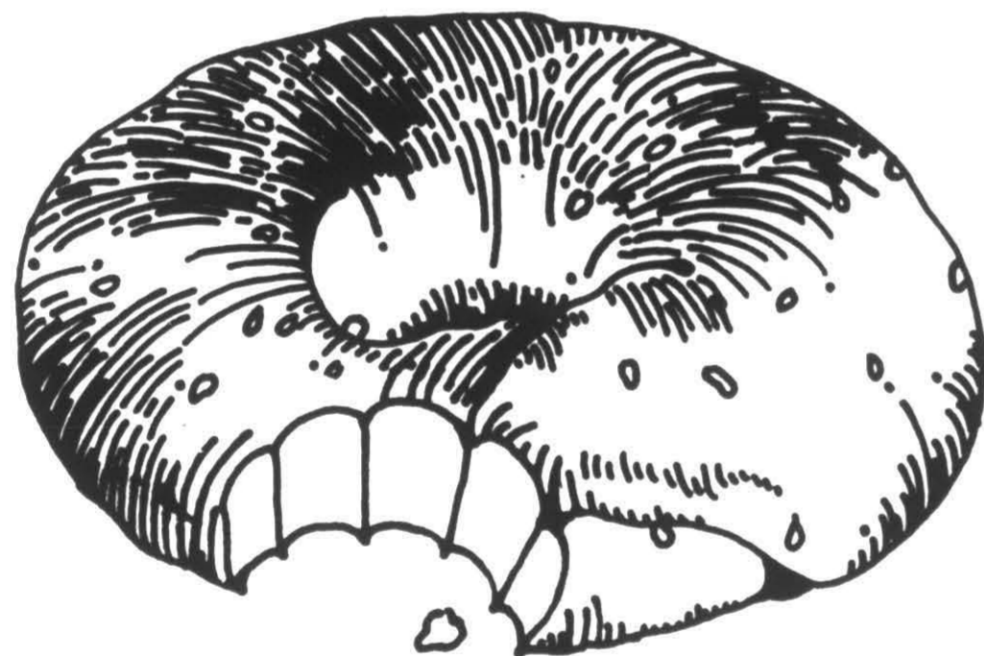


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The fall quarter scrips are on sale at the Housing Office (just ask for Linda). To find out more about those free bagels (and the entire plan), drop in at the College Housing Office, "A" Building, Room 220 or phone 866-6132.

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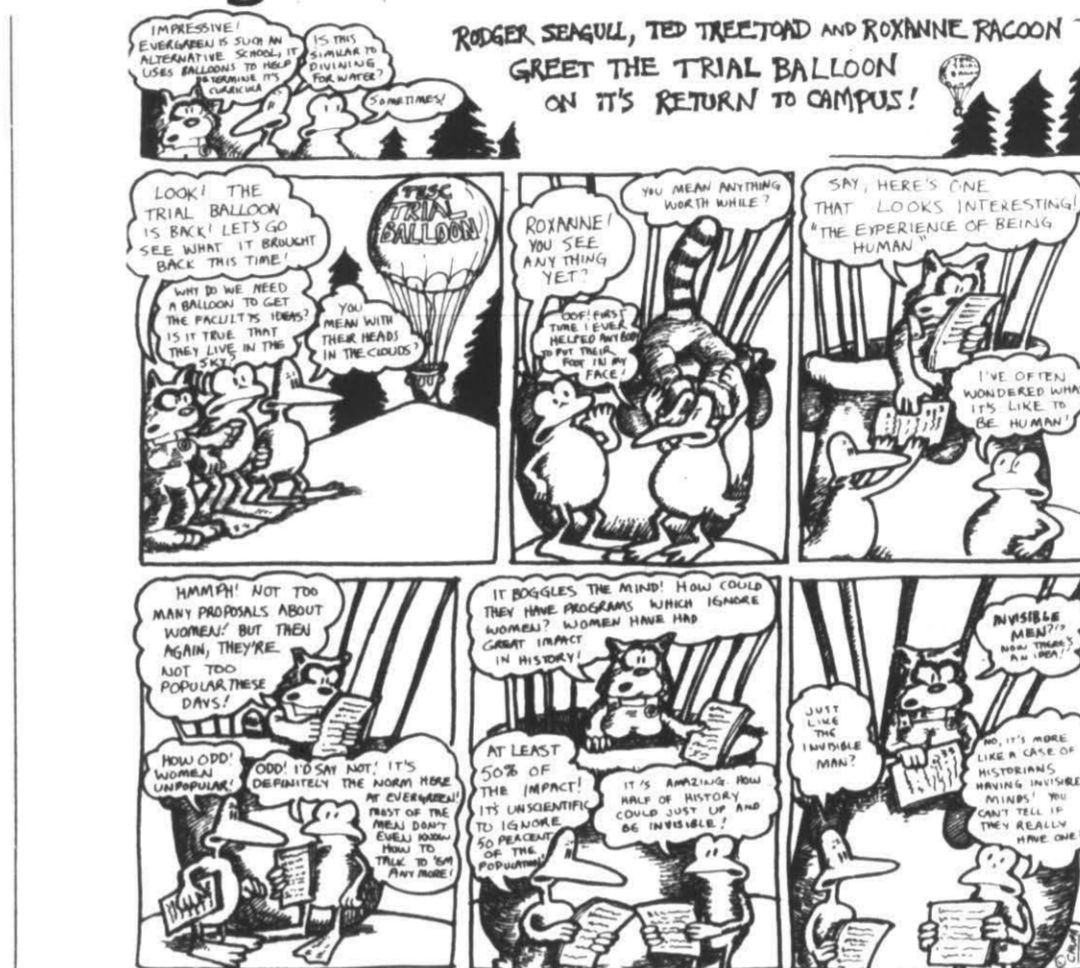
The Flight Of The Trial Balloon

