

Arts & Events

Thursday May 6

Paintings, drawings, prints and crafts by students of Olympia and Capital High Schools will be on display at the Washington State Capitol Museum, 211 West 21st Ave., through May 22. Admission is free, hours are Tuesday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon to 4 p.m.

The Childhood's End Gallery, 222 West 4th, presents paintings by **Maury Wilson Haseltine** and porcelains by **Paul Lewing** through May 31. Hours are Monday through Saturday, 10:30-6, and Sunday, noon to 5 p.m.

Cornish Institute visual arts students present a show of their work at Arts NW Student Gallery, 1500 Western Ave., Seattle, through May 15. The multi-media show emphasizes the quality art education available at Cornish Institute showing student support of the school despite disagreement with the budgeting priorities of the school's administration.

Two one-man exhibitions, featuring recent drawings by **James Haseltine** and woodworks by **Ernie McNeil**, will be shown through May 9 in Gallery Four of the Evans Library. Hours are noon to 6 p.m. weekdays and 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Admission is free.

The Artist's Co-op Gallery, 524 South Washington, is featuring oil painters Dorothy Curry and Orla Fonville as their Artists of the Week through May 8. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Square Dancing at the Organic Farmhouse, featuring live music by the Evergreen Square Dance Band, beginning at 8 p.m. 75¢ donation.

Four Evergreen students present **Dr. Strangelove: Or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb** directed by Stanley Kubrick, starring Peter Sellers, George C. Scott. A comic nightmare that sees the President of the U.S. and the Premier of the USSR cooperating in a bizarre effort to save the world from total disaster. Lecture Hall One, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Admission: \$2. Proceeds benefit SAFEPLACE.

EPIC presents speaker **Jim Shoch** from Democratic Socialists of America at noon in Library 3500 lounge. Free.

Friday May 7

The Mandarin Glass Gallery, 8821 Bridgeport Way, Tacoma, presents an exhibition by **Mark Eric Gulsrud**. The exhibit opens with an evening reception from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. and continues through June 26. Hours: Monday through Saturday 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Blues band **Jon Hendricks and Company** play Parnell's, 313 Occidental Mall, Seattle, through May 9.

The **Harmonic Tremors** play the 4th Ave Tavern, 9 p.m. \$2 cover.



THIS COLLEGE BROUGHT TO YOU BY DAN EVANS

Four guest speakers will explore and examine the moral obligations of citizens to "ensure the future of the young and as yet unborn" at a free day-long conference entitled "Survival for the Future: An Obligation" beginning at 10 a.m. outdoors behind the Evans Library, with drums and opening prayers, followed at 11 a.m. by showings of two films: "Another Point of View" and "Haudenosaunee." Activities close at 5 p.m.

Friday Nite Films presents **Antonio Das Mortes**, directed by Glauber Rocha, Brazil 1969. A revolutionary folk-epic with operatic, expressionistic melodramatic overtones out of the elements of folk history and social injustice. Antonio, the landlord's assassin hired to kill a band of peasant rebels, joins them instead. English subtitles. Lecture Hall One, 3, 7 & 9:30 p.m. Admission: \$1.25.

Folkdancing at the Organic Farmhouse, 7-11 p.m. Free.

"Ocheami," a West African dance ensemble from Ghana, perform at noon in the CAB mall, presented by UJAMAA. Event is free.

Saturday May 8

Rhythmics, a workshop for dancers, musicians, poets and anyone interested in rhythms, will be held from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Olympia ballroom, 116 Legion Way. Fee: \$6. For further information contact Karen Kirsch, 866-9527.

Sunday May 9

The Society for Creative Anachronism presents **Medieval Faire and Lord Defenders Tournament** beginning at 10 a.m. behind the Evans Library. Armor-clad medieval fighting specialists will demonstrate their skills in mock battles, complemented by folk music, arts and crafts displays and sales, games, performances of medieval plays and costume contests. Free and open to all.

Detelson and Kaloo will play at Popeye's, 2410 W. Harrison, 9 p.m., \$2 cover.

Monday May 10

Peggy Stern plays Latin jazz music with bassist **Barney Brazillis** and percussionist **Mike Lannon** at Parnell's, 313 Occidental Mall, Seattle, 9 p.m., \$1 cover.

KEY Special Services and Counseling Services present a brown bag workshop on Depression Management, noon, Library 3500 Lounge.

Discussions on Southeast Asian Refugees every Wednesday, CAB 306, noon to 2 p.m.

A presentation of previously unscreened films produced by Evergreen students over the past four years will be given beginning at 7 p.m. in Lecture Hall One. Admission is free.

EPIC presents "**Brave-Hearted Woman**," the story of the life of Anna Mae Akwash, a Native American woman who was active in American Indian affairs until the time of her mysterious death in 1980. Lecture Hall One, 7:30 p.m. Free.

Tuesday May 11

EPIC presents "**Brave-Hearted Woman**," the story of Anna Mae Akwash, in CAB 110, noon. Free.

The Medieval, Etc. Film Series presents **The Adventures of Robin Hood**. Directed by Michael Curtiz and William Keighley. With Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Basil Rathbone, and Claude Rains. Errol Flynn, doing his own stunts, is a force to be reckoned with, whether it's felling evil Prince John, dueling wicked Sir Guy of Gisbourne or winning the hand of Maid Marian. Lecture Hall One, 4, 7 and 9:30 p.m. Admission: \$1.25.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

William Stafford, contemporary poet from Lake Oswego, Oregon, will read selections of his published work **Friday, May 14** beginning at 9 p.m. in the second floor lobby of the Evans Library.

Survival: Native Americans Offer Advice

by J.W. Nielsen

Claiming that "we have got to get back to being a natural people or we may as well forget about survival in the future," noted Native American spokesperson Phillip Deere addressed a day-long conference at TESC last Friday.

The conference entitled "Survival for the Future: An Obligation" was co-sponsored by the Northwest Indian Center (an Evergreen student organization) in cooperation with the Native American Studies program and a group of supporters for the college's proposed Long House project. The event had speakers, movies, Native American prayers, a salmon luncheon and a clam bake dinner.

