

COSTIGAN PESSIMISTIC ON IRISH FATE

by Gary Plautz

"Sooner or later, like a malignant disorder, these things finally wear themselves out, but not after many casualties," is the pessimistic way former University of Washington professor Giovanni Costigan described the present troubles in Northern Ireland in a speech at the Capitol Building Monday, Nov. 3.

Costigan, whose lecture was sponsored by the University of Washington Alumni Association, specializes in English and Irish history. Despite irritatingly poor acoustics at the Capitol Dome, his speech was well received by about 200 people.

Costigan dealt exclusively with Northern Ireland since 1922, the date Southern Ireland separated from Great Britain and became the Irish Free State. The six countries of Northern Ireland, though, remained part of Great Britain and still are.

Since 1922, life has been hard for the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. Protestants, who make up two-thirds of the population, have practiced discrimination against the Catholics in voting practices, employment and housing. This abuse of power continued unchallenged, Costigan said, for almost 50 years.

Coincident with other civil rights movements around the world, the Irish Civil Rights movement began in 1968,

and was centered around students in the universities, he said. Irish Catholics, he said, saw many similarities between their situation as an oppressed minority and the situation of blacks in the United States, and Martin Luther King was one of their heroes.

The Civil Rights movement was peaceful, but was met with violence by Protestant authorities and vigilantes. However, as a result of the civil rights agitation, Irish Protestants and the British granted some basic reforms to the Catholics in 1969. But then the violence started again.

Costigan lays special blame for the renewed violence in 1969 on a Protestant-supremist group called the Orange Order. These people attacked Catholics in their ghettos and, in a sense, were the force prompting the radical Irish Republican Army (IRA) to begin taking violent action.

The IRA came into play in late 1970. An illegal group in both Northern and Southern Ireland, the IRA is split into two groups. One is called the "Officials," their Marxian-Socialist group willing to use limited violence to achieve their goals. The other is called the "Provos," a group that practices all-out, indiscriminate war. Costigan called the Provos "fanatical



Doug King

and completely irresponsible."

The British government, under new Conservative Party leadership, finally acted in Northern Ireland in 1971. In August 1971, the British attempted to wipe out the IRA by arresting its leaders. They arrested 2,000 Catholics, but none were leaders of the IRA, and as a result, violence escalated because of this use of police power.

The British now rule Northern Ireland under "direct rule" with a 22,000 person army force. Though many attempts have been made to reconcile the positions of

the opposing groups in Northern Ireland, such negotiations are at a stalemate now, said Costigan.

"If Britain gets out," he said, "there will wholesale massacre of Catholics - even if they are not in the IRA - by the Protestants."

Right now, Costigan is very pessimistic regarding the possible resolution of the Irish problem.

"By January 1, Ireland will be in its eighth year of fighting. There is no end in sight, and the situation is worse than ever."

CURRICULUM PLANNING

by Jill Stewart

The bright pamphlet smells of fresh ink as you riffle through pages, pausing here and there to admire a calligraphy design or picture. You quickly examine the titles of the various program offerings, nervously anticipating the program 'just for you.' Nothing seems to click. The time: Spring 1976. The subject: the new Catalog Supplement. So what do you do? Rush to the dean's office and demand an offering in your area. No. You missed the boat - anything you could have done would have been between the first day of school and Dec. 1, 1975.

With this in mind, a group of 55 Evergreen students met with Academic Dean Lynn Patterson yesterday at 3 pm in Lib. Lounge 2100. Patterson called the

meeting with students appointed by their programs to "act as a consultative pool in the curriculum planning process."

Patterson unfolded the plan to determine long-range curriculum at Evergreen. She explained that each faculty would be expected to commit themselves to areas for next year and the following year, enabling students to move away from the 'element of surprise' unique to Evergreen's curriculum.

Students expressed frustration with common and serious problems here, one of which is individual contracts. Contracts are difficult, often impossible to secure, because of lack of faculty expertise in the area, faculty who don't really 'care' what you have to say, and faculty who agree and then back out at the last

minute.

Faculty hiring, although not an area of Patterson's responsibility, was impossible to avoid in discussing curriculum planning. In Evergreen's system, there is no tenure, and faculty operate on a three-year contract basis, going through evaluation every year. It was pointed out that in Evergreen's five years of operation not one faculty person has been fired. "The law of averages," said one observant student, "defies those statistics."

Student-initiated programs were the object of the most questions. Student created programs have been, at best, a frustrating experience here in the past. To avoid this confusion and frustration Patterson advises interested students to formulate their ideas, attract a faculty person who is at least willing to help

them further design it, and present it to her on the 'commitment' form all faculty are being asked to fill out by Nov. 15. The absolute final date for program proposals is Dec. 1, with most decisions being made by January.

There was tension within the group. Students are legitimately concerned about where Evergreen is heading and how it can better meet student's needs and desires. Patterson urged students interested in having anything to do with Evergreen's future to read the 1975-76 Geoduck Cookbook - the curriculum planning guide - and become involved in the curriculum procedure at Evergreen. Another meeting will take place in approximately two weeks after program proposals and faculty commitments have been made public.

★★★★★ELECTION FINAL★★★★★

by Gary Plautz

A very interesting election day in Washington Tuesday.

The dead must have rejoiced over the passage of Initiative 316, the death penalty. It was a sad day for the living, though.

Do people in this state see society hovering so close to the edge that they want to give it a shove over the brink to barbarism? The almost 70 percent positive vote for 316 seems to symbolize this syndrome. Or was the vote a belated legacy of the Nixon years, or proof of the existence of a new Gerald Ford legacy? "You're not on my team, murderer, not in any capacity."

Two quotes from people in downtown Olympia out of five people interviewed Wednesday morning (these are real quotes, seriously):

"If I get murdered, I want that murderer to die, just like me. It would be justice for my family."

"Murderers are vermin, scum of the earth. They can't be kept in jails and waste my money. They should be wiped out."

The already dead, the soon-to-be dead, and maybe those who are the living dead must rejoice at this step of legalized, legislated fascism the voters of Washington took Tuesday.

What Initiative 316 does is to make the death penalty mandatory for seven different categories of aggravated murder in the first degree. Among these are murdering a police officer or fire fighter while they were performing their duties; a prisoner murdering someone while serving time; and a murder occurring during a rape or kidnapping.

Republican Representative Earl Tilly of Wenatchee, the sponsor of the initiative, acknowledged that he had help from "Ted" and other such killers in passing his initiative.

Now they can be hung, as death by hanging under Washington law is the only way such criminals can be executed.

If a person is found guilty of aggravated murder, the only way that person could be spared from the noose is to have his or her sentence commuted by the Governor. Dan Evans was an opponent of the death penalty.

The death penalty, however, may be overturned by the U. S. Supreme Court when they rule on its constitutionality.

Opponents of the initiative disagreed with initiative proponents on the question of whether the death penalty is a deterrent to crime. According to opponents, dozens of studies by criminologists have shown that the death penalty is not

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Left: *P. pelliculosa*. Right: *G. autumnalis*

POISONOUS & PSYCHEDELIC MUSHROOMS

by Robert Gerrish and Mike Berg

Psilocybin on campus? Yes, it is true. There are, or were, Psilocybin mushrooms on campus. Mushrooms of this type abound. All small, brownish, viscid, not always blue staining.

Fall is the harvest season, and here on campus many people are interested in harvesting the small brown psilocybin mushroom. However, mushroom identification can be difficult and dangerous, especially to the beginner. If you are considering going out to hunt the *Psilocybe*, you should know that in this area are found mushrooms of quite similar appearance, which are among the most deadly species known.

Galerina autumnalis is a small brown mushroom with a brown spore print, like some psilocybins. It has a slight pellicle and the base sometimes tends to be bluish. *Conocybe filaris* is also small and brown with a brown spore print. Both occur here in the Northwest, and *Galerina autumnalis* is plentiful on campus. These two species contain cyclopeptides, deadly poisons whose symptoms appear too late (10 to 14 hours after ingestion) for successful treatment. After sharp abdominal pains, violent vomiting, and diarrhea, the victim appears to improve, then worsens and dies in seven to ten days of massive liver and kidney failure.

To avoid this miserable and painful brand of death, psilocybin hunters should exercise the greatest care to positively identify all mushrooms before eating them. Spore prints can vary among individuals of a species, and any doubtful mushroom should be submitted to an expert for analysis.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND HABITATION

The Board of Trustees of The Evergreen State College will meet on November 13, 1975; among other items, the Trustees will consider an addition to the facilities use policy for campus habitation. The hearing will commence at 11 am on Nov. 13 in the Board of Trustees Room #3112 of the Daniel J. Evans Library. All interested persons may submit their views either orally or in writing at that time.

All students who are camping on campus or interested in the ramifications of the habitation policy, meet at the Journal office at 1 pm on Nov. 7.

LETTERS



Stefan Schinzingler

KAOS: SLOW TALKERS

To the Editor:

lane, my roommate wants to kill the assholes that work at KAOS." She says if they don't stop talking so slow she's going to go there with a club. She means when we were 13 she hit me on the head with a baseball bat because I couldn't pitch straight. She didn't have any clean clothes to wear this morning or she would have killed the person on the radio Sunday's show.

She says "Why in the hell does everyone on FM radio sound like they have thyroid disorders? It makes me so goddamn mad I just want to get in there and grab one of those jerks by the

Well you get the picture. I'm writing this to warn you. You don't have to sound nutzy crazy or anything but just talk normal. Mine is big and is a woman of action.

With empathy,
Name withheld by request

OPPRESSED WHITE MALE

To the Editor:

AND EVERYONE ELSE! Yes, friends, I am going to talk about today's (yesterday's and tomorrow's) favorite, let me get in a little, I got something to say, subject — **OPPRESSION!** It's see now, we've got The Women's Center, The Men's Center (our token sture at humor), The Gay Resource Center, The Lesbian-Bisexual Rap group, The Asian Center, The Rape Group, The Non-White Coalition, The Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Group, MECHA, and the list goes on and on — well (here comes my little bitch), a single, white, middle class male (between the ages of 18 & 35) do hereby, solemnly scream, (and, as usual, futilely) **OPPRESSION!** That's right! You heard me! I am being oppressed by Whites, Blacks, Asians, Indians, Women — by ALL of them!! And goddammit **IT'S MY**

TURN TO SCREAM!! There's no one offering me scholarships because of my ethnic origin, no sir! I've got to do it on my own — and listen to the rest of you bitch while I work two jobs a day and carry my academic studies, too. Well, I've had it!!! Don't come to me with your problems, baby — You won't find a sympathetic ear from me until I see you working 15 hours a day and carrying four units a quarter — I'm not going to feel guilty — I know what the hell **OPPRESSION** is!!

I just heard someone say "Right-on" — who was that little voice out there? I'm not alone!! Rejoice, Rejoice!! Yes, **RIGHT-ON!!** and it's time I heard someone say it — go ahead, **scream it!!** It's your turn to scream — Nobody's giving you anything, man, you've got to get it for yourself — (they told me my Dad made too much money for me to get Food Stamps or Financial Aid, but "we could get you a loan at 12% interest — **SHOVE IT!**)

But you, Joe Politician, Joe Financial Aid, Joe Food Stamps, Administration, **RIGHTER OF WRONG DOINGS . . .** you're still giving it all away — giving it to them so they can study all the ways they think they're getting screwed — And you know what? They're laughing at you — I've heard 'em — they're saying, "look at this asshole, he's giving me all this money because he feels guilty and the louder I scream, the more he gives me."

But what I'm saying won't be heard, it's all been said before and it's gotten nowhere! But . . . if I keep trying, maybe someone else will finally scream "BULLSHIT," too . . . and then another . . . and then another and pretty soon we'll have the **SINGLE WHITE MIDDLE CLASS MALE (SWIMCLAM)** Drop-in Center and, we too, will join the ranks of the recognized oppressed at Evergreen —

the Honkey, Chauvinist Pig that said "Who"

CAMEJO

To the Editor:

It seems to me that the *Cooper Point Journal* really failed in its duty as a newspaper in regard to the talk on campus last week by

Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President of the United States. The *CPJ* did not run a news article on his talk; the only article about his appearance on campus was a guest opinion by the Freedom Socialist Party/Radical Women, a group critical of Camejo's politics. With this as the only article, the campus was left with no idea of the concrete politics of Camejo and his and the Socialist Workers Party's solutions to racism, unemployment, etc.

The Young Socialist Alliance (who sponsored the Camejo talk) is pleased with the spirit of debate that exists between us and the FSP/Radical Women. We plan to debate our politics with them whenever the chance arises and to also work with them whenever possible. Our quarrel in this matter is not with them or the appearance of their article. It is with the *CPJ* for only running that article and failing to cover the event as the news event it was.

I hope this omission will be remedied in the current issue of the *CPJ*.

Sharron Coontz
Young Socialist Alliance

RECOMMEND EVERGREEN?

To the Editor:

And Kormondy wants us to actively recommend Evergreen to our friends, neighbors and the brothers and sisters of our high school classmates? Right . . .

Kevin Clark

'ALICE DOESN'T' REFLECTIONS

To the Editor:

Reflections on "Alice Doesn't Day" by a Feminist —

Frustration, sadness, depression, anger. Feelings expressed in dozens of written pages to myself, and, finally, action. The negative overtones of the day did have some positive effects on some of us.

We thought we were winning major battles — State's ERA passed, getting the Rape Law completely changed, helping Joanna Little's defense, etc. — *legal* causes.

"Alice Doesn't Day" brought us back to reality. The women's movement has failed to show that the real threats within this society as being more drastic than anything the women's movement could do. By trying to "not be offensive," we fail to SCREAM the real "offensive" threats to women, men and children. We have failed to educate other women especially.

Change is threatening to everyone. But changes are happening constantly in this society. I'd just like those changes to be as humanitarian as possible.

Yes, I'm still a feminist. I still plan to work for the women's movement, but my efforts will not be directed any more to changing just laws. I will work to enlighten women to their heritage as women; the qualities that they have given and can give to this Spaceship Earth; the strength and power that they have within themselves to correct the really offensive things in our society.

Linda M. Lombard

FRAGMENTAL FEMINIST

To the Editor:

Show me a woman who turns the other cheek . . . And I'll show you a woman who gets her ass patted.

