

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98505

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

cooper point JOURNAL

Volume 2, Number 12

January 11, 1974

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"Fill 'er up"?

Gary Plautz on the gas crisis

Fast talk at the Tropics

Kevin Hogan at an auction

The obligatory article

L.Y. Kono in search of the comet

Alcatraz/curriculum planning

and more!

INSIDE

WRITERS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
ARTISTS
COPY EDITORS

**the Journal would
like your help!**

**Staff meetings-Fridays at
at 1 CAB 103**

cooper point JOURNAL

The Cooper Point Journal is published hebdomadally by the Publications Board and the Evergreen community. Views expressed are not necessarily those of The Evergreen State College administration. The Journal newsroom is room 103 in the Campus Activities Building, phone (206) 866-6213. The Business office is in room 3120, Daniel J. Evans Library, phone (206) 866-6080.

We welcome Letters to the Editor, but we can't always print all of them. Your letter will have the best chance of getting printed if it is brought in on Monday or Tuesday, and if it is typed and double spaced.

STAFF

Editor - Eric L. Stone;
 Managing Editor - Gary Plautz; Production Manager - John Praggastis; Business Manager - Vincent Pepka; Faculty Adviser - Margaret Gribskov; Contributing Columnist (Ed. Ret.) - Jill A. Fleming; Production & Writing Staff - Knute Olsson H.G. S. Berger, Pat Bishop, Dana L. Campbell, Susan Christian, Kevin Hogan, L.Y. Kono, Leslie Layton, Brian Murphy, Joe Murphy, Pat Stennett

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Hi, I'm Pat Bishop the new art editor. I'm the person who decides what pictures go on this page. Would you like to be famous too? Well you can, just submit your artwork or photographs to me at the office of this outstanding publication. Stardom so close....

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Crime?

Dear Student:

We regret to notify you that you have been disenrolled because of failure to pay tuition for Winter Quarter by the December 14 deadline. We realize that this is probably an oversight on your part and it is imperative you act immediately. You must contact Kingsley Kan at the Student Accounts Office between 2:00 and 4:00 P.M. on January 3 or January 4. If it is not possible for you to come in person, please call during the same time period. The phone number is 866-6447.

Morton Greenly
Assistant to the Registrar

Prosecution

To All Students:

The above letter was sent to many registered students. This letter was not an official notification, but was an attempt to create an administrative problem for my office.

Many students expressed concern and experienced mental anguish over the holiday season because of the contents of this letter. Some students may still believe this letter was sent by the College. It was not.

Parents and students alike were placed in a very upsetting situation. This attempt to get at the bureaucracy in fact hassled more students and had a more harmful effect on these students and their families than its impact of this office. We spent time in answering inquiries, but students were anguished and angered by having to spend their precious time to make the inquiries.

If this is the humane treatment from those who would use this word in their name to promote their cause, then my definition of humane differs greatly from theirs.

Again, I must remind this person(s) that there are methods of bringing their grievances to the members of the community without issuing ultimatums. It is unfortunate that some students must suffer because this group chooses to take these tactics. I regret that any community member must suffer because some members will not discuss their grievances openly.

I or any other member to which past

letters were written are still open to discuss these matters in a productive manner.

Kingsley Kan
Student Accounts Supervisor

Defense

To the Evergreen Community:

At the beginning of Winter Quarter, five hundred Evergreen students received a phony notice that they had been disenrolled. This was the result of our activities. We wish to explain.

Administrators at Evergreen have a free hand to make whatever decisions they choose regarding our school lives. We can go to the Sounding Board on an issue that concerns us, but all we get is 'administrated'. No changes occur (we have challenged the Administration to publish in this paper a list of decisions significantly modified as a result of Sounding Board activity). We are helpless to modify any decisions regarding our school lives.

The Coalition for Humane Evergreen is a small coalition of students, administrators, and faculty members who have

chosen to change this situation. We are attempting to wrest reasonable decisions from the Administration by disrupting administrative processes until they meet our demands. The phony notice received by the students resulted in a significant disruption of administrative procedures. We deeply regret the passing anxiety caused the students who received the notices. We reasoned, however, that no long term harm would befall you.

We found that in Oregon it is apparently illegal for schools to demand tuition payment before the first day of classes. We have demanded similar reasonable treatment at Evergreen. If it is not forthcoming, we will continue disruptions. We urge all interested parties to support our request regarding fee payment deadlines. No more students should ever have to drop out of Evergreen because they are not allowed to work and earn money during breaks between terms.

The Coalition for a Humane Evergreen

Public Opinion!

To the Coalition for a
Humane Evergreen Community:

Humane to whom? Humane FOR whom? Both my wife and I, and many of our close friends, all Evergreen students, were caused much concern and aggravation by your self-centered, conceited, immature behavior.

In the future I hope you will remember that I, and all the other students, ARE Evergreen. Without students, as this school seems to know, the college is just a set of buildings. After so much threat from the legislature that they would turn this facility into just buildings, I would hope that anyone wanting to be here, as a MEMBER of the COMMUNITY, could appreciate our precarious situation and COOPERATE with the community — not attempt to subvert it!

It is my hope that your action will not be repeated (save your stamp money for tuition — you certainly have a lot to learn), and that the reaction to it will convince you that you are NOT members of this community, let alone representatives of it!

If your intention is to continue to disrupt the school/student body, then I wish to give you a free lesson — you have just

perpetrated FRAUD by use of federal mails (a federal offense), misrepresented a state agency (a state offense), misrepresented a federally funded agency (another federal offense). You're really doing well. If you haven't guessed it by now (and I have reason to believe you may not have that ability) you also REALLY PISS ME OFF!!!!!!!

Finally, I have a request of you. Please go home, you're not ready for a college education — especially the one that Evergreen OFFERS!

David Lloyd Lazar

Library thefts

To the 98%:

We are being ripped off. I'm afraid a few people are going to affect some very serious changes in the way this community can live. The occurrence of theft in the library has been increasing. Library materials and media equipment represent the material losses but the tragic loss to you and me will be loss of our freedom to use college resources without tremendous hassles, silly games and put downs that exist on most other campuses.

The person at the library door telling you to open your pack, turn out your pockets, or step in front of the electronic surveillance detector is not here yet, but he is getting closer all the time.

The people who pulled out the headphones in the listening carrel or walked out with the music cassettes or stole the reference materials are not only depriving us of those things we need to do our work, but are also forcing more and more restrictions that we are all going to resent.

What do we do? - start putting more of our limited budgets into bigger and better surveillance systems? Let each of us consider the value that we place on our privacy and our integrity and not accept that this place has to go the way of others.

What is it to be? - 40% for national defense or 100% for student needs. It seems to me that we still have a choice.

Dave Carnahan

Associate Dean of

Library Services

Parking

To: The TESC Community

The fall quarter parking problems are now behind us. It is hoped that by now everyone knows where the prohibited parking areas are as well as those with a time limitation on parking.

In the future we will be enforcing the campus parking regulations a little more strictly so don't throw your good money away paying tow truck fees. Please use our free authorized parking lots where there are paved sidewalks and pathways leading to all buildings.

Carl Renshaw
Parking Foreman

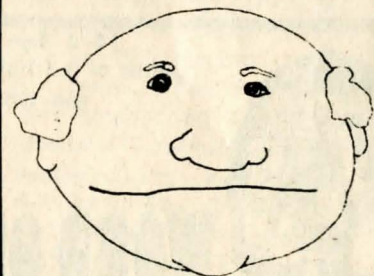
Literary mag

OPEN REQUEST:

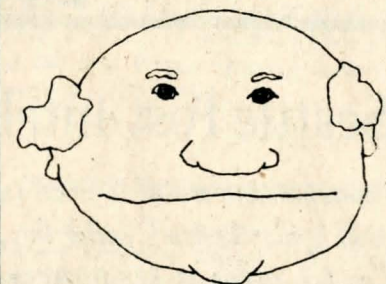
Would someone please take the responsibility to publish a literary (poems, prose, drawings, maybe photos, etc.) magazine.