The conference addressed the moral obligation of all people to ensure the future for our children and the seventh generation that has yet to be born. A specially built "arbor" behind the Evans Library was the scene for much of the day's activities. An arbor is put up whenever Native American elders meet. Its circular design represents the native life style. From the sun and moon to the seasons (which come back each year forming a circle) the traditional Native Americans follow the ways of nature, where the circle is ever-present.

One of the speakers, Ron Lasranc, a Mohawk from Roosevelt, New York and director of the Akwesasne Freedom School spoke of his involvement in setting up educational programs for Native American children and teaching them traditional Indian values and their native language. He spoke of the influence of education on politics and how those politics relate to the perpetuation of destructive forces on morality today.

"From a political point of view, it means that the state or the Feds are going to program your children as soon as they get on the bus," said Lasranc.

He called for everyone to commit themselves to returning spiritual values back to humanity. "If you say no to the commitment, that means you are saying no to your generation and the seventh generation yet to come."

Lasranc told of how the whites, thinking the Native Americans were heathen and uncivilized, forced upon them their white education and culture. He said: "Look at civilization today. Is it really civilized? The height of western civilization is nuclear war. They are madder today than we (Indians) ever were." He pointed out that the whites should now come back to the Indians so that they can learn how to live in harmony with the earth.

Evergreen faculty member, Mary Ellen Hillaire, from the Lummi Tribe, spoke of education as well. She said: "I see the need in education for the stamp of the Indian people, so the full expression of being human will become more humane."

Hillaire said that a major problem of institutional knowledge is what she termed "institutional racism." She described this by saying that schools insure, from the first grade, that whatever makes persons different, will be changed to make everyone alike. She said this is bad because the Creator made everyone different, so they could fill their individual roles in the creation.

Hillaire pointed out what happens when education doesn't work. She said: "When we look at Skid Row, we look negatively, but it is there that our children head to when they refuse to accept what we have given them."

A strong advocate of the Native People's Movement and an active spokesperson for the Muskogee Tribe of Oklahoma, Phillip Deere, spoke of many things concerning the obligation for survival.

He said the values of traditional Indians could guarantee the survival of the planet. He also said that the United States, which recently celebrated its 200 years of independence, is in fact "a big baby that has to depend on countries around the world for food and oil." He went on to say that "the 200 years is a drop in the bucket compared to the thousands of years we took care of ourselves." In order to survive, people will have to learn to take care of themselves, according to Deere.

Many times he spoke of the Creator and his plan for the planet. He said that Americans look at the land as a commodity while the traditional Native people look at the land as their mother and

continued on page three



Muskogee Indian Phillip Deere speaking about survival in the future photo by Nielsen

Draft Counseling Group Formed

by Erin Kenny

If a conventional war were to be fought in Europe, the U.S. would suffer half a million casualties in the first few weeks and would need that many men on reserve to replenish the forces. This was the conclusion of a computer-simulated war game code-named "Nifty Nugget."

This bit of data is also claimed by the U.S. government to justify reinstating draft registration. However, in the personal opinion of Glen Anderson, head of the Draft Counseling Center in Olympia, the U.S. government has not yet justified a need for the number of people a draft would recruit.

Presently there are a total of three million people in the U.S. military: two million in active duty and one million in reserve. In fact, since unemployment is so high, the army is having no trouble in recruiting volunteers. Anderson maintains

that "the number of people in the military right now is excessive compared to what we need." He feels that the government has not given sufficient justification for its draft registration but has only emphasized that our military has to be ready, just in case.

Draft registration officially began in the summer of 1980. At that time the Selective Service (SS) assumed that everyone would register. However, two weeks after the end of the sign-up period for males born in 1960 and 1961, the Boston Globe conducted a nationwide poll and found the noncompliance rate close to 22%.

The official number of registrants as stated by the SS keep changing, but even as of February 1, 1982, the U.S. government acknowledged that one million youths had not signed up. Following the February 28 deadline—official end of the "grace period"—the SS released data showing that at least half a million people had still not registered.

It is difficult to compile accurate figures on draft registration. For instance, according to the SS, 103% of the eligible youths in Iowa have registered. The official government statistics claim that the year with the highest rate of compliance is 1961 with 96.7% registering and the year with the lowest rate of compliance is 1963 with 90.3% registering. Glen Anderson estimated that there are approximately two million eligible youths for each year that the registration includes.

The penalty for any violation of the draft law, from supplying false information on a registration card to not registering at all, is a maximum five years in prison and/or a \$10,000 fine. However, Anderson pointed out that the maximum penalty is rarely incurred and that most often the penalty is less severe. He said that the punishments depend "partly on public attitude," pointing out that toward the end of the Viet Nam war, there was a tendency for judges, apparently yielding under public pressure, to award lighter sentences.

The New Olympia Coalition Against

Registration for the Draft (NOCARD) is a support group for anyone with questions or concerns about draft registration. It meets every Thursday at 7:30 in The Evergreen State College Library lounge 1600. According to Phred Churchill, a member of the group, their work involves publicity, outreach, and counseling about the draft. A lawyer has been engaged for consultation through the on-campus Self Help Legal Aid office. The group wants to continue its work throughout the summer.

Presently, four to five members of NOCARD are training with Glen Anderson to become counselors. Counseling usually involves answering questions and going through printed information about the draft. However, Anderson maintains that "we are not going to talk someone into registering or not registering." Besides being against the law, "this is just bad counseling."

NOCARD wants to do outreach work in local high schools. The group will find out if the military comes to speak there, if there is registration information available to students, and if guidance counselors are prepared to handle questions about the draft. Publicity will include putting up posters at bus stops, handing out flyers downtown and talking to high school students in local hangouts.

According to Glen Anderson, reinstating a draft registration is largely an answer to the cry that the U.S. must be ready for war, just in case. But, he added, "if the army cannot get enough volunteers, couldn't it be a signal that public opinion might be against that particular war? Surely, if the defense of our country depended on it, the Army would have no trouble recruiting volunteers. But, if the people don't want to fight, then they probably don't support that war." He pointed out that with a volunteer army, each person can make their own decision whether or not to fight. However, a draft can force people to fight when they don't want to and deny them the right to make their own decision concerning the war.