THE FRAGMENTED FEMINIST
The day after "Alice Doesn't Day."

INFORMATION PLEASE

To the Editor:

A quality of hue Is what I am to you And who you are to me. But hue is not beauty.

Who am I to you But another human being; One who wonders who — May this lovely woman be —

James Douglas

MANDATORY DAYCARE

To the Editor:

This afternoon I was having coffee with my neighbor, Phyllis, and she showed me a letter written to the *Daily Olympian* concerning a Senate bill, no. 626, introduced by Senator Mondale.

The bill's intent is to make it mandatory for all children ages two to five to attend a child care center run by the federal government.

Though there is a great need for many more federally funded day care centers, the thought of mandatory attendance, by all children two years and up, can't help but bring to mind that this is one step further towards a Fascist government.

I believe this bill, if passed, would have a profound influence on many members of this community, even if they do not have children now.

If you are concerned about this bill, please write to our

congressman:

Don Bonker
U.S. Representative
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dinah Day

LOST BOOK

To the Editor:

I'm writing you because you seem to be a partial suppository for problems such as mine and I don't want to miss any chances.

The person I feel the most real kinship to in this world recently left our campus for a year overseas. Just before her departure from Los Angeles, she mailed me a book I had been hoping to acquire for some time. The book is even more special to me because she wrote a message for me on the first page of the book which expressed her feelings about the times we have shared together.

Well, as you may have guessed by now, this book has recently disappeared. It was placed outside of an apartment on the first floor of Dorm D (perhaps unwisely) by a friend and hasn't been seen since.

I'm not interested in knowing who took it, I would just like my book returned. Please . . . If you have it or know where it is, put it back where you found it or leave it in seminar room Lib. 1504 which is always open. It's entitled *The Gentle Tasaday*. If you have it and would like to finish reading it (it's really very fascinating), feel free to do so. But it means a great deal to me, so please return it soon.

Sincerely,
Bruce

The Journal welcomes all signed letters to the Editor and prints them as space permits. To be considered for publication that week, letters must be received no later than noon on the Wednesday preceding the Thursday of publication. Letters received after deadline will be considered for publication in the next issue. Letters that are typed, double-spaced and 700 words or less have a better chance to get in.

Generally, a photo or original art is also published on the letters page. Subjects may concern Evergreen community life, or may be just interesting and unusual. To be considered for publication, photos/art must also be submitted before noon on the Wednesday preceding the Thursday of publication. Submission size: preferably 5" x 7" or 8" x 10, although other sizes are acceptable. Black-and-white only and name, address and phone must be on submissions. All originals will be returned.

Classified Ads

A HOUSE! \$66.66/mo. Gets you a room in a house with a fireplace & other extras. Hurry! only one room left. Leave name & number at KAOS, c/o Keith Goehner.

1972 - 73 Suzuki 250 cc streetbike. Chrome and crimson; clean, fast, dependable transport, with windshield, tool kit, helmet and fork locks, 6 speed transmission, op. backrest, helmet. Contact Christopher at ASH Ap'ts. #128 (located at left end of Bldg. N — Bike is in front of apt.)

4 Responsible adults need a large house on Westside to rent. We can pay \$250/mo. Call Dick in the evening at 456-1389.

Free kittens. 8 wks. MOD 318-A. 866-5205.

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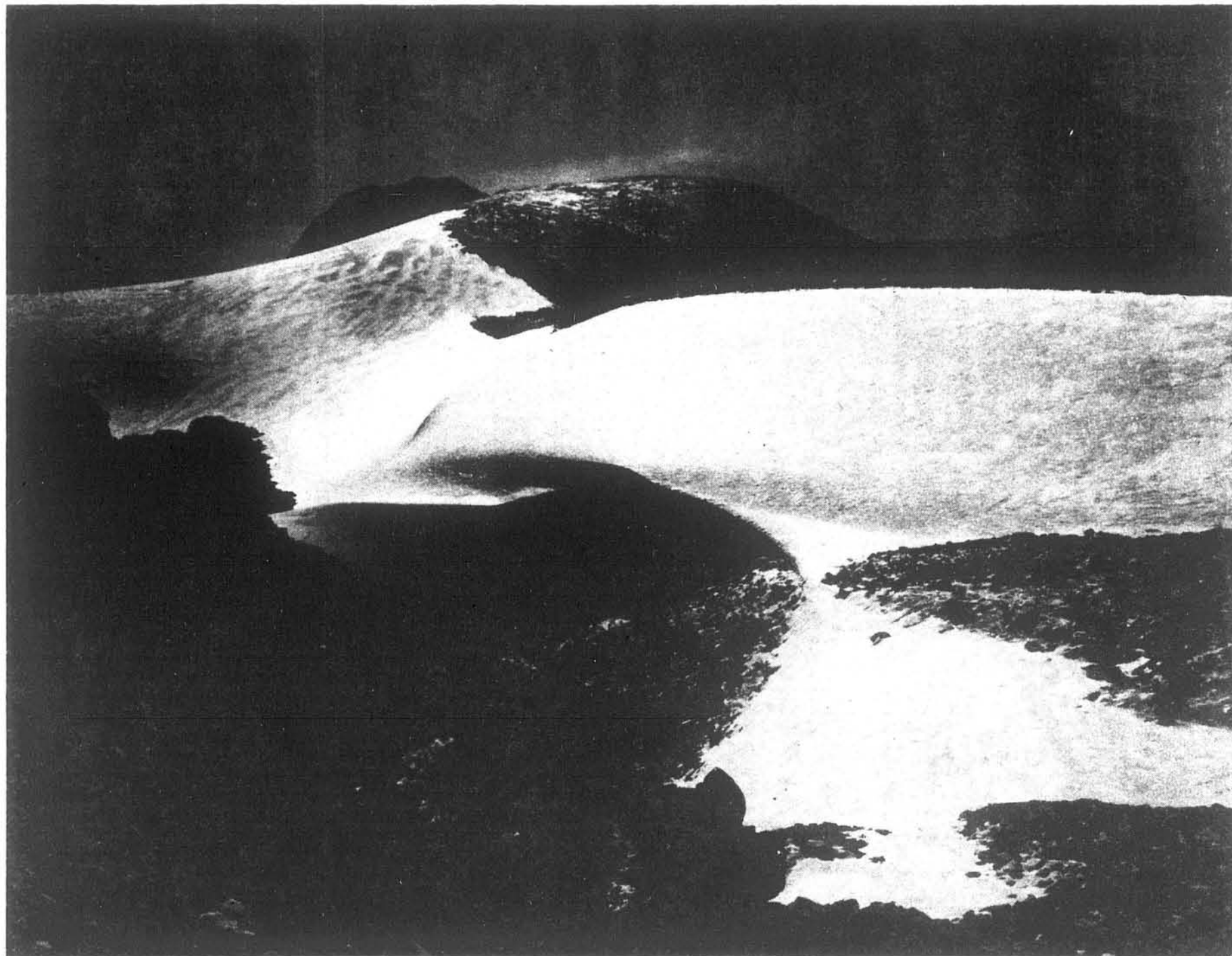
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THE ALPINE LAKES AREA:

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND THE GREAT COMPROMISE

by John Dodge

Public sentiment is everything.

*With public sentiment, nothing can fail;
without it, nothing can succeed.*

— Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865)

1975 was to be the year of reckoning on the future of the Alpine Lakes region in the Central Cascade Mountains. But Congress has yet to enact legislation, due largely to the failure of the Washington State's congressional delegation to finalize an acceptable proposal for House consideration.

At stake is more than one million acres of pristine wilderness area between Snoqualmie and Stevens Passes. The Alpine Lakes region abounds with granite peaks, glacial sculpture, and over 600 lakes. The "Washington Alps" have reached legendary fame; not only as an ecosystem of primitive beauty, but also as a territorial dispute between conservationists and allied timber interests.

HOW MANY ACRES

The battle over the Alpine Lakes region is over acreage. How much land should be preserved as wilderness area? How much land should be managed for multi-recreational use, for timber harvesting or mining? The Great Compromise to please all vested interests has yet to materialize. The task rests in the hands of politicians. At their disposal are over 45 years of studies, proposals and related legislation.

1930 — The National Parks Service surveyed the Washington Cascades and proposed the creation of a three-million-acre "Icy Peaks Park," stretching from Mt. Baker to Mt. Adams.

1946 — The Regional Forester designated 256,000 acres as the Alpine Lakes Limited Area.

1963 — Conservation groups proposed an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area of 334,000 acres which would include peripheral recreational areas.

1965 — The North Cascades Study Team recommends two areas for wilderness classification — the Alpine Lakes (150,000 acres) and the Enchantments (30,000 acres).

1967 - 68 — The Washington State congressional delegation coordinated legislation that resulted in the creation of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Chelan Recreational Areas, Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness.

1970 — The Alpine Lakes Protec-

tion Society (ALPS) proposed a 926,400 acre National Recreational Area with a 364,480 acre wilderness core area.

1971 — The Washington delegation asked the Chief of the Forest Service to proceed with development of a Forest Service plan for classification of the Alpine Lakes region.

1973 — Sen. Henry Jackson and Rep. Lloyd Meeds introduced joint legislation in Congress to classify part of the Alpine Lakes region as wilderness.

A PARADE OF BILLS

In summary, the bills up for consideration are:

"Bill A" — The Forest Service regional office plan proposed a single unit Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area of 285,000 acres with a peripheral, multiple-use management area of 639,000 acres.

"Bill B" — A merger of two similar bills in which a coalition of conservation groups — including Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, North Cascades Conservation Council and ALPS — requested a single wilderness area of 585,000 acres with a peripheral area, thereby bringing 1,012,000 acres under the protective management of a National Recreation Area (NRA).

"Bill C" — An alliance of timber and mining interests with outdoor recreationists such as car-campers, rockhounds, and four-wheel drive clubs, suggesting a two-unit wilderness plan (the Alpine Lakes — 172,000 acres — and the Enchantment Lakes — 44,000 acres). The two wilderness units would be divided by a non-wilderness corridor.

While all three bills provide for an Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, there are crucial differences among them. Proponents of the timber industry bill suggest the smallest wilderness area and neglect the inclusion of a surrounding area for unified management or recreational use. The Forest Service bill takes into consideration the lands around the wilderness area. However, it is common practice in Forest Service land management to finance land used for recreational activities through the sale of timber from federal lands. Only the conservationist's proposal provides for a protective zone of recreation land surrounding the wilderness area.

Ownership of land in the Alpine Lakes region represents a major obstacle in arriving at the "Great Compromise." Boise Cascade, Weyerhaeuser, Burlington Northern and the Pack River Lumber Co. own 231,000 acres of land in the Alpine Lakes

area. Most of these corporate land holdings are checkerboarded with federally owned lands, making unified land management all the more difficult.

RUSH TO WILDERNESS

There is no doubt of the notoriety and popularity of the Alpine Lakes mountain country. The region is within one-hour drive of over 2,000,000 citizens of Washington. Forest Service studies show the Alpine Lakes area receives more recreational use than the three Washington State national parks combined. In 1956, an estimated 300,000 visitors came to the Wenatchee National Forest. This year's figure approaches 3,000,000.

The Enchantment Lakes area — a legendary grouping of lakes over 7,000 feet high among the jagged Cashmere Crags of the Stuart Range — sees up to 250 visitors on a summer weekend. The climb is arduous — elevation gain of 5,400 feet in ten miles — but the desolate splendor of the mountainous terrain and the multi-colored lakes make the trip worthwhile. I counted 55 cars in the parking lot at the trail's head this summer. More than half of the cars had out of state license plates . . .

During my stay in the Alpine Lakes expanse this summer, it seemed many of my campsites were sites of controversy. At Eight Mile Lake — a blue-green alpine lake nestled in a bowl of granite rock and glacial peaks — the Pack River Company wants to build a logging road where now only a slender trail links the lake to secondary roads. At 6,190-foot Lake Caroline on the slopes of Mt. Cashmere, a developer recently declared his desire to build two ski lodges on privately owned land. His plan called for helicopters to fly the skiers to the lake that took me hours to reach on blistered feet.

A GATHERING OF SENTIMENT

Early this summer, the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation held public hearings in Washington State on the future of the Alpine Lakes. The first hearing took place at the University of Washington campus June 28. The committee held another hearing in Wenatchee on July 19. If nothing else, the hearings pointed out a marked difference in opinions expressed on each side of the Cascades.

More than 1,000 people jammed the HUB ballroom to witness the face-off between conservationists and the timber industry. Speaking both as government officials and veteran back-packers, Governor Dan Evans and Seattle Mayor Wes

Uhlman both gave testimony in support of the ALPS-sponsored bill. Evans leveled the charge of "legislation by chain saw" against timber companies who continue to push logging roads deep into the Alpine Lakes wilderness area pending legislation. Evans' testimony reflected the majority's sentiment at the hearing. The timber industry, Department of Natural Resources, and recreational-vehicle owners also pleaded their case for a smaller wilderness zone — 216,000 acres — which would not affect the peripheral area for continued lumber harvesting and mining exploration. Not a single witness testified in favor of the Forest Service plan.

In Wenatchee, the legislators, which included four representatives from Washington State, heard testimony from over 200 people. The majority sentiment was pro-industry. The Pack River Lumber Co., operating three mills in Chelan County and consistently the most outspoken opponent to the conservationist position, said a National Recreation Area would cost Chelan County as many as 1,222 jobs. Conservationists argued that out of 100 million board feet of lumber processed in Chelan County last year, only seven million board feet came from the Alpine Lakes area. The Forest Service said the creation of a National Recreation Area would reduce allowable harvests in Washington State by 45 million board feet. Conservationists countered this statistic with one of their own — only six-tenths of one percent of the 1972 state timber harvest was involved.

So the Congressional delegation, armed with statistics and a visceral feeling for the emotional impact of the controversy, trekked back to Washington, D.C. The political football, known as the Alpine Lakes legislative proposal, was tossed to the Washington State congressional delegation for finalization.

