

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15
'Political Power' an environmental piece by Seattle artist Alan Lande is being exhibited through Feb. 26 in the Fourth Floor Library Gallery.

Opening tonight from 5-7:30 p.m. at the Artists Gallery in Seattle, works by Arlene Ler, pastels and acrylic paintings on paper, and Susan Kidd, mixed water media on paper (both solo showings). Hours: noon-5 p.m., Wednesday through Saturday, 919 E. Pike.

WAR PLAY by William Packard, premieres on the West Coast. Tickets \$3 general, \$2 students. Performance at 8 p.m. at the Ethnic Cultural Center Theater, 3331 Brooklyn NE, Seattle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16
'Current Japanese Banking and Legal Issues', a day-long seminar with featured speaker Yasuhiro Fujita (Tokyo attorney), at TESC.

Senior Seminar: How to Complete an Application and Complete a Credential File, 3-4:30 p.m., Library 1213.

EVERGREEN ALMOST ALIVE, a student written, produced, and directed comedy based on Saturday Night Live, at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall. Tickets \$1.

GILA, at the Gnu Deli at 9 p.m. for \$1. OPEN MIKE, all night at Applejam, 8:30 p.m.

FAT TUESDAY: NEW REALITY, noon; HIGH SOCIETY, 7 p.m.; THE NEW MISS ALICE STONE LADIES SOCIETY ORCHESTRA, 9 p.m.

PARADISE, 10:45 p.m. Oly Big Top Tent. OSYRUS, 7:30. FEATURES, 9:30. Main Street Rock Stage. REGGIE MILES, noon; Street Musicians, 2:00.

HURRICANE RIDGE RUNNERS, 8:00. DUMI'S MARIMBA SCHOOL ENSEMBLE, 10:00. Pioneer Square Gazebo. Post Valentine Day POETRY READING at the Cafe Intermexzo, 9-11 p.m.

SEXUALITY AND CHANGING ROLES, a workshop open to women and men, Lib 3231, 8-10 a.m. For more information, call 866-6162.

Community Volleyball, Old Washington Gym at Eastside and Legion, 6:30-9 p.m.

Nutritional Support Group, led by Anne Wingard at the Ash Center, Friday, 12:30-2 p.m. Ash-1103. Bring a lunch to share.

WARR PLAY continues at 8 p.m. See Feb. 15. WARR PLAY continues. See Feb. 15.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17
Olympia's off-scope-of-but seldom heard music experience will be performing original music drawing from diverse sources. Also appearing will be CORPORATE FOOD, and RECODING HAIRLINE, along with a solo synthesizer performance by STEVE FISK, 8:00 Comm. Bldg. Rm. 110.

SLEEKWAY SLIDE and the CHAINSAW BAND, 4th Floor Library, \$3, 8:30 p.m. Beer included. S. CLARK SHYDER and SQUADRO DUO, a night of music, humor, and reflection, at Applejam, 9 p.m., \$1.50 with an open mike at 8:30 p.m.

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SKID ROAD FAT PRIX SOAP DERBY RACE FOR COSTUMED COASTERS (artistic design wins over speed) noon-5 p.m. Call Fat Tuesday 622-0401 (in Seattle) for rules and information.

FAT TUESDAY KING & QUEEN CONTEST??? EVERGREEN ALMOST ALIVE, see Feb. 16.

THE NEW MISS ALICE STONE LADIES SOCIETY ORCHESTRA, a band presenting "an eclectic variety of musical forms," here from L.A.; and GILA, Olympia's women's jazz group. At the Gnu Deli, 8 p.m., \$3.

RICHARD KNISLEY in a Piano Recital at 7:30 p.m. in the Recital Hall. Free.

THE COMPANIONS OF THE MUSAVIR, a Dances-Drama-Music ensemble starting Saadia Latifa and musicians of the Sufi Order, 8 p.m. Museum of History and Industry at 2181 E. Hamlin St. in Seattle. Tickets \$3 at the door but seating is limited to 500. For advanced PIPPIN continues at 2:30 and 8 p.m. See Feb. 15. WARR PLAY continues. See Feb. 15.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18
THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE EXPERIMENTAL JAZZ QUINTET will present an evening of contemporary music at 7:30 in the Comm. Building on Greenpeace, a slide presentation by \$1.50 general. This is a kick-off concert for their projected summer tour of Northwest college campuses.

An exhibit of works demonstrating some of the various methods of presenting ideas through sequential imagery by the IMAGES IN SEQUENCE group study program, in the

Second Floor Library Gallery through March 9. FAT TUESDAY: HAPPY HANS POLKA, 1:00; BELLEVUE COMMUNITY BAND, 3:00; FLOYD STANIFER MARDIS GRAS BAND WITH ERNESTINE ANDERSON, 5:00; PAR WRIGHT GOSPEL, 7:00; NEW DEAL RHYTHM BAND, 8:30; Oly Big Top Tent. ALAN HARVEY, noon; GRANDMA'S COOKIES, 2:00; WILEY CITY RAMBLERS, 4:00; Pioneer Square Gazebo, 7:00. meter fun run, noon, starting at the Kingdome.

FAT TUESDAY GRAND PARADE, starting from First and Pike at 3:00 p.m. PIPPIN, this is the final performance, 2:30 and 8 p.m.

PRISONS: WAREHOUSES FOR THE POOR, 8 classes on the history, function and conditions of prisons, Sunday through April 8, 3:30-5:30 p.m. Rainbow Restaurant, 4th & Columbia. For info call 352-3814. Presented by the Washington Coalition Against More Prisons and the Bread and Roses School.

Gay Women's Support Group, 7 p.m., in Lib 3213. For more information, call 866-6162. DANCER through Feb. 17 at Captain Coyotes. PIPPIN, a splashy Medieval musical comedy continues at the Moore Egyptian Theater in Seattle, 8 p.m. Tickets range from \$7.25 to \$15.00.

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The Washington Commission for the Humanities is holding a grant review session in Spokane through Feb. 23. Call 866-6510 for time and place.

Bisexual Women's Support Group, see Feb. 15. Gay Men's Group, see Feb. 15. WARR PLAY continues, see Feb. 15. ASCENT OF MAN, see Feb. 15.

WITH BABIES AND BANNERS, a film that tells the story of the Women's Emergency Brigades during the 1937 General Motors sit-down strike at Our Lady of Mt. Virgin Church, 1531 Bradner Place South, Seattle, 7 p.m. Dramatic readings will precede the movie, discussion will follow.

For information on tickets, transportation, or childcare, call 832-1815, 632-7449, or 325-6258 (all Seattle numbers). CRAB DANCE at 8 p.m., Washington Hall, 153 14th Ave., Seattle. The dance is sponsored by the Crabshell Alliance, features WAVE, and a donation of \$2.50 is asked.

Workshop on SEXUALITY AND CHANGING ROLES, see Feb. 16. Community Volleyball, see Feb. 16. WARR PLAY continues, see Feb. 15.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23
Senior Seminar: How to Conduct a Job Search 3:00-4:30, Lib 1213.

BETSY WELLINGS and BETSY KOENIG, traditional and contemporary Mexican and American folk ballads, at the Gnu Deli, 9 p.m. Tickets \$1. POETRY FEET at the Cafe Intermexzo.

ROGER & JANICE MADDY play Country and Bluegrass at Applejam at 9 p.m., \$2, open mike at 8:30.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24
KEN HERLEY and SUSAN ROSEN play classical flute and guitar at the Cafe Intermexzo.

JOHN GRACE, gospel singer/pianist, headlines an evening of music to raise funds for a Gnu Del ballads, at the Gnu Deli, 9 p.m. Tickets \$1. ALKINS, JIM DONEY, TOMMY RUSSELL, LAURA MAE ABRAHAM, and others. Tickets are \$3, and the benefit starts at 8 p.m.

The KID'n his SISTER and the DRAKES at Applejam, \$1.50, at 9 p.m. with an open mike at 8:30.

JESSE COLIN YOUNG at the Paramount. Tickets are \$8.50 and less.

WITH BABIES AND BANNERS, Freeway Hall, 3815 5th Ave. NE, Seattle, 7 p.m., see Feb. 23. Presentation of a series of MULTI-MEDIA WORKS by students, 8 p.m., Communications Building Recital Hall. Free.

FRIDAY 16
Friday Nite Films presents an evening of "Thrills, Chills, Laughs" with a double feature of two classic films. Alfred Hitchcock's 'Young and Innocent' and William S. Hart's 'Tumbleweeds.' "Young and Innocent" (1937) is one of Hitchcock's own personal favorites. A neglected film that is currently going through a rediscovery and revival, it's a comedy-suspense thriller in the vein of "The 39 Steps" about a couple eluding the authorities after the hero is falsely accused of a murder. This one's got it all—chase scenes, collapsing mines, witty dialogue, complicated camerawork, and weird characters. (See if you can spot Hitchcock as a news photographer in this one.)

"Tumbleweeds" is generally considered to be the finest western of the silent era. William S. Hart, an old cowboy himself, was 55 when the film was made in 1925, which accounts for much of its authenticity. A soundtrack was added in 1939, which includes a moving introduction by Hart, mourning the passing of the Wild West. The plot concerns the wheeling and dealing of the Cherokee Strip Land Grab, and the climatic finale shows the settlers trying to grab free land, is one of the most spectacular ever made.

Plus: Two classic Warner Bros. cartoons—Bugs Bunny's "Rabbit Hood" (1948) and Daffy Duck in "Draftee Duck" (1944). Note: Shows in this week are at 3, 6, 45, and 10 p.m. Both features will be shown at each show. Lecture Hall One. Only a dollar.

No EPIC film due to George's birthday. Hope the state legislators take note of EPIC's patriotism.

February 21
The Academic Film Series presents John Ford's 1939 landmark western Stagecoach starring John Wayne (in the role that made him a star), Claire Trevor, Andy Devine, John Carradine, and Tim Holt, among others. The story is that of a group of western archetypes and their stagecoach odyssey through the Wild West. "Just about every good western made since 1939 has imitated 'Stagecoach' or has learned something from it."—Pauline Kael. "The modern western and possibly the modern American cinema begins with John Ford's 'Stagecoach'."—Andrew Sarris. Take their word for it. Plus: A Slow Hello. Lecture Hall One, 7:30 and 7:30 p.m. Free!

February 22
The Friday Nite Films presents Rainer Werner Fassbinder's The American Soldier, a moody homage to Humphrey Bogart, Sam Fuller, Raoul Walsh, and the American gangster films of the 1930's. A young man returns from Vietnamized America and carries out his assigned murders without knowledge or emotion. Fassbinder is a contemporary of Herzog, Wenders, and others of the current German "New Cinema" who has a large following on the East Coast, but has rarely been shown in Washington. This may be the Washington premier of this 1970 film. In German with English subtitles. Plus: Captain Grogg a 1919 Swedish cartoon about drunkenness. Lecture Hall One, 3, 7, and 9:30 p.m. Only a dollar.

February 23
The Capitol has Halloween a highly-acclaimed new horror film. Here's one worth checking out. Call 357-7161 for time.

The Capitol Mall 4 cinema complex has The Great Train Robbery, Ice Castles, North Avenue Irregulars, a double bill of Neil Simon's Catfish and the Hat, and a sequel—Oliver's Story, and expensive popcorn. Call 754-8777 if you care to.

The Olympic has two hot x-rated films, Emanuelle in Bangkok (she gets it on with some Cambodians) and Helmut (about a telephone operator who keeps getting burnt fingers and short circuited whenever she tries to call home. Seems so her kids have everything jury-rigged so they can play hooky). Call 342 and see what happens if you just breathe into the receiver. Gee, aren't you glad you live in Olympia?

February 24
A special benefit showing for the Carnesville 39 with the original version of Invasion of the Body Snatchers in cinemascope! The Carnesville 39 is a group of West Coast people unjustly jailed in Carnesville, Georgia, for a minute quantity of pot found on the bus they were riding a few days before Christmas. Their collective bail was \$19,500 and they hope to raise enough money to be able to go back to Georgia for trial and retrieve their bail. More details will be explained at the show.

Many people are critics (and critics people?) consider the original 1956 Invasion of the Body Snatchers to be better than the current remake. When it was first released, this tale of "pods" that take over the minds of the inhabitants of a small town, was seen as an attack on either McCarthyism or Communism, depending whatever side of the political spectrum you were on. Starring Kevin McCarthy (no relation to Joe), Dana Wynter, and, in a small role, Peckinpah. Sponsored by the Committee to Free the Carnesville 39 and the Friday Nite Film Series. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m. Admission: one dollar. Lecture Hall One. Monday at 7:30 p.m., Tuesday at 12 noon. Free.