Poetry Corner

Follow the Leader

A bush-league word bender running from his own consuming fear out of the frypan and into the fire, they taught him to follow the leader leader and drop crucibles of fire from a coarse amber sky.

A jammed stabilizer is a poor excuse for charring the existence from four lives, they were taught to follow follow the leader leader and the crucibles of fire spat upon the ground

leaving craters in the Nevada desert.

The battle has not ended and John Paul Jones still bears the standard up to his ass in chilly swirling waters, he hasn't yet begun to fight

Nationalistic patriotism is a poor excuse for charring the life from a planet, tradition murrers follow follow the leader leader and four billion years pass before my eyes

The artificial sun lasted only an instant the light it cast will never reach Orion

James Douglas Park



Valentine

If this is winter, let it snow.

The days arrive uncomplaining,

like coins to spend:

a little on coffee, the bus each day.

I have grown old,

older than you can imagine.

It was easy as walking

into the garden of rest.

I have paid the piper

for my heart and my nature.

Little animals, my desires

have gone begging in the night,

they come back to me still.

In a dream I am dancing

when the roof falls in, and it is morning.

Victor Cummings

CASCADE CINEMAS

VILLAGE CINEMAS
11th & 5th Tacoma Way 522-0228

STARTS FRIDAY




MY DINNER WITH ANDRE

directed by
LOUIS MALLE

produced by
GEORGE W. GEORGE & BEVERLY KARP




written by, and starring
ANDRE GREGORY
and
WALLACE SHAWN

A New Yorker Films Release ©1981

Letters

Station Manager Sounds Off

Editor:
No doubt your readers were as shocked as the KAOS Staff and volunteers to see your headline "KAOS Faces Wattering Reduction Without S&A Help." For over one year KAOS has been broadcasting at 1,000 watts, serving Thurston County and parts of Lewis, Mason and Pierce counties. We broadcast more than 21,000 public service announcements each year and over 21,000 other announcements of community activities and entertainment events. KAOS is the only local station with regular jazz and classical programming, and our rock selections are not played ad nauseum.

But I have digressed; why would the administration want a reduction in KAOS power? Unfortunately the CPJ did not ask why. I cannot guess. The last direct communication which KAOS received from the administration states they are committed to the continued growth and expansion of KAOS. The station would have never received the National Telecommunications and Information Administration grant of \$27,000 dollars for the Grays Harbor Expansion Project without the support and guidance of the administration over the nearly three years needed to secure the grant. KAOS will begin stereo broadcasting on May 14 due to a timely loan from the administration.

I hope the CPJ will ask the administration why they may seek a reduction of power from 1,000 watts to 10 watts. In the meantime, the 140 volunteers at KAOS will continue to serve the college and the community. We will do this with the current support of the S&A Board, support which has been consistent and gratefully appreciated by KAOS and its many listeners.

Bob Shirley
Station Manager

A "Girl" Who Doesn't Mind

Editor:
This is in reply to Jane K. McSherry's letter in last week's CPJ.

At a school such as Evergreen, where everyone is supposed to be so open-minded and accepting, I can't believe there are people here who are so small-minded they can't understand that some females like to be called a "girl" and may even prefer it to being called a "woman." As far as implying that a grown woman has no more sense than a nine year old, I'd like to point out that my grandmother (who is 76, by the way) refers to herself and all other females as a "girl." And I, for one, don't mind being referred to as someone's "girl."

I must say, in a world full of wars, poverty, and disease, it's hard for me to believe that there's someone who's so into herself that they take a newspaper ad as an insult to themselves.

I think if you'd come down off your high horse, pull your head out of the clouds and look around, Jane, you'd see that everyone is just a person, no matter what you may call them.

Cynthia Herrmann

Clean-Air Act and Acid Rain

Editor:
The Clean Air Act is now up before the Federal Congress for reauthorization. The Administration is working to weaken it with amendments for lowering emission standards for cars and coal-fired power plants, as well as easing current health-based standards for air quality. Twenty billion dollars have been saved annually, in health care and other damage costs, since the act was passed ten years ago. So it goes to show, environmental legislation can make a difference for the better.

However, since 1972, scientists have found that we still have too much pollution, in spite of the Clean Air Act. Scientists in dozens of countries have found that rain brings airborne acidic pollution back to earth. This is what is referred to as acid rain. This acid rain destroys the ecosystems of lakes by altering the pH balance. On land, acid rain reacts with metals and chemicals in the soil and leaches them into water systems. It also damages the root systems of forest and food crops. It is considered one of the most serious environmental problems.

This rain not only affects us but our neighbors as well. Pollution from our industrial smoke stacks along the border have given Canada their share of problems with acid rain. Many of their lakes are devoid of fish, and for Canadians, that has become one of the greatest obstacles to friendly Canadian-American relations. Their Department of the Environment predicts 48,500 of its lakes will be devoid of fish, from acid rain, within the decade.

I feel we should all, across the whole nation, take the time to write our separate Congressmen and media editors, urging not only for reauthorization of the Clean Air Act with no weakening amendments, but also urging for more air pollution control.

Jean Stam

Herpes Epidemic: Lovemaking Halts on Campus

Editor:
Another depressing article on Herpes full of statistics and sensationalism? No way. The common complications of Herpes are not cancer, or infected newborns. There is no statistical proof that herpes promotes cervical cancer and if indicated, cesarean section is a safe operation delivering a healthy baby. The major complication is depression. Herpes causes intermittent human suffering but it will not kill you. Depression is a dire form of human misery and is the single most common cause of suicide.

So let's deal with the realities of being a herpetic. Since you don't want to infect your lovers there are two skills you will need to develop. The first is tuning into your body. By becoming aware of tension and learning how to effectively relax on a day to day basis you will become a healthier person and reduce the chances of the virus activating.

You will also be more likely to recognize the symptoms that most people experience the day before the blisters appear. The second skill is the ability to communicate about herpes and sexual activity in a comfortable way. Have you ever tried being proud to tell someone you have herpes?

Then there are those of us who don't

have herpes. Do you go from hot and bothered to remembering a very important reading assignment when the object of your affection mentions a certain virus. Well, if you are involved in a casual meeting that may be the decision you want to make, but if it is someone you care about there are some facts you should know.