Delbert Grenz

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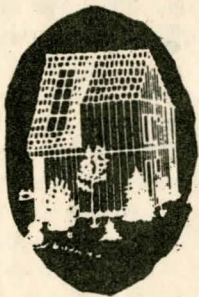


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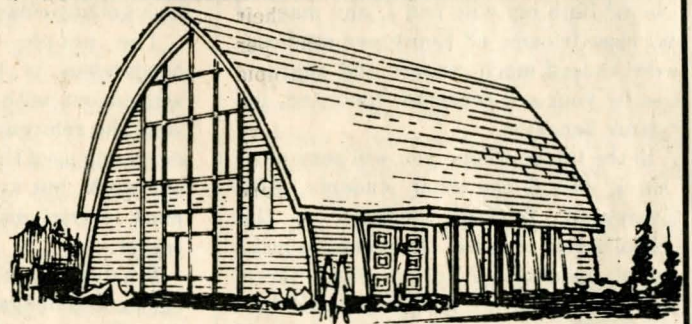
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SUNDAY SCHEDULE

Holy Communion	8:30 am
Morning Worship and Church School	10:00 am
Wednesday Holy Communion	10:00
St. Christophers	
Sunday Morning Worship	10:00

Fr. McLellan is on the Evergreen State College campus every Wednesday at noon.

Briefly

Campus news

Hearings on the *proposed College Affirmative Action Plan* are in progress. Read a copy of the plan and give us your ideas at the hearings or write your suggestions and deliver them to the Affirmative Action office, Library 3223.

The hearings are in Lecture Hall 3, today from 12 to 1:30 and in the Library lobby, Monday, Jan. 14 from 12 to 1:30.

The *Women's Consciousness Raising Group* will get together for the next 2 Mondays at 4 p.m. in the Women's Center (rm. 3213). All women are welcome to come.

The Activities Office announces a *Women's Gymnastics* program beginning Wednesday, Jan. 9th. The group will meet from 7:00 - 8:30 p.m. Mondays in the Recreation Building multi-purpose room and Wednesdays in the Steam Plant Gym.

TESC students will pay a fee of \$10.00 per quarter; faculty, staff, and their dependants will be charged \$12.50 per quarter; and women from the Olympia community will pay \$15.00.

Interested women should contact Mary in the Activities Office CAB 305 or 866-6220, for registration and more information.

There will be a meeting for *Pre-Health Science* Students Jan. 17th from 3-5 p.m. Let's talk about why you want to get into health careers, etc; the meeting will be held in Lib. 3111.

There will be an *Organic Farm* meeting, Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 12:30 p.m. at the Organic Farm. If you're interested, but can't come, call 866-6161.

KAOS has openings for students interested in radio. The post of music director is available and there are also openings for people interested in radio journalism and news reporting. Contact Lee Chambers, station manager of KAOS, third floor CAB.

A workshop on *Drug First Aid* will start Jan. 16 (Wednesday) in CAB 108 at 7:30 p.m. The workshop will run about six weeks on Wednesday nights and will cover such topics as: Drug Pharmacology, Basic Crisis Intervention, Overdose Care and Bad Trip Handling. There is no fee, all that is required is a notebook and pen. For further information call Nancy Nelson at 352-2458.

There will be a meeting of all interested people in the *messy arts* area in the basement of the library, Tuesday, the 15th, at 1:30, to discuss possible workshops, distribution and purchase of clays and glazes, access to the facilities, and to reschedule supervisory hours. The messy arts area is a good facility and we want to encourage everyone who is interested to attend the meeting so we can make plans that utilize this area to the fullest advantage.

A weekly seminar on the works of *Norman O. Brown* will be offered this quarter. Charles Pailthorp will lead the discussions beginning Monday, Jan. 14th at 1:00, in Library 3403. The seminars will begin with "Life Against Death", then "Love's Body, Closing Time".

Anyone with the interest, energy, and persistence is welcome to attend.

The folks of the *Visual Environment Group* will be meeting Wednesday Jan. 16, at 2:30 in the magazine area on the 3rd floor of the library.

The *people and a marriage in a work center for the mentally retarded* are the subject of a photographic exhibition by Don Heiny. The exhibition is sponsored by the Psychology in Community Group Contract and the Visual Environment Group. The show begins Sunday, Jan. 13 and will continue until Feb. 2. It will be situated in the Library.

The *Evergreen Coffee House* rides again, now residing in the ASH Commons. It will be open Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays from 8:30 to midnight beginning Friday night, Jan. 11th.

Friday and Sunday evenings will feature live entertainment and open mike performances. Saturday evenings entertainment will consist of films featuring Charlie Chaplin, Laurel and Hardy, and the Marx Brothers.

Assorted coffees and teas will be available to those who furnish their own mugs (stored free of charge) and bagels and cheese will be the regular fare.

In a late sports flash, the Evergreen Geoducks, a basketball team, destroyed Bigelow's Office Supply 61-60 in a City League game Tuesday night. Two free throws made by Dustin Wilson under a critical one and one situation in the final seconds clinched the victory for the now-related Geoducks.

Editorial

Students should take priority

In a memo dated July 24, 1973 from Ed Kormondy, Vice-President and Provost, the subject of which was "Facilities Use by Non-registered Students" it is asked that the recipients of the memo (Dave Carnahan, Don Nickolaus, Jim Johnson, John Munro and Don Humphrey) review current policies and procedures, "so as to assure that first and primary access to resources and facilities is made available to currently registered students or those who are engaged in workshops for which they are paying a fee."

In a more recent memo from Kormondy dated Dec. 10, 1973 to the Publications Board, he defined the three categories of student that TESC recognizes, (Regular — full or part-time, Special and Auditor). In its last paragraph the memo further stated, "In my opinion, only a Regular student (full or part-time) should hold an accountable and locatable position, since such a student is a 'permanent' member of the college for whom space is reserved. One cannot hold accountable a 'temporary student' (i.e. a Special student) any more than one can hold accountable a task force after it has disappeared."

Whether or not a non-student can hold an executive position in a student organization or facility at Evergreen is a question which has come up recently in at least two important instances. During the selection process for the post of Editor of the Cooper Point Journal the memo of Dec. 10 from Kormondy was apparently one of the factors which influenced the final decision of the Publications Board. It was brought up that one of the candidates was a special or non-student, and it was argued that a non-student couldn't hold an executive post in a student organization.

Just this week at KAOS there was a minor furor when a "non-student" was chosen over a student for the post of Program Director, the number two spot at KAOS. It was argued in support of the decision that KAOS was a community radio station and provides services to the Olympia Community as a whole, not exclusively to the college. Consequently, it was argued, the station must utilize people from outside the college as well as students.

The opposition claimed that the radio station is a learning tool of the college and paid for by student and other college funds and therefore must give preference to Evergreen students for executive positions. "If I, as a non-student, can come out to this college and be given an important, educational post on the campus radio station without paying any student fees, why should I bother paying tuition when apparently I can get the same thing free?"

A final and definitive decision on the eligibility of non-students for executive positions in student organizations must be made. The Cooper Point Journal urges that the decision be made in the spirit of the two memos quoted from in this editorial. However the memos do leave a good deal of room for interpretation and the decision must be a clear and precise one which will provide a functional policy for dealing with problems of this sort in the future.

The Journal strongly urges that in no uncertain terms a TESC policy be made restricting the holding of executive positions in student organizations and facilities to full or part-time, fee-paying students of The Evergreen State College.

The Staff



Eric L. Stone

What's up, Eric?

It's now another year, another quarter, and the Cooper Point Journal, (previously The Paper), now has another Editor, (its third since September), me. Now some of you will be delighted to hear that. Others won't be quite so joyous. I'm not really sure how I feel about it yet.

A lot of things have gone on in these pages since Sept. '73. The Paper irritated a number of people and pleased some others with numerous articles, many by myself. At least for a change people were reading it. The format changed and so did the name. We only had two people in the office who didn't like the new format and only three who owned up to liking the new name. Only two of those who complained about the new name of the paper liked the old one better. No one came up with any other ideas.

The Cooper Point Journal has instigated a number of changes in its content. Its scope has gotten a little wider. A little too wide for some peoples tastes even. We have done more and more articles about the community, the state, the country and even the world. In this issue we have gone so far as to include one about the universe. (see "The obligatory article about Kohoutek") Some people want to see more about The Evergreen State College again. Well, we'll try.

This issue of the CPJ will inaugurate some more changes, for the better I hope. In the spirit of the fact that communication comes in a myriad of forms we are beginning to utilize a few new (for us) types of media, with this issue. On these, the editorial and column pages, we are

starting a weekly column of poetry. Once you turn these pages, you'll see a photo/graphics feature. Every week at least two pages will be set aside for non-verbal forms of journalism. (photo-essays, cartoons, etc.) You too can contribute to these pages, just talk to John Praggastis, our Production Manager, first.

