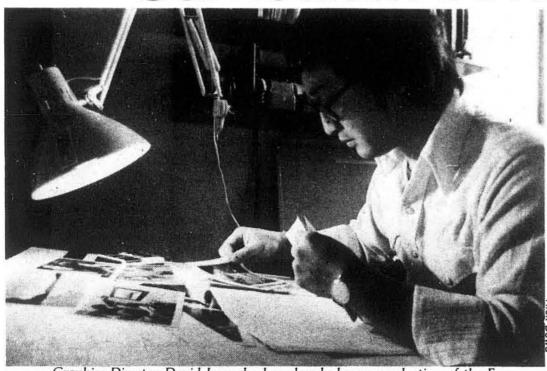
Curriculum 95% Sure for 77–78



Graphics Director David Imanaka has already begun production of the Evergreen catalog. Both the catalog and supplement are scheduled for an early January completion.

by Jim Wright

With barely six weeks of Fall quarter gone, the bulk of Evergreen's 1977 - 78 curriculum has already been mapped out. Final program selections for next year are detailed in a report issued by Academic Dean Rob Knapp. These selections will commit up to 90% of Evergreen's faculty for next year, with the remaining fraction to be saved for "well-formed proposals that develop later in the year," according

Final selection of programs was made primarily on the basis of faculty availability, in conjunction with students' interests as expressed in responses to the Curriculum Trial Balloon. Knapp added that "most of the modifications in proposals were made because of expressed responses to the Balloon."

The Trial Balloon netted approximately 550 responses, "less than we hoped for but more than we expected," said Knapp. "If we tried the same exercise next year, the same number would not be acceptable. We'd like to get a response from everyone in the school.'

Program proposals appearing in the Trial Balloon but not included in the final selection were eliminated because of "multiple calls on the faculty needed to staff

the programs." Knapp cited two proposals. Ritual Process and Cultural Dynamics, and Dreams and Poetry, as examples of programs in which sponsoring faculty were needed to staff other programs. He also noted that of the non-selected proposals, "None were among those that drew the most notice from students."

One student-initiated proposal was included in the final program selection. Itahith, a program dealing with natural medicine, was selected as an annual program for next year. In addition, the Academic Deans are working with a group of students on a proposal in Fine Metal-working to be incorporated tentatively into the proposed Craftsmanship program.

"Student input has been very valuable in tuning up the curriculum, in eliminating gaps, in checking our estimates of what was needed, and so on . . . " Knapp explained.

With regard to Affirmative Action policy and Third World representation in the curriculum, the dean's report stipulates that "at least one program in each of the 11 curricular areas have a substantial component relevant to Third World issues, specifically identified in the catalog copy. This apportionment was determined at a meeting of the Academic Deans, Affirmative Action and Third World Coalition representatives, and other interested members of the Evergreen community. "Most of us felt that this was far short of ideal but that it was something that we could achieve this year. It's a step towards doing even better next year," said Knapp.

Program selections have been classified as either "Firm" or "Soft." Firm programs are those which have a firm commitment from one or more of the faculty "representing all the crucial elements of the program." Soft selections are programs which seem important to have but which lack a faculty member in a crucial area.

The Basic Coordinated Studies program allotment for next year turned out to be somewhat larger than expected because "they were overstuffed this year," according to Knapp. Basic Programs for 1977 - 78 include: Autobiography, Ajax Compact, Biography/Fiction, Plato and Dante, Human Expression, Rise of the Democratic Ethic, Human Development, Voices of the Third World, Health: Individual and Community, Natural and Social Science with Design, and Outdoor Education, - ALL FIRM - and Family and Community Studies and Political Ecology -

Annual Program selections for next year are: Arts and Music of Asia, Chautauqua II, Dance, Energy Systems, Good Earth II, Human Services and Human Potential II, Itahith, Mathematics as a Design Tool, Mythic Cycle, Peace, Conflict, and Social Change, Studies in Greece, and Television and Drama — ALL FIRM —

and Craftsmanship — SOFT. Specialty area selections were as follows: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES -Environmental Law, Natural History of Washington, and Vertebrate Biology -FIRM, Applied Environmental Studies

Environment, Resources, and People -SOFT (Field Geology and Field Biology will be offered Summer, 1978).

EXPRESSIVE ARTS - Collaborative Arts Consortium; English Theatre; Explorations in 20th Century Music; Stones, Bones and Skin - FIRM.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STUD-IES - Formation of Modern Society, and Social Origins of Art and Ideology -

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ITS SOCIAL CONTEXT - Helping Relationship Skills, Early Childhood Development, Human Social Behavior — FIRM, and Life Cycles und Cultural Systems -

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH - Foundations of Natural Science, Health Perspectives, Cell to Organism, and Molecular Biology - FIRM.

MANAGEMENT AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST - Management and the Public Interest, Managing Technology -BOTH FIRM, and Modern Corporation and the World of Small Business - SOFT.

MARINE SCIENCES AND CRAFTS -Vancouver and Puget, Research Vessel Design, Marine Organisms, and Tropical Reef Ecology — FIRM.

NORTHWEST NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES - A Separate Reality, Cultures of the Pacific Northwest, Exploring Native American Art - ALL FIRM.

POLITICAL ECONOMY - Colonial Experience in the Americas, Introduction to Political Economy, Labor and the Public Interest, Current Economic Crisis, Applied Research: Corporations and Nuclear Power, and The Constitution and the Economy - FIRM.

Students who want to see the proposals can find them in Rob Knapp's office, Lib

The Evergreen State College · Olympia, Washington 98505

THE COOPER POINT

VOLUME V NUMBER 5

NOV. 4, 1976

COG III proposal on the way

Demise of Sounding Board in the Works



Neils Skov

by Jill Stewart

What if President McCann wanted to call together a Disappearing Task Force (DTF) to investigate the possibility of trailer hookups in Parking Lot F, and had to go through a board of nine staff, five faculty, and fifteen students to do it?

What if any administrator who rejected a DTF recommendation had to come to that board and make a public explanation about that decision?

If the proposed COG (Covenant on Governance) III is accepted by the Evergreen community, President McCann, and the Board of Trustees, we will find out.

Last spring a committee known as the

COG III DTF was formed in response to student criticism that students had no input, no decision-making power at Evergreen. The result: students still have no formal decision-making power at Evergreen, but with the new COG III proposal they may have a good deal more clout. That clout could come from the "Geoboard," a new board designed to replace the floundering Sounding Board, which has been called everything from impotent to non-existent by students and faculty.

In essence, the Geoboard would differ from the Sounding Board in that all DTFs would have to originate and terminate at the Geoboard. The Geoboard would also have the power to deny requests for DTFs. This particular provision is a source of conflict between originators of the pro-

COG III DTF Chairman Neils Skov doesn't like the idea of people having to ask permission to start a DTF. "I'm not particularly happy with it," said Skov, "If any member of the administration has to ask, 'Geoboard, I'd like a DTF, will you call one?' I think there will be less administrators who call a DTF to air a controversial subject when they can more quickly call together people they know are the experts on the subject."

COG III DTF member Les Eldridge echoes that feeling, and also expresses concern that community members (any of whom can call a DTF together under the current COG II rules) might be rejected by the Geoboard when they request the creation of a DTF. Said Eldridge, "Anybody should be able to say 'By God, I'd like to charge a DTF on this,' and go and charge it. The point where the [Geoboard] can say 'no, we won't change that DTF,' worries me.'

But student COG DTF member Tom Morrill disagrees. "Somebody, anybody, can come to us and say they want a DTF called and we'll try to help them . . . administrators are against it more because it's red tape to them and very time-consuming, not because it's power for the Geoboard."

A tentative date of November 17 has been set for the first public hearing on the COG III proposal. Any member of the Evergreen community may give his or her opinions on the document, after which the COG III DTF will meet to consider possible changes.