by Karrie Jacobs

Evergreen's curriculum is a source of much frustration and consternation to students here. Its eccentricities and inadequacies please and entice some and leave others facing an academic dead end. Approximately a year and a half ago, the Long Range Curriculum Planning DTF was called together in an attempt to find out exactly what had to be done to make the curriculum reflect students' actual needs, and to make it predictable enough to let prospective and incoming students know exactly what they were getting into. The DTF found widespread demand for increased predictability and continuity in the college's program offerings. The institution of nine Advanced Specialty Areas and Basic Programs, constituting 60 percent of Evergreen's curriculum, to be planned two years in advance, and the publication of the catalog supplement by January 1 each year, were two of the DTF's recommendations which have been implemented. The early supplement publication date puts stringent deadlines on curriculum proposals from faculty members as well as from students. A rough draft of the 1978-79 curriculum was assembled last month and surfaced on October 14 as the "Trial Balloon."

This metaphorical balloon was launched in an effort to solicit response from students on the rough draft of the curriculum. The Trial Balloon, which takes the form of a collection of program proposals tacked up in various locations around campus, was responded to by 240 students (roughly ten percent of the student body).

POINTING OUT HOLES
Students were asked to state



what program or specialty area interested them and why. They were also asked to suggest improvements for that program, and to point out holes in the draft of the curriculum.

Assistant Academic Dean Rob Knapp described the responses as "uneven," stating that some areas attracted more attention than others. About half the responses in the survey were to the Environmental Studies programs that were proposed, and many of these were favorable, indicating to Knapp that the Deans' choice in emphasizing Environmental

Studies in the curriculum was a good one.

Some of the strongest complaints were made by students interested in the Expressive Arts specialty area. The lack of crafts and fine arts was lamented in a number of the questionnaires, and one student complained of the abundance of "funk, pop, op and trash art," and criticized Evergreen for having "so few good teachers/artists who stress composition, design, and craftsmanship, and are interested in developing the basics of art for the students. We need teachers,"

the response said, "who teach the basics, and not putting light bulbs in figures' bellies for shock value."

Knapp asserted that because of comments made in response to the trial balloon introductory visual arts will be built into the Collaborative Arts proposal which formerly included just theater, music and dance. Crafts will also be incorporated into the curriculum for '78-'79 in a manner determined partially by the success of the current craftsmanship program.

Another hole in the curriculum

that was pointed out several times is the lack of opportunities for serious advanced music students to perform within a group contract or program. A need for composition and performance of music in a classical tradition was stated.