By way of summing up, let me say that I hope the Cooper Point Journal proves itself to be informative, entertaining and provoking. Also if you want to come in and say hello or anything, we, at least in most cases, won't bite.

Jill A. Fleming

Let 'em use madrona bark

Everyone's got a shortage these days. Canada has a coin shortage. Eastern Washington has a toilet seat shortage. The publishing industry has a paper shortage.

This last shortage brings quite a few questions to mind. For someone who grew up throwing away paper as fast as I could scribble on it, it comes as quite a surprise. At summer camp we used to write with charcoal on madrona bark peelings, but I never thought that we might have to write the great works of our times on that red, crumbly stuff. The shortage of paper isn't quite that critical yet, but who knows how severe any of our current crises will become?

Who is going to get first dibs on paper as the supply diminishes? Does Nixon get it for interoffice memos? Or does the Pentagon get priority in the name of national security? Will the classics take precedence over pornography at the publishing houses?

Soon reports of salespeople being mugged for paper bags will become commonplace. Dogs will be forced outside in the cold and dark to perform their bodily functions. No one will know who their val-

entines are if paper hearts fall victim to the shortage.

Lack of paper could cause some definite changes in our technology. It will force development of artificial paper pulp, as well as increased emphasis on verbal communication. In *Teg's 1994*, a futuristic novel, the world switches from an industrial-based society to a communications-based society. With lack of paper endangering some printed communications (mainly magazines and newspapers), communications could undergo some major changes. Perhaps these changes are the first herald of major societal change. All this coming from not enough paper. It's amazing what one shortage will do.

The paper shortage will probably never be more than a minor discomfort (less magazines) to most people. It might do us good, though, to go back to using one-ply toilet paper, cloth handkerchiefs and napkins and writing notes on label backs.

Maybe we better start recycling.

walking the fine line
of political schizophrenia,
i bend the carefully taught values of childhood
to fit the recently learned rules of experience.
analyzing,
criticizing,
picking thru the adolescent dreams,
i adapt the role
to my interpretations.
my painted eyes, my shaven legs
are not the issue here. . .
the several hundred years of wasted women
bring the pain,
the glaring put-down
born of attitudes and institutions
cause the anger.
It's hard to find the framework
of my being —
i cannot tear apart the me i know is there,
but wading through confusion of philosophy
has brought me to a certain militance . . .
the kind that only shows
through knowing me.

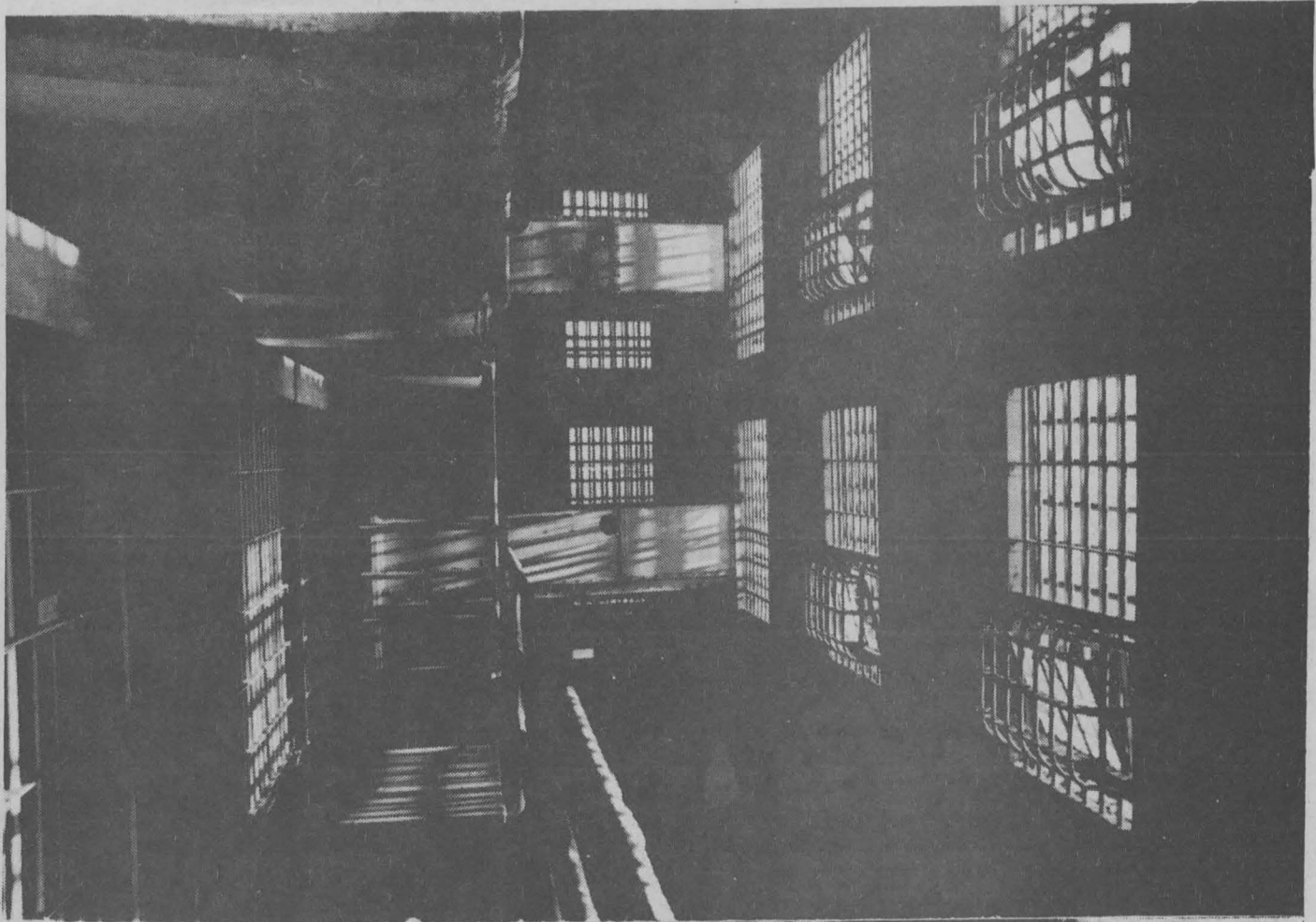
— Dana L. Campbell

Ed. note - ideas and observations are communicated in a number of ways, poetry is one of them. Consequently the CPJ, starting with this issue, will provide space for poems of topical interest, which express ideas, opinions or observations. Readers may submit poems taking note of the fact that this space is along the lines of a column, rather than an art exhibit.



ALCATRAZ

John Praggastis



No more "Fill'er up"?

by Gary Plautz

The gasoline crunch is upon us. By now, this fact is extremely clear to most Americans. They are being forced, for the first time, to view auto fuel not as a commodity placed on Earth for cheap, unlimited use whenever the urge strikes but, rather, something a person has to pay dearly for, something that must be conserved. This is a staggering, frightening reality to a society based on the automobile, airplane, powerboat, a society whose avowed goal is two cars in every garage (maybe three if you're lucky).

Americans are beginning to feel the strain of not having the gasoline they crave. A service station attendant in Oakland was shot when he refused to sell an irate motorist more than the ten gallon limit he had imposed on sales. In Florida, a customer tried to punch a filling-station owner, saying "I'm going to get some gas if I have to kill somebody." Long lines, gasless Sundays, skyrocketing prices, and ten gallon limits are eroding away at the American Dream.

Here in the Olympia area, we have had things fairly easy, at least in comparison to that gasless desert 100 miles to the south, Oregon. But the crunch has hit us in no uncertain terms. Prices for regular gas at some self-service independent stations have jumped to as high as 46.9 cents a gallon. Independent stations, those not

directly owned by one of the major oil companies, are being forced to close right and left. The stations that are open are imposing quotas on daily sales of gasoline, making it almost impossible to buy gas after 6 p.m. And some predict even worse times ahead for gas-hungry Olympians.

January to be dry

Stuck between the major oil companies, which garnered record profits last year, and the consumer, who paid record amounts for gas last year, is the gasoline dealer, the service station owner. Pumping gas has never been a money-making proposition but most stations managed to break even, making their profits on car servicing and sales of other auto items. But with the advent of gasoline price increases from the oil companies to the dealer and freezes on pump prices, it is the rare dealer now who can claim he is breaking even on his gasoline.