The proposed Geoboard may spark some interest on campus because of the five types of action it can take. In contrast to the vague description in the current COG II that the Sounding Board will "make recommendations for action as issues pertinent to the college arise," the Geoboard could 1) comment, 2) take a vote of confidence, 3) take a vote of no confidence, 4) drop an issue from consideration, or 5) take a vote of censure. A censure vote would be "made against a person, not an action," but "disapproval of a single act no matter how strong the disapproval, does not alone warrant a vote of censure." Although the members of the board do not expect to use the censure vote often, they do expect it to add to the accountability theme of the COG III proposal.

Student COG DTF member Larry Mauksch feels the five actions proposed for the Geoboard will "certainly hold people accountable." As Mauksch puts it, "One boo-boo is a vote of no-confidence, and a track record of boo-boos is a vote of censure."

He cited the Chuck Harbaugh contro-



Larry Mauksch

versy of two years ago as an issue on which "the deans may have gotten a vote of no-confidence or censure." Harbaugh was a gay minister the college refused to hire to fill a faculty shortage in the Developmental Learning program in 1974.

However, administrators will still be the ones who decide what action, if any, to take against a censored person. Said Tom Morrill, "The student might think accountable means to fire them, but the administrators are the ones who interpret that word, and they might think a slap on the hand is what accountable means."

In an upcoming issue of The Cooper Point Journal, the text of the COG III proposal will be printed.



STUFF IT

To the Editor:

For some time now, I've been reading your weekly notices regarding the continuing art exhibit, Stuffed Albino Squirrels. I resisted attending this exhibit for several months, mainly because I inferred all along that it was a display of the art of taxidermy. (Which inference, by the way, I suspect many among your readership have also made, alas.) Now, taxidermy is an ancient, demanding, and highly-honored art - and one which has sadly seen some slippage in our century - but it just isn't my cup of tea. (I feel the same way about pine-cone murals, formica etchings, Day-Glo needlework pictures of Jesus leading a semi through a blinding snowstorm, and most of Mahler - "To each his own," as Goethe said to Eckermann.) Imagine my delighted surprise, therefore (when I finally decided to discard my own prejudgments and to go to the Joe Bemis Gallery one evening last week), upon finding that these stuffed albino squirrels are not products of the taxidermist's art at all, but rather are STUFFED albino squirrels - furry little squirrels, and quite alive, which have eaten so many nuts that they are all perfectly round, and which roll around the gallery like so many soft and smiling volley-balls. I watched them for hours, experiencing an aesthetic pleasure quite unlike any other, and was therefore quite interested to hear the judgment of a friend who accompanied me to the exhibit - an eminent critic

who regularly contributes to The Journal of Aesthetics and Art History. "It's not art," he said, "but it's not bad." And another friend, equally eminent in the field, said quietly: "This exhibit has helped me understand better the age-old problem of 'I don't know anything about art, but I know what I like.' For those little round and rolling ambassadors of aesthetics have helped me to understand that, during all my life, I have known about art, but have known nothing at all about what I like." Perhaps the best part of all - for those of us who feel that art should be participatory, like democracy, and not just a bunch of sterile, gray, cold, forbidding, gooey, icky old museums and stuff, is the nice sign which says: Please feed the animals.

CHUCK SUPER-SPECULUM DRAWING

To the Editor:

Is it a duck? Is it a garlic press? Is it a bicycle tool? No! It's Super-speculum! If the intention of the TESC Clinic is to provide a few laughs, then the drawing of a larger-than-life, quacking speculum that is currently adorning the walls of our campus certainly does the trick, at least for me. I realize how great it is to be so free and open at Evergreen that we can post specula and look at them, but somehow I don't get the mental image of anybody glancing at the graphic, exclaiming "That's for me!" and dashing home to get her speculum so she, too, can be free and open at Evergreen.

Self-help clinics are a valuable tool, and usually attempt to cultivate a serious and tasteful image. Chuck the drawing, lassies, and give us one that at least looks like a normal speculum, or is in some other way aesthetically pleasing. (Was your model, by the way, one of those green plastic ones that were on sale at Sea-Mart a few months ago? A real rip-off - I hear that they break.)

> Your pal, **BA** Floren

EVERGREEN MANICURING **FINGERNAILS**

To the Editor:

I am sitting on a bench in Red Square. At The Evergreen State College, land of the laid back, home of the ecologically minded. It is a beautiful sunny day. Yes, it's fine weather for sitting outside and writing, or reading, or maybe even studying. However, there is a very strange phenomenon. When I close my eyes so that I can't see the plaza with its sparse population of young maple trees (or are they Elms?), or the magnificent architectural marvels that make Evergreen unique throughout the land, I can very easily imagine that I am in the heart of a teaming metropolis, or perhaps on a busy construction site, instead of at our little college in the woods . . . The reason for this most annoying illusion is the noise. Red Square is infested with men pushing strange devices around which make a sound only equaled in timbre and quality by the roar of a whole neighborhood of good suburbanites performing the Sunday morning lawn mowing rit-

I was curious as to the pur-

pose of those obnoxious devices. so I watched one of them in action for a while, and I realized that their only function is to blow leaves around. That grounds crew man is running around the square with an offensive device, that no doubt consumes energy and money inefficiently, but is very efficient at annoying the hell out of people. With this device he is systematically rearranging the leaves. Why, pray tell, why? I implore some wise person out there to tell me why the grounds crew wastes so much time on moving leaves which will be moved back to their original locations by the first medium-sized gust of wind.

The ways of the grounds crew are an eternal mystery to me. Who decides when the leaves are to be shifted? Who decrees that all the grass on campus shall be replaced with that aesthetic wonder known as beauty bark? Why does Evergreen put so much time, money and effort into manicuring its fingernails? Why bother?

> Yours truly, Karrie Jacobs

ORGANIC FARM INVITES YOU

To the Editor:

The Organic Farmhouse construction is at a crucial point. The academic support which was available for students working on the house is non-existent this quarter, making it difficult for individuals to work on the house for any amount of time on a regular basis. Hard work is pressingly needed in order to finish the roof, cutting and raising beams, planking, insulating and putting on shakes, before we run out of this incredible weather. Considerable damage to materials already in place will result if the roof is not completed before the endless drizzle creeps back into our lives.

The human waste composting toilet that is currently located in the Experimental Structures Project will be moved to the farmhouse. We have to dig and pour a foundation for the room in which it will be housed. Both these projects need a lot of labor, are very educational and are immediate needs of the only building on campus that belongs to the students. It was designed and paid for and is being built by students. Technical help is being donated by the maintenance department. Anyone, Evergreen student or not, can come down and work on it and have their ideas expressed in the continual design changes and refine-

This Friday and Saturday we are going to have workday potlucks. If you wish to work we'll be starting at 9 a.m. and your presence is gleefully welcome at any time during the day. If you wish to only discuss ideas, which is equally as important, it would be best to come by around 12:30 for lunch, but of course any time will do.

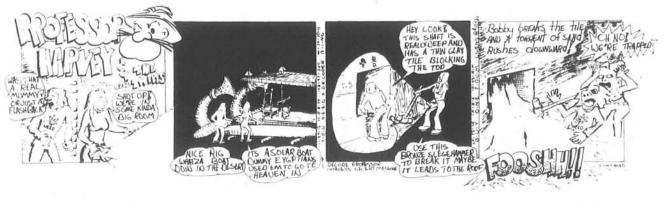
> Thank you, Michael Baron

CLASSIFIEDS

The Melting Pot now accepting applications for part and full time work. Apply in

Student needs place for herself and her horse preferably near campus or near transportation to school. Chris, c/o. Mary at 866-7350.

