

# Cooper Point Journal

The Evergreen State College  
Olympia Washington

Vol. 2 No. 31

July 25, 1974

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## Race for House Seat Begins

BY DEAN KATZ

In what promises to be a rather uneventful election year, 1974, there is one political race that is worth watching, if for no other reason than lack of anything else to do during a long muggy Washington summer.

The Third District Congressional race, well underway now, is a wide-open, free for all race to Washington D.C., with a winner's prize of \$42,500 a year.

The legislative seat in question, held for the past fourteen years by the formidable congresswoman from Cathlamet, Julia Butler Hansen, is not just a two-year congressional appointment as is the case in most elections to the House.

Once elected as a member of the Washington congressional delegation, it is rare that an incumbent is defeated. For that

reason, this election represents a virtual lifetime appointment to Washington D.C.

Already, six people have announced their political intentions in the Third District race. None of those running are women, and for the most part, most of the contenders are simply traditional politicians with Watergate addendums on their campaign literature. Nevertheless, there are differences among the candidates and their political viewpoints.

So far, there are five announced Democratic contenders in the October primary race and one Republican. Don Bonker, Clark County Auditor, is running a John Kennedy type campaign fourteen years too late.

With a wife that looks like Jackie Onnasis, the thirty-seven year old Bonker is traveling throughout the district trying to organize a grass-roots campaign that he claims is not beholden to special interests.

Bonker is a believable, down-to-earth candidate who is on his way up the political ladder, even if he doesn't win this election. He lost a bid for Secretary of State in 1972 to another of this year's congressional contenders, A. Ludlow Kramer.

Bonker is strong on campaign and election reform. He stresses the need for abolition or revision of the seniority system in the House, and is in favor of partial public financing of federal elections.

He speaks of a coalition of freshmen congressmen and the kind of fresh new political morality they could bring to Washington D.C., given the chance. To date, Don Bonker's campaign contributions total \$3,389. The two major contributors are Henry Higgins, (\$500), and James Hessler, (\$400).

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Olympia, Washington

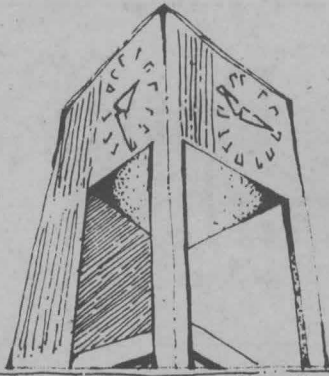
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# TIMES AT TESC

## FLY 'IMPACT ASSOCIATES'

All aboard: You are now entering a 747 jet plane. You may choose your seats. However, this choice is not as easy as it appears because you must choose between five racial sections: one contains an all black-American population, the next, an Asian-American group, and so on with Mexican-American people, Native Americans, and finally Caucasian-Americans. Now I must warn you, your choice may indicate serious psychological ramifications or racist attitudes.

No, sir, you may not cop-out. There is no non-smoking section, to choose.

Or so we were told just before the take-off of the Affirmative Action workshop's "experience in inter-cultural awareness: 747 experience." We had stopped by to see how the staff were doing last Friday at the second of eight workshops that purport to sensitize everyone to the problems of interracial communication.

The question in everyone's mind afterwards was: did it ever get off the ground?

Flight preparation took the form of a get-to-know-yourself-and-others exercise. People were to pin a large card on one's front with what-you-like-about-yourself on one side, and what-you-dislike-about-yourself on the other. Everyone got to look at everyone else's cards and sit down and talk about it. Then you were okayed for take-off.

As the simulated flight began those people with the Evergreen Staff Charter were instructed to plug in the special headphones under the right arm of the seats and listen for *real* communication. Genuine spontaneous gut level feelings had to be exposed for this flight to be a success.

After everyone had sat down in their preferred section, the three black "facilitators" (one a woman) directed the group's attention to those members sitting in the Asian-American section. The Asian area sitters were confronted with questions led by the facilitators and picked up on by other charter members. Much value was placed in the ability to speak specifically of one's own feelings and thoughts rather than expressing group feelings which might be misrepresentational. After all, everyone *is* an individual. Facilitators were so careful not to misunderstand anyone that, when necessary, they predi-

cated their responses with "I think I heard you say" thereby allowing any member the chance to correct possible misconceptions.

The main thrust of the investigation was to establish the reasons behind people's choices in seating. When it was found that one of the reasons for joining the Asian-American group was that they were easy to get along with, the facilitators wanted to know if they thought Asians were really easygoing underneath it all. The answer was not known as a certainty, although one member from another section pointed out that Asians are all individuals.

Very good. We were getting somewhere. The charter members were then directed to place their attentions on those choosing the black-American section. Discussion generally centered around the topic of what is preferred by blacks to be called: black, black-American, African-American, or Afro-American. This high point in the flight was brought to a standstill when it was noted that actually most blacks prefer to be regarded as, again, individuals.

That time, because the majority of members choosing that section were black, this outcome only took about one-half hour.

The scene of this experience was actually at the Tyee Friendship Motor Inn last week for two, two-day workshops organized by Affirmative Action officer Rindy Jones. The three facilitators were from an organization called "Impact Associates" who formed about two years ago because of the growing demand for such workshops. They hold similar experiences for such purposes as career planning, management training, and executive workshops for other institutions and corporations. The Associates use a different combination of their ten people (all races are represented except European-American and half are women) for each workshop depending on the predicted impact.

In a contract with Evergreen, Impact Associates agreed to fly with eight workshops, two of which have already been done (five are being planned for faculty, students, and more staff, and one follow-up trip for everyone), for \$5,000.

DH

## NEW WORLDS AWAIT YOU



## At TESC Bookstore





Tiger

# Letters

## Spider rapped

*(This letter, written by Director of Facilities Jerry Schillinger, is in response to a letter from Evergreen student Spider Burbank which appeared in last week's Journal [July 18]. — Editor)*

Dear Mr. Burbank:

In response to your letter of July 3, 1974, I offer the following comments.

1. You were invited to attend the meeting on June 7, 1974, with Mr. Cellarius in which all issues including those you

raised were discussed.

2. Attached are copies of two letters regarding the establishment of an interdisciplinary committee to work on environmental issues. Because of your expressed interest in the area, I suggest you contact Mr. Cellarius regarding membership on the working committee.

3. The Department of Ecology did not respond to our EIS. When called by our office, they indicated they would file our EIS, but would not review or respond due to the lack of manpower and time.

4. You indicated you have reviewed the Master Plan which, if followed, would result in an environmental disaster. When did this review take place? To my knowledge, you have never been in the Facilities office to inquire about the Master Plan, and this is the only office where complete information is available. I strongly

suggest you and I review the long range plans of the college upon your return to campus. You may have a different opinion when all the facts are known.

5. Your statement that projects are "sprung on us" could not be farther from the truth. Capital projects normally require a minimum of 24 months of planning and development before bids are called for on the construction. In the case of the Communications Laboratory Building, the planning period was 48 months in duration. During this period, endless meetings were held regarding the project. In 1972, the location of the Communications Laboratory Building was discussed at several Board of Trustee meetings. The current site was their decision.

