

Cooper Point Journal



A look at:

- Saving the farms
- Bakke and Evergreen

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Dave Williams/graphic

Thurston County's population of 101,000 is expected to almost double in the next twenty years, making it one of the fastest growing areas of the state. Lacey, ten years ago barely a town, now consists of South Sound Center and traffic jams. Olympia's west side is experiencing similar growth. But what's growing? Not just population, but a national phenomenon known as urban sprawl. Development is leap-frogging out into the countryside, consuming once productive farmland for tract housing and shopping centers.

As it consumes open space, urban sprawl is usually at the expense of agriculture. Land values jump and this, coupled with intense competition from big agribusiness, forces the small farmer to sell out. He needn't move to the suburbs, the suburbs come to him. In Thurston county, there has been a 65% decrease in land devoted to farming since 1940. The trend is now accelerating and the question is, can agriculture coexist with runaway urban expansion?

It was with this in mind that the Thurston County Board of Commissioners approved the formation of a citizen's committee to study the plight of local agriculture and make recommendations on how best to preserve remaining farmlands. Evergreen faculty members Carolyn Dobbs and Niels Skov were on the committee, and a number of TESC students served on the project as staff researchers. Last month, the 22 member committee published its recommendations, along with an extensive review of local agriculture.

Agricultural land preservation is not an issue unique to Thurston County. Virtually all urban centers in the nation have witnessed the disappearance of outlying farm areas in recent decades. Various preservation programs have been tried by other local governments, and the committee reviewed all of them. It

opted to recommend a form of zoning.

Under their proposed plan for the county, zones called Agricultural Areas would be set up by petition of 60% of the people living in a potential area. Once an Agricultural Area has been established, then

there was a much better chance of accomplishing something if the people out there wanted to participate, rather than if they were forced."

Preservation programs outside Thurston County have sometimes included the direct acquisition of

Tom Casey, expressed stronger doubts about acquisition programs. "People talk about it like it's a tried and true method—like it's Santa Claus or something. I hear Suffolk County, New York, is running out of money for their program already. And then it sets a precedent—how is it going to affect land you want to preserve when you run out of money and people expect to be paid? I heard an estimate recently, that to buy all the development rights in Whatcom County would cost \$200 million—their annual budget is only \$5 million. I think it can be a pretty dubious way to go."

While various local governments around the country are active in trying to halt the disappearance of farmlands, state governments, too, are often into the act. Common around the country is some variation on the Open Space Taxation Act instituted in Washington a few years ago. Under this law, counties are able to tax land according to the value of its current production rather than its "fair" market value. With the sudden increase in the dollar value of his land, a farmer finds his taxes rising correspondingly. The Open Space Taxation Act can save a farmer up to 80% of his tax bill. But an alarmingly high number of local farmers told the agricultural committee that they either hadn't heard of the program, or didn't understand how they could qualify.

As part of the committee's recommendations, their report suggested an ongoing educational program in the county dealing with agriculture. Says Briggs, "I think in previous attempts at preservation here, there wasn't enough education for people to be aware of what the proposals were trying to get at. Preservation is going to take cooperation, and if we can educate people, that's a step in the right direction."

Confronting urban sprawl: Thurston County moves to preserve farms

by John Seward

developers would be required to prove to the County Planning Commission that alternative locations for nonagricultural land uses are not feasible. Although the plan puts no absolute restrictions on nonagricultural development, it can act as a vehicle for giving developers a hard time. It would also seem to have symbolic value as an expression of solidarity among the land owners in a given area.

But the County Planning Commission considered a similar program in 1976. Under the proposal, agricultural zones were to be set up in which the division of farmland into residential lots would be restricted. When public hearings were held on it, the plan met with strong opposition from land owners and was therefore dropped. Why then did the committee recommend a similar plan? Committee member Bruce Briggs says, "The big difference is, under our proposal the zoning is a voluntary thing. We felt

land rights. When a government buys a farm outright, it is then sold or leased to a private interest for farming. Alternately, a government can buy just the development rights. The land owner would then still have the right to sell the land or pass it on to heirs but development rights would remain in the hands of the local government's agricultural program.

Briggs says, "We discussed some of the acquisition plans being tried in other areas, but there's no place in the country that you can put your finger on and say an acquisition plan has been running there quite a few years and it works—right now they're all just pilot projects. If this zoning proposal we've got doesn't do the job, then the door should be open to an acquisition plan, but we were concerned with the economics of it—where are you going to get the money for a program like that?" Another committee member,



Sonya Suggs/photo

Byron Youtz is going to be provost (for a while)

by Barbara Swain

A pattern seems to be emerging in Byron Youtz's life. Although he has served in a variety of administrative positions, including acting President of Reed College, Academic Vice President of the College of Old Westbury, and interim Dean at The Evergreen State College in 1974-5, he has consistently opted for a return to teaching. And now that he has been chosen to fill the position of TESC Provost for 1978-9, he vows to be back in the classroom in fall of 1979.

Youtz's plans to retain his faculty status at TESC backfired when the Disappearing Task Force charged with nominating a replacement for outgoing Provost Edward Kormondy was unable to reach a majority decision on any of the five finalists. The search ended in May in a tossup between internal candidates Maxine Mimms and Willie Unsoeld and three outside applicants. Youtz, Evergreen professor since 1970, was chosen to serve as interim chief academic administrator until a permanent replacement can be located for fall, 1979.

The primary duties of the Provost's office include providing academic leadership for TESC and acting as spokesperson for the school on academic matters. Youtz will assume ultimate responsibility for activities of the academic deans, faculty, library staff, registrar and student services. He further will make final decisions on student or faculty appeals on academic matters, act as an alternate in the President's absence, preside over faculty hiring and firing decisions, and make final revisions in the reports pertaining to academic matters submitted to the Board of Trustees.

Externally, the Provost serves on an inter-institutional committee comprised of academic officers from the state universities, reports to the Legislature on academic matters, and engages in a variety of speaking obligations. As described by Youtz, the Provost acts internally as a "coordinating mechanism" for academic affairs and as a "buffer zone between the outside world and the unique and dispersed educational program at TESC."

Despite his reluctance to relinquish his teaching position, Youtz is actively making plans to tackle his full year's agenda. Major projects will include: — Conducting a self-study of TESC in preparation for a visit by the Regional Accreditation Board in fall, 1979. Youtz feels this self-analysis is especially timely for TESC as it will provide a means of reflection on two years of experience with the long-range curriculum plan and perhaps facilitate the provost selection process.

— Development of an integrative 5-year plan for TESC which will in part confront the problem of declining enrollment. Youtz will place emphasis on designing curriculum attractive to potential students. In light of what Youtz perceives as President Evans' eagerness to make a pitch for older students, through programs such as the Vancouver Outreach, Youtz feels the demand for programs such as these and other specialty areas should be assessed.

— Continuing work on plans for a graduate program. TESC is awaiting response from other state institutions on its plans to initiate a Master of Arts in Public Affairs graduate program which must then be submitted to the Council for Postsecondary Education for recommendations and the Legislature for approval.

— Establishing a formal channel of communication, perhaps regular faculty meetings, which will facilitate faculty input and participation. Youtz has a personal concern that faculty feel as if they "don't have enough voice at TESC."

Finally, Youtz plans to play some role in the search for a permanent provost. He feels there has been much concern in the past, especially on the part of the faculty, about bringing in an outsider who "may not understand TESC's unique educational program or fully appreciate the eagerness over inter-disciplinary studies and collaborative teaching." The opportunity to develop a better understanding of "who we are and what we want" during the process of self-analysis and planning next year, he hopes will allay some of those fears.

Outgoing Provost Ed Kormondy argues the advantages of bringing in an outsider to fill the provost's shoes. Kormondy, sharing Youtz's sentiments, is resigning to return to teaching, but also because he feels 5-1/2 years is long enough tenure for an administrator in a new school. "Too many of us who have been here virtually from the start, TESC is too familiar—like one of our own kids," says Kormondy. "We can't look at it critically." Youtz agrees it is time to have "someone challenge us a little, ask questions we have to respond to."

Regardless of who takes over the provost's job in 1979, Youtz insists that he will not just be "making time" in the interim. He feels there is much he can do with his familiarity with TESC. "And besides," he muses, "I'll have to live with the results of what I do."

Bakke effect positive here—EVANS

by Brian Cantwell

The U.S. Supreme Court decision upholding the instatement of Allan Bakke in a California medical school should have no deleterious effects on the nature of Affirmative Action at The Evergreen State College, according to President Dan Evans. "It is actually supportive of our program in that it does uphold the validity of considering race in recruiting and admissions efforts," said Evans.

The decision handed down June 28 came as a result of a suit by 38-year old Allan Bakke charging that he was rejected from the University of California at Davis medical school due to reverse discrimination because he is white. In a 5-4 decision, the high court ruled that strict quotas as exist at

Davis do constitute illegal discrimination. The court said, however, that race can be taken into account in future college admissions programs.

Affirmative Action Officer Rindetta Jones, questioned about the decision, said she didn't consider the Bakke case an Affirmative Action issue. "It was just one case concerning one white man," said Jones. "It was dealing only with the matter of an admissions quota at the University of California, not with Affirmative Action." Expressing dislike for quotas of the type in the Bakke case, Jones said, "A quota is an insult to every person for whom Affirmative Action was written. Goals and timetables have more flexibility."

Evans, who has considerable background knowledge on Bakke in his role as member of the Carnegie Commission, tends to agree with Jones regarding quotas. "I don't think that there was any chance at all that the decision could have come down clearly and totally against Bakke," said Evans. "The unfortunate case is that the University of California's way of doing things was just about the worst method of putting Affirmative Action into effect."

The UC admissions program reserved 16 of 100 openings each year for economically disadvantaged minorities.

