

Most Evergreen faculty members will be getting pay raises of four-tenths of one percent next year. This increase was passed down from the state legislature by the Board of Trustees at a

money available for faculty pay raises next year. However, Evans told the Board that most of this money would be taken up in raises for the 15 to 20 percent of the faculty due for salary step

number of years of experience a teacher has. Evans said they are roughly equivalent to the increase at other schools that come with

young age of most faculty members here. "At a more mature institution as you go from one year to the next, a lot of faculty move up in rank, but many retire and are replaced by faculty at a lower pay scale. Our problem as a young institution with generally younger faculty members is that nobody has retired yet.

be done about it until the next legislative session. "Unfortunately,

schools in the state, runs from \$13,000 at the bottom to almost \$26,000 at the top. In a sample designed to prove nothing but interesting, the Journal selected two faculty members at random from the campus directory and polled them about their feelings on

ridiculous!" said one. "My rough guess would be if you add inflation, that's a six percent decrease in pay. It's an interesting situation: before about 1971, faculty could cite pay figures as a basis for going somewhere else. It's not enough money, but no faculty can bargain from a position of strength individually.

The second faculty member contacted, (again, at random) had what may be some unusual ideas. "My opinion is that faculty are paid enough. I think the reason there's inflation is that people are living beyond their means, and expecting more than what they

niques, mime concepts, theatre concepts and techniques, literary analysis, dobro, American country music, and creative writing were taught by the program

wide range of activities undertaken by Chautaugua Productions, Etc., during Spring Quarter, including three days of scheduled workshops and miniperformances of mime, clown and circus pieces which took

original theater piece by Chautaugua Productions, produced under the artistic direction of Evergreen Faculty Member Joye Peskin and Student Director

formances includes a one-hou musical concert of original pieces called "Sources", a show of

Wilkinson (fought at the Bay of Pigeons).

The Cooper Point Journal May 18, 1978





Sea Wulff Needs Support

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to the questionable future of some students' education in regards to the continuing construction of the SEA WULFF, alias the EVERGREEN 38.

This boat has been an integral part of our educational experience here at TESC. For some it represents more than two years' work. Building it has resulted in probably the tightest working group here on campus. And while work began and is continuing here on campus, very little monetary support has come from the school. There has been some moral support and the school has chosen that arena to voice its support. The progress ius far is evidence enough of that. Not that the school has been overly helpful with the cost, it hasn't. About one-third of the materials purchased has come from the school; the rest was community donated.

Okay, so with this ongoing negotiation with faculty and dean, and only recently with students, comes the future of the boat. There are those in places of power who would like to see the boat finished real quickly, would hope to have this problem simply solve itself. Well it won't. And it definitely is becoming a problem. How will the boat be completed? Will professional boat builders be brought in to wrap it up? With inexperienced faculty setting the progress back as much as two or three months for transition period? Or with hiring someone familiar with the program, with its students and with considerable knowledge of boat construction?

There exists such a man. And Jim Gulden's proposal for his instatement has gone unnoticed or ignored. There are seven students planning on continuing with the project. And with Don Fassett at the helm there would be no time lost to transition periods. Don Fassett has vast engineering background plus years and years of sailboat repair and upkeep. He has got to be the ed quickly with capable leadership without sacrificing a damn good program, we of the Research Vessel Design group contract say "Don't blow it, Evergreen." And if it's true that deans listen to students, we feel you cannot afford to ignore our suggestion. After all, who knows best? We who have been here all along or you who have feigned interest if you should happen to walk by?

obvious solution to our problem.

If you want the boat complet-

And another thing, TESC needs all the positive boosts it can get in this neighborhood. We are aware of this whenever the press comes to campus to write another story about TESC. You should see all the VIP's around here posing before the proud bow as the cameras click and the pen scribbles. This boat is getting milked for all the free P.R. the school can squeeze out of it. And while images are not all that bad, it would just be right and consistent if the college stood behind the project as much as it does in front of the camera Phillip Roush

Energy And Politics

Inseparable

The sun and related energies

nay be the foremost but they'll

never shine as long as the

The rest of this letter is para-

phrasing an article from In These

Times May 3-9, 1978 (which can

be read in the EPIC lounge or

the library) which deals with ap-

propriate energy systems and

ources in a broad social context.

"Unfortunately those (concern-

ed with alternative energy) who

don't completely ignore the

social issues... often have a naively

apolitical view of social change

and a misunderstanding of the

relationship of capitalism to the

It is common that a liberal,

decentralist small-scale solar im-

age is assumed, that some

automatic decline in central

authorities, redistribution of in-

apitalist cloud persists.

o the Editor:

energy issues."

come and power, emergence of an ecological lifestyle, full employment, etc., will happen. All that is possible—but it will take political mobilization as well. Many solar technology enthusiasts find it easier to talk about oil, manure, and machinery than about the oppression of women, racial and sexual minorities, and the working class—and that perpetuates the oppression.

Conservation and solar energy for heating do not challenge the existing political and economic inequality or private control of production. Things could even worsen; for example as people buy less oil and rely more on solar energy, the companies are bound to charge more for the oil to keep up the profit ratio. Then those without solar equipment which is likely to be the poor and renters—will suffer the most

Sure, the solar industry might stimulate the economy, but in a apitalist economy it cannot eliminate unemployment from the business cycle. Also, the marketing and financial power of the big corporations will continue to undermine decentralization. Standard Oil and fiends are diversifying rapidly into retail chains, newspapers, mines, etc., which means they're still controlling the money and power even if everyone stops using oil. It's also not as if they're blind to the truth about the need to alter our energy patterns, and they are quickly starting to control and exploit the new market-all but two of the photovoltaic cell producers have been bought out by some corporation, for example

Through working actively in the technical aspects of appropriate energy systems I have ound that many people in this field resist exploring values and attitudes, refuse to develop a critical analysis of the total scope of what we're working for and now, and squelch any striving to understand the political workings of our personal lives. It's important to be building new ways, but not blindly, and not by consciously or unconsciously perpetuating the oppression of people by their sex, race, class, or age.

Becca Todd

Buy From Local Farmers

To the Editor:

We often read about the benefits of local agriculture and the need for its preservation, and the things we read are generally convincing. What we can do to save it, however, is not always so clear. Issues affecting local agriculture are complicated, not only because they involve a tangle of economic realities and land use policies, but also because they include personal fears, hopes, desires, and suspicions.

It's especially difficult to think about local agriculture, and how to protect it, when we can't see it. Oh, we each know of a few berry farms, a couple of dairies, and some handsome gardens scattered around the area. But role agriculture plays in the county, or how much there is to save, or how much there could be under favorable circumstances As for the facts and figures about local agriculture, the Thurston County Agricultural Committee has the most comprehensive and up to date information (obtainable through Thurston Regional Planning). Yet, without tracking down the facts, there is little in our daily experiences (that we are aware of) that points to the viability of farms in Nisqually, Yelm, or Rochester

Fortunately, there are some exceptions to this. Two examples where the local supply of agricultural goods visibly contributes to local demand are the Food Co-op and the Thurston-Lewis County farm map.* Still another example, one of increasing importance, is Olympia's Farmer's Market. In fact, the Farmer's Market is considered by some to represent local agriculture at its visible best.

