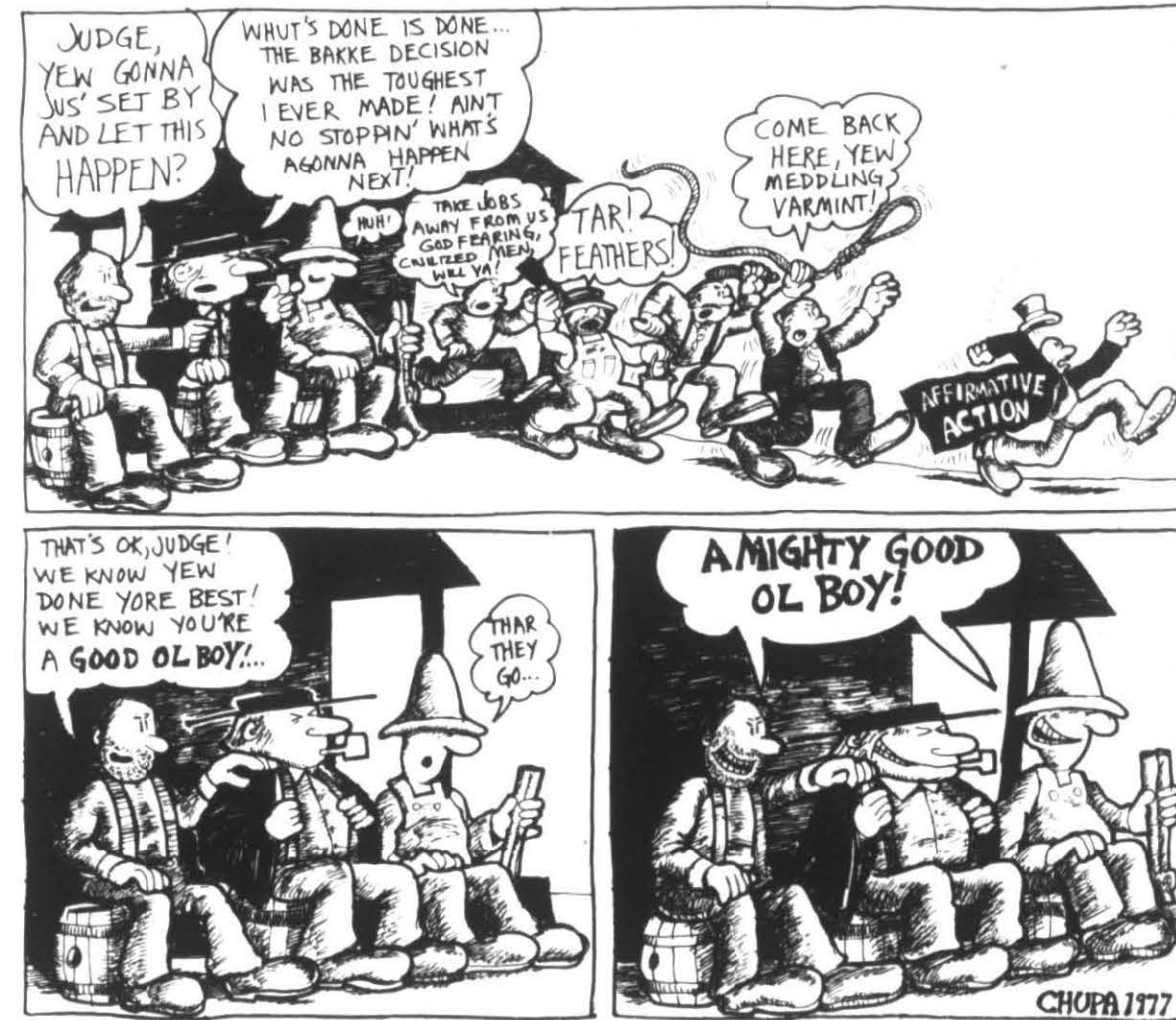


LettersOpinionLettersOpinion

MEANWHILE, BAKKE AT THE RANCH...



Shocking? Outrageous? Quiche?

To the Editor:

To all students, staff, and faculty of this country club c/o the editor. I want to take the time to thank all of you students reading this for your generous donations to assure that I am well-fed, have shelter over my curly head, and for providing all the items necessary for a fairly content and full-stomached life for the next year. Before you scream "outrageous" and "shocking" or assume a what-the-hell-is-he-talking-about attitude listen to this:

I am taking approximately one dollar from each and every one of your pockets and depositing it in my trusty checking account to do with it as I please. In return, I'm contributing my brains, talents, and energies to see that the SERVICES AND ACTIVITIES BOARD does its thing. A fair exchange? You each pay me a buck and I'll take care of the other \$52.50 (\$48.50 for out-of-state) that you so willingly entrusted to me through the payment of your tuition. That's the amount of tuition money that goes to make up the \$400,000 Services and Activities budget. Still screaming "shocking" and "outrageous"? You are? Fantastic, because now

is your chance to do more than scream.

Six students, one staff, and one faculty position are now open on the Services and Activities Board. What does the Board do? This fall, nearly \$25,000 will be allocated. The S&A Board decides what will be funded. This year a design team consisting of an Architect-Consultant (see article in this issue) and nine student interns will research needs and develop a design for the second phase of the Campus Activities Building. The S&A Board will be involved with this. In the spring, the 1978-79 budget (about \$400,000) will be allocated. The S&A Board decides where.

I hear so much griping around this school about students not being in positions where decisions affecting our lives take place. At Evergreen, more than at any other institution in the state, students have direct influence on the disbursement of S&A fees. I'd like people to think of the control of S&A monies by students not as a privilege, but as a right to be exercised. The quality of this college's educational, social, aesthetic, and moral atmosphere is directly affected by the spending of YOUR money. If you care about the quality of your life, you can have direct effect as to where this money is funneled. Come to my office in CAB 305 and talk to me, read the article about the Services and Activities Board in the Orientation Issue of the CPI, march over to CAB 110 on Wednesday,

October 12 to the student forum — at least take some type of action and make a commitment to show that you will not passively accept other's deciding where your money ought to go.

Who knows, I may even invite you over to a dinner of cheese quiche and Almaden wine. After all, you paid for it!

Signed,
Steve Francis,
Executive Secretary for
the Services and
Activities Board

A Godsend For Males

To the Editor:

Don't you think it's damned unfair that men and women have such uneven advantage over each other?

A woman can break the rules, grasp for power, manipulate, play outrageous headgames... and get away with it all. They are to be pampered, treated gently, admired, respected, given every opportunity, helped to achieve self-expression and coerced into finding their total freedom.

But, should a man seek personal gain, manipulate people, reach out for or use power, or step on any toes (especially women's)... the sky falls in on the

dirty rotten, chauvinist, power-mad, capitalist, hypocritical brute!

The eyes can do funny amazing things. Depends which way you look through them. It'll be a brighter world considerably when women's liberation completely arrives, when we gain true equal rights. What a godsend for males that day.

Yours,
Jim Felton

Bring Back My Wrenches

To the Editor:

To The Charitable Thief Who Stole The Socket And Wrench Sets From My Volkswagen In Parking Lot C On The Night Of Sunday, October 2nd:

Thank you for so kindly overlooking the camera, the sleeping bag and various other semi-valuable objects in my car. For that I am deeply grateful. But please, please, PLEASE give me back my tools. If you are as poor as I am I can understand your wanting to take them, but I am a generous soul and more than willing to share what I have (especially as opposed to having it stolen). I don't want to flog you or throw you in jail. I just want the tools

back. Some of them were only mine on loan.
Even More Grateful When You Return The Goods,
Christina Orange
(866-2821)

The Good And The Not-So-Good

To the Editor:

Much has been said about the food at SAGA. A little observation and experimentation will show you that some things are good and some things are not so good. When good things are offered — eat and enjoy, sing and dance lightly. When the shit is offered, pass it by. Take a walk in the fresh air and think of your brothers and sisters who have nothing.