Bill Hardcastle, owner of Capitol Chevron in Olympia, is the Second Vice President of the Evergreen Gasoline Dealers Association. He predicted that this month and February will probably be the hardest for the dealer and the consumer.

"By the end of January," said Hardcastle, "gas will be hard to come by in this town. The stations are allocated only so much gas and when this runs out, there is no gas to be had until the first of February. As it is, we are already starting

to impose daily quotas on gas sales so we can try to distribute our remaining supplies of gas evenly through the month. Still, the end of the month will bring hard times."

Hardcastle said most stations in the area are operating on self-imposed daily quota systems. Because of this, it is extremely difficult to find pumps open in this town after 6 p.m. and many stations are closing by 3 p.m. He also said that, perhaps, before long, stations will be forced to close by noon.

Because of the potential short gas supply at the end of the month, Hardcastle said station attendants are becoming more particular whom they sell gas to. Regular customers receive a higher priority for sales than others and this may become more prevalent as the end of the month approaches. Doctors and other emergency personnel are still able to buy gas whenever they need it but such people are being warned to take precautions against becoming trapped without gasoline.

"One of the reasons I see January as being a rough month," Hardcastle said, "is the influx of people caused by the legislature moving into town. In addition to the legislators themselves, there are secretaries, lobbyists, literally thousands of new people in Olympia, most needing gasoline."

-more-



praggastis photo

"Where did all that gas go?
The gas that used to go to the station
down the street before it closed, where
did it go? Not here."

*-Bill Hardcastle, owner/operator of Capitol Chevron and
Second Vice President of the Evergreen Gasoline Dealers
Association.*

Hardcastle pointed out that any attempt to conserve supplies of gasoline has to stem from the motorist. He urged that people limit their driving, cutting out the needless trips, and planning their necessary drives to be as economical as possible.

As far as possible gas rationing, Hardcastle said the stations already impose rationing of a sort, what with daily quotas and Sunday closures. However, he said, rationing may become necessary to insure an equal amount of gas for all motorists.

Because of the gas shortage, station owners are being forced to lay off some of their employees simply because a station with decreased gas sales can't afford four people on the payroll. This is true at Hardcastle's station and most employee-service stations. Self-serve stations, of course, escape this problem and are, in a large way, responsible for cutbacks at the other stations.

Shortage partly contrived

Hardcastle feels the gas shortage is, at least in part, contrived by the oil companies. The oil shortage, he said, has enabled the companies to get the environmentalists off their backs and effectively do away with the independent stations. He said last May he found it difficult to believe there was a shortage.

"The companies are also charging us money for equipment they used to give to us," said Hardcastle. "For instance, we used to get \$65 a month from Chevron to keep our restrooms clean. But they've eliminated that and we have to supply all the bathroom equipment ourselves. We even have to charge for maps now."

With a 20% cutback in refinery production and the closure of so many gas stations, Hardcastle said he can't understand why there is a shortage.

"Where did all that gas go?" he asked. "The gas that used to go to the station down the street before it closed, where did it go? Not here."

The customer should realize the dealer is not at fault for the rising prices and small supplies, said Hardcastle. The customer should also challenge the federal government to adopt a viable policy on gasoline and explain the current situation fully, he said. Writing your congressional representatives, he added, is the best way to accomplish this.

"The government has a large part in this problem, too" said Hardcastle. "The federal government and the oil companies just forgot to talk to each other. They weren't thinking of the people."

Hardcastle closed his station down at 3 p.m. Tuesday, the day we talked to him. He stayed in the garage after hours in the freezing cold to work on his truck.

"I wouldn't recommend anyone hanging around gas stations after closing time," he said with a smile. "People better keep away from the pumps at night because some owners might shoot."

"Yes, times are hard," he added.

The Oregon blues

At least, though, times are not as hard here as in Oregon. We traveled through Oregon recently and the state was a gasless, car-less hell (or maybe heaven).

Driving through Portland on a Friday morning, we realized we needed gas. A station was open but the lineup was an incredible six blocks long.

Panicked, we drove back to Vancouver, that oasis of gas in Washington. However, hundreds of Portlanders flocked over the border to purchase gas and the lines there were just as long as in Portland.

Finally we did find a Mobil self-serve and, after a two hour wait in line, we topped it off and took off.

The atmosphere in Vancouver was rather tense. Washingtonians were mad at the Oregonians and the Oregonians were mad because they were in Washington. People mumbled under their breath. "God bless the oil companies," yelled a soldier out his window as he disgustedly left the line.

Through Oregon, dead cars littered the side of the road. And, by nightfall, few cars remained on the highways.

Coming into Roseburg at 7 p.m., we did not expect to find gas. But I asked a service station mechanic and he dazedly told me to go two blocks and turn left.

Two blocks to the left was Fast Gas. A six-block line. Pouring rain. Cold.

A carnival atmosphere pervaded the whole situation. Everyone was filling their tanks and many were also filling extra gasoline containers. People were socializing, discussing, and complaining with their friends or other people they met "at the station." Fathers brought their sons to have them experience a tragedy first hand.

We waited four hours for gas.

Oregon was like that when we came back through the state at the beginning of this month. The problem with the state is that is the last area to be supplied. There are no refineries in Oregon and the state gets most of its oil from the Tri-Cities area in Washington, which is where the so-called Salt Lake pipeline ends. Oregon

is apparently not receiving enough oil from this area and, hence, is in dire straits, necessitating drastic steps on gasoline controls such as the new program Governor Tom McCall recently instigated.

'Crazed, hooked nations'

The highest price we found in Oregon was 59.9 cents a gallon for premium gas. Here in Washington, the Internal Revenue Service reports prices up to 57.9 for premium and 53.9 for regular. They have also received reports of dealers charging customers double of what reads on the pump. What is amazing about this is that the customers are supposedly being told beforehand that this is going to happen. They buy the gas anyway.

Here at Evergreen, a good number of students do not own cars so the gas shortage does not directly affect them. But the crunch is upon them, too.

"I've found it much harder to hitchhike these days," said David Anderson, Evergreen student. "It seems people are becoming more possessive about their cars as a result of the shortage. Now, car owners are spending a substantial amount of money on gasoline and they're beginning to feel a certain amount of resentment toward the hitchhiker. I can envision the day when I hitch with my thumb out and gas coupons in the other hand."

All the hard-fought battles won by environmentalists are being lost due to the shortage. Restrictions on the Alaska pipeline, off-shore drilling, and pollution standards are being repealed in order to allow the oil companies to produce some more of that oil as easily and economically as possible.

In many ways, I'm pleased the gas shortage has occurred. It may force Americans (all "progressive" nations for that matter) to seriously analyze the validity of their lifestyles, the consumption society. And the shortage may also tend to realize certain segments of the population usually not susceptible to radicalization. Look at the truckers. When the complicity and contrivances of the oil companies are revealed to people, perhaps their consciousness will be raised. It is a hope, at least.

About 15 years ago, the poet Gary Snyder wrote a poem about an oil tanker he was working on at the time. This poem is called "Oil". The last four lines of the poem describe the ship's cargo.

bearing what all these
crazed, hooked nations need:
steel plates and
long injections of pure oil.
Crazed, hooked nations indeed.

Fast talk at the Tropics



by Kevin Hogan

The palm trees are still painted on the walls at the Tropics Ballroom. Behind the church pews and the game trophies which pose from the entryway lingers the imagery of the depression dance marathons which drifted over the boards in years past.

The Tropics Ballroom was built in 1925, and has seen many acts come in and out of its doors. Besides being the site of state and regional walkathon and dance marathons during the thirties, the Tropics has hosted wrestling matches (there is still padding over the ring site where wrestlers' heads had occasion to meet with the rafters) as well as some of "the wildest dances ever to hit the Northwest". During the late fifties and early sixties, the Tropics was the stomping grounds of such local heavies as the Wailers, the Kingsmen, and Merilee Rush and the Turnabouts, as they slipped to the Southern depths of the Seattle-Mercer dance circuit.

Although the outside appearance of the building has deteriorated somewhat, the Tropics has found a new life in recent years, and is still a bargain for a night's entertainment, as well as lots of other

things. Every Thursday night a small crowd of local bargain hunters gathers to watch auctioneer Cliff Nichols and his family auction off a weekly collection of new and used merchandise.