Every Friday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. from May 19 through the end of October, truck farmers, blueberry nurserymen, retired senior citizens, 12-year-old blackberry pickers, and bee keepers will collect to sell their goods at Olympia's outdoor market place, (this year on Plum St., across from City Hall). They are patronized by consumers who make the special stop for a variety of reasons, e.g. to get fresh produce, to dicker for the best price, to buy in bulk, to take in the atmosphere.

But regardless of the reasons why people buy at the Market, the result is the same. Namely, the Farmer's Market stands as an outlet for Thurston County produce. Every bunch of beets sold at the Market gives testimony to this.

Of course, the Farmer's Market is still in its fledgling stages, even after four successful years of growing. Obviously, it is not the answer to the problems surrounding the preservation of local agriculture. However, it does create the situation in which we can experience the presence of local agriculture. At the Market we can talk to the growers and buy their goods for our dinner. And this type of direct marketing, this "visible agriculture", stimulates an appreciation for the larger agriculture issues.

Becky Liebman *Direct sales farm map prepared with Dept. of Agriculture funds, showing over 30 farms selling directly to consumers, obtainable through the County Extension Office.

Hire Josef Natanson

To the Editor:

Since the second year of Evergreen's operation, nothing has been offered to returning cinema students. Their choices have been:

1. Start over in a basic program, group contract or module.

2. Take an independent contract to study and/or make film. Next year is the same except that there will be no formal offering in the Spring Quarter.

We propose a partial solution, one that will benefit the entire college (both prestigiously and financially) and provide some support for second, third and fourth year cinema students.

Hire Josef Natanson. He has

Letters Opinion Let

the equivalent of a Doctora Degree in Art History from Ecole du Louvre (Paris 1939), and has worked as a special effects artist since 1953, for (among others) Vittoria DeSica, Michael Curtiz, Duccio Tessari, Dino DeLaurentiis and Federico Fellini. He is mentioned in the credits of over 100 films.

Josef Natanson wants nothing more than to teach part-time in the Puget Sound area during the 1978-1979 academic year. It is true that it is somewhat late to hire him now, but we still have four months, enough time to do almost anything. One doesn't have a chance to hire someone like Josef Natanson very often, and probably never with as

much as four months notice. These are names of present film students who feel very strongly that he should be hired: Pam Mertens David A. Huss Steven L. Huss Maria Gargivlo Sean M. McLin J.G. Beauchamp Mikael W. Sikora Eric Johnson Charles Gustafson Scot Whitney T.J. Simpson Bev Roberts Gary Allen May

Stuck In A Rut

To the Editor: I am extremely, terminally,

lazy. Who knows or wants to suggest directions I can look to discover ways of either resolving (curing) that attitude or relating it to a lifestyle in which I can eat and sleep warm.

Not to mislead you, I am very energetic for periods of time in studying, practicing, even synthesizing topics that I am interested in. My ability to want to stay with the topic quickly fades as another aspect of life, the world, looms up into importance, or I get drowsy with frustration or apparent indolence.

I don't want to learn to be a hot go-get-er, to be competitive, aggressive or narrowly goal oriented. Those things I have spent many ergs of energy and many years to break free and stay free of. I need though to break loose from this lethargy. I need a sense of personal worth and internal self support that comes(?) from accomplishment, a sense of mastery of craft, a feeling of capability and from some evidence that I can finish

what I set out to do. Does anyone have any ideas, suggestions, references, shots in the dark, that might help me and others in a similar rut to work out of this degenerative spiral? Yours in cooperation,

Jim Felton, 866-5006

Curves Vs. Angles

Though worthless, your article wasn't pointless, as the geometric influence of our surroundings can affect us somewhat. I agree that the school's architecture is in bad taste and that their experiment with sectorial molding of concrete, while groovy in its experimental nature, is boring and tinker toy. But, this square cubist space shouldn't be news to you so don't let it drag you down now.

I'd like to introduce you to one aspect of Evergreen architecture that is pure, rounded craft. The E-38 sailboat being built hasn't a square fitting to her. Boats are all curves and bevels, and the shape formed is more important then just providing shelter; it defines the speed and the handling characteristics of the vessel. But I warn you, naval architecture and boat building are eight times more difficult than ground construction, and so the freer effect of their structure only occurs when you sail. John Waterman

John Waterman

You Don't Say

This week I will not mention Jesus to you. I'm not going to mention Jesus in any way. Don't want to talk about Jesus. Jesus, man's only salvation, ain't gonna mention that name. Don't think about Him. He has nothing but eternal life to offer. We can't relate to eternal life, it would cause certain chaos to suddenly be granted a stay from our certain deaths. That's why we shouldn't think about Jesus and that's why I'm not going to mention Him.

> afraid to sign my real name not afraid to die let's not think about Jesus.

Let Us Work Together

To the Editor:

As a former member of the COG III DTF I read with interest the article by Laurie Frankel and subsequent letters concerning problems assailing the Evergreen Council. The scene is familiar and I will support those who wrote that the COG III DTF encountered the same problems. It is disappointing to hear that rather than aiding the Council in the conduct of its business without time consuming hinderances, administrators are again retusing to bow gracefully to the will of the majority and assist the Council to serve the Evergreen community as it was including the administration, take it seriously, offer our help and give it a chance.

Perhaps a clue to this problem can be found in Carl Sagan's The Dragons of Eden (Speculations on the Evolution of Human Intelligence). To quote: "In general, human societies

are not innovative. They are hierachical and ritualistic. Suggestions for change are greeted with suspicion: they imply an unpleasant future variation in ritual and hierarchy: an exchange of one set of rituals for for another, or perhaps for a less structured society with fewer rituals. And yet there are times when societies must change, The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate for the stormy present' (Abraham Lincoln). Much of the difficulty in attempting to restructure American and other societies arises from this resistance by groups with vested interests in the status quo. Significant change might require those who are now high in the hierarchy to move downward many steps. This seems to them undesirable and is resist-

d" "....like mutations, changes are necessary if adaptation to new environmental circumstances is to be achieved. The tension between these two tendencies (change vs static societies) marks much of the political conflict of our age."

Sagan goes on to condemn the "repressive nature of schools and societies" for an "almost reptilian ritualization of the education process" and for "a decline in gifted mutidisciplinary scientists and scholars in a time when 'the development of broad and powerful thinking is desperately needed".

Academically Evergreen is pledged to those concepts which Sagan feels necessary if the future is to belong to those societies which "encourage diversity rather than conformity," are "willing to invest resources in social, political, economic and cultural experiments, prepared to sacrifice short-term advantage for long-term benefits," and "treat new ideas as valuable pathways to the future."

In our Evergreen society let us work together to make Evergreen an innovative institution in all areas and continue to encourage intellectual development of our students rather than carving nitches for ourselves.