Jim

Ask The Bus Driver

To the Editor:

Re: Does Downtown Lacey Really Exist?
The Bus Driver knows.

OpinionLettersOpinionLetters

Just Can't Stop Talking About Star Wars

To the Editor:

What is so fascinating about Star Wars is that it is so fascinating. The heroic adventure against the dark forces of the empire captured the imagination of the world's most powerful nation and seems to be still keeping it. Such a frightening seige brings questions to mind.

Just why are we now so fascinated by the blatant symbolism of another heroic struggle against "The Dark Force"? Being so enamored by this struggle it must tie to us somehow. Who are these legions of the dark side to us anyway?

They surely are not the Soviets. The allusions are made to Germans, fascists, not Russians. The darkness is certainly not fascism, or an ideology since the good guys are just as fascistic. The foul flavor of the final affirmation scene with the presentation of medals before a military formation was only surpassed by the Cro-Magnon anti-idea level of plot and dialogue.

The storm troopers' suits of armor were white. There's more medieval stuff with the Jet-ai "Knights" and the sword-like light sabers. But wait a minute. If you've got a huge cavalry of men in shining white armor with voices like Apollo astronauts, how come they aren't the good guys? This is not the first time violence has been used to anesthetize an audience from the more subtly violent.

George Lucas has become a more refined dealer in the out of place since his bald, bare breasted women in his first movie, THX 1138.

He's got the "Empire" that politically out-maneuvered the "Senate" of the aristocratic old Republic. Nothing out of place about that. He said he wanted to do an old fashioned Flash Gordon fic and he settled for an old fashioned America-the-new-Rome routine. He's even got the betraying disciple of the religion, that Judas, Darth Vader.

A long time ago, in a place far, far away you have a powerful government dominating diverse lands. The government is in the last stages of takeover by a powerful group seeking to have tighter control over all the lands. The final battle for power was political, not military, and the

attitude of the people is, "I'm just one person against the Empire; what can I do." There is an old religion that it seems nobody will believe in any more and the last thing heard about it was this disciple sold out the best hero of the religion to the Empire. Those who are still believers in the religion are out of favor, and keep their beliefs to themselves. The general populace are doubtful of the religion and are acridly pessimistic about the political situation.

That's a familiar setting, the kind of problem situation that might fascinate people in political and religious vacuums. OK. But how does George solve it? He gets a kid with a hot rod air car who is soon to go away to school. He finally gets away after receiving the wise counsel of a bearded cultish has-been in hiding. Once a graffitiist, always a graffitiist. The kid never believed in his father's religion, but when a certain drastic event happens to him, he is cut loose, and falls in with those of the currently suppressed religion. But the Lucas "rebel" is not your current kind of hairy barbarian. No, the hairy types don't even get medals; they are subhuman. The rebellion is not to come from an estranged, barbaric group. It is to come

from clean-cut respectable kids who have a spirit of brotherhood, an interest in politics, and true believers of "The Force." They are the rejuvenators of the old religion. They really should be selling flowers.

Here I should stop. But here at Evergreen I should add more fascinating subjects other than Star Wars like "the advancing spirit of conservatism," "the Moonies," "Jimmie Carter after Nixon," "the perennial Roman conquest over the Germans and the Greeks," and, and, and, I don't like it.

(Note: Editor Karrie Jacobs' review of Star Wars (CPI, 6/30/77) accented the fun and the youthfulness of Star Wars. She wrote,

"Don't get me wrong. I'm not going to tear Star Wars apart and intellectualize about it. That would be like intellectualizing about Disneyland." Don't get me wrong. I had fun seeing Star Wars three times. There's something about Disneyland, though. After visiting it over ten times as a kid, the place of my dreams became more questioned as a man in sunglasses told my father that his son could not come inside because stained, holey khakis and Mexican shirts were inappropriate Disneyland

attire. Karrie's uncritical, hurried review is a reminder that the Cooper Point Journal's desperate need for more writers has only been filled by the already over-worked staff.)

John Messerly

Open Community Correction

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to an article in your paper on August 11, 1977 — "The Open Community School" by Jo Feldperson. There was an error made that we feel needs correction. The Open Community School is not Barbara Rainey's school — rather a school belonging to the community it serves: parents, children, teachers and volunteers. Through their cooperative efforts the school exists. In the future please refer to us as The Open Community Primary School. Thanks.

Pam Haight-Bates
Barbara Rainey
Mike Consalves
Susan Lamoreaux
Ken Bates

COG III Continued

Continued from page... "watchdog" function as the place where "our principles are reiterated and our actions are weighed for compliance with those principles." The board will consist of the President or an appointed presidential representative, four exempt staff, five classified staff, five faculty members; all chosen by their colleagues, and 15 students chosen in some manner by the student body. All DTFs dealing with "non-trivial matters" will be charged in consultation with the Geoboard.

There was some controversy over the Geoboard being in the position to charge all DTFs. The November 1976 version of the document stated, "All DTFs will be charged through the Geoboard and will terminate at the Geoboard." The Geoboard would also have the power to deny a petitioner a DTF. Objections to that particular function of the board were included in a minority report issued by a number of DTF members including Niels Skov, Head of Security Mac Smith, Assistant to the President Les Eldridge, and Associate Dean of Library Services Dave Carnahan, which was sent to McCann along with the February 1977 draft of COG III. They wanted the paragraph that dealt with

who charges DTFs to read in part, "Initiators of DTFs shall present the charge to the Geoboard prior to formally constituting the group. The Geoboard will provide consultation, input, and advice to assist the initiator in formulating the charge." The current version of that paragraph is clearly a compromise. COG III also lists five types of action that may be taken by the Geoboard, which are clear-cut when compared to the Sounding Board's ability to "make recommendations for action." The Geoboard can comment, give a vote of confidence, give a vote of no confidence, drop a matter from consideration, or give a Vote of Censure. A vote of censure would be made against a person, not an action. "Disapproval of a single act no matter how strong the disapproval, does not alone warrant a vote of censure." Whether any of these actions when carried out by this Geo-body will have any clout is yet to be seen.

There will be a student forum on Wednesday, October 12 at 2:00 p.m. in CAB 110 to discuss issues related to the Geoboard. All references to the duties and obligations of the Information Center have been deleted from COG III, which passes the responsibility of disseminating in-

formation, particularly on the activities of all DTFs, to the Geoboard. The "Natural Consultative Pool," the Community Service List, the Voluntary Service List and the long dormant President's Forum have also been eliminated from the document. It has been questioned whether omission from the COG document signals extinction for those of the aforementioned institutions which are still functioning, most notably, the Information Center.

Accountability is another prominent theme of COG III and it states "Decisions, and methods to be used for their implementation must be handled at the level of responsibility and accountability closest to those affected by a particular decision." The document goes on to define accountability as, "subject to consequences, commensurate with the seriousness of the decision as well as responsible for justifying it." Presumably, accountability is related to how well information is disseminated, and that takes us back to the Geoboard whose responsibility it is to "see that an ongoing system of information dissemination, evaluation, and correction is maintained."

The paragraph which used to read "At the end of every two

years, the President will convene a DTF on governance..." now reads "every three years," perhaps because it seemed a little impractical to go through a year-and-a-half process every two years. Whatever the case, the public hearing on October 20 will be the last opportunity for a while to feed any input into the development of the Evergreen governance mechanisms.

Note: The entire COG III document will appear in next week's JOURNAL.