February 26
Muggle Kuhn: Wrinkled Radical and Martha Graham Dance Company happen to be the Academic Film Series selections for this particular week.

IN OLYMPIA
The Cinema is currently showing this film about a power-mad conquistador and his followers who have a rather disastrous journey down the Amazon trying to find El Dorado in the mid-1500's. Klaus Kinski, looking like a bug-eyed, aging Mick Jagger, plays the leading role in what was one of the best German films of recent years. I'm not sure how long the Cinema will be showing it, so you best call 943-5914 for further info. Oh yeah, the movie is Werner Herzog's Aguirre, the Wrath of God.

The State Tri-Cinema still has Superman, and Clint Eastwood's Every Which Way But Loose. Thursday's the last day for Across the Great Divide (no relation to the Band's song) which will be replaced by William (The Exorcist) Friedkin's The Brink's Job. Call 357-4010 for time.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25
Men's Awareness Group, see Feb. 18. Gay Women's Group, 3 p.m., call 866-6162 for location.

Clinic at Yelm High School to provide "horsemen" an opportunity to improve their skills. For more information, call 753-8056. JIM DONEY and friends play in a benefit to save Hridays and the Grey Rabbit Transit at 8 p.m. at the Gnu Deli, \$2.00 donation. (Now there's an interesting story!)

PAT METHENY CROUP and LINDA WATERFALL perform at the Place in Seattle at 9 p.m. Tickets are \$6.00 and are available at the Bon. JESSE COLIN YOUNG, see Feb. 24. Prisons: Warehouses For the Poor, see Feb. 18.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26
Continuing discussions on China, with the US-CHINA PEOPLE'S FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION, 527 O'Farrell St., in Tumwater. Call Alan Chickering at 352-9004 for more info. EPIC meeting at 5 p.m. Film series at 7:30 in Lecture Hall 1, for more info, see "Movies".

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27
Tuesday Evening presents a slide/talk by Evergreen faculty geographer Dr. William Brown on AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA. At 8 p.m. in Lecture Hall 1, \$1.00.

WHY WE WORK SERIES, see Feb. 20. EPIC Film Series, noon, Lecture Hall 1. For more information, see "Movies". Folkdancing, see Feb. 20. Women's Share and Support Group, see Feb. 20.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28
Arts and Communications Job and Graduate School Information Day, 9:30-4:00 p.m., CAB 110. PIECE OF MIND SERIES, speaker to be announced, 12:15 p.m. First Methodist Church, Olympia. Free.

HUSSY through March 3 at Captain Coyotes. Women's Production Group Meeting, see Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1
FUNNY UNDER THREE FLAGS, three one-act plays performed by the Alternative Theaters Contract Players, 8 p.m. in the Experimental Theater of the Communications Building, \$3 general, \$1.50 students and seniors.

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The Cooper Point Journal

Volume 7, Number 8

The Evergreen State College

March 1, 1979

This Issue's Theme: ECONOMICS see articles pp. 6-7

Agribiz: View from the Dumpster

by Anna Schlecht

Though I never shop at any of the other Westside Mall stores, I go to Safeway at least every couple of days. That's where my household gets most of its produce. I have to admit that a year ago, I wouldn't have been caught dead shopping there, because supporting the co-op and getting better deals on healthier food made more sense. But these days I just can't pass up the bargains. You see,

food fights and the delight of uncovering potatoes, bananas, and whatever else Safeway deems unfit to sell. For the most part, the food that I find is as fresh or fresher than the stuff I dig out of the deeper reaches of my refrigerator. Then I take it home and wash it carefully. Voila, dinner for thirty; just add tofu. Now there's much more going on here than just free food and a good time. I

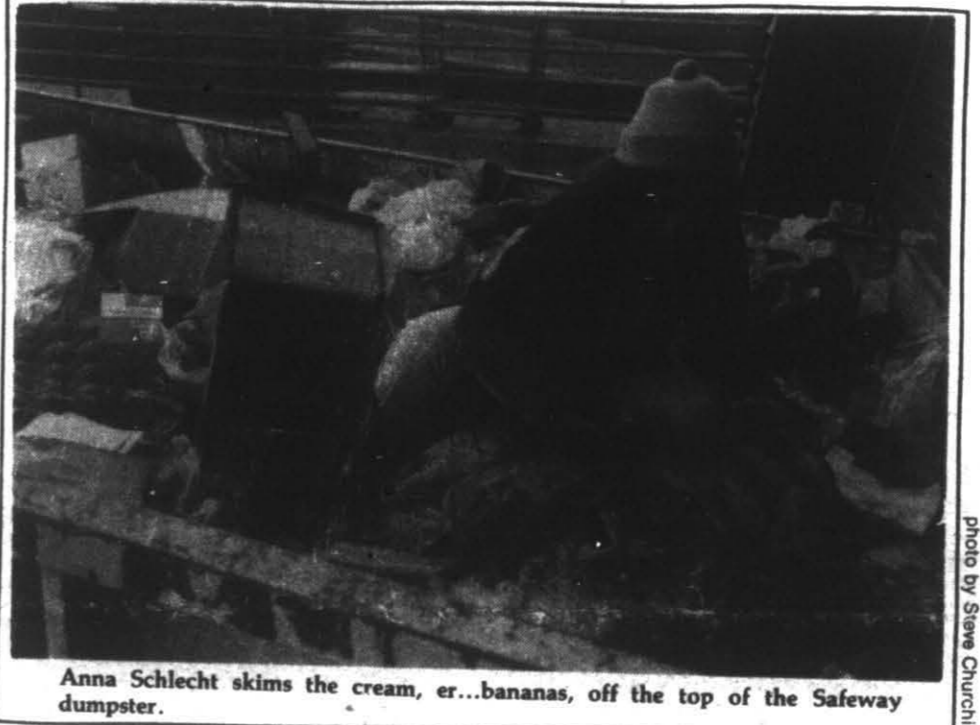
exploitative, and energy-intensive system of food production and distribution called Agribusiness. Since WWII, when U.S. agriculture was still based largely on family farms, the food industry has rapidly been taken over by giant corporations. More than three million farms have been bought out since 1943. The Forbes 500 Annual Business Directory shows that presently sixteen of the largest corporations, such as the Bank of America, are involved in Agribusiness. The Bank of America typifies these new Agribiz giants. The largest private bank in the world got its start by foreclosure on land during the Depression and by seizing Japanese-owned land during WWII. The Bank of America makes one billion dollars a year on loans that finance half of all California Agribusinesses, owns much of Safeway and Tenneco, and has actively fought organizing drives by the United Farm Workers. Among other corporations involved in Agribusiness are ITT which bought out the makers of Wonder bread shortly after it helped overthrow the people's government in Chile, Dow chemical which produces lettuce along with napalm, Exxon, Texaco, and many other oil companies that produce agricultural chemicals or supply the fuel essential to large scale food distribution.

For years, the US government has supported Agribusiness by paying large growers not to grow certain foods, supposedly to encourage more efficient land use. This keeps supplies low and prices high on particular foods. In 1972, sixty million acres were withheld from food production, despite rising grain prices and the wheat shortage caused by the exorbitant wheat deal made with the USSR. The amount of money paid out to growers is staggering: J.G. Boswell, one of the largest farmers in the US, was paid 21 million dollars over a period of five years by the USDA. This corporate "welfare" easily surpasses all the money paid to local, state, and federal welfare.

Some of the reasons that multinational Agribusinesses have swarmed into Third World countries are: to be closer to the raw materials, to reduce labor costs, to get inside tariff barriers, to take advantage of special tax laws, and more recently, to escape from environmental protection laws.

Under the auspices of fighting world hunger, the "Green Revolution" has converted many Third World cultures from being self-sufficient to being essentially corporate plantations. For example, two-thirds of all the arable land in Latin America is now planted with non-nutritious cash crops (i.e., coffee, cocoa), the production of which is largely controlled by US firms like Del Monte.

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Anna Schlecht skims the cream, er...bananas, off the top of the Safeway dumpster.

it's incredibly cheap to drive around to the back of the store and rummage through their dumpster. Amazing tomatoes, tons of avocados, grapefruits galore, and it's all free. Safeway and other grocery stores, once their produce develops even the slightest traces of over-ripeness, toss it out the back door and into the dumpster. By the time I get there, it's seeped up to a veritable cornucopia. Then it's over the side and into the dumpster for bodacious

to be quite taken by the mystery and intrigue of sneaking into dumpsters, and always drove away cheerfully thinking, "well, thanks for the free eats, Safeway!" But then I started seeing the connections between the wasted food in their dumpster and the rest of the food industry's business. Though Safeway does serve the needs of many people, the integrity of that service is dubious, considering that the food they sell is processed through the incredibly wasteful,

Eat the Rich Before the Rich Eat You...

by Krag Unsoeld and John McNally

Events in the world economy today are the source of great concern. In almost every advanced industrial nation the twin forces of inflation and unemployment threaten individual lifestyles and national well-being. Burgeoning trade wars loom on the horizon. The dollar mysteriously sinks further into a morass despite all efforts of government policy makers. Against this background, we, as individuals, seem to be at the mercy of modern Furies beyond our control. What can be done in the face of such disasters? How can these trends be explained?

S

Whoops . . .

To the Editors, Your front page article on Feb. 16, "The Women of Fourth Street" was a great idea. It is unusual, I think, to find a concentration of successful businesses owned and operated by women. Unfortunately, though, half of the "enterprising women" of Fourth Street weren't included in the article.

They deserve note, some of them have been longstanding Olympia business-women, all of them have been successful. They are: Sue Chase, sole owner of La Tierra; Marti Galbreath, sole owner of Budget Tapes and Records; Cruz Paddock, co-owner of New Frontier leather; and Jane Arnold, co-owner of Utah Jack's Restaurant.

Truth is, most of the businesses in this neck of Fourth Street are owned by women.

Kay Uhl

Editors Scolded

To the Editors: Re: Enrollment DTF Article

In the editorial comment you so clumsily disguised as your closing paragraph, you implied there was no student input in the DTF. As one of four student DTF members I must disagree.

I suspect your misconception is related to the fact that you never attended an Enrollment DTF meeting. Your opinion is of little consequence, though.

You attended the Board of Trustees meeting February 13 at which time it was clearly stated that the primary assumption under which the DTF operated was that Evergreen's basic academic design be preserved, yet you failed to report this central point. Much more disturbing than your provincial view of Evergreen's direction is your journalistic approach of concealing key points to further your editorial slant.

I have a copy of the DTF report you can borrow if you would like to see it. William R. Hucks

Perhaps my point was not clearly made, William. There has been a serious lack of student input into the overall process of change and reorientation the college is presently going through, of which the Enrollment DTF is only a part. Four students on one DTF, none on any of the CPE study groups, and no serious attempts to involve the student body in any aspect of the process is hardly what I would call adequate student input, let alone representation.—D.R.

Increasing our Circulation

To the Editors, I'm sharing the experience of the light bulb. What I really need is a feasible idea. We need some good way of letting graduating high school seniors know about what Evergreen really is. The other day I was in the mailroom and saw quite a large stack of the college catalogs going out to various high schools around the area. But what student is going to ask to see one of these if he holds the present popular notion of our beloved school?

I am a concerned student and I wouldn't like to see Evergreen go over to the traditional methods of education. We really need some way to inform the population of the benefits of the alternative school. What do we do? Do we send our "recruiting officers"? How about getting the CPJ onto the streets of Olympia or even into the halls of the nearest high schools?

These ideas may be somewhat ridiculous. . . . But something should be done.

Rick Lewis

Editors' comment: The CPJ is distributed all over Olympia. A few copies have been taken to the Off-Campus School. We will look into legalities of distributing to high schools.



photo by Steve Churchill

Cluck, Cluck

To the Editors,

A sector of the Evergreen society is kept alive by a life support system, an iron lung of an outdated '70s band called the Bee Gees. We say it's time to cut the life support systems of these disco demons and let them die the death they should have died in '74. If they are so infatuated with this era, send them back via time warp. I'm sick of my parties being unmelodious by these obnoxious vibes. Let's clean the Saturday Night Fever out of Evergreen's systems!

A song isn't a song unless it contains things close to heart: Disco Lady, Disco Duck, and the YMCA.

Dead Head Wars

Snotty & Ill-bred

To the Editors,

It seems that passing a jury of our peers is more difficult than a single editor. When seven people get power into their heads they begin to make mountains where none existed. Like building up their own self-importance and that of the CPJ. A certain dear friend of mine has been unable to get his work published as of late. I can understand how you all would want to make a clean impression with the community—but honestly, to degrade someone's satire as meaningless and infantile . . . perhaps it just hits too close to home. The object of this letter is not to put you down—it is to make you change your minds about B. Zimmerman's work. But here I am already sounding snotty and ill-bred (which I am, I was raised in Marin County California).