The Evergreen interdisciplinary ideal received some enthusiastic support. The Novel Experience, a program which will combine the study of a group of American, French and English novels, with a study of the social circumstances that created them and some creative writing, and the proposed Elizabethan Studies program which will deal with many aspects of the age of Elizabeth I attracted favor in the survey.

Knapp read each of the filled out questionnaires himself, and said that the survey was responded to sympathetically. "Certainly there isn't anything 'revolutionary' in the response," he said, "but some individual comments will affect the way a program is written."

Some student proposals for Group Contracts have come out of the Balloon. Two, Decentralization As a Form of Social Organization, and Traditional and Non-Traditional Therapy, are likely to materialize in next year's curriculum. Another one, Political Economy of Women, is in a preliminary state.

Some holes in the proverbial balloon will undoubtedly be stopped up with Individual Contracts, and others will just be vents for frustration. Essentially the balloon is a tool designed for fine tuning, rather than major overhauls, and as the old Evergreen adage goes, "Well, it's better than nothing."

Elections Are Coming November 8 The Candidates

by John Keogh

Six local candidates will vie for election to the three posts on Olympia's City Commission next Tuesday, and as none of them are incumbents the winners will form an entirely new commission when they take office in January. Running for Mayor are Bob Lovely and Lyle Watson; for Finance and Accounting Commissioner, Bob Hernes and Ron Rants; and for Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements, Rita Robison and Bill Jacobs. Olympia municipal elections are conducted on a nonpartisan basis, meaning candidates must compete for office without the benefit of party endorsement or affiliation.

Although each of the posts on the City Commission has a different title, they actually entail equal responsibility and power in the governing of Olympia. All commission decisions are based on majority votes of its members. The following is a brief portrait of each candidate:

CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR

BOB LOVELY
Bob Lovely feels that many of the problems Olympia is now

faced with resulted from poor planning. His top priority, if he is elected, will be to establish adequate, long range planning for the city's future. Lovely sees the projected West Side traffic dilemma as a prime example of this lack of foresight; he feels that a solution should be found which gives "a lot of consideration to the present neighborhoods in that area." Two measures he would work for are the building of a full interchange at the Black Lake Boulevard/Highway 101 intersection, and the extension of Cooper Point Road to connect with the Mottman interchange, providing another corridor of travel between West Side and downtown Olympia.

Lovely thinks the City Commission should be expanded to include five members instead of three to give the citizens of Olympia better representation in government. The present three-member commission format expires in December, 1978, and at that time Olympia residents will have a chance to retain, modify, or reject it. Lovely would lobby for a change to five members because he feels it would provide for better handling of the com-

Continued on page 4

by Mandy McFarlan

The Washington State General Election is on November 8 from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. I have outlined here, I hope objectively, the ten issues which will be before Washington's voters on Tuesday.

Initiative Measure 335 (anti pornography) Official ballot title: "Shall places where obscene films are publicly and regularly shown or obscene publications a principal stock in trade be prohibited?"

This initiative, if passed, will bring Washington State law into conformity with the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. As the law stands now in Washington, a legal or moral nuisance can be forbidden or ended. The only offense currently considered a nuisance is maintaining a house of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution. I-335 would expand the state's definition of a moral nuisance to include places where lewd films are publicly shown, places where lewd publications are a principal part of the stock in trade, illegal gambling in public places, drunkenness, fighting and breaches of the peace. I-335 states that the Attorney General,

Prosecuting Attorney, other officials or any citizen of the county may bring an action to the Superior Court to have a location declared a moral nuisance. Civil, rather than criminal action would be taken against owners or those involved with a "moral nuisance." The court could terminate the conduct and may require a bond to assure that the nuisance is discontinued.

Proponents say this will stamp out only the hardest-core porn, and magazines like *Hustler* would be left alone. Supporters also say that this allows anyone who can post a bond to close a grocery store. Anti-335 people feel that the initiative promotes censorship and that prohibition will enhance organized crime.

Initiative Measure 345 (to take off food tax) Official ballot title: "Shall most food products be exempt from state and local retail sales and use taxes effective July 1, 1978?"

This state levies a sales tax of four and six-tenths percent of the retail price of tangible personal property. Food products have not been exempt since 1939.

I-345 would make "food products" exempt from this sales tax (This would not include food

bought in restaurants). The state's sales tax revenues would be reduced by \$189.6 million in the fiscal year July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979, unless the legislature finds new sources. (Some of the suggested new sources include a state income tax, a lottery and a gambling area in Washington.)