In the context of an ongoing relationship it is rare for herpes to be transmitted if communication is good and reasonable precautions are taken. It is also false that many women may spread the infection when they have no sores.

The herpes researchers in Seattle estimate only 2% to 4% of women with herpes ever are infectious without sores and that most of those are persons having monthly recurrences. There is no evidence that men transmit herpes when no sores are visible.

I don't think anyone would choose to catch herpes. But if you harbor the virus or have the misfortune to become infected it is not the end of the world or even of your sex life. Coming to grips with herpes is a challenge and an opportunity for growth.

Roland Donisi
Director of Health Services

Help Plan the Corner

Editor:
This letter is an open invitation to all members of the Evergreen community to come and help plan next year's Corner.

For those who don't live on campus, or haven't been following the Cooper Point Journal lately, The Corner is a small, student-run, evening restaurant and gathering spot located on the main floor of A dorm.

Two weeks ago, Evergreen's Office of Auxiliary Services announced their plans to renovate and enlarge the present Corner space, and their inclination to invite SAGA food services or other outside food professionals to take over its management. Opponents of that plan were quick to object that quality of food, service, and atmosphere would almost certainly suffer from such a switch, and that student control of the business was an asset to the college (educationally and otherwise) that should not be overlooked.

What I would like to emphasize in this letter is that the first round in the Corner debate is now almost certainly over: the administration has shown itself willing to consider a student proposal for an expanded Corner, and SAGA has indicated that it does not wish to step into a situation where it perceives it might not be welcome.

The task now at hand for interested students is to join in planning an expanded Corner for next year that will, indeed, work and thrive. This planning process has already begun, but there is still lots of room for contributions from all sorts of different people: entertainers and people who would like to arrange entertainment; people with interest or experience in food, nutrition, and cooking; people who have the skills to organize and run a business, or want to learn them; and people interested in all aspects of design, from interiors to kitchen layout. If you think you would like to help, now is the time to involve yourself, for the next few weeks will be the critical period in which the student planning group takes stock of its strength and makes the

decisions on staff organization, hours, menu, and design that will be important for some time to come.

Those who are interested in contributing ideas or simply monitoring the planning process should attend one of the general meetings soon to be announced; those who would like to take a more central role should call 866-5129 or 866-5065, or leave a message at The Corner.

Doug Ligare

Potential Provost Ignored

Editor:
This memo was submitted to the Provost Search DTF on 5/5/82 and tabled. I thought it might be of interest to the rest of the Evergreen community:

Last April a 58-year-old Southeast Asian gentleman submitted an application for a position on the Evergreen faculty advertised as requiring someone with a "broad background in human health." His credentials included the following: M.D. 1952 University of Hanoi (French Medical School), M.P.H. 1956 University of Michigan, M. Sc. 1960 Harvard University: Epidemiology of infectious Diseases, Ph. D. 1962 John Hopkins Experimental Epidemiology and Virology. Faculty and Research positions: 1962-67 John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1967-73 Wayne State Medical School, Washington State Epidemiologist 1973-1977, Washington State Public Health Physician IV 1977-1981.

This individual is fluent in Vietnamese, French and English, and has in his lifetime adapted to three cultural value systems. He knew personally many of the leaders of the Vietnamese struggle for liberation from colonialism. He was at one time an accomplished violinist. His "philosophy of education statement" addresses the issues of educational relevance, group process, multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural approaches to learning, and the power of individual curiosity. He has an impressive list of medical publications to his credit, is capable of designing advanced research and has experience utilizing much of the advanced scientific equipment currently under-utilized at Evergreen. He is, in short, a world class scholar.

But can he type????
This gentleman was not interviewed for the position. He submitted the application and heard nothing. His file has lain idle for over a year. During the past year he has been a guest lecturer for Oscar Soule and Lucy Turner. Now Evergreen is searching far and wide for a new provost and spending countless dollars to fly in candidates. Dr. Nghiem (pronounced Nim) lives in ASH. He was not invited to apply for the position of provost. The deadline was April 15.

You are welcome to attend a symposium May 25, in The Corner in A Dorm, on the topic of Dietary and Environmental Factors in Cancer: A Global Perspective with Local Implications. Dr. Nghiem will participate and you can all witness the caliber of the individual this institution feels it has the luxury to ignore.

Evergreen is an inhospitable institution that seems incompetent to promote even its own interests.

Ed. Note: The Provost Search DTF has refused to consider or discuss this memo. —T.S.

Citizens Get Involved in Energy Planning

by Pat O'Hare

A New England flavor mixed with the Tacoma aroma last Monday evening, when the Northwest Power Planning Council (NPPC) sponsored one of its six statewide "Town Hall Meetings."

More than 100 people showed up for the meeting, coming from as far away as Richland. They were there to learn more about the crucial issues facing the region in terms of electrical supply, and to take an active role in helping the NPPC design a 20-year regional power plan.

NPPC Chairman Dan Evans and the other Washington NPPC representative, Charles Collins, started the Tacoma meeting with a presentation of some of the challenges facing regional power planners.