AFTER THE CLIMB

Images I want to remember . . . The huge boulders covered with black lichen making up the spires and piles and pieces of Mt. Cashmere . . . Alpine meadows alive with purple daisies, red paintbrush, white puffballs, specks of yellow and blue flowers growing in the short span of high altitude summer . . . The piercing whistle of a marmot calling his mate . . . Clear, cool underwater springs emerging from mountainsides, rushing down alpine meadows . . . Cascade vistas from the ridge-line along Windy Pass . . . Turquoise lakes nestled in glacial basins . . . High al-

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by Ti Locke

BOYCOTT

A number of people have spoken to me lately about their dissatisfaction with their faculty, seminars, programs and contracts. Often they had protested repeatedly to faculty, presented formal petitions of dissatisfaction, and had been all but ignored. What's the solution when conferences and negotiation fails? The traditional tools of the worker - strikes, pickets, boycotts - are equally effective in creating a change in education.

If a number of students want out of a program or seminar and are told that they can't leave because "it'll cause a stampede" and all the traditional forms of negotiation fail - then organize and boycott the seminar or program. Refuse to attend until necessary changes are made. The same holds true if students are working with a faculty member that they feel is inept (in-apt: 1. lacking in fitness or aptitude, 2. lacking in sense or reason, 3. generally incompetent: *Webster's New World Dictionary*.) If conference after conference and meeting after meeting with the deans fails to produce any appreciable change, then strike. Refuse to work with that faculty member.

If you decide to strike, then make your views known. Send letters to President McCann, Provost Kormondy and the academic deans telling them clearly why you feel it's necessary to protest. Distribute handbills to other students. Don't be intimidated by the fallacy that good students don't make waves. Only by making waves and generating interest in education will the educational process keep refining and growing. More importantly, protest keeps faculty, students and administration alike from settling into a comfortable blanket of conformity.

FIRING FACULTY

Students are asked to write evaluations of their faculty at the end of every quarter (or contract). Good or bad, these evaluations are then taken into consideration when it's time for faculty members to be re-hired...or fired.

In addition to the planning faculty, approximately 125 new faculty have been hired, according to Provost Ed Kormondy. Of those, not one has been fired. Is this because the faculty here are so outstanding that we have no reason to fire them? Wrong, say many students. Many faculty have received numerous bad evaluations from both their students and the faculty they have worked with, say a number of people on campus (who chose to remain anonymous).

Yet, those faculty have been re-hired with - what? A slap on the wrist? A warning that they'd better shape up in the next three years (usual length of faculty contracts)? How many bad evaluations must a faculty member receive until those in charge of hiring/firing consider them as a serious criteria for not rehiring? Ten? Fifty? A hundred? Or are those evaluations even looked at seriously?

TENURE

At Evergreen, there is supposedly no faculty tenure, no faculty hierarchy (head-of-department, professor, assistant professor, teaching assistant) and the accompanying pecking order. On paper, the theory of all faculty with equal status - subject to rehiring with student evaluation as a criteria - looks efficient, logical and up-to-date.

Unfortunately, the faculty here did not suddenly appear from some Evergreen-faculty-pool-in-the-sky and are often grounded in a traditional college system. Faculty hired here first hold an unspoken, "in house" tenure. Faculty hired more recently have the opportunity to learn the "Evergreen Way", unlike at other colleges, and usually are not thrown cold into an unfamiliar teaching situation. However, these new faculty are subject to the whim of older faculty in the program, who may or may not delegate them relatively equal duties and responsibilities.

But there's still that "unspoken tenure", and older faculty members can become grounded in comfortable academia. Change can happen in the minds of faculty willing to re-evaluate themselves every year, and adapt to fluctuating learning processes. Other faculty may remain grounded in old habits, with neither student nor faculty nor administration able to budge him or her. Then, it's up to the students to say, "Hey, you're getting academically senile!"

WHO'S IN CHARGE

Who hires and who fires? The people who judge who stays and who leaves are the deans and members of the administration - people who will rotate back into the faculty at the end of their terms.

Meanwhile, students are complaining about faculty, seminars and programs that don't fit their needs, the faculty complains of being overworked - and in many cases, they are.

Where is the median? Students are entitled to an education with faculty who know their subjects and themselves, and who are willing to work harder than at other colleges to teach their skills. The faculty are entitled to decent working hours and a sense of accomplishing their work, not a sense of frustration because they are swamped with students, evaluations, book-ordering, DTF's and curriculum planning.

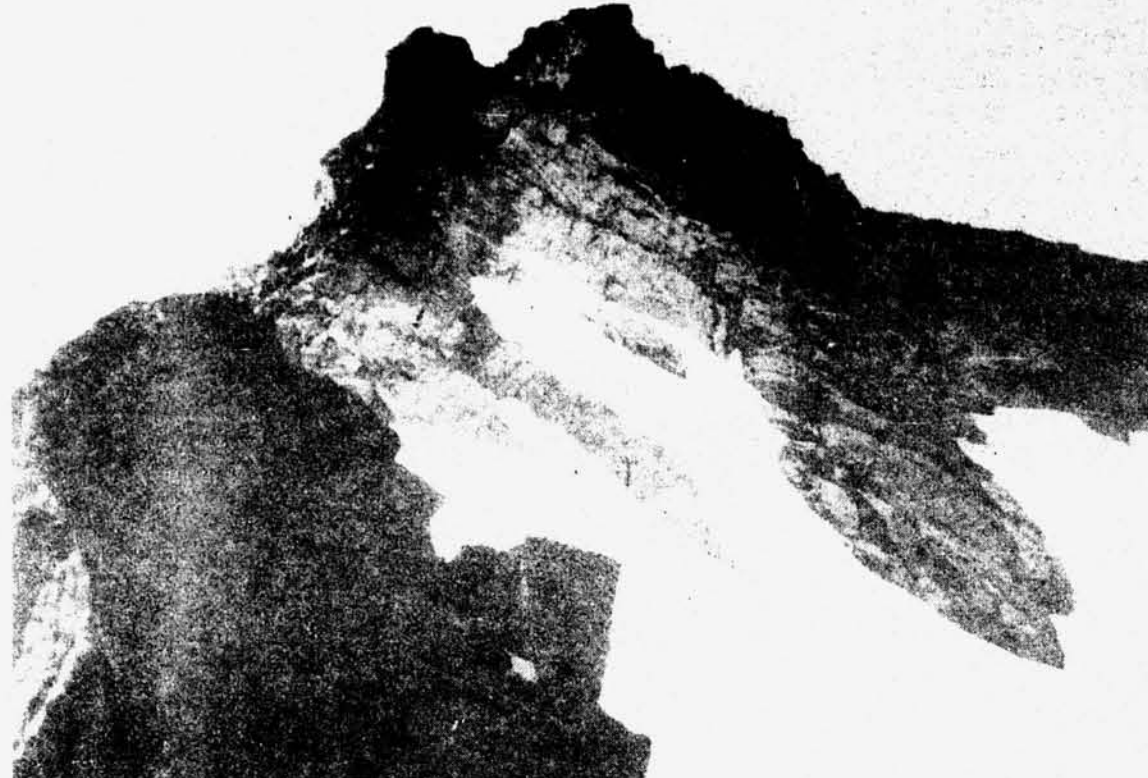
The solution is not to hire more and more faculty - we are already faced with funds lost due to underenrollment and hiring more faculty to teach a diminishing number of students seems illogical. On the other hand, can we let faculty who receive quarter after quarter of bad evaluations and student complaints stay on salary because they're one of the old guard, because they bring a big grant to the school, or because they were once a good teacher at Outer Eastern U?

- The solution is to have faculty who are willing to do their work and a little more, students who will protest when their program isn't delivering all that they expected, and people that will work together as partners in education, not dictators and workers awaiting a mutual coup.

- The solution is to have students and faculty who have the patience to fight for their own education and have the determination to work with (and if necessary, eliminate) people who are settling uncontrollably into comfortable academic holes and educational backwaters.

- The solution is to fight for your own education, whether you're a student, faculty member, or administrator. And that is the crux of the original Evergreen philosophy: to fight your own battles, and make your own way - because if you don't do it, somebody isn't going to do it for you.

CHANGING EDUCATION



John Locke

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

continued from page 4

itude thunder and lightning descending from a higher Heaven to hang directly over the Stuart Range... Dusty switch-back trails, fallen cedar, waterfalls and tumbled rock... The mosquito poised for the plunge, the horsefly prepared for the bite... Shooting stars, half-moons, and the sound of animals moving through the night... The evening fire, the morning sun, the mountain I just climbed...

THE GREAT COMPROMISE

By the end of summer, political observers felt a unanimous agreement by the Washington State congressional delegation would virtually insure passage of an Alpine Lakes Wilderness bill. A proposal known as the "Meeds compromise bill" began to emerge. Figures on specific acreage for the wilderness zone flew through the air like snowflakes in a Cascade storm... 520,000 acres, 440,000 acres, 350,000 acres, 308,000 acres.

October found the representatives still struggling with a compromise bill. Mike McCormack, Richland Democrat and timber industry advocate, held out for a smaller wilderness area and the protection

of lumber rights on private lands.

When the state's representatives appeared Oct. 15th at Evergreen, they assured the audience that they were "close to agreement" on a compromise bill. Ten days later, press releases showed six of the seven delegation members in agreement on proposed legislation. McCormack remained the lone dissenter.

The most recent compromise calls for the establishment of a 920,000 acre, "Icy Peaks Enchantment Area." Included within the proposal is an initial Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area of 303,000 acres with provisions for procurement of an additional 75,000 acres of intermixed private and federal lands over the next three years. The wilderness area would be surrounded by a multiple land management unit. The plan is similar to the original Forest Service plan.

Timber interests and their allies disapprove of the bill. Conservationists also refute the proposed legislation.

"We feel there are two basic flaws in the compromise bill," said Robert Ordal, president of the Alpine Lakes Protection Society. "First of all, the proposed wilderness area is not big enough and second, there is no provision in the bill for control of some 175,000 acres of intermingled private land in the peripheral area."

The congressmen can't reach a unanimous agreement; conservationists and timber interests disapprove of the compromise; the public is mind-boggled by acreage figures; and the Congress is winding down for holiday recess without acting (yet) on Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area legislation. Can anybody suggest the compromise to end all compromises?

Sometimes I think the decisions on the future of the Alpine Lakes should be made by a Council of Regional Mountains.

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THE SKYROCKETING PRICE OF NUCLEAR POWER

by Martin Brown

SAN FRANCISCO, OCT 30 (PNS) —

Nuclear power — already challenged as unsafe — may soon prove uneconomical as well.

In virtually every phase of the nuclear fission system, prices have skyrocketed to levels unimagined only a year ago. Here is the economic picture in six key phases of the nuclear power process:

*Uranium: the price of uranium, the nuclear fuel, has tripled in the past year — from \$8 per pound to \$24 per pound.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., which supplies uranium to about 40 percent of the fission power plant market, recently announced it would not honor its uranium supply contracts under the original price terms. The *Wall Street Journal* called the decision, "another blow to an industry that has been severely set back because of escalating costs . . ."

*The breeder reactor: Once counted on to solve any fuel supply problems because it produces more fuel than it consumes, the breeder has been hit by continuing construction delays and technical difficulties.

The federal Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA) — of which Rep. Mike McCormack of Washington is a member — no longer regards the breeder program as its top priority, and instead plans to concentrate research on conventional reactors. And the General Accounting Office, Congress' investigative arm, has recommended a delay of seven-to-ten years before deciding on the breeder's development for commercial use.

*Enrichment and reprocessing of uranium: American reactors, unlike Canadian, cannot use uranium as it is found in nature. It must be "enriched" — increasing the concentration of fissionable Uranium 235 — a process where costs have escalated from \$35 to \$50 per pound in the last two years.

"Reprocessing" — removing waste materials from spent nuclear fuel and salvaging the uranium and plutonium for further use — has become economically unfeasible in the U.S. Yet, reprocessing has always been considered an essential step in producing cheap nuclear power.

An \$80 million reprocessing plant built by General Electric in Morris, Ill., has already been mothballed because reprocessing proved too costly. A recent GE report the original fuel.

ERDA now admits that, "Efforts by the industry to reprocess fuel in the commercial sector and to use the separated plutonium in new fuel are almost at a standstill." In a recent study, Irvin C. Bupp of MIT concludes that without reprocessing, the cost of nuclear power by 1980 - 85 will equal — and then surpass — the cost of coal-fired power.

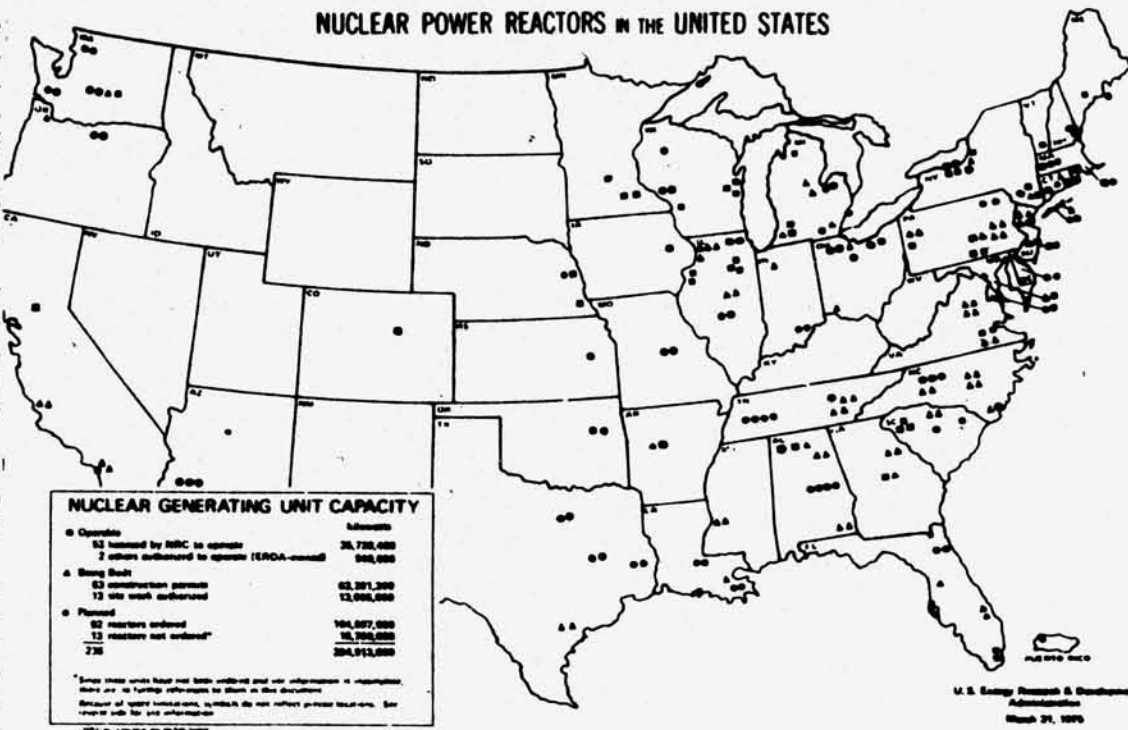
Meanwhile, thousands of spent nuclear fuel rods have been stored for future reprocessing. Now private industry is running out of storage facilities — with only five percent of its original storage capacity vacant.