6. I will not respond to your "character assassination" of the administrative organization. There is another time and place for those concerns.

Cooper Point Journal

I sincerely hope you will accept my invitation to stop by my office for a thorough discussion upon your return to campus.

J. L. Schillinger

## Knauss replies

To the Editor:

Spider Burbank's suspicions and angry accusations in his recent letter to the Editor of a presumptuous, unresponsive, dishonest, unwilling and biased facilities administration is a result of self-imposed absence from participation and subsequent rationalization of his own inaction.

The Editor's note following Burbank's letter states, "Since this letter was written, a task force to help prepare future EIS's (and review Evergreen's master planning) has been set up." Actually, the task force was charged before Burbank's letter as a result of Jerry Schillinger's recommendation in rather prompt response to earlier letters of criticism, dated May 30 and 31. Schillinger made his recommendations to a meeting of critics and administrators on June 7, 1974, to which Burbank was personally invited but declined to attend. All of the questions, arguments and recommendations concerning environment impact assessment in Burbank's letter were covered at that meeting.

Burbank complains that he is uninformed of college development planning and project design and construction. Yet he doesn't seem to feel responsible to gain the information through his own effort and inquiry. I have seen Burbank pass the Office of Facilities many times, but never enter. Those who do, find access to files, drawings, copy machines and willing assistance. Evergreen's Master Plan has always been "out in the open for all to review." Hundreds of copies of the printed document were published and distributed. A scale model of the Plan was long on display at the Library. The plan is not the inflexible self-serving argument of developers, but honest estimates of future community needs.

Evergreeners can be effective in causing the Master Plan to conform to present and changing needs, but it requires early inquiry and active participation. My short experience at Evergreen does not support Burbank's characterization of Evergreen as an insecure institution where apathy and helplessness grow (at least these maladies aren't general or terminal). The recent and pending realization of plans for the Driftwood Day Care Center and the Organic Farm (neither of which are in the Master Plan) are the result of tireless preparation by participating students, faculty and staff, willing to confront administrators and carry through.

July 25, 1974

Burbank cites "the tokenism . . . grinning from the Communications Laboratory EIS" as evidence of unresponsive administrative bureaucracy. I wrote the EIS and share responsibility for its failings, but I can assure anyone that my intent was to respond to a total absence of previous environmental impact assessment at The Evergreen State College — not deliberate tokenism.

There has been no question for several weeks of the inadequacy of environmental impact assessment and of the need for planning review at The Evergreen State College. Cellarius, Burbank, Kormondy, Clabaugh, Schillinger and others all agree that action is needed. I'm available; I trust Burbank will be — to carry his concerns beyond the tokenism whimpering from his accusatory letter to the Editor.

WILLIAM M. KNAUSS  
Senior Architect

## Group judged

To the Editor:

Having attended the Affirmative Action workshop on July 18 and 19 I feel that there are several items that should be aired.

Having had previous experience with this type of mass workshop, I realize that the vital issues and the extremely sensitive areas such as interracial marriage are usually skillfully avoided leaving the outcome ineffective. This workshop was essentially the same.

Knowing that I shall be misquoted and labeled as a racist or something of that ilk, I would like to go on the record about my observations.

Probably the only beneficial outcome and the main reason for that workshop was to help meet HEW and the like requirements in order to perpetuate federal funding to the institution.

The theme of the workshop which was equality for all, improving communication and understanding problems of others rapidly deteriorated into a Black and White confrontation. Only "lip service" was given to such issues as the Native American, and the Mexican American, the Asian American and the inequality of women in the labor force. I was told by one of the facilitators that the Jewish American issue was not relevant.

In the first place of the large number in attendance only six were minorities including the facilitators and the Affirmative Action office personnel. This would be insufficient to have effective communication in all areas.

The facilitators and the Evergreen Affirmative personnel at the workshop were totally represented by black Americans. I feel that their numbers should include

whites and other minority groups.

The greatest force of the workshops was the facilitators who were brought in to lead the discussions. They in fact instead of leading the discussions when the Black and White issues emerged joined in with the Affirmative Action office personnel and would intimidate persons expressing views that were contrary to theirs. The effect of this at times created high tensions and had an adverse effect on the entire conference.

It has become obvious by the comments made by some of the people present, and one of the facilitators, that there was a complete lack of understanding and possible indifference to the Native American issue. Most of the questions that did arise were in reference to cigarette and fireworks sales on reservations.

This I find to be something of a paradox as Washington has the sixth largest population of Native Americans in the United States.

I stand basically for equal rights for all, but I do not find this in such recommendations which were recently submitted to Vice President Kormondy by the Non-White DTF.

I also have a deep respect for those who will attempt to face issues squarely and a sense of loss for those timid souls who lack the courage to communicate with all other people even if only on a one to one basis.

I have spent the largest part of my adult years in working with minorities in the roles of subordinate, fellow worker and supervisor. I personally feel that one to one communication does improve understanding and respect between people.

Jim Rousseau

## Sign praised

To the Editor:

So — Jerry Schillinger terms the painting of the TESC sign at the northwest edge of our campus as "pure vandalism." That sign was an utter delight. It was a playful and loving piece of work designed to put a little warmth into "Concrete Slab U." Why must every goddamned thing to do with facilities on this campus be ordered? And, for those who know me well, that question may come as a surprise because I do respect, appreciate, and seek out a considerable amount of order.

Vandalism is something that takes place when people knock over lights on walkways, break windows, or senselessly destroy the property of others. That painting was not vandalism, Jerry Schillinger. And, your values are confused if you think that it was.

Paul A. Marsh

Continued next page

Continued from preceding page

## Gripes aired

To the Editor:

I have heard minorities complain of lack of representation on various committees and governing bodies. At the Affirmative Action workshop, I feel I came to understand just how they feel, as all of the facilitators were black.

I have heard through the rumor mill that some people have spoken in private against Jim Rousseau, who isn't afraid to speak out. I think I know the identity of some of these individuals, and it is interesting to note that they are the ones who say little or nothing in group meetings. Perhaps they are more interested in the approval of a limited group of peers than in the type of communication which is the purpose of these meetings.

These are just a couple of gripes about the workshop, and I don't want it to be thought that I have a negative attitude about these sessions which, I think, must be worthwhile.

Vic Lynch

## NATO defended

To the Editor:

I am already accustomed to defending American institutions against my American friends on the campus who are young and take freedom for granted, but never have I had such a response for writing two plain but meaningful words "free world," as I read in Paul Marsh's remarks to my article on NATO as seen by the European media. We, of course, in political science use such unprecise expressions as the Third World, Socialist camp, Communist powers, et cetera, but the terminus technicus "the free world" has a special and precise meaning for me:

The free world is this world of ours, where peaceful change of rulers and institutions can take place, the world where we have the right to influence by our secret ballot the organization and management of just, democratic, human, cultural, progressive and free society through meaningful changes. The political foundation of this free world is the free and civil electoral contest between persons of different views, parties and institutions, the bloodless succession of elected representatives, et cetera. This is possible only in a free world: love of liberty, to know, recognize and appreciate a decent freedom and to treasure it must be the prevailing trend in an educator's effort to help the students to develop a sense of personal re-

sponsibility for our free world. This is, then, our Free World, and NATO is its shield.