Evergreen will benefit when we all, students, faculty, classified and administrative staff stop taking ourselves so seriously, inject a certain amount of humor, fantasy and even humility into our lives, remembering that our purpose at Evergreen is not to serve ourselves, but to serve each other.

Pearl Vincent - COM 301



The Cooper Point Journal May 11, 1978

Friday 6 - 10pm

RAINBOW RESTAURANT 4th & Columbia 375-6616

This week's dinner:

Pizza with spaghetti & salad

And the second second

- Help Wanted -

Why was the Cooper Point Journal named the Cooper Point Journal? Back in 1973 the original intent was to emphasize high-quality issue oriented features and analysis, not just news. Thus the name Journal. Also, it was intended to serve the whole community that included Evergreen as an integral part. Thus, the name Cooper Point.

The Journal has a new editor for summer and fall. Hi, my name is Brian Cantwell. I'd like very much to re-emphasize some of those original aims of the Journal, and examine a new format and new concepts. To do it, I'll need a lot of help from a lot of people—probably many who haven't been involved in the CPJ before. I haven't been. That may be a handicap in some respects and a boon in others.

The Journal needs a core staff of people committed heavily to shaping a high quality newspaper. Two paid positions as Associate Editors are available for summer (and beyond). The position requires strong writing and editing ability and endurance. Journalism experience and a knowledge of the community would be helpful. Both positions pay \$3.05 an hour for 19 hours per week, but will pay only on alternate weeks during Summer Quarter in accordance with the Journal's biweekly publication schedule. Actual time requirements greatly exceed this pay schedule. Students can earn academic credit for the work involved by arranging individual contracts.

A paid position is also opening at the end of June for Photography Editor, at the same pay scale. Photography and darkroom skills are essential. Actual time demands are closer to the actual pay schedule. A sample portfolio is requested.

Applicants for paid positions must be students. Paid positions will be filled by June 5.

The CPJ doesn't have a big budget. It does need as many people to write, do graphics, cartooning and photography as are interested and willing. Academic credit is always possible. If you are interested in applying for a paid or unpaid position, or would like to simply talk about the new Journal, please contact me soon by leaving a message at the CPJ office, CAB 306, TESC, or call me in the evenings before 11:00 at 352-2589. Thank you.

- Brian Cantwell

The Cooper Point Journal May 18, 1978

Evergreen Hosts Education Conference

by Lisa Fleming

Students and teachers involved with or interested in alternative education gathered at Evergreen last weekend to participate in the New Age Education Conference. Approximately 250 people from throughout the Northwest met to exchange ideas and information and to set up networks for future sharing of ideas and energy.

The conference, sponsored by the Cascadian Regional Library, featured lectures by Evergreen Faculty Members Willi Unsoeld, Stephanie Coontz, and Bill Aldridge. In addition, nearly 50 workshops were held on such topics as, "Play as Therapy" and "Experiential Education."

Doug Thompson, a teacher at the Mountain Open School in Evergreen, Colorado and several of his students presented a workshop on urban experiential education. Evergreen is a suburb of Denver, located in the foothills of the Rockies; the Mountain Open School is supported by Jefferson County.

Urban experiential education was designed for kids growing up in the suburbs with no idea of how to cope in a big city. "The trend in recent years has been to run away from the city, said Thompson. "We already have a well defined wilderness ethic, but there isn't a city ethic.

"These kids have parents telling them Denver isn't safe, and in many cases, these parents commute to work in Denver," Thompson continued. "These kids say they have nothing to do with the city, that the city is the pits. We also have kids who may be 'street wise', but they know nothing of the resources in a

To "experience a city" Thompson or one of the other teachers takes a group of 12 or 13 students to Denver (the group attending the conference visited Seattle), and over a period of five or six days they try to learn as much as they can about the city, the people and places in it, and the resources available. One of the points of the "survival trip" is to spend as little money as possible, partly for the sake of learning that it doesn't take a lot of money to have fun, and also so that income level is not a parrier to students wanting to participate.

The group is usually broken down into groups of three or four students after arrival. They are given a few bus tokens, a list of places to see, and a time they are due back at their lodging (usually a church). The teacher then savs "see you later", and the students are left to their own devices. For many students, this is the first time they have ever had to fend for themselves in an urban situation, and it can be a little traumatic after the shelter of suburbia.

One organized event during a group's recent trip to Denver was eating dinner at a rescue mission. "They (the students) haven't seen the seedy side of life and some of the kids are really scared by it," said Thompson. One girl admitted that she had made Thompson hold her hand when entering the mission.

"It's a degrading kind of experience," Thompson remarked. "they have to eat standing up at these high counters, and the food is bad."

According to Thompson, there was no resentment expressed by the men who usually ate there, and, "The pastor welcomed us being there. The men assume that no one who comes there comes there voluntarily, to get a free meal unless they really need

Other experiences include runins with Hare Krishna devotees, attending black pentecostal church services, and trying (successfully, in many cases) to see corporate or business heads. During the Seattle visit, a group of students was able to have an interview with the president of Rainier Bank on very short

Some of the students attending the conference with Thompson had been on experiential field trips in Denver, as well as the Seattle trip, and found Seattle "to be a lot nicer." They felt unanimously that Seattle was cleaner, with less air pollution, and a lot less trash on the streets.

As an alternative school in a public school district, Mountain Open School is open to any student wishing to attend, unlike many alternative schools, which were set up for students having problems coping in the traditional environment. It has an enrollment of about 180 students, with some traveling for up to two hours to go there. But Mountain Open School seems to be a lucky exception with its support from lefferson County.

A common theme at the onference was the struggle for funding, or just plain continuation of many alternative schools. In Seattle, an alternative elementary school narrowly missed being thrown out of its building. A woman attending a workshop on experimental colleges said that the alternative school in her town, Wenatchee, faced constant public criticism and its funds were cut off after a couple years



leges were started at universities

and colleges in the late sixties

and early seventies, many broke

away due to internal pressures

and political conflicts. A com-

mon complaint is that the

experimental colleges today are

too large and impersonal, and

too caught up in their own

internal politics. O'Brien says the

U.W.'s experimental college tries

to keep to its original goal, that

Doug Thompson of Mountain

Open School also led a work-

shop on education in Cuba. He

recently visited Cuba, and came

back very enthusiastic about the

country's development since its

"Cuba is the least sexist

country I've ever seen," said

Thompson. 'There's a marriage

man has to do half the

law where if the woman works,

housework, or it's grounds for

He briefly discussed the politi-

cal structure and laws of the

country, and items such as

mental and physical health. Then

he discussed Cuba's literacy

campaign, intended to give every

person at least a sixth-grade-level

Parents are expected to active-

support their child's educa-

tion, and often serve as tutors.

"Lots of national publicity" is

given to students or workers

who excel, according to Thomp-

son. The curriculum is very

standardized, and at a fairly

sophisticated level, with high

school sophomores learning cal-

culus, and much college-level

material. Not all students go on

to higher education, however.