What I want is to make you all say, "Oh look what we're doing—creating pretenses of our worth and acting in a most hypocritical manner." I had thought the purpose of your group process editorship was to encourage freedom of speech, and allow (or rather invite) the whole community to participate. Yet when you behave in a fascist manner towards those who may be your best critics you defeat your own purpose. It is often said that those things which are the rebellious forces of today, become the institutions which must be then overthrown—like the Catholic Church or Marxism in Russia. Do you get my point? I hope I have not entirely alienated you. This letter hopes to serve a better purpose than to vent my anger. Hoping you will take a closer look.—A Geddes

[Ed.: B. Zimmerman wrote "From the People Who Brought You Vietnam" in the January 18 CPJ.]

Politically Correct?

To the Editors, Question "Question Authority" buttons. Baa-Baa Black Sheep. Steve Willis

Lost and . . .

To the Editors, Just before Fall Quarter began, the lockers on the third floor of the Library were cleared out and their contents placed in paper bags which were held in the Library circulation office. After six weeks, unclaimed bags were transferred to Security.

At some time, a bag containing experimental videotapes disappeared. There were four or five one-hour tapes, two half-hour tapes and a one-inch tape labeled "Henry of Nisqualities." The owner of the tapes is most anxious to locate them; they represent much of his work at Evergreen. Would the finder of the tapes please leave them at the Library circulation desk? Any information pertaining to the whereabouts of these tapes would be appreciated. Thank you. Debbie Robinson Library Circulation

Define Your Terms

To the Editor, As lesbians, who have been living and working in Olympia for several years, we support the meeting of Feb. 8 to bring together women in this community. We think it is important to explore our common goals and identify our differences so that we can be realistic about the political potential for working as a group. There are several issues we have discussed and would like to share.

In the advertising for the meeting, the definition of lesbian was severely distorted. The definition posted was, "lesbian—an identification of our shared oppression and independence, not a definition of our sexuality." Lesbianism is not just a sexual preference, but expanding this definition to include women who are not woman-identified in all aspects of their lives is dangerous.

Lesbians are women who identify themselves sexually, emotionally, and politically with other women. We see that separating ourselves from men in this way is a crucial step toward breaking down the power that men exert over our lives. The definition voiced at the meeting fails to acknowledge the oppression lesbians face because of the threats we pose to this male-dominated society.

We recognize that it is a small group of rich, white men who are the real enemies, but the system has been set up so that all men receive some benefits from keeping women down. They receive the privilege to use our bodies to meet their emotional and sexual needs. As long as we support men in this way, we are buying into our own oppression.

Lesbians are challenging the institution of heterosexuality, which keeps men in control. We are threatening, and therefore are threatened with, job refusals, custody cases, scorn, and beatings. Essentially, lesbians bring out the true woman-hating nature of society by being strong and independent. Because heterosexual and bi-sexual women are not challenging society's definition of "manhood," they are protected from the additional oppression felt by lesbians.

In order to protect ourselves, we have struggled to build our own supportive community and culture. We want to share this with all women, but feel ripped off when these women can identify with our culture, but not with our struggle. We do recognize that it is not practical at this time for all women to be lesbians. Women trapped inside the nuclear family, abused by their husbands, or supporting children by their own, are concerned most with their immediate survival.

Because of the racism that permeates all of Amerikkkan society, most women of color identify first with their own race. It is of primary importance for them to fight against the genocide threatening their people.

We support the struggles of these women. However, we know that these conditions do not pertain to most of the women present at the Feb. 8 meeting.

We offer these criticisms because we want to be able to work with all women in this community, but not at the expense of glossing over our differences. This is a beginning. We encourage feedback and further debate on this issue at the March 15 meeting.

by Lesbians for Self-Determination

[See Diane Halpern's Letter to the Editor in the Feb. 16 issue of the CPJ.]

The Cooper Point Journal Production Coordinator: Doug Riddels News Editor: Pearl Laurie Lindsay-Knight Theme Editor: Pam Dusenberry Photography Editor: Steve Churchill Business Manager: Greg King Ad Salesperson: Virginia Lange Staff and contributors: Robin Willett, Ben Alexander, Ellen Kisswoman, Tyler and friends, Liisa Eckersberg, Walter Carpenter, Alexis X. Jetter, Anne Richmond, Anna Schlecht, Roger Strittmatter, Charlie Stephens, Jerry Graser, David Slagle, Marissa Zwick, William R. Hucks, James Matthews, Erich Roe, B. Zimmerman, Kay Uhl, Rob Fellows, TJ Simpson, Pat Earl, Paul Looper, Pat Blumenthal, John Mellon, John McNally, Krag Unsoeld, but not Gil Kelley. The Cooper Point Journal is published biweekly for the Cooper Point and Olympia communities, and the students, faculty, and staff of The Evergreen State College, Olympia, WA 98506. Views expressed are not necessarily those of The Evergreen State College, or of the Cooper Point Journal's editorial staff. Advertising material presented herein does not necessarily imply endorsement by this newspaper. Offices are located in the College Activities Building (CAB) 104. News phone: 698-6213. Letter policy: All letters to the editors must be signed, addressed, and received by 5 p.m. Monday for that week's publication. Letters must be typed, double-spaced, and no 400 words or less. Letters exceeding 400 words may be edited for length. Names will be withheld on request.

No Comment. by Pearl Knight

Canada Anyone?

Due to alarm on the part of military and government officials at lack of quality in the volunteer Army, and possibly at the precarious state of world affairs, there may soon be legislation passed to reinstate the draft.

There are currently three, soon to be six, such bills before Congress. Three of the bill, H.R. 23, S. 226, and S. 109, call for ongoing registration in order to speed the induction process in case of crisis. "The Montgomery Draft Bill" calls for induction of 100,000-200,000 men (and possibly women) each year. Two National Service bills are expected to be introduced. Both would provide a choice between military and civilian service. One would make it compulsory for all young Americans to serve either two years in military with educational benefits, or one year civilian with no benefits. The second would draft by lottery.

A more thorough report on these bills will appear in the next issue of the CPJ.

Co-op Ed. Hours

Beginning Tuesday, February 27, the Co-op Ed office will schedule special hours when students may confer with a Co-op counselor on a drop-in basis.

Although students are still encouraged to make appointments whenever possible, the following times will be available for drop-in conferences:

Tuesday 10 a.m.-12 noon Wednesday 1 p.m.-3 p.m. Friday 1 p.m.-3 p.m.

Earth Watch Legislative Update

This update on Environmental Legislation was prepared by the Environmental Resource Center. For further information, the ERC is located at CAB 103, 866-6784, or call the Legislative toll-free hot line 1-800-562-6000.

BOTTLE BILL

Initiative 61, or HB 733 was in the House Ecology Committee at the end of Legislative hearings for non-appropriated bills last week. Last Friday's hearing left it with a favorable vote, and another special hearing was slated for Wednesday evening, Feb. 28. At this point, it looks like the bottle bill, which is the initiative that encourages recycling by placing a deposit on all returnable beverage containers, will definitely go to the ballot.

ALASKA

The Federal Bill designed to protect Alaska's wilderness is being worked on by members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Presently, they are working on 100 million acres of land, 80 million of which are already designated for wilderness. People to contact are congresspeople Pritchard, Bonker, and Lowery of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Senators Magnuson and Jackson who are working with the Senate bill S222, and Udall who introduced HR39 in the House. A three minute call to the capital switchboard costs only 50 cents before 8:00. Letters, especially to Jackson and Magnuson are important. Show your support for Alaska wilderness and stress that all 110 million acres should be included in the conservation system. The fate of the Country's last frontier is being decided.

RARE II PANEL

The RARE II panel discussion on Thursday, Feb. 22, followed the tradition of many other such occasions of the past. The panel consisted of Willi Unsoeld, the panel moderator, and representatives from the Industrial Forestry Assoc., Sierra Club, Environmental Protection Agency, US Forest Service and the WA Sportsman Asso. With such a diverse

S&A Survey

by Marissa Zwick

Within the next couple of days all students will be receiving a survey on student services and activities (S&A) funding. The purpose of the survey is to give all students the opportunity to state their opinions on how they would like the S&A fees spent. The accumulated results will be used to assist the S&A Board in establishing priorities for spring allocations.

Presently, we, the Board, are at the stage where we are establishing the criteria and priorities for students' services and activities. As I mentioned, the survey is designed to assist us in establishing our priorities, but the results will only be representative if we have a high number of surveys returned. We cannot force you to respond, all we can do is emphasize the importance and benefit to you as a student in taking advantage of responding to this survey. This is the only way that we will be able to get an idea of what the students want for services and activities in our own community. So, please fill out the survey!

If you have further questions, comments, suggestions on anything related to S&A please feel free to attend the weekly meetings (Wednesday noon in the Board Room, Library 3109), to speak with the Board members, or drop by the S&A office (CAB 304). Also, if you are curious about the results from the survey, or want to participate in compiling the data, please leave a message for Marissa at the S&A office (866-6200), with your name and phone number where you can be reached.

There will be a meeting of the Bi-sexual Women's Support Group, a community based group, on Monday, March 5 at 7:00, at the Olympia Women's Center for Health (OWCH), 218 W. 4th St.

representation of opinion, it was possible to hear quite a variety of approaches to wilderness land use.

The actual lands in question total 62 million acres nationally, 2.6 million of which are in Washington. The basic point of contention is how much land should be preserved as protected wilderness area, and how much should be developed for logging and tree farming.

The Industrial Forestry rep. presented his outlook by discussing the need for wood, the growing wood market, and "over-mature" forests. He followed that by defining the difference between volume and acreage as "acreage being just the amount of land while timber is the volume."

Then "multiple use" was discussed, first from the perspective that sensitive and extensive forest management is possible and necessary to meet the world needs for wood. Then the Environmental Protection Agency representative brought up serious doubts that the forests could sustain intensive management without seriously damaging the ecosystem. The Forest Service representative inspired some interesting conclusions by admitting that the term "Multiple use" was unusable because of its controversial nature.

Willi Unsoeld closed the discussion by basically saying that it is time to put aside cynical and defeatist procrastination and to take action while we still can, because complaining later won't do anything.

So the debate continues. The final decision will be made by Congress, and your participation is vital at this point. If you don't speak up now, don't gripe later. Write: Congressperson Don Bonker House Office Building Washington D.C. 20515

Senators Jackson and Magnuson Senate Office Building Washington D.C. 20510

Forum

In Reply

Lesbians for Full Non-Alienating Employment

Many women have been desperately looking for jobs in Olympia. Young women, older women, women of color, and women with children are having an especially hard time, but even women with a college education or trade skills have been struggling unsuccessfully to find jobs. Even the most degrading kinds of work have become extremely competitive.

Because of unrealistic regulations, most of us are not eligible for unemployment benefits, welfare, or even federally subsidized job programs. Many of us are subsisting doing scattered part-time work such as housecleaning, working at the docks, or child care. Some of us have been receiving help from sisters to tide us over the rough times. Too many of us have been staying in abusive family situations for financial survival.

At the same time, corporate profits are booming. We can see wealthy lobbyists and legislators eating and drinking at expensive restaurants. But the federal and state governments are cutting back on social welfare programs, limiting eligibility for welfare grants and unemployment benefits.

In light of this situation, we were offended by the February 16 Cooper Point Journal article, "The Women on Fourth Street." The small business-owning women are described as "women who have found roles which satisfy them." Though individual women can make themselves cozy by using their privilege, we disagree with the article's assumption that women as a class can make it in a system which survives by holding women down.

We agree that women should be able to work at what they enjoy and make their living. The fact is, however, that few people have this opportunity. It is usually privilege (i.e. money from family or connections) that enables a person to start a business - though there are exceptions.

Nevertheless, once a business is started, and owner has the power to use her values to influence the community. Racism challenges Western medicine and sexism (on some levels) by providing herbs and legitimate therapeutic massage. The Cafe Intermezzo welcomes lesbians. On the other hand, Budget Tapes and Records bombards passersby with violent sexist images in their window displays. A woman-owned business is not inherently any more progressive or even anti-sexist than a man-owned business. Each owner has the power to choose whether or not to be responsible to the community.

Irony Dept.

Due to pressures to end federal overspending and waste, all sorts of "wasteful" services such as Social Security and services to physically or mentally handicapped persons are being cut back. With the tact of Army Intelligence, Fort Lewis has decided to follow this trend in a rather backwards manner.