I am, of course, always eager to listen to new facts. I feel that a person can never know everything: the last polyglot lived in 17th century, his name was Johann Amos Comenius. I do possess a trained mind, but I do not trust it alone and without checking and rechecking, and I can consult anyone on any point and I do not think that I am losing my dignity by doing so. Therefore I am rereading for the benefit of Paul Marsh, who raises the question of the intention of the Soviet Union in the postwar period. Our reader of course already knows that in the decade 1939-1949 the Soviet Union occupied circa 15 nations with 200 million inhabitants. The question then was, in the year 1949, whether the USSR would continue her march to the West. We know that Lenin was widely quoted as having said: "The road to Paris lies through Peking," but after the Silesian Declaration in 1947, which reads in part: "... the anti-imperialist and democratic camp, COMINFORM, has as its basic aim the

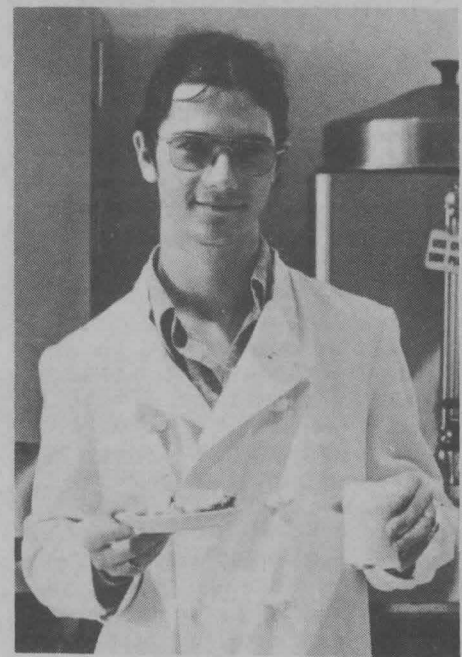
undermining of imperialism (the free world)." Two statements of the eminent West European communists leaders must suffice for lack of space:

Signor Palmiro Togliatti said February 26, 1949: "... if the Red Army invaded Italy, the Italian people would have the evident duty of helping the Soviet Army in the most effective manner possible." And Monsieur Maurice Thorez said February 22, 1949: "if the Red Army entered France, the French communists would side with it against their own (French) Government and Army." Both gentlemen were then Secretaries Generals of their respective Communist Parties of France and Italy. In this short reply we do not have enough space and time to pursue the matter scholarly and in depth. But I think we established a probable cause for a certain fear evoked in Western Europe by public statements of the heads of the largest political parties in France and Italy. Proposed European Coordinated Studies program could answer this and other

Continued on page 13

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Cooper Point Journal

# Campus News

## In Brief

### HERBICIDE USE CANCELED

The office of Facilities has announced that, contrary to rumor, it does not use the terrible herbicide 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D nor is it planning to use those herbicides this summer. The two herbicides, which are used together, first came to public attention when they were used as Agent Orange to defoliate Vietnam.

The reason that the herbicides were being considered for use was that a weed named Tansy Ragwort has to date defied any effective method of control on campus. At present the weed is removed by hand, according to Director of Facilities Jerry Schillinger.

In related action Schillinger also has announced that two bids are being let out for construction projects on campus. The bids are for landscaping on the parkway and construction of permanent parkway signs to replace the temporary ones now there. The announcement was made, according to Schillinger, in response to criticism of the Facilities office that it has been secretive. The bids will go out sometime next week.

### S&A BOARD ALLOCATES \$1,900

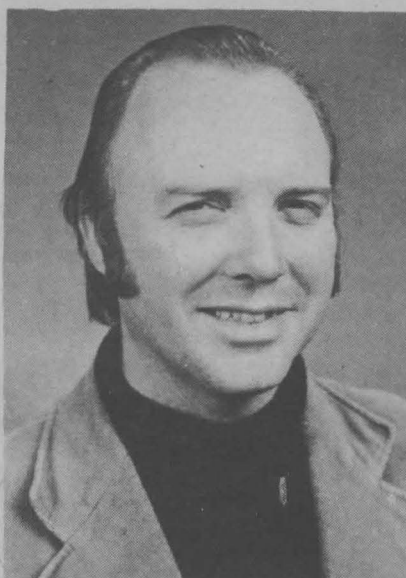
The Journal received \$1,300 to supplement its summer budget from the Services and Activities (S&A) Fees Review Board on Thursday July 18. Also awarded money was radio station KAOS, which received \$600.

The S&A Board deferred requests from the Geoduck Yacht Club, Gay Center, and Men's Center, and the Cooper Point Development Plan group pending investigation of alternative funding sources.

### ANOTHER GRANT FOR SCIENCE

The Environmental Protection Agency awarded Evergreen a \$29,789 grant to Faculty Member Steve Herman on the "Ecological Effects of DDT on Non-Target Organisms." Herman, an ecologist, and ten students will use this resource to study the effects of the DDT being administered by the U.S. Forest Service in forested July 25, 1974

areas of the Northwest to control the Douglas Fir Tussock Moth. They are ~~not~~ gathering data in the Enterprise, Oregon area and sending biological samples for analysis to Evergreen labs headed by Faculty Member and chemist, Mike Beug and a team of students. The grant is effective until November 30, 1974.



LES ELDRIDGE

### ELDRIDGE NAMED AS NEW LOBBYIST

Les Eldridge, director of Financial Aid and Placement, has been named by President Charles McCann to the position of Assistant to the President. The appointment, announced in a news release dated July 26, is effective as soon as a replacement for Eldridge at Financial Aid and Placement can be found.

The Assistant to the President is essentially a lobbyist for the college with the legislature and other state agencies. Eldridge will be away from the college until the second week of August, so was unavailable for comment.

### DARKROOM OPENED

The 211 bldg. darkroom is open for student use. The darkroom will be open on Tuesdays from 4-11 p.m.; Wednesdays from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; and on Thursdays from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. The darkroom is a supervised facility and costs fifty cents per day or \$2.00 a month.

### SECURITY HIRES and FIRES NEW and OLD

Rod Marrom, head of Campus Security says that funds have been requested for the new biennium to create two new full-time positions. Marrom says this would in no way affect the hiring of student personnel, who he describes as, "superb students in my book."

Marrom says the reason for the new positions is due to the fact that the security force is understaffed at the present time, especially on weekends and at night. The student arm will continue as a support for the full-time person, as opposed to the current policy of the students as a core group at night. Marrom says this is to take some burdens off the students who have too much unfair responsibility.