The equivalent of a tracking

system is used, with many

of serving people.

evolution.

divorce.

education.

of operation Dick Sagars is a member of the faculty at the Gresham Alternative Program in the suburbs of Portland. Students at Gresham attend traditional high schools for part of the day, and spend the rest at Gresham, where programs are tailored to the students' needs.' Internships with community organizations and businesses are occasionally available for students in the program

Gresham has an enrollment of about 40, and faces financial problems and a lack of acceptance by the several traditional high schools it draws students from. Although the program's only classroom space is in a Salvation Army building, it has trouble getting access to other schools' facilities.

"We started out with students who were having problems with school," said Sagars in explaining the school's history. "So we ended up with all the problem kids. We'll admit anyone. We do need a wider cross-section of students.

Another type of alternative education was explored in a seminar on "Experimental Colleges", headed by Joan O'Brien, director of the Experimental College at the University of Washington.

"Our philosophy is, anyone can learn, anyone can teach," said O'Brien. "People take our courses for the joy of learning, and we keep it inexpensive. We never interfere with an instructor's teaching, and they're all really dedicated."

The Experimental College at the U.W. is the largest non-credit alternative school in the country, and one of the few still connected with a university.



seventh grade being directed towards being teachers. Teacher training starts at age 14, and by the time a student is 18, he or she is ready to go out to the countryside and teach basic education.

Thompson briefly discussed day care and preschool education in Cuba. There are schools specifically intended for training day care teachers. The vast majority of these students are women, since according to Thompson, Cuba is still not over its "machismo" culture, despite the revolution. Women are encouraged to work though, and "Cuba has a higher per capita of money spent for day care centers and teachers then anywhere

On the closing day of the conference Stephanie Coontz, a member of the faculty here at Evergreen, gave a short speech warning of limits of education in this society. She warned that reforms will not solve the basic problems of education since education reflects the needs of the dominant social group, meaning those who own the means of production, or the capitalists. She spoke of the original public schools in this country, in the mill towns of Massachussetts.

'They were to teach children the rhythms of society," said Coontz. "Punctuality was more important than what they learned, to teach them the importance of being on time for work.

Coontz pointed out that the distribution of income is more unevenly weighted in favor of the few wealthy today than it was in 1910. And, Coontz said, the real decisions in this country are not made at the voting booth, but by the capitalists in control at the top.

'You can vote Rockefeller out of office, but not out of power," said Coontz. She went on to say that educators' goals should not be to act as reformers, but to help teach students learn how they can change the system, and that people can work together to change it.

Bill Aldridge, another member of Evergreen's faculty, gave the closing address. He spoke of nself as an "old age educator" and said that it was the goal of new age educators to teach the cultural history of people effectively and honestly

"Be self-loving", said Aldridge "Playing 'New Games' doesn't create joy, but joyful people can get joy out of playing New Games." He warned against "burnout", caused by educators giving too much of themselves to their work and students, and said the "old age educators" are around to provide a strong shoulder to lean on.

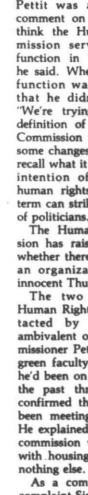
"We're entering the dark ages," he said, referring to the growth of industrial capitalism. "We're not in the new era yet. You have to be the leaders in getting us out to the other side.

Faculty Interview Today

Roman Zylawy, a candidate for the Evergreen faculty whose speciality is modern language (French), will appear at an open interview today, Thursday, May 18, at noon in CAB 108.

Zylawy is seeking a one-year "visiting faculty" appointment. Community members wishing to comment on his application can view a copy of his file in Eileen Humphrey's office, Library 2216.





Building Dedication Monday

Although the doors of Evergreen's Communication Building have been open for a year now, it will be officially dedicated on May 22.

The building won't be dedicated to anyone in particular. According to Director of College Relations Judy Annis, Evergreen has a policy not to dedicate buildings to individuals. This policy went into effect after the Library Building was dedicated to former governor, and now college President Daniel J. Evans. Evans will emcee the dedication ceremony, to begin at 4 p.m. Monday on the main plaza outside the Communications Building

The Communications Building was funded by the legislature in 1974 and completed last fall. The facility was intended to accommodate drama, music, musical theater, dance, audio-visual communications, cinematography and two-dimensional art. Walker / McGough / Foltz / Lyerla, an architectural firm from Spokane, designed the 84,200-square foot instructional facility.

Major construction was completed by Iones and Robert of Olympia, with the aid of Paulsen Plumbing and Heating as mechanical contractors and Totem Electric of Tacoma, electrical contractors.

The actual dedication ceremony will kick off a week-long festival celebrating completion of the building. Student pianists Jayne Austin and Rob Fellows will begin and end the festival with piano recitals: Ms. Austin



performs May 21 at 2 p.m., and Fellows spotlights the Recital

Hall stage on May 26 at 8 p.m. On Monday evening the Evergreen Jazz Ensemble, directed by Faculty Member Donald Chan, will present its final spring concert beginning at 8 p.m. On the following evening the "Tuesday's at Eight" lecture series will present Dr. Chan and faculty musician Dr. Greg Steinke in a duo piano and oboe performance, also at 8 p.m.

Faculty Member Gordon

present their works to the public on Wednesday, May 24, at 8 p.m. Winners of the Fuller Poetry Contest will be announced at 8 p.m. May 25, preceding an hour-long concert by students from the Twentieth Century Music program directed by Dr. Steinke.

Also opening Thursday evening will be the Spring Quarter production of 'The Caucasian Chalk Circle", directed by Faculty Member Andre Tsai. The Bertolt Brecht classic will also be Beck's filmmaking program will presented May 26 and 27 and

June 1 through 4. All performances will begin at 8 p.m. in the Experimental Theater in the Communications Building.

Tickets for the plays and three evening concerts will be on sale at the door of the Communications Building. All other events are free to the public.

The Communications Building. like many other facilities at Evergreen, is currently suffering from an underenrollment prob-

According to Thomas Hood, an Evergreen student who has been involved in the field of communications for the past three years, the building contains "state of the art" equipment, some of which is not in use because the building is understaffed.

That equipment includes a 16track recording studio and a sophisticated electronic music studio. The Recital Hall boasts a quadriphonic sound system and the Experimental Theater contains a computerized lighting system. Events taking place in these performance spaces could be covered by live color televi-

"The problem," Hood stresses 'is not the fault of the present staff of the building." Hood and student David Gordon explain that additional staff members need to be hired for the building to run efficiently

As Dan Evans explained at an enrollment forum last week additional money for hiring is "a chicken-and-egg situation". The money Evergreen receives from the state is based on the number of FTE (Full Time Equivalent) students attending the college.

If more students attended Evergreen, the money would be available to fully staff the Communications Building.

"But," says Hood, "if the college could hire additional staffing, that would really attract communications students." Hood adds, 'The fact that the building is not being used to its fullest potential is a crime. It is an economic waste."