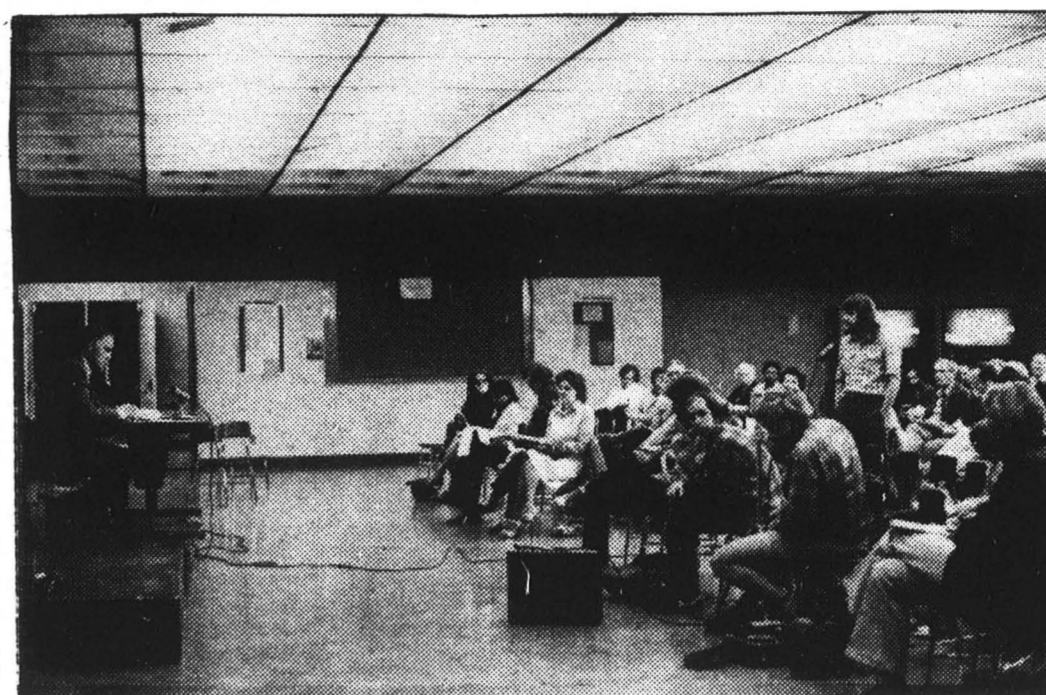
In mapping out the challenges, Evans and Collins touched upon several issues including the pricing of electricity, future electrical demand forecasting, the achievement of conservation, and the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources.

The presentation was highlighted with a slide and tape show about the Pacific Northwest's electrical history.

The NPPC was set up under the provisions of the Pacific Northwest Electrical Power Planning and Conservation Act, passed by Congress in January 1981. Representatives from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana make up the NPPC.

According to the Act, the NCCP's plan must give highest priority to cost-effective conservation, treating it as a resource preferable to all other means of responding to demand for electricity.

Renewable sources of energy (solar, wind, biomass, etc....) must be given



Power Council holds "Town Meeting" in Tacoma

photo by Erin Kenny

next highest priority in the region's power planning, provided they are found to be cost-effective. Cogeneration is next and conventional thermal generating resources (coal and nuclear) are given the lowest priority.

Evans outlined these facets of the Act and likened the Northwest power planning process to the American Revolution. The purpose of the process, Evans told the crowd, was to start building a more rational base for the region's energy future.

Last Monday was declared Energy Awareness Day by the Tacoma City Council. Collins told the gathering: "This evening you'll spend an hour... (discuss-

ing) the major decisions which will determine the success of the plan."

Following the presentation, the crowd broke up into small discussion groups. Participants chose one of the four major issues to be discussed: price, supply, conservation, and fish resource protection, depending upon their interests.

There were a dozen or so groups, each consisting of eight participants and a discussion facilitator, spread out around the library of the modern Henry Foss High School, the site of the meeting.

Discussion areas had been prepared and facilitators wrote a topic-related question on the large sheet of paper provided for each group.

Each participant was asked to give a brief account of their particular concern, and these in turn were added to the sheet in list form. Seminar-like discussions followed and, at the end of the hour, participants were asked to prioritize the list of concerns.

Each member of the group was allotted three orange dot stickers and they placed the dots, one or more, next to the concerns (not necessarily their own) which they deemed most important.

In the area of conservation, the facilitator's question asked, "What would your concerns be if we had mandatory regulation to achieve conservation?" Similarly open-ended questions were asked in other discussion groups.

The diverse nature of inter and intra-group concerns illustrated the potpourri of viewpoints represented at the meeting.

In the groups discussing the question of future power supply, for instance, a sample of participants' concerns included a call for "No Nukes," a call to "Build cost-effective nuclear plants," and one person wrote, "Build WPPSS (Washington Public Power Supply System nuclear plants); 1-5."

Collins said that the sheets would be taken to Olympia and dissected. "We'll try to put comparable answers together and (after the other three meetings are held) summarize everything," he said.

One of the participants, Chet Gill, a retiree from Tacoma, said that his discussion went pretty well. His group discussed future pricing of electricity, how people and industry would be affected, and how rate structures should be devised.

Another Tacomaan, Shirley Brown, felt that her concerns had been acknowledged

but, she said, "I was the only ordinary citizen there (in her discussion group). In my group, three were from utilities and they knew all about it. I only had my gut reactions," she said.

The group discussions ended and participants regrouped for a question and answer period with Evans and Collins. Between 15 and 20 people took the opportunity to address their concerns directly to the council members.

A number of views were expressed ranging from pro-alternative energy statements to pro-nuclear power statements, but all thanked the council for setting up the forum.

A tense moment developed when Tacoma Light Brigade member Jani Anderson posed a three-part question for Evans. In reference to a recent article in the Seattle Times, she asked, "Does Unigard Insurance Company still hold WPPSS bonds? Are you still a member of their board of directors? Does your membership to that board (create a conflict of interest)?"

Evans replied that he was still a member of the board and he said that he wasn't positive, but he thought they probably did own some WPPSS bonds. He pointed out that many different types of organizations own WPPSS bonds, "not only New York financiers." He said merely being a member of such an organization (one with WPPSS bondholdings) did not imply a conflict of interest. He added that Unigard's main business was insurance, not bond investments. Other questions and statements followed and the meeting came to a close.

Three meetings are scheduled for the near future: Seattle, May 18, Longview, May 20, and Yakima, May 25. In September, there will be day-long workshops around the state, concentrating on public involvement in the planning process. Information about future meetings can be obtained by calling 754-0700.

Survival Advice

continued from page one

respect it as such. He drew many comparisons between the beliefs of the native peoples of the world and those who have left their native environments to seek out ways of life elsewhere. He said that native people of the world realize that they are just a part of the creation while non-native people believe they're superior to the creation. Deere said the world's problems can be blamed on those who think they're superior.

Deere was not pessimistic about the future. He believes that in the past few years there has been an awakening among dissatisfied people who are trying to find out who they are. He said these people will survive. He praised Alex Haley for his book *Roots*, which has helped many Blacks find out who they are.

Deere spoke about young people, whom he has seen on the country's highways, hitchhiking from city to city, who sometimes come to him for advice. He said that they are seeking something which they could not find at home, could not find at colleges or from their mothers.

He said: "They will find it, (what they seek) nowhere but in themselves... Love, Peace and Respect."