The Cooper Point Journal

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Dan Evans: Evergreen's Trilateral Connection

Alan G. Nasser,
Member of the Faculty
(Political Economy)

What do the following illustrious gentlemen have in common? Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Treasury W.M. Blumenthal, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard N. Cooper, Ambassador to the United Nation Andrew Young, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. Fred Bergsten, and TESC President Daniel I. Evans. These men are among the members of the Trilateral Commission, an organization conceived, funded and assembled by David Rockefeller to consider both the mounting economic problems afflicting the world market system, and the excess of democracy allegedly plaguing the developed capitalist countries. The Commission is composed of multinational corporate executives, political notables and a few labor leaders from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, and its major policy recommendations have been published by New York University Press in 1975 in a volume entitled *The Crisis of Democracy: Report on the Governability of Democracies*. The Report is the joint responsibility of Joshi Watanuki, Michel Crozier and Samuel Huntington, the Commission's three leading rapporteurs. (You may recall that Huntington, a professor of Government at Harvard, was the inventor of the Johnson-Nixon policy of "forced urbanization" in Vietnam, whereby the countryside was extensively bombed in order to separate the masses of the population from the guerrillas by forcing the former to take refuge in concentration camps surrounding Saigon.)

The Trilateral Commission is concerned primarily with two broad problems: How can the advanced capitalist countries cooperate to ameliorate the effects upon them of the protracted recession-cum-inflation that besets them all? And: How can these same powers effectively resist the demands of Third World countries for a "new economic order," i.e. a new international system of aid, trade and investment which does not result in a net transfer of wealth from the underdeveloped to the developed capitalist countries? But the Commission is convinced that these global problems cannot be dealt with if domestic political conditions in individual advanced countries are

unfavorable. As Huntington puts it, "A decline in the governability of democracy at home means a decline in the influence of democracy abroad" (p. 106). *The Crisis of Democracy* reveals that at least a substantial number of the more influential commissioners are convinced that domestic political conditions in the developed market societies are indeed less-than-favorable, and threatening to the stability of world capitalism. How does the Commission identify the problem, and what are its proposed solutions?

A SOCIETY OF UNEQUALS
First of all, the Commission's analysis reflects a widespread belief among corporate leaders, prominent politicians and court social scientists that the current economic crisis requires a re-trenchment of political democracy. Prominent and prestigious establishment journals have in recent years voiced increasing misgivings about the continued viability of liberal democracy. The April, 1975 issue of *Fortune* featured a piece by Daniel Bell titled "The Revolution of Rising Entitlements," which argued that the burgeoning demands of the disadvantaged that the government make them "equal" to other Americans is a threat to the continued existence of American capitalism. The influential magazine *The Public Interest* published a special issue (No. 41, Fall, 1975) in which Huntington, Moynihan, Lipset and others argued that the political agitation of the 1960s had raised popular expectations too high, and that these expectations were bound to be frustrated since the social problems of the poor, blacks and other oppressed strata are in fact insoluble, an inevitable and "tragic" feature of the "social landscape." *Business Week* followed with a series of three articles (December 1, 8 and 15, 1975) entitled "Egalitarianism: Threat to a Free Market;" the title speaks for itself. The Trilateral Commission, and its child the Carter Administration, echo these sentiments.

The reasoning is simple: A capitalist democracy is necessarily a society of unequals. The poor, women, people of color, and other groups stand at the subordinate end of an asymmetrical relation of economic and political power to the superordinates. But since the social order is allegedly democratic, the disadvantaged expect that their position is temporary, and that if they only press their demands for a fairer share of the pie upon their political "representatives," government will respond with policies designed to raise their standards of living (i.e. their real incomes) and extend to them a

greater share of political and economic power. This rhetoric has been a cornerstone of post-World War II political ideology. But there is a catch. None of this can work unless the economy is growing at a rate sufficient to generate the income required to provide government with the revenue necessary to finance programs designed to narrow the gap between the advantaged and the disadvantaged. And there's the rub. For many of our rulers know full well that we are not likely to see again a period of economic growth comparable to the historically unprecedented period 1947-1972. We are in for a period of indefinite stagnation — protracted recessions punctuated with brief, mild upswings. (An indication of the magnitude of the problem: in order for unemployment in 1985 to drop to the postwar average of 4.8 percent, 36 million jobs would have to be created, more than twice as many as were created in the prosperity period 1965-1975.) Post-Keynesian capitalism can no longer afford political democracy. What is called for, from our rul-

ers' point of view, is the maintenance of existing class and racial power differentials, minus meaningful improvements in the welfare of the working population. What this requires, given the rising international economic competition resulting from a globally synchronized recession, is that capitalist governments act to increase capital's share of national income at the expense of labor's share. We have just begun to see the emerging pattern: corporate profits are higher than ever, while our real incomes diminish annually.

"What this requires . . . is that capitalist governments act to increase capital's share of national income at the expense of labor's share."

WIDESPREAD PUBLIC CYNICISM
The Trilateral Commission's primary concern in *The Crisis of Democracy* is whether the subject population will accept the increasing unwillingness of capitalist governments to respond to its democratic demands. Rapporteur Crozier writes that "free-world" political systems "are overloaded with participants and demands" (p. 12), and Huntington adds that this "problem" first became noticeably critical during the 1960s, "a decade of democratic surge and of the reassertion of demo-

cratic egalitarianism" (p. 60). The "basic point," continues Huntington, "is this: The vitality of democracy in the United States in the 1960s produced a substantial increase in governmental activity and a substantial decrease in governmental authority" (p. 64). Get the idea? Governmental authority is inversely related to governmental activity. The more government acts in response to popular egalitarian demands, the less is its authority, and the greater its authority, the less responsive it will be to democratic demands. Huntington even goes so far as to suggest a causal relation between the modest success ("vitality") of democratic processes in the 1960s, and the erosion of the authority of government in the 1970s, as evidenced by widespread public cynicism toward existing political institutions, decreasing party identification, etc. (pp. 74-102). Needless to say, for Huntington declining governmental authority is a bad thing, since it tends to make democracies ungovernable. "The governability of a democracy depends upon the relation between

greater degree of moderation in democracy" (p. 113). What this "greater degree of moderation in democracy" means in concrete terms is clear. Witness the bald takeover of New York City by the banks and the gradual dismantling of the welfare system there, the crass fiscal conservatism of the Carter Administration and the steady decline in our real earnings, accompanied by an historically unprecedented rise in corporate profits. And this is only the handwriting on the wall.

AUTHORITARIAN VALUES
Will we put up with this? Huntington has his fingers crossed. We must be lulled into "creedal passivity" (p. 115). "Political authority is . . . peculiarly weak during a creedal passion period of intense commitment to democratic and egalitarian ideals" (p. 115). So we need less "creedal passion" and more apathy. In fact, apathy, i.e. our willingness to lower our political expectations and reduce our demands on government, is good for (capitalist) democracy: "the effective operation of a democratic political system usually requires some measure of apathy and noninvolvement . . ." (p. 114). Trouble signals when "groups" — blacks, for example — begin to take participation seriously: "Marginal social groups, as in the case of the blacks, are now becoming full participants in the political system . . . the danger of overloading the political system with demands which extend its functions and undermine its authority still remains" (p. 114).

The Crisis of Democracy, the official position of the Trilateral Commission, is replete with anti-democratic and authoritarian values. It is all the more alarming as it expresses the ideology of the liberal element in our ruling class. And it is to be taken seriously. After all, Rockefeller's Commission has given us all the key personnel of the Carter Administration (which could carry us, incidentally, right to 1984). Thus, commissioner Dan Evans comes to us with a formidable pedigree. But where does President Evans stand on these questions? This is not intended as a rhetorical question. Some of the commissioners heatedly debated the basic thrust of the Report, and perhaps Dan Evans was on the right side of the debate. In fact, one hopes that at the next Commission meeting in Bonn this month, President Evans will argue vigorously and persistently against what appears to be the frightening consensus among the most powerful elites that people like us must be prepared for an epoch of increasing political and economic austerity, enforced, if necessary, by a powerful authoritarian state.