As for current student security officers being rehired in the fall, Lt. Gary Russell stated, "There is talent in the community we have yet to tap, this is a learning experience that should be shared more throughout the community." He said there will be no guarantees for rehiring, and each student, whether new or reapplying, will be asked to submit an application for evaluation.

There were some student security officers who expressed dissatisfaction with Russell's explanation.

### GOD VISITS CAMPUS

Last Friday some 150 people gathered for a weekend long retreat in the Evergreen residence halls with Swami Muktananda. The Swami, known simply as Baba (which means father), is currently on his second world tour, the first having ended four years ago.

The actual time with Baba was somewhat short and the majority of the weekend was led by Professor Jain, Baba's disciple and translator since Baba speaks very little English. Professor Jain led chanting and meditation and taught the visitors, many of them new to this sort of thing, how to act in front of a perfect master, Baba. "You do not talk in front of Baba, you do not point your legs towards Baba, and please don't try to touch Baba's feet when he's walking."

When in the presence of Baba, people were held spellbound. Baba would tell stories about Gurus and mantras, his voice rising and falling as if singing and Professor Jain at another microphone translating when Baba turned to him. Later, his disciples, when in a session called Sharing, would give their impressions of how Baba had touched their lives. As Harvey Freeman, a health food store proprietor from Portland said: "... and if you think that you're sitting in the presence of a great holy man, a guru, forget it. That's god sitting up there, and don't you forget it. Realize it."

Continued on page 12

# Cover story

Continued from page 1

Basically, the Democratic primary race is between Bonker and State Senator Robert Bailey. The fifty-five year old Bailey was Julia Butler Hansen's Western Administrative Assistant for the past seven years.

Not only does Bailey have Congresswoman Hansen's endorsement and as a natural result, many of her votes, but he has money and name familiarity in the district as well.

Bailey has been in the Statehouse since 1950. He started out as a Representative, moving over to the Senate in 1956, where he served as chairman of the Senate Democratic Caucus for thirteen years. Just that point, his chairmanship of the caucus for so long, gives Bailey an enormous amount of credibility in the eyes of many of the district's voters.

Liked by Democrats and Republicans alike, Bailey is often credited with holding the Senate together when the political glue comes undone.

It is obvious that Bailey took care in planning the steppingstones to Hansen's seat. He obtained the services of State Representative Robert Charette, Majority Floor Leader, as his campaign chairman. Bailey doesn't seem to be doing too poorly in terms of financing either, compared to the other Democratic candidates.

It is hard to determine where big business and labor are going to throw their support until after the primary election, but Bailey has received over \$10,000 in contributions to date. He was given \$250 by the AFL-CIO, and \$500 from First Associates, the campaign organization for Seattle First National Bank.

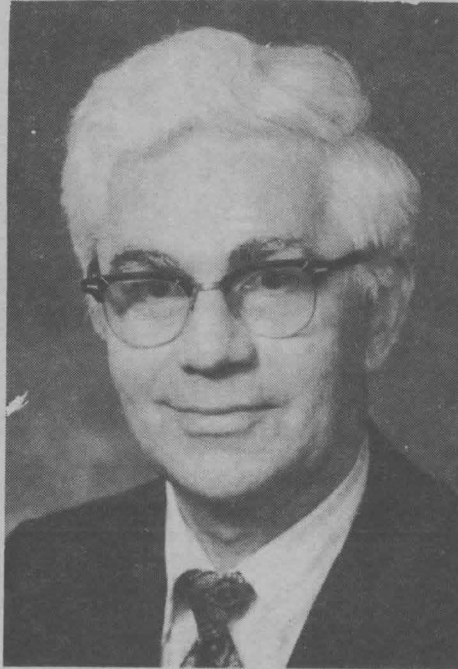
Another \$1,000 contribution is listed on his public disclosure form as coming from the Tacoma Fund. The Transportation and Political Education League of Washington D.C. donated \$300 to his campaign bid. Bailey also received \$100 contributions from at least three state senators.

Bailey's campaign literature is smooth. It is oriented towards the rural, semi-conservative Third District electorate. He places almost no emphasis on campaign reform, one of the more pragmatic campaign issues in this election.

Bailey does support a comprehensive national health insurance program covering basic health care costs, and he wants to see a pension vesting and portability system that protects the interests of workers more so than is now the case.

Bailey's number one campaign issue however, is inflation. His campaign literature is full of quotable quotes like the following:

"The too cozy relationship with the oil industry, the wheat give-away to Russia, the real and contrived shortages, the blind disregard of energy supplies, the arrogant impounding of vitally needed federal



BOB BAILEY

funds . . . the scuttling of programs for the disadvantaged, these are the sources of a threat to our economy more severe than any disaster of the thirties. Inflation won't go away — it must be confronted and stopped." But Bailey does not go on to say how.

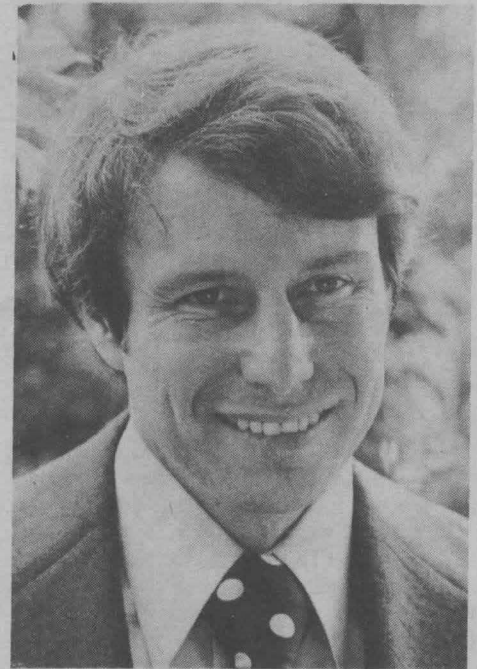
The other three Democratic candidates don't really have much of a chance in the eyes of most political observers in the state.

Ted Bottiger, a forty-one year old State Senator from Tacoma will probably come in a comfortable third in the Democratic primary. Lawyer Bottiger has been in the State Senate since 1972, and served in the House for eight years before that.

Honest politician that he is, Bottiger went even further than the public disclosure law requires, listing his assets and liabilities on his disclosure form. His net worth hovers somewhere around \$99,000. He lists a \$100 contribution from the Transportation Political Education League, \$200 less than Sen. Bailey received. The Teamsters contributed \$100, and First Associates gave him \$50, compared to Bailey's \$500. Larry Voshell, head of the State House Republican Communications Office, is listed as contributing \$10 to Bottiger's campaign, although that may be a political joke by a member of the Olympia Political Humor League.

Bottiger lists a campaign deficit of \$11,044, with total contributions of \$1,072. However, since his disclosure forms were filled out incorrectly, he may not have known exactly what he was doing when he listed such an enormous deficit. It is rare that a congressional candidate will allow himself to fall so far into the red so early in a campaign.

Bottiger's campaign brochure has him sitting in a field with his family and four



DON BONKER

cows. On the other side of the brochure, Bottiger says that the problem with the Nixon Economy and inflation is, "You can't expect people to support wage and price controls when they see oil companies reporting profit increases as high as 150 percent and more."