Roughly around seven o'clock, Nichols steps up to the podium and warms up with a rapid fire welcome. The merchandise to appear early in the auction attracts little attention as it is usually used merchandise hauled out of somebody's attic and brought in on consignment. The floor man holds up a battered camp cooler inside of which is a disassembled silver Christmas tree.

"And all right now where we have a real fine camp cooler. . . and what's in there, look like a Christmas tree. . . a real pretty Christmas tree. . . and now who'll give me a two hundred dollar bill?"

Nichols always starts out looking for as high a bid as possible for, like most auctioneers, he is paid on a percentage of the final price. One of the most important hidden talents that an auctioneer must have is a knowledge of an item's value on the retail and auction markets. If the bidding opens too low, an auctioneer faces the possibility of losing a good deal of money on an item. Unlike many auctioneers, Nichols' sales are usually "without reserve", which means he will sell on the second bid, so once two people have bid on an item, he will not withdraw it. At a recent sale, Nichols ended up selling an antique oak table for \$75, and as soon as the bidding was over he offered to buy it back for \$85.

Much of the stock that is sold in the Tropics is furniture and appliances, much of it from bankruptcy stock, in addition to the many antiques that Nichols travels 100,000 miles a year collecting from his network of "pickers".

Nichols became an auctioneer by following in the footsteps of his father. In the middle of a recent auction, Nichols stopped the action and brought up his three-year-old son to auction off an item. This is how he was introduced to the profession, and some day his son will probably be doing the same thing.

Nichols grew up in and around livestock

auctions, which have somewhat more of an intensity and businesslike importance to them, being a cornerstone of our economy. The livestock auctioneer uses what is called a chant, which is a rapid bidding call rising from the diaphragm. Chanting is usually difficult for anyone but a professional bidder to understand, and is used little in furniture and country auctions where the calling is centered around the throat.

One of the interesting aspects of the art of auctioneering is the relationship that develops between an auctioneer and his audience. An auctioneer is a performer in the world of commerce. In much the same way that Mick Jagger struts out on stage, hands on hips, electrifying his audience, an auctioneer's job is to gain control of his audience. A good auctioneer can get his audience so caught up in the sale that he can get bids that no person would dream of paying on a retail market. At a recent state vehicle auction, the auctioneer had people competing against one another so intensely that he was able to get several thousand dollars for trucks that didn't run and never would run.

The trick in bidding in such large auctions is to avoid being hypnotized by the auctioneer's act until he gets around to the item you want to bid on, then put on your own performance and show him up. At a recent vehicle auction there was a school bus being auctioned off. When the bidding was opened, a freak rose in the rear of the crowd, jumping up and down on top of a truck, bidding wildly and distracting attention from the auctioneer. Everyone in the crowd turned and laughed, but they weren't going to bid against this lunatic, no telling what he might do. For a short two-minute act, he got his item at his price.

The Tropics is the only auction barn within a thirty mile radius of Olympia, although the state has periodic auctions at the Dept. of Natural Resources complex on Martin Way. There are numerous auction barns in Seattle, and there are a couple in Centralia. Even if you're not interested in buying anything, an auction is a great deal for a night's entertainment.

The obligatory article about Kohoutek



photo by issac 'tex' klanzer
taken with a G6 Utopoflex
at a median shutter speed
of 14.3402 sec. asa - 350

by L. Y. Kono

I'd been standing on the 10th floor balcony of dorm 'A' since about 5:30 p.m., last Monday night. It must have been around 14 degrees that night. Of course, now you're all sitting on the edges of your chairs wondering what this article is all about.

What this is, is an article on Kohoutek. Well, not exactly on Kohoutek, it's actually on the people who were watching for the comet. Well, that didn't quite work out either. You see, there were some people around that night, about 11 at the highest count, however they weren't as interesting as I thought they would be. At least they weren't as interesting as me.

Anyway, I was up there for our story on the comet. I mean, every other publication is running their articles on Kohoutek, we have to get ours in. Commercializing a comet to sell your products... Now, time for that ever so familiar question to arise, "Is nothing sacred, anymore?"

Rumor had it, as rumors do, that it was a plot thought up by Nixon to get our minds off of Watergate. No way to check out the rumor, at least for us, sorry to say. You know, if ol' Dick is responsible for this, it stands to reason that he must have had some pretty good connections to be able to pull this one off. We just might be better off keeping him on as President, especially if he can continue to provide free entertainment when none of us has any money to be able to go anywhere.

A second rumor had it as a plot by the telescope people to sell their products. Somehow the first rumor and this one seem to fit together. First, a plot to

detract from Watergate, then while you're plotting you might as well make some money off it. It's also a good way to keep the economy going; people buying telescopes, clothes, gas, etc., etc.; all in an effort to see the comet, if it exists of course.

A third rumor had it as a plot to get rid of the Children of God. It must have worked, I heard they all went to Europe. I suppose they are disappointed the comet never hit the earth; at least I haven't heard it did. I'm not really sure though; if someone knows, please write. There isn't much chance the comet is going to crash in to the office of the Cooper Point Journal; so quit hoping. You other people can quit worrying; the comet has gone around the sun and is heading back towards space.

Kohoutek had been spotted last spring, near Jupiter, as it headed towards the sun. It's irregular shape and other factors caused scientists to predict quite a spectacle. As you by now know, this didn't quite come true. The comet is up there, though. The night I spent in search of it, did end with my actually seeing it—at least I think I did, that's what they told me.

It was in the southwestern sky, above Venus and on a parallel line with Jupiter. I was told that it would appear as a greenish light with a slight tail. I only saw a faint dot in the sky, and I wasn't even sure that it was the comet.

In an effort to find out why, what for, and how come, etc., I went to talk with Sig Kutter, of Man and Nature. He informed me that scientists had predicted the comet was going to be so big because it had been spotted so early. The reason it

wasn't that big because, as near as I could make of it, the comet is pulled towards the sun by gravity. As it nears the sun the pull becomes stronger, thus the comet moves faster and faster, heating up in the process. As it heats up the solid part of the comet turns to gas, forming the tail. Solar wind (electrons—protons) and solar radiation (the sunlight you see) drives the tail away from the sun. (I'm beginning to feel like Jules Bergman trying to explain all this stuff.)

Scientists have a theory on the creation of the comet. Apparently when the planets were formed the leftovers collected into these balls of matter, forming comets. By studying the comets, they hope to learn more about the origins of the solar system.

A lot of people were disappointed in the comet. For those of you who missed it and won't be around in a million years or whenever it comes again, Haley's Comet is coming. Remember this will be your second shot. It's not everybody that gets a second chance at looking at a comet. They're very shy things. They hardly ever do any visiting around this edge of space.

Did you ever look at the stars and wonder where you were? A class in *Celestial Navigation* is holding its first meeting at 8 p.m. on Jan. 15 in CAB 108. A sextant and previous experience are not required. All that is needed is addition and subtraction.

Legislative preview

by Brian Murphy

The special session of the legislature that begins on Monday, Jan. 14th isn't expected to run for very long but it should hold more than its share of activity.

During the session, predicted to last 30 to 40 days, legislators will deal with several of the recurring major issues and a few new ones. Many of these will directly affect Evergreen students.

Supplemental Budget

The Governor recently presented the legislature with his request for a supplemental budget for the 1973-1975 biennium. Included in the request is a sum of \$225,000 to cover enrollment increases at TESC and \$6.8 million to build a Communications Building here. There is going to be a definite fight over the budget and TESC could well be effected.

The supplemental budget would leave \$11.3 million in excess revenue. Governor Evans has suggested that state liquor taxes be lowered to offset the excess. Democratic leaders say they feel that this is a possibility, however, they said the tax cuts should be made in whatever way could generate the most jobs.

Stop Hitch-hiking

A bill sponsored by Senator Ted Peterson (R-Seattle) calls for an end to hitch-hiking or any type of solicitation of a ride. Peterson's bill is prompted by the rape-murders of a Seattle 14-year-old and a Bellingham 20-year-old. Both murders occurred while hitch-hiking and remain unsolved. An initiative to making thumbing a ride illegal has also been started.

Landlords Regrouping

The landlord-tenant bill passed last session may face another duel with unhappy landlords. Neither side was really satisfied with the measure that was approved, but that, as one member of the Low-Income Housing Coalition put it, could be the mark of a successful

compromise."

Nevertheless, some King County landlords are not willing to let it be. Although the majority of the state landlords felt that they could "live with it", one group that dissented has allegedly put together \$10,000 to aide a campaign to modify the law.