FORUM is a column of commentary on issues of possible interest to the Evergreen community. The column is open to any individual or group on campus. The opinions expressed in FORUM are solely the author's and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the college or the staff of the COOPER POINT JOURNAL. Address all correspondence to: FORUM, the COOPER POINT JOURNAL, CAB 306.

by David Gallagher

When it came time to draw up Evergreen's first governance document, our illustrious founding fathers did not hesitate; the cherished ideals practiced in their planning sessions — the spirit of voluntary cooperation between students, faculty, staff, and administration, the principle of mutual conciliation, and the wish to come to decisions by consensus — should be preserved and institutionalized as the basis of our governance system. Since that time, the impracticality of such an assumption has been demonstrated; ironically, its deficiencies have shown themselves to be most damaging to the students — for whose alleged educational benefit the ambiguous stipulations about "input," "consultation," and "participation in decision-making" had been written.

COG II declared that: "The Evergreen community should avoid fractioning into decision-making constituencies with some sort of traditional representative form of government; e.g., faculty senate, student council." Instead, there was the "Sounding

Introducing The Geoboard

Board," "an important all-campus information and coordination body" which consisted of the President, members of the faculty and staff selected by their deans to serve on the board, and 15 students "selected by their fellow students in a manner determined by the students." Since there was no student organization, there was no developed way for students to select their members; each year started from scratch: if there was no student willing to put energy into it, the task of finding student members went to the Dean of Student Services; either way, their only resources were the "voluntary services list" and the "third floor groups." While this may have produced about as good a cross section of the student population as you could hope for, it also produced a lot of disinterested members. And since there was no real obligation to show up to the meetings beyond a queasy admonition to "arrange for a substitute if he or she is to be absent," the attrition rate was high. To add to this already debilitating condition of its membership, the "powers" given to the Sounding Board were its final insult: "This group will make recommendations for actions as issues pertinent to the college arise." That was the extent of it; the Sounding Board had no defense against the deaf ear — a phenomenon which, unfortunately, has been far from extinct at this institution. This ineffectuality weighed heavily on the few dedicated members who resolved to stick it out for a quarter — they became reluctant to serve again.

With the Sounding Board as really the only institutionalized forum for discussing campus issues, students resorted to other more spontaneous means of expression: the most recent of these was last spring's "Demo Memo Coalition;" the most spectacular would have to have been the Fall '75 teach-in. These events were exciting and educational, but in order to organize them, it took a lot of energy and sacrifice on the part of a few students, and then, the fruits of all this effort were expended in the instant of the event and nothing was left over. Many of these organizers have become burnt out upon realizing this fact, and we who sit back can no longer be assured that

The new "Geoboard," on the other hand, has the power of public sanction: by majority vote it can comment on, support, or condemn a policy and it can censure individuals for their actions. This procedure has quite a bit of clout — the rulings become public knowledge and, among other things, must be noted in the administration evaluation procedure. Additional improvements allow the Geoboard to more closely monitor DTFs than could the Sounding Board; also, an attempt has been made to mitigate the attrition problem with an alternate list and stricter attendance guidelines.

FORUM

similar events will come about each time our interests are threatened.

In the original Evergreen scheme of things, conflict had been a dirty word; we have since been reminded that it is unavoidable. Deficiencies in the state of campus governance have been apparent for a long time; since its conception, the "COG" document has gone through two major rewrites. COG III, which is now before the Board of Trustees for adoption, is, I believe, a substantial improvement. Ambiguities have been clarified and much "wishy-washiness" has been eliminated. Most important for the students are the changes relating to the Sounding Board.

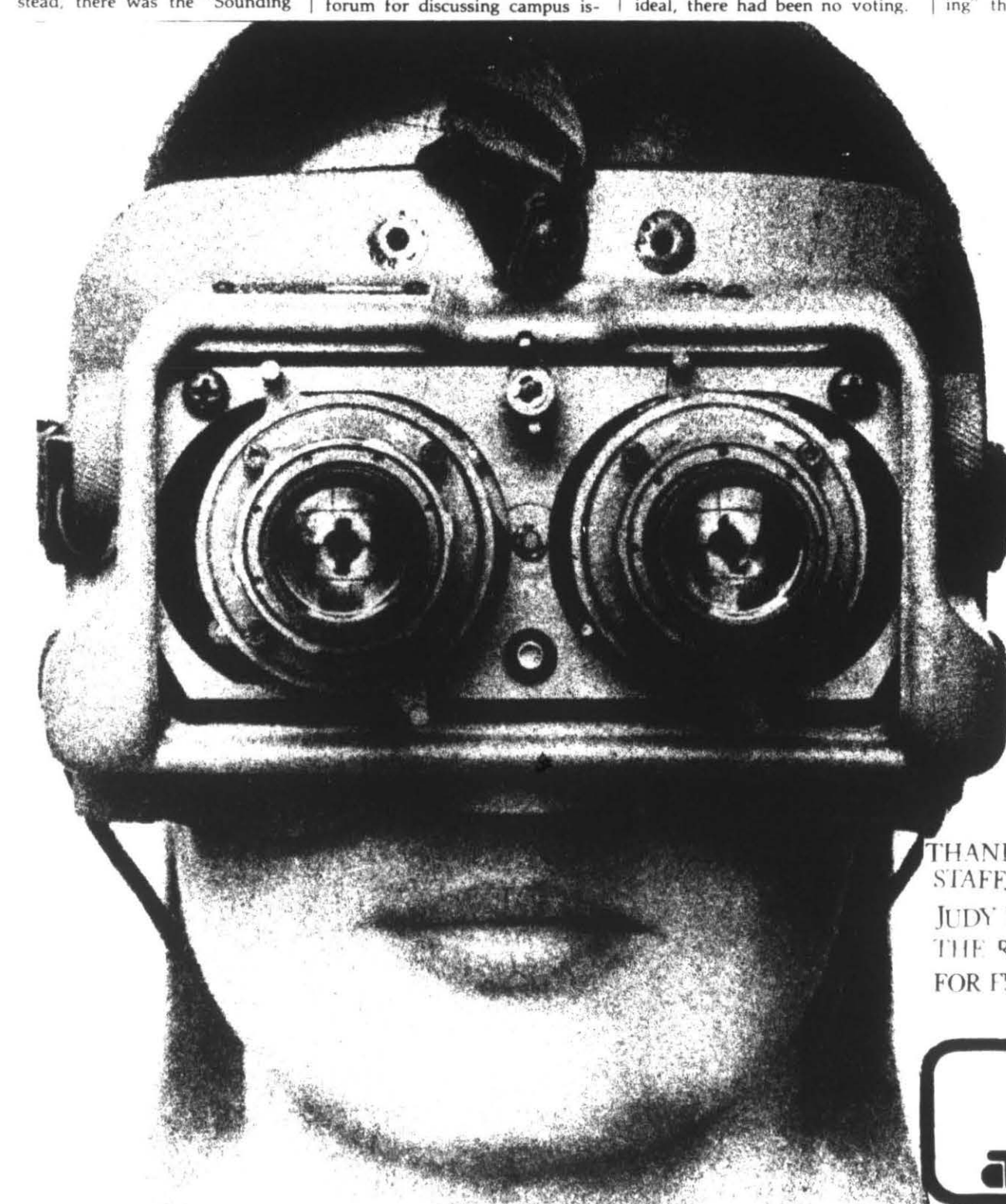
The Sounding Board had not been empowered to take a position on an issue — as it was felt to be contrary to the consensus ideal, there had been no voting.