Be The CPJ Editor or Business Manager Next Year

OLYMPIA (UPA) --- The Publications Board of Evergreen today announced the opening of the positions of business manager and editor of the Cooper Point Journal. Both positions will be paid 15 hours per week, institutional wages, according to David Ammons, chair of the board.

The current editor, D.S.DeZube has this to say about the job:

"It's a dirty thankless task but someone has to do it. What the job involves is being responsible for everything, recruitment of staff, and their subsequent training if necessary, supervising the whole staff, production work if you don't have a production manager, assignment of stories, photos and graphics, knowing who to talk to, when to talk, and when not to talk. You need good organizational skills. You must be able to write well. You most importantly have to be able to deal effectively with stress. This is a fifty hour a week job, at least, and it can be frustrating. But the rewards make it worth any trauma that might occur."

Rita Grace of the president office said that she will be accepting applications until May 21 for both positions. She suggested that interested applicants submit a resume, a letter of intent, and samples of their writing. Ms. DeZube suggested that you call the CPJ office at 866-6213 or stop by for more information (CAB 104)

Business manager Desiree Amour said that the business manager should have basic accounting skills, as he or she would be responsible for billing accounts, keeping books, and keeping the CPJ financially healthy. She added that the business manager, along with the editor, is responsible for preparing the budget proposal for the paper in the spring.

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WFSE Gains Support With TESC Employees

by Roger Dickey

"The alternative at Evergreen is not for everyone. It's for students," says Larry Savage, office machine technician at TESC. "Working here is no different than working anywhere else. We're subject to the same problems as all state workers."

Savage is one of the shop stewards for the Washington Federation of State Employees July 31, 1981 WSFC was recognized by the Higher Education Personnel Board (HEP Board) as the sole bargaining agent for Evergreen staff. The administration is fighting this certification in court.

Some individual TESC employees have been WFSE members for nine years. About 18 months ago the union began an organizing campaign here. Membership grew rapidly at first, then leveled off for a while. In the past month membership growth has accelerated again.

Library Budget Coordinator Al Warber, another shop steward, attributes the renewed growth to the last legislative session and organizing efforts with employees who had not been reached before. Warber says the last session of the legislature was unsympathetic to state workers. He says many TESC employees perceive a need for a strong lobbying unit. "The union has a lobbyist who works very hard in the legislature for salary bills."

At present 58% of TESC employees who are within the bargaining unit classification set up by the HEP Board are members of WFSE. The union is requesting that another 2+ employees who are presently



excluded from the bargaining unit because they are classified as supervisors be included.

Savage says the separation of supervisors does not reflect the real situation at TESC. "If two people are working together in the same area, doing the same work,

the senior employee is called the supervisor. He is then excluded from the bargaining unit." Sixteen of the 26 affected employees have signed a letter requesting inclusion in the bargaining unit.

Evergreen Personnel Director Rita Cooper agrees. "I thought early on that we were so small we should have one bargaining unit."

Cooper does not agree with the procedures by which the union was certified as the sole bargaining agent for Evergreen employees.

"I don't think the union has been at fault. I think the HEP Board has been wrong."

Cooper explains she twice approached the HEP Board about certification procedures. HEP Board Director Doug Sayan was unavailable, but a staff person told her both times, "If there is a showing of 60% membership, we would certify the union without an election. If less than 60%, we would have an election," according to Cooper.

"I decided that we would take out union dues (as a payroll deduction) as a convenience to the employees. When the HEP Board certified the union as sole bargaining agent without an election, I contacted Doug Sayan. I asked him, 'If I had not taken out union dues, would you have certified the union on the basis of cards?' He said, 'No.'"

"When I asked for the certification to be rescinded, he told me if I couldn't show them any violation of written rule, I had no grounds for objection," she adds.

"If you deal with a staff person and the staff person tells you it's going to be a certain way, if an administrator delegates responsibility, he has to live up to what that staff person says," Cooper insists.

Jacqui Trimble, Library Tech. II, doesn't think the Evergreen administration is as benevolent as it would like to appear. "The administrative bureaucracy at Evergreen is much more gracious than the administrative bureaucracy at the University of Washington. That does not mean they are more accepting of challenges to their authority, it just means they are much more adept at handling it."

Al Warber agrees. "In many cases it is more open in involving everybody; but when the administration sees a situation they want to decide on, it closes down."

Warber says the union has had to contend with false and misleading statements in memos.

"I have felt threatened by Dan Evans, Rita Cooper and other administrators. President Evans has insisted on the vote for exclusive bargaining agent. He was overruled by the HEP Board. We followed the rules."

Steven Kant, staff at the SPLU Lab, says, "People are just not being cooperative, not giving us the rules. They're not letting us talk about the union at employee orientation, not allowing steward representation at meetings."

Tam Tocher, an Evergreen student who is an intern with WFSE this year, says, "All we're asking is that the administration go along with already proscribed procedures."

COG Document Considered by Trustees

As the Cooper Point Journal goes to press, the Evergreen Board of Trustees is considering COG IV's proposed Governance Document. At this first reading, the Board may accept the document as is, make revisions or reject the whole document and call for a new DTF to write another document.

If the Board accepts the document or makes revisions, the document will be submitted to the office of State Code Reviser, Dennis Cooper. Rita Cooper, COG IV Chairperson, will take the document to Dennis Cooper. His office will make sure the format and language of the new Governance Document conform to

state regulations.

If everything goes according to the COG IV schedule, the Board will take final action on the document at their September meeting. If approved, the document will be the new governance system at Evergreen.

What follows is the first half of the pro-

posed Governance Document. The second half will be printed next week, along with any revisions the Board makes.

This may be the system of governance at Evergreen for the coming years. The next scheduled revision is four years away. It will affect your life at Evergreen. Read it carefully.

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
WAC 174-108 GOVERNANCE AND DECISION MAKING AT EVERGREEN

WAC 174-108-001 Definitions

Adjudicator: Designated Community member who is responsible for reviewing a variety of situations involving social, emotional and/or behavioral problems. The adjudicator may take action with appropriate interventions including the establishment of conditions for continued enrollment or re-enrollment of students and/or implementation of the original trespass law. If appropriate, may contact family members in the event of a student's disappearance, death, etc. The adjudicator will ordinarily be contacted by community members who express concern about a student's interaction with others.