Rights Commission Role Uncertain

by John Seward

Thurston County has a Human Rights Commission. It's been in existence since 1968, but stopped meeting about five years ago, and only recently has been making what appears to be a half-hearted effort to revive

About a year ago, the county commissioners realized that \$7,500 had been budgeted for the Human Rights Commission, but wasn't being used. The County asked the Human Rights Comission to start meeting again

County Commissioner Del Pettit was asked recently to comment on the situation. "We think the Human Rights Commission serves an important function in Thurston County,' he said. When asked what that function was, Pettit indicated that he didn't exactly know. "We're trying to get a better definition of what that is. The Commission made a request for some changes in that, but I can't recall what it was." Pettit had no intention of making light of human rights. Rhetorically, the term can strike fear in the hearts of politicians.

The Human Rights Commission has raised the question of whether there is a need for such an organization in seemingly innocent Thurston County.

The two members of the Human Rights Commission contacted by the CPJ seemed ambivalent on the matter. Commissioner Pete Sinclair, an Evergreen faculty member, said that he'd been on the commission for the past three years. He also confirmed the fact they haven't been meeting during that time. He explained that originally, the commission was set up to deal with housing discrimination and

As a commissioner, the only complaint Sinclair says he's dealt with has been a charge of police

brutality. The case was thrown out of court, and the person in question later incurred a threeyear jail sentence for breaking parole.

One thing apparent is that when the commission was functioning, it didn't keep within the narrow confines of its original ordinance. "We've been reviewing the function of the commission and trying to come up with a new ordinance that would at least match what our practices have been," says Sinclair.

reaking for the com Sinclair says, "As far as we can tell there's never been a real human rights problem here." When asked what sort of function a revitalized Human Rights Commission might serve, he answered, "I think if I were on the County Commission, I'd like to see it become some sort of trouble shooting body. But being in that body, I don't know if I want the trouble. I can't imagine what would happen if for example, we got into areas like wife beating or child abuse."

The Human Rights Commission is uncertain whether it should duplicate services already provided by other agencies. Sinclair explained the concept behind a local commission: "The difference between the county and state commissions is, with the state almost everything gets tracked into the judicial system and then it can take months and

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even years to solve. The idea of a local commission is to apply pressure from neighbors in the community-moral rather than

Sinclair said the members of the Human Rights Commission would let the local governments in the county decide on the future function of the group.

Vern Martin, a local resident on the commission since it began, explained his view on the present situation. "Among those of us who've been around, here's great doubt in our mi about the commission-there's just no visible demand for it. I'm curious if we can justify it when right across the street, so to speak, there's a state commission equiped to deal with the same thing. I'm all for the human rights idea, but I don't know if we can justify the cost." Martin recalled what happened on the previous commission, saying, "In many cases, commissioners would just drop out as soon as they were appointed. They would find out there weren't any cases to work on."

Elena Perez of the Thurston County Urban League was at the last meeting of the Human Rights Commission. She seems to feel the commission is inadequate. 'They're not familiar with what they're supposed to be doing. They're concerned that they're not getting complaintsnobody in the county knows

-

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only concerned with housing discrimination. Even there, there's a need, but not just to deal with complaints. They need to get out and do surveys. Some patterns are coming out that people need to be aware ofthere's already the beginning of ghettos here."

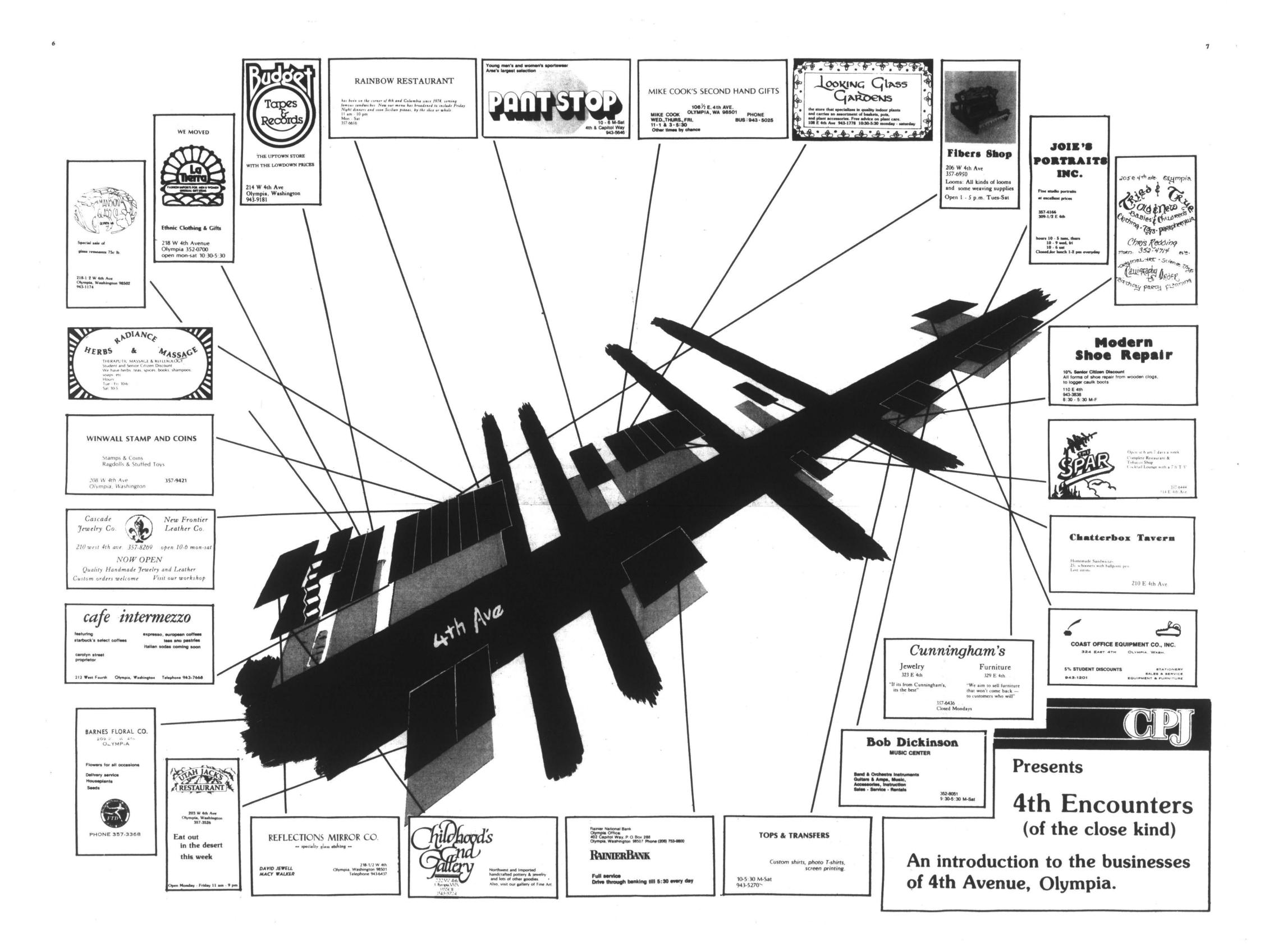
they exist! Right now they're

Whereas Commissioners Sinclair and Martin told the CPJ there are "no real problems" in human rights locally, Perez, who deals with problems of discrimation in her work sees th situation differently. "There's more discrimination here than any other place I've been," she said. "If someone had told me a few years ago of a black woman coming to a supermarket checker

with a cart of groceries and being refused service, I wouldn't have believed it. That sort of thing goes on here though. There are businesses in Olympia who won't deal with blacks. Problems like that, a human rights commission could deal with on an informal basis."