I-345 supporters say that since food is a necessity, this is a regressive tax which hits low income families hardest. Opponents feel that the tax should not be eliminated before providing replacements for the lost revenue. They say that the budget cuts would be taken from schools and public assistance programs.

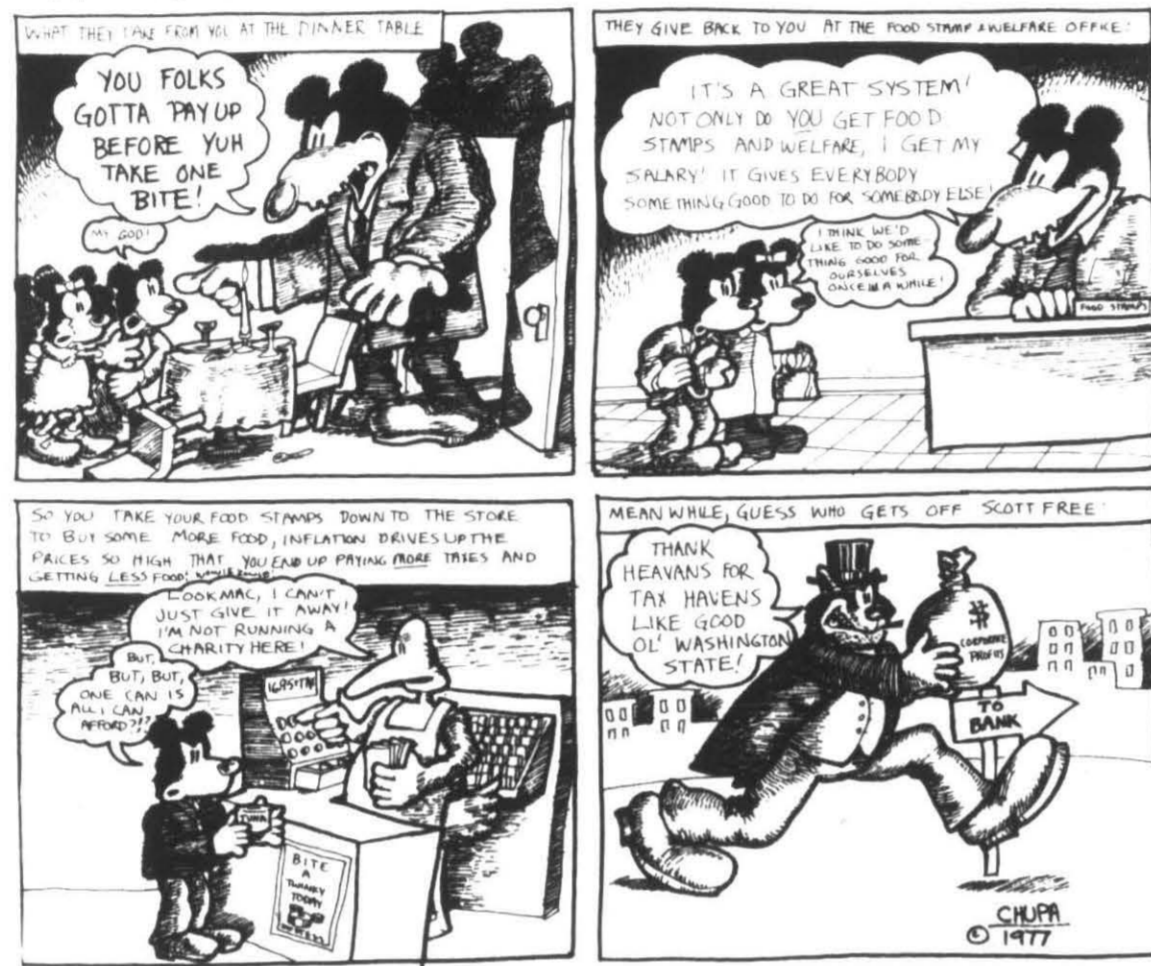
Initiative Measure 348 (against gas tax hike) Official ballot title: "Shall the new variable motor vehicle fuel tax law be repealed and the previous tax and distribution formula be reinstated?"