Consultative Constituency Groups: A group usually composed of one constituency of the campus, that provides advice to an administrator on issues principally pertinent to that constituency, e.g. Faculty meetings; the President's Council.

DTF (Disappearing Task Force): The ad hoc committee system at Evergreen by which community involvement in decision making is sought, policy developed and faculty and administrators hired. DTFs may be charged by any member of the community interested in pursuit of information or policy development or policy change. However, it is expected that a proposed DTF will be charged in consultation with the accountable administrator or unit of the College.

DTF Implementation Review Committee of the Evergreen Council: This is a subcommittee of the Council. Its responsibility is to receive the charge and membership and final report of all DTFs; maintain file on each DTF charged including the response to the final report made by decision maker or charger of the DTF. In addition, this subcommittee may pursue any issues in the DTF report or response that it deems appropriate.

Evergreen Community: Currently enrolled or on leave students and all staff and faculty in pay or on leave status.

Evergreen Council: The campus advisory and deliberative body composed of 17 people: 4 students, 4 classified staff, 4 exempt staff and 4 faculty members and the College President. There shall be two alternates randomly chosen from the faculty, classified staff and exempt staff; four alternates chosen from the students. The President's Office shall choose members by random selection from the computer run. It is considered to be the responsibility of all to serve.

Executive Committee of the Evergreen Council: Four members of the Council, who are selected by the Council to serve as the facilitators for campus governance. The Committee shall call meetings, hold hearings, make recommendations to the Council, President and the Trustees, and refer items to the appropriate subcommittee of the Council.

Grievable Issues: Any issues that arise as a result of a proposed or promulgated policy; or as a result of decisions made under existing campus policy to which a community member objects; or points of conflict between individuals concerning issues over which the College has final determination.

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THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
WAC 174-108 GOVERNANCE AND DECISION MAKING AT EVERGREEN

WAC 174-108-010 THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

Evergreen is an institution and a community that continues to organize itself so that it can clear away obstacles to learning. In order that both creative and routine work can be focused on education, and so that the mutual and reciprocal roles of the campus community members can best reflect the goals and purposes of the college, a system of governance and decision-making consonant with those goals and purposes is required.

(1) The Evergreen State College requires a social contract rather than a list of prohibitions and negative rules. Evergreen can thrive only if members respect the rights of others while enjoying their own rights. Students, faculty, administrators and staff members may differ widely in their specific interests, in the degree and kinds of experiences they bring to Evergreen, and in the functions which they have agreed to perform. All must share alike in pricing academic and interpersonal honesty, in responsibly obtaining and in providing full and accurate information, and in resolving their differences through due process and with a strong will to collaboration.

(2) The individual members of the Evergreen community are responsible for protecting each other and visitors on campus from physical harm, from personal threats, and from uncivil abuse. Civility is not just a word; it must be present in all our interactions. Similarly, the institution is obligated, both by principle and by the general law, to protect its property from damage and unauthorized use and its operating processes from interruption. Members of the community must exercise the right accorded them to voice their opinions with respect to basic matters of policy and other issues. The Evergreen community will support the right of its members, individually or in groups, to express ideas, judgments, and opinions in speech or writing. The members of the community, however, are obligated to make statements in their own names and not as expressions on behalf of the college. Among the basic rights of individuals are freedom of speech, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of belief, and freedom from intimidation, violence and abuse.

(3) Each member of the community must protect: (a) The fundamental rights of others in the community as citizens; (b) the right of each member in the community to pursue different learning objectives within the limits defined by Evergreen's curriculum or resources of people, materials, equipment and money; (c) the rights and obligations of Evergreen as an institution established by the State of Washington; and (d) individual rights to fair and equitable procedures when the institution acts to protect the safety of its members.

(4) Members of the Evergreen community recognize that the college is part of the larger society as represented by the State of Washington, which funds it, and by the community of greater Olympia, in which it is located. Because the Evergreen community is part of the larger society, the campus is not a sanctuary from the general law or invulnerable to general public opinion.

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Evacuation Plans Stir Controversy

by Susan McSweeney

President Reagan has said Nuclear war is "unthinkable." But, says Nobel Prize-winning physicist Hans Bethe, "the Reagan government certainly talks as if it's contemplating nuclear war."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has come out with a \$4.2 billion evacuation plan which tells the public what to do and where to go in case of a nuclear attack. The controversial plan has stirred up a lot of heat nationwide from groups and individuals who want nuclear war to remain "unthinkable."

Chief John Turner, the Thurston County civil defense officer, recently met with Dr. Luke Magnotto, an active member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, to discuss the plan.

According to Turner, Thurston County was labeled a target area in 1979-80. Any cities within a 2PSI zone (two pounds of pressure for every square inch resulting from the explosion of a nuclear bomb) would undergo "crisis relocation" according to the FEMA plan. Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater are 2PSI zones.

This relocation is completely voluntary and could only occur if sufficient warning time was given (3 days). According to Turner, 55,000 people could be relocated to fall-out shelters in Thurston County.

Glen Anderson, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (an organization devoted to educating the public about nuclear war) is, along with Dr. Magnotto, strongly opposed to the plan. "It's a phony issue. It perpetuates the illusion that a nuclear war is survivable," Anderson states.

Both Dr. Magnotto and Anderson say there are several major holes in the FEMA plan. For instance, even FEMA admits the plan is useless without warning time. The less time we would have before the explosion occurred, the more lives we would lose. A smooth running evacuation plan also depends on good weather, docile evacuees, and willing hosts. In Thurston County, the plan calls for many areas to evacuate to Lewis County. According to Anderson, Lewis County had no say in this

arrangement and there is a good chance they would be unwilling to accept any outside evacuees.

Another major problem would be the inability to support people in shelters. According to FEMA the cost for feeding people in shelters would amount to \$70 billion, far more than the government can afford. No one disputes the fact that all unsheltered food and water would be contaminated and the ability to transport supplies to those who need it would be greatly reduced, if it existed at all.

