calls him, is a bimbo in my book. Given the exceptional circumstances of the concert, I expected something special.

And the rumors that circulated for months beforehand seemed to indicate that others did also. Santana, Starship, Clapton, Quicksilver, and the Allman Brothers were just some of the names dropped. Graham never said any of these groups would show up, but the last night of a concert hall with a history as great as Winterland's should surely have brought out the stars. If the Band could gather the folks that came to the Last Waltz, then surely the hall they played could have had as impressive a wake.

Stars did show but they stayed backstage at the "family's" private party. Graham, who played MC, didn't even have the courtesy to introduce the few stars who came on stage. Graham also took the last laugh with an

amazing display of egomania. At the end of the show calendars were given away. I opened the calendar in hopes of finding classic pictures of the great bands who played Winterland, instead I got pictures of Bill Graham.

There is bound to be somebody out there who doubts the validity of this article on the grounds that I'm obviously hung up on the price of the tickets. So what. I have a right to be. We didn't even get a Happy New Year's greeting for the incredible price we paid. Tickets for the Last Waltz cost \$25, and we got Thanksgiving dinner with the likes of Bob Dylan, Joni Mitchell, and Neil Young served as the main course. All I got at Winterland was the sixties' oldest living flashback, the Grateful Dead.

It wasn't until the concert was over, and I stood on the corner of Post and Stiener, with a dull throbbing sort of bouyant feeling in my head, that I realized what I had just encountered. It was, "Marin County's answer to the sedative." Was it just a coincidence that by the end of the show everyone I knew had moved as far as possible from the band, to the top of Winterland?

Sad as it seems, the once greatest rock and roll band must have smoked too much paraquat. "But they've played together for 13 years!" This is not suitable as an excuse or reason for their performance. "But they played six hours through..." Sure they did, with such exceedingly long breaks, and energyless

Please turn to page e1even

Confessions of a Fashion Connoisseur



graphic/Rob Fromm

Now don't get me wrong—I, too, dress like a good member of the proletariat. My jeans have holes, and were designed by that distinguished couturier, Levi of San Francisco. I, too, wear a dingy brown coat and carry my books in an even dingier blue backpack. My "dress-up" clothes make me look like some macabre cross between an Indian princess and a Russian peasant. I wear no scent dreamed up in the laboratories of Estee Lauder or Prince Matchabelli, nothing to entice the man on the white stallion into sweeping me up in his arms...

Patchouli-smelling and T-shirted, I wander in perfect harmony through these hallowed halls. If questioned about my attire (say, at a disco party or a high school), I am fully prepared to defend myself with healthy political fervor. "You must agree—the time has come to shed these bourgeois trappings and fight for a perfect social order... Blah, blah, blah..." I am popular neither at disco parties nor at high schools.

But, if the truth be known, I find an endless sea of brown coats and blue jeans a little bit tiring. It would be heartwarming to the artist in me to be greeted each day with a medley of color, reflecting inventiveness and pride in the wearing of clothes.

I am becoming a closet connoisseur. There are, though, many things about purveyors of "fashion" which distress me. Style is treated as a product which should become obsolete, and the sooner, the better. My philosophy is that if something is pleasing to wear, and lovely to behold, it stays that way until it falls apart.

Which brings us to another matter: clothes do fall apart, and, if composed of natural fibers, they will eventually decompose into harmless dirt. The fashion industry insists upon appealing to convenience—synthetics do not shrink, never need ironing, and are usually machine washable and dryable. Consumers, lulled by ease of care, neglect the long-range ecological effects of synthetic clothing.

These are very real concerns, and have probably prompted the reaction which motivates people to dress so dully in this community. Cotton, linen, wool, and even silk do rot, and can be fashioned into a million designs and dyed at least that many colors.

Does anybody remember tie-die? Or paisley? Or big, colorful flowers? Whatever happened to purple, and to orange?