He says the lesson of Watergate is that "more citizens must take an active part in every level of political campaigns, including the funding. You can't leave it up to the people who buy \$1,000 tickets to cocktail parties if you expect elected officials to represent you."

The other two Democratic candidates are Eugene Messer of Vancouver and Bob Corcoran of Tacoma. Messer is a thirty-six year old bachelor who didn't earn any income last year. He lives with his mother in Vancouver, and is in the process of writing a book on his campaign experiences working for Hubert Humphrey, Robert Kennedy and George McGovern.

Messer says he is a strong supporter of Women's rights, and he thinks the tax structure is "crying for reconstruction." Messer says "it is a crime that an entire oil corporation paid fewer taxes last year than a janitor working in one of its multi-million dollar skyscrapers."

On education, Messer says that "funds for education must come from Federal and State sources, not from levies and bonds weighing down the homeowner." One wonders however where money from "federal and state sources" comes from in the first place.

On politicians, Messer says that "it is time to burn the rubber stamps of a large number of the committee chairmen and open the windows of that pompous private club on the Potomac and let some fresh air in."

To date, Messer has collected some  
Cooper Point Journal



\$500 in contributions, \$460 of it coming from relatives.

Bob Corcoran, the self-styled TV personality from KTVW-TV in Tacoma is off and running — for his second congressional bid. He ran against Julia Butler Hansen in the Democratic primary election in 1972, and lost by nearly 30,000 votes. The forty-four year old Corcoran had his own talk show for a number of years on KTVW. He sold his own advertising to finance the show and himself. It is rumored that he was under investigation recently for advertising black market cassette music tapes on his TV show.

Corcoran is basically a Conservative, with a political charisma similar to that of George Wallace. The fact that he did pull over 37,000 votes in the 1972 congressional primary does not totally rule him out of the race this year, but his campaign style is probably a bit too rough for the Third District.

Says Corcoran, "My base is with the people, the five and ten dollar donators, Mr. and Mrs. Working Stiff who comprise the Third District." Not too many people in the Third probably consider themselves working stiff.

Corcoran says that, "anti-trust action must be instituted in cases such as the oil companies' dollar rape of the people, and as a circuit breaker to help stop the rising prices that are usually followed by numerous labor strikes."

Corcoran says he is opposed to federal land use planning, but he supports local land use planning.

On politicians, Corcoran said that "the people are tired of the same old hacks that have been part of the problem. In reviewing the other candidates, all have lived from the public trough far too long. Their voting records do not inspire public confidence, or deserve public confidence."

Corcoran is a five and ten dollar politician to be sure. Most of his donations are under \$25, with none of the \$571 total contributions over \$100 individually.

Last but not least is the Republican candidate for congress, A. Ludlow Kramer.

Kramer, the forty-two year old swash-buckling Secretary of State was the youngest official elected in the history of the state, at age thirty-two. Kramer is now serving his third term as Secretary of State after a stint as a Seattle City Councilman in the early 1960's.

Kramer has done more with his present office than most previous Secretaries of State. He has implemented the Voters Candidate Pamphlet with distribution to every home in the state. He has served as chairman of numerous do-gooder human rights commissions and councils, and is generally considered one of the more liberal Republicans in the state.

Kramer appears to be the natural shoo-in for the Republican nomination, and he has no opponents yet in the race, although a three time Republican congressional



LUDLOW KRAMER with Vice President Gerald Ford

loser, Skip McConkey, is expected to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination in the next few weeks.

Lud Kramer has by far the most highly organized and expensive campaign of all the candidates. To date, he has drummed up over \$34,000 in campaign donations, \$15,000 of which came from a \$100 a plate dinner last May with Gerald Ford as the keynote speaker.

Although the Gerald Ford dinner brought Kramer a lot of publicity, it may not necessarily be the best kind. Aligning oneself closely with the White House is not a fashionable thing to do now, and even if it were, holding the dinner last spring represents too early a peak for Kramer's campaign.

Kramer's association with the Patty Hearst food giveaway also did not bring him the kind of positive publicity he needs now. As Newsweek put it, the man on the street doesn't want to know what Kramer thinks about taxes or log exports, they want to know about Patty Hearst.

Kramer's campaign is slick and highly efficient, or so it appears. He is averaging over \$2,500 a month in campaign management salaries.

His contribution list is also formidable. He received a \$3,000 contribution from Nelson Rockefeller. First Associates, the political arm of the Seattle First National Bank, contributed \$500 to Kramer's campaign, making sure they covered both Democratic and Republican bases.

Norton Clapp, best known for his Weyerhaeuser empire, contributed \$200, making the log export issue in the state a particularly sticky one for Kramer. Peter Canlis, owner of the expensive Seattle restaurant also kicked in \$100.

There is little doubt that Kramer is going to win the Republican nomination, but he is running in a basically democratic district, and he is up against tough competition in the general election.

It is too soon to lay odds on the election, but there is no reason why a few preliminary predictions cannot be made.

The Democratic Primary is basically between Don Bonker and Sen. Robert Bailey. Bonker has the Kennedy charisma and a good set of walking shoes, which just may be enough to bring him through. He says the right things most of the time, and is honest enough to admit when he doesn't know all of the answers all of the time.

Bob Bailey has been around the state for a long time. For those voters who liked Julia Butler Hansen's voting record, it is safe to say they'll like Bob Bailey's as well. Not only does he have her endorsement, but he has some of her supporters' money too. Bailey won't be running the kind of grass-roots campaign that Bonker will, but then he doesn't need to.

Eugene Messer, the thirty-six year old Vancouver bachelor doesn't have much of

Continued on page 12

# • AMERICAN • PERSPECTIVES

BY NICHOLAS H. ALLISON

## A false peace

Our long and agonizing war in Vietnam was one of the most divisive and difficult issues this nation has ever had to confront. It was with the promise of ending our involvement there that Richard Nixon was elected in 1968 and, having failed to do so, again in 1972. But although most Americans were dissatisfied with the way things were going in Southeast Asia by 1972, the man who promised immediate and unconditional withdrawal of our troops was roundly defeated in his bid for the Presidency (there were other issues, to be sure, but Vietnam was the one which was most widely identified as the crucial difference between McGovern and Nixon). What most Americans wanted was Nixon's "peace with honor," whatever that meant — extrication from the messy and complex war, without the disturbing re-evaluation of our role as leaders of the free world which McGovern's policies implied. America was ready to act as if Vietnam was a mistake, but was not ready to admit it or to find out why it happened.

So a new myth was evoked to replace the old one about our intervention there being necessary and honorable. The new one, which has proved more durable than the old since no dramatic events are currently taking place to deflate it, is that our disengagement was the result of effective military action and skilled diplomacy, and that our legacy there is a strong Saigon government able to hold its own against a sufficiently cowed North Vietnam. This is dangerous nonsense.