Perez said that although statistically there is a small minority population in the county, discrimination problems are disproportionately high. She attended the last meeting of the commission and didn't like what she saw. "It was as if it were their first meeting. It lasted about half-an-hour, and then everyon said they had to go home and watch Holocaust, I think something was really wrong there."

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Milo Minderbinder Materializes that because I wouldn't want to

by Nancy Ann Parkes Author's note:

8

l feel you're entitled to an explanation of the following interview. "Milo Minderbinder has been circulating memos at The Evergreen State College since the year after Evergreen rose from a sea of mud. These memos have appeared in the mailboxes of college administration, faculty, and staff on a somewhat sporadic basis.

Milo's first memo offered to sell "glowing evaluations" authored by students, faculty, and deans for "nominal" fees ranging from three to fifteen hundred dollars. The most recent Milo memo denied connections with the Office of College Relations.

A couple of weeks ago Faculty Member Paul Marsh ascended the stairs of the CAB building to the Cooper Point Journal office He was quite excited about the most recent Milo memo, and suggested we do some "good investigative journalism" and get to the bottom of the Milo Minderbinder matter

Well, first of all Milo Minderbinder was one of Joseph Heller's key characters in the novel Catch-22. In that novel. Minderbinder acquired desirable commodities from one portion of the Army, and supplied them to another. A relatively bright character, Minderbinder was able to gain considerable control over the entire Army by the close of the book.

According to Evergreen's "Milo", Milo Minderbinder Enterprises is an organization devoted to paranoia, power, and profit on an international level. The head offices of the corporation are located here at The Evergreen State College.

I'd like to tell you exactly how I located Milo, but I can't. Nor can I unmask him. Milo granted this interview with the Journal on the condition that we not reveal his identity.

I will tell you that Milo operates undercover as an Evergreen faculty member, and has been doing so since the birth of the college. The following conversation was in no way fabricated. Although the interview was taped, the recording was returned to Milo after it was carefully transcribed by yours truly.

Milo's comments in this interview are his own, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of The Evergreen State College, or the Cooper Point Journal staff.

-3H6-19 02-3H6-

CPJ: Who is Milo Minderbinder, anyway?

Milo: I am the spiritual reincarnation of a great man who was born in the novel "Catch 22", and who accomplished great things in this world. He passed out at the end of the story to other energy levels, and I'm his spiritual energy reincarnation, carrying on his work in the world today. I'm located here at The Evergreen State College.

CPJ: How did you get your start?

Milo: I was in the Army, and I realized very quickly that there were needs not being met within the Army. So, in my great spiritual fashion, I moved to meet those needs. I stole from certain parts of the Army, and sold to others. I consider myself to be a lot like Robinhood. It wasn't very long before I took over the entire Army.

CPJ: Do you have an office here?

Milo: Well, we have a lot of



Milo Minderbinder at an undisclosed location.

offices; we're a rather large organization. In fact, there's evidence which indicates that we are the largest and most powerful organization in the world. CPI: I never heard of you

until I came here ... Milo: A lot of the work we do

is not credited to us. Because of the nature of what we do, we often can't disclose our work publicly. Major operations like government require a certain amount of anonymity. We have to cover up many of our operations, much like the Evergreen administration.

CPJ: Why go public now? Why consent to an interview?

Milo: Our international head office is located at Evergreen for several reasons. First of all, there was a lot of power running around unchecked when we came here, particularly in the administrative branch of the college. There was a great need for our services. We also have

than Evergreen?

an incredible sense of humor. CPJ: There have been many memos over the years, and the writing styles differ significantly Are you the real Milo, or just a figurehead like one of Santa's elves?

Milo: No, no, no. I am THE Milo Minderbinder. I'm in charge of this operation.

be held legally responsible if either of these individuals had some sort of accident, you understand

CPI: The Journal would never reveal your identity ...

Milo: My legal advisers have warned me not to identify these individuals, these two cheap phonies I might add. They don't realize the magnitude of the organization they're tampering with. We are NOT going to have our operations threatened by anvone

CPJ: What do you think of Evergreen..

Milo: I'm continually amused. CPJ: Seriously, what do you think of Dan Evans so far?

Milo: So far he's been no problem. We were a little bit concerned when he took over here. Concerned that he might want the whole turf for himself. (pause) We've found so far that he really hasn't cut into our market.

CPI: Does Evans know of your existence?

Milo: I really don't care. There's enough to go around for everyone here. As long as he doesn't bite into our piece of the pie, we're willing to be cooperative. In fact, since his arrival, our market has grown.

CPJ: Evans has improved your market? I find that hard to swallow

Milo: He's improved it substantially. He loves talking, and he does a lot of it. He speaks at the high schools, and to many community organizations. Basically he brings us business. Recently, several Kiwanis Club. members have become part of our clientele, and indirectly speaking, he brought them to us. We don't mind if he goes around talking as long as we have some viable method to keep the power of the presidency in check. CPJ: How do you plan to do

Milo: As you know, the

As you know, the provost seat is opening at this time. Ed Kormondy is resigning. It's not out of the realm of possibility that one of our staff members might move into that position. We've debated whether or not it is worth it to put a lot of money into getting that seat, in cost-benefit terms. We operate almost exclusively on a profit-loss basis.

Milo: We're interested in thickening the tension here at Evergreen before the next session of the Legislature.

CPJ: When was the first Milo Minderbinder memo circulated at Evergreen?

Milo: During the second year of the college's operations. We issued a memo describing important services we offered at that time. Most of them were expensive, but they were of extreme political import. Our first memo offered to sell faculty members glowing student evaluations for a nominal fee of a few hundred dollars. We also sold faculty members positive dean evaluations for around fifteen hundred dollars.

CPJ: That's purely outrageous. Why so much?

Milo: Do you have any idea how hard it is to get a positive evaluation from a dean? Deans are greedy people in general, one of them demanded 60 percent of our take.

CPJ: If you're such a large organization... Milo: We're international.

CPI: Isn't there somewhere more important for you to be

CPJ: You're personally responsible for all the Milo memos then?

Milo: No. I've been impersonated on several occasions, that's been one of our most severe problems. The board of directors of The Milo Minderbinder Enterprises has tried to work out a method to deal with this problem. We do know who two of these imposters are: they are faculty members who are not a part of the organization. And I might add that their imitation Milo memos have been very, verv shoddy CPJ: Faculty members? Real-

v? Who.