Nationally, the Bakke decision met with a mixture of confusion at

its ramifications, some measure of support and considerable objection by those fearing for the status of Affirmative Action in all walks of schooling and employment. Locally, the Seattle chapter of The National Committee to Overturn the Bakke

Decision, an organization formed after the first California decision in the case, is continuing their protests by sponsoring a march this Saturday, July 15, at the Federal Courthouse in Seattle.

A rally to overturn the decision was held on the campus of The Evergreen State College Spring quarter.

Hucks has hopes for S&A

TESC student Bill Hucks plans to shake up the Services and Activities (S&A) process a bit next year. Hucks, appointed Coordinator of the Services and Activities Fee Review Board following the resignation of Former Coordinator Pila Laranol, is developing plans for next year's budget allocation process. In the workings are increased visibility of S&A Board activities, cost reducing measures for student organizations and perhaps a fresh approach to the allocation of funds.

The S&A Board is responsible for

allocating among a variety of student organizations and services the portion of tuition fees designated



Life is not all S & A.

for the funding of student activities and services. The Coordinator is responsible for moderating S&A meetings, selecting board members, structuring the process for budget

allocations, doing office work necessary for Board functioning and maintenance, and acting as the source of S&A information.

S&A is faced with a tight budget next year due to rising fixed costs, last year's approval of the costly CAB Phase II Project and a limit placed on S&A funds by the State Legislature. Hucks plans to examine ways in which campus organizations can cut costs by "operating in a manner supportive to one another"—sharing staff, facilities and office equipment. In the allocation process he hopes to start from the bottom up, encouraging the Board to consider setting funding priorities rather than, "spreading just a little bit of money too thin."

Another conference, and another...

While the cheerleaders and humanistic psychologists have come and gone, Evergreen will play host to a variety of other organizations over the course of the summer. The roster of conferences includes:

— Upward Bound. High school enrichment to prepare students for high school completion and education after high school. Through July 28.

— Camp Murietta. Weight loss, exercise, dance, sports, etc., camp for girls 8 to 21 from all over the U.S. July 2-August 18.

— Evergreen School District. Education retreat and workshop for administrators from Evergreen School District high schools. July 16-18.

— National Marine Education Association. Conference for persons interested in Marine Education from across the nation. TESC faculty interested in boat building will attend. Students welcome to sit in on meetings. Will be held in conjunction with the arrival in port of the Tall Ships. August 6-12.

— Southwest Washington YMCA Physical Education Society. Youth conference with 100 participants, 30

staff members. August 17-26.

— Retired Public Employees Council. Conference on Aging.

August 14-18.

— Girl Scouts. Adult conference, 100 participants. September 8-10.

Evergreen goes sailing, cheap

Several weeks ago two 44' sailboats appeared parked in the lot behind the Evergreen Maintenance Shop. They were recently acquired in response to the Marine Studies program's need for additional vessels.

Jim Gulden located the ships largely by chance while in search of surplus materials for the "Evergreen 38", the research vessel now under construction behind the Lab buildings.

Twelve of the ships were originally built as training vessels for Annapolis Naval Academy in 1939. When Evergreen acquired these two, they belonged to a Navy officers club in San Diego.

The ships were termed "government excess property", meaning that

they were available free to any federal agency, or to any state agency with federal fundings. Evergreen qualifies in receiving funds from the National Science Foundation.

The reconditioning process is expected to take place over the next few years, satisfying the long-term planning goals of the Marine Studies program for "3 vessels ranging from 33-45 feet."

Wolf study carries on

by John Seward

For the last three years, groups of students here have been studying various aspects of the feasibility of wolf reintroduction on the Olympic Peninsula. It began in the Spring of 1975 when a group received an \$11,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. Rodger Allen, park superintendent, had urged the foundation to support the project. Allen pointed out that park service policy calls for "restoration of native environmental complexes where practical, at levels determined by historical and ecological research."

This first study group concluded that reintroduction was quite feasible—the park could support as many as 80 of the animals without significantly affecting the elk and deer populations. The group noted that any further study should include an assessment of public reaction to such a move. In the few other cases where reintroduction has been tried, wolves have been shot by residents.

After grant money ran out, students continued to do follow-up work. Part of this involved a continuing elk population census, pursued at several sites in the park.

Last year, the local chapter of the Audubon Society have wolf students a \$400 grant for public relations of reintroduction. Ada Davis, president of the local chapter says, "I'm pretty sure the Olympic National Park people are thinking pretty seriously of reintroduction. That'd make it the only place in the state where you could find wolves. Occasionally there's a few in northeast Washington that stray over the border, but they're usually shot by ranchers."

Last year, a group from the school continued to work on the subject, travelling around the penin-

sula giving slide shows to interested groups on possible reintroduction.

Peter Nielsen of that group says that the biggest problem would be the likelihood that lone wolves cut off from the pack would come down out of the mountains and, once in awhile, kill livestock. In Michigan, a reimbursement program has been tried, but it seems funds aren't available here.

Besides producing educational materials, the group last year reanalyzed the original group's data in light of further information. Other activities have included behavior and ecology of wolves in relation with humans, and attendance at symposiums and other meetings. The group has found that in considering wolf reintroduction, they have needed to consider social, political, ethical and legal factors as well as more straightforward studies of ecology.

Peter Nielsen says that the study will continue in the Fall of '78. A pool of related individual contracts will be formed, led by two students, a senior and a graduate. Nielsen says five students are being sought by application and interview to take roles in the group's activities. Areas of specialization are to include: social research and survey design, wolf ecology and behavior, human attitudes toward their environment, predator-prey relationships, natural history and environmental education.

Nielsen says that students interested in the study can contact Evergreen Wolf Research at Library 3506 or telephone 866-3587. He says that participants can expect to survey existing literature extensively, observe wolves in captivity, meet with local park and wildlife managers and present slide tapes to interested groups.

TV show debuts

A team of Evergreen students will make their television debut this month in "Around Town", a show they've produced for Cable TV Channel 3 in Olympia. Mike Cavanaugh, Michael Pool, and Geoff Young will present a series of four or five interview programs spotlighting items of interest to Olympia-area residents. The first show, to be aired next week, will examine Thurston County Headstart, the mysterious Mima Mounds, and the management of the Brown Derby Restaurant.

NCA cheerleaders are but one of Evergreen's many summer guests.

Affirmative Action proposal pending

Two years ago in July, 1976, a proposal by then-president Charles McCann to merge The Evergreen State College Office of Affirmative Action with the college personnel office was called "putting prostitution under the regulation of a pimp." The proposal was hotly debated and then dropped. Now, a similar proposal by President Dan Evans has received much of the same reaction. It was hotly debated in a Board of Trustees meeting June 8 and is currently in limbo until school convenes in the Fall.

Evans calls the proposal a logical effort at cutting the budget and improving the efficiency of the Affirmative Action Office. Affirmative Action Officer Rindetta Jones, reacting to the possible merger, called it, "an emasculation of Affirmative Action and a stripping of its vitality." She felt that if the merger goes through, Evergreen would be out of compliance with Affirmative Action guidelines in the eyes of the monitoring agency.

Evans expressed a determination to somehow revise the current structure of the office so as to somehow provide greater supervision for the Affirmative Action Officer.

Evergreen clear of South Africa investments

by Steve Roth

Recent protests at colleges and universities across the country, including the University of Washington, have spurred interest in how monies at educational institutions are invested. The specific complaint has been that schools had investments in corporations with holdings in South Africa. The interest has spread as far as Evergreen, and a report was recently completed for the President's Office on the investment policies of the Business Office.

So does Evergreen have investments in South Africa, or in firms which are heavily involved there? No, nowhere near. According to a memo from Business Office head Ken Winkley to Dan Evans, Evergreen invests its funds in securities with about as much risk as the proverbial cookie jar.

In the case of the University of Washington, the monies in question



Dave Williams graphic

were part of a consolidated endowment fund. The fund is comparable to the Evergreen Foundation, which was created in August of 1976 to solicit and manage private donations to the college.

At this point, the fact that the foundation monies (the majority of which are donated by parents) are

limited to the point that investments in private enterprises hasn't been a consideration. There just hasn't been enough money. In addition, the foundation finds it necessary to have its money easily available, not tied up in stocks, land, and private investments.

Consequently, the foundation funds are handled in the same way as institutional or "public" funds. These monies are subject to the Public Funds Act of 1969, which states in short that public monies may only be put into "no risk" investments. These include repurchase agreements, time certificates of deposit and some long-term government securities.

Despite the neutral character of these investments, the Evergreen Administration has shown interest in the subject. As early as 1971 President McCann received input on social responsibility in investment. More recently both President Dan Evans and Vice-president Dean Clabaugh have requested information on the Business Office's invest-

ment policies. These policies are those outlined by the aforementioned Public Funds Act, and allow no real speculative investment.

The issue of human rights in regard to the investment policy is not yet an issue at Evergreen. At other schools, mostly large universities, the issue is still being hotly debated. The discussions have varied widely. The University of Massachusetts chose to divest themselves of approximately 50% of their holdings—totally \$680,000. The University of California, on the other hand, voted down all divestiture proposals.

If in the future the Evergreen Foundation chooses to go beyond the guidelines of the Public Funds Act, and invest speculatively, they will act in cooperation with the Business Office, the President's Office, and the Board of Trustees in "establishing a comprehensive investment policy." The question of Human Rights and social responsibility tentatively will be a consideration in that policy.

Civil disobedience: Costs and consequences of moral obligations

by John Seward

Since last August, nearly 600 people have been arrested in the Northwest for various acts of civil disobedience involved with nuclear protests. After the drama of being arrested by private security guards, or sheriff's deputies on horseback, and sometimes being dragged bodily away in front of whirring TV cameras, what has the protester faced behind the scenes in the maze of legal procedure?