Another important change in COG III is a rewording of the part about "fractioning into constituencies" cited above. It now says: "The Evergreen community should avoid fractioning into constituency groups which replace rather than augment the deliberations of bodies composed of all major constituencies." The phobia that elemental organizations must by necessity break up the Evergreen community has yielded to the realization that such organizations may in fact be necessary to keep it together and functioning effectively. The idea of forming a student union has been a perennial and hotly debated issue at Evergreen. I have personally been very leery of it; yet I have also experienced a little of the frustration inherent in not having any kind of vehicle for student organization. In the past, the most vocal proponents of a student union have, perhaps with good reason, ignored the Sounding Board. Therefore their proposals essentially involved "replacing rather than augmenting" this body. I feel that the

Geoboard can be a valuable and viable medium through which students can express their opinions on campus issues and make their needs and interests known to the community. But I also recognize that the students, unlike the faculty, staff and administration, are only here for a limited amount of time. It takes each student a large chunk of that time just to get to the point where he or she understands this unique community and can truly identify "interests" and develop opinions. Some type of student organization may therefore be desirable in order to provide the sense of history and continuity necessary to properly utilize a body like the Geoboard.

I am very interested in seeing this matter discussed. More importantly, I am concerned that members of the Evergreen community understand and appreciate the differences between the Sounding Board and Geoboard so that the improvements embodied in the Geoboard can be properly utilized. On Wed. Oct. 12 at 2:00 in CAB 110, I am calling a Student Forum to discuss how we should choose the Fall '77 student members of the Geoboard. I strongly urge all students and other interested members of the community to come and discuss these issues.

David Gallagher was a member of the Sounding Board last spring, and is currently enrolled in the Social Origins of Art and Ideology academic program.



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Lighter Than Air Above Red Square

How came this wondrous creation to grace the skies above Red Square? As one might expect it appeared only as the result of some unusual, but neatly-collaborating circumstances. Not the least important of these was an encounter that Stelan Schininger had with his cousin in Orange County, California during the summer of 1976.

Stelan was an Evergreen dropout at the time. His secret dream in life was to build a UFO which he could fly over the city of Los Angeles, but he wasn't quite sure how to go about it. Then his cousin related to him the story of an experiment his art teacher in Japan had conducted.

The art teacher, logically enough, had suspended himself nude from a hot air balloon carrying biofeedback equipment during a solar eclipse. A light show, projected from the ground, played on the balloon's surface as the sky darkened. But alas, humanity still being subject to the whims of the elements, a storm came along, blew away both balloon and balloonist, and ruined the experiment.

Stelan was nonetheless inspired by this tale. He immediately set out to research the subject of lighter-than-air flying craft. Convinced that he wanted to construct a radio-controlled blimp, he returned to Evergreen and got an individual contract with Matthew Haltant to continue his research. Upon delving deeper into

the technical problems posed by his ambition, he drifted toward the conclusion that a helium and air-filled balloon would constitute a more practical undertaking. Thus was conceived *The Porpoise*.

Stelan spent the entire Fall quarter of 1976 conducting research and drawing plans for his balloon. He began its actual construction in January of '77, working in an upstairs room of Evergreen's steam plant, and wearing only a bathing suit (not in emulation of his Japanese mentor — it was hot up there). All told, he spent over a thousand hours designing and building his creation.

Adding weight to the argument that one balloon is never enough, Stelan has founded a fledgling enterprise called "Upward Mobility," through which he plans to continue building lighter-than-air aircraft. He sees many possible uses for them, including advertising, transportation to areas not served by roads or airstrips, and protest signs to be carried in demonstrations. He is also interested in balloon-sculpture as an art form, one of his latest inspirations having come to him as a vision of a giant human heart. So don't be alarmed if, sometime in the not-too-distant future, another inflated object, this one sporting auricles and ventricles instead of fins, is spotted floating skyward over the Evergreen campus. It will merely be an air-heart.

Rape Reported

It was reported to the Women's Center last week, that a woman, who wished to remain unidentified, was raped at gunpoint in the vicinity of the campus. The woman, who was not an Evergreen student, was picked up hitchhiking near the Mods by a light blue foreign-made station wagon with Washington plates. The car had a white interior and was driven by a man of medium height and weight with fairly short brown hair and a mustache. He was described as "well dressed, clean and reliable looking." If you are hitchhiking, exercise caution.

Curriculum Planning Time

The second annual Fall Quarter curriculum planning rush is on. During the past week, the so-called "natural groups" of faculty had their first meetings of the year to discuss Coordinated Studies, Group Contracts, and modules for the 1978-79 and 1979-80 academic years, and a small group of students began work with the Academic Deans to organize student involvement in this year's planning process.

Eighteen months ago, a major review of the Evergreen curriculum, conducted by faculty and students on the Long Range Curriculum Planning DTF found widespread demand for increased predictability and continuity in the college's program offerings. Both students and faculty wanted to know sooner and more reliably what was going to be taught here in the future. The Long Range DTF responded to this demand by recommending that the portion of the curriculum devoted to the nine Advanced Specialty areas and to Basic Programs, composing roughly 60% of the total, be planned two years in advance. In implementing this recommendation, the Academic Deans responded further to this call for predictability, in scheduling earlier publication of the annual Catalog Supplement. Last year and again this year, the Supplement has been slated to appear by January first.

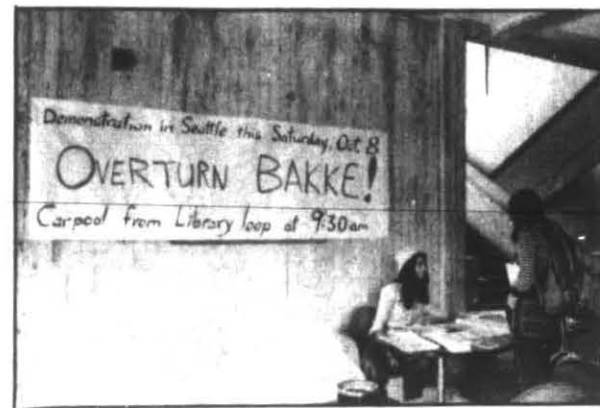
The January first publication date poses a tight time limitation on both faculty and students who are planning curriculum for 1978-79. A student organizing group met with Academic Dean Rob Knapp on Monday to discuss ways of promoting student involvement. Two main directions emerged: first, an immediate effort to make students aware of their potential role in planning and to solicit an initial indication of students' interests for next year; second, to mount a major campaign to get student response to something called the Trial Balloon. The Trial Balloon will be a "rough draft" of next year's curriculum, that is, a tentative selection of programs which will be posted at several locations around the campus for community discussion and critique. Current plans call for the Trial Balloon to go up next Thursday, October 14 and to stay up until October 20. To stimulate thinking about curriculum, the Academic Deans will be circulating a pre-Balloon questionnaire, asking students which subjects they would most like to study next year and which of the nine present Specialty areas interest them most. (The areas are: Environmental Studies, European and American Studies, Expressive Arts, Human Development in its Social Context, Individual and Community Health, Management and the Public Interest, Marine Science and Crafts, Northwest Native American Studies, and Political Economy.)

In addition curriculum planning meetings were held September 28 and October 5, and two more curriculum planning days are scheduled to take place on October 19 and 26. The meetings will be held on each of these dates at the times and locations indicated below.

- 9 a.m. Annual Programs — Lib. 1417
WHO SHOULD COME: People with specific program proposals which belong in Annuals or may not fit in the Specialties; people with well-thought-out views about priorities in selecting the Annuals.
- European and American Studies — Lib. 1200
- 10-10:30 a.m. Deans' Group Meetings
Rob Knapp — Lib. 3500
Lounge
Will Humphreys — Lib. 2219
Willie Parson — Lib. 2218
Bill Winden — Lib. 2204
- 10:30-12 noon Environmental Studies — Lib. 4004
Individual and Community Health — Lib. 1504
Marine Sciences and Crafts — Lib. 1503
Expressive Arts — Lib. 2205
Human Development in its Social Context — Lib. 2204
- 1:30-3 p.m. Basic Programs — Lib. 2205
WHO SHOULD COME: People interested in working in Basic Programs in either of the next two years. These are a cornerstone of the present curriculum — the advanced Specialty offerings count on them to do a big job of preparation. This means that a continuing supply of good faculty and strong programs is vital to our whole teaching program.
- Northwest Native American Studies — Lib. 2204
"Science and Philosophy" proposal — Lib. 1417
- 3-4:30 p.m. Management and the Public Interest — Lib. 2205
Political Economy — Lib. 1419

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Bakke Decision: Protest Scheduled For October 8



A march and rally aimed at overturning the California Supreme Court's 1976 "Bakke" decision will be held in Seattle this Saturday, October 8. The demonstration, which will be part of a nationwide protest, is scheduled to convene at the Seattle Federal Courthouse, Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, at 12:00 noon. A car pool bound for the event will leave from the library loop at TESC at 9:45 a.m.