Fort Lewis produces as much as ten truckloads of mess waste a day, a hog farmer's dream come true. Since 1941, this massive waste has gone to good use, feeding a local resident's hogs. The deal has done well by the government and the hog farmer, not to mention the hogs.

Now the Army wants to keep its waste to itself a little longer. They plan to grind up all this waste and send it down the drain. This would mean problems with water and solid waste treatment and disposal, increased costs, loss of local jobs at the hog farm, and a lot of hungry hogs. A Congressional staff member has been working with the hog farmer and the Army to preserve this waste for a useful purpose.

We live in a patriarchal, capitalistic society which depends on the oppression of women for its survival. Patriarchy is the institution of male dominance. It relies on women's economic dependence on men. Capitalist class owns and controls the means of production and exploits the labor of the working class for its own profit. Under capitalism, women (as well as young, old, unemployed, and imprisoned people) are used as reserve labor force. If most women are unemployed or working at very low-paying and degrading jobs, the capitalists can use us as a cheap source of labor.

We are constantly facing the fact that we need jobs - any jobs - to pay the rent, buy groceries, pay the doctor bills. We work for capitalists to pay other capitalists, to earn the "right" to survive in our own communities. Our desperate situation serves to maintain patriarchy, as well as capitalism. Capitalists primarily white men, control our working situations. If the struggle to support ourselves and our families becomes too strenuous, many women also end up relying on men in their personal lives for economic survival.

Women with money should use their resources responsibly. One priority should be providing as many non-alienating and enjoyable jobs as possible. We know that small business owners usually work long, hard hours for low pay. They usually have few employees. They may pay workers at the same rate as themselves and be generally benevolent. Having experienced sexism in working situations, women owners may be more sensitive to the needs of women workers.

In "alternative" businesses, workers usually have more freedom than at straight jobs. Still, a business with an owner is very different than a collective in which all workers control business decisions and working conditions. Worker controlled collectives can be an alternative to mimicking capitalist structures.

We see the CPJ article as abusing the women's movement by focusing on women "making it" as small business-women. Even worker controlled businesses may not pose a threat to the oppression of women. We must collectively free women from oppressive relationships with all men, as well as capitalists. The article does not talk about feminist struggles, the fight against sexism, or these women's views on these issues.

Right now women must support each other on a survival level so that we can build strength and weapons for our struggle. We must fight for the right for all women to work for our own benefits, our friends, and our communities, not just to fill the pockets of a privileged few. No woman should be satisfied in a role that does not challenge capitalism and patriarchy.

Defend Your Education !

A forum to discuss Evergreen's response to the CPJ report will be held in Lib 4300 on Thursday, March 8 from noon to 2:00. All students concerned with the college's future or curious about what the CPE faculty study groups have been doing [without any student input until now, when their work is nearly finished] should come to the forum. Find out what is going on, speak out, and take the initiative in determining Evergreen's direction! Or sit back and find yourself enrolled in the South-west Washington State College. It's your future.

Biocides

by Paul Looper

Paraquat, Casoron, Simazine: these are the biocides that the Facilities Office of Evergreen intends to spray this spring to "control" herbaceous pests on campus. The spring herbicide program was announced by Dave West in the Evergreen newsletter of two weeks ago.

Last Thursday I spoke with Dave West about this program and he referred me to Bill Mobbs, the man who will be doing the actual spraying. Bill stated that he will begin spraying as soon as he gets an O.K. from the Evergreen Environmental Advisory Council (EAC). The EAC, now defunct, has in the past been composed of three faculty, three staff members, and three students. Therefore this groups should be reorganized before the spring biocide program is initiated.

EAC policy states, in section 174-140-320, paragraph (2):

The facilities office, through its grounds maintenance forces, shall work toward reduction and eventual elimination of biocide use through management practices that include alternate means to preclude or control pests and undesirable herbs. To this end, the Facilities Office will:

a) Establish a projected timetable for the elimination of biocide use.
b) To the greatest extent possible, insure that additional landscaped areas that are established require no biocide use for their maintenance and that they are in keeping with native vegetation.

c) Consult with the Environmental Advisory Committee for that committee's advice on implementing these goals.

Persons interested in reviewing the policy decisions of the Facilities Office should contact either the Environmental Resource Center, Dean Clabough, or John Peardy. As it stands, Facilities wishes to spray Paraquat along campus roads, Casoron in the immediate vicinity of the campus dormitories, and Simazine as indicated in various planting beds on campus. Please help in this review process: your health is up to you.



Teachers Organize

by Ellen Kissman

Sometime this week, the State House Labor Committee will be voting on a bill (SB 2236) that would enable higher education faculty to bargain collectively with their institution's Board of Trustees. At present, the legal status of faculty unions is defined so that the Board of Trustees decides whether or not they will bargain with faculty unions. If the bill becomes law, this decision will rest with the faculty.

Most faculty around the state are represented by two different labor organizations: either the Washington Education Association (WEA), or the Washington Federation of Teachers (WFT). Faculty at the University of Washington and Washington State University are members of a professional organization, the American Association of University Professors. The WFT, of which one-third of Evergreen faculty are members, is a part of the American Federation of Teachers which is, in turn, a member of the AFL-CIO. Currently WFT is engaged in lobbying on behalf of Washington state faculty, even though the state has not acknowledged any union as legitimate representatives of faculty interests.

The Evergreen local was established five years ago. According to Peta Henderson, last year's local president, the union has been playing a "watch dog" role. They take positions on issues affecting their working conditions through two channels: an irregularly published newsletter, and initiatives and forums at Wednesday afternoon faculty meetings. They have also been involved with other local labor groups, and through these relationships have managed to dispel a few myths about Evergreen.

Union members at Evergreen are waiting for the outcome of the legislative vote. In the meantime, they are developing a questionnaire to help them determine faculty's attitudes toward collective bargaining, as well as initiating

continued on page four

Food Stamps Cut

by Alexis Jetter

The Food Stamp Outreach program to TESC will be reinstated, according to the Thurston County Food Stamp Office of the Department of Social and Health Services, but there are some new federal regulations that may make many students ineligible for food stamps. Starting March 1:

1. All food stamp applicants between the ages of 18 and 60 will be screened for possible work registration. Students will be required to work 20 hours a week unless:

- a) They are work-study students
- b) They are already employed 20 hours weekly, or
- c) They are already employed for less than 20 hours but earn the equivalent of 20 hours multiplied by the Federal minimum wage.

2. Students over age 18 cannot receive food stamps if claimed or claimable by a non-eligible household. Translated, whether or not your parents claim you as a dependent, if it is determined that they pay 50 percent of your support, you are ineligible for food stamps.

3. Maximum income levels (for eligibility) will be dropped to the poverty line for non-farm families, as set annually by the Federal government.

(This is lower than the current maximum income level.)

Why the changes? Congress enacted the new Food Stamp Act in 1977 as part of Carter's "Austerity" budget. Joyce Angell, coordinator of TESC Self-Help Legal Aid, believes that the changes are "just the first of a lot of cutbacks, couched in the language of reform. The combination of Carter and the citizen's tax revolt is pushing these things through."

Name your own reasons, but the new regulations are going into effect March 1 and if you are receiving food stamps you'll most likely be affected. One comforting development: on Monday, February 26 the legislature appropriated enough money for the local Food Stamp Office to reinstate the TESC outreach program. So there will be someone to guide you through the jungle of the new regulations.

According to Art Spisak of the Thurston County office, the program should be starting again sometime in March, and should last until July 1. Dianna Savelle is being considered for one of two temporary posts, so you may want to write in to the local office expressing support. As for Dianna, she's busy "listening to music, putting up bookshelves and not going to meetings."

Spending Your Money

by William R. Hucks S&A Coordinator

Over \$150 of your tuition each year goes to student groups and services, and most of the decisions about this money are made by students. This is the S&A Board.

This money (about \$350,000) is allocated in the spring for the following year's use. The S&A Board is gearing up for these allocations now, and they'll take place during the month of May.

S&A money funds two buildings on campus, the Campus Recreation Center and the Campus Activities Building, as well as service like the Bus System and Daycare, and special interest groups such as the Women's Center, EPIC (Evergreen Political Information Center), and the Asian Coalition.

The S&A Board funds new budgets as well as continuing programs, so if you have an idea for starting a student group or activity you'll need to prepare a funding proposal well in advance of the allocations. Bill Hucks is the contact person in CAB 305 or at 866-6220.

Both continuing and new programs need to fill out proposals. The deadline is April 13. It is highly unlikely that late proposals will be considered. Bill Hucks

can provide assistance in preparing proposals.

The allocation schedule is not yet complete so stay tuned for more detail in later CJI issues and elsewhere.

Allow me to editorialize: The S&A process is the only form of student governance we have at TESC. A board of mostly students makes decisions influencing student groups and services through the expenditure of student money. Legally it's State money and the Board of Trustees approves our decisions, but for all practical purposes we control our money.

I strongly urge students to get involved in the S&A process. All S&A Board meetings are open and there is a large degree of input from everyone in attendance. Decisions are made by consensus.

In one sense, if you don't get involved, you relinquish your responsibility to those who do.

So here's an invitation to be directly involved in decisions influencing your college experience. If you don't show up we'll assume you agree with our decisions, a assumption we don't want to make.

Third World News

The Case of Hector Marroquin

by James Matthews

Hector Marroquin is a 25-year-old student leader, trade unionist, and socialist who fled Mexico to escape false charges, torture, and certain death because of his political viewpoint. He has appealed for and been denied political asylum in the U.S. The U.S. Government is moving to deport him back to Mexico.

Marroquin's story begins in 1968 when government forces in Mexico brutally attacked a peaceful demonstration of 15,000 students and workers who were seeking greater political freedom and other reforms. Hundreds were killed and thousands injured. The next year, 1969, Hector Marroquin entered the University of Nuevo Leon in Monterrey, Mexico. He became active in the student movement for democratic rights on campus and in the struggle for university autonomy, a movement that became a target for government repression and armed right-wing terrorist gangs. Marroquin became a member of a student group called Comite Estudiantil Revolucionario (CER), a political discussion group. He left CER in August 1973 when the group began adopting and supporting guerrilla strategy. In 1971 and 1972 he witnessed the murder of many of his classmates by government trained terrorist gangs and police.

In January 1974 the librarian of his department was murdered, supposedly by terrorists. Marroquin woke up the next day to find his picture along with those of three other friends in the newspaper accompanying an article accusing them of the crime. He contacted a lawyer who advised him that there was no chance for him to have a fair trial. The lawyer especially emphasized that the Monterrey police were notorious for torture and murder of prisoners. He said under no conditions should Marroquin turn himself in and that he should hide as far away as possible. The newspaper stories that followed declared Marroquin a terrorist, bank robber, murderer, armed and extremely dangerous. After the police assassinated another of Marroquin's friends, a professor, he knew he must leave Mexico.

On April 9, 1974 Marroquin fled to the United States. Since then, two of his friends accused with him have been gunned down by police. A third friend, Jesus Piedra Ibarra, was arrested and never heard of again. The Mexican government still will not tell his whereabouts. On the weekend of September 9, 1977, Marroquin went to Mexico to see a lawyer because he still had the hope he could return to Mexico and clear himself of the charges. His lawyer was unable to keep his appointment and Marroquin returned to the U.S. Upon reentering the country, he was arrested by an Immigra-

tion and Naturalization Service (INS) official who immediately began interrogating him. Marroquin explained he was a political refugee and had been living in the U.S. for almost four years. They immediately threw him in jail, and two days later he was sentenced to three months in prison for the crime of fleeing political persecution in Mexico. He continually requested the right to a phone call, but it wasn't until the sixth day that he was allowed to inform his friends of what had happened to him. It wasn't until he talked to lawyers that he learned he should have been told at the border he could file a petition for political asylum and been given an application form.

Although Marroquin has spent the past four years in the U.S., the Mexican government has continued to accuse him of crimes he couldn't possibly have committed because he was not in Mexico. They claim he was wounded in a gun battle in Monterrey in June 1974, two months after he left Mexico. The Mexican government claims he participated in a guerrilla raid in Monterrey when he was in a hospital in Galveston, Texas, recovering from a serious automobile accident.

INS first threatened to return him to Mexico by means of an "exclusion" procedure which permits no plea for political asylum. After numerous protests, the hearing was changed to a regular deportation hearing. INS denied Marroquin's petition for asylum and is now moving to deport him. He has appealed his case and a deportation hearing has been scheduled for April 3, 1979, in Houston, Texas. The deportation hearing runs like a trial with a defense lawyer, a prosecuting attorney and a judge which is appointed by the INS.