Older female Evergreen student needs roommate to share attractive, furnished 2 bdrm. apt. near Colony Inn. Must be responsible, non-smoker, into good music, witty repartee. Rent approx. \$90 a mo. If interested, call 943-6787.







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Commentary

Medical Politics Spell Trouble for Home Births

by Tom McLaughlin

When Marty Butzen and Keith Eisner decided to have their baby at home rather than in St. Peter Hospital in Olympia it was not an easy decision. The difficulties which they encountered serve to illustrate the current medical climate which prevails in Olympia concerning the question of doctors' attitudes towards home birth. When Marty and Keith first considered a home delivery they were innocent of a great deal of the controversy surrounding them, but when a couple decides upon a home delivery it is difficult to remain innocent of medical politics for long.

At first Marty and Keith were hopeful of finding a doctor in Olympia who would help them at home. Marty talked to nurses and members of Evergreen's Women's Clinic and learned that the doctors who do deliveries at St. Peter are opposed to home birth. Marty would have preferred to go to a doctor who was sympathetic to home delivery for her prenatal care, but she couldn't find anyone like that in Olympia so she began seeing Dr. Carnes. On Marty's first visit with Dr. Carnes she mentioned that she wanted a home delivery.

'Oh, we have lots of time to talk about that," he responded.

Marty went on to make arrangements with a paramedic who agreed to help with her home delivery. On her third visit with Dr. Carnes she told him that she was definitely going to have a home delivery

"He lectured me as if I were a child that had misbehaved," Marty recalled, "and after the lecture he had the nerve to tell me that if I were going to persist in misbehaving he would have to discontinue prenatal care. I didn't care by then, I didn't want to go back to him anyway."

Marty's experience with Dr. Carnes discouraged her from going to any other doctor in Olympia. Instead she went to the Fremont Women's Clinic in Seattle for her prenatal care. In July a doctor from Fremont and a midwife agreed to come to Olympia for her delivery.

On the evening of Aug. 26 the bag of waters which was surrounding Marty's baby broke. The bag of waters acts as a barrier against infection, so now that her waters had broken it was important that labor begin soon. Statistics kept on cases of premature rupture of the membrane show that in the first 48 hours the number of infections and related infant deaths begin to rise rather rapidly. For this reason after 48 hours most doctors think it is best to artificially induce labor.

The doctor from Fremont and his assistants arrived at Marty's on Saturday morning, 36 hours after Marty's waters had broken. They came directly from another successful home delivery in Olympia and were exhausted after having stayed up all night. They took a short nap and began to induce Marty's labor Saturday afternoon. Late that evening Marty still had not begun her labor, and due to the increasing risk of infection the decision was made to enter the hospital. In the hospital x-rays could be taken to determine if there were anything preventing labor that was detectable. If labor did not start soon Marty would need a Caesarean section and if the baby was infected it could be treated better in the hospital.



Marty Butzen with her child.

Before Marty and Keith left for the hospital they phoned the doctor in town who they felt might be sympathetic enough towards home delivery to meet them in the hospital and take Marty as his patient. He was not unreceptive, but told Marty that if she were not a member of Group Health he could not treat her. She was not a member. It was after midnight and given what Marty already knew about Olympia's doctors she felt that she had no choice but to enter St. Peter Hospital as an emergency patient.

The obstetrician on call at St. Peter was Dr. Wayne Parpala. According to Marty and Keith, Dr. Parpala introduced himself to them and Dr. Tom Artzner with the statement that, "Whoever is handling this case is medically irresponsible." Dr. Parpala went on to question Dr. Artzner's credentials and stated that he did not believe that Tom was a "real doctor." He refused to look at the comprehensive charts of Marty's prenatal care at Fremont and accused Marty of having "no prenatal care." Next Dr. Parpala stated his concern that if the baby were born with an infection he would be held responsible by Marty. Marty assured him that she accepted full responsibility for her decision to have a home birth and would not hold him liable for any complications which might arise from her decision. At this point Dr. Parpala decided to call Dr. James Krug for consultation. When he returned he advised Marty to go to Seattle for treatment, informing her that he would not accept her as his patient. She said one of his final comments was, "I don't want to have anything to do with this mess."

Marty and Keith drove to the University Hospital in Seattle which routinely accepts patients of the Fremont Clinic. In Seattle her labor began Sunday morning and she delivered a healthy 8 lb., 10 oz. baby boy.

Later, Marty, Keith, members of the Fremont Clinic and a collective of persons supportive of home birth in Olympia filed a class and peer grievance against Drs. Parpala and Krug with the Thurston-Mason County Medical Society. The grievance made these contentions: 1. Dr. Parpala refused to treat Marty because she had attempted a home birth, and 2. he eliminated the sole access to health care which she had in her community. Prior to this incident there was the possibility of having a home birth in Olympia with the knowledge that hospital care is available in case of an emergency, but now women are likely to prolong needed decisions at home, defer to long distances for the treatment of emergencies, or refuse to go to the hospital altogether rather than suffer the bias which occurred in this case.

On Oct. 1 Marty received a reply from Dr. Angela Bowen, chairwoman of the grievance committee. She made a single critical reference to Dr. Parpala's actions. "We are surprised at Dr. Parpala's apparent loss of temper and sincerely regret its occurrence." The reply went on to defend Dr. Parpala's actions, stating that it was his right to refuse a patient since Marty's case was not an emergency. The letter concluded with the following paragraph: "We are sorry that your acquaintance with the Olympia medical community has been so unsatisfactory to you. We have a genuine desire to provide good quality care here. It is perhaps inevitable that our idea of what that involves sometimes differs from that of the community. We appreciate your making us aware of your

The debate over what good quality care actually consists of is continuing in Olympia in doctor offices and in people's homes. Among the doctors in Olympia there is much support for the position which Drs. Krug, Carnes, and Parpala have taken against home birth. Many doctors would agree with the essence if not the wording of the statement made to me by Dr. Parpala that "hospital birth results in higher quality babies."

The doctors have based their position against home births on the argument that hospital births are safer than home births. Marty's case and the experience of other Olympia women who are seeking home births and have been unable to locate a doctor who will meet them in the hospital in case of an emergency raises serious doubts that Olympia's doctors have the safety of these women in mind. The doctors are denying treatment to these women, yet in the same breath claim to be interested in their safety or the safety of their babies.

The threat of a lawsuit is one of the major unmentioned reasons that doctors are hesitant to support home delivery. Malpractice insurance rates are among the highest for doctors specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. The doctors in this field are afraid to risk a possible lawsuit which might accompany a home birth. Medical ethics are now outdated and have been replaced by the modern concept of legal liabilities. In cases where there is a high degree of risk, doctors have abandoned the idea of protecting the patient for the position which protects themselves from a lawsuit.

One of the ironies of the confrontation between doctors and the advocates of home births concerns the question of patient responsibility. Parents seeking a home birth feel that the decision to have their baby at home is one which they are willing to take full responsibility for. They have faced the issue of safety and are aware that there are dangers involved in the birth process at home or in the hospital. They are unlikely to believe in the infallibility of doctors and are able to accept a tragedy should one occur. By refusing to assist in home delivery and insisting upon hospitalization even for routine deliveries doctors are taking the responsibility for decision making upon themselves. This reduces patient involvement in their own health care and creates an unhealthy dependence upon the doctors. It is this attitude which has caused the number of malpractice suits to rise in the last ten years. Is there a courageous physician in town willing to break this circle by putting the patient's interest before their own? If so will they please stand up.