We Get A Free Zucchini For Printing This

Saturday, October 8th, is the day when many farmers, gardeners, and craftspeople will celebrate the harvest season and a successful summer for the Thurston County Farmer's Market. The Farmer's Market, which has been open every Friday and Saturday throughout the summer, alongside Capital Lake, calls this Saturday's affair a Harvest Market, and invites any grower who is worried about frosts to come sell his/her produce and join the festivities.

The Market is a forum to be used by all, be it for selling the last of the season's squash, or for staging a community service bake sale, or for just buying some apple cider and soaking in the atmosphere of an outdoor market, and it's all happening Saturday, from 10:00 to 2:00 at the corner of Seventh and Water. For more information, call 866-4916.

for students from "disadvantaged" backgrounds. These special admissions slots have been filled each year by minority students.

Bakke filed suit against the University in 1974 charging that he had been a victim of "reverse discrimination" because some of the 16 minority students admitted were "less qualified" than he. In September 1976 the California Supreme Court ruled in favor of Bakke, based on his higher scores on entrance exams. The court said that it was unconstitutional to favor minority applicants unless the University had intentionally discriminated against minorities in the past, and labeled the admissions policy "reverse discrimination." The court ignored the fact that the 84 regular admissions openings go almost exclusively to whites.

The case is an important one because it threatens all special admissions and affirmative action programs. The U.S. Supreme Court will hear oral arguments on the Bakke case on October 12, and October 8 has been declared a day of national protest.

Bulletin Board Community Bulletin

Announcements for the Community Bulletin Board must be submitted by noon, Monday on the week of publication. All items must be typewritten, double-spaced.

The Duck House is a non-profit store funded by S&A fees which provides a place for student craftspeople to sell their goods, for students to buy hand-crafted goods, and for students to sell and buy used books.

The Duck House needs a new name to go with its new image. A choice of five dollars worth of books FREE to the person whose name is chosen. Deadline: October 10.

A self-defense workshop will be held Saturday, October 29 from 10 to 1 at the Olympia Community Center, 1314 East Fourth Street. Seattle Rape Prevention Forum will be offering this workshop, which covers myths about rape, verbal assertiveness, and physical self-defense. Call Rape Relief for further information at 352-2211.

Dream Seminar — Introductory Meeting, Thursday, October 7, 7 p.m. in Lab II, Room 2207. Led by Edward McQuarrie, adjunct member of the faculty. This workshop will emphasize dream reflection over dream analysis, dream play over dream work, and the dream poet over the dream censor. (Anyone desiring a subcontractor in dreams, symbolism, or right hemisphere processes should come to this meeting or call Ed at 357-5269.) Fee: \$25.00.

Interviews for the position of DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS are still taking place. All interviews will be held in Library 1118 and interested parties are welcome to attend.

There will be a Student Forum to discuss possible selection processes for the Fall 1977 student members of the Geoboard on Wednesday, October 12 at 7:30 p.m. in CAB 110.

Several environmental groups in the Thurston County area will be presenting an informational meeting about organizations and their activities. All interested persons are invited to attend the meeting, which will be on Wednesday evening, October 12, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 110 of the College Activities Building at The Evergreen State College.

Participating groups include the Black Hills Audubon Society, The Mountaineers, the Nisqually Delta Association, the Sierra Club, and the Washington Environmental Council. Representatives of each of these groups will give short presentations about their organizations and will be available to answer questions and provide membership information for those wishing to join.

Refreshments will be served.

Evergreen Performers And Composers In Concert

Original scores by student composers and music from the early twentieth century will be featured in a concert of "Evergreen Performers and Composers" October 12, beginning at 8 p.m. in the Recital Hall of Communications Building.

Dr. Greg Steinke, Evergreen faculty musician, will both direct and perform on the oboe in the evening concert, which will offer presentations by seven student musicians.

Admission to the 90-minute concert is \$1 for the general public; 50 cents for children, students with identification, and senior citizens.

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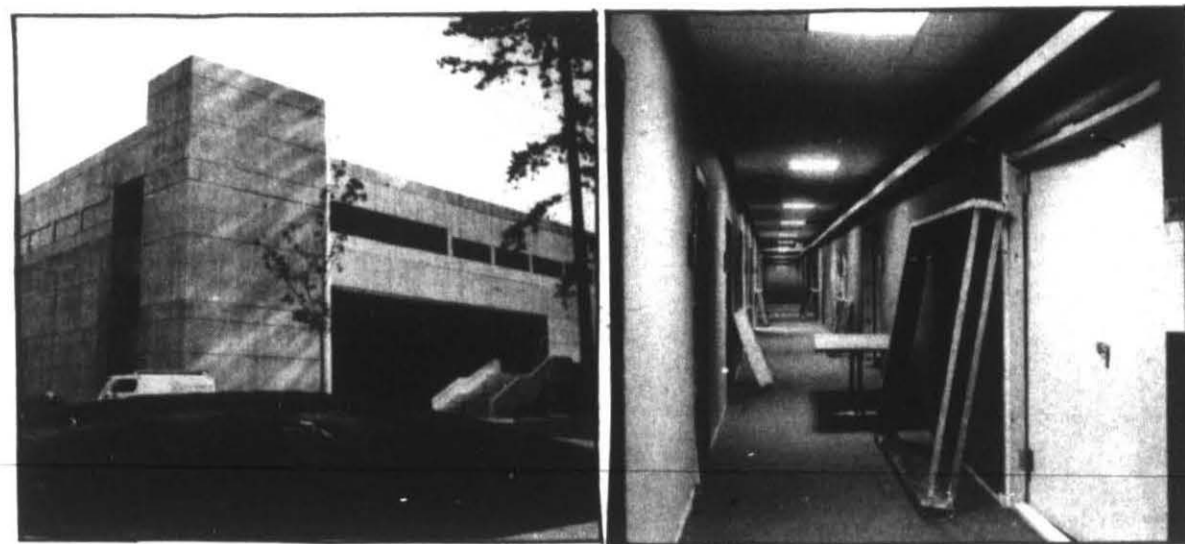
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Communications Building Understaffed, But Nearly Complete

by Mandy McFarlan

After three years of construction and about five years of planning, the Communications Building is, at last, open to students. I hadn't seen the building since the days of bulldozers, so I decided to have a look. Things have changed. As I walked up the path near the REC Center, I noticed a landscape man spreading beauty bark around the Communications Building. He looked dwarfed there, working in front of 84,000 square feet of building. The building cost about six and a half million dollars. It is a very functional building, according to Associate Dean of Library Services Dave Carnahan. There is also the option of someday adding a 1,500-2,000 seat auditorium.