*Construction costs: The cost of building a nuclear reactor has risen from \$300 per kilowatt of capacity in 1970 to \$1,135 per kilowatt in 1975.

Coupled with declining electrical power demand, this has led to numerous cancellations of nuclear facilities by utility companies. Houston Lighting and Power Co., for example, has just announced the indefinite postponement of its twin reactor nuclear station in Allens Creek, Tex., as estimated construction costs climbed from \$900 million in 1971 to \$1.5 billion in 1975. Detroit Edison has announced cancellation of its Monroe, Mich., nuclear plant after construction costs increased from \$675 million to \$900 million in one year. And Middle South Utilities of New Orleans canceled two nuclear power projects and deferred another after cost estimates rose from \$1.2 billion to \$2.3 billion.

*Capacity factors and reliability: Cost calculations for nuclear power have assumed that reactors will operate at an average capacity of 80 percent. However, a survey of all operational reactors in 1974 showed they functioned at an average capacity of only 51.6 percent. If such conditions persist, then the cost of nuclear power has been underassessed by about 60 percent.

Operating capacity has fallen in part because technical foulups have forced prolonged shutdowns of many plants. In February 1975, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shut down 23 reactors to check for suspected cracks in pipes of the emergency core cooling system. For the 23 reactors — each shut down an average of concluded that to make reprocessing economically feasible, power companies would have to pay \$300 per kilogram (2.2 pounds) for reprocessed fuel by 1985 — almost six times what they now pay for



five days at a cost of \$250 - \$300,000 a day — the total loss was \$30 million.

Reactors at Browns Ferry, Ala., Peach Bottom, Pa., Rancho Seco, Calif., and elsewhere have had even longer shutdowns or operated at reduced capacity because of accidents or defects in the nuclear core or turbine.

*Decommissioning: Reactors accumulate radioactive waste products that eventually reduce their efficiency to a less than economical level, whereupon the contaminated reactor must be "decommissioned" — salvaged or sealed off and guarded.

To date, few plants have reached the 30-year decommissioning point — especially the large reactors now being built. Current estimates for decommissioning run between \$25 million and \$70 million per plant for 1982. But, like fuel reprocessing and plant construction, decommissioning could run into unforeseen difficulties and even higher costs.

Like safety hazards, the rising costs of nuclear power are gradually coming under attack by nuclear power critics — both private and in government.

The industry still contends that the current cost of nuclear-produced electricity is substantially less than that for other sources of energy. Its major trade association, the Atomic Industrial Forum, reported in September that the generating costs for nuclear power stations are only

43.6 percent of those for fossil fuel plants.

But the data used in this study has been criticized by the Council on Economic Priorities, a non-profit research group on corporate responsibility, in a study requested by a New York congressman. The Council reports that some utility companies, like Consolidated Edison of New York, have camouflaged the total costs of nuclear power — excluding in their calculations such costs as taxes, interest charges and operation and maintenance — and are underestimating total costs by at least \$90 million.

Nuclear power critics have argued that the industry would have long ago floundered without massive public subsidies at the expense of alternative sources of energy. Now, a report from the Congressional Office of Technological Assessment (OTA), a watchdog group created by Congress to analyze technological issues, sharply criticizes ERDA for continuing to give top priority to the development of nuclear reactors while ignoring the important area of energy conservation. (Only two percent of the current ERDA budget goes to energy conservation.)

The OTA report points out that expansion of energy supply systems such as nuclear power "will be costly and cumbersome," while energy conservation programs "can have both a rapid and continuing effect."

NUCLEAR POWER VS. — WHAT?

by Catherine Riddel and Gary Plautz

Easily the most controversial and pressing issue facing environmentalists today is that of nuclear power plants. Much has been said both in opposition and support of these plants, but now the pendulum may be swinging slightly to the side of the environmentalists.

Moves for a moratorium on nuclear power construction have begun in several Western States. In this state, the legislature is hearing testimony on House Bill 1154 in the Nuclear Sub-committee of the Committee on Health and Social Services. Testimony supporting this moratorium bill has already been heard. Hearings against the bill will be heard tonight, Nov. 6, at 7:30 pm in Room 431 of the House Office Building.

In other moratorium news in Washington an initiative campaign will begin in January by a group called Coalition for Safe Energy. The purpose of the initiative will not be total moratorium, but rather a cessation of nuclear plant construction until safety questions are answered, and safety precautions are made.

An initiative for a nuclear moratorium is already on the June, 1976 ballot in California.

And, also, as Don Bonker mentioned at the Congressional delegates conference at Evergreen Oct. 15, a move towards moratorium is also being made in Congress.

How far these moves will get depend largely on the activism of people opposed to nuclear plant construction, as there is very little "high-level" opposition to the idea of nuclear power, regardless of all the studies that have come out questioning its safety. Those in power in government and in industry mostly hold the view of Gerald Ford, when he said in his address to the American public on energy: "Our American economy runs on

energy. No energy, no jobs." Or as Don Hodel, administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, said, without nuclear power "either homes will be dark and cold, or factories will close down or both."

Despite studies to the contrary, America's "leaders" still maintain steadfastly there is no need to be concerned about the safety of nuclear power plants. Washington State Rep. Mike McCormack is so sold on the idea of nuclear plants that he says it would be safer to live right next to one than it would be to drive an automobile.

But problems are developing with the plants, not only in the area of safety, but also in cost (see above.)

Of course, it is the area of safety that concerns most environmentalists about the plants.

"Even the most extravagant efforts by nuclear promoters will fail to convince people that filthy fission is clean, when in fact it is the dirtiest possible way to make electricity. Only nuclear fission makes poisons so deadly that they have to be kept out of the environment for 100,000 years or longer. No matter what nuclear advocates do, they are stuck with a product which generally grows more repulsive to people the more they learn about it," says Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska, a leading spokesperson in Congress in favor of a moratorium.

THE WASHINGTON PLANTS

Only one of thirteen power plants slated for construction in Washington by the Washington Public Power Supply System "has a ghost of a chance of being completed on schedule," says Don Hodel.

Delays cost money. What has happened in this state so far is that we have one of 53 plants in the country (destined to be 1,000 by year 2,000) at the Hanford Reservation near

Richland in Eastern Washington. Hanford was started in 1943, producing plutonium for the original Manhattan Project, and it began commercial power production in 1963.

Besides the one already in existence at Hanford, five other projects are either under construction or going through application procedures that take about ten years from initiation to end product.

Two of these projects are being built at Hanford. They have been approved at both the state and federal levels, are scheduled to be completed in the early 1980's and will cost approximately \$1 billion each. The Hanford projects are relatively easy to get approved because the site already exists and is remote.

A third project is the Skagit River Project near Sedro Woolley. The project has completed state review, but will go into more hearings before the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission in January to consider seismology and alternative power supplies. The Skagit Valley is an agricultural area of incredible beauty, and area residents are concerned what a nuclear plant could do to that beauty.

Two more projects are proposed at the confluence of the Chehalis and Satsop Rivers, about 25 miles from Olympia. Opponents of the Satsop nukes argue that is would be illegal to empty water used in the cooling tower into a 58-mile stretch of the Chehalis which is to be protected under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Hearings are continuing over the Satsop plants before the state's Thermal Power Site Evaluation Council. Hearings will be held at 7 pm on Nov. 5, 6, 12 and 13 in the Mighty Oak Room of the Oaksridge Golf Club near Elma.

THE ECONOMY

But fossil fuels are running out, and our economy demands more and more energy. Proponents of nuclear power say

that it is the only practical alternative to meet the nation's energy needs. They say it is not feasible to develop programs in solar, geothermal or tidal power alternatives; it is the least desirable of many alternatives.

But as the energy-crazed nations of the world keep running headlong into the future with ever increasing energy needs, something has to be done. Either society must change and leave its energy dependence behind, or another source has to be found. Opponents of nuclear power are calling for the moratorium to answer questions about safety. But what - as perhaps is likely - if nuclear fission is found not to be safe under any circumstances? What will happen then?

As Dr. John Gofman has put it: "It is not a question of making nuclear power generation safe for people. The insurmountable obstacle is that we cannot envision any way to make people safe for nuclear power generation, short of total robotization."

Father William H. Millerd, a coordinator for the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), will discuss the "morality of our national nuclear energy policy" in a free public lecture at Evergreen Nov. 13, at 8 pm in Lecture Hall Three.

Father Millerd will hold a question/answer session following his talk, which will be based in part on a report he compiled for CSPI on "Nuclear Energy: The Morality of Our National Policy."

An ordained Catholic priest, Father Millerd also holds a doctorate in physics from John Hopkins University. He has worked for CSPI since 1973 and last month coordinated a national eco-justice coalition consultation at Roland Center, on the ethics of energy and American consumption.

ASIAN COALITION

by Robin West

The Asian Coalition is a campus organization helping in the struggle for better political, economic, social, and educational conditions for Asians and Pacific Island people at Evergreen and the surrounding community. The Coalition's goals are many-folded: to bring Asians together to learn who we are; to show pride in ourselves as we are today; to educate people to our history in this country; to learn of our native culture and history; to make people aware of our existence and our problems; and to work with other Third World people.

We don't expect to be able to change people's attitudes or completely re-educate them in just one school year. But it is important to recognize problems, and to

try to make a change.

For the Asian Coalition to function well, more Asians have to get involved and express their opinions and ideas. This year, the Coalition has just been getting organized, but we do have a representative to the Sounding Board meetings and a rep to the Third World Coalition Board, headed by Stone Thomas. There were also two Asian women sponsored by the Asian Coalition who went to San Francisco for an International Women's Year conference on October 23 and 24. The conference was to address itself to the problems and concerns of Third World Women. On October 20, 21 and 22, the Third World Women's Association sold food to raise money for those two people to go to San Francisco. We sold a great

variety of foods, such as bean and meat burritos, Indian fry bread and cornbread with butter and honey, egg rolls, sweet and sour with rice, carrot cake and apple dumplings.

As for what the Asian Coalition by itself will do: we may be sponsoring a series of films dealing with Asians, such as Samurai films, Bruce Lee movies, films dealing with changing aspects of Asian society in Asian and Pacific Island countries, or films dealing with Asians in the United States and their history here. We were also thinking of having the Asian Multi-Media from Seattle come and put on the play "The Marginal Man."

"The Marginal Man" is a very good play dealing with Asian history in the United States on a very personal basis. It

deals with how a person feels when, for example, they are told that they are criminals for being Japanese and must go to concentration camps. This and other events and social pressures are examined in the play — from the first Asian stereotypes to the present ones.

We were also thinking of having Asians from all different backgrounds — such as a war bride, a person who lived in an American concentration camp for Japanese during World War II, a Vietnamese refugee, Filipino cannery workers — tell us of their experiences.

Within the Asian Coalition office (Lib. 3209) is a mini-library of books, pamphlets and newspapers which are very informative and interesting. These books can be checked out from the Asian Coalition, or a person can just come and browse.

SOUNDING BOARD

by Curtis Milton

After a long, intense and often times confusing Wednesday morning meeting, the Sounding Board finally reached agreement on a recommendation concerning the choosing of representatives to the Board of Trustees. Representatives from Evergreen's Third World, women and Gay communities will hopefully be chosen in time for next week's Board meeting.

Moderator Dave Blunt was heard to remark that, "We're going around in circles here" as the board kept arriving back at the same basic problems while trying to muddle its way through the representatives issue.

One of those problems was brought to the surface early in the meeting by Stone Thomas when he expressed his concern that a Third World or woman representative, requested by the Trustees, would also have to act as a representative for either the students, faculty or staff. He felt that no one person could adequately represent two groups at once and that they shouldn't be required to do so. Many agreed with him.

Peg Calver from the Gay Resource Center said that there are many special interest groups on campus who need representation, Gays being one. Bill Hirshman cautioned about loading the

Board with more representatives than there are Trustees.

Marcel Hatch felt that "it is an absolute necessity that each group be represented autonomously." This line of discussion raised the possibility of the number of representatives growing impossibly large.

The group was once again back where it started and a proposal to continue the discussion next week appeared to be shaping up when Rainer Hasenstab spoke. He reminded members that their first priority, established by the Board of Trustees, was to choose a Third World and a woman representative.

Rob Knapp proposed that the Third World elect a representative, the women elect one but not from the same group (student, faculty or staff), and the third representative be elected from the remaining group by the campus community. This passed but when it was noticed that the minorities had all voted against it the proposal was withdrawn.

A new proposal, minus the student, faculty, staff requirement was adopted with the provision that the third position be reserved for Gays.

A proposal that other special interest groups who want representation be encouraged to petition the Board for it was abandoned as the meeting adjourned.

ENVIRONMENTAL DIALOGUE

by Neil Marshall

The Environmental Advisory Committee (EAC) is one of two standing committees at Evergreen. The committee reviews all building proposals and renovations projects with regard to their environmental impact. It suggests alterations that lessen environmental damage, and at times suggests a project be curtailed entirely - though that is outside their domain of effective influence.

In accordance with Evergreen's governance structure, the committee only recommends changes on improvements to the initiator of the project. Jerry Schillinger or Dean Clabaugh are usually the initiators or responsible authorities; of projects that reach the EAC.

The most spectacular suggestion the group has made was in regard to the location of the gymnasium proposed for the campus. The initial plans were to build this north of the current CRC building in the stand of trees and natural vegetation that habitate there presently. The EAC recommended that the gym be planned for the area east of the CRC which has, for the most part, already been cleared for construction of current

buildings. Bill Knauss, the faculty architect, has received their recommendations and is drawing up site plans in accordance with it.