There are some interesting facts about deportation to consider. In the Federal Register of Tuesday, January 23, 1979 an amendment was made to the INS regulations to provide that 1) aliens under exclusion and deportation proceedings must be advised of free legal services programs and organizations in order to afford them full opportunity to obtain legal representation, and 2) aliens must be furnished with a notice advising them of their right to appeal and of their right to remain silent until they have had access to legal advice.

These rights were denied to Hector Marroquin when he was arrested and to countless thousands of others. This raises some interesting objections. The manner in which aliens are processed is unfair. First they are arrested without warrant, then they are not advised of their rights before interrogation by INS officials. Written notice of free legal service is not presented to aliens in their own language. Written notice of appeal rights was printed in Spanish only last year. Under these circumstances aliens will be unable

to make knowing and intelligent waivers of any of their rights, and may have already admitted deportability, made damaging statements, or signed a request for voluntary return making legal advice meaningless.

Why does the U.S. government deny Hector Marroquin political asylum despite evidence proving his innocence, and even murder of dissidents by the Mexican government? First, because the Carter administration is reluctant to admit that a government it supports is torturing and murdering dissidents. Marroquin is a socialist and a fighter for human rights. The U.S. government, like the Mexican government, tries to silence those who oppose its policies. Another reason is the discriminatory immigration policy of the U.S. government. Only dissidents from countries the U.S. opposes are granted political asylum, such as Cuba and Viet Nam. But dissidents from countries that the U.S. considers allies, even if they are dictatorships such as Chile, Haiti, or Iran, or countries that have repressive governments like Mexico, are denied political asylum. Despite its "human rights" rhetoric, the Carter administration is opposed to letting Marroquin stay in the country. It would be a political embarrassment for this government to admit the Mexican government is repressive. Marroquin is also a victim of the Carter Administration's racist drive to deport undocumented immigrants. More than one-million undocumented immigrants were deported last year alone.

At the deportation hearing set for April 3, Hector Marroquin will be able to present evidence and witnesses to support his case. He will resubmit his request for political asylum. If Marroquin is successful, it will be a victory for the rights to freedom of speech, freedom of political activity, and for human rights everywhere. You do not need to agree with Marroquin's politics. You need only be willing to defend a support of basic human rights. At Evergreen, MECHA and YSA are working together to educate the Evergreen community about the case of Hector Marroquin and endorse Marroquin's appeal for political asylum.

A list of partial supporters can be found at the MECHA and YSA offices, library third floor. MECHA and YSA are now in the process of formulating a fund-raising event for the support of Hector Marroquin, as are other student groups across the country. Watch for an announcement of its date and time. Letters of support should be sent to Leonel Castillo, Director of Immigration, Washington D.C., 20536, protesting the INS ruling against Marroquin. Send copies and contributions to the defense committee at P.O. Box 843, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003.

New Bus Hours

The Evergreen Evening and Weekend Bus System is expanding. New features of the schedule and route include:

- More evening runs (at 8 and 9)
- Expanded Weekend Service (all afternoon and evening on Sat. and Sun.)
- Eastside runs as far as the Cinema (8, 9, 10 and 11 runs)
- Dorm and ASH runs (5 minutes before each run from Parking Lot C, evenings and weekends)
- Grocery runs (6 and 7 weekdays, 2 and 4 weekends) to Mark-It and the FOOD Co-op.
- Midnight runs on Friday and Saturday nights
- A special run down the length of Overhulse and most of Kaiser on the 11:00 runs back to school from town.

Because of these additions, some changes in the old runs have taken place. Buses leaving town in the evenings will no longer leave at quarter after the hour; instead they will leave at half past the hour. Also, Saturday afternoon buses no longer run on the hour from Evergreen; instead, afternoon buses on Saturday and Sunday will follow the same schedule that Intercity Transit buses follow on the weekdays.

Although the schedule looks complicated, it is actually fairly easy to remember. There is a bus every hour from 7 a.m. in the morning until 11 p.m. every evening, with the following exceptions: 1) there are no morning buses on the weekends, and 2) there is an extra bus at midnight on Friday and Saturday.

The main reason the bus system is expanding is that more people have been using the buses this year, most likely because the daytime runs are more consistent (11 runs per day as opposed to last year's 7).

Student Loans

On February 6, Governor Dixy Lee Ray issued her first Executive Order of 1979 creating a guaranteed student loan authority.

The Washington Student Loan Guarantee Association, a non-profit organization, will act as a guarantor of student loans made by lending institutions within the state.

Governor Ray said in 1976 Congress asked all states to replace the federal government's program of loan insurance for students, either through a state financed and administered program or through a program run by a private corporation designated by the state. Washington State will be one of the first states to comply with the request from Congress and will be used as a model.

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SZECHUAN PEKING CANTONESE AMERICAN VEGETARIAN DISHES EXOTIC COCKTAILS

Solar Economics

by Jerry Graser

On the overhead projector was a map of the United States, color-coded to indicate those areas where solar energy has the greatest potential. The state of Washington was black, christened "not feasible" by the speaker. The scene was the Third Annual Passive Solar Conference in San Jose, California, which members of the Alternative Energy Systems program attended last January.

We were all taken back by this presentation, and were little relieved when the speaker said this state was black because "hydroelectric power is so abundant in Washington that solar is unable to compete economically." The Northwest is blessed with great rivers that provide over 75 percent of the state's electricity and that this power costs relatively little. But is it true that solar cannot compete economically? What is the nature of Washington's energy needs? How practical are other forms of energy in Washington?

About 60 percent of the state's residential needs are in the form of low-grade heat, and it is here that solar shines. Even here in Rainland, well over half the annual needs for space heat and hot water can be supplied through the thoughtful application of solar design principles. In winter, many overcast days make it difficult to collect a useful amount of solar radiation. But this cloudiness may be a blessing in disguise: with it come mild temperatures and reduced heating demands. So while Washington gets less sun, on the average, it needs less.

How much does it cost; just what is involved in utilizing the sun in private homes? The costs are difficult to estimate because of the many factors involved. One must consider the condition of the home, whether or not the system is self-built or installed, and the micro-climate. For example, a factory-installed solar water heating system can cost over \$2,000 and take twenty years to pay

back, whereas a home-made system can be built for around \$500.

Anyone with an understanding of a few simple solar design principles can reduce their annual heating load by as much as thirty million BTU's a year in a house with a reasonable southern exposure. At today's rates (in Olympia), this adds up to a savings of around \$175 per year. This could be done in a number of ways: by adding south facing glass, heat storage capacity, an attached solar greenhouse, or other solar collection systems. Solar water heaters can supply 70 percent of average annual hot water needs for a savings of over \$50 per year at present fuel costs.

It is important to remember that energy costs are rising. The high cost of nuclear power is already reflected in our utility bills. Puget Power has asked for a 100 percent rate increase over the next four years, and after that, will probably ask for more. These factors will make the payback period of solar collection systems substantially shorter.

Tax credits supply further savings. The 1978 National Energy Act provides tax credits of 30 percent on the first \$2000 spent for solar and wind energy improvements on private residences, and 20 percent on the next \$8000. Also, Washington State defers property tax increases due to solar improvements.

This article has focused on solar energy because wind generators, methane digestors, and photovoltaics have not yet been shown to be cost-effective in the urban Northwest. These devices prove most cost-effective in remote areas where electricity is more expensive and inaccessible.

Clearly, Washington is not a "black hole" as far as solar energy is concerned. If you have questions and would like to know more about solar energy, or the economics, design, and construction of alternative energy systems, please feel free to contact the AES program. We generally can be found in Lab II, room 2242.



Economics Conference

Ambassador Andrew Young will be in Seattle at noon on March 16 to speak at the Olympic Hotel, sponsored by the planning committee for the Northwest Regional Conference on the Emerging International Economic Order. He will speak on global relations, the situation in southern Africa and other issues to be discussed at the upcoming conference. Reservations must be made through the YMCA Metrocenter office at 447-4551.

Slated to speak at the actual conference are U.N. Under-Secretary-General Bradford Morse, administrator of the United Nations Development Program, Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance. The conference will take place on March 29-31 at the Seattle Center. Pre-registration is already underway, through the YMCA Metrocenter, 447-3894.

WOW: Work

by Robin Willett

WOW (Work Options for Women), a CETA funded program of the YWCA, assists low income unemployed or under-employed women without a college degree to find work. Because an increasing number of women need to support families, WOW focuses on occupations not traditionally filled by women. "The only (non-degree) jobs paying wages high enough to support a family are traditionally men's jobs," said Deanna Cook, WOW Job Counselor-Developer for Lewis County.

Few women know what is available in this market, or what preparations are necessary for landing a non-traditional job. Debra Gellespi, WOW Job Counselor-Developer for Mason County, explains "People come up and say 'I'd like to be a carpenter because that is basically the most visible trade. It is also very practical—you can build your house. Very few people have any inkling about machine shops, iron workers, wiremen, or boiler makers. There is a real need to identify what exists and what those jobs are about.'"

Apprentice positions are available in most of these jobs, provided one has the right qualifications. High school diploma, GED, good driving record and maybe algebra and geometry are minimum qualifications for apprenticeship. "But

there is no way you are going to get into an apprenticeship with that kind of background only," added Debra. "If a woman hasn't even thought about options to traditional jobs until she's 19, she has a lot of work to do before she's ready" to enter a union and eventually receive journey level wages or draw a good income on her own.

Maximum age restrictions on union entry vary depending on the union, most refuse entry to those over 24 or 30 years. "By the time a woman comes to us she is probably 30; for unions it's often too late," Deanna explained.

Criteria used for evaluating an apprentice applicant includes past training and education. Questions under these headings refer to work that most women have had little, if any, experience with, i.e., woodworking, metalworking, mechanical drawing, auto mechanics, or work in the service. "But just because you haven't done these things doesn't mean you don't have any skills," Deanna said optimistically, "and I don't use the word 'skills' because it scares people."

Instead WOW asks women what they have done for pay or not for pay and works to translate that into something an employer can understand. "You have to get them to focus on their interests, come to some understanding of what skills they

Economics of Health Care

by Ellen Kisman

The lead story of the Sunday, Feb. 18, edition of the Seattle Times concerned the growing power of the health care consumer in this country. According to the report, the courts and the government are finally acknowledging every person's right to low cost, accessible, quality health care. As health care consumers, it is important for us to be aware of the economic implications of this trend.

Traditionally, patients have paid for their care each time they saw a practitioner. The rates are determined by individual doctors and hospitals according to the kind of treatment received and the equipment and time involved. This method of payment, known as fee-for-service, means that many patients, especially those who cannot afford insurance, go to health care practitioners only when they are ill. Consequently, regular health maintenance, i.e., check-ups, nutrition, etc., is ignored. Fee-for-service also encourages doctors and hospitals to use more complex, expensive, and therefore profitable technologies and treatments. Here too, simple preventative medicine is a low priority.

Hospitals and doctors are not the only ones who profit from the sale of complex technologies. The makers and sellers of sophisticated medical gadgets and drugs also foster spiraling medical costs. During the first few years of a new medical system's life, several small companies will produce and market it, while larger corporations wait to see how successful it is. Once the system has been accepted by the medical community, and sales begin to rise, the larger corporations will step in, buy out the small ones, and begin marketing the equipment. Eventually sales level off; the corporations expand in other directions.

If a hospital buys or rents an expensive piece of equipment, the patient ultimately covers the cost. Often, a hospital will buy a gadget that it finds it cannot use as extensively as it would like. In order to avoid a financial loss, the cost of the machine will pass on to the consumer, either directly or indirectly through higher insurance premiums.

Another problem facing the health care consumer is the overall shortage and inappropriate distribution of health care professionals. Since medical training takes so much time and money, and the opportunity is so limited, in most communities the ratio between practitioners and population is ridiculously high. Therefore, a doctor's time is precious; a

patient rarely sees his/her practitioner for more than a few minutes at a time. Those who do not have money or insurance lack access to even those few minutes of a doctor's time.

One surprising consequence of the limited number of doctors is the drastic rise in malpractice premiums. Insurance companies must generate enough capital from the medical community to cover the huge penalties of malpractice suits. If there are relatively few doctors in an area (as is the case in the Pacific Northwest) each one pays a larger share of the pie. Again, these costs are passed on to the consumer.

Despite government regulations designed to control rising costs, US health expenditures rose 277 percent between 1962 and 1975. A significant chunk of this increase can be attributed to Medicare and Medicaid programs. Yet most of this money comes directly from the consumer's pocket.