On August 6 of last year about 90 persons were arrested at the Trojan Nuclear plant at Rainier, Oregon. So far, that's the only group to have made it completely through the courts; they were found not guilty on December 19 last year. During this trial, lawyers for the protesters were initially allowed to present testimony based on an Oregon law called "Lesser-of-Evils." By presenting expert testimony to the court, the lawyers contended that the defendants were innocent because Trojan is unsafe and protesters were justified in trying to force close. After three days of hearing this testimony, the judge ruled it inappropriate and told the jury to disregard it. Hank Date, who was arrested at a second Trojan demonstration on November 26, says jurors joined the Trojan DeCommissioning Alliance, the group which

organized the demonstration. The defendants were eventually let off the hook when jurors questioned whether Portland General Electric had the authority to have the protesters arrested on the Burlington-Northern Railroad right-of-way adjacent to the plant.

Before the first trial was over, the second group of protesters were arrested at the plant, this time more than 120. For this second trial, the prosecutor made sure the protesters weren't able to use the expert testimony. "They had to rely on personal testimony, people saying why they were there," says Date. "But it kind of made the whole thing irrelevant since no one could talk about the danger." The group was found guilty of second degree trespassing three weeks ago, June 26. Sentencing has been set for next week. The maximum penalty they face is 90 days in jail and/or a \$500 fine.

Mass trials seem to be the only way courts can handle such situations. In the case of Trojan, it would've taken four years to finish the thing if one trial were held per week. At the Trident demonstration in Bangor, Washington, last month, 260 people were arrested. Attorneys for the group have recently made a pre-trial motion for a mass trial to the U.S. Prosecutor in Seattle. If held, it would be the largest in U.S. history. According to one source, the Seattle Center Coliseum is the only facility large enough to hold that



Trident protesters jump the fence.

many defendants at once.

Jim Anest is a local attorney acting on behalf of a number of defendants arrested at the Satsop demonstration where 150 protesters jumped the fence. "Whether the Satsop case will be tried in small groups or all together is both a political and economic thing," he says. There will be a pre-trial conference tomorrow, July 14, according to Anest, at which some of these questions may be decided.

Although Washington doesn't have a Lesser-of-Evils law like Oregon, there does exist something similar called a "Necessity Defence." Hank Date gave his opinion that this is ideal for "C.D." trials in Washington. Through the testimony of experts, nuclear power is in effect, put on trial. But, he says, "It's not as likely to be allowed here as it was in Oregon, because it's not explicitly written into Washington law."

"I have some mixed feelings about what good civil disobedience does," says Date. "If we're able to put nuclear power on trial, then I think it can be real valuable as a public forum. Trespassing is no big deal as a charge, but it does take a certain commitment. There's a lot of uncertainty as to what's happening. It's definitely not something you should do just because you have a

free weekend. Most of us feel though, that we have an inalienable right to take action against something we feel is threatening."

Chuck Aires, arrested at Satsop, says he thinks "C.D." is the only way to go. "It gets us in the public eye, gets us into the court systems to argue against nuclear power, and it causes economic problems for the builders. The Grays Harbor Sheriff's Office will be sending the Satsop people a bill for the cost of arresting us, and hopefully, they'll end up paying for it."

Jim Anest's opinion is that continued civil disobedience may lose some of its effectiveness. "I think what's happened so far has been good a necessary, but we need to build a broader base. We're really only going to stop it when the middle class understands the situation. We're getting to them now with some presentations, but we can get into a tactical rut. The question is, how much effort should be spent on legal things and how much on political things?"

Whatever the answer, it looks like there will be more civil disobedience in the near future. Date says he expects more at Satsop. There's also another planned for Trojan on August 6 through 9. That will fall on the 33rd anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

S&A faces shrinking funds, rising costs

by Daniel Farber

Don't stop by the Activities Building next week to pick up the Cooper Point Journal, the new one won't come out until July 27th. Don't expect someone to help you with that sick looking two-wheeler for 25 cents, or rent you camping equipment for the same low price you paid in the Spring to get away from it all, or get you to the movies for 75 cents. In fact, chances are that if you want to do anything on campus now, it will either cost you more or deliver you less.

WHAT'S GOING ON

It's called a budget crisis and it's here. Spring's Service and Activity (S&A) allocations produced a spate of cuts in services, activities, and human rights organization that will affect practically every student, employee, or visitor to Evergreen. "I don't want to be pessimistic, but the school is facing a budget crisis now," states Joyce Angell, former S&A board member and participant in the allocation process. "It's not just our (student's) budget crisis, but a collective one."

The school's money woes primarily center around the small size of the student body. Declining enrollment means declining legislative support, spelling trouble to a college whose maintenance costs represent a major portion of its budget.

For S&A, the reliance on student enrollment is compounded by the legislature's power to fix the fee per student cost at \$53 per quarter, unchanged in the last seven years. This legislative "disregard" for inflation has had serious effects on the student budget already. "Over the past three years those budgets listed in 'Operations' (Recreation Center, CAB, etc.) have consistently required a larger and larger percentage of the total funds available for allocation," explains former Executive Secretary for the S&A Board Steve Francis. "In 1976-77 these budgets required 52% of available funds. In 1977-78 this had risen to 63% and for next year, 1978-79, these budgets will eat up close to 71% of the total S&A money available, in spite of significant reductions and reorganization." The takeover by "Operations" is more than an alarming trend, it's a fact.

Enter CAB Phase II to complicate things further. Funded by S&A, the proposed enlargement and

redesign of the Campus Activities Building would be used to increase the capacity for food service and other functions, make the building a more livable structure, and most importantly, provide student groups

The effects

Some of the changes on campus due to the S&A budget cuts are listed here. These are by no means the only effects of the budget cuts. There will be few new programs, little development of existing ones, and across the board salary cuts. For complete S&A budget information, contact the S&A office, third floor CAB.

Alpine Club: reduction in number of workshops;

Bicycle Repair Shop: elimination of staff position, increases in use fee, but clean up and maintenance people hired;

Campus Activity Building: hours might be reduced;

Career Planning and Placement: Job Days will have reduced effectiveness, no out of state experts;

College Recreation Center: reduced hours, increases in towel, day pass and equipment checkout fees;

Cooper Point Journal: cut to bi-weekly, cut in pay creates staffing problems;

Human Rights Groups: across the board cuts or eliminations in staff and travel;

KAOS Radio: drop Business Manager, reduced services, program guide, and revenue generating possibilities;

Organic Farm: fewer tools acquired, less money for greenhouse;

Organic Farmhouse: less money to finish project;

Self Help Legal Aid: 50% staff and service cutback, increased difficulty in getting an attorney;

Sports Clubs: some may need to raise their own league fees.



Dave Williams graphic

do we fund fully now and face disaster tomorrow?

At the allocation sessions the question was bantered back and forth. "For me, it was a very emotional and grueling session," Joyce Angell lamented. Lynn Garner, Associate Director for Student Activities, agreed. "It is the best, most open budgeting process in the state, but it's painful." Especially painful when the decision to go ahead with CAB II resulted in practically universal belt tightening. "There was a particular group, the Human Rights' group," Angell and others wanted to note, "that worked exceedingly close together. I've never seen a group process work as well under such stress."

The stress was understandable. The squeeze on services has already begun. While "Operations" took a 4.5% cut in its allocation this year, "Recreation and Sports Clubs" reduced \$1,400 or 36.5% of its budget, "Services" lost 28% and "Human Rights" groups were slashed 34.2%. Only "Cultural" groups fought the rip tide, largely on the decision to fund a paid staff person for the Center for Literature in Performance.

Solutions to the funding problems appear distant or politically

improbable. The institution could take over some of the costs such as childcare which seems to fall within its financial jurisdiction, but it's strapped for funds as well. When asked about financial assistance for the bus system, President Evans would only reply, "We're looking into the possibilities." The legislature could increase S&A fees, but that is also unlikely.

Once again, it seems to be a question of finding the bodies. "If there is anything that it all turns on it would be student enrollment," S&A Executive Secretary Bill Hucks concludes. It is the one path toward short-term and long-term financial stability for S&A and the school.

It's called a budget crisis and its here.

MUSIC GNUS

JULY 14 & 15
PEACE BREAD & LAND BAND
Original Folk

JULY 21 & 22
SCOTT LAWRENCE TRIO
Rock

GNU Deli

MANDARIN HOUSE

OPEN 7 DAYS
111 N CAPITOL WAY
VEGETARIAN DISHES
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
LUNCHEON BUFFET

ORDERS TO GO mon-thurs
352-8855 11:30 - 10:30
fri 11:30 - 12
sat 4 - 12
sun 3 - 10:30

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Budget

Where the faces are friendly and prices are low.

We always have a sale.

214 W 4th
943-9181

The Uptown Store With The Lowdown Prices.

July 13, 1978

Chatterbox Tavern

Open 7 days a week, 11 a.m.-2 a.m.