I like carnivals. They give me great joy, much of which comes from their sensual onslaught of color. I like individuals. Some people wear orchids in their hair or paint their fingernails in ten different colors. It might be nice to venture out of this closet of blue-and-brown sameness for a change, and not just on Halloween. We don't need to sell out to Sears and Roebuck or Yves St. Laurent. Let's bring back color, just for fun!

POLITICS...



RELIGION...



ROLLICKING PIGEONS.



cut Labor

Winterland

Continued from page ten

music, they could have played another six. Garcia didn't even break a sweat. "But they played Dark Star!" Only the first verse. "But..." Enough butts. In 1979 when performers like Elvis Costello and the Talking Heads are putting 100 percent into their music, there's no reason why musicians as fine as these give performances which are anything less than excellent.

I guess if you're a dead head the show must have seemed good. The list of songs was impressive. I am glad I finally heard "Terrapin Station" live. The show did have its high points, like "Johnny B. Goode". But I've heard all these songs done better, much better. Even the crowd wasn't as wild as usual. I guess I expected too much.

After being stoked by a surprise showing of *Animal House*, the Blues Brothers, as one might have expected, were excellent. Pushing past the limits they set on *Saturday Night Live*, they showed a rare streak of humility that performers as they often lack. Their band performed with a tightness only a select crop of studio musicians could provide. The set was short, since all their material is contained on one album.

New Riders of the Purple Sage gets no mention in this article.

All in all I guess it was an OK concert. Yet for all it could have been, it wasn't enough. A dead head will always tell you "there's nothing like a Grateful Dead concert," and after seeing this show all I can say is there damn well better not be.

To Olympia...

Continued from page one

Evergreen's image is improving in the local community, at least according to these two counselors. "There seems to be in this school a bit more openness toward considering Evergreen," said Ms. Burke. She attributed this change to "a persistent pushing by the school (TESC)," and gives Evans some of the credit for this. "One thing I see about Dan Evans that I like is his pushing the positives; pushing the positive aspects of Evergreen."

But Evans need not be the only one pushing the positives. All of us could talk to students at our old schools—much needed and very effective support for our Evergreen. As the little Admissions officer flyer said, can you be a "viable resource" for Evergreen? It would not take much time and might help keep this college alive and well.

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ANS. 1-Chester A. Riley 2-F. Baxter, Camp Fremont 3-Bob (Capt. Kangaroo) Keshan 4. John Berestford Tipton, who lived on an estate called Silverstone 5-714 6-The Alan Brady Show 7-The Songbird 8-Tim me Dodd 9-Mr. Alexander Waverly, played by Leo G. Carroll 10-males 11-Mike Nelson 12-They were half brothers. 13. He was an insurance agent. 14. Steve Allen

T.V. QUIZ

- Who lived at 1313 Blueview Terrace in Los Angeles?
- Name either of the two Army posts where Sgt. Bilko was stationed.
- What famous children's TV personality played Clarabell the Clown on HOWDY DOODY?
- Whose money did Michael Anthony dispend on THE MILLIONAIRE and where did this eccentric benefactor reside?
- What was Sgt. Joe Friday's badge number on DRAGNET?
- On the original DICK VAN DYKE SHOW, Dick portrayed a comedy writer for what mythical TV show?
- Sky King flew a twin-engine airplane named what?
- Name the head Mouseketeer on the original MICKEY MOUSE CLUB.
- Who was the boss of the Man from U.N.C.L.E.?
- Were the dogs who have played Lassie male or female? Or were both males and females used?
- What was the name of the character played by Lloyd Bridges on SEA HUNT?
- What was the exact familial relationship between Adam, Hoss and Little Joe Cartwright?
- How did Jim Anderson earn a living on FATHER KNOWS BEST?
- Who was the first host of THE TONIGHT SHOW?

From the book THE WORLDS MOST CHALLENGING TV QUIZ by Joe Walders. Copyright © 1978 by Joe Walders. Published by Doubleday & Co., Inc.