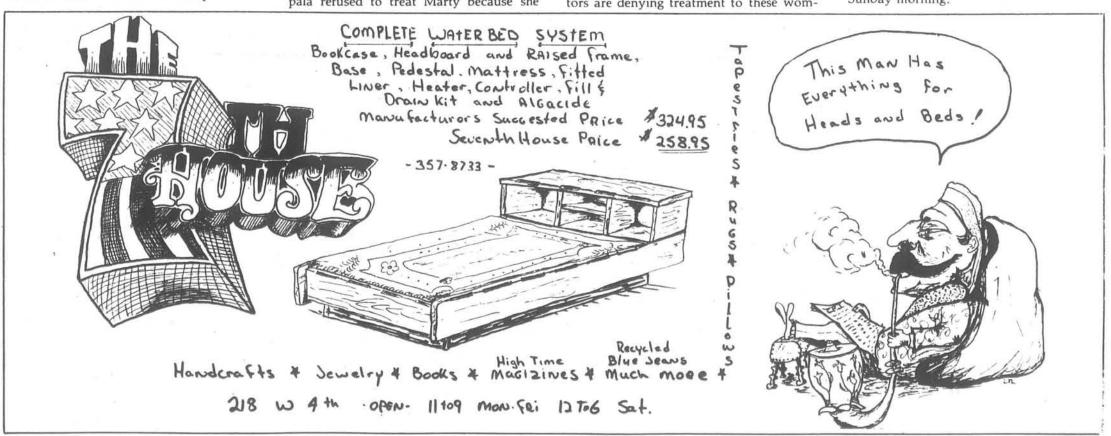
Conference on Handicapped Seeks Housing

Accommodations are urgently needed to House some of the 2,000 handicapped people expected in Olympia for the Washington State White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals happening the weekend after next.

"We critically need housing. We're trying to find space for about 200 people in private homes," said Monica Schwinberg, a committee member working on the con-

The conference will be hald on the State Capitol campus and at the St. Martin's college pavilion on November 19, 20 and 21 to give persons with physical, mental, and sensory handicaps a forum to discuss their rights and needs.

People interested in attending the conference or hosting a handicapped person for Friday and Saturday nights of that weekend, should call 753-1579 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., or 1-800-562-6090, the conference hot line number, on weekends or evenings. According to Schwinberg, hosts will not be expected to provide more than a place to sleep and possibly some sort of breakfast on Saturday and Sunday morning.



"There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, but has one vacant chair!"

- Longfellow



3138 OVERHULSE RD. 866-8181

Evergreen Groups Mobilize in Response to Cascadia

by Brad Pokorny

On Saturday, two weeks ago, about one hundred Puyallup Indians gathered in the Cascadia Juvenile Diagnostic Center for a reception and dinner to celebrate the opening of an Indian health clinic. Fifty Indians stayed after the dinner, asked the staff to leave, and occupied the building, giving notice that "this property . . . is hereby taken into the possession of the Puyallup Tribe of Indians as its sovereign and right-

ful owners. You will see Cascadia as the large buff-colored building off to the right as you head out of Tacoma on your way to Seattle. The five story brick building sits on a green hill overlooking the neatly manicured, cyclone fenced grounds that characterize institutions. The building looks like a



The Indians let their feelings be known with this sign at the Cascadia Iuvenile Diagnostic Center.

SENIOR EMPLOYMENT SEMINAR

Subject: How to Conduct an Information and Em-

ployment Interview Thursday, November 11 Date:

3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Time: Place: Career Resource Center, Library 1213 hospital because it used to be. In 1939 the Puyallup Tribe sold the 20 acres next to I-5 and 60 more to the Federal government for \$500,000 on the condition that they build an Indian hospital on

the land. Cushman Hospital served the Indians until 1959. When the government decided Indian tuberculosis was almost gone, leaving the facility underutilized, they gave the whole complex to the state for a juvenile center. The Puyallups were not consulted on the deal. They wrote letters to Washington D.C. in protest. Five years ago the tribe stepped up their effort to regain control of the hospital, sending delegations to the Governor, the legislature, and other

from "their" hospital. A sign was erected: "This is Indian Land. We will not leave." Since the hospital takeover, a number of Evergreen students continue to work, in support of the Puyallups at Cascadia. Evergreen's Native American Student Association (NASA) began immediately to provide students with information about the events at Cascadia. A memo was issued calling for support from student organizations and asking for donations of food, juices, blankets, and bail-bond money. It was clear a confrontation was expected, perhaps involving a prolonged sit-in at Cascadia, with possible arrests.

Students involved in communications went to Cascadia with video porta-packs, tape recorders and cameras to document the situation. Tony Olney, the coordinator of NASA, said at the time, "Being a state funded organization, we are obligated not to get involved as a political entity. Therefore the involvement we are using is in the fashion of an academic study. Students in communications, political science, and Native American programs are documenting the type of situations that arise out of the Cas-

cadia occupation." A group of white students, initially composed of people active in the third floor Library student groups, banded together as the Cascadia Support Group. These individuals volunteered to make posters, collect money and food, and speak to KAOS radio and The Cooper Point Journal about covering the Cascadia issue. The Cooper Point Journal was criticized by the group because it chose not to cover the story for the October 28 issue as they suggested.

Last Thursday, the 28th, federal marshals were expected to deliver a court injunction evicting the Indians by 4 p.m. and some students drove to the center to act as observers so that any confrontation would be peaceful. One student voiced the rationale that "observers are to help keep the lid on things. The police are less likely to get carried away if there are a number of non-Indians around."

The students arrived and were allowed past the rifle-toting Indian guards and into the occupied building. They reported that things were very orderly inside, that a strong communal spirit

existed. Many Indian women and children were there.

Then, the 4 p.m. Thursday deadline was pushed back to 1 p.m. Saturday by a federal judge. Time was won for more negotiations. The Evergreeners came home and focused attention on an expected Saturday afternoon

Settlement seemed uncertain because the state wanted \$1.7 million from the tribe for improvements on the facility. The Indians balked. One Native American at Evergreen said, "They turned out hospital into a juvenile detention center. They put bars on the windows. What do we want with bars?"

On Friday NASA continued to coordinate support efforts and documentation. Students continued their media recording of the scene at Cascadia. The Cascadia Support Group printed up leaflets stating the Indians' position and distributed them at the Friday Nite Films. A brief speech was made there, asking for food, blankets, money, and even gas masks, before a somewhat rowdy audience set to view the film FREAKS.

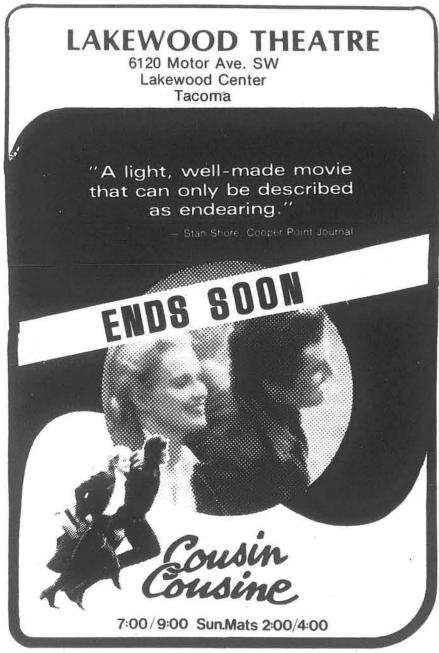
By this time, federal officials had been called to Cascadia. Undersecretary of the Interior R. Dennis Icckes flew in from Washington D.C. after wiring a pledge to Tribal Chairwoman Ramona Bennett to take appropriate action for the return of the property.

Saturday morning, members of the Cascadia Support Group prepared to go to Cascadia as observers and to transport food and supplies they had collected. It was known that a settlement might be near, but the group was skeptical of the government's willingness to give in. They waited for some word until 11 a.m. and then decided to head to Tacoma in case they were needed. There was talk that observers might be arrested along with the Indians. Lawyers' phone numbers were passed around. The students arrived around 1 p.m., just when the injunction was to be

The Indians were slowly trickling out of the facility. Federal marshals in mufti with badges pinned to their jackets stood at the gates joking uneasily with the Indian guards. There was no need for the students to enter the grounds. A settlement had been

Seven hours of negotiations had ended when the tribe was satisfied that the center was to become theirs. The renamed Chief Leschi Medical Center will be transferred over during the next year as the state phases out its juvenile program there and the legal papers move through the courts.