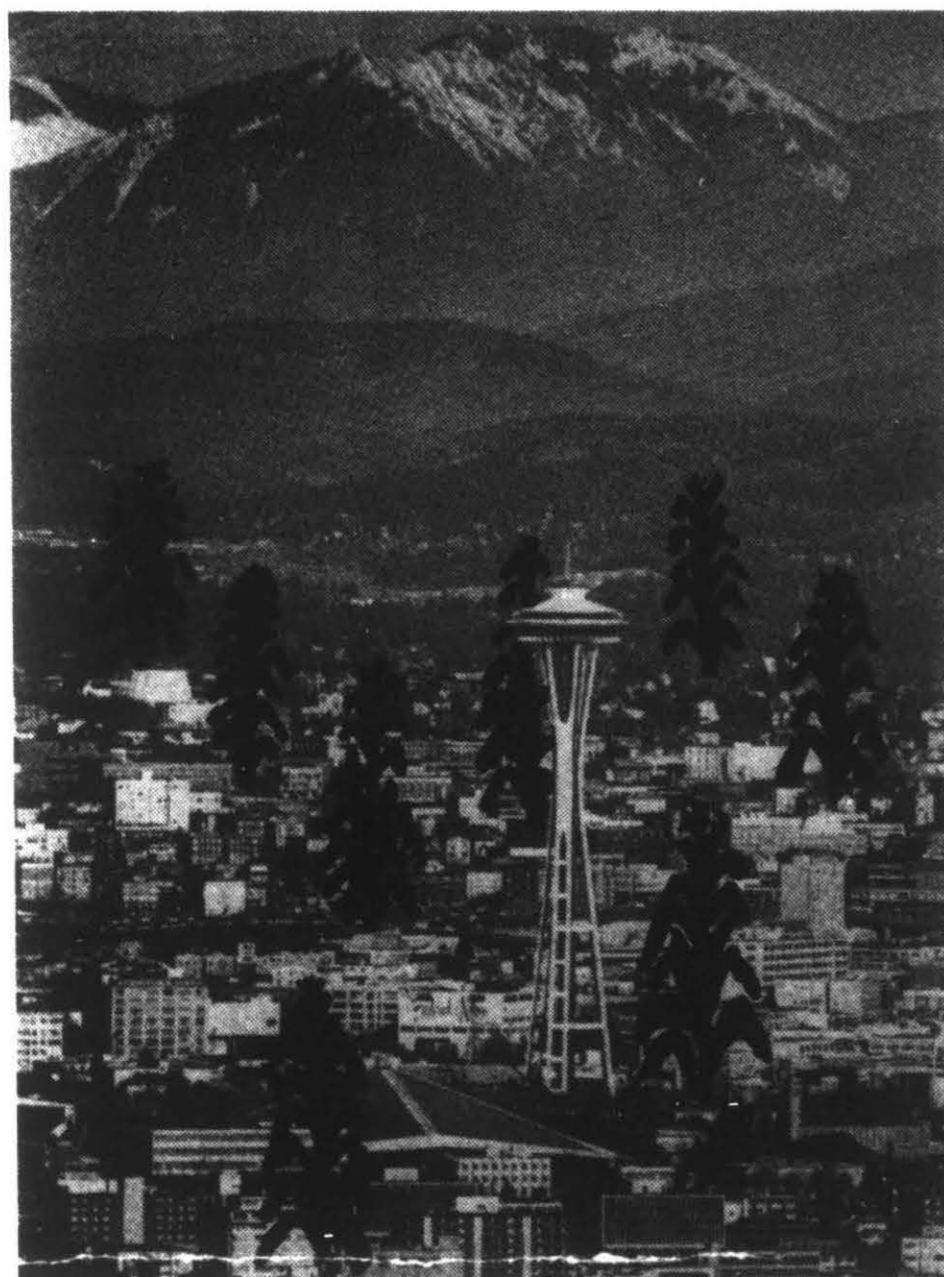
- Homemade sandwiches.
- Free pool all day Sunday.
- Shuffleboard.
- Stereo.

210 E 4th Ave
Next to the State Theater

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King County bucks buy development rights



infusion of badly needed cash. A basic formula will determine what farmers will be paid for their "non-development" rights—the fair market value of the land minus the agricultural value. This averages out to 75% of the fair market value, while the owner retains the land as a source of farm income and place of residence. Moreover, with the possibility of future development removed, farm land is taxed for its much lower agricultural value.

In addition to the acquisition program, the Office of Agriculture has concocted what Tom Ryan terms

a "sexy" variety of agricultural support programs. A "Bulk Commodities Exchange" will be held daily at the Pike Place Market to allow restaurateurs and farmers to engage in direct farmer-consumer transactions. A "King County Fresh" logo will be placed on local produce in wholesale and retail stores to facilitate consumer identification. A demonstration farm/park has been proposed which will provide a focus on the county farm industry, the agricultural protection programs,

Continued on page eleven

Evergreen involved in land plan

by John Seward

It may be hard to find good help these days, but it seems the Thurston County Agriculture Committee didn't have any trouble. Evergreen faculty member Carolyn Dobbs, who gave the committee its initial impetus and later became its chairperson, says, "I worked with Linda Hoffmann (of the Regional Planning Council) on pulling together the proposal. When we were first thinking about it, it was obvious that the planning council didn't have the staff that would be needed to help out. We'd had some good experiences in the past with interns, so we decided to locate some for this."

Students Jim Kramer, Tom Clingman and Gordon White then formed a group contract, serving as a staff for the committee. During the three quarter contract, the students did a wide variety of tasks for the committee, getting them into things like questionnaire design, technical land planning material, cartography and group process. "From my perspective, they had a

really good academic experience," says Dobbs. "They were also excellent emissaries for the school. A lot of people on the committee hadn't had the chance to work with Evergreen students before and some had questions about the school. Their experience with the interns changed them around completely."

Committee member and farmer Merv Ward was also impressed. "In a nutshell, everything they did had practical value. They researched into areas that we'd probably never have gotten into; like in the case of the maps. People thought at first that it would be real easy to categorize agricultural land—their maps showed us that it was super hard. So some of these benefits may be in reverse, but they were really good benefits. We were able to use their information as a sounding board."

Along with the other projects they carried out, the interns wrote the bulk of a 94-page document the committee recently published. The first sections of this report detail the local situation of farming. This information was gathered and writ-

Continued on page eleven

by Barbara Swain

King County is undertaking a bold experiment in agricultural land preservation. The core of the program—purchase of farm development rights—is a national innovation presently utilized only in Suffolk County, New York. And while implementation of the acquisition project still hinges on voter approval of a \$25 million bond proposal, County officials are optimistic about public approval.

Commitments to preserving identified certain areas for continuance in agriculture and stated as a goal, "the protection of certain agricultural, flood-plain, forest and mineral resource areas from urban-type development." This goal was reinforced by ordinances passed in 1972 and 1974. Despite these efforts, however, erosion of the county's agricultural land base continued, along with the number of active farm operations and shrinking employment opportunities.

To reverse a steady decline in County agricultural activity since 1945, King County officials determined more drastic action was necessary. In 1975 the King County Council placed a one-year moratorium upon further development of farm land to allow time for a study of the problem and formulation of a comprehensive preservation program. The first step of that program, an ordinance identifying agricultural districts to be the focus of the preservation effort and establishing a County Office of Agriculture, was signed by County Executive John Spellman in February 1977. Finally, last April, based upon the recommendations of farmers and land owners in the agricultural areas, Spellman proposed that 43,000 acres of prime farm land be

eligible for a "purchase of development rights" program. The bond issue, to be placed before voters on the November ballot, will pay for the acquisitions.

Reflected in the limited success of past preservation efforts and the County's long deliberations over adoption of the acquisition program are the shortcomings and political liabilities inherent in a variety of legal mechanisms employed in agricultural land preservation. Zoning, employed by many states and counties seeking to prevent the spread of exurban development, was seen by King County Office of Agriculture head Tom Ryan as being, "ineffective unless there is a perpetual political body interested and able to withstand public pressure." Transfer of development rights, which involves allowing a landowner to shift his ability to develop land from one site to another, was feared too complex and unenforceable. Another option, which was considered too costly, is the outright or "fee simple" purchase of farmlands which are then rented back to farmers.

The purchase of development rights, opted for by King County, involves purchasing all rights from the farmer except for possession, occupancy and the ability to farm. The farmer retains the right to sell the farm or pass it on to heirs, but subsequent owners are limited to the same rights and subject to the same development restrictions. Documentation of the rights in the title ensures long-term farm use of the land.

To individual King County farmers the issue may not involve complicated matters of land-use management or conservation, but more simply will mean a tangible



Fresh local produce in Olympia
Farm fresh produce, crafts, and an opportunity to jawbone with local farmers are available at the Olympia Farmer's Market 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Fridays and Saturdays through October 29. Entering into its fourth year of operation, the market has relocated downtown next to Western Farmer's and across from Olympia City Hall on Plum Street.
Anyone wishing to sell farm or garden produce, flowers, plants or crafts on Market day is welcome.

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Thurston farmers have their say

by Daniel Farber

"This farm was started a while ago," grower Ina Lyons said as she paused on what promised to be a fine tale. "I have a neighbor lady, her name is Cordelia Pervin. Her grandad was the beginning of this valley. He settled it, and the Indian chief told him he could have all the land that he could walk around in one day. So he started at McAlister Springs and walked all through here in one day. All this was then cleared and settled."

The "all this" Lyons talked about was hundreds of acres of rich, fertile agricultural land along the flood-plain of the Nisqually River. The future of farming on that land and other such lands in our area is being threatened by intensive urban sprawl and rural development. "Oh yeah," Ina Lyons responds, "people are moving in, they're allowing the mobile homes to come in." But she adds, "the land that is farmable will still be farmable" in the future.