Revenue from the gas tax, which is now eleven cents per gallon, goes toward highway expenses. After June 1, 1978, it will fluctuate between nine and twelve cents. If I-348 passes, the tax will remain at its 1967 level or nine cents per gallon.

Those in favor of I-348 say the

Continued on page 4

THE FOOD TAX: TAKES FROM THE POOR AND GIVES IT RIGHT BACK TO 'EM (SORT OF)



Whose Water Is It?

Hearings on this issue will be held in Yakima on November 16-17. Testimony is needed both in person or in writing. I have more information collected by National Land For People on this issue. Call me for their literature. 806-3764.

Now is the time to show active support for small farms. Vote November 8 for Initiative Measure 59 and write to Cecil Andrus.

Debbie Leung

Pink Flamingo Ethics

As director of the Flamingo Justice League, I object to the unabashed attempt at censorship of the Saturday showing of "PINK FLAMINGOS" through the removal of posters and publicity and the threat of demonstration by a minority on this campus.

I feel that this attempt to stifle the film through these activities is both inappropriate and unethical. I have a right to put the posters up and to have them remain so, as well as a right to present the film.

I object to the dogmatic assumption on the part of this minority that they have the right to dictate what shouldn't be presented to the Evergreen community.

An obvious demand for the film exists, exemplified by the frequency with which it appeared as a suggestion for Friday Night Films, and I think that alone is reason enough for the showing.

My concern is not with the content of the film. I booked it because the title was pertinent to the Flamingo Justice League, because it is controversial and avant-garde and because of this demand.

I defend everyone's right to their opinion on this or any other

matter, but I must also assert my own rights. If people are really concerned, I would like to propose a discussion to follow the last showing where everyone can express their feelings.

Chris Gauger, director: The Flamingo Justice League

Wanna Just Bite?

I'm a new student at Evergreen this year. I like it here except for one thing: SAGA. I bought the three hundred dollar meal plan at the beginning of the quarter. They said I'd save sixty bucks, but they forgot to tell me that if I ate \$300 worth of food at SAGA that I would seriously endanger my health.

Now I know it's a joke to talk about improving SAGA, but since I have a good sense of humor I'll try anyway. To begin with, SAGA is not a part of TESC. It's a private company that leases the cafeteria and the delicatessen from the school in the hope of offering a good food program to the students.

SAGA has a closed market, Olympia being eight miles away, making them a monopoly. People tell me that I can go into town to get food, but that's like saying that the phone company isn't a monopoly because if you don't like it you can send somebody a letter.

At most colleges if you don't like the cafeteria you can laugh at it and walk a couple of blocks to a restaurant. Here you have to ride a bus into town, bring the food back to the dorms, and cook your own lunch. Not too fun if you only have an hour be-

tween classes. They say "friends and co-workers can share the cost and reap the benefits together," but I haven't found any friends, co-workers, or even hostages that would be crazy enough to eat there. The only people who are willing to share are those who already have the meal plan. Why can't SAGA make their meal plan last the whole year? Because they know that they would lose money, whether the students drop dead from malnutrition doesn't even enter the picture.

Now I'm not saying we should blow up the cafeteria (though it would be fun). I just would like to see some businessman from in town come out here and set up a grocery store with fair prices (at the Deli it cost \$1.50 for a quart of orange juice). Let's give SAGA some competition and see if they still can rake in a million bucks.

I would also like to start a student food information group. At the beginning of each quarter (especially the fall quarter when the new students come) we could give the students some facts about the different choices they have. I'm sure that if the people of this campus know what's going on they won't let SAGA rip us off anymore.

Jeff Joll, Telephone #5124, Dorm C Room 214

Expose Yourself

Announcements and Letters to the Editor will not be printed unless they are submitted typewritten and double-spaced. The deadline for announcements is 5 p.m. Monday for publication the following Thursday. The deadline for letters is noon Tuesday for publication the following Thursday. Got that? Announcements — 5 p.m. Monday Letters — Noon, Tuesday — DOUBLE-SPACED TYPEWRITTEN.

to give you an opportunity to expose yourself, so to speak. D.W.