One example of the ways in which we are still being deceived is the story of the bombing of Hanoi over Christmas of 1972. The Nixon administration's explanation of this act was that the Communists were being recalcitrant at the conference table, and it was necessary to show them that we meant business. But facts recently made available reveal that Hanoi had agreed to the cease-fire terms the preceding October, and it was Saigon who needed to be convinced that we would go to any lengths in support of her — including bombing the enemy's capital. The

agreement was signed in January.

Our unwillingness to admit the hard truth about our decade-long Vietnam imbroglio — in the words of columnist Anthony Lewis, "that we made a mistake, that our intervention was destructive, that there can be no peace and honor until we abandon the illusion of a civilizing mission in Vietnam" — is the unwillingness to confront facts which undermine many of our assumptions about ourselves. America's sense of altruism which is common to many conservatives and liberals, based as it is on a subtle assumption of our superiority, must be examined and perhaps revised drastically.

Another aspect of our self-deceptive neglect of the facts about U.S. action and influence in Southeast Asia is the lack of attention given to our continuing military and economic presence there. In a July 14 Associated Press report from Phnom Penh about the Cambodian army's difficulty in finding young men to replace the dead and wounded there, the United States was described as having "a major stake in solving the problem" because, in the words of an American official, "the U.S. is paying money and equipping an army. We want to see that the money is well spent." On June 6 the New York Times reported the dismissal of Nguyen Van Ngan, an official of the U.S.-supported Thieu regime in South Vietnam, giving as an explanation that Ngan "had been too vigorous in pressing an anti-corruption drive." The leaders of the free world are supporting a government whose President dismisses aides for trying to clean up corruption.

We still maintain massive airpower in Thailand, which is a major anchor of our military presence in Southeast Asia. The U.S. Ambassador there, William Kintner, has said that Congress' attempts to bar the use of American forces such as these for combat have fortunately had little effect because, according to a New York Times correspondent in Southeast Asia, the North Vietnamese "prudently pay attention to capabilities, not intentions."

Thailand has a new government, however, and the students who brought it to power may well help compel a reduction in the U.S. forces there. At present the U.S. is continuing to carry on its negotiations about the military bases with the Thai armed forces rather than the civilian government, but the government may not allow itself to be ignored much longer.

Our economic commitments in Southeast Asia are growing rapidly. American trade with the region has doubled in the last ten years, and American electronics firms, banks, oil companies, auto firms, and other corporations have at least \$3.5 billion invested there.

One of the most alarming aspects of our presence in Southeast Asia is the similarity between the situation now and that of 1962-3. When asked to compare the two periods Ton That Thien, a Vietnamese professor who was Ngo Dinh Diem's press secretary, says, "The basic attitude of the Americans hasn't changed. Basically nothing has changed — except that now, thanks to the Americans, we have on our hands . . . a bigger war, in which the Vietnamese do all the dying." The implication, to Thien and other Vietnamese, is that in the event of a crisis in Saigon the U.S. might very well be expected to step in again. To most Americans this is unthinkable, but this is partly due to a lack of awareness of the extent of our continuing involvement.

The war is not over in Vietnam — the "cease-fire" for which Henry Kissinger won half of the Nobel Peace Prize is nonexistent (which was emphasized by his co-winner Le Duc Tho's refusal to accept the prize). And although the U.S. is not still involved directly in the fighting there, we have deep military commitments not only in Vietnam but in Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos as well. Naturally we are all tired of hearing about Southeast Asia after ten years of painful and divisive news, but inattention to our government's actions there serves only to give a free hand to the same military establishment which involved us so heavily in the first place.

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In addition to its regular columns, the Journal would like to provide a forum for the opinions and commentaries of members of the Evergreen community. If interested in writing, please contact Nicholas Allison in the Journal office, CAB 103, or call 6213.

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# Dixie whistles at nuclear power

BY JAMES DUREE, JR.

ABERDEEN — The Aberdeen Daily World for Tuesday, July 9, ran a front-page announcement that U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Dixie Lee Ray would stage an appearance on Grays Harbor the following Monday, July 15. Madame Chairman Ray (as she prefers to be called) was to address a 9:30 a.m. press conference at Grays Harbor College's Bishop Center for Performing Arts on the issue of "the safety of nuclear production of electricity."

To the substantial dismay of Grays Harbor's nuclear proponents, Chairman Ray told the World on Saturday, July 13 (as reported in the Sunday, July 14, edition) that she would be unable to appear in Grays Harbor as had been scheduled, due to an important meeting with the Secretary of State and the head of the National Security Council. However, added Dr. Ray, "I'm an optimistic person, and hopeful that I will be able to reschedule my Grays Harbor appearance for around August 15," and for the edification of the people of Grays Harbor, Dr. Ray consented to a telephone interview with the World. Headlines for the World on Sunday: "DR. RAY CANCELS MON-

DAY HARBOR NEWS CONFERENCE — AEC head, in interview, cites economic advantages of nuclear plant on Harbor." According to the World, "Dr. Ray took stock of many people's wariness of living close to a nuclear facility, but cited the economic advantage of locating a reactor closer to a population center than the AEC's Hanford Reservation is . . . (Dr. Ray) 'But the question is, "How much more do people want to pay to have electricity transmitted over a long distance?" The most economic thing is to have the plants as close to the population as possible.'" (AUTHOR'S NOTE: Approximately two percent of the power generated by the Satsop nuclear facility will be delivered to Grays Harbor users, all of which will arrive via the BPA transmission grid and none directly from the plant. All the power from the Satsop plant will be distributed in the same way as any other power fed by thermal- or hydroelectric facilities in Northwest into the BPA grid, ostensibly from the Satsop plant (if operating as scheduled) but practically indistinguishable from power from any other plant once fed into the grid, will be delivered to particular users such as the aluminum companies which recently secured commitments of "Satsop"

power through loans to the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS). It obviously makes "good economic sense" to have the nuclear plant located near a "population center" like Grays Harbor County (total population approximately 60,000) when virtually all of the power will be sent elsewhere — to Seattle/Tacoma, Spokane, Vancouver, or to aluminum companies in Oregon.) Evidently to present an impression of "neutrality" and "objectivity" Dr. Ray then "asserted that she could not comment specifically on the proposed nuclear power plants at Satsop" (World, 7/14/74).

While Dixie's interview in the Sunday World was being read by Harbor residents, she was busy making more news, and the Monday (July 15) World featured another front-page article on the original topic of her (now-canceled) Grays Harbor visit: nuclear safety (leave it to Dixie). "Says Dr. Ray: NUCLEAR PLANTS SAFEST METHOD," ran the headline. Dixie had addressed the Fifth International Congress on Radiation Research in Seattle; according to Dr. Ray, "Nuclear power plants are safer, both from a public health and an environmental standpoint,

Continued on page 14

## Big change

Most of us can dimly recall a childhood before the penny became an inconsequential piece of change. One cent could buy a variety of things, and a handful of copper could quickly become a pocketful of goodies. The downfall of the penny and the rise of the nickel as the primary negotiable unit was less of a shock than it might have been. The process occurred slowly over a period of many years, and we were becoming more affluent. Resultingly almost no one noticed when the penny finally became useful only for sales tax and Lion's Club gumball machines.