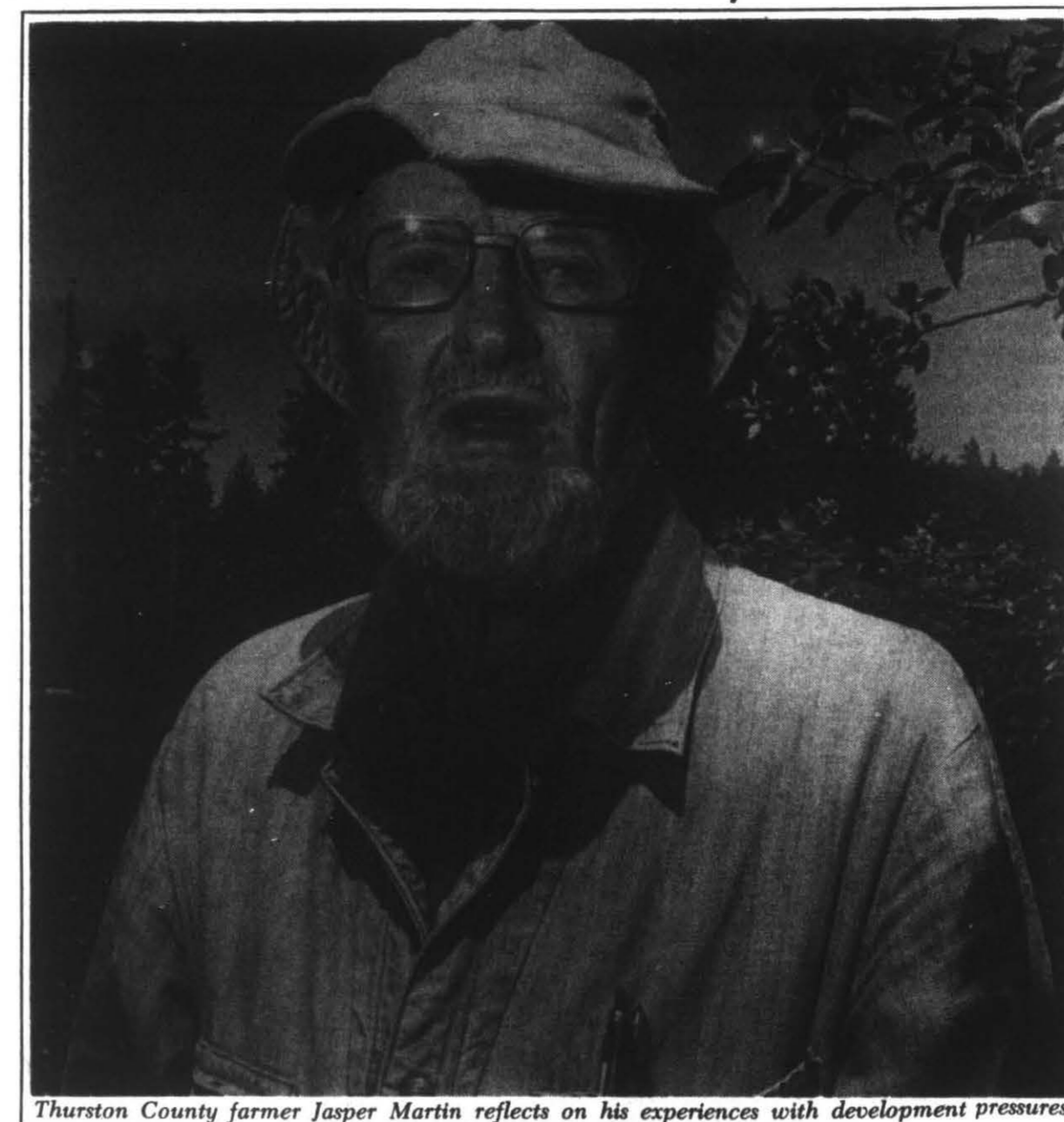
Seventy-six year old farmer-gardener Jasper Martin has personally experienced pressures of rural development. "I've had people who come in here wanting maybe a quarter of an acre to build a house on it. Well, I tell them, if I sell you that quarter acre for \$1,000, pretty soon it goes into the auditor's office, the assessor gets a hold of it and he raises the value of the rest of my property."

But Martin once did sell a parcel of his picturesque, partly forested 94-acre spread. "The fellow wanted to put that house on it," his arm pointing to a simple frame house 100 yards away. "I didn't have any covenant in the contract or anything, I just sold it to him. He put a house on it alright, and five mobile home trailers right on it too."

Though sharing some burdens facing many other farmers in Thurston County, unlike the Lyons, Jasper Martin is a part-time grower. The small, part-time farmer is a significant part of the county's agriculture. "I do it for a hobby," Martin smiles. "If I had to do it for business, I'd go broke." Did he ever do it for business? "I never did it profitably," he laughs.

But farming is a business for many in this urbanizing county. Murray Weiks is an agricultural graduate from Oregon State University. Along with his brother William, he owns Evergreen Dairy, a small commercial dairy in southwest Thurston County. Agriculture "is not a way of life," he insists, "it's a business. For myself, or anyone else, we might want it to be a way of life but it's just not economically feasible. It's just big business, that's all it is."

One of the "new breed" of college educated, management conscious farmers, Weiks states, "As far as myself today, the average person in farming, we don't have too many



Thurston County farmer Jasper Martin reflects on his experiences with development pressures.

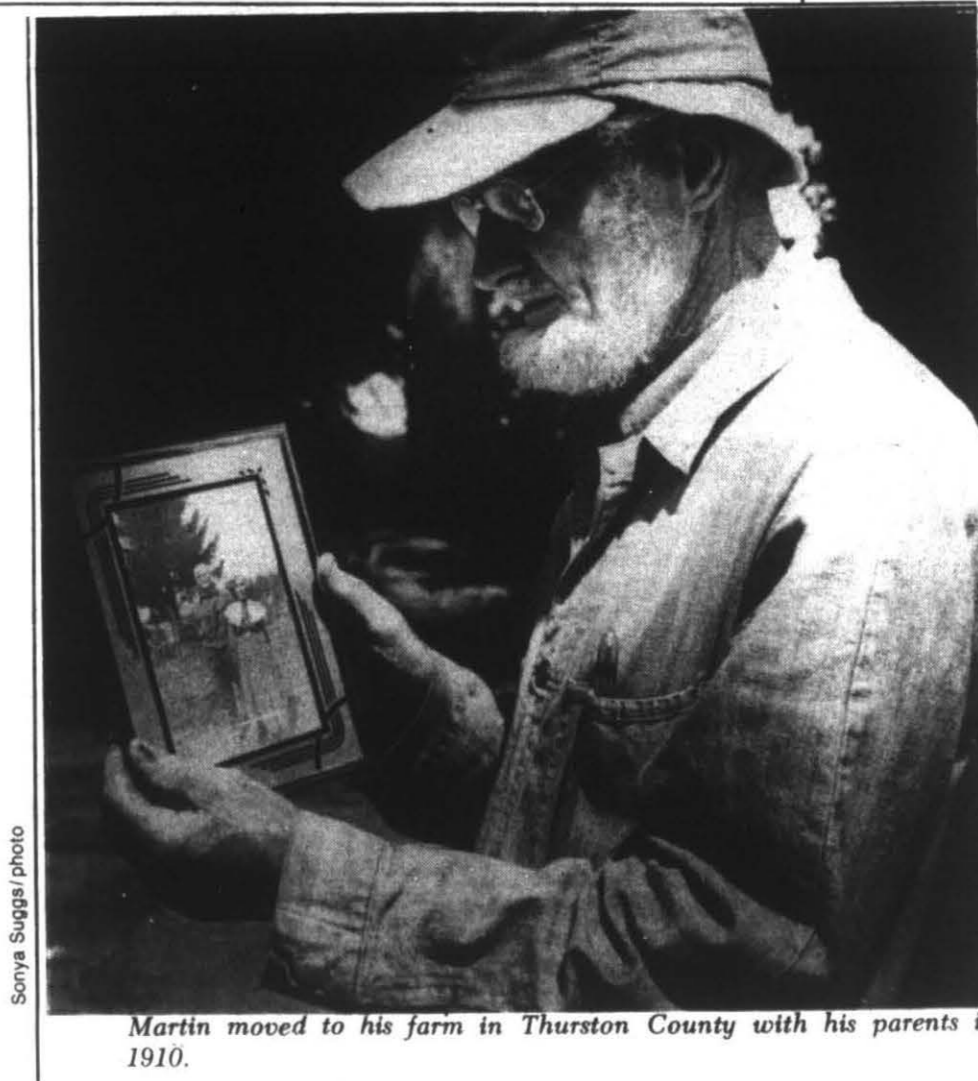
problems... You have to be on top as far as management and working with governmental departments are concerned."

But Weiks is fully aware and concerned about the problem of agricultural land conversion. "We have an abundance today, does that mean we'll have an abundance tomorrow? I'm very much in favor of purchasing development rights (see "King Co." story for explanation), because it's the best land which is being put under two feet of gravel."

He also sees problems in the movement towards enormous, centralized agribusiness production. "In the 20's and 30's every town had a small dairy or creamery. The whole thing was geared to smallness. Then we got to the 50's and 60's and we were told that bigness was the answer. Well, I think what we're going back in the 70's and 80's to is smallness. The small businessman has a very intricate part in this whole thing."

But can small operations such as Evergreen Dairy, compete against large companies like Darigold or Arden? "You as a consumer better

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Martin moved to his farm in Thurston County with his parents in 1910.

Cooper Point draws the line

by Dave Lear

America is expanding. Rural land is shrinking. Suburbia is ever-creeping. Shopping centers are being built right and left. Front and back. As the march towards urban expansion goes on, the battle to preserve open space—in the form of farmland or simply undeveloped greenbelts—

intensifies.

The effort to preserve agricultural land in Thurston County is only one facet of this large land-use planning struggle. Locally, Cooper Point itself has been the scene of a major victory for a citizen's group concerned with putting a check on growth and preserving open space. The Cooper Point Association is an

example of citizen involvement that is becoming more commonplace across America. It involves many tactics from which farmers can take a lesson. And, indirectly, it has been a major boon to small-scale agriculture; you can't plant a garden in a parking lot.

Formed in 1971, the non-profit Cooper Point Association (CPA) set

out to draw up proposals and guidelines for development of the Cooper Point peninsula. The membership of the association consisted of residents of the Cooper Point area, those persons whose living situation would change most drastically in the event of a massive development project.

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opinion

The provost process and imbalance in the ranks

With the provost selection process in a muddle and the appointment of Byron Youtz to fill the position for one year, Evergreen has entered a holding pattern. In one respect, the situation is disappointing. There's lots of talk of disputes about in-house vs. external candidates for the powerful position: some fear dilution of the Evergreen philosophy and system, and others cry for new blood. In another respect, the indecision on the matter leaves the opportunity open for Evergreen to make a choice that could significantly increase its credibility as a leader in education: the appointment of someone other than a white male to a top administrative position.