Barefoot Baseball and Other True Stories

Interesting article on Sports at Evergreen. It's hard to imagine in this "master plan" something like football and soccer here. There's even a plan for an extension for a full-sized basketball court on one level and an area for martial arts on the other level. I suppose competition would be inevitable to some degree. But take baseball for example. It's possible to compete only with yourself and not against the other team or even against your own teammates. I could just see Evergreen challenging Japanese baseball teams, even if they do play by slightly different rules. I used to play sandlot baseball and everyone played barefooted. Did you hear what Reggie Jackson did in the World Series? Three home runs in a row which ties Babe Ruth's record. He also got himself in trouble for assaulting a 13 year old fan.

John Haskins

...But Is It Art?

The official ballot title of Initiative 335 is, "Shall places where obscene films are publicly and regularly shown or obscene publications a principal stock in trade be prohibited?" This title might lead you to think that by voting yes on 335 you are voting for a law that will shut down a specific type of business throughout the state of Washington in some uniform manner. This is not what the initiative will do at all.

Initiative 335 is touted by its proponents as one that "hits hard at places that specialize in films, magazines and books that depict explicit sex acts between adults, adults and children, and even human beings and animals." Perhaps the laws will be hard hitting but it is interesting to speculate on who and what will be caught by those blows.

Three thirty-five allows any citizen who can post a five hundred dollar bond, or a prosecuting attorney, or a city attorney to request that a judge shut down a place of business because it is a "moral nuisance." If the judge (there is no jury involved in this process) decides that the sale of "lewd matter" is a "principal" part of the store or theater's business, the place can be shut down.

"Principal" is not defined in numerical (or any other) terms in the initiative and is left up to the judge to define. It could mean 85 percent or it could mean five. A judge in Spokane might choose to close a store which sells "lewd matter" as ten percent of its business, while a judge in Pasco decides that 45 percent is not a "principal" portion of a store's business.

The whole business of legislating people's social consciousness is a peculiar one. It brings in some interesting terms with dubious definitions: take "lewd matter" for example. "Lewd matter" is defined in the initiative as "Obscene matter." That tells us a lot, doesn't it. There's more though. It also "means any matter: (a) Which the average per-

Reforming The Tax Structure

Washington voters will decide in the upcoming state elections whether or not the current tax on retail sales of food should continue as a source of public revenue. Initiative Measure 345, as it will appear on November 8 ballots, proposes that "... most food products be (made) exempt

Initiative 345

from state and local retail sales and use taxes, effective July 1, 1978."

This initiative offers the citizens of Washington a chance to partially reform the inequitable tax structure now used to collect state funds. The tax on food sales collects state revenue more-or-less equally from individuals regardless of their ability to support the State Treasury: food purchases consume a far greater percentage of low income individuals' personal wealth than that of high-income persons. The food tax therefore places a greater burden on the poor than on the rich, and increases the disparity of wealth-distribution among the state's citizens.

The food tax is also counter-productive because it discourages eating. Retail sales taxes, in theory, reduce the public's consumption of any taxed commodity. While taxes on the sale of gasoline, liquor, and cigarettes place more hardship on low income individuals than they do on persons of greater wealth, they can be justified with the argument that it's desirable to discourage consumption of these products. It hardly seems wise, however, to in effect tell the citizens of Washington State, "You should eat as little food as possible, because the more you eat, the more you are taxed."

Repeat of the food tax would cost Washington State an estimated \$189.6 million in public revenue for the fiscal year July 1, 1978 through June 30, 1979. Opponents of Initiative 345 contend that this loss of funds would cause an increase in other forms of state taxation, and force a reduction in state spending. The "statement against" Initiative 345 in the voters' pamphlet claims that low income individuals would suffer most from repeal of the food tax because they are most dependent on the state services, such as public assistance, which might be curtailed if this source of state revenue were terminated. Whether or not passage of Initiative 345 would actually reduce the funds allocated to state services is unclear, but the low income citizens of Washington can't afford to continue these programs at the expense of retaining an unfair tax structure. If the programs are necessary they will continue regardless of what methods are used to collect state revenues. Even if services vital to the poor are cut back temporarily, repeal of the food tax would ultimately benefit low income citizens by forcing new forms of state taxation. One can scarcely imagine a tax that would be more harmful to the poor than a levy on food sales.