Women's Council

Passing of HJR 61, (the state equal rights amendment), in 1972 mandated that all laws and regulations as they effect women be constantly under evaluation. To accomplish this, a bill filed in the House of Representatives would create a twenty person Women's Council.

Tiger Farms

An interesting bill has been placed in the hopper by State Senator Jack Metcalf (R-Mukilteo). The proposal would classify Bengal Tigers as fur-bearing animals so that they may be raised for their fur as are minks, ferrets, foxes, etc. The tigers would even be branded. Anyone looking for some adventurous summer work?

Along with these proposals have come some other interesting issues that we will follow up as the session progresses. The Governor's request for control over fuel in the state, the public disclosure law, proposed changes in the state's mental and correctional institutions and any other items of interest will be followed up.

EPIC surveys legislature

There is a new intelligence agency at work on campus. Their mission: to lift the veil of mystery that surrounds the Washington State Legislature for the benefit of mankind and all other interested parties.

This group is called E.P.I.C. (the Evergreen Political Information Center), a subdivision of the Democracy and Tyranny Coordinated Studies Program. E.P.I.C. is, in a sense, the child of a similar organization on campus last year, the Citizen's Action Network.

"The purpose of E.P.I.C. is twofold," said Sean Jones, representative of the group. "First of all, we want to gain an understanding of local politics. Then, we want to pass along what we uncover to anyone who is interested. The readiest example of the political scene is, of course, our very own legislature. Through close reading and careful observation of the

process of lawmaking, I'm confident we'll get more than we bargain for."

Jones said, due to E.P.I.C.'s limited membership and the massive number of bills the legislature handles, that the group plans to sift out and pursue only the key legislation dealing with matters of "consequence".

"We want to be considered a resource center for students interested in what's transpiring in the legislature," Jones explained. "We'll keep the campus abreast of any hot flashes through existing media services but we urge students to take the initiative to call on us if they have any questions about the Washington State Legislature or its affiliates."

The community can probably begin to use E.P.I.C. around the second week of January, Jones said. How and where people can contact the group will be made public as soon as possible.

Guest commentary

A violent lesson in Chile

by John Foster

"He who carries a revolution only half way is only digging his own grave."

Saint-Just, 1794

The military junta that seized power in Chile on September 11, 1973 has demonstrated a level of barbarous cruelty that makes such dictatorships as those of Greece and Spain look mild by comparison. In the few weeks since the coup over 10,000 people have been executed, thousands tortured, and thousands of others herded off to prisons and detention camps. One Newsweek reporter saw 2,796 corpses in a single Santiago morgue. Nor have the atrocities ended. General Pinochet, the leader of the new government, has vowed to exterminate Marxism in Chile, where it has over one and a half million adherents. One can scarcely imagine the amount of pain and suffering that has been unleashed on this once peaceful country.

The real tragedy of the recent events in Chile, however, is far darker than consideration of these atrocities by themselves may indicate. The coup represented not only the fall of democracy in what was the most democratic of the Latin American republics but also the demise of a government that was attempting to find a peaceful transition to a better, more equitable social world that would have more fully met the needs and aspirations of its people. The Allende government was the first major national experiment in democratic Marxism-Leninism in the world.

There have been a number of explanations given for the fall of the Popular Unity coalition government led by Allende, the most common being that it was a victim of its own economic failures. Closer examination, however, reveals that the Allende government at no time except, perhaps, during the first initial six months while it had the advantage of surprise, had real control of the economy.

From the very first the cards were stacked against the Popular Unity. As Regis Debray and other Marxist theorists coldly pointed out, one cannot simply expect that the ruling classes will peacefully relinquish their power even if one utilizes democratic institutions. Allende obtained increasing amounts of popular support. In fact, one week before the coup on the third anniversary of the Popular Unity government, one-tenth of the Chilean population paraded in front of the presidential palace in support of the president. Yet, Allende's objectives came into

direct conflict with the relatively small but powerful upper and middle class strata of the Chilean social classes, the largely conservative military, multi-national corporations, and the U.S. government. These opposition groups combined in an unofficial alliance that led to the final fall of the Allende government.

The Chilean upper classes organized lockouts and neglected their estates. The military began to conduct raids on leftist organizations halfway through last year in search of armaments. Multinational corporations exerted their enormous influence on the United States and other national governments. ITT actually offered to finance a coup d'etat in Chile. The huge copper oligopolies that had their properties nationalized managed to obtain temporary embargoes on Chilean copper in a number of important European nations.

The United States in conformity with its "low-profile" policy in Latin America resorted to economic pressure and political subversion rather than outright military intervention. No further loans were granted by the U.S. or international lending institutions to Chile despite the fact that Chile is dependent on foreign loans to finance its enormous foreign debt. It owes 3 billion dollars to the United States alone. Furthermore, Chile found itself in enormous financial difficulties since the world price of copper which accounts for over 80% of Chile's exports plummeted.

Although the U.S. government cut off all foreign aid to Chile it stepped up military aid considerably. President Nixon actually requested that military aircraft be sold to Chile. In Congress this was met by blank bewilderment. In response to their inquiries they were told that the Chilean military was apolitical. It seems that the aid was provided to remedy this fact.

All in all, the story of the fall of the Allende government is one which is historically important. It has widespread ramifications with regards to the very possibility of constructive political and economic change in Latin America in the face of the vast array of counter-revolutionary forces. The lessons of Chile will almost certainly encourage violent revolution in Chile and abroad. Certainly, no peaceful revolution can withstand a violent counter-revolution.

Curriculum for next year, already

by Leslie Layton

An academic fair displaying curriculum plans for next year was held last Wednesday in the library lobby. Coordinators were present to talk with students interested in their program ideas, and student response forms will soon be available that will determine the final selection of programs.

Student input is not only desirable, but necessary for a curriculum to be designed that will meet our needs. Most students have been confused about how and if they can exert input, and how the curriculum evolves.

Dean Rudy Martin, spearheading the curriculum planning efforts this year, emphasizes that the curriculum will not be created "by plebiscite".

"We constantly seek community input, but, in the long run, the faculty must design the curriculum," he says. "They must plan programs. That's what they're trained to do. The deans then select the programs."

"Throughout the process, community input can and does influence the curriculum", he continues. "No single factor operates in isolation, but we don't design the curriculum by plebiscite or popular ballot. It's not a product of community consensus, but of faculty planning with community input."

Present plans for the curriculum are the product of intensive work by the four academic deans and the faculty who formally began their task last October. It has developed earlier this year than ever before, and the 1974-75 curriculum should be available to students sometime in March.

Martin and the deans eliminated many proposals, ". . . but we left in more than we can offer next year so that we can receive input on as many programs as possible." Evergreeners should limit their reactions to what is already proposed.

While Evergreeners are studying the

curriculum proposals, the deans will be attempting to improve means of tabulating responses, and will seek proposals for group contracts and modular studies. Group contract proposals arise from or augment past or current curricular offerings, or arise from combined student-faculty interest.

Curriculum changes were achieved primarily through short-term task forces (committees working within the faculty). One of the major changes will be in the availability of individual contracts. "We are not reducing the number of contracted studies, but are seeking other ways to handle them, to make contracted studies more related to the total curriculum," Martin explained. Contracts will assume an advanced level of skill and will require students to "Show cause" before they enter that mode of study. Fewer faculty members will be assigned to contracted study, but some coordinated studies may have contracts designed within them.

The curriculum changes have resulted in a greater emphasis on Coordinated Studies. They hope to involve about 75% of faculty and students in Coordinated Studies programs, instead of the 66% currently involved. It has been recommended that programs be made smaller; basic programs should involve four faculty instead of five and 80 students instead of 100 or more. Advanced Coordinated Studies programs normally would involve three faculty and 60 students.

Another task force recommended that there be more upper division than basic programs, and worked out a proportion of advanced to introductory programs.

It was agreed that programs should fall within four basic academic areas: natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, and the arts.

Gaps exist presently in advanced programs with a math and natural science emphasis and in art programs. There

should be more opportunities for foreign language study and communications work.

One group recommended that Evergreen establish a "divisional" program in each of the four broad academic areas. They also felt "specialty" programs could be offered in several general areas of study every year "for a few years". Martin hastened to explain that "specialty" programs don't refer to one program which is repeated year after year, but to a general area of study in which students may assume some relevant programs, (i.e., communications: radio-television, journalism, creative writing), will be continued.