Milo: I can't name names. But will tell you that we found these people to be quite low caliber. How can I put this? They're (pause) just not particularly intelligent people so I don't want to expose them. They're certainly not very articulate. We're prepared to deal with these power seekers very severely, and I want you to make this quite clear in your article. If they continue in these activities, the consequences are going to be extremely, extremely grave. I don't want to say any more than provost seat is opening at this time. Ed Kormondy is resigning. It's not out of the realm of possibility that one of our staff members might move into that position. We've debated whether or not it is worth it to put a lot of money into getting that seat, in cost-benefit terms. We operate almost exclusively on a profitloss basis. But at the moment it's looking like it might be relatively easy and inexpensive to move into that position, and that would tighten our control over the college.

CPI: I'm interested in your functions here. I heard a rumor that you are responsible for the recent move towards intercollegiate atheletics. Is this true?

Milo: Yes, that's one of our little jokes.

CPJ: I don't think its very funny. How did you set the wheels in motion?

Milo: We simply got the trustees to reminiscing about their college days. Think of the possibilities; cheerleaders, iocks.

CPJ: It's not the least bit funny.

Milo: It's very funny, you have no sense of humor.

CPJ: You are a member of the faculty here, that's your "cover". Are any other members of the Evergreen faculty linked to Milo Minderbinder Enterprises?

Milo: Again, I'm not at liberty to say. Paranoia is the essence of our operation. We thrive on paranoia. A specific answer to that question might decrease paranoia. We have a number of what one might call "operatives" at the college.

CPJ: Have you done any work in the Office of Admission to bring in additional paranoid people?

Milo: We haven't needed to. happily, they tend to come here of their own accord. Nearly all of the people here are relatively paranoid, so we've not had to exert any special recruiting efforts or any special advertising campaigns

CPJ: I've been wondering. Is the governor one of your constituents?

Milo: I feel I ought not to make any special statements about our relationship with the governor. I will say that we have considerable ties everywhere. especially in state and federal government operations.

CPJ: Do you have personnel planted in the media?

Milo: If you're interested in a position with us, the media is a very strong part of our organization, so I would certainly consider you if you're interested

CPJ: Really? I'm graduating in three weeks. What type of salary could you offer me?

Milo: That's negotiable. The higher your scruples, the lower your salary.

CPJ: Would you consider buying the Daily Olympian from the Gannet Corporation and putting me in as executive

Milo: Interesting you should ask, we've been working on purchasing that publication. I have to admit I admire you. I thought you were interested in an interview, and what you really came after was a job with our organization. We value devious people; we depend on them as much as the government

CPJ: How do people here at Evergreen go about acquiring services from Milo Minderbinder Enterprises?

Milo: Write a letter to the Cooper Point Journal, or post a request on a major bulletin. board. We can't respond to all requests, only those that are accompanied by offers of cold, hard cash. I wanted to mention, especially since graduation is approaching, that we are offering entire glowing student transcripts at a discount rate this



by Laurie Frankel At a May 11 meeting the Evergreen Board of Trustees approved a motion to hold a public hearing in July on the proposed parking regulations amendment. The amendment provides for impoundment of motor vehicles off-campus when owners fail to take care of vehicles impounded in place.

Presently the parking regulations state that vehicles must have valid parking permits from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, and that vehicles should not be parked in "No Parking" areas such as loading docks and roadways. According to these regulations, warning tickets are issued on first violations and on a vehicle's second infraction it is impounded in place (a barrel is locked on the vehicle and a \$5 fee must be paid to Security for removal.)

Trustees Approve Parking Hearing

However, no vehicles are impounded during the first week of Fall Quarter for lack of valid parking permits.

The proposed amendment states that if a vehicle remains impounded for five continuous days, the vehicle "shall be towed away without notice by a commercial towing company and impounded at a location approved by the Security Chief at the risk and expense of the vehicle's owner.

This amendment was devised because, according to Security Chief Smith, there have been problems with motor vehicle owners failing to take care of mpounded vehicles. Evergreen's legal counsel, Richard Montecucco, has already approved the amendment, but final approval by the trustees rests on the outcome of July's public hearing.

lawyers had predicted, none of priate time to act against

Trident Protest Continued

area" in order to reach base personnel reporting to work. Lawyers advised the PLC that

the Navy had effectively relinquished the right to control the property by opening it to public access. Leafletters, although repeatedly threatened with arrest, held their ground and were not arrested. Unfortunately, the "white line" issue returned to haunt Trident activists later.

August 6, 1976, was the 30th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. On that day, four PLC members began a four-day, day and night vigil at the Tinian Road gate to the Bangor installation. This gate is the official "weapons" gate for the nuclear submarine base, the Tinian Road is named-aptly enough-for the tiny Pacific Island from which the Hiroshima bomber departed.

In the fall of 1976 the Bangor protest activites were suspended by organizers so they could devote more time to organizing public education. In Vancouver, Mayor Art Phillips surprised almost everyone by joining the Associated Students of the University of British Columbia in declaring November 23 through 29 "Trident Concern Week"-a full week of lectures, workshops and demonstrations on the Trident issue. In Seattle, the Seattle Council of Churches endorsed "Trident Concern Day," observed November 23.

Both events featured former Trident missile designer Robert Aldridge, speaking on the technical details of Trident as a "first-strike" weapon, and explaining why he left his job at Lockheed to oppose the project. Mary Kauffman, former Nuremburg prosecutor of Nazi war criminals, declared that Trident was a violation of international

Following those events, seven PLC members traveled to Ottawa, Canada, on the "Trident. Trek", holding a series of workshops, meetings, and press events in major cities en route. In Ottawa, the group presented an anti-Trident petition bearing 10,500 signatures to the Cana-

dian House of Commons. In the spring of 1976 PLC members renewed their activities at Bangor. They conducted a number of very small civil disobedience actions, usually involving only two to six persons supported by a handful of

demonstrators outside the base. The Navy-apparently unimpressed by such small numbers of people-continued to issue barring letters, in some cases several in one day to the same

person, but made no move to arrest the demonstrators.

In response, three women, Jo Maynes, Alice Ray-Keil and Laurie Raymond, upped the ante: the three mothers used wirecutters to remove large portions of the perimeter fence at Bangor, symbolically initiating the task of dismantling the nuclear installation itself. Some PLC members were concerned about the potential negative reaction property destruction could elicit from the general public. But in a powerful statement to the press, the three women reminded Americans of the Holocaust, Auschwitz, and the need to take personal responsibility to interfer with such atrocities.

Each of the three women was eventually sentenced to 90 days in jail, with 60 days suspended and three years probation. The women's action-if it alienated some-inspired others. On two separate occasions the fence was again cut, and a total of over 90 persons crossed onto the Navy's territory before the summer of 1976 was over.