The Committee has made recommendations which were not acted upon; for instance the landscaping done west of the CAB.

The committee was developed out of what some community members felt was an inappropriate act by the responsible authorities during the planning of the Communications Lab. The college did not write an Environmental Impact Statement until after the plans has been drawn up and approved by the legislature. It was felt that this comprised a disinterest in the environment and was the response to federal law rather than genuine concern. As a result of this, certain faculty and students felt the need to form an advocacy group for the college environment.

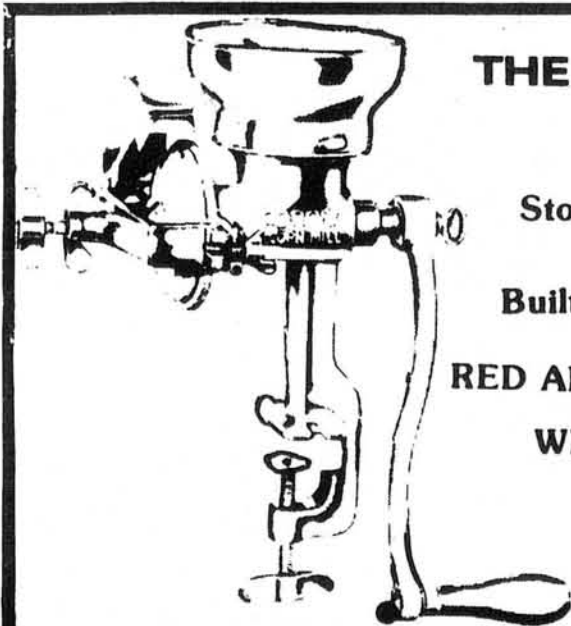
The status of environmental impact on a statewide basis is currently under revision. The state is developing specific guidelines as to the type of projects requiring environmental impact statements. When that is completed, the role of the EAC will be clearer. Of course, their word will not be final - or the only voice - but they will have some specific guidelines and thus be able to offer advice that is quite important to the responsible authorities.

The suggestions this committee makes on the actual construction of various projects is no more, nor no less, powerful then is a citizen's suggestion about a project proposed by a developer in the state at large. The fact is, the federal government requires a developer to write an Environmental Impact Statement in some cases. But if the statement discloses that the project will be harmful, there are no grounds for stopping or altering it.

Similarly, on campus, the EAC can point out serious environmental damage as the result of a project, but not stop or alter that project because of it. The only advantage of the EAC, or of the requirement for Environmental Impact Statements is that the deciding authority will have the environmental effects in mind when he decides to go ahead with the project.

Washington State law, as contrasted with federal law, may give more power than this to its citizens. The law states that each citizen has a fundamental and inalienable right to a healthful environment. This may allow citizens to protest a particular development on the grounds of its environmental impact.

It is questionable whether this makes any difference to any projects the EAC may be reviewing. But even if it did, and the authority did not respond to their suggestions, the EAC would have to go to court to get the project changed. There is no internal process whereby the committee may alter an administrator's decision against his or her will.



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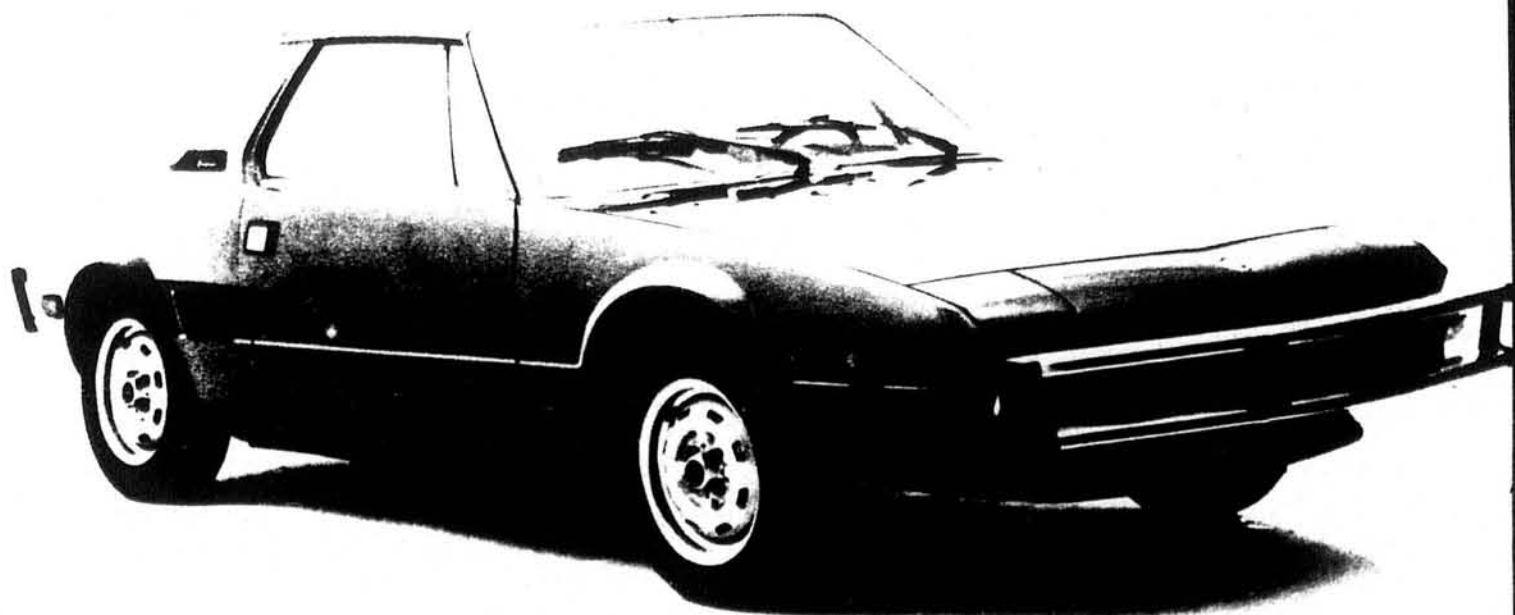
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IN BRIEF

LYLE MERCER

The Evergreen Political Information Center's film and speaker series featured a talk Monday, Nov. 3 by Lyle Mercer - a member of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation - about Senate Bill One, the attempt to revise the United States criminal code.

S.1 has had a long history; its beginnings dating back to 1966 when Lyndon Johnson appointed a commission to reform the criminal code, last subjected to major revision in 1909. The commission spent six years at its task, submitting its report in 1972 to Richard Nixon. Also submitted was a minority report by conservative members. Nixon sent the reports to his own team of bill writers, and the result was S.1.

A long bill (753 pages), S.1 came out as an outright rejection of the commission's approach to criminal law. It contains provisions for reinstatement of the death penalty (mandatory for certain crimes), increased penalties for the use of information on government activities - such as the Pentagon Papers - by newspapers, shifts the burden of proof from the prosecutor to the defense in entrapment cases, makes some public demonstrations - peaceful or not - possible crimes and includes the vague and unsuccessful riot laws that the Chicago Seven were tried under.

It also includes a so-called Nuremberg provision, removing responsibility for crimes from government employees acting under orders, increases marijuana penalties, and reaffirms the 1968 law on wiretapping, which allows domestic wiretapping by presidential order in cases of national security. Many other provisions embody vague infringements on a variety of constitutional rights.

Mercer spoke in opposition to the bill, and after giving a brief history and summary he went on to detail some ways students can help to prevent its passage. S.1 will come before the Senate for a vote early next year, so time is short. Students interested in more information should write to the American Civil Liberties Union, and to their senators for copies of the bill. Students in opposition should make their views known to their senators by writing them and alerting their friends and relatives to write also.

NEW HEALTH SERVICES SCHEDULES

Staff in Health Services have found the schedule printed up in our brochure (handed out at the first of the quarter) to be in need of repair and modification in order for clinic times to adequately serve students.

The first change is nurse's hours on physician clinic days. These clinics function much smoother with nurse and physician working together to diagnose, educate, and plan for care with each student. Therefore, nurse and physician clinics will be coordinated to run as follows: Tuesdays, 9 - 12 noon appointments only, 2 - 4 p.m. open clinic; Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m. appointments only, 4 - 7 p.m. open clinic; Fridays 9 - 12 noon appointments only.

The second change will be for times nurse's clinic is scheduled: appointments can be made for routine clinic visits (such as allergy shots and wart removal) and for non-routine visits such as hearing tests. Nurse's clinics are Monday and Wednesday 8:30 - 11:30 a.m., and 1 - 4 p.m., Thursday 10 - 11:30 a.m., and Friday 1:30 - 4 p.m.

We realize health care needs cannot always be planned for so the majority of nurse's clinic times are on a walk-in basis, and two physicians clinics per week (Tuesdays, 2 - 4 p.m., and Thursdays, 4 - 7 p.m.) are on a walk-in basis for those unable to schedule appointments.

NW PASSAGE IN COURT

Northwest Passage, an alternative newspaper from Bellingham, was found guilty Tuesday in the Whatcom County Superior Court of unlawfully publishing a Pacific Northwest Bell telephone credit card coding system.

John Anderson, attorney for the *Passage*, said the paper will appeal the ruling, addressing itself in a higher court to the question of freedom of the press.

The Superior Court jury ruled that freedom of the press was not at stake because the material was made up of numerals, not words.

GROUP HEALTH

Nearly everyone has had the experience of keeping an appointment with a doctor to ask a question, then forgetting to ask it or afraid it might be too trivial for a busy professional.

Now, there's a chance to have some of those nagging - and perhaps important - health questions answered at a special program at the Group Health Cooperative.

The program - "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Your Health But Didn't Ask" - is the feature of the regular monthly meeting of the Group Health district executive committee. The program, at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the Doctors Lounge of the Group Health Olympia Medical Center is not limited to Coop. members. The center is at 700 Lilly Road.

In the program, a group of health care professionals will answer questions. Included in the panel are Sue Sanders, med-ex; Florence McFetridge, nursing supervisor; Dr. Charles Keck, pediatrician; Barbara Neece, appointment receptionist; Donna Rice, physical therapist, and Dr. Gary Feldbau, family practice. Moderator will be Elaine Yeager, a committee member.

Those planning to attend are asked to submit questions on forms provided at the Group Health clinic so they won't forget what it was they wanted to ask. Forms will also be available at the meeting.

The program will be preceded at 7 p.m. by a committee business meeting, said Chairperson John Hoglund.

For more information call Wayne Brisbane, 456-1700.

CHRISTIAN ANTI-COMMUNISM CRUSADE

Deadline for registering for the Anti-Subversive Seminar - sponsored by the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade - is coming up fast, folks. It will be held at the Inn of Tomorrow, opposite Disneyland, in Anaheim, Orange County, California from Nov. 28 to Nov. 30.

Speakers will include Herb Philbrick, former counterespionage for the FBI; Fred Schwarz, author of the books *You Can Trust the Communists (to be Communists)* and *The Three Faces of Revolution*; Marion Miller, member of the Communist Party for five years working as a counterespionage for the FBI; and Rev. James D. Colbert, Director of Missions of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade.

The seminar will cost \$20, but if students interested in attending it are broke, they can apply to Anti-Subversive Seminar, P.O. Box 890, Long Beach, Calif., 90801, for a \$20 tuition scholarship. For more information, come to the CPJ office.



CHANGED DIRECTION?

HANGED DIRECTION?

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Doug King

CAPITAL HIGH SCHOOL

This fall Capital High, Olympia's newest high school, opened its doors to approximately 950 ninth, tenth, and eleventh graders, who make up the first class to occupy the facility. Located at 2707 Conger Street, it can be seen from Cooper Point Road as a long, low, concrete building on a 40 acre site. As of now the structure is not quite complete; the cafeteria, gym and resource center (library) are not yet in use, and the track is six inches under water. Inside, however the business of high school goes on. The students attend six periods a day of English, Math, Science, Foreign Language, Business Ed., etc. . . . Spirit signs are plastered up here and there, saying "Cougars!" in cardinal and gold. There is that regimented feel of everyone moving to a clock, reinforced by the geometric graphics in primary colors that decorate the walls. These seem almost unavoidable traditions of the public high school, but Capital High has begun some new programs to compensate.

For example, registration is conducted as it is at a traditional college. The faculty sit at tables in a large room, and students can select their classes and teachers on a first-come-first-served basis. Students get more freedom of choice, and teachers get some idea of how well they are getting through to the students. Each student has an advisor whom he keeps throughout high school. The advisor fills the role of academic and personal counselor. An additional program for the student who is not "making it" in a given class is the contracted studies program. Here a stu-

dent can receive individual tutoring in a subject until he is capable of rejoining the class. Even the locker system has been changed. Instead of lining the halls as is usual in high schools, the lockers are centralized in four open rooms, alleviating some crowding of the halls. Also, the lockers have no locks; students may bring their own, but few do.

How do the students react to the new school? One girl expressed disappointment that there were, "no mirrors in the cans yet." Another reaction was prompted by an attempt to set up a student government. Over the summer administrators selected 18 student leaders to begin organizing the government. But when school started in the fall the student body wouldn't accept them, as they hadn't been elected. A new party formed, with their own plans. As of now there is no student government, and there may not be one all year.

Perhaps most important of all the new features of Capital High is a respect for student rights and individuality unheard of to those of us who went to high school in the age of dress codes and hair restrictions. In the student handbook under "Student Rights and Responsibilities," is the following sentence: "The courts have made it clear that young people have the rights of citizenship as guaranteed in the constitution of the United States." This is an important step towards making high school a working community rather than just another battleground of adolescents against adults.

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SOCIALIST FEMINISTS SPEAK

STUDENT GOV: TECHNOCRACY OR DEMOCRACY?

Lenore Norrgard, Radical Women
Marcel Hatch, Freedom Socialist Party

The Administration at Evergreen has effectively put a lid on all democratic processes at Evergreen since it opened in 1971. Through a document known as COG (Committee on Governance), it reduces all governing committees and boards to simply input and advisory bodies. Members of boards and committees are chosen in two ways: either the Administration asks them directly to participate or it selects them randomly through a computer from a list of volunteers. In either case, the Administration has the upper hand. Even if a person knows the opinion of the people s/he has been selected to represent, s/he can get nowhere with it if it is in conflict with the Administration. With no democratic base of power, the representative and the persons s/he is representing have no recourse when the Administration shelves decisions of the particular board or committee. Evergreen portrays itself as an ultra-democratic institution. The fact is that our input is utilized by the Administration only as long as it serves its purposes.