The building isn't completely finished yet. About 40 sound doors that should have arrived a few days ago aren't here yet. Some of the audio wiring needs to be finished. The Recital Hall doesn't have its projection equipment, some equipment hasn't been accepted by the college yet because there hasn't been time to see if it all meets the specifications, and one projection screen had to be replaced, but it's almost ready. Students are using the building while the construction continues. On my visit, I heard someone playing the piano in harmony with a power drill. The building contains theaters, art studios, dance rooms, sophisticated electronic equipment (video, audio, film, lighting), practice rooms, and more. Some of the larger rooms are the Experimental Theater, Recital Hall,

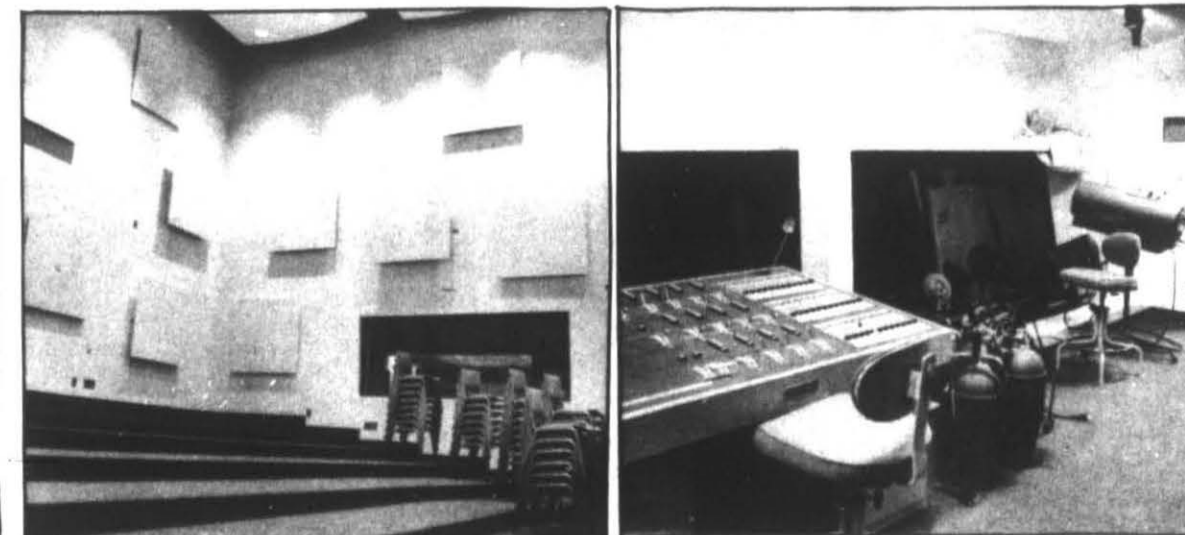
Orchestra Recital, and the Chorus Recital Room. On the second and third floors there are control rooms for lighting and audio controls. The two dimensional art studios and workrooms have skylights for natural lighting. Everyone raves about the Experimental Theater but there are still ominous signs on its doors saying "Keep out. Construction personnel only." I talked to Facilities Director Bob Strecker, who leaped through a large book of Communications Building blueprints to show me the versatility of the Experimental Theater. The stage and seating arrangements can be altered, so that the seating capacity can be 310, 242, or 184.

When faculty member Charles Teske was a dean, he acted as the planning coordinator of the Communications Building project. He wrote a paper on the advisory task force's recommendations on priorities for the use of the building. These priorities still apply and planners are still following these recommendations. Under the heading Assumptions Charles Teske wrote, in part, "This is an instructional building suited for the study and learning through performance of drama, music, musical theatre, dance, audio-visual communications, cinematography, and two-dimensional art. Though some advanced, specialized work can be and should be done in it, the attainment of 'basic literacy' in these areas through interdisciplinary study by large numbers of students is to be preferred. Therefore priority in the equipping and scheduling of spaces in the building goes to academic programs and contracts empha-

sizing interdisciplinary study relating the arts to larger concerns."

Unfortunately there are some problems now with the "instructional building" concept. There was some question about opening the building at all this Fall because of Evergreen's tight operating budget. The Washington State Legislature funded the construction of the building, but didn't fund its proper staffing. Associate Dean of Library Services Dave Carnahan says that Library Services had four staff people in their original budget request. Instead, there is only one new staff member, Ralph Tipton, the electronic media maintenance technician, and one old staff member, Ken Wilhelm who will be moved into the new building. The office of Facilities is going to hire a guard to prevent burglaries by making sure that anyone in the building after six is authorized. Tipton will take care of the equipment, and Wilhelm, along with some work-study students, will fulfill requests from faculty (such as controlling the sound for a concert).

Wilhelm is also teaching an audio-recording module using the building's facilities in the evenings but the number of students who can take the module is limited. For now, only a few students will have hands-on access to the equipment. Carnahan says that Library Services and the academic deans are trying to provide opportunities for students to use the equipment, without the proper staff and faculty to do so. Evergreen will make a special budget request to the Washington State Legislature next session to try to get the building fully staffed.



Creating A City Of The Future

by Rohn Finard

Arcology (architecture and ecology) is the term developed by the architect and philosopher Paolo Soleri to describe the concept behind his experimental cities. Arcologies, as Soleri's cities are called, did not pop up with most of the other "liberal alternatives" of the 1970s, but instead have been an outgrowth of 25 years of research work at Soleri's Cosanti Foundation in Scottsdale, Arizona. The program at the Foundation was and is engaged in the betterment of man's condition and in the conservation of nature, inasmuch as they both depend on the creation of efficient and human cities. The Foundation is investigating new urban patterns and the structural system necessary for their existence. In 1969 Soleri published his book *Arcology: The City in the Image of Man*, which both summarizes his philosophical and conceptual perspective and shows drawings of 30 of the Arcologies he has designed. The cities in the book can be inhabited by 2,000 to 6,000,000 people, and are designed for a wide variety of locations and climates around the earth. Arcosanti, the only city to date being built, is seen as a small scale experiment involved in the testing of the underlying principles and concepts behind arcology. The complex of structures at Arcosanti, which includes housing, a drafting area, library, restaurant, amphitheater, and ceramics and foundry studios, attempts to nurture a more harmonious and sensible relation between man, community, technology and the natural environment. It has been under way since 1970 through the resources and energy of a transient international community of students, teachers, artists, etc., now numbering over 3,000 people.

My interest in Paolo Soleri developed out of readings, past work at Evergreen and my roommate who had spent the last two summers studying at Arcosanti. In the spring of this last year, I decided to study with Paolo Soleri at Arcosanti during the summer and gain first hand experience with the city.

TWO PERCENT FINISHED

I arrived like a good student on time and prepared at Cosanti Foundation for the June 27 workshop. After being shown around Arcosanti and having a first meeting with Paolo and Colli (his wife) Soleri, we traveled 60 miles north into the heart of the Arizona desert to Cordes Junction, where Arcosanti is now under construction. It was late afternoon when we arrived and the traditional strong, cool summer breeze was blowing across the top of the mesa where the city is being built. As I looked over mesas I could see the existing complex of structures and the possible future city design.

Presently Arcosanti's structure is two percent finished. The relatively slow progress on the building of the city is due to the limited financial base entirely derived from the international sale of Soleri's ceramic and bronze

wind bells, made at Arcosanti and Cosanti, and the tuition of summer students studying at the city. The city could be finished in four to six years if the Foundation had the money. Even with financial difficulty facing the Foundation, it is not only surviving but growing larger and larger

car in a traditional urban area ever could. Quick and easy delivery of water, power, information, health services, etc., and the retrieval of waste, garbage, storm water, heat, etc., all become feasible on an urban scale. But does all this make the city more desirable?

in the urban environment. The compacting of the flat megalopolis into a multi-layered human environment gives man, a creature of culture, the instrumentality to increment his reach. Education, politics, culture, play, service, and an untouched countryside are at his fingertips. Dis-

the Republican or Democratic party. As much as we ask the isolated individual in suburbia to take some political responsibilities, he/she never seems to listen. Political activity in Arcosanti is a natural outgrowth of the technological and social structure. If there is a riot on the twentieth floor there is no way of retreating into the quiet complacency of the home TV and beer. With individual responsibility and extreme mobility in Arcosanti come the possibility of the decentralization of decision-making. Political power may not have to remain under the auspices of a select few.