NASA is planning to produce a documentary on the occupation of Cascadia, using the tape shot by students. The Cascadia Support Group is looking into the effects and effectiveness of the actual agreement reached at Cascadia. About the overall Evergreen support, Tony Olney said: "Every individual helped to the degree that they could in supporting the Puyallups at Cascadia. NASA responded by utilizing some of the equipment here, and utilizing student expertise to coordinate an educational effort."





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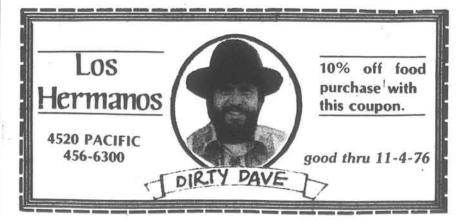
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Outdoor Education group contract

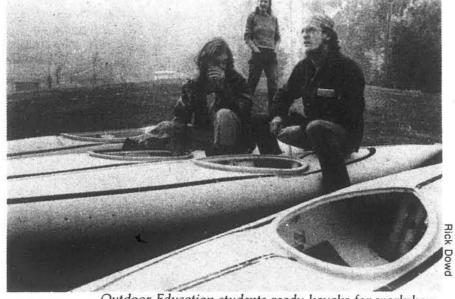
Anything but Ho-Hum

by Jim Wright

"All the time I've been at Evergreen I've wanted to be in a suc-

cessful program . . ."
Ho-Hum would seem to be a highly inappropriate label for any academic program, let alone one dealing with the colorful and enticing subject of Outdoor Education. Yet in this case, the title is somehow entirely appropriate, because of its inappropriateness in describing the dynamic student-originated and planned program it represents. Ho-Hum is a cute if somewhat obnoxious abbreviation of the official program title — Outdoor Education/From Hoboken to Humptulips.

What is Outdoor Education in the first place? It's an ambitious subject, to say the least, and Ho-Hum certainly doesn't pretend to have any absolute answers. Program sponsor Willi Unsoeld defines the program in terms of what it is not. "We don't emphasize environmental education, which is part of it. We don't emphasize outdoor recreation, which is an entertainment approach.



Outdoor Education students ready kayaks for workshop.

We emphasize the outdoors as a vehicle for improving one's attitudes and value structures - to develop a greater self-concept in order to enable you to work more closely with other people . . . Self-development through outdoor activities."

Perhaps a better definition of the program is to be found in the

Ho-Hum catch-all phrase "We're flexible," which started out as a private joke among Ho-Hummers. But as student program planner Norman Teinowitz points out, "That's kind of important. You are the program. The people in the program make the program."

please turn to page 6

 A chess tournament will be held at Evergreen next weekend, offering prizes totaling \$1,125. The Sixth Annual Cedar Knight Chess Tournament will run five rounds in CAB 110 on November 13 and 14 in three sections: Open, Booster (1800 N.W. rating or less), and Novice (1400 N.W. rating or less). There are six cash prizes to be awarded in each section, with all first prizes awarding a hundred dollars or more. The time control will be 40 moves in 90 minutes, and registration is from 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, with rounds at 10, 3 and 7:30, and rounds on Sunday at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

An entry fee of \$15.00 on site or \$12.00 in advance is required, as is a Washington Chess Federation membership (\$6 fee). Unrated players (one who has never played in a tournament before) are welcome in all sections. Send advance registration fee to: CE-DAR KNIGHT; P.O. BOX 3760; Lacey, Washington 98503.

- The 211 Darkroom is open to students, staff, and community members. The hours are: Monday, noon to 11 p.m., Tuesday, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m., Wednesday, noon to 11 p.m., and Sunday 1:30 to 9 p.m.
- Students interested in the group contract From Cell to Organism to be offered winter and spring quarters this year should meet with Don Humphrey in Lab 3051 on Wednesday, November 10, at 1:00 p.m. to discuss books, options and further planning.

- · Students interested in an evening/weekend Coffeehouse/social center should attend a meeting today, Thursday, at 4 p.m. in CAB 102 (next to cafeteria). If you can't make the meeting, but are interested, leave your name and ideas with Larry Stenberg's office at 866-6296.
- There will be a public student forum held on Wednesday, November 10 in Lib 2205 at 12 noon. Issues to be discussed include student representatives for the presidential search, the COG III proposal, internal organization and funding for the student forum, and its relationship with the Sounding Board. All students are welcome.
- The Human Growth and Counseling Center is sponsoring a series of workshops designed to facilitate personal growth and development, as well as group and organizational development.

Registration is open to students, staff, faculty and community people on a priority basis. All registration will be held at Lib. 3223 or call Human Growth and Counseling Center at 866-6151 for more informa-

Multi-ethnic Culture Study Group: George Hom, facilitator Oct. 27 - Dec. 15 (Wednesdays) 10 a.m. - noon. Lifespring Model: Making relationships work: Brooke Floren, facilitator - Oct. 28 - Nov. 11 (Thursdays) 7 - 10:30 p.m. Getting to Know and Trust your Sisters: Tricia Hamilton, facilitator - Nov. 10-Nov. 24 (Wednesdays) 7:30 - 9 p.m. Applied Thought: Ron Hooker, facilitator - Nov.

3 - Dec. 8 (Wednesdays plus one weekend get-together) 10 a.m. noon. Helping Relationship Skills Deborah Matlack, facilitator -Nov. 8, 9, 10 (Mon., Tues., Wed.) 7 a.m. - 10 a.m. or 10:30. Being Alive: Deborah Matlack, Facilitator - Dec. 4 and 5 (Sat.) 7:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. (Sun.) 1 - 5 p.m. Sharing and Support for Men: Alan Chickering, Facilitator - Oct. 27 - Dec. 1 (Thursdays) 7 p.m. Creative Movement: Wendy Schofield, Facilitator -Nov. 2 - Nov. 30 (Tuesdays) 3 -4:30 p.m. Creative Movement One-day workshop: Wendy Schofield, Facilitator - Nov. 21 (Sunday) 10 a.m. 2 noon and 1 -3 p.m. Yoga Workshop: Kathy Hayner, Facilitator - Nov. 13 & 14 (Sat.) 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. (Sun.) noon - 6 p.m. Relationship and Loss: a discovery of self: Suzannah Blessinger, Richard Rowen Nov. 19 and 20 (Fri.) 6 - 11 p.m. (Sat.) 9 - 9:30 a.m.

CAREER/LIFE STYLE PLANNING WORKSHOP:

For students in the process of deciding what to do after Evergreen. Covers selfassessment, career decision making, planning and researching educational and occupational alternatives

Date: Wednesday, Nov. 10 Time: 10:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Place:Career Resource Center

Jean and Del Womer

Library 1213

The Co-op Corner

by Keith Goehner

Co-operative Education is the office on campus devoted to helping place students in job situations in which they can either explore career possibilities or expand their present knowledge in a particular field. Whether your field is science, counseling, education or research, Co-op Ed. can usually help place you in a job related to your academic field.

Co-op Ed. is not an employment agency, it is an academic endeavor. Internships (the actual job or research position) are credit-

generating experiences.

'The Co-op philosophy at Evergreen is based on the overriding conviction that real learning cannot be separated into academic and practical components, the one occurring before graduation and the other occurring after a student has re-entered the adult community. Rather, as an Evergreen student you . . have the opportunity to develop very early the full range of skills and talents required of today's education (person)." - 1975 - 77 college bulletin.