The outcome of the summer's activities was predictable: demonstrators with no prior record f trespassing were released with barring letters; repeat offenders were brought to trial on charges of trespass or destruction of

government property (both misdemeanors). In this way, the Navy separated the "leaders" of the movement from everyone else: an attempt to quell future demonstrations without going to the trouble of prosecuting nearly 100 people. Trident movement was very much alive. A new organization Live Without Trident (LWT) assumed coordination of anti-Trident efforts in Seattle. LWT joined with Pacific Life Community in planning and preparing "Bangor Summer"-three months of more or less continuous workshops and civil disobedience-modelled after the now-famous (and successful) 'Mississippi Summer" of the civil rights movement in the early sixties.

Civil disobedience was-patriotically enough-initiated on July 4, when 37 persons, including eight children, entered the base (by land and by sea) for picnic, while 200 supporters rallied outside.

During the summer the Navy began arresting leafletters within the white line area. The arrests did not deter demonstrators from leafletting, and legal advisers seemed confident that they were unconstitutional and would not stand up in court.

As in previous years, demonstrators considered the anniversary of the Japanese atomic bombings a particularly appro-

Trident. August 6 through 14, 1977, was a full week for Trident demonstrators.

On August 6, Randy Brink, a retired Bangor worker and paraplegic, rolled his wheelchair through the Trident main gate. Perplexed guards handed him a barring letter-his first - and removed him from the base Without hesitation Brink rolled back onto the base and was arrested

The next day, four demonstrators braved the chilly waters of Hood Canal and swam onto the base; on August 8 two persons shut down the Tinian Road gate by chaining themselves to it; meanwhile, two others penetrated the strategic weapons facility in the heart of the base and were discovered (and almost run over) by an angry worker as they knelt in praver

Then, in the early morning of August 9, a car and bike caravan lined up with entering construction workers to "slow down" the operation of the base by asking questions of guards at the front gate. Waiting workers were engaged in dialogue and given leaflets and buttons with the inscription, "I'd rather make toys.

But the highlight of Bangor Summer came on August 14, when over 2,000 people rallied at the Trident front gate to demand the project be halted. The group sang, chanted, and danced as several hundred crossed the by-now-infamous white line and were not arrested.

The demonstrators thought they had forced the issue and secured the right to leaflet within the contested area, but the next day, five leafletters were arrested. Further experimentation by protestors clarified the Navy's policy: it would arrest small groups but avoid confrontations the white line arrests ever resulted in convictions, but they were used anyway to intimidate demonstrators and minimize their contact with base workers.

In September the civil disobedience contingent of the July 4 action went on trial before Federal Court Judge Walter T. McGovern in Seattle, and presented a defense based on international law principles. Keynote witnesses included former Trident missile designer Robert Aldridge, Hiroshima survivor Satsuko Thurlow, and Princeton professor of International Law, Richard Falk.

The demonstrators attempted to show that, as a "first-strike" weapons system, Trident is in violation of a variety of international legal documents and treaties to which the United States Government is signatory. They argued that, under the Nuremburg Principles, which emerged from the Nazi War Crimes Tribunal immediately following World War II, they were justified in breaking the law in their attempt to stop Trident.

The Nuremburg documents state that citizens are allowed. indeed expected, to interfere with violations of international law perpetrated by their own government. Judge McGovern admitted all testimony offered by the defense, but then ruled that international law was not rele vant in this case. His ruling is now on appeal, but most of the 26 persons convicted of trespass charges stemming from the August 4 demonstration have already served their ten days in

They will probably not be the last to do so. Organizers expect as many as several hundred persons to be arrested on May 22. After that, only one thing is sure: rough waters are ahead for involving large numbers. As | the Navy's newest weapon.







"Spring Produce" Impressive by John Martin

Evergreen choreographers and composers are to be commended for presenting one of the finest productions seen at The Evergreen State College this year. Spring Produce", a series of dance routines, or more precisely dance plays, was presented in the Communications Building before a capacity audience, including some who had seen the production on previous evenings. Under the direction of Pam Schick, the Dance Contract "Spring Produce" offered eight different dance routines. The most memorable to me was "Agni", choreographed by Pam Schick. "Agni", like all the other routines, seemed extremely tight; the dancers themselves perfectly

synchronized, yet through var- | selves, from the very slow and ious acting techniques maintained a fierce individuality. I was very impressed by the incorporation of musical sounds and dialogue from the dancers themselves in "Agni." My senses were constantly bombarded by various facial expressions and the quick pace from humor to sadness, leaving me sorting out my emotions long after the routine was over.

Another routine choreographed by Pam Schick was "Be Sure and Change at Nivins", with music by Igor Stravinsky. It was well structured and entertaining, showing Ms. Schick's talents as a versatile choreographer. The Breathe" would not have been as music of "Spring Produce" was good as they were without his as varied as the dances them- efforts.

eerie synthesizers in "Three Days Learning to Breathe" to the faster classical pace of Stravinsky.

The intermissions, a strange thing to write about, seemed very important to "Spring Produce", as they gave the audience time to clear its mental palate so as to see the next group of routines unprejudiced by the former routines. Here again Pam Schick demonstrated her versatility in directing a fine production. Dennis Kochta should also be commended for his work as lighting design coordinator. Many of the routines such as "Three Days Learning to





Cantwell Chosen Editor

On Monday, May 15, The Evergreen State College Publications Board selected Brian Cantwell to fill the position of editor of the Cooper Point Journal. The appointment will last through Fall Quarter.

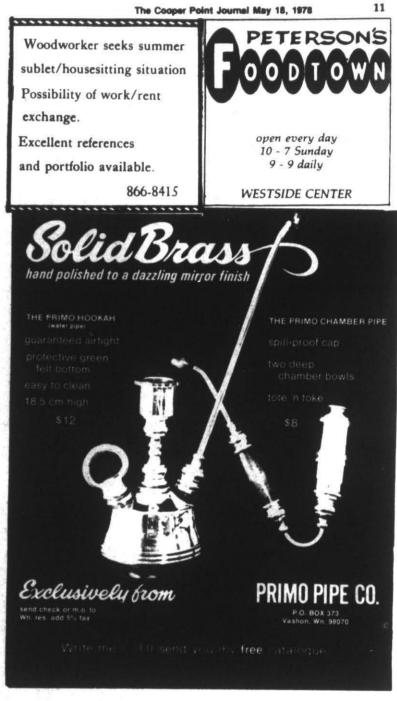
Cantwell has had extensive experience in journalism. He has worked as a copy editor for the University of Washington Daily, and as a reporter for KCPQ Public Television in Tacoma, covering the 1977 session of the state legislature.

Cantwell was selected over two other applicants. Pub Board members include Mike Layton, professional journalist with the

Seattle Post Intelligencer, Paul Marsh, faculty member, Rindetta Iones, staff member, Nancy Ann Parkes, CPJ staff member, Curtis Milton, student, and Gretchen Sorensen, chairperson and student.

Non-voting members of the Publication's Board who attended Monday's session include CPJ editor John Keogh, and Sandra Simon, adviser to the paper. Cantwell is going to need lots

of student input to put out a good paper this summer, and asks interested persons to leave a message in CAB 306, or call 352-2589 before 11 p.m.







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