The nickel for years to follow was the child's treasure. One could buy a candy bar, sometimes two, or a cup of coffee. Two could purchase a coke, or a comic book, or a phone call. A pocketful could be exchanged for almost any paper, plastic, or sugar desired.

The collapse of the nickel was to come faster than that of the cent. Nonetheless it was cushioned by time, and fattening paychecks, and the fact that its successor, the dime, was only twice as valuable.

The dime really wasn't around long enough to make any memories before the folks at Ma Bell, Hershey, Coca Cola, SAGA, etc. (lemme see, are those all the same folks?) decided to make it obsolete.

Outside of parking meters, newspapers and coffee machines, the dime became yet another piece of inconsequential change. Fifteen cents was now the base price for small commodities, and that

usually included an additional penny for the state. If you've been bracing your pockets for the fast approaching time when twenty cents would surely be the asking price for that dwindling piece of chocolate then watch out, buddy 'cause you're already a step behind. Starting this December those nasty machines will demand a whole quarter for the same munchie, and don't bother waiting for change.

How long before phone calls, newspapers, and other items follow? How long before the quarter, too, melts into a shrinking obscurity? The wait may be brief.

Meanwhile the political bureaucrats in Washington continue to look at inflation with horse blinders. They are oblivious to any trend that can't be seen in a single fiscal year. They base decisions not on economic realities but on sophisticated and nebulous non-entities. Indicators such as the "consumer price index" or the "prime interest rates," are little more than conventional abstractions. Yet the people who should know that are the ones most fooled.

It is suggested that these so-called economists walk out of their offices and down the hall to the candy machines, where they might collect some solid facts. For example, in one decade, the cost of a chocolate bar has risen from a nickel to a quarter, an increase of five-fold. I don't know anyone whose wages have multiplied proportionally.

Even more disturbing is the probable reaction such an increase will foster. The candy machine folks are obviously confident that the suckers will sheepishly concede to putting ten more cents in the slot in order to get the same or less. They're probably right.

LEONARD WALLICK

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# News

Continued from page 7

## GRANTS RECEIVED

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Office of Education awarded Evergreen a \$30,000 grant for Cooperative Education and another grant of \$4,235 for the Library Resources Program.

The grant to Co-op Ed is to improve the internship program, last year sponsoring more than 570 students in jobs for which they earned academic credit.

Library Resources' grant will be used for the acquisition of resource materials in the subject areas of ethnic studies, self-paced learning units for the educationally disadvantaged, and environmental and ecological studies. This grant will be matched by Evergreen monies.

## TRUSTEES APPROVE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Board of Trustees adopted a resolution to officially establish the Evergreen Alumni Association, at their July 10 meeting in Spokane. The association will be under the sanction of the college rather than an incorporation so that it will be tax exempt.

Also passed were recommendations from the Salary DTF and three small bids to building contractors.

The one proposal which was defeated was the reinstatement of parking fees at the 1972-73 rate.

## ENTRIES FOR VIDEO FAIR SOLICITED

There will be a video arts fair at the Eames Auditorium in the Seattle Center from August 16 to 25, as a part of the

annual Bumbershoot festival. Contributions are encouraged either in the form of video tapes or stills made from tapes. For more information or a copy of the entry blank, see Carol in Media Loan. All works must be submitted by 5 p.m. August 5.

## NUCLEAR MEETING SET

On Wednesday July 31, at 7:30 p.m. in the Olympia Community Center a recently formed action group, Citizens for a Sane Energy Policy, will hold its first public meeting. Mary Hays Weik, a nationally known nuclear power opponent since 1962 when she became concerned with Consolidated Edison, will speak and urge discussion on the nuclear energy issue. Ms. Weik who is secretary to the Committee to End Radiological Hazards, has been traveling throughout the U.S. by bus this summer to spread the word that nuclear power is "man's chief enemy."

## FRINGE BENEFITS STUDIED

A disappearing task force (DTF) was called by President Charles McCann on the subject of employee fringe benefits. This was a direct result of the Salary DTF which recommended that existing benefit programs be reviewed and catalogued, and that new options available under existing laws be developed.

The July 9 memo asked that the following people serve on the DTF: Dave Carnahan, John Moss, Diann Youngquist, Lynn Patterson, Ken Winkley, Bea Rockwell, Eva Page, Andrea Matchette, Mary Nelson, Mark Levensky, Medardo Delgado, Bob Barnard, and Catharine Booth.

## PARSON MISQUOTED

In the interview last week in the Journal Willie Parson, newly appointed dean, was misquoted; or more precisely, the victim of typographical error. Instead of saying he was "discouraged" with Evergreen when he first arrived he actually stated, "I was pretty much encouraged by the type of rhetoric going around in terms of the college's commitment to getting non-whites here."

# Candidates

Continued from page 9



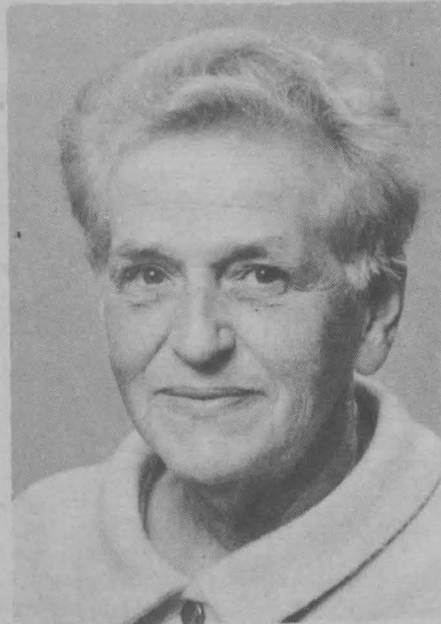
TED BOTTIGER

a chance. He has little money or name familiarity in the district, and he has never before run a campaign. His campaign literature is not too bad, but it is basically traditional rhetoric that has been modified to fit 1974.

Bob Corcoran, the self-styled TV personality from Tacoma may be a dark horse, but he started his campaign fairly late this year, and just doesn't have the style of either Bonker or Bailey.

If Bob Bailey wins the Democratic Primary, he will probably win the general election as well, leaving Lud Kramer with another two years filing election returns before he can run for Governor in 1976.

If Bonker wins the primary, then it's a free-for-all to the finish line. Bonker will have the edge in good looks and vitality, while Kramer has a little better name familiarity and a lot more money.



Courtesy Lacey Leader

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

Anything can happen between now and November, and there are sure to be a few surprises in the months ahead. The campaign is more one of personalities than of issues, but it is easy to make an issue out of personalities.

For that reason, it is best to eye all politicians cautiously, and make judgments not only on what they say, but on how they say it as well.



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**FEEES CHANGED**

Registration for Summer Sailing has been changed from \$10 and \$15 to \$5 for students and \$10 for faculty and staff. This change will begin July 29 and be effective through the summer session. Registration can be made in the Evergreen Campus Recreation Center, rm. 302.