Following are just a few examples of internships available right

now and for winter quarter:

WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS Are you interested in serving for a year with senior members of the White House Administration starting next fall? If so, stop by the Co-op office by October 28

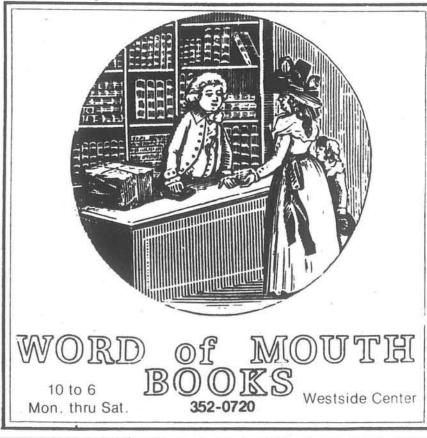
LEGISLATIVE INTERNS for winter quarter; Co-op now has the application forms and information on internships with the legislature this winter. Stop by to pick up an application form and make an appointment to talk with a coordinator.

St. Placid's High School is looking for two people, an ORGAN-IZER AND COACH FOR INTRAMURAL & TEAM SPORTS, and someone to help LAYOUT, DESIGN, & PUBLISH A COM-MEMORATIVE BROCHURE for the 50th anniversary of the school.

At the Skokomish Tribal Council Building near Hoodsport, there is a child participating in the HEADSTART program who is afflicted with CEREBRAL PALSY. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., she needs help in getting around and participating in classroom activities. Minimum wages are available.

The Chautaugua Production Company is looking for a BUSI-NESS MANAGER. If you have a background in accounting or business management and maybe some experience working with an arts company, then you can have this internship where you will be responsible for overseeing the company's budget and fundraising activities.

Internships have proven to be valuable experiences to a number of people, like Char Olsen-Alkire, who wrote on Oct. 11, "As a result of an internship through the Co-op office . . . at the Pacific Science Center . . . I (was) hired full time . . . and have been working there since my graduation in June 1975 . . . I never could have landed such a job without the internship . . . I am really grateful to Evergreen for providing such an outstanding educational experience.'



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Hoboken to Humptulips

continued from page 5

The program attempts to mix academic content with experential learning situations, reflecting the idea that "The best way to learn is to teach." To this end, every student in Ho-Hum is required, by covenant, to teach at least one workshop per quarter. Says Aubrey Nixon, Ho-Hum member, "We're involved, through teaching workshops, in what we're supposed to be doing. We're doing this in our lives. Other programs that I've been in and didn't like were so

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far removed from experiences I had had."

Ho-Hum is unique in several different respects. "I think the really exciting thing about it is that it's planned by students," says faculty member Willi Unsoeld. Similarly, the most exciting aspect of the program to Norman Teinowitz is "having the opportunity to plan a program. This program appeals to a lot of people because students need to put in their input . . ." It becomes evident that Ho-Hum is successful as a program because its members function as a collected group rather than as individuals pursuing individual projects. Group consensus is the name of the game. Decisions are group decisions and activities are group activities, in spirit as well as in title.

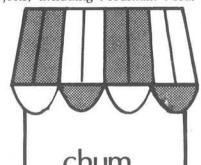
The entire program is united by a covenant which establishes goals and objectives, and which outlines an activities contract that all members agree to abide by. The covenant represents a commitment to the processes of learning rather than to the product — the actual proof of accomplishment. This agreement was reached through consensus at a program retreat at the beginning of the quarter. Explains Norman Teinowitz, "We reached a group consensus with 40 people there. That's a pretty amazing thing to do. It kind of set the tone of the whole program. People are willing to work together."

The reaching of this consensus was a process in itself, as Aubrey Nixon points out. "None of us knew what a covenant was. It was going to be our guidebook. We tried to make it the spirit of the program. We all just remind ourselves that it's the spirit that we do things in that's important — not the outcome."

Program activities are a spectrum ranging from seminars and student-taught workshops to safety conferences and planning meetings for next quarter.

At present, Ho-Hum members are questioning themselves and attempting to establish values with respect to the outdoors. "We're just finding out about ourselves. Why do we want to become instructors? What does the outdoors mean to us?" explains Teinowitz. "At the same time, the workshops are giving us some experience in teaching."

Workshops are an important part of the program's teaching/ learning process. These workshops cover a wide range of subjects, including Mountain Medi-



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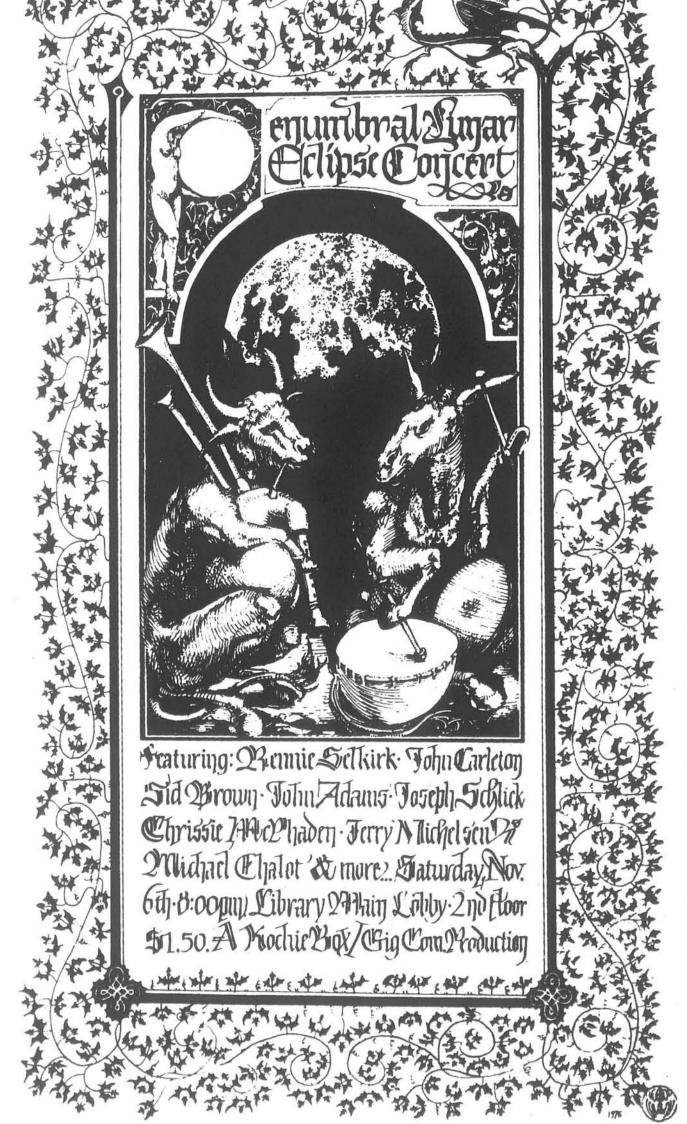
cine, Rock Climbing, Environmental Education, Kayaking, and Outdoor Living. One unusual experimental workshop proposed that four people rope up together and then attempt to play a game of soccer, to see what effects the rope would have on their movements.

Another very significant component of this Outdoor Education program is the newly-formed Safety Committee, convened to standardize workshop procedure and to define high risk field activities and develop a comprehensive policy which will deal with such activities. At stake here is the conflict between limiting the college's liability in potentially hazardous field activities such as rock climbing and kayaking, while being careful, on the other hand, to avoid "cramping one's style" through unnecessary regulation. For example, the Safety Committee is currently attempting to devise guidelines for the wearing of helmets by rockclimbers. The committee is also attempting to establish rules restricting the consumption of "consciousness-altering drugs" (including alcohol) during field activities.