Are there any alternatives to this costly and wasteful system? In the Puget Sound area, those of us with money can join Group Health Cooperative. For a yearly fee, Group Health subscribers are entitled to comprehensive health coverage. The staff of Group Health receive salaries, rather than the percentage of their gross income that private doctors take. This system alleviates problems of fee-for-service payment.

For those of us who do not have money, and are not currently enrolled students, there is Public Health. Funded by federal, state and local monies, Public Health is obligated to see as many "medically indigent" people as possible. Their services, however, are limited to health maintenance and counseling; they cannot treat illness or injury. Among other things, they bring health screening to those lacking transportation through the Health Mobile program and provide immunization, for both children and adults, at the clinic downtown. Through the Family Planning program, women can get low cost pap smears, pregnancy tests, pre-natal care, and other screening tests.

Money for diagnosis and treatment for people who are eligible is available through Welfare and Medicaid. Federal funding for emergency treatment is available through the Hill-Burton Act.

Although consumers are winning malpractice cases, and funding for primary care from the government, we still have a long way to go in the fight for accessible health care.

Options for Women

have," said Debra. "...fixing the plumbing, raising a family, tiling the floor, these are useful experiences often overlooked. There are many things a woman may have done of which she is unaware. "When you are on public assistance," reminded Debra, "you don't call a plumber at \$14 an hour."

Searching for high-paying work that is meaningful and enjoyable is not easy. "(Many women) 26, 30, 33 years old feel they have no experience in anything," said Grace Maribona, Job Counselor-Developer for Evergreen Villages. "It takes a lot of prompting and prodding" to help people begin to outline a plan for themselves and make decisions added Deanna.

WOW, however, will help, but not make, these decisions for the women they counsel. "That's why she is where she is now, because someone else has always taken the responsibility," concluded Debra. A woman decides how she will proceed in preparing for and getting a job on the basis of her priorities. "One key," Deanna insists, "is deciding what her priorities are."

WOW Job Counselor-Developers believe part of the reason for women's late coming of age is educational

curriculum and tradition. They insist that more supported exposure of non-traditional courses emphasizing science math, and shop is necessary if women are to have a choice between traditional and non-traditional jobs and avoid the crisis of being unprepared for work because they lack necessary skills. "They will have to work sometime," said Deanna. "Women outlive men by at least 8 years; there is divorce, death. Work is a fact of life."

By presenting the choice of alternative work options high school career counselors could aid women in preparing for profitable non-traditional work. However, high school career counselors generally aren't aware of the problems facing women in search of high paying job alternatives. "Kids come out of high school asking what an apprenticeship is," said Deanna, "but it's getting better."

Most high schools provide a federal Diversified Occupation program (DO) or a local variation of the DO program for students interested in a four-year degree. But, Deanna explained, most DO programs continue to reinforce traditional work, overburdening the job market by sending, for instance, six more cosmologists into a local market where there

is not enough business to support those already there.

There are exceptions. Some high schools sponsor DO programs that introduce students to different job possibilities. Students in these programs are visiting different work places and learning what the daily work entails. There are Job Fairs bringing in employers from all over to answer questions students have about various occupations. "But," said Deanna, "girls aren't going to ask questions about non-traditional work if they aren't aware that they can do that kind of work."

Aside from lack of preparation, a woman's job search is also hindered by childcare expenses, lack of equipment and employer attitudes. WOW in some cases can help with the expenses of getting a job. The Work Incentive program (WIN) helps by encouraging employers to hire employable people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) by providing a tax credit to those hiring AFDC recipients.

Required to place 125 women a year in order to continue receiving funding WOW last year helped 500 find jobs. They offer extensive counseling, which enables them to help women develop their interests in work options and learn how to look for jobs. In this way, many low-income women can be actively involved in helping themselves.

... 'Cause There's No Telling What the Rich May Do

continued from page one

more money than exists inside the country.

Due to this excess supply, demand for dollars has consequently plummeted, which has led to dollar devaluation. Foreign investors and governments now holding dollars are caught on the "horns of dilemma"; to hold onto the dollars means losing money; but trading for stronger currencies could further undermine the dollar and with it the world's financial stability. "The situation borders on panic," summed up Sweezy. "A selling wave is now a permanent part of the scene... nothing can be done about it."

The other side of the devaluation coin is domestic inflation. Orthodox economic theory tells us that devaluation is a self-correcting process; imports become more expensive and subsequently decrease, while exports increase as they fall in price. This way, the economy will always move toward equilibrium.

History, however, does not bear this out. Many imports are essential, and are purchased in spite of increased prices, while foreigners buy cheap U.S. goods, creating a limited domestic supply and higher prices. This cumulative process worsens inflation, and causes the economy to move away from, not toward, equilibrium.

U.S. policy makers tend to blame dollar devaluation and inflation on foreign competition and declining domestic productivity. Therefore, policies are enacted to increase profits by magnifying worker exploitation and providing corporate tax breaks for domestic investments. These policies are due to a faulty analysis of the situation, however. As long as the U.S. continues to finance corporate penetration of foreign markets, the problem will persist.

The question arises of how long other countries will continue to bear the burden of U.S. dollars solely for the sake of world financial "stability". To call U.S. domination into question would most likely provoke international financial turmoil and possibly war, which historically accompany major shake-ups in global power relations. This international turmoil would probably occur alongside of accelerating domestic inflation. Events such as these would call into question the very legitimacy of the U.S. state—although not necessarily the legitimacy of capitalism, as evidenced by the rise of Nazism in a similar situation.

THE PERIPHERY

The periphery, too, Sweezy stated in his lecture, is experiencing shock waves

from this crisis. "Multinationals increased disproportionately" during the U.S.'s tenure as dominant capitalist power, and they moved into underdeveloped areas with the sole purpose of producing for the international market. The process of industrialization "catered to the needs of the local upper classes and the international market and not for the great masses of poor... You can't operate like that and hope people like it," Sweezy said, "so you have to install repressive political regimes, such as Iran."

Prior to massive foreign intervention, Iran was self-sufficient in agricultural production. Fifteen years of U.S. involvement in their economy has eroded this self-sufficiency by 65 percent. Vast rural populations have moved into the major cities, providing a cheap source of industrial labor. As a result of such production and oil exports, Iran has "prospered." This prosperity, however, benefited only a very small elite. Foreign investment developed production for the benefit of this elite, while simultaneously developing an efficient military/police protection apparatus. In this respect, underdeveloped countries such as Iran reflect the fundamental inequalities of capitalism.

"To the degree that people in the periphery aspire to independence," remarked Sweezy, "they must in turn aspire to break out of the system." Recognition of this fact causes the Third World to be in a stage of "pre-revolution everywhere." "As of now," Sweezy finished, "we can look forward to a prolonged period of crisis in both the center and periphery."

THE FUTURE

What are the implications of capitalism as described by Sweezy? In what way can we, as individuals, become active in helping to avoid the fateful ends which appear likely?

One thing is sure. As Sweezy stressed, "Prediction is totally out of the question. The situation is far too complex to lend itself to facile manipulation of this sort." However, through a critical analysis of the past and present, certain alternatives for the future are at least delineated. Changes can only occur within and because of existing conditions. Understanding possible changes therefore requires understanding the nature of the situation and the contradictions inherent in it which require changes for their resolution.

In the quest for new markets, and to preserve existing ones, the interests of capitalism cause many irrationalities in the production process. There is a coldly

calculated rationale behind such things as planned obsolescence: profit. "Economic prosperity" depends on the profitability of ventures such as cosmetic changes in the automobile industry, which strain our natural resources. This makes it clear that solutions for environmental problems should be sought outside of the existing investment and production procedures. The exact nature of these changes is unclear, but their direction is indicated by a critical appraisal of the situation.

What does Third World liberation, as discussed by Sweezy, imply for us as individuals? Beyond feeling "in solidarity" with such movements, what can individuals do to assist them? More directly, if Latin American countries were to "break out of" production for export purposes, in order to become "self-sufficient", would we be willing to forego eating (non-dumpster) bananas or drinking coffee?

In an age of rapid transportation and communication it is unlikely that Third World liberation can lead to genuine self-sufficiency. In fact, human interdependence is so far advanced that ideas of this sort appear to be only idle fancies. On the other hand, power relations which oppress the underdeveloped nations must change. Again, understanding the dynamics of corporate investment and production gives us an idea of what needs to be changed. How to change can only be determined through the experience of our own attempts at doing so.

In the end, the main dilemma seems to be one of individual action. How is an individual to act effectively in light of such monolithic concerns? Obviously, the action of a single individual is limited in what it can accomplish. However, effective mass action also appears to be precluded by existing political economic realities. The likely result of a critical understanding of expansionary global capitalism, can easily lead to hopeless pessimism.

If some find this work cheerless it is only because analysis unveils the unprecedented magnitude of the coercive power which confronts assertions of the awareness of human possibilities which, although suppressed, are fixed attributes of human existence. Cheerlessness, therefore, is not a conclusion but a preparation. To be cheerful is to accept, and one who accepts is forever without hope.

[Richard Goodwin, The American Condition]

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Teachers Organize

continued from page four
discussion concerning the kind of contract they'd like to have.

Once the bill passes, it is up to the faculty to decide whether they want a collective bargaining agent. Tom Rainey, this year's local president, is not sure what the faculty's decision will be. Some faculty members apparently feel that the presence of the union as official bargaining agent will exacerbate tensions between the faculty and the administration. Rainey feels that the union will ease those tensions by providing clear guidelines concerning working conditions within the framework of a contract.

Rainey sees the union's major function as protecting faculty rights and providing a collective voice for faculty input on policy issues, as well as those that directly affect working conditions. The union will also provide an institutionalized grievance procedure in which grievances can be carried to the National Labor Relations Board. As it now stands, a faculty member with a grievance that can not be settled within the Evergreen Community has no recourse except costly and time-consuming civil litigation.

Rainey also sees the union protecting students' rights and interests. Students can use the union as a sounding board for concerns on which they would like faculty feedback. The union can take these ideas and serve as an advocate between students and administration. He believes that at any school, "...there are two important constituents: the students and the faculty. Ultimately, the effectiveness of the educational process at any institution rests on them. The administration and the Board of Trustees should merely be facilitating that process, not dictating what it should be."

Nisqually Controversy

In August of 1978, the City of DuPont, WA released a two-million dollar draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which was outlining the proposed Weyerhaeuser export facility on the Nisqually Delta. In two nights of public testimony, 44 conservation groups, private citizens and state and federal agencies testified against the proposed port.

They cited faulty or missing information on a variety of possible adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. Air and water quality would be



photo by Steve Churchhill

Twin barns of an old farm mark the gateway to Nisqually's inner sanctum.

adversely affected said some. Pierce County would receive the tax revenues while Thurston County housed and provided services for the influx of workers, said others. Many pointed out that there would not be many workers because of the energy intensive (versus labor intensive) equipment proposed for loading the huge ships.

Since the hearing, the Nisqually Delta Association (NDA) has launched several major projects. All are in keeping with its no-port stand. These include proposed legislation before the 1979 state legislature, a lawsuit filed against the City of DuPont and the recruitment of a wide range of citizens, labor, and professional groups, to join in opposition to the port.

Legislation Would Prohibit Weyerhaeuser's Development
State Rep. Joanne Brekke (D-Seattle) is the prime sponsor of a bill which would prohibit the development of a major port facility from Tatzolo Point to DeWolf Bight, an area that includes the entire

Nisqually Delta. The bill also would provide protection against upland development that might adversely affect the shoreline area, including the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge.

The bill, HB 738, is presently in the House Ecology Committee. At a hearing held Wednesday, February 21, a large number of people testified for both sides. The session was heated, but no action was taken by the committee. This means that the bill will most probably die. According to House rules, any bills that do not appropriate state funds, and are still in committee on February 22, will not be acted upon during the regular session. The bill can be revived, however, if a

Weyerhaeuser's proposed new dock.

The suit filed by NDA and WEC contends that the City of DuPont cannot legally consider issuing permits to Weyerhaeuser without first adopting a comprehensive plan, a process which would allow citizens to have a voice in this monumental land-use decision.

"Filing of the lawsuit," according to NDA President Flo Brodie, "is a major and costly step in our continuing efforts to convince Weyerhaeuser it should build its export facility at an existing port. The court action commits our organization to a fight to the finish to protect the Delta, and we are counting on all the other groups and individuals who have indicated their support for our side to help provide the financial assistance we will need for the successful conclusion of this struggle."