The top three positions at Evergreen presently are filled by Dan Evans, Vice-president Dean Clabaugh and Provost Ed Kormondy, all white males. Questioned whether that should be changed in the provost selection process, Evans says quotas are an undesirable method to be incorporated in the provost search. The Supreme Court decision on the Bakke case seems to confirm that quotas are not allowable. It has been suggested, however, and it seems valid, that The Evergreen State College represents a philosophy of innovative and progressive education that should put it to the forefront in showing recognition for the value of diversity in positions of policy-making.

The question does not, indeed, necessarily come only under the rubric of equal opportunity. Indeed, it is a matter of respecting and valuing the diversity that comes from different backgrounds, and recognizing the inherent biases that come with being a white male in our society. Putting a woman or Third World person or Native American in the position would be not only an action representing Evergreen's commitment to equal opportunity, but could bring a valuable new perspective to the top echelon of decision-making.

According to Evans, the non-white, non-male candidates in the first go-round were opposed as strongly by the women and Third World members of the selection committee as by anyone else. Hopefully, the second round in the process will again reaffirm the college's commitment to seeking out qualified and acceptable candidates from all backgrounds—and when the decision time comes again, the values of selecting someone other than a white male should be given heavy consideration. Such an appointment could represent both a reaffirmation of Evergreen's basic ideals and at the same time bring in new perspectives desired by some.

Until then, for the next year the imbalance remains.

—Brian Cantwell



Old time fun with Dixy

Dixy Lee Ray has been having a lot of good old-fashioned fun lately. State Senator "Bud" Shipoch, when Governor James Edwards of South Carolina told a nuclear power group in Olympia that it was time to do away with public hearings and return to the old-fashioned way of doing things, Dixy was in total agreement. Issues such as health, safety and environmental concerns, it seems, are too important, too complicated to be aired in the public arena. Trust our elected officials we must.

Reminiscing of the American spirit of open job market competition, Dixy ordered a reduction in welfare grants for some 5,000 "employable", healthy individuals from \$212 a month to \$60 a month for food. While Ray argues that

many present recipients are employable, State Senator "Bud" Shipoch, the Legal Services Association, and directors of shelters for battered women are among those willing to take issue with her. Dixy counters that about half of those receiving assistance are eligible for jobs under the Federally funded CETA program, neglecting the fact that only 97 CETA jobs are available statewide. Take heart, the move may have been an illegal one on her part, and besides, it will help plug a growing deficit in the Department of Social and Health Service's budget.

In a recent off-the-job stint, Dixy could be seen floating above the Olympia area in a Goodyear blimp. With all the hot air circulating around the Capitol, its surprising she didn't take off sooner.

—Barbara Swain

letters

Work for S & A

To the Editor:

The S&A Board from last quarter has disbanded and a new Summer Board is now forming. The selection of Board members will begin soon.

Participation on the Board provides a valuable opportunity for involvement in governance at Evergreen. The allocation of student funds (S&A fees) is one real way students and other Evergreen community members can affect their environment.

Anyone interested in being part of the Summer S&A Board should contact me in the Campus Activities office, ext. 6220.

Bill Hucks
S&A Coordinator

Women's Shelter

Dear Editor:

Thanks to the incredible amount of community support the Women's Shelter Program of the Olympia YWCA is now expanding services to women in crisis in Thurston and Mason Counties. Our exciting news is this: on June 16 we opened a central shelter called Harbor House which will house up to 10 women and children. The purpose of this letter is to let you know how to put women in touch with these services.

The Women's Shelter Program is aimed at helping women in crisis, especially abused women, and their children. The services currently being offered are emergency housing, crisis intervention, referrals, and advocacy to

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help women receive community services. The program has been providing limited services for the past five months. In that time we have seen or talked with nearly 100 women who were experiencing crises such as abuse, loss of employment, or eviction. For some women it has been enough to let them know that we are available to help if needed in the future; for others we have provided emergency housing, crisis intervention, and help in meeting their legal, financial, and emotional needs. Last month we began our Women's Sharing and Support Group which meets weekly and offers an opportunity for women to examine their situations in a group setting. The expansion of our services this month will enable us to house more women and provide better coordinated services.

If you meet a woman who is interested in receiving help from our program, we encourage you to mention our program and give her the number of the Crisis Clinic, at 352-2211, our referral agency.

If you would like to contact us for business reasons, call us at the YWCA, Monday thru Friday from 10-5 p.m., at 352-0593. Since good communication is essential to a program such as ours, we encourage all inquiries.

If you would be interested in helping our program, please contact us at the YWCA. We need volunteers to work at the shelter, as well as monetary donations. Additionally, we need furnishings for the house such as pillows, lamps, tools, kitchen supplies, mirrors, and other items.

The Women's Shelter Program of the Olympia YWCA

Cooper Point Journal

frame of reference



Brian Cantwell, 22, is from Bellevue, Washington, and came to Evergreen from the University of Washington in 1976. Previous experience includes an internship with KCPQ-TV covering the legislature.



Barbara Swain, 21, from Seattle, came to Evergreen from 2 years at Scripps College in California. Before editing for the Journal, she wrote for a professional political science journal called the California Journal, and more recently for the Seattle Weekly.



As Patti Hearst recently said, "anything that smacks of a biography at twenty-four is arrogant to say the least." I don't consider myself arrogant. You can label me another example of the northeast-upper middle class background. Furthermore, I'm twenty-two, and almost college educated.

Journal

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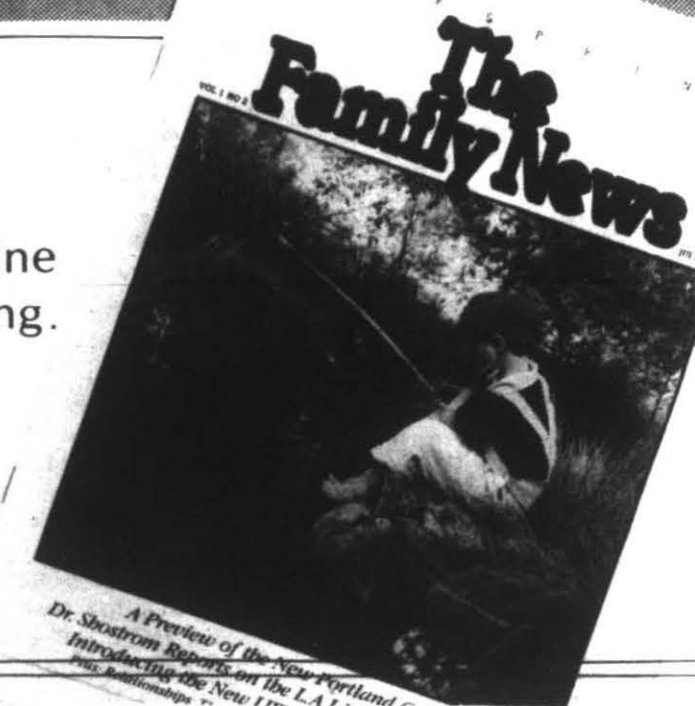
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July 13, 1978

gonzo journalism dept.

This is the friendly, friendly magazine of the organization called Lifespring.

Housing is paying them a lot of money.



Student managers are all in the family

by Steve Roth

I'm wary. Actually, I'm a skeptic all the way from my curly locks to my left big toenail. How could I be anything else? My brother has been a Moonie for the past eight years, and I've had several friends taken to the cleaners and back by the Scientologists. Anyone with enlightenment for sale starts up a flashing red CAUTION sign somewhere in the survival center of my brain.

So when I found out that the Evergreen Housing Office was paying \$250 a head to put the dormitory student managers through a personal growth training called "Lifespring", and that the CPJ wanted someone to check it out, I graciously volunteered my services. The immediate image that came to mind was of a person springing from a diving board, smiling ecstatically, oblivious to the vacant swimming pool below.

My first step was to talk to some student managers and other members of the Housing staff who have gone through the basic training. They told me lots of things. One said, "It's the quickest and most complete way to get a lot of information about yourself and how you relate to other people. From all the different trainings I've done, it's the most complete humanistic training that I've ever seen." Another continued, "They give you the tools to become more aware of who you are, and to feel good about it. For instance, they taught me a form of meditation that I thought was a great way to relax—the best form of meditation that I've ever learned." She couldn't say more about the techniques. All trainees are sworn to secrecy. This is admittedly for business reasons. If the training were commonly known, Lifespring would lose business, and they freely admit that they are a profit-oriented company.

The corporation that offers all this is wedded to a non-profit group, the Lifespring Foundation. The Foundation has two stated goals, according to Allan B. Ellis, president of Educational Research Corporation, and a Lifespring Foundation member. The first goal is to, "bring our point of view to the training and practice of the service professionals in our society." The second is to, "bring the Lifespring point of view to the consciousness of our civic leaders and the concerned public." In addition, they run some programs in penitentiaries and for senior citizens.

The financial set-up and the relationship of the foundation to the corporation are interesting, and apparently above board. The same set-up is used in EST (Erhardt Seminar Training) and other human potential groups. The corporation gives as much money annually to the foundation as the IRS will allow (as much as they are legally allowed to deduct). According to their brochure, 51% of the corporation's gross revenues go to facilities, training and offices. 8.7% is used for expansion. 34.3% is paid out in salaries, by far the largest single category. Taxes take up 5.3%, and the remaining 8/10 of one percent goes to the stockholders. Esther Wintzky, assistant area director for the Seattle Lifespring center, whom I interviewed extensively, assured me that, "no one is getting filthy rich." She added that the stockholders are "living comfortable"—business as usual.