Finally, a committee has already formed to begin planning program activities for next quarter. In addition, planners are searching for internship possibilities for spring quarter.

Every program has its problems, and Ho-Hum is no exception. By far the most frequentlymentioned problem with Outdoor Education is the constant conflict between wanting to do everything and only having a limited amount of time with which to work. As one student puts it, "No matter how deep you dig, you're only going to be able to scratch the surface.".. The problem centers on allotment of time. One student says, "People are getting burned out because they're going too fast - trying to do too much." Conversely, Norman Teinowitz says, "We've got to be real conscious about time. It's very real. There's five weeks left, and we have to do this and this . .

Ho-Hum is obviously a fast-paced, high-energy program. Aubrey Nixon reveals the paradox when she says, "You're so busy doing things that you don't have time to reflect on what you've done . . ." But, to quote another common Ho-Hum phrase, " . . . Well, maybe next quarter . . ."





2300 Evergreen Park Drive

ReviewReviewReviewR

Rape as a War Tactic

by Matt Groening

Well, you heard about The Boston . . . aghhhh It's not one of those. Well, talkin' bout the midnight - shhhhh The one who closed the bedroom door . . . Oh God, hit her head . . . rape her . . . hang her . . . The knife sharpened . . . tiptoe . . . uhhhh Oh just that . . . She was dead -

Uhhh, the brain bell jangled, Hullo, have you ever seen

so dead? "Midnight Rambler," words

and music by Mick Jagger and Keith Richard.

From prehistoric times to the present, I believe, rape has played a critical function. It is nothing more or less than a conscious process of intimidation by which all men keep all women in a state

Susan Brownmiller in Against Our Will

More than 55,000 American women reported being raped in 1974. Officials say there are at least three times as many unreported rapes, and some estimate as many as 500,000 people a year are attacked by rapists. Yet few rapists - 2% of offenders, or less - are actually convicted and jailed. And of the statistics on the main violent crimes, including murder, assault, and robbery, rape is the fastest-rising.

At first treated seriously only by the feminist press, the subject of rape has slowly gained recognition in popular magazines, newspapers, and television. Today the problem of rape is finally being considered a major social issue, and many women angrily go even further: they consider rape not as one feminist cause among many, but as the ultimate and essential metaphor for all the suffering of women at the hands of men.

The most popular and important book to appear on the subject is journalist Susan Brownmiller's bestselling Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape (Bantam Books paperback, 541 pages, \$2.75). Four years of research and writing went into Brownmiller's book, which provides the most comprehensive study of the subject yet available. She traces the history, psychology, and laws of rape from prehistoric times to the present, and her apparently careful analysis yields some angry and

that rape is not a random act by crazed perverts, but a worldwide social mechanism with which men control women. She says: "Rather than society's aberrants or 'spoilers of purity,' men who

sweeping conclusions. Brownmiller's basic thesis is commit rape have served as

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front-line masculine shock troops, terrorist guerillas in the longest sustained battle the world has ever known." Brownmiller believes civilization was built on "The male ideology of rape," which came about with " . . . man's discovery that his genitalia could serve as a weapon to generate fear, [which] must rank as one of the most important discoveries of prehistoric times, along with the use of fire and the first crude stone axe."

The attitude of historians toward this kind of documentation has usually been to ignore or dismiss it as tangential, inconsequential, or as possessing dubious validity. Another reason for the relegation of rape to the miscellany of history is that those who have sought to expose it have invariably had a political motivation, and those who believed or disbelieved it based their conclusions on their own political perspectives. Brownmiller admits she has been guilty of this herself. But the reason her book has deservedly gotten so much attention is precisely because it offers a new version of history, a history from a woman's point of view and reflecting women's concerns, instead of the traditional between-us-men versions.

To establish her theory of rape's acceptability throughout history, she cites example after example of men's cruelty to women, from Biblical stories to the notorious cases of Kitty Genovese and the Boston Strangler. The long record of rape during wartime is examined, from the Trojan War on up to Vietnam and the thousands of rape victims in the Bangladesh war who were rejected by their Muslim husbands. The effect of reading hundreds of pages of one ugly atrocity after another is at first shocking, then depressing, but gradually the endless list of hostility and misery produces weary numbness. But Brownmiller's purpose in relentlessly detailing historical examples of rape is to demonstrate that it takes only the slightest discord in society a riot, for instance, or a revolution, a pogrom, a religious or racial conflict - to unleash the weapon of rape.

Rape, Brownmiller insists, pointing to her examples, is a conscious conspiracy among all men. The awfulness of My Lai is just another incident in "the casual continuing war against women." Rapists and non-rapists are members of the same team men - and they are the enemy. Brownmiller asserts that rape is the real basis of the family, monogamy, or any other exclusive relationship between men and women, and she repeats quotes a number of times to back herself

That the rapist does the dirty work for all men and is essentially a tacit agent is an idea that many people, including me, cannot accept. As Brownmiller herself says in criticism of traditional theories of female psychology, it is a mistake to confuse what sometimes (or even often) is with what must be. But despite disagreement with her ideas of male conspiracy, Against Our Will is a book which must not be ignored. It cannot be denied that the cultural ideal of the aggressive male is directly related to rape, and that hostility toward women is a basic attitude of the rapist. The reader can dispute some of Brownmiller's theories without the book as a whole being weakened seriously, and many of her minor insights convince as much as they surprise.

In this space I have not even gotten through a bare summary of the ideas in Against Our Will. I have left out, of course, the facts and statistics which Brownmiller brings to her material. I have also not mentioned her eyeopening chapters and subchapters on the sexual abuse of children, prison rape, the mythology of rape that pervades our culture, or the special problems of interracial rape. Brownmiller's profile of the typical rapist and suggestions for law reforms have likewise been overlooked, at least in this essay. Next week I will continue with my summary and critique of Against Our Will, and future issues of the Cooper Point Journal will explore further many of the areas Brownmiller deals with in her book, particularly those which pertain to Evergreen students, such as rape and "seduction" in an institutional setting, including the college it-

Arts and Events Arts

FILMS ON CAMPUS

Friday, November 5

THE PASSENGER (1975, 119 min.) Original title: "Professione: Reporter." Michaelangelo Antonioni ("Blow-up") directed this controversial film starring Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider. Nicholson plays a bored TV reporter on assignment in Africa who takes on the identity of a dead man who resembles him in order to start a new life. Critics' reactions have ranged from "a masterpiece" to "a boring piece of garbage." At any rate, the film contains some stunningly beautiful photography. You decide Also: IMPRINT, a short subject. Presented by the Friday Nite Film Series. LH One, 3, 7, and 9:45 p.m. 75 cents.

Saturday, November 6 A STAR IS BORN (1954) The first remake of the Hollywood musical schlock classic, starring Judy Garland and James Mason. With: CAMPUS VAMP, a short starring Carole Lombard, and I'M NO ANGEL, an excerpt from the fulllength Mae West movie of the same name. Presented by KAOS-FM. LH One, 7 and 10 p.m. 50

Monday, November 8, and Tuesday, November 9

ON THE BATTLEFIELD A documentary on racial hatred in Cairo, Illinois. Stone Thomas, director of the Third World Coalition, will speak following the film. Presented by EPIC (Evergreen Political Information Center). LH One, Monday, 7:30 p.m.; Tuesday, noon. FREE.

Wednesday, November 10 NAKED NIGHT (Sweden, 1953) An early Ingmar Bergman movie. "The opening sequence should be seen by everyone," says a noted Evergreen faculty member. Presented as part of the Academic Film Series. LH One, 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. FREE.

Friday, November 12

LAST DAYS OF MAN ON EARTH (88 min.) A science fiction film about a computer which is fed the total of all human knowledge, then programmed into the minds of two human beings. The version to be shown is ten minutes longer than the theatrical version released in the United States. With NO. 00173, a short, and SUPERMAN, a 1945 Max Fleischer cartoon. Presented by the Friday Nite Film Series, LH One, 3, 7, and 9:30 p.m. 75 cents.