Democrats, Teachers, Fishermen, Mountaineers, Labor Union Members Join Nisqually Delta Association in Opposing DuPont Facility

The NDA received a letter from Bob Barker, National Federation Director of the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society of America, with headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama. Barker said his organization, which has nearly 300,000 members nationwide, "wholeheartedly endorses... efforts to protect this unique wetland (the Nisqually Delta) from the proposed industrial development planned by the Weyerhaeuser Company."

The Bass Anglers Society is one of a rapidly growing list of organizations opposed to Weyerhaeuser's proposed development. Many of the groups have made financial contributions to the NDA to support its legal, educational, and legislative actions.

Organizations now officially opposed to the DuPont facility include: Thurston County Central Democratic Committee; Chinook Uniserv Council of Washington Education Association (representing 34 individual education associations in Washington); The Mountaineers (with a separate endorsement from the Olympia Mountaineers); Northwest Steelhead and Salmon Club of Trout Unlimited (with separate endorsement of the Olympia chapter); Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (10,000 members statewide); International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO); Western States Region 3 (approximately 38,000 members in Region 3); Local 443 of Washington Federation of State Employees; Washington State Sportsmen's Council (with some 70 affiliated groups); Washington Environmental Council (some 80 affiliated groups); Thurston-Lewis Counties Labor Council (AFL-CIO); and The Seattle, Tacoma, North Central and Black Hills Audubon Societies.

DuPont Approves Weyco Final EIS
It took the DuPont City Council less than 5 minutes to approve the final draft of the Weyerhaeuser EIS. The January meeting was specifically called to consider the acceptance of the EIS. Approval opens the gates to expeditious granting of permits by the City of DuPont, and the further annexation of the 22 acres that Weyerhaeuser needs to carry out its plans as originally outlined.

Other permits are required before plans are complete. These include permits from Pierce County, State Department of Ecology, Department of Fisheries and Game, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Fort Lewis, Army Corps of Engineers and the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Board.

These agencies fall more frequently under general public scrutiny and opinion. Hopefully they will all take more than five minutes in considering their part of the permit-granting process.

The PAPER STRIKE

by Ellen Kissman

According to the Wall Street Journal, the recent settlement between Crown Zellerbach and the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers (AWPPW) is the newest indication that the industry-wide strike is on its way to final resolution. The eight-month long strike, the longest paper strike on record, hit 37 mills on the west coast. Yet, due to court injunctions against mass picketing, supervisory employees running the plants, scab labor, and other union-busting techniques, production at many mills was hardly affected.

The situation at Grays Harbor Paper Company (GHPC) is illustrative of the course of the strike at many mills. Local 315 of AWPPW consists of two separate units, a 16-member clerical and a 285-member production unit. The local struck GHPC on July 20, 1978. Their demands included a pay raise that would reflect the rising cost of living and bring the salaries of GHPC employees up to standards set at other mills, a reasonable pension plan, and maintenance of their current full-coverage health insurance plan. As yet, AWPPW and GHPC (owned by ITT-Rayonier and Hammermill) have not reached a contract agreement. In fact, despite union offers, the company has refused to negotiate since last August.

As the strike lengthened, the workers realized that the battle was no longer for higher wages and better pensions; it was for the very survival of the union. The company, backed by ITT, a powerful multi-national, could well afford to wait for the union to flounder. In order to hasten this process, on August 20, the company hired 24 scab laborers to replace the striking clerical unit. In the event of a National Labor Relations Board decertification election, these laborers would outnumber the union members, thus ending AWPPW's role as the workers' bargaining agent.

The presence of scabs in the office served to alleviate traditional antagonisms, and cement the relationship between the two units of the local. In a public news release the local declared,

"The general feeling of our production unit members is that the mill will never start as long as there is a 'SCAB' in the office. We feel that when we oppose the 'SCABS' we are fighting for every union member in the community... If (GHPC) succeeds in breaking our clerk's union with these 'SCABS' where will (they) show up next?" This is the first time in 37 years that there have been scabs in Grays Harbor County. Local 315 members realize that only through their newfound solidarity can they win this battle.

Ironically, at the same time as ITT and other corporations are trying to destroy AWPPW, many are facing federal anti-trust suits and civil litigation concerning illegal price-fixing practices. Rather than going to court to contest these charges, most corporations are settling out of court for phenomenal penalties. For example, Weyerhaeuser recently paid a settlement of \$41 million to "avoid uncertainties inherent in protracted anti-trust litigation."

Despite these settlements and the continuing strike, 1978 was a highly profitable year for the paper industry. The industry's refusal to bargain in good faith can only be ascribed to their desire to break the union.

UPDATE: Currently 3,800 AWPPW workers remain on strike. Negotiations between AWPPW and GHPC are scheduled to begin March 1. In order to ease the pressure on the union as a whole, the clerical unit voted to accept the company's August contract offer. GHPC is still pending the outcome of the NLRB decertification election scheduled for March 2. Given the number of scabs still on the payroll, the results of the election can not be anticipated. Local 315, citing this as another blatant union-busting tactic, somehow remains hopeful that they will be able to reach a satisfactory agreement.

Addressers Wanted Immediately! Work at home—no experience necessary—excellent pay. Write American Service, 8350 Park Lane, Suite 127, Dallas, TX 75231.

WANTED: STATION MANAGER FOR KAOS-FM
Responsibilities include overseeing and coordinating budget, long- and short-term goals, personnel and all other areas of station operation. The position is paid (15 hr/week student institutional) and is a recognized internship. Applicants must be students of the Evergreen State College. This position will begin Spring Quarter.
If interested, contact David Rauh, KAOS, CAB 304, TESC, Olympia, WA 98505 at 866-5267.

Recycling

by Peter Olson

It may be news to many of you that there is indeed a recycling program here at Evergreen! Although it is centered at the dorm area, we encourage each and every member of the campus and community to make full use of the program. Bring us your cans, your glass, and your huddled messes! We handle returnable beer bottles, aluminum and bi-metal cans, all glass, newspapers, and cardboard, as well as egg cartons, paper bags, and good jars with lids which we recycle at the FOOD Co-op. There is even a place for your compost.

The importance of recycling and conserving our planet's resources cannot be overemphasized. There is no excuse for the disgusting degree of neglect and waste this country demonstrates. Recycling is one way to take responsibility for maintaining and striving toward a healthier environment and lifestyle.

The Evergreen recycling program, which started five years ago, has greatly improved over the past year. This is largely due to the assignment of work study funds for student organizers. Three people presently share this responsibility. They are, Wendy Van Roojen (866-5111), Jim Haykin (866-5159), and Peter Olson (866-WOOF), who will gladly answer questions, hear criticism, and receive volunteer help.

If you live on campus, there is a recycling closet on your floor (or in the laundry room for mod dwellers). For the rest, there is a dandy set-up in the dorm courtyard at the base of A building (the tall one) by the loading dock. You can even drive right up.

• **NEWSPAPER:** These should be bundled, preferably tied with string, and stacked in the appointed space.

• **RETURNABLE BEER BOTTLES:** remove the metal caps and stack them. The following brands are returnable: Alta, Ballentine, Bavarian, Blitz Bohemian, Buckhorn, Columbia, Coors, Hams, Heidelberg, Lucky, Mickey,

Olympia, Rainier, Regal Select, Rheinlander, and Tuborg. This includes quarts as well. All other brands are considered miscellaneous glass.

• **GLASS:** this includes all types of glass. No need to sort as to color. Good jars with lids can be taken to the Co-op.

• **ALUMINUM CANS:** these should be flattened. Be sure they are aluminum and not some sneaky bi-metal number.

• **BI-METAL and TIN:** these should also be flattened and paper labels removed.

• **SCRAP PAPER:** this includes all kinds of paper except waxy, carbon or plasticized.

• **CARDBOARD:** again this means all types except waxy or plasticized. Cereal boxes and torn paper bags would go here. All boxes should be flattened and staples removed.

• **EGG CARTONS, PAPER SACKS, and GOOD JARS:** these should be stacked, the sacks should be folded, the jars should have lids. They will be much appreciated by the Co-op and others.

• **COMPOST:** very important: there are big green plastic garbage cans at the base of each dorm building for compost, which should include all of your food scraps except bones and meat. This compost goes to Evergreen's Organic Farm, a wonderful place.

The profits from the recycling program (a few hundred dollars a year) have in the past been given to environmental groups, although the money could also help improve the recycling program itself. The recycling organizations we work with are Central Recycling and Continental Can (both in Olympia), and Tacoma Recycling.

Again, I stress the importance of recognizing our responsibility for the way we use or abuse our planet's resources. We as a community have an excellent opportunity to assume and demonstrate this responsibility.

On Tuesday, February 27 a wallet was left on a bakesale table in the CAB. There was no identification. Please call Susan at 866-8457 to claim it.

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Volunteer Services

As a volunteer, you could help meet many of the community's needs. The following is a partial list of volunteer opportunities provided by Community Volunteer Services (CVS) at The Evergreen State College and Volunteer Information Service at the Crisis Clinic.

YMCA wants an assistant director to help them with summer camping excursions for junior and senior high school students—backpacking, canoeing and bicycle trips. Please contact Jim Holstine at the Olympia YMCA, 352-8609. If you are interested in helping...

The OPEN COMMUNITY SCHOOL is an accredited alternative education program emphasizing individual development for children 4 1/2 to 8. Volunteers could be helpful in assisting the children with reading, math, art, crafts or recreation. People with skills they would like to share are encouraged to contact Barbara Rainey, Head Teacher, at the school, 357-6068, between 8:30 to 3:30 weekdays.

The SUNSHINE PROGRAM is a recreation program for persons with mental and/or physical handicaps. The program offers a wide variety of activities both in physical exercise and learning experiences. The program is held 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on the first Saturday of each month in the gym at North Thurston High and the third Saturday of each month in the gym at Mountainview Elementary School. Volunteers can assist with arts and crafts, swimming, basketball, volleyball and other recreational activities. Interested people (15 or older), please contact Mary Faso, Sunshine Director, at Thurston County Parks and Recreation, 753-8136 Tuesday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There are many other volunteer opportunities available. For information about on-campus opportunities call Community Volunteer Services on Monday, Wednesday and Friday between 2 and 5 p.m. at 866-6391. For off-campus placements call the Crisis Clinic, 352-2211 or R.S.V.P. Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) for volunteers over 60 at 943-RSVP.

Coordinate the S&A Board

Applications for next year's S&A Coordinator are now being accepted. The S&A Coordinator serves as staff to the S&A Board, a group of six students, one faculty member and one staff member who allocate about \$350,000 each year for student services and activities. The position is a 12-month appointment beginning in July.

Responsibilities of the job include preparing and moderating weekly meetings, assisting students in preparing funding proposals and performing clerical work such as recording minutes and disseminating information.

Applicants need some degree of typing skill, as well as good writing and interpersonal communication abilities.

The position starts at \$3.00/hour for 20 to 30 hours each week.

Deadline for applications is April 6.

For more information contact Bill Hucks in CAB 305 or at 866-6220.

No Fair Taxes

by Joe Dear

Washington's state and local revenue system is unfair and inadequate. Washington's state and local government depend on three regressive taxes for nearly 90 percent of their tax revenues: the sales tax, the property tax and a gross receipts tax on businesses and occupations. The system's fairness and capacity to raise revenue are severely impaired by the presence of numerous tax preferences: preferential rates, exemptions and deferrals. In part as consequence of a 1933 State Supreme Court ruling, the state does not levy personal or corporate income tax. There is no tax which offsets the regressivity of the major revenue producers. Moreover, continued upward adjustments in tax rates have been required to keep

collections up with inflation.

The unfairness of the state's tax system was recently highlighted in a study prepared for Kentucky's Revenue Department. That study indicated that Washington's tax system was the most regressive in the nation. Another recent study found that families earning \$5,000 per year pay twice the percentage of their incomes in state and local taxes that families earning \$40,000 per year pay.

The Legislature won't deal with the issue of tax fairness this session. Instead, it will scrutinize requests for additional tax breaks and decide whether Washington's Proposition 13, Initiative 62, should go to the ballot for a vote of the people.

Students can expect the inadequacy of the state's revenue system and legislators' reluctance to raise taxes to result in higher tuitions. The Governor's budget proposes a \$21 million increase in higher education tuitions.

[Ed.: Joe Dear, a 1976 Evergreen graduate, is Executive Director of People for Fair Taxes in Washington, a statewide tax reform coalition based in Olympia.]

Agribiz

continued from page one

These nations, many suffering from severe protein deficiencies, are forced to use their land for luxury food for export to the more affluent countries, leaving them dependent on US food imports.