The training itself was put together by five individuals who kept running

into each other at various training programs. They all have backgrounds in human growth and business training. (Lifespring offers training packages to corporations on a contract basis.) Between the five of them they were versed in 50 to 60 different types of human relations training, communications theory, mind-power techniques, and transpersonal psychology. What they did was put together a package, designed exercises that allow one to experience the concepts, then marketed that package.

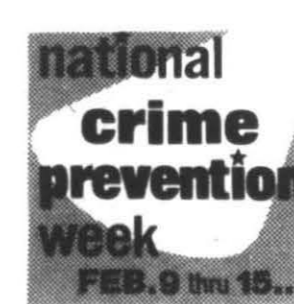
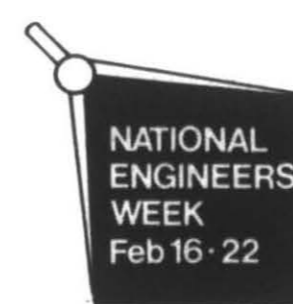
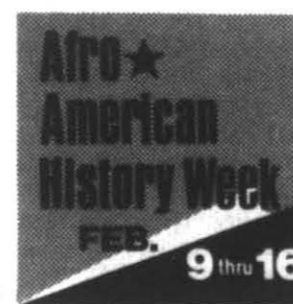
The basic training costs \$250 for 50 hours in a six day period. The interpersonal experience (IPE) is the second stage, and costs \$650. The third level is training to be a training coordinator, and is free. So the organization regenerates itself. Once one has completed the basic program, he is part of the "family" and is eligible to attend the evening workshops which are offered two or three times a month on specific topics. There is also a weekend workshop offered once or twice a year entitled "Prosperity and Abundance."

There are a few things that impressed me about the group and a few that made me hesitant. These are personal feelings and speculations, and should be taken as such.

First—34% of the money goes to salaries, more than the cost of training, offices, or facilities. This is particularly interesting in light of the fact that a great deal of the work is done by "Training Coordinators" free of charge. Second—the advanced training is much more expensive. Presumably people are more willing to pay it after completing the first stage. Third—there is no sliding pay scale, which works to the exclusion of low income individuals.

The best thing about the people is how much fun they have. I enjoyed myself thoroughly during all encounters with Lifespringers. They are interesting and interested, open and ebullient. I felt absolutely no bad vibes about standing up and leaving the guest event whenever I felt like it. At the same time I felt encouragement resounding off the walls to stay and sign up. The enthusiasm and energy generated is astounding. I said to myself at first, "Well, that's one of the Moonie's favorite tricks—be all lovey-dovey." I decided, though, that without the hard sell pressure, the techniques were acceptable. Another disconcerting thing was the repeated statements, "If you really want it, you'll be able to get the money." Shades of Scientology. These people, though, were convinced of the statement's validity, and were saying it for that reason. The techniques and abilities which are being taught (Lifespring stresses their educational rather than therapeutic orientation) are tremendously effective in sales and marketing, and, like most other things, can be used to help or hurt. A friend of mine, a student manager who paid for IPE herself after housing had put her through the basic program, said this to me: "You get what you want from the training, and you use it for what you want."

Short of putting Dan Rather or Joe Mannix on the case, that's all I can tell you. I still have some questions that may never be answered, but I've told you those too. You can make your own conclusions.



&



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Cooper Point Journal

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recreation

Softball phenomenon touching more bases

by Dave Lear

Softball, hotdogs, apple pie, Chevrolet. Wait a minute! That's supposed to be baseball, hotdogs, apple pie, and Chevrolet, isn't it? Well, even President Jimmy is playing softball these days. Along with countless millions of other American men, women, and children. In fact, if one were to drive all over America during this Summer of '78, on any given night and on nearly every weekend, you would find people playing, spectating, and just plain "getting into" softball, one of the fastest-growing national pastimes.

Baseball is probably still secure in its position of American institution, but remains to be mainly a spectator sport. Softball, on the other glove, can be played by just about anyone (even Billy Carter) and apparently this knowledge is running the bases. And fast! The greater-Olympia area shelters a large population of softball fanatics, including two Evergreen associated teams, Olympia Town and Country and Pete Lee Auto Specialist, but let's first examine the technicalities of the game (for those of you unfamiliar with softball or baseball) before the sociological implications of the game are discussed.

Basically, there are three types of organized softball, slow-pitch, fast-pitch, and big ball. Among these, slow-pitch is probably the most common, although all three styles have their followings (sandlot slow-pitch is a favorite picnic activity for the masses). The distinction between the different styles of play are simple. In slow-pitch, the regulation-size ball is pitched underhand in a slow, high arch to the batter. Big ball is the same, although, as the name implies, a larger than regulation ball is used. Fast-pitch is a faster paced game with the ball thrown in a complete circular motion over the pitcher's head and underhand to the plate. The ball travels at a much faster rate of speed and in a flatter arc.

All three styles of play compete within their own leagues, with each league being subdivided into different levels of skill and experience. The classifications are usually AA, A, B and C, and where a team is placed depends upon their previous record and the athletic ability/talent of each individual player. The leagues are organized by city recreation departments which provide umpires, field maintenance, and general officiating. They also decide upon the official league rules governing assignment, player eligibility, etc. The business of uniforms, league and tournament fees, etc., are taken care of by a sponsor which

shells out the bucks for uniforms (uniforms) and fees in exchange for cheap advertising and publicity. Wins by the team equal free media publicity equals more business, while losses equal, well... the name gets spread around and what the hell, it's a tax write-off anyway.

Softball rules differ slightly from baseball, although the basic play is still the same. There are 10 softball positions compared to nine for baseball. Softball's extra player is a second center-fielder. A game is played for seven innings in softball unless one team is ahead by 10 runs in the bottom of the fifth. If so, the game is over.

The average softball field is 325 feet from home plate to the center field fence (applicable only if there is a fence. Some of those little "burgs" have converted cow pastures into "playable fields"), a distance easily within the range of many home-run sluggers. Softball scores



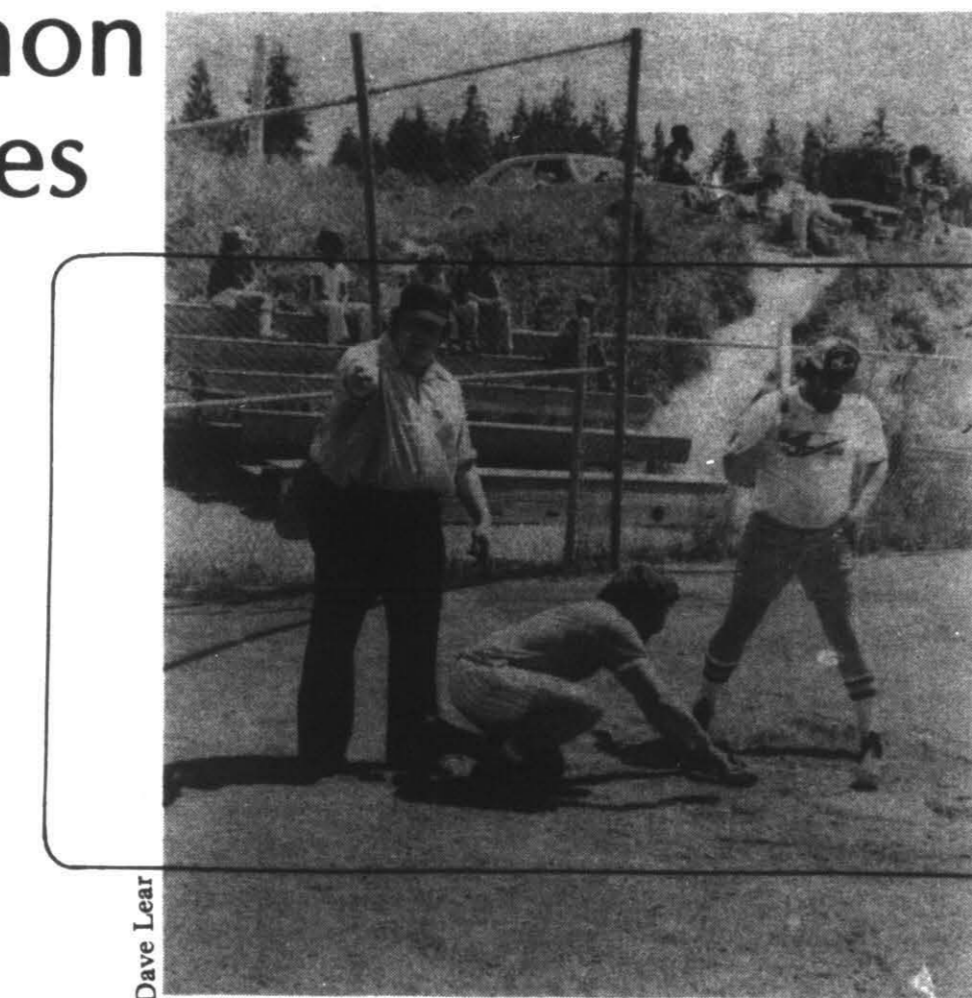
Dave Lear

Dave Lear

tend to be high with 20 to 30 points easily scored some games. When a person makes it to base, they must stay put on the bag. There are no lead-offs or steals in softball and the runner must tag up on all fly balls.

Why do people play softball? What do they get out of it? Well, for many the answer is simply one of recreation. For them it's a lot of fun to play one or two games a week, together with an occasional weekend tournament. After all, it is a game. People play it because they want to, not because they have to. And so they have a good time. Especially at tournaments. A softball tournament, in particular out-of-town tournaments, escalate into big, big events. At the Port Orchard tournament two weeks ago, 32 teams, with an average group size including friends and relatives of at least 25 persons per team descended on that little town of 4,000.