We say that all governing bodies must be democratically determined. Representatives must be democratically elected and accountable to the people that put them forth.

This is the first in a four-part series on student governance at TESC.

S&A

The Services and Activities Fee Review Board has the task of allocating about \$350,000 in student monies each year. The Board consists of eight members: one faculty, one staff, and six students. The S&A Board is one of the original governance bodies implemented by the TESC Administration when Evergreen opened in 1971.

S&A Board members are selected at the discretion of the Student and Activities Board Executive Secretary from a random

computer sampling. People who want to be on the S&A Board sign their names on the Voluntary Services List. To select the new Board each year, the S&A Board Secretary feeds these names into the computer, and out come the original names, now in new numbered, scrambled order. Those people at the top of the list are then each interviewed by the S&A Board Secretary. S/He selects the eight that s/he thinks would work best on the Board. The S&A Board Secretary is selected yearly by the Board.

Through this random and discrete way of selecting S&A Board members, the intent is to form a Board "representative" of the Evergreen campus. "Representative" here means specifically that Third World people and women must be on the Board, as well as white males, in keeping with TESC Affirmative Action guidelines. This is to insure that all parts of the community have a "voice" on the Board.

The money the Services and Activities Board allocates is the students' money. The state legislature says that we students are to have sole control over this money. Yet we, the students, have no control over selection of the Board that decides where our dollars will be spent. The method used to select the Board allows the Administration to say we are making the decisions, when in fact we are not. To select a Board at random creates a facade of "fairness" and "impartiality" that makes a sham of democracy. Inasmuch as the Administration can point to this mock "representation" and claim that we are "fairly represented," we students are immobilized from democratically determining the use of our money. The present method of selecting Board members is one way of avoiding the needs and stifling the demands of those students whose needs are most pressing: Third World students, women, and gays. Democracy is necessary to get our needs addressed. As long as we are not allowed to elect our own representatives, we have no power or control.

The process of the individual S&A Board Secretary selecting Board members from a random sampling of volunteers and the concept of representation contradict one another. Persons selected as representatives must be elected by the people they are chosen to represent; only we students can decide who can best advocate our needs. Some groups have special needs that can only be presented by persons the groups elect. This necessitates representatives of Third World students elected by Third World students, representatives of women students elected by women students, and representatives of

gay students elected by gay students. The computer and the S&A Board Secretary are not capable of selecting representatives for either the general student body or the special groups within it.

The money the Services and Activities Board allocates belongs to the students. We students should be deciding the issues involved in the allocation of our own money, and hence the criteria for the Board's decision-making. Board members

selected through computer shuffling and the S&A Board Secretary's discretion cannot accomplish this. We need to elect our own representatives democratically through our own organizations. To be consistent with TESC's Affirmative Action goal, the S&A Board must be made up of 25% Third World people and 50% women; plus the Board should also have 15% gays to represent gay students. To be democratic, these Board members must be elected by the students they represent. It is only through our own democratic organizations that real representation and accountability to those represented can be developed.



PORTRAIT OF WALKERS

by Ti Locke

Dave Rogan and Phil Hamilton - the "Walker Brothers" have covered thousands of well-publicized miles as "walking ambassadors" for the Friends of the Earth (FOE), the environmental group.

They passed through Olympia in February of this year on one leg of their proposed 10-year, round-the-world hike. They are back on the Evergreen campus now, preparing a color photo show of their completed travels. The show, which will start Nov. 9 on the third floor of the library proper, is part of their contract with faculty member Willi Unsoeld.

Dave and Phil's trip, far from being a publicity stunt for FOE or a Bicentennial event, is a trip to promote understanding and awareness of "the environment Planet Earth". Dave Brower, head of FOE, talks about this awareness:

"We can have an environment without an economy, but not the other way around."

And the Walker Brothers believe that it's time to bring back the awareness of man's relationship to the Earth, which the speed of the city's pace has taken away.

Yet, they do draw attention to themselves because they are walking, as evidenced by a bulging notebook of newspaper clippings from various points along their trip.

The trip was not undertaken in totally serious tones. They, like many other dyes-in-the-down hikers, carried less clothing to make room for camera equipment while subsisting on a multifaceted mush that "kept things moving along nicely."

Nor did they start the trip with old, friendly gear. They had new equipment, supplied by such bakers as JanSport, Nikon and Sunny Jim. To boot, all their equipment matched. Many of their photos showed them in matching tams, shirts, socks, shorts, shoes, and underwear too," Dave laughed. "We were into the twinsy look."

Contrary to their names, the Walker Brothers weren't always walking. They had many tales to tell of midnight raids on gas stations when they had movie getaways with car doors flapping.

Perhaps their spirit and that of the Friends of the Earth is best exemplified in one interpretation of the 78th poem of the Tao te Ching:

"The weak will overcome the strong
the supple overcome the stiff

The Truth is a paradox."

The paradox is Dave and Phil's walking, the paradox is that they can bring home an environment argument better than a hundred picketers, a dozen pieces of legislation or any six impassioned speeches.



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ELECTION FINAL

continued from page 1

a deterrent. Most murders are crimes of passion, in which thoughts of the death penalty do not enter the mind of the killer.

Another problem is that the spectre of the death penalty hanging over their heads may cause jury nullification - a jury setting guilty persons free as the only alternative to the death penalty.

And, of course, innocent people do occasionally get convicted of crimes they didn't commit because American juries are far, far from perfect.

The fact that the death penalty could be used against political prisoners is a real danger. Several years ago in California, the death penalty issue came up on the ballot when several black political prisoners - including Huey Newton - were sitting in jail with trumped-up murder charges hovering over their heads. Under the death penalty law in Washington, Newton would have been hung because he was convicted of killing a policeman, though (if he did), it may have been in self-defense. And if you say that in Washington state things like that could not happen; that Washington cops are not like Oakland cops, then you have forgotten Larry Ward.

But it's all academic now, at least until the Supreme Court makes a ruling.

The death penalty was declared a winner by the Associated Press in the incredibly short time of 45 minutes after the polls closed Tuesday. Walking through the CAB, a student was overheard to say, "I can't believe they could do it; take some bastard out and just hang the son-of-a-bitch."

Do legal murders prevent illegal murders? What is legal murder?

At least the ranks of the unemployed may be thinned. We'll need gallow-makers and hangmen now.

CORPORATIONS WIN AGAIN

And what of the other issues Tuesday? Probably more important (because it affects more people) was Initiative 314. It would have, if passed, forced corporations to pay a 12 percent tax from their profits so that special school levies could have been reduced or eliminated. It failed in approximately the same percentage that the death penalty passed.

It was probably the most controversial and hardest-fought issue on the ballot.

Opponents claimed it was a "bad tax", that it would not save the schools and would also raise the prices consumers had to pay for the corporations' goods. Proponents refuted these charges, saying 314 would cut property taxes, stimulate jobs and business and would be the only practical alternative to the school levy crisis in this state.

Proponents also had other reasons for supporting 314, as evidenced by one who said, "It's time to bleed the leeches (corporations, in case you didn't get that) a bit. People are beginning to learn what the enemy is: corporate capitalism."

But it's all over now. The corporations won, and it's easy to see why.

Corporations spent large sums of money to defeat the initiative. By last Thursday, Oct. 30, the State Public Disclosure Commission had reports of \$44,317 spent to defeat the initiative, as compared to \$97,498 spent to support it. The largest contributors, each giving over \$20,000, were the Weyerhaeuser Co., Seattle-First National Bank, Safeco Insurance and the Boeing Co.

Opponents of 314 used their money to advertise extensively in the media. But also, the anti-314 forces seemed to receive a much greater sounding board for their views in the media, which is not hard to figure since the media is a corporation, too.

Faculty member Tom Rainey, an enthusiastic supporter of 314, summed it up succinctly: "Big money won the day."

THE OTHERS

Voters also rejected SJR 127, a measure that would have took the question of setting their own salaries out of the legislator's hands, and into the hands of a commission made up of private citizens. SJR would have also allowed state legislators to seek other elected positions, as long as those positions were not created in the session of the legislature that the legislator was serving on.

Also going down to defeat was HJR 19, an amendment to the state constitution that would have permitted limited governmental assistance to the students attending non-public colleges and schools. Apparently, voters felt that such a change would have violated the sacred "separation of church and state" clause of the federal Constitution. HJR 19, however, would have made the state constitution to be as strict, but not stricter as it is now, than the U.S. Constitution on the subject of private school aid.

Referendum 35 - the "Henry Jackson bill" - also failed. If passed, it would have required the governor to appoint someone from a list supplied by the central committee of the political party of the person who vacated a U.S. Senate seat.

The only issue, besides the death penalty, that voters gave an affirmative nod to was SJR 101, a bill which makes some big changes in the judicial article of the State Constitution. Among other things, SJR 101 sets up a judicial qualification commission to review complaints made against any judge.

PEOPLE AND LOCAL ISSUES

Republican Bruce Chapman won his race for Secretary of State by beating Kay Anderson. Chapman received the support of most newspapers in the state (not surprising, since most newspapers everywhere are Republican-oriented). The basic issues during the campaign were political reform and how to limit bureaucracy.

There was a certain amount of mudslinging in the campaign, retuted, of course, by the respective candidates. Anderson was charged with having connections with controversial Senate Majority Leader August Mardesich, a charge she denied. Both Anderson and Mardesich are Everett Democrats.

Chapman - with this his first victory in a major campaign - is said to have his sights on bigger things in the future. One of the possibilities mentioned is the governorship, if Dan Evans doesn't decide to run again.

In Thurston County, a levy proposition that would continue the Medic I program won easily. But in Olympia, a proposition that would enable a new downtown library to be built is still up in the air. By Wednesday noon, 60.4 per cent of the voters were in favor of the proposition, but 841 absentee ballots have yet to be counted. The proposition needs 60 per cent to pass.

And finally, there were two interesting races in Seattle for city council seats. Patricia Bethard, the first Socialist Workers Party candidate to be nominated for the general election ballot in Seattle's history, was trounced by incumbent Sam Smith. First returns had her losing to Smith by a rate of almost three to one, though even that must be a moral victory for the SWP.

And Chip Marshall, former anti-war activist in his first attempt at public office, was defeated relatively handily by incumbent Paul Kraabel, a former state legislator.



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• Two identical comprehensive FCC Third Class License seminar series will be offered by KAOS November 17th, 18th, and 20th. Text for the series is the *Ameco Commercial Radio Operator's Q & A License Guide*, available for \$1.00 in the TESC Bookstore, and which should be read in advance. The series is free and open to anyone interested in radio.

The series will start with a film and discussion on basic electronics, Ohm's Law, etc., Monday afternoon (the 17th), and repeated Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon (the 18th) at one, and again Tuesday evening at 7, two more films will be shown and discussed, on Vacuum Tube Theory and Antenna operation. By the end of the second seminar participants should have a clear understanding of "Element 9." "Elements 1 & 2" will be discussed Thursday (the 20th) in

two seminars, one at one and one at seven. Attendance at one workshop each day should prepare everyone for the test, given every Tuesday and Wednesday in Seattle (Federal Bldg., 909 First Ave.) from nine to eleven.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Nov. 17 (Mon.), 1-4 pm LH 3,
7-10 pm LH 5.

Nov. 18 (Tues.), 1-4 pm LH 4,
7-10 pm LH 5.

Nov. 20th (Thurs.), 1-4 pm
CAB 110, 7-10 pm CAB 110.

See Lee Chambers at KAOS
for further details.

• Quievemos invitator a los que habolon espanol o tienen inteves a una Fiesta Latina miercoles 6 p.m. el 12 de Noviembre en el edificio CAB 108.

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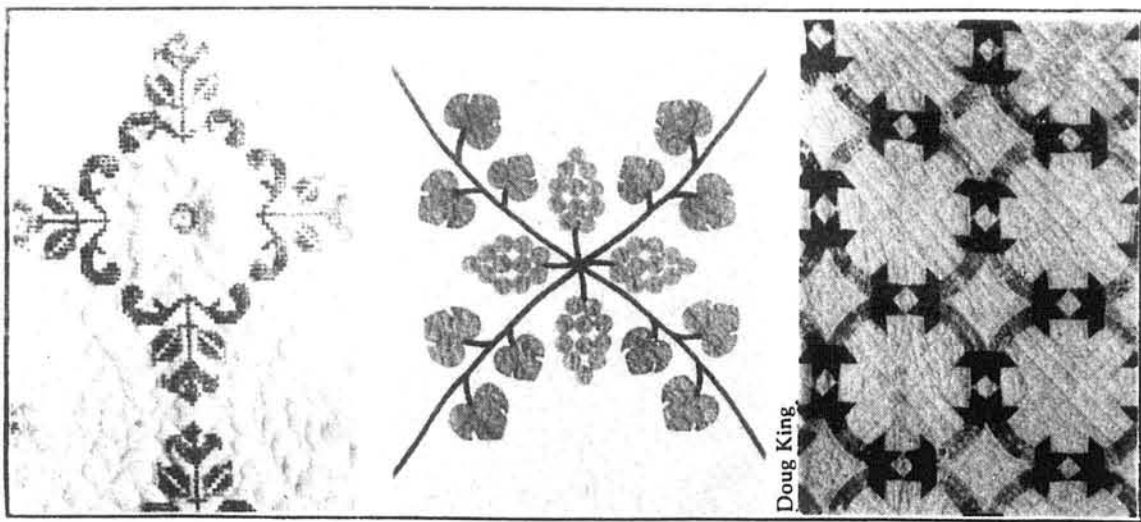
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Doug King

TEXTILES EXHIBIT

by Lynda Weinman
Exhibits Coordinator

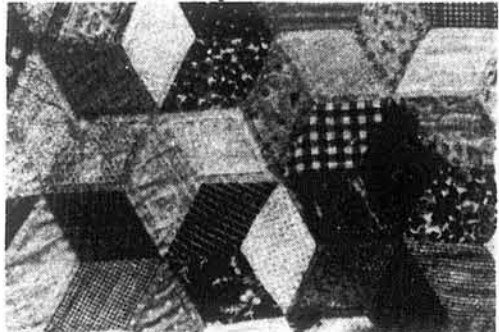
The first Textiles exhibit ever housed at Evergreen is in the Library Gallery until Nov. 12. The show is largely composed of traditional and contemporary quilts.