In turn, US farm lands are used to grow livestock feed, which utilizes protein ten times less efficiently than grain eaten directly. Therefore, US consumers are enabled to eat at least 10 percent more protein than their bodies can utilize. This waste from the conversion of livestock feed into meat, in this country alone, is equal to 90 percent of the world protein deficiency.

Multinationals are reaping phenomenal profits at every step; exploiting the cheapest labor sources, loading the produce with their own petro-chemicals to preserve it for energy-intensive world travel, charging the highest prices that American, European, and Japanese markets will tolerate. Then, as a final travesty, the food is tossed into the dumpster as soon as it loses its chemically induced perfect appearance. It's quite a journey for a Del Monte pineapple to make from the Philippines, where it would sell for eight cents, to the store in Olympia where it sells for 90 cents per pound, to a Safeway dumpster where I get it for free.

Of course, a lot of my friends look askance at my dumpster diet because I'm not eating organically pure food. And my folks would croak if they knew that their darling daughter ate garbage. But, nationwide, this "garbage" comes to a staggering 137 million tons annually, costing roughly 31 million dollars, or enough to feed 49 million people, according to a 1974 federal study. In view of this incredible waste of food by inefficient Agribusiness, it seems insane not to salvage this food.

There are much better places for food than a Safeway dumpster, but presently there are laws that hold grocery stores liable for whatever happens in their dumpsters. Therefore both Safeway and the police chase people out and the food rots. To challenge this people in Seattle have been campaigning to make food

salvaging legal. Besides negotiating with big Seattle food stores, and delivering food regularly to people in need, they have been working on new legislation. Currently, there is a bill in the Legislature, called the "Good Samaritan" bill, SB 2147, which would remove that liability. It would also establish a food hot line for people regarding various sources of salvaged food, such as stores and growers.

There is also a group in Olympia that salvages and distributes food for community food drives. Just rounding up the food takes much time, and there is always the matter of dealing with police who threaten to "Close the Lid on You Till You Rot" and management that vehemently insist, "We Don't Allow People in Our Garbage." This points to the question, what is their authority to have such control over what they consider "garbage"? The passage of SB 2147 would help answer that question.



Even if this bill doesn't pass, I'll remain a diligent dumpsterer. Dumpstering is a sort political archeology, revealing this society's values as reflected by our luxurious standards of garbage. And the dumpster is as important a place as any to begin the process of critical analysis that finds the connections in the Capitalist system which make Agribusiness possible. From that process we can begin to make the radical changes needed to give people control over their own lives.

So long as Safeway keeps throwing away food, I'll keep fervently rescuing it. Dumpsters ahoy!

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Propaine Returns

by Roger Stritmatter

Dr. Propaine visited the CPJ office again last night. It was nearly midnight and he came in waving a copy of the last issue of the paper. Very red-faced and angry, he stormed right up to my desk and proceeded to lambast me for not representing him adequately. "You didn't print my expose of the crisis of men and women," he bellowed.

I looked up from my typewriter. We get people like this in here every day, pissed off because they didn't get their picture on the front page, but I could tell Propaine was going to take some delicate handling. "Propaine," I began tactfully, "your comments on men and women were unprintable. Besides, you know that article about ICE? Well, I didn't tell you this before because I didn't want to hurt your feelings, but I got a lot of hell for it. You might say I got roasted over the coals of student opinion: some people thought the article was unfair to ICE and some people thought it was cliquish. My roommate thought I never should have mentioned Anna Schlect, because she's a real person and you aren't."

Propaine ignored the cut. He was sobering down now. "... another thing, you spelled my name wrong. It has an 'I' in it."

"Does?" I said. "That's odd. 'I' as in 'ICE'?"

Propaine nodded. "As in... incisor." He hesitated for a moment. "And you can forget about Anna Schlect, she's being replaced."

"She is?"

"By Novocaine Nelly," Propaine snickered. "My receptionist."

The conversation wavered for a moment. Propaine watched the shadows on the wall, blowing blue smoke rings which hovered in a cloud around the ceiling of the dimly-lit office. "I'm tired of

having my comments ignored and misrepresented by members of the press," he announced suddenly. "I want a column."

I have to admit I lost my temper at old Blowtorch. "You want a what?!" ***% @ (@ \$ % ** , Propaine! Have you gone loony? We print a newspaper here, not a mug sheet."

"Column," Propaine repeated stubbornly. "You know how to spell it?"

I giggled. The pressures are finally getting to me, I thought. I'm getting hysterical.

"C," he began, "as in charisma... cowgirl... college..." and went on listing "C" words as if he were an automatic dictionary that someone had left open to the "C" section.

By the time he finished I was totally overwhelmed by my own hysteria. I wanted to go home, take my tranquilizer and go to bed. "Let me get this straight, Propaine, you want to Institute a Column at Evergreen, right?"

"Exactly," the dentist beamed. "Well," I said, yawning, "I can't promise you anything, but I will Consult my Editor."

[Ed.: Next issue, Dr. Benjamin "Blowtorch" Propaine (DDS), investigates the Energy Crisis at Evergreen.]

Poetry and Song

On Saturday, March 3, EPIC is having a poetry and song night. Beginning at 6 p.m. there will be a potluck dinner in the third floor lounge of the CAB. Musicians and poets with songs, poems, and stories of working people's struggles are invited to come and share. For more information call EPIC at 866-6144.

CPJ Open Meeting

This is the last issue of the CPJ for this quarter. Sorry folks, but our budget doesn't allow any more. Our next issue will be on Thursday, April 12. The deadline for articles is Friday, April 6. The issue's theme will be "Energy and Technology." Please come to our open meetings every Monday at noon in the CPJ office (CAB 104); give the paper your energy and ideas.

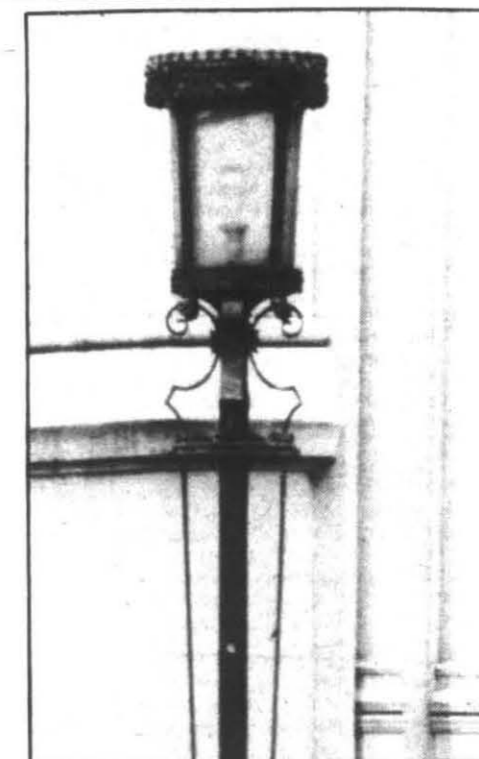


International Women's Day

March 8 is International Women's Day, and the Olympia/Seattle communities have planned a series of marches and rallies that might not quite spark the Revolution, but might just get something started...

Here's what is planned: March 6 (starting early): a rally in the Capitol Rotunda protesting attacks on the Equal Rights Amendment and legislation that will outlaw abortions in Washington State. Speakers from a broad spectrum of feminist, labor, gay and radical organizations will focus on legislative strategy.

March 8: KAOS-FM has planned a full day of broadcasting devoted to women. See the KAOS program guide for details about the music, discussions, readings, and interviews planned. There will be an open mike for women to perform music, poetry, discussions, jokes, plays, stories or anything audio that they would like



Sun Day

The Northwest celebrates "Sun Day 79," May 4, 5, and 6 at the Grays Harbor County fairgrounds. The Northwest Alternative Energy Fair is sponsored by the Grays Harbor Crabshell. Wind, wood, solar, geothermal, conservation and more will be presented as alternatives to central thermal plant construction. The setting is Elma which lies in the shadow of the twin nukes being built at Satsop.

"We are putting together a good weekend of displays, movies, speakers, music, good food and more," said Martha Rose, coordinator of the fair.

Any interested in participating with an exhibit, speech, or entertainment, should contact either G.H. Crabshell, 110 E. Pioneer, Montesano, 98563 (phone 249-5806) or Chuck Ayers at Olympia Crabshell, CAB 103 ERC, 866-6784.

Sports End of Season

The Geoducks, The Evergreen State College's basketball team came close, but not quite, to the perfect ending of its first winning season in its eight-year history. The ending was marred by an overtime loss to undefeated Yelm Telephone in a game which saw the lead change four times during the last minute of regulation play.

The Geoducks finished 8-6 under the combined talents of Mark "Sky" Hansen, Steve "Downtown" Smith, Nick "The Pearl" Judy, Tim "The Eraser" Nogler, Steven "Dumptruck" Miller, David "Defence" Mazor, Dennis "The Coach" Gusman, Tye "Tyronius" Steinbach, Mike "Big C" Carrigan, Jim "Rebound" Garnett, Bruce "Hookshot" Hooker and Travis "Dr. T" Thorn.

The team is now looking toward entrance into the Olympia District Tournament and hopes that Evergreeners will turn out to cheer them to victory.

to share with others. Contact Eugenia or Rhoda at KAOS for scheduling.

Also on March 8, Take Back the Night March, demanding an end to rape and violence against women. The march starts at 10:00 at the Olympia Community Center and ends at Sylvester Park. Women are encouraged to bring torches, instruments, and lanterns. Celebration afterwards at Rainbow Restaurant. Organized by the recently formed United Feminists of Olympia (U.F.O.)

March 9: A gathering in the Capitol Rotunda at noon, performances by the Karen Silkwood Choir, Feminist Karate Union, with singing, poetry, and African music. Organized by the U.F.O.

In Seattle, the Women's Living Arts Festival, at 7:00 at the YWCA, 5th and Seneca. Food and performances from different cultures. Suggested donation: \$3-\$5.

Poetry at Purdy

by Neill Kramer

Editor's note: This is a report on the Center for Literature in Performance group's first in a series of visits to prisons.

Purdy Treatment Center for Women. A women's penitentiary, the only one in Washington. The location is isolated in the woods, near Gig Harbor, and the buildings are flat and spacious. There are three-story apartment houses right outside, where prisoners get to go (sometimes), before re-emerging into the "real world."

Once inside, the lady behind the window tells us to put the camera and bags in a locker. The school principal arrives and escorts us across the courtyard, into the building. We pass the library and tell Mr. Payne that we brought some books from Evergreen's Women's Center.

In the small classroom, four prisoners were waiting. The four of us formed the first row of chairs into a circle and introduced ourselves. Jenine Williamson, Duncan Moran, Jennifer Sidoli, and myself. Of the women prisoners, one was Asian-Native American, one was black, and two were white. We talked for awhile and then I asked them if they would like to try a writing exercise. I explained that I would write a sentence or an image, and the next person should follow the idea along, or branch out from it. They were hesitant, but agreed.

As we passed the paper around they told us about life in a penitentiary. They said if they are not allowed to keep a writing journal and all of their letters get read. They cannot trust one another with their feelings and secrets, so that all of the prisoners have only themselves to consult with.

At present, the women seem inquisitive and intense.

The newness of the prison should not deceive us from understanding their situation. There is a dark cloud of Authority looming above at all times.

When the poem came back to Jennifer, she saw it as finished and used her line to the title. Then she read it.

After that we read about four poems each.

One of the women said she would show us her cell and we were told of the various buildings on the way. Once, her little boy came to visit and brought her his toy hacksaw. When they found it she was given ten days in solitary confinement.

On the wall she has a color photo of an old village, perhaps something in a dream of hers.

I felt that all of us were somehow attached to this woman and her life at Purdy. She told us that we filled in an expanding gap, and we knew what she meant.

On the way toward her blockade, three women passed and gave us strange, but happy looks. One of them asked our friend if we were her visitors. Our friend tells her that we are from Evergreen and just gave a poetry presentation. The woman asked, "Do you read love poems?"

"Of course we do!" Here is the one that we all wrote:

As a Wind Ruffles Fur
The animal in me stirs
rolling I turn to the south
and gaze at the beasts beyond
yearning for the journey to warmth
wondering where real freedom lies as I lounge contentedly waiting for my mate
Hoping that one day the animal in me will not stir, but always be in me.

JOB OPENING:
4 Self-Help Legal Aid positions for 1979-80 year. Apply at L3224 or call 866-6107.

Professor Richard Hemstead of the University of Puget Sound **SCHOOL of LAW**

will be on campus APRIL 5 to talk to students about careers in law and the UPS School of Law in particular.

A WORKSHOP will be held from 1:00 to 3:00 in Lib 1214. Professor Hemstead will also have time for individual conferences.

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