IN OLYMPIA SILENT MOVIE And you won't hear any laughter, either. WITH: TWELVE CHAIRS, which is about how many will still be filled when this film is over. State Theater, 357-4010.

TUNNELVISION, a poor imitation "The Groove Tube." Olympic Theater, 357-3422.

WILDERNESS FAMILY About this family out in the wilderness. Tentatively scheduled. Olympic Theater

THE RETURN OF A MAN CALLED HORSE Plenty of torture and general sadism. Capitol Theater, 357-7161

MUSIC ON CAMPUS Saturday, November 6

PENUMBRAL LUNAR ECLIPSE CONCERT featuring Michael Chalot, Jerry Michelson, Chrissie McPhad-Joseph Schlick, John Adams, Sid Brown, John Carleton, Rennie Selkirk, and more. Presented by Kochie Box Productions and the Gig Commission. Library Main Lobby, 8 p.m. \$1.50.

Tuesday, November 9 EVERGREEN COLLEGE-COM-MUNITY CHAMBER MUSIC EN-SEMBLE will play Mozart's Oboe Quartet in F Major; Two Songs by Brahms; a Mozart Concert Aria; and Dvorak's String Quartet in F Major. Performers include faculty member Greg Steinke, oboe; Assistant Academic Dean William Winden, vocal, Olympian Joan Winden, vocal; faculty member Robert Gottlieb, viola; Beverly Moore, piano; Helen Pagels, violin, and Peggy Olson, violin. Main Library Lobby, 7:30 p.m., FREE

IN OLYMPIA

Friday, November 5 NA SUNCU, a local trio, will perform songs and instrumental music of Southeastern Europe. Also: DAVID LEVINE, who plays folk music on guitar, flute, and tin whistle. Applejam Folk Center, 220 East Union, 8:15 p.m. \$1.

Saturday, November 6 JANE VOSS, a featured perform-

er at the Smithsonian Institute's Bicentennial Folklife Festival, specializes in songs by Jimmy Rodgers and the Carter family. Also: BERT LEVY, who plays dance music. classical pieces, and songs on the banjo and concertina. Applejam Folk Center, 8:15 p.m. \$1

ON STAGE IN OLYMPIA

THE MIKADO, a comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be presented by the Olympia Chorale on November 5, 6, 12, and 13 in the Luther Hall of the Gloria Dei Lutheran Church, 1515 Harrison, at 8 p.m. Included in the cast is Evergreen student Julie Stewart. Tickets may be purchased at Yenney's or the Music Bar: Adults \$2, students \$1. Information: 357-7105.

WORKSHOPS AND LECTURES

Thursday, November 4
THE MAGAZINE APPROACH TO NEWS A panel discussion presented by the Washington Information Council, featuring David Brewster of The Weekly (Seattle); Denny Fleenor, Radio KZAM/FM (Bellevue); and Ron Sheets, KWSU-TV (Pullman). CAB 110, 3 to 5 p.m.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITA-TION A second preparatory lecture. CAB 108, 8 p.m. FREE.

IN OLYMPIA

SIX WOMEN Stoneware casseroles by Marianne Kenady: jewelry Waterfall, Jean Harrington, Susan Christian, and Haruko Moniz Through November 24. Childhood's End Gallery, 507 South Capitol Way, Monday - Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

STUFFED ALBINO SQUIRRELS WITH "GERALD FORD FOR PRES-IDENT" STENCILED ON THEIR PALE LITTLE CHESTS For sale cheap. Many of these motley figurines will become collectors' items in the near future, so get yours today. Caution: Some of the squirrels are soaked in frustrated campaign workers' tears, and the fur in certain specimens has been torn out in chunks by cruel, jubilant Jimmy Carter supporters. Joe Bemis Memorial Campaign Headquarters, open 24 hours.



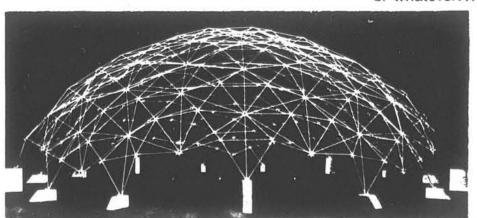
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Initiative 325-Big Money Pours In

by Teresa Imfeld

The fate of Initiative 325, the Nuclear Safeguards Act, will rest in the hands of the voters on November 2 when Washington residents go to the polls to choose between individual safety and private company profits.

It passed, the Initiative would allow the construction of nuclear power plants only if the state legislature agrees that: * there is

a need for the power and it cannot be gotten trom any other source; * there is an effective system of plant safety; * the nuclear wastes can be stored or disposed of without a reasonable chance of doing harm to lite or property; * and that the nuclear industry would assume liability tor accidents at nuclear

plants. Passage of this safeguards initiative, however, looks somewhat bleak when comparisons are made of the tally of campaign contributions for each opposing group.

The \$97,004.60 collected by the Coalition for Safe Energy is dwarfed by the \$637,104.03 which organizations such as Citizens Against the Ban and WETA (the Washington Environmental Trades Association) have managed to gather together. These totals can be somewhat misleading when trying to determine who's ahead in voter popularity, for while the Safe Energy group receives the majority of its financial support from individuals (40.7% of its total contributions), the opposing forces are being backed by large industries who can donate an enormous amount of money at one time (94.9% of their total contributions are from industries with 49.8% coming from companies out-of-state).

With such financial backing the opposing groups are able to use effective TV commercials and newspaper advertisements in order to reach the general public. This past weekend every Sunday newspaper across the state carried a four-page insert which supported the "Ban the Ban" forces.

Although working against such a financial disadvantage, the groups backing nuclear safety are not despairing. Their volunteers continue to distribute literature at shopping centers, while door-to-door and telephone campaigns are also being carried out.

Since under the Public Disclosure Laws the financial statements of each group's contributions and expenditures must be filed, a more in-depth comparison can be made of the two. The chart below includes the total contributions up to October 21, 1976.

The figures were made possible through the volunteer efforts of Jolene Unsoeld and her family. Ms. Unsoeld, wife of Evergreen faculty member Willi Unsoeld, has been working as an "independent analyst" for the Public Disclosure Commission by recording the incoming statements in order to keep a running total on them.

Coalition for Safe Energy
Total: \$97,004,60

Total: \$97,004.60
1. Individual Contributions
2. Business related sources
3. Organizations
Sierra Club
Californians for Nuclear Safeguards, the same group who tried unsuccessfully to pass a similar proposal in California last year, donated \$5,000.00
4. Fund raising
5. In-kind Contributions
6. Other in-kind contributions \$1,405.37 1.4%
6. Other in-kind contributions
allowing the use of their phone
donating envelopes, etc.
7. Outstanding pledges not yet paid\$2,227.522.3%
Citizens Against the Ban
Total: \$637,104.03
1. Individual Contributions
2. Business related sources\$568,562.2789.2%
3. Union sources
4. Unidentified \$74.26
Examples of Contributions against Initiative 325
1. Bechtel Company — San Francisco, Calif \$25,000.00
2. Middle South Services Inc. — New Orleans, La \$10,000.00
3. Pacific Power & Light — Portland, Ore\$30,689.56
4. Wa. Water Power Co. — Spokane, Wa
5 General Electric — Portland, Ore\$20,000.00
6. Westinghouse Elec. Corp. — Pittsburg, Penn\$33,413.24
a the Seattle office contributed a portion of this amount
7. Weverhaeuser — Tacoma, Wa
8. Puget Sound Power & Light — Bellevue, Wa \$64,140.72
a the biggest single contributor
b. this is the company to which most of us pay our electric