The entourage to a tourney might include a Winnebago camper,



They are out there to win and at nearly all costs. Physical contact is welcome, even sought. Comments such as, "Yeah, that's right run'em over, let's kick some ass," or "Intensity, intensity", are often heard. During one game of Olympia's Town and Country's (3/4's of this team are former students and employees of TESC) with the score 12-5 in favor of OTC in the bottom of the 7th, two outs, the coach of the opposing team had the audacity to yell at the batter, "Come on now, Charlie, get a hit. Don't let us down!" This is a fanatical approach, and although there are some teams playing with such a game philosophy, the majority of players just try to do their best, striving for the perpetual state of "having a good time."

If this article has inspired you to the point of softball involvement, then a fielder's choice is available. Although its getting late in the season, you still might be able to find yourself a team to play on if you're inspired to those heights. If you'd just like to watch a game or two, you can do that at either Steven's Field, Franklin and 22nd, Olympia, or at the Lacey Field on Norse-Merriman Road. Kate has promised, "Defensively we play well, but we've got to get our bats going. We're definitely improving, we're getting better each game. Pete Lee Auto has quite a bit of the season ahead of them, as well as several more tournaments." In an A tournament last weekend at Ellensburg, the team placed 7th out of 32 total teams.

Olympia Town and Country is soon to be wrapping up their season, having played four tournaments and many games in a somewhat sporadic fashion, superb at times and poorly at others. Still, it hasn't been a bad year, and the state of "good times" was certainly achieved.

In going to a tournament in Ellensburg earlier this summer, members of the OTC team and myself were hoping to find the "American Dream." We found it that weekend, and if you were to experience the softball phenomena, you might find the American Dream as well.

Batter up!

Some teams make no bones about their competitive attitudes.

Cooper Point plan

Continued from page six.

Through the actions of the CPA, unique, comprehensive land proposals were chartered and developed, resulting in "A Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Cooper Point," published in June, 1972. It was this plan, approved by the CPA, the Thurston County Planning Commission, and the county commissioners, that served as a vehicle for the county ordinance that went into effect January 15, 1975. This ordinance adhered closely to the guidelines set forth by the CPA, with only slight modifications in allowable population densities.

The philosophy of the Cooper Point Association is what makes their plan and their actions unique in the history of Washington state land-use planning. Faced with the prospect of several major development projects, the citizenry of Cooper Point organized to assure the incorporation of these goals in the peninsula's land-use planning:

- as little disruption as possible to the natural features and processes that characterize the area;
- preservation of the semi-rural open space character of the environment; and
- response to real market demands rather than encouragement of unnecessary growth.

The guidelines set forth by "A Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Cooper Point" and put into effect by county ordinance provides for zoning as the needs arise (rather than predetermined beforehand) and is based on site plan reviews. A site plan review forces a prospective developer to explain exactly how the land will be developed and what impact it will have on both the

Evergreen involved in land plan

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"Most of our work we did on our own," says Tom Clingman. "We were involved in doing a lot of coordinating kinds of work, helping to facilitate meetings and sometimes taking a direct role. During some of that time I took the responsibility for developing a computer format for the questionnaires we sent out. I really hadn't done too much in the questionnaire design—I drew a lot on the expertise of computer services out at the college."

Another aspect of the intern's work focused on what Clingman calls "the global picture" of agriculture. "We got our information there from the U.S. Census Report and various science and agricultural journals—a lot of it's real current."

Their information shows that in the last 30 years, farm productivity in the nation rose by 70%. This, however, was at the cost of a 237% increase in the use of machinery input, and a 900% increase in the use of chemical fertilizer. Their report states the "increased use of energy has in the past allowed us to replace the production lost due to the conversion of farmland to other uses." But, says Clingman, "Those last few units of production have been really costly in terms of energy—we seem to have reached a point of diminishing returns." Considering the drastic rise in the cost of energy that is anticipated, Clingman says, "We're not going to be able to increase production into the future. What we can do is save the ground—there's really no other alternative."

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Traditional land use philosophy and policy has been the practice of zoning an entire area for future development. Based upon population projections, an area is blanket-zoned, establishing land value patterns in anticipation of upcoming needs (and sometimes serving to spur future growth). With the identification of specific parcels of land, land values are inflated artificially, resulting in land speculation cycles which effect the entire area. Once zoned, an area is locked in to that specific plan, allowing for little or no leeway to meet changing market demands and needs.

Enter the Cooper Point Association. Under threats of such scattered development projects as the Westside Mall and high-rise apartments and condominiums on the point, the CPA met the zoning policy head-on and countered with some unique proposals of their own. Under the direction of such overseers as William Dexter, Ron Clarke and full-time Association planner Russ Fox (currently a faculty member at TESC), the Association gathered extensive data on all facets of Cooper Point. The developmental impact on wildlife, flora fauna, soil erosion, and drainage were all considered. The preservation of the existing natural status of Cooper Point was the overriding goal of the CPA; through the Association's actions, this goal has approached realization.

Site plan reviews would also require the developers to leave a specified amount of open space if they want to build. The amount of open space is determined by the density of the given area; the higher the density, the more open space is required.

The highest density allowed is 12 family units to an acre, with some areas only permitted two to an acre. This is a higher density level than originally planned, but the CPA had to compromise on this point for the plan to pass as an ordinance. "That's the traditional struggle between the people who live there and the developers," according to Ron Clarke, former Vice-President of the Association and Local Planning Assistant for the state. Clarke went on to say, "One of the truly unique features of the plan is the regulation of the number of dwellings rather than the type of dwelling. The guiding factor was the preservation of the land. That was accomplished."

The land-use plan and the resulting ordinance have not been without repercussions, however. The CPA was involved with four court cases over zoning on Cooper Point in 1972-1973. The most decisive of the four involved a plan for high-rise apartments and condominiums at the end of the point, to be called "By-the-sea". The county planning commission rejected the proposal, but the decision was overturned in Superior Court. It was then appealed to the State Supreme Court where the original ruling was upheld and By-the-sea slipped into the sea.

This was a landmark decision in that it was the first time the legal right of neighborhood groups to have a say in local land-use was recognized in court. The county prosecutor's office was chided by the Supreme Court for not representing the residents of the county and forcing the CPA to do so.

"It's the residents who know the most about where they live and they should do the planning," says Ron Clarke. "Seeing a citizen's group have some success has provided the incentive for other citizens' groups around the state. I've worked with planning for 21 years and that's the biggest difference I've noticed, the involvement of these groups."

Since the advent of the Cooper Point plan, many counties in the state are now reevaluating their own land plans. Some have already adopted similar plans, including Gig Harbor and Pierce and Whatcom County. The ripples from Cooper Point have been far-reaching.

So, the next time you see a new building under construction, or you walk down to the beach and see water and seagulls instead of a 12-story condo, remember, there are alternatives. People can allow a developer to operate totally at his discretion, or they can make a choice and have a say in what is done to their neighborhoods. In these days of grass-roots American politics, many people have decided it's time to start talking.

Farmers speak

Continued from page seven.— "hope so," Weiks states firmly, "because you know what's happening in big business. They're not concerned about what you pay for the end product. My feeling is that the consumer better become very aware of what's happening in agricultural production."

Bob Baird, a young blueberry farmer on Steamboat Island Road who has much the same concerns as Weiks about centralization and loss of farm land, views the future of farming here and across the country optimistically. "Well, I see it going on at two levels. One level is going to be the large scale chemical agriculture which will continue to get bigger with a smaller number of people doing it. But at the same time, there's going to be another development occurring. That's smaller farmers coming in and retailing. It's going to be more tied into the alternative systems of the co-ops and farmers markets which are both networks which are developing, and selling at the farm. But it will be different than the other system of agriculture because those people will not be interested in getting huge... they're more interested in being happy. The smaller farmer will be more diversified, and they will be able to survive."

Farmers are also recognizing the importance of serving local people. The sharp increase in berry prices this year can be partially traced to enormous demands from national yogurt manufacturers. But Ina Lyons has a surprise for any corporate berry hoarders. "Well, we could sell them (raspberries), but my

King Co.

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and provide a public educational resource. Suggestions for the park range from crop testing and research, a petting zoo for children to experimentation with agricultural-related energy conservation projects. Publicity campaigns to attract seasonal workers, internship programs for community college students, and maps showing the location of farms selling directly to the public are being planned.

Although King County has experienced a decline in its agricultural land base as a result of urban sprawl and economic pressures to develop, Ryan is optimistic that "we have begun to turn the tide." Backed by County Executive John Spellman and Council members Bernice Stern and Mike Lowry—and enjoying a sympathetic ear from Senator Warren Magnuson in D.C.—the program has a powerful team of supporters. And with 58,000 acres and \$40 million worth of primary economic activity at stake, those involved with the planning feel their concern is well merited.

husband says no. He says there are people who come out here for years to pick their berries and we'll save a patch for the pickers and for the people who want fresh berries. We figure that the people were here first so we serve the people rather than the big companies. We do give them what we have surplus, but the people come first."

To facilitate the survival and enhancement of these small-scale farm networks, many growers and consumers are beginning to appreciate their mutually dependent relationship. Organizations like the Olympia F.O.O.D. Co-operative and Olympia's Farmers Market which deal directly with local farmers, find themselves growing dramatically. "We doubled in size last year," exclaims Becky Liebman, manager of the Farmers Market. "and this year there are just as many new people as old."

That the small farmer needs the consumer to survive is a more and more accepted notion in the agricultural community. Their goal now is to make the consumer aware of the importance of a strong local farm economy. "There is a lot of farming going on out there and no lot of people know about it either," Bob Baird explains as he ponders ways to change that situation.

The ability of people like Baird, Murray Weiks and Ina Lyons to make consumers aware of agriculture could very well tell the future of local farming. "That's one reason I've stayed in this business as long as I have," says Jasper Martin forcefully. "I want to see that farmers market get going and make it."

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