Most of the traditional quilts are on loan from Olympian Pat Saari, who owns a collection of over eighty heirloom quilts passed down from her great-grandmother, grandmother, and mother, and date as far back as 100 years.

The quilting frame on display was built by Pat Saari's father, and holds one of the many quilts that Pat's mother never completed. The old newspaper clippings of quilt patterns were also a part of her mother's collection.

The Baby Block quilt is made from wedding dresses that are over 150 years old, and is borrowed from Micki Hemstad, the coordinator of the Norwegian Arts Festival to take place this Nov. 16.

Lyanne Glen is a quilter from Tacoma who works exclusively in the traditional style, usually white-on-white, with no patchwork. Lyanne will offer a tour and "quilter's explanation" of the exhibit in the library, and a quilting demonstration beginning at 1 p.m. Saturday Nov. 8, in CAB 108. The demonstration is free and should run until 3 p.m.



FRIENDS OF THE RAG is a varied collection of textile artists who can all believe in the motto: "If the art fits, wear it!" The organization started almost four years ago with the idea of introducing and familiarizing the public with the idea that original wearable design is an art form and should be recognized as such.

The artists involved work in many different medias: they range from classic fashion design to exotic costume design, to thread painters to sculpturers and ceramicists. They are expanding their membership for their next exhibit Dec. 12. Anyone interested in joining them can contact coordinator, Tandy Messinger, in Seattle at 524-5387.

The participants in the contemporary part of the show are from Seattle, with the exception of Cori Christiansen, an Evergreen student. Most of the artists are involved with creating their own fabric designs through dyeing, batik, and

silk-screening.

Christiansen's quilt was made by photo silk-screening photographs of her friends onto patches of fabric, and then coordinating the patches with sensual satins and flannels. Becky Edward's quilt was made by painting her design with dyes onto velour, stuffing and machine quilting around the design, and then stretching the quilt like canvas onto a frame.

Carol Tate, who often works with Jeane Jongelward (the interior decorator for the newly remodeled Governor's Mansion), dyes all of her fabric, designs her patterns, and then hand quilts them using a quilting hoop.

Susan Singleton is a textiles instructor at the University of Washington. She works in a diversity of styles; some of her more experimental works in this exhibit are the *Blue Lady*, a hand painted and batiked life-drawing on canvas, and *Lydia*: a stuffed life-size doll made out of hand-painted satins, and ornamented with jewelry and hose.

Gretchen Girvin works with bold geometric designs made of cotton and machine quilts them. Josy Fay works as large as possible (she is presently creating a quilt that will be over 25 feet long) with juxtaposed transparent fabrics and hand embroidery.

The show was conceived from a desire to illustrate some of the movements in textiles in past and recent times. The old quilts are not only overwhelming achievements, but they document one of the major avenues of artistic expression by women of the past. The contemporary works represent a new emphasis on concepts, original design and content.

Go see the exhibit and be dazzled by the patterns, humor, patience and creativity involved. Try to attend Lyanne's workshop this Saturday and don't let the art of quilting die!

Gallery hours: Monday - Thursday 8 a.m. - 11 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. Saturday 1 p.m. - 5 p.m. Sunday 1 p.m. - 9 p.m.



FOOD / NANETTE WESTERMAN



RICE OVER EASY

Rice is one of the most ancient foods: archeological evidence of rice found in Thailand dates back as far as 5000 B.C. Linguistic and botanical evidence suggests that rice originated somewhere in Southeastern Asia. The Chinese word for rice means "good grain of life" and in many parts of the Far East the word for rice is the same as the word for life, food, or agriculture. Rice feeds more than half the world's population, and its uses extend beyond the range of nourishment into the realm of refreshment when rice is used in making sake and beer. Rice paper, however, is not made from rice, but from the Rice-paper plant, not at all related to rice.

The generic name for rice is *Oryza Sativa*; it is a type of grass. A few other species of *Oryza* have been domesticated, but *Oryza sativa* furnishes nearly all the rice consumed worldwide. Within the species there are thousands of varieties which can generally be divided into two types. The 'japonica' type is short grained, and is moist and sticky when cooked; the 'indica' type cooks up to be dry and fluffy. Brown rice is rice from which only the outer husks have been removed: parboiled or converted rice has had the husk, bran and germ polished away, and has been parboiled, steamed and dried; precooked or instant rice is polished rice which has been cooked, rinsed and dried. "Wild rice" is also available; it is the seed of an aquatic perennial grass, unrelated to rice.

When compared for nutrition, brown rice comes out ahead in almost every aspect. Enriched converted rice has more iron and thiamine than brown rice, due no doubt to the addition of these nutrients. The USDA Composition of Foods Handbook makes no mention of inositol or choline, two important members of the B-vitamin complex found in wild rice.

As a grain, rice is not a complete protein: it is deficient in isoleucine and lysine, two essential amino acids, so rice should be complemented with foods high in these amino acids to allow for more complete protein utilization.

In devising original recipes, or in adapting established ones, the following guide can be used to assure protein complementarity. $\frac{2}{3}$ cup rice is complemented by 2 tablespoons soy beans or grits, or $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soy flour; 1 cup rice with $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sesame seeds; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup rice with 1 cup milk, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup grated cheese; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cottage cheese, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup ricotta cheese, or $\frac{1}{3}$ cup instant milk. Meat or eggs will also complement the protein in rice.

There are several ways to cook rice; here are two reliable methods for brown rice. (For other types of rice, follow the directions on the package.)

1. Bring to a boil 4 cups water or stock. Slowly stir in 2 cups rice and bring to a boil once again. Cover tightly and lower heat to simmer. Cook till all the liquid's been absorbed, add a little more and simmer again.

2. Put about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch oil or melted butter in the bottom of a pot and heat. Stir in 2 cups uncooked rice. Saute for about 5 minutes, stirring frequently, adding more oil if the rice sticks. Add 4 cups hot or boiling water to the rice and bring to a boil. Lower heat, cover tightly and cook as in 1. This method produces slightly less volume but enhances the flavor of the rice, and helps to keep the grains separate.

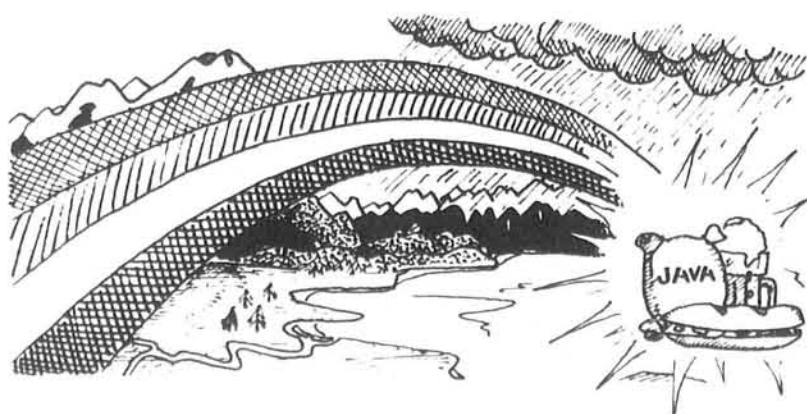
Cooked rice can be used innumerable ways. Use it as a base for stuffing green peppers, tomatoes, zucchini, or eggplant, adding to the rice such things as onions, garlic, cheese, mushrooms, herbs, wheat germ, nuts, seeds, or chopped vegetables, along with a little oil. The following recipe for Baked Rice with Cheese can be used as a foundation for a more creative casserole, employing other colorful and tasty ingredients. Butter a baking dish, put in it layers of cooked rice, dotting each layer with butter and thinly sliced cheese. Add milk to about half the depth of the rice, cover with crumbs or wheat germ, and bake at 360 degrees till the cheese melts and the crumbs are brown. Additions might be onions, parsley, tomatoes, chopped ham or chicken, hard boiled eggs, cooked spinach, or mushrooms.

For Spanish Rice, Start with cooked rice and add tomatoes, grated cheese, sauteed onion, celery, peppers and season with chili powder or mustard until it tastes good.

Rice can be heated with milk or cream, and mixed with fresh or dried fruit and nuts for breakfast, or mixed with cream, honey, spices and fresh fruit for desert, or it can be made into Baked Rice Pudding:

Place 2 cups cooked rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated lemon rind and 1 teaspoon lemon juice in a buttered $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart baking dish. Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla, 3 eggs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt. Pour over rice and stir to mix. Bake at 325 degrees for 30 minutes. This pudding can be varied by adding nuts, dates, chocolate chips, or spices such as cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger. 1 cup of brown sugar can be used in place of honey, or $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of mixed honey and molasses.

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ENTERTAINMENT

by Gary Kaufman

Here's the witty blurb for the week: The Bicentennial Freedom Train is now in North Fort Lewis. Where else should a freedom train be put to celebrate our glorious (Fill in the blank yourself; I'm not allowed to print the appropriate words.)

November 16 marks a historic day for some three million Norwegian-Americans who, this fall, commemorate the arrival of the first shipload of emigrants from Norway to the United States. Organized by Olympian Mickey Hemstad, the local afternoon festivities will include the grand opening of an invaluable art exhibit on loan from the Smithsonian Institution, a re-enactment of a 300-year-old Norwegian wedding ceremony, demonstrations by Norwegian craftspersons, and music — sung, danced and played — by members of Norwegian groups from throughout the state. The exhibit, "Graphics by Rolph Nesch," will formally open at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, November 16. His show includes a retrospective exhibition of 50 etchings and metal prints. Highlighting the festivities at 3 p.m. will be the re-enactment of the wedding ceremony complete with costumes, authentic music and script and a decorated team of horses which will lead the procession carrying the bride and groom. Contemporary craftspersons will display their work throughout the afternoon. Folk art will also be displayed throughout the afternoon's festivities to be held in the Library Lobby and out on Red Square. There will be a Norwegian dinner starting at 5 p.m. in the college dining hall. Reservations for the \$3.20 plate dinner will be received at 866-6229 weekdays.

The 9th Annual Bellevue Film Festival awarded Jim Cox, a local Evergreener, top honors for his film, "Eat the Sun," which is now part of the rapidly expanding Evergreen Film Library. Jim also received honors in the 3rd Annual Northwest Film and Video Festival. Steve Wiggins also received honors in that festival for his work with 16 mm film. Films in the film library can be checked out and viewed by students at no special charge.

SEATTLE HAPPENINGS:
The Inside Passage, located in Pioneer Square, has the rare privilege of having, as weekly regulars, two bands that have in the past played in Olympia. "The Gypsy Gippo String Band" plays nightly Monday through Thursday with Tuesday (square dance night). Instructions are ample and the crowd is friendly. Also on Saturday nights the "Irish American String Band" (they played at Applejam last Friday) plays, bringing merriment and mirth to the audience. If you've been to Applejam or have taken the time to read my column, you've heard me talk about them. If you're in Seattle some night, the Inside Passage is another great place to stop and spend an evening.

Sunday, November 16 at 8 p.m., Paramount Northwest presents Harry Chapin, story songsmith, film documentarian, song writer and balladeer. Included among Chapin's albums are "Snipers and Other Love Songs," "Short Stories," and "Verities and Balderdash." In addition, he has written over 32 original songs for ABC's "Make a Wish," an excellent children's show. (TV does do some good things; believe it or not.) Tickets are available at Bon Marche and other usual Paramount ticket outlets.
On November 21 the intricate sound of Ken Loggins and Jim

Messina will be performed (by Ken and Jim; who else?) in the Coliseum at 8 p.m. If you haven't heard of them by now, you're not going to learn any more from me. They give a pleasant concert and occasionally throw in a few surprises. Tickets are on sale at the Bon Marche.

King Tutankhamen will be in Seattle November, 1978. That's right, folks; 1978. It's part of an agreement King Richard of the United States made with Anwar Sadat while he was still President (see, he did do some pretty non-descript things). Make sure to mark it on your calendar. Actually it will be a pretty good show that will include 50 representative artifacts of the tomb treasures. King Tut, as you all will recall from sixth grade anthropology and the old Batman series on the tube, had a curse placed on any person invading or tampering with the tomb in which he was buried. There were six people who entered the tomb when it was first discovered. Within 10 years all six were dead from "mysterious causes." Who knows, with the exhibition starting November, 1976 in Washington, D.C., the curse just might still be viable... (in honor of our bicentennial, of course). So much for Seattle.

Now for Olympia (or as Thomas Wolfe would put it, Look Homeward, Angel).

CONCERT HAPPENINGS:

Friday, November 7 —
Applejam has got two really fine women performers, Mary Litchfield and Cris Williamson. Mary plays guitar and autoharp and sings country, original and children's songs for a total gamut of the general A/Jam audience. Cris, sponsored by EYE - 5, performed last night, courtesy of the Evergreen's Women's Center. She has been a professional performer for 12 years and has recorded two albums of her own as well as acting as the vocalist for two films. She has appeared with performers including Holly Near, Lily Tomlin, Meg Christian, Charlie Musselwhite, Jesse Colin Young and Jose Feliciano. In the past year she has focused her energies on making and helping define "Women's Music." If you missed her last night, make up for it by going to Applejam. Both she and Mary will provide excellent entertainment and cause for thought.

Saturday, November 8 —
Applejam will feature "Rafter Frogs." Not to be confused with cellar frogs, these Bellinghamsters return with a variety of songs and musical accompaniment. They play it all; if it's music, they play it. Besides that they're from Bellingham, one of the quaintest towns in Washington (?). Go see them.

Monday, November 17 —
The Olympia Opera Guild (well we've got to get culture from somewhere), will be sponsoring a "Prima Donnas and Pearls" champagne luncheon and holiday fashions style show (told you it was culture) starting with an 11:15 social hour in the Skokomish Room at the Tyee Motor Inn, Tumwater. A special showing of costumes from Seattle Opera productions will provide a featured part of the program. Tickets are \$7.50 with reservations due no later than November 12. Call Mrs. W.E. Kent at 866-2379. It's expensive and perhaps a bit trite, but all proceeds will be used to support a youth program through which the Opera Guild helps defray the cost of sending Olympia-area school children to Seattle Opera productions, so at least the cause is a good one.