Task forces reviewed program histories and all former program proposals, and isolated areas in which Evergreen can offer continuing programs, such as environmental studies, communications, Pacific Rim studies, and non-white education. They focused on model development--on ways to design and structure Coordinated Studies--and they examined what kinds of contract and modular studies compliment or complete Coordinated Studies programs.

The task forces delivered their recommendations to the deans who synthesized all the reports and presented them back to the faculty throughout Fall Quarter.

The deans will begin selection of specific programs Jan. 14, which they will present at the first Winter Quarter faculty work week, Jan. 28-Feb. 1.

Beginning Wednesday, Jan. 16th, the Career Resource Center will present a weekly *Graduate School Rap Session* with Helena Knapp. The discussions will run from 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. every Wednesday in Library 1221.

Jazz Composers Orchestra Association:

Can jazz survive in the material world?

by Joe Murphy

In reviewing the literature of jazz, both origin and development, it soon becomes apparent that innovation and exploitation share more space than they exclude. The realities of racism, economics, factionalism, and artistic prejudice have prevented musicians from Jelly Roll Morton to Cecil Taylor from gaining access to a public that can appreciate both artistically and reward economically the vanguard creations these individuals offer.

The problem is one of both survival and exposure. How can the musician continue to innovate when faced with the prospect of, as in Cecil Taylor's case, washing dishes, or, as in the case of Charles Ives, being an insurance broker? Musicians who hope for eventual recognition within their lifetimes on a commercial/survival basis must face either the co-option of forty-five minute night club sets, or deal with the politics of record company sharks whose job it is to maintain the precarious balance between talent and bucks. For the artist striving to maintain both identity and integrity, these prospects loom ever more threatening than a sinkful of dirty dishes or a broker's desk.

Compounding the problem of basic survival is the aspect of exposure. Without exposure to a wide range of the public it is impossible for the musician to determine whether or not an audience exists for the music he or she creates. Faced with the juggernaut of America's music business, many musicians have chosen to take their talent to the European countries where appreciative and receptive audiences assure work and exposure, validating in part Ornette Coleman's statement, "Jazz is too good for America".

It was not until Fall, 1964 that any attempt was made to rectify the problems of finance and exposure under the auspices of organization. A group of younger jazz musicians, under the direction of trumpeter Bill Dixon and composer Michael

Mantler, formed what was to be the first incarnation of the Jazz Composers Orchestra Association, calling it the Jazz Composers Guild. The Guild was to provide an intermediary bargaining collective to protect the musician from exploitative practices while giving artists room to work producing their music.

In its first phase, racial tension and lack of commitment combined to bring failure to the Jazz Composers Guild, but in 1966 many of the same individuals recouped to form the present day Jazz Composers Orchestra Association.

JCOA is a nonprofit collective based in New York City. It exists to provide resources for both the musician of new music and his/her audience. Among the many facets of its program are commissions for new works to be performed by the Jazz Composers Orchestra, workshops and concerts and recordings on the JCOA label, among them being Carla Bley's and Paul Haines' "Escalator Over the Hill", and Don Cherry's excellent "Relativity Suite". As a nonprofit organization, all profit from recordings channels back into the improvement of facilities and funding of commissions for those individuals belonging to the association.

As a corollary of JCOA, the New Music Distribution Service was formed in 1971. It exists to distribute music that would otherwise remain inaccessible through established commercial outlets, for instance imports and small record labels producing vanguard musics.

New music is an important communications tool, and, as good as the Mahavishnu Orchestra is or deserving of praise as Weather Report may be, they exist as only one side of the innovators' picture in new music, that side sold to you by the promotional schemata of large record corporations.

The Jazz Composers Orchestra Association/New Music Distribution Service is the closest thing in existence to direct lines on music being created today.

Whether you hear the music in its original form or wait until it has channeled down through the commercial vortex is up to you and your interest in music.

The address of the JCOA/NMDS is New Music Distribution Service, 6 West 95th St., New York, New York 10025. For fifty cents they will send you a current catalog and ordering information. My experience with them has been that their service is fast and efficient, usually you'll receive your order within ten days after mailing it. So there you have it, a source of new music for yourself that also supports innovation among musicians. Happy Listening.

The Evergreen State College Jazz Ensemble will participate in the 1974 Invitational Jazz Festival at Portland, Oregon's Civic Auditorium January 12 at 7:30 p.m.

Directed by Evergreen Faculty Member Don Chan, the 22-member group will perform in concert along with bands from Central Washington State College, Clackamas and Lane Community Colleges, Clark College and Hudson's Bay High School.

Persons interested in attending the festival can contact Evergreen student Rick Gilroy, publicity manager for the band, at 866-8976.

A second big Jazz Band is forming at Evergreen and is in need of musicians. The band is rehearsing Wednesday and Sunday nights from 7 to about 9:30 p.m. in Lib. 4004. Specifically the band is in need of: Saxophone players, also trumpet, trombone, rhythm section, drums, electric bass, guitar and piano players. Interested persons should come to a rehearsal, and for further information can contact Will Humphreys in Lib. 2603, ph. 866-6656.

Art review

"Paradise Isle" in the library

It seems that Bert Garner and Ann Focke are responsible for a great deal of the liveliness to be found in Seattle art society. They run a sort of superior artists' clearinghouse; if you're new in town, they can probably tell you if there are artists with similar concerns to yours or even collectors interested in your kind of stuff.

During the mounting of Bert's current show in the TESC library, Doug Kahn, the Exhibits Coordinator, showed me some examples of other work in various media, including 25 minutes of Bert and a friend on videotape. All they did was stand on the floor, swaying almost imperceptibly with fatigue — unless they were pretending to be palm trees.

The only reason I mention any of this is that Bert Garner appears to be interested in many different aspects of art, both to do himself and to help other people do. His work from five years ago is shallow, and maybe his all-embracing approach explains it.

So, what's in this show.

Well, palm trees. Some of them are painted on canvas. Others are built up out of such odd materials as palm-tree trunks and coconuts. One is made of gold.

There is a large show of hands — palms I should say — with little palm trees bitten out of them, made by Bert's friend Alan Lande. There are two different things at work in this piece. One of them is a verbal pun: palm/palm, get it? Sure. The other is the old business of presenting one image many times. What Alan did was to make a picture of a hand-palm with a palm tree on it and then Xerox it 63 times and pin all 63 Xerox copies on the wall in a sort of brigade. It's pretty. I don't think the number 63 has anything to do with palm trees. It isn't boring to look at. It's slightly boring by now, to think about.

Then, there are three frames with photographs in them. When Bert had his

gold tooth put in, he had the dentist, Tommy Tooth, sculpt a little palm tree on the side of it. Then Alan Lande and Robert Teeple took some pictures of the little gold palm tree. One of the photos is quite nice to look at, since it's so close up that all you can see is gold and pink.

There are quite a few diamond-shaped paintings. Though carefully crafted, they are bad. Each one shows palm trees on a shore, with little stylized waves to the right and a sun or moon in the sky above them. The trees cast a shadow on the sand. The color areas are pretty much equal in size, which keeps the composition from being exciting. The line of the beach cuts in front of the waves, instead of the reverse. I don't understand this, unless it's an arbitrary way out of having to make foam, or maybe he likes the incredibly awkward diagonal line that the beach/water juncture makes, and doesn't want to modify its violence by ragging the edge. Maybe this violence is some kind of statement. If I get it, I don't like it. It hurts, and I don't think I deserve it.

There are two distinct types of color scheme in the paintings. One is moderately interesting and one is dopey, given the basic drawing. The dopey kind is the kind where a relatively normal blue/green/yellow/brown combination is used. These paintings look like cruelly hardened conventional landscape paintings. The better kind of color scheme is to be found in three paintings: "Aunt Arlene's Second Honeymoon", which is pink/orange/purple; "Rococo Isle", which is lots of pinks; and "Sentimental Journey", which is all purples, soda pop pinks and whites.

These three carry a certain funniness and campiness to some kind of logical extreme. They remind me of those cheap two-color scenes that people used to print on low-grade restaurant china, bad upholstery fabric, bus station walls. The cute, corny drawing carried by sugary color is

consciously entertaining, or at least consistently entertaining. This concept has been lovingly and vigorously exploited by more recent artists. Five years ago, when Garner painted them, they probably carried more weight.

Recently Garner began to make palm trees. Figures of palm trees, like other people make figures of women.