Soleri's cities are not seen as Skinnerian boxes in search of social management. It would be silly and destructive for Soleri to pretend to dictate how a society should fashion itself. Arcology is seen as a tool where evolution (man) can further realize itself. The creation of all that I have discussed depends on having an aesthetically compassionate environment where faith in the collectivization of man can permeate all of society. Soleri, I think, is aware of the tendencies of people at times when collectivizing, to form instead of a compassionate community, a totalitarian state, devoid of human joy, diversity and soul. I have briefly outlined some of the ways in which Arcosanti's structure works against these tendencies and toward the personalization of society. Hopefully the development in Arcosanti of the best of history's tribalism, twentieth century's individualism, and the unknown combination of both, will be evidence of this.

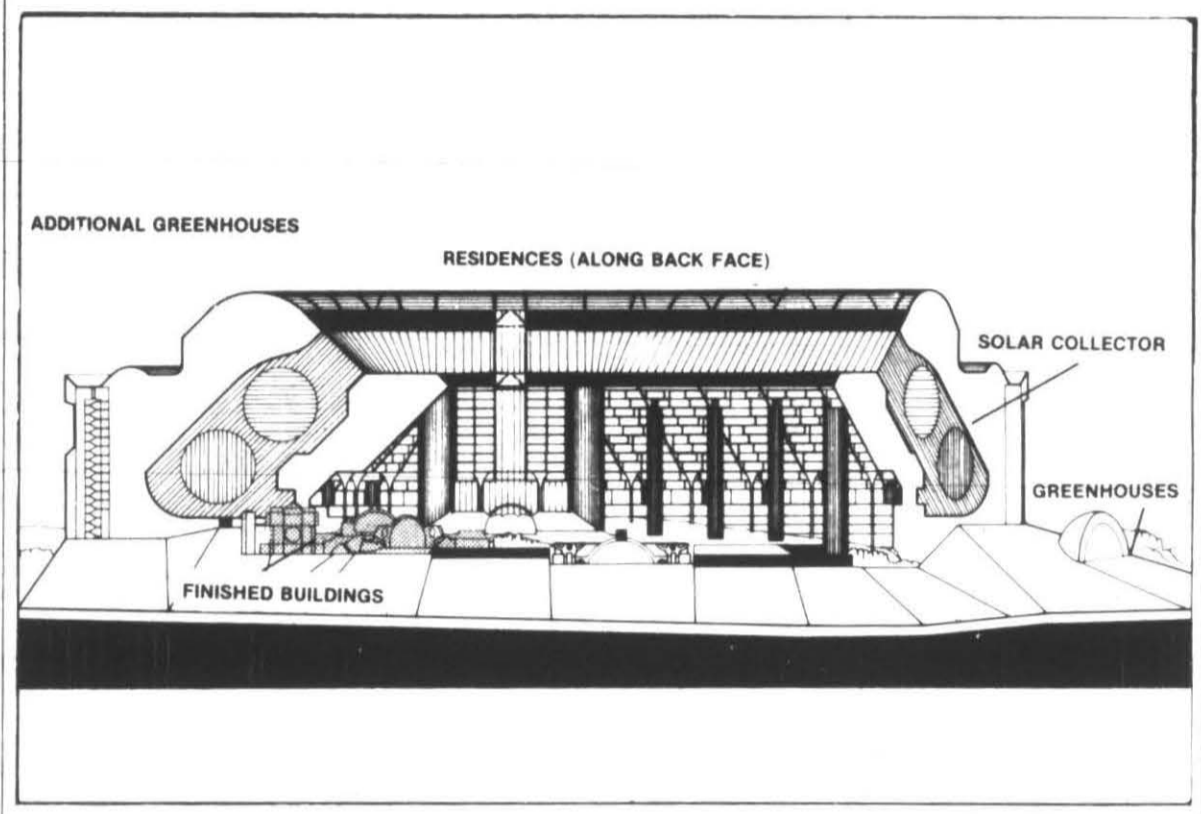
NOT UTOPIAN

It is easy and often negligent, to term anything radical as utopian. In looking at Arcosanti we should be careful not to fall victim to lazy analysis. "The flat cities and suburbs that are eating up the surface of the earth are 'utopian' in the negative sense that they are absurd and unworkable," asserts Paolo Soleri. As our present suburbs and cities grow we become more and more aware of the inequities they spread. The medium (technology) grows while the message (society) becomes ever increasingly smaller. The opposite is true in arcologies. Margaret Mead, a well known anthropologist, seems to express this view when she says: "... but if you say you're going to be free now from the terrific burden of the search of material things, that we can begin to build cities where people can again stop this separating people up in their artificial little boxes, all built for the families with minor children — where there's no place for the unmarried and no place for the poor — and begin to build communities again, where people can have a joy in each other. All these things are cheap. They don't pollute, they don't put an undue burden on human resources. ... We need a total reorganization of society."

As all of Arcosanti can be considered a learning organism, so in the true sense Arcosanti can be considered a total medical care system. Home nursing becomes possible. Nurses and doctors can move from home to home, as from ward to ward. Infirmaries, clinics, and hospitals are always at walking distance, leaving no pockets of indifference that might be ignored. As with education, we again can see the personalization of an element of society in an arcology.

A TOOL FOR EVOLUTION

To be a social thinker in our modern society means almost to be a social outcast. Our ethical and moral responsibilities in directing our life usually come once a year, when we go to the ballot box and make a decision between



and Arcosanti each day is becoming more of a reality.

When Arcosanti is finished it will rise 28 stories high, covering 12 acres (four of which will be greenhouses extending down the south face of the mesa) and house approximately 5,000 people. All the resident areas and many of the working and living areas will be on the outer shell of the city structure overlooking the immense desert wilderness that surrounds the city. The building itself is an environmental architect's dream in that the design, without the use of additional energy producing technologies (oil, coal, nuclear plants), will most likely be able to provide the necessary heating and cooling for the city simply by more fully utilizing the sun's radiation.

MINIATURIZED URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Arcologies, as you can tell from the description and drawing of Arcosanti, are miniaturized urban environments. They can house modern city populations on three to four percent of the land, leaving the rest to remain as wilderness. If we reflect on the sprawling, essentially flat cities and suburbs that are covering the surface of the earth, we start to feel the desirability of the interiorization and miniaturization of human environments. The car and the one-sixth of our country's resources that surround the car (parking lots, highways, roads, gasoline stations, etc., etc.) no longer need to cover the landscape. Transportation in Arcosanti can be done with a five minute walk from one side of the city to the other. Arcosanti offers greater mobility and accessibility to all parts of the city than the

If, for the sake of understanding, we divide the activities of man into two categories, the service-maintenance and the productive-leisure kind, we can say the first kind tends to be the less desirable kind, the kind which entails toil or drudgery and unpleasantness. Any organizational and structural device which will cut into the bulk and operational side will by definition render man more human. If a city finds a way to cut into the bulk of its services, including the bureaucratic machinery governing it, to let's say, 25 percent, then it is a better place to live.

So Arcologies cut into the maintenance service side of activities of man and free up productive-leisure time. But the true task of any society is not to provide a technological structure for survival, but to go beyond survival, into the human, giving meaning and direction to the productive-leisure side of existence. In order to attempt to do this one must pursue an understanding of human nature. It is Soleri's assumption that man is a collective phenomenon, in that his identity is to be only found in the context of society and history. Without society man would have disappeared eons ago. Without history society would be a fossil case. That is to say that man is essentially a cooperative and cultural animal. Cooperation is a virtue of necessity. The urban environment is seen as the center of collectivity, where society and culture are in the process of giving birth to an increasing identity and personality for humanity. If man is to be in the stream of growth-life, it seems he must move away from the isolationism of suburbia, and toward the centralization of culture and society

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