SHOW TIME:

Thursday, November 6 —
Shelton High School will be showing "The Adventures of Robin Hood" at 7:30 p.m. in the high school auditorium. Starring Olivia de Havilland and Errol Flynn, this 1938 swashbuckle classic provides hours of mirth and laughter as befits the era it most effectively parodies. Admission is \$1.50 and children must be accompanied by parents (I don't know why; that's just what I'm told). It's worth a trip to Shelton.

Friday, November 7 —
The Friday Night Film series presents "If" and a short, "Let the Voice of the People be Heard" at 7 and 9:30 in Lecture Hall One. Admission is 50 cents. "If," a 1969 British flick (so there, you prude, whoever you are), explores the lives and rebellions of three non-conforming (remember those days) seniors at a posh British boarding school. It's very well done. The short, "Let the Voice..." caused a local furor several weeks ago with a dummy bomb planted as part of the production. The local Feds didn't care all that much for it, but it's okay, the point was well made. It's an excellent commentary on America today and is well worth the 50 cents. Don't miss it.

Saturday, November 8 —
The Evergreen Coffeehouse presents as a part of its newly-started Saturday Film Series, "Erik the Conqueror" at 7 and 9:30 in Lecture Hall One. A 50 cent donation is requested. If it's the one I think it is, it's an enjoyable, though somewhat gory, typical rendition of the Viking Era. If it's not that one, I'm not sure what it's about. (We are fallible.)

Monday, November 10 —
The Monday Night Film and Speaker Series presents "Finally Got the News" starting at 7:30 in Lecture Hall One. No admission charged. "Finally..." is a forceful documentary presenting the workers' point of view on conditions inside auto factories in Detroit and the efforts of revolutionary black workers to build their own union. The film, "Black Panther" will also be shown. Raymond Turner will speak about black movements today, including the actions of the Panthers. The discussion to follow the two excellent movies should be just as rewarding.

Tuesday, November 11 —
Faculty Film Series presents Akira Kurosawa's "Throne of Blood" at 2 and 7:30 p.m. in Lecture Hall One. It's free. Kurosawa, a world-renowned Japanese director and producer, transposed Shakespeare's Macbeth to the world of medieval Japan, and created what is, in the minds of most film critics, the greatest Shakespearean film ever. If you're into film, Shakespeare, or Japan, don't miss this one. It provides excellent insights into all three areas.

The Demiurge will be coming out November 20th. Please get stuff up to the Journal office by November 12th if possible.

Driftwood House could still use donations for their sale December 4. Call Bonnie Gillis at 6220, or drop it off in the box by the bookstore.

Also December 4 will be Country Music Day in the Library Lobby. Further info will be in subsequent issues.

ALL HALLOW'S CONCERT

by Chris Carroll

The stage looked like one of those caught-me-by-surprise-in-the-study settings, with red and black peppered carpet laid out, plants nonchalantly placed about and an easy chair with a reading lamp on stage left, exemplifying the casual, reposeful atmosphere of Saturday evening's "All Hallows Day Concert," where dilettantes and skilled musicians from Evergreen gathered for a few hours of blues, traditional and contemporary folk, coalesced into a unique, totally Evergreen event.

All was made possible through the efforts of students Nathaniel Koch and Rennie Selkirk, with help from the Gig Commission, and was in response to the now-defunct attempt of having a talent show made up from the musical talent at Evergreen. "When the talent show was canned, we thought we'd get together some music and put on a show. We were overwhelmed at the turnout, and wish to thank all who came," said Koch.

That talent sounded pretty good as the first act, Henry J. Boogie (alias Selkirk), walked out and played his first song on his acoustic guitar with pickup. The rapport was immediate with Boogie behind his shades, loose spangled tie and lizard-skin cowboy boots. He played several dispassionate numbers before introducing Claudia Mauro, an unassuming harmonica player who displayed masterful manipulation of the blue's harp. The response to the wailful, flowing stream of blues was endorsed with shouts and warm, impressed applause.

The second group consisted of Lori Hyman, Teasy Ryken and Dale Russ. "Blues artists sit, country stands," said Lori, as they commenced to play several melodious songs of popular and personal origin, playing a variety of instruments including the autoharp, mandolin and violin. My only complaint with their show was that it was their only one. Again, the friendliness between audience and performers was genuine.

"Meat and Potatoes" was their title, as Bruce Drager and Jim Cabbage came on for their set. They played a couple of songs written by "the guy in Peoria" (Dan Fogelberg), and several of their own. Their nervousness was apparent, and at first seemed to lack the proper communication needed in making their music work. Jim played the flute nicely, and though they didn't possess the steadiness of their predecessors and their voices were erratic at times, they

contributed well to the wholeness of the evening.

After a ten-minute intermission of stretching cramped muscles and easing sore tailbones (if you sit on the steps at the next happening in the library, bring a pillow), David Holbrook began it all again with a piece on his jew's-harp, sing-yelling:

"Everytime I come to town,
someone's always
kickin my dog around,
Even though he's just a
hound, they gotta stop
kickin my dog around."

Finally, that sleek, black Steinway went into action as John Adams came on, singing "Rock Me on the Water." Possibly this was the most complete performer, with his soothing piano and easy guitar playing. And what was that liquid he'd drink from a tin pan after each song, for his voice was like silver, clean in his inflections. After a rousing ovation for his "Tuesday Afternoon," introduced were Lisa and Chrissie McPhaden, Ralph Allen, and Fred Zell, combining their talents for several Irish and English traditional folk music, using violin and mandolin and then finally straight vocals.

The final performance was by Joseph Schlick, dedicating his songs to personal friends. The concert had lasted almost three hours, and he thanked everyone for lasting so long, playing mellow, echoing pieces. It was like listening to a friend strumming and singing, for he fit in well with the now drained crowd, allowing us to wander, as he did, into the lyrics he sang. Claudia Mauro made a welcome return and Henry J. boogied on with her as the three of them ended the night, Claudia rolling out notes from her harmonica, to Henry and Joseph's guitar playing, and singing:

"The end is always waitin
round the bend,
perhaps they think their lives
will never end..."
and everyone wished they wouldn't.

The importance of the evening was in that people could get together, enjoy and be part of a musical event without expectations, appreciative of the effort and musical quality put into it. The relationship between all was casual, inherently good, and contagious; well worth having again.

It was good being a part of an unsophisticated experience, people getting a chance to be in the limelight, exposing the realness of what was offered. We can't all be Bruce Springsteen, but who wants to be?

It's new, it's exciting and we've got it!

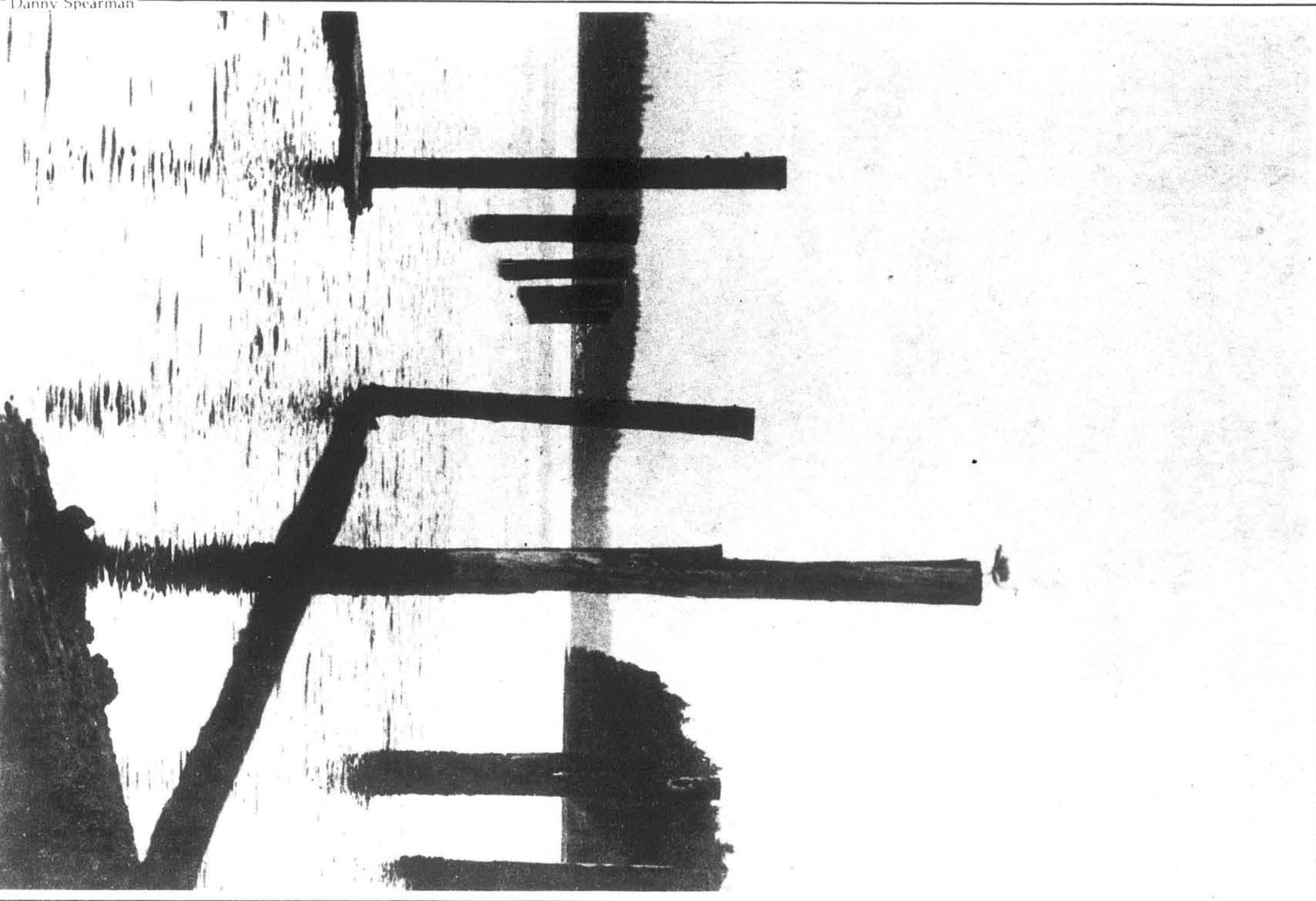
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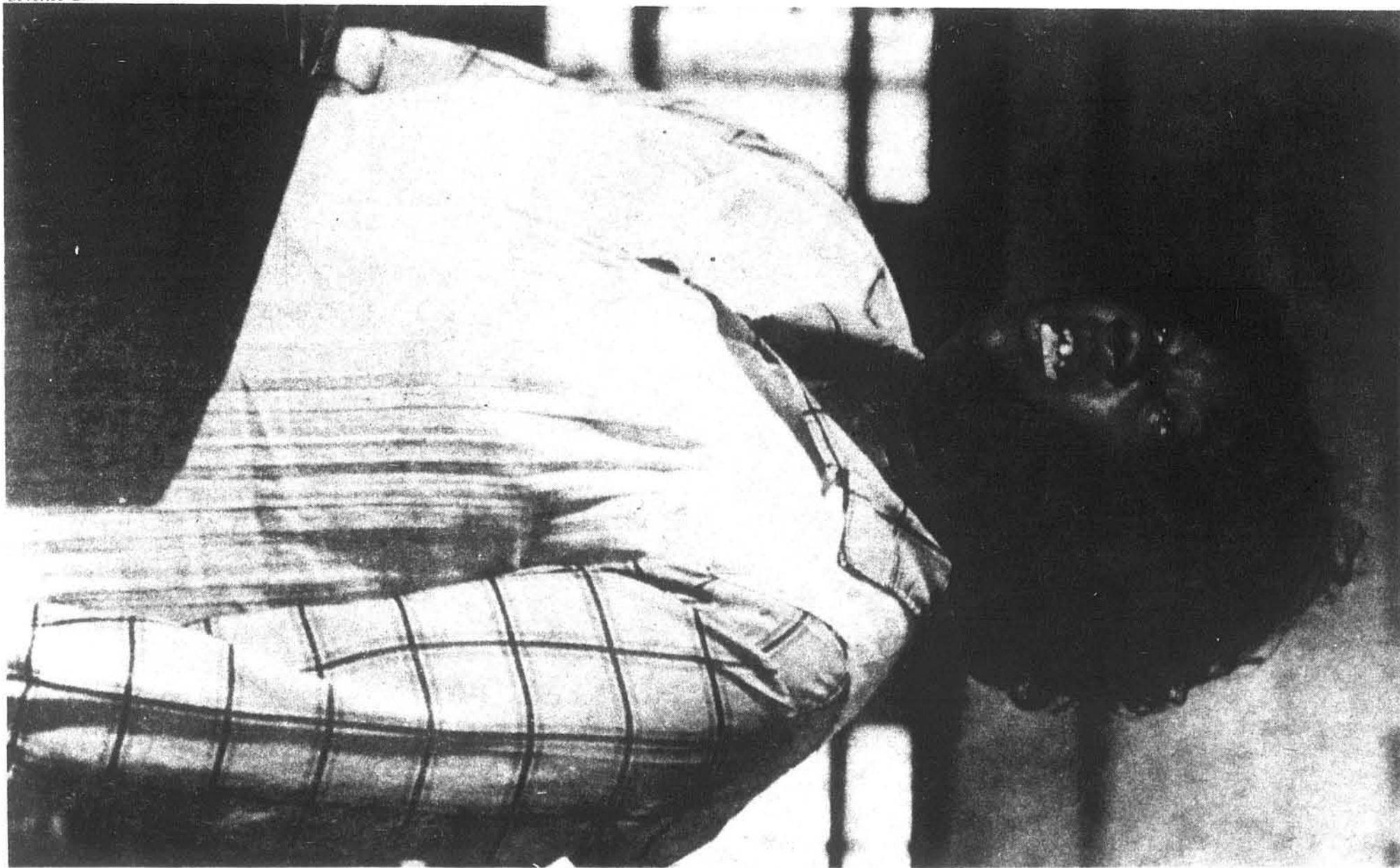
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Toni Mead singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" at the beginning of a rally

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