"Paradise Isle" is a funny mix of real materials and fake. The real trunks of the palm trees are jammed into man-made holes in real coconuts. The palm fronds are green plastic. The hairy stuff around the coconuts is sold by the yard somewhere and no one tried to make it look like it wasn't. The sand has this winter-wonderland/Bali-Ha'i glitter on it. Subtle, seductive electric moonlight shines on the whole arrangement. Conceptually the thing is fairly arresting. Also it's pretty. In a sort of peculiar, disorienting way it's sweet to walk in out of this weather and see a couple of moonlit palm trees growing in the library. Especially since someone has taken the trouble to scatter blue glitter on the beach so it'll look like it does in the movies, where palm trees usually grow.

I am able to dismiss Bert Garner's paintings fairly easily as facile "why-not" art — the kind that many of us do when we see the dumb stuff other artists are getting away with and even making money on. His built palm trees I'm not so easy with. This may be because I'm more familiar with painting, but who isn't? In any case, for me they are touching as well as funny in a way that the paintings are not. The paintings make the show more aggressive, but in the end they provide little more than a flashy backdrop for the trees themselves, somehow transplanted in cleaned-up circumstances, still bathed in the alien light of home.

— Susan Christian

nw culture

OLYMPIA

Friday Nite Movie, "491" by Vilgot Sjomann. TESC Lecture Hall 1, 7 and 9:30 p.m., tonight, 50 cents admission.

Wednesday Night Films, "Orphee" and "The Fugitive Kind". Lecture Hall 1, TESC, 7:30 p.m. on Jan. 16.

Movies: State Theater: "Magnum Force" and "Two Lane Blacktop". Capitol Theater; "Cinderella" and "Charley and the Angel". Olympic Theater; "The Way We Were".

"The Family Man" presented by the Olympia Little Theater. Friday and Saturday at 8:15.

Bert Garner presents "Palms", a one-man exhibit. Thru Jan. 19 in the TESC Library Gallery.

Barry McGuire at the Evergreen Christian Center, 1000 Black Lake Blvd. Tonight at 10 p.m. (youth only?) and Sunday Jan. 13, all day.

The Sunnyland Band at the Library lobby, Friday, Jan. 18 at 8 p.m.

Linda Allen, folk singer, on the 3rd floor of the Library, Monday, Jan. 14 at 8 p.m.

Folk Dancing (TESC) every Sunday in the Multipurpose Room and on Tuesday on the 2nd floor of the CAB. Everyone welcome, teaching included.

SEATTLE

Northwest Collegiate Big Band Festival at the Center Opera House. Tomorrow at 8 p.m.

Linda Ronstadt at the Paramount Northwest, Tuesday, Jan. 15 at 8 p.m.

Tickets are \$5 in advance.

Juilliard String Quartet at 8 p.m. at Roethke Auditorium on the U of W campus. Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Woody Herman and his herd in concert Friday, Jan. 18 at 8 p.m. at Shoreline Community College. Tickets are \$3.50 and \$4.50.

Commander Cody and his Lost Planet Airmen and Ramblin' Jack Elliot at the Moore Theater. Sunday, Jan. 20 at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$4.50 and available at the Bon Marche and all other outlets.

"Sty of the Blind Pig" performed by Black Arts West. Tonight and tomorrow at 8:30 p.m.

Early epochs of Chinese and Japanese art are being exhibited thru Jan. 13 at the Seattle Art Museum.

Motorcycle show at the Seattle Center Exhibition Hall, 6 to 11 p.m. tonight.

Movies: "Executive Action" (Northgate); "The Sting" (King); "The New Land" (Harvard Exit); "The Seven Ups" (UA Cinema 70).

TACOMA

Linda Waterfall and Max Peters -- At Court "C" Coffeehouse, 914 Broadway (downtown). Tomorrow, 9 p.m., 50 cents.

Elayne Levensky will demonstrate working with stained glass. Monday, Jan. 14, 7:30 p.m. at the Cave Coffeehouse on the Pacific Lutheran University campus.

Movies: "Siddhartha" (Guild 6th Avenue); "Jonathan Livingston Seagull" (Villa Plaza Cinema I); "American Graffiti" (Villa Plaza Cinema II).

PORTLAND

Big Band Jazz '74 -- Tomorrow, 7:30 p.m. at the Portland Civic Auditorium. This festival features big bands from colleges and high schools around the Northwest including the Evergreen Jazz Ensemble. Tickets are \$3 and \$4.

Woody Herman and his herd -- Wednesday, Jan. 16, 8 p.m. at Gresham High School.

Bergman's "Winter Light" at the Northwest Film Study Center, Portland Art Museum. Tomorrow at 8 p.m.

Camera-work Gallery presents works by Prentice Price. Thru Jan. 12. 2255 NW Northrup St.

Portland Art Museum presents "Indian Miniature Painting", an exhibition. This exhibition features the Mughal and Decanni schools. Thru Jan. 20.

Turning toward the nightmare

Inevitably nightmares of some deeply born feeling, or sense of destiny lead toward fulfillment of that very thing. Whether it is that sense that guides one's life, or destiny itself, it seems to matter very little.

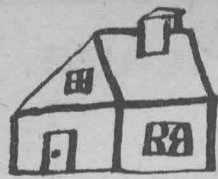




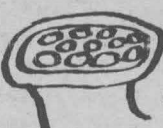



F. Scott Fitzgerald had a nightmare, and it is no secret to his readers. He was perhaps the most honest and thinly masked writer of his generation. In this work one can watch the turning down, his nightmare as he approached it. His visions of lost youth, of gradual decline and failure were not sharp and rigid, but rather they were throbbing themes that ached inside his work. He could not pinpoint the amorphous thing.

F. Scott Fitzgerald and *The Last of the Belles*, aired on ABC T.V. Monday, Jan. 7, presented an interesting view into the process of Fitzgerald's problems. Contrasting a period in Fitzgerald's life with a dramatization of one of his stories, one was able to follow the line of progression that brought him from the gay youth of his soldiering days, to the uninspired "spokesman" for a generation that was no more. It is in his view of his youth that Fitzgerald attempts to re-trace the paths back to his source of fear.


The Last of the Belles, the 1929 story dramatized, formed the bulk of the program, and proved its strongest part, for here was Fitzgerald himself, re-tracing, narrating from the past. The biographical portion of the program, starring Richard Chamberlain as Scott, Blythe Danner as Zelda, formed the weakest link, but by no fault of the actors. Here was Fitzgerald as interpretation, speaking his written lines as pieces of casual, spontaneous observation, and dealing childishly with a complicated wife. There was no lack of atmosphere or contrast as the Fitzgeralds were set against a background of false gaiety, lonely train whistles, and flippant black bottom music. There was no difficulty in identifying the actors with their characters, nor was there a lack of poignancy, but there was a loss of depth, and the reasons for it all.

The achievement of this show goes beyond its fine production and acting. It lies in the fact that the show was done at all; that someone thought it worthwhile to bring this tragic writer and his circumstance to the T.V. screen and the general public, and give them a flavor of a man turning toward his nightmare.

— Knute Olsson H.G.S. Berger

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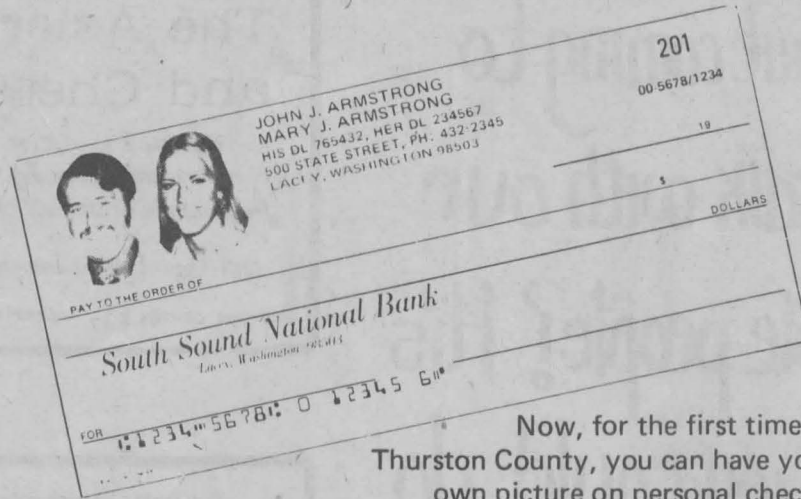
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