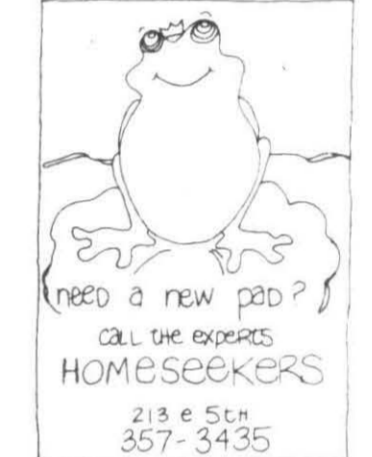
Washington State currently collects no taxes on personal and corporate income. The creation of graduated income taxes in these two areas would be the fairest method of collecting the funds necessary to maintaining state government and its services. Citizens should be taxed in accordance with their ability to pay, not equally without consideration of their financial status. The sales tax on food is a BAD tax. It should be repealed.



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The Dangers Of Dialectical Materialism

Intellectual growth requires diverse contexts. Social Origins of Art and Ideology claims the exclusive status of the advanced humanities yet operates by a perspective that oversimplifies the complexity of ideas. Titular claims and the actual function of the program are thus in enmity. I joined the program to engage in the immense challenge of ideas through abstract conjecturing and seriously imaginative analysis by which experience is validly compressed into education. I left the program because I wanted neither to be an accomplice to nor a victim of systematic reductionism.

There is inherent in the program's design a tendency to explain ideas solely by illuminating the causal conditions that influenced the idea(s). This tendency is supported by a set of pious student materialists, who, allied with Marxist dictations, effectively eclipse the meaning of ideas. Using dialectical materialism, the essence of ideas is deceptively determined by their material antecedents. The subject of thought is never ideas themselves, but only the social or material "origin(s)" of ideas. If this rendering of ideas were adjacent to the contemplation of ideas themselves, the program would be intellectually enabling, not crippling. However, the pro-

gram's "philosophy" rests (laxly) on the assumption that ideas are not entities in themselves since they are not measurable; but rather ideas are the inconsequential residue of a material-social-causal condition. This conviction is confining, and the modus operandi all too simple... and simplifying. Undoubtedly, social and material conditions influence ideas immeasurably (perhaps entirely immeasurably), but mustn't we first ask what the culmination of those influences is, and study that? Indeed, comprehending the idea must precede the illumination of ancestral factors which influenced the idea. Otherwise one becomes aware of numerous influences but is ignorant of that which is influenced. How can one study the influences on ideas without first comprehending the ideas themselves? Instead of concentrating on the ideological or artistic culmination of a culture, the materialist investigates only the determinants of social-economic relations implicit in ideas. Operating alone, dialectical materialism is a closed system of thought which takes offense at abstract conceptualization and diverse interpretations.

Social Origins discourages prismatic perspectives because they perceive too much of the reality of irreducible diversity. Instead, the program engenders a mechanical predisposition, fully accommodated by the sole modus operandi — dialectical materialism. As a rendering machine used for reducing ideas to causal origins, dialectical materialism is not properly regarded as one tool applied to a subject requiring many; it is improperly wielded as a weapon against the diversity of intellectual conjecturing, mechanically reducing and concluding what should be left as inconclusive. (Even the program's title insidiously predisposes one to reduce diverse influences to determining "origins.") This predisposition is deceptively limiting; the kind of perspective that doesn't allow one to return to a pausing in wonderful awe at its implications. The pausing has already been "concluded" as a nexus of material and social origins. Dialectical materialism can transform an art gallery or a masterpiece of prose into a featureless delineation. Delineating the causal occasions of art and ideology is tenable to limited degree, but this method should not be regarded as a magically conclusive encompassment. It is, rather, a one-dimensional rendering into which art and ideology cannot fit (and shouldn't be crammed).

I entreat the materialist to step outside of his dialectical church, whose explanatory framework is so seemingly interconnected it becomes godly — and easily believed.

Admittedly my observations are derived from only the initial three weeks, and my analysis perhaps from a uniquely bad or intolerant relation to the program, but conditions so persistently worsened into pattern that my conjecturing about the possible bleak future of Social Origins became admissible — nay, necessary. Many students, particularly those subject to my vituperation will not agree with this analysis, not having perceived that the method of the program limits one to illusionistic oversimplification. Yet many others sully but passively concur, and hope for better days.