**Thurston County Dive Team  
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Saturday, August 3rd.  
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**The Asterisk\*  
and Cheese Library**

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**Letters** Continued from page 6  
questions, and could lay foundations for a better understanding of Europe, for the European past is the American Heritage, too.

By scrutinizing other aspects of the problems concerning our perception of the so-called Communist Powers, we could rely on the world's oldest continuous civilization to create in the flowery Mandarin Chinese a very flattering name for us, and for the U.S.: "the American running dogs and their cohorts . . ."

On this joyous note I close my presentation of facts with a proviso, that this small number of facts is not a sufficient basis for an educated conclusion.

Jaroslav Vachuda

**Ad sexist**

To the Editor:

The man of the future will read the Cooper Point Journal. Right arm. I hope the woman of the future has better taste.

Carol Pinegar

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# Dixie

Continued from page 11

than any other way we have of generating electricity." She went on to point out, by comparison, that the mining of coal that is used to produce electric power is one of the most hazardous occupations in the nation, evidently referring to the relatively high injury and disability rate among workers engaged in deep-mine coal production. No mention was made of the

high incidence of lung cancer among uranium mine workers, of the use of electricity from coal-fired steam plants to power the AEC's gaseous diffusion plants (which are presently the only source of enriched uranium for use in America's light-water nuclear reactors), or of public health effects of any portion of the nuclear fuel cycle. To her comments on the hazards of the coal industry, Dixie added one of her rare gems of profound insight: "Nobody should say nuclear power is 100 percent safe. It is not. Nobody should say nuclear power is bound

to result in a catastrophic accident, either. That simply is not true. But nobody can say there might not be some kind of accident at some time."

Back in December 1973, Dr. Ray appeared on "Face the Nation;" at that time she addressed the question of an AEC report ("Theoretical Possibilities and Consequences of Major Accidents in Large Nuclear Power Plants," USAEC Document WASH-740, March 1957) which speculated on the consequences of a major accident at a large nuclear power station ("in the worst case, 3,400 killed and about 43,000 injured," WASH-740, p. viii; this report assumed a reactor of 200MWe capacity, as compared with a 1,240MWe capacity for the proposed Satsop facility). Dr. Dixie Lee Ray then stated: "Now those speculations (referring to the WASH-740 report) were based on the worst possible things that could happen . . . That worst possible case assumes that there would be a nuclear reactor in the middle of a city . . ." According to the report itself (WASH-740, p. 25): "It is assumed in this report that the reactor would be 30 miles from a large city." When asked about the credibility of Dr. Ray's assertions of safety for nuclear generation of electric power, one erstwhile skeptic aptly quipped, "She's just whistling Dixie."

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Cooper Point Journal

# Northwest Culture



## OLYMPIA

### Cinema

Friday Nite Film: **His Girl Friday** — Based on Ben Hecht play *Front Page*, starring Cary Grant, Rosiland Russell, and Ralph Bellamy; and **Christmas in July**: Dick Powell and Ellen Drew in satire about lottery winners. Both films are light comedies from the golden year of 1940.

State: **For Pete's Sake** — Barbra Streisand comedy.

Olympia: **Nothing by Chance** — Richard Bach story of flyers searching for the 'real' America.

Lacey Drive-In: **Fists of Fury** — Bruce Lee.

### In Concert

Evergreen Library Lobby: Student Recital of Baroque Music, July 29, at noon.

Applejam: **Entropy Service** — This group, which is a local favorite, is forsaking the area for Boston where they hope to make their fortunes. On Friday, July 26 they will give a farewell concert. On Saturday, July 27 they will give their final farewell concert. Doors open at 8:30, and donation for each concert is one dollar.

### Miscellaneous

The Thurston County Fair begins August 1 and continues through the fourth. Fair includes 4-H exhibits of livestock, art and food exhibits, rides and entertainment. There will be live, professional country music each day of the fair. Groups scheduled are The Country Bugs, Ira Allen, The Crossroads, R.C. Bannon, and Lawanda Lindsey. Fair hours are from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission is one dollar and fifty cents for adults, seventy-five cents for children 6-14, and kids under six free with guardian.

Evergreen presents "Midnight at the Rec Center" Friday, July 26. The campus recreation building will be open from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. During that time, the center will be operating as usual with all facilities supervised and in operation. Students get in free, but non-students must pay a fee of seventy-five cents.

July 25, 1974

## SEATTLE

### Cinema

Cinerama: **That's Entertainment** — Gene Kelly, Liza Minelli and others narrate film clips from some of MGM's finest musicals. Movie House: **Gentlemen Prefer Blondes** — Marilyn Monroe series continues with this 1953 Howard Hawks comedy. Series continues through August 3. Films to come include **The Prince and the Showgirl**, **Some Like it Hot**, and **The Misfits**. Harvard Exit: **The Tall Blonde Man with One Black Shoe**.

Broadway: **Serpico** and **Bang the Drum Slowly**.

University: **Casablanca** — Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman; and **To Have and to Have Not** — Bogart, Lauren Bacall in movie based on novel by Ernest Hemingway.

### In Concert

Seattle Center Arena: **Charlie Pride** — One of the greatest country singers today brings his show to Seattle Thursday, August 8 at 8 p.m.

Paramount: **Santana-Carlos** and his band will appear at 10 p.m. tonight, July 25.

## Miscellaneous

The Pacific Northwest Arts and Crafts Fair begins Friday, July 26 and includes the work of more than 400 northwest artists. The fair runs through July 28. Prize-winning films selected at the festival will be shown throughout the day July 27-28 beginning at one p.m.

## PORTLAND

### Cinema


Northwest Film Study Center: **The Day the Earth Stood Still**: Robert Wise science fiction classic at 2 p.m. Saturday, July 27. Also Saturday, and Sunday, July 28 the works of new directors will be shown. Works include **American Graffiti**, **Badlands**, **Mean Streets**, and **Bang the Drum Slowly**.

## TACOMA

### On Stage

Ft. Lewis Centurion: **No Exit** and **A Perfect Analysis Given by a Parrot**.

UPS: **Star Spangled Girl**. Thursday through Sunday August 3 at 8 p.m.



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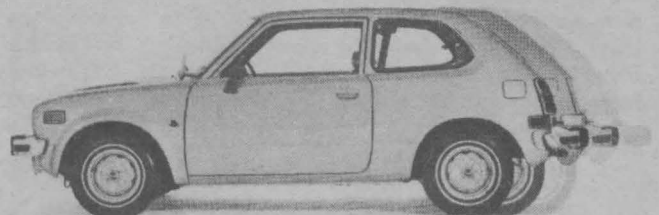
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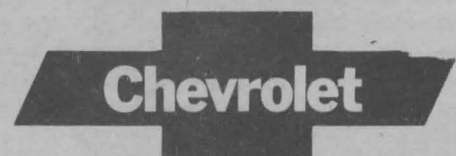
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