According to FEMA, in the event of nuclear attack, 54% of the U.S. population would be able to leave their shelters within a week. After two or more weeks 46% would be free to go. According to Magnotto, these estimates are grossly exaggerated. He claims scientists say many will need shelters for months and even years.

Magnotto mentioned another problem: "Assuming we did have everything fall into place, would it not be sensible for the Russians' next target to be all the relocation areas? They would have 8,000 megatons left to do that."

Says Senator Gary Hart of Colorado in the April 26th issue of Newsweek: "The idea of relocation...presupposes a great deal of time, an enormous amount of planning...and that everything works right—chokepoints flow freely, enormous expensive stocks of supplies are updated...In the time it would take to relocate urban centers, missiles that are targeted on those centers could be retargeted...It makes very little sense."

Even if 80% of the population survived an initial attack as FEMA claims that would leave 20% of the U.S. population dead—50 million bodies. Disease would increase at an uncontrollable rate. Millions of burn and radiation victims would need immediate and extensive medical care. Both Magnotto and Anderson question how long the survivors could last under such conditions.

Anderson claims that in a nuclear war up to 70% of the ozone layer in the northern hemisphere would be destroyed. If only 20% of the ozone were destroyed it would be enough to blind all unprotected eyes and cause severe sunburn within minutes.

"I think planning for the survival of a nuclear war is warped," said Magnotto. "The plan is so prone to failure that to give it to people as something to put faith in is deceptive. If we begin to believe we can survive a nuclear war we'll be that much closer to having one."

Turner, himself, is not overly optimistic about the plan's chances of success but he said: "It's all we've got. Something is better than nothing...It is the obligation of the government to provide your options, as dim as they may be."

CAB Remodeling Planned

by Bob Davis

A proposal to remodel the Campus Activities Building (CAB) would expand cafeteria dining space and move the Cooper Point Journal (CPJ) and Environmental Resource Center (ERC) from the first floor to new offices on the third floor. These new offices would be built into the east and west ends of the third-floor mall.

The new office locations for the CPJ and ERC could help "liven up" the third floor of the CAB. When asked if use of the third floor for its social spaces would increase, campus architect Jon Collier agreed that it would: "When you get little beehives of activity (such as student offices), you make an attractive place. (The new offices) will draw people because they will be places of activity."

Some students are concerned that the offices could hurt use of the third floor as study space. As TESC student Bob deLaubens pointed out, "A lot of students use the third floor to study. It's nicer than the library (for night studying)."

Ben Alexander, a student who once worked for the CPJ, feels the college paper is better off where it is. "When we moved the paper down to the first floor (from CAB 306, in 1978) we were made more accessible...people would walk right in to see us much more often."

In 1978-79, a design team remodeled the CAB to make the building more lively and well-used. This included moving the

CPJ down from the third floor lounge (CAB 306) to its present first floor office. Before conversion to a CPJ office, this first floor space was a dining room/lounge. As a lounge the room was not very popular, and it wasn't needed for dining space. Now, however, the need for dining space is greater.

The rooms vacated by the CPJ and ERC would be re-converted into non-smoking dining areas for SAGA food services. "For the Evergreen community it would be really helpful," said Director of Food Services Vonda Drogmund. "Those rooms used to be our non-smoking sections, and we gave them up."

Rising enrollment and conference use have recently started to crowd campus dining areas, and non-smokers' complaints have also risen. "In the Fall quarter we're really jammed," stated Drogmund, also pointing out that "we don't have a good place for non-smokers, and we have gotten a number of complaints."

The most likely source of funding for any CAB remodeling is the CAB "Phase II" reserve, allocated from Student Services and Activities (S&A) fees. While most of that reserve (\$103,000) was donated to the college last fall, there is still about \$66,000 available.

A brainchild of Dean of Enrollment Services Larry Stenberg, the proposal was scheduled to be discussed at a campus public meeting on Wednesday, May 12. The proposal is still in a formative stage, and input is welcomed.



Senator King Lysen (D), in a lecture titled "WPPSS: Energy, Economics, and The Ratepayers' Revolt," last Saturday at Seattle University said that WPPSS bonds amount to 5% of the Wall Street bond market. Lysen predicted that if Washington State defaults on those bonds it will cause a nationwide depression.

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U.S. Foots Bill for Latin American Military

by Erin Kenny

The U.S. has had a long history of support for military governments. Ever since 1823, when the Monroe doctrine established the U.S. as the agent of imperialism in Latin America, Washington has befriended dictators. U.S. military aid has been extended to repressive governments under the pretext of protecting national interests.

William Ellis, Director of the U.S. government's Agency for International Development (AID), explained that these interests are "the protection and expansion, if possible, of our economic interests, trade and investment." (Washington Monthly, Sept. 1971). AID administrator David Bell stated that "it is obviously not our purpose or intent to assist a head of state who is repressive. On the other hand, we are working in a lot of countries where the government is controlled by people who have shortcomings." (Foreign Assistance, 1965, a government publication).

Protection of U.S. interests abroad is heavily dependent upon a strong American-supported military. For instance 80% of the officers who carried out the 1964 coup against the democratically elected Goulart government in Brazil had been trained in the U.S. (North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), Jan. 1, 1976). And the number of U.S. military personnel in Latin America was so high that Senator Frank Church observed, "relative to population, we have twice as many people in Brazil as the British had in India when they were providing government for the entire country." (Washington Monthly, Sept. 1971)

In order to formalize this type of security, the Military Assistance Program (MAP) was established by the Defense Department in 1951, to arm and train Latin American armies at the expense of U.S. taxpayers. The principal objective of this program was to influence the regions' future military leaders. However, by far the most important aspect of this program was the training of Latin American military in U.S. army schools. Even the committee charged by Eisenhower to evaluate the MAP's effectiveness asserted that: "There is no single aspect of the MAP that produced more useful returns than these training programs." (Ibid., NACLA).

Soon after the MAP was enacted it became clear that many officers were being trained to manage not only the army, but the government as well. At the Inter-American Defense College (IADC) at Washington's Fort McNair, for example,

Latin American officers study industrial and financial management, energy, communications, transportation and international finance. "The college is training people to more efficiently manage a government," said Admiral Gene La Rocque, former IADC director (The Nation, May 21, 1977).

Former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara explained the situation even more clearly: "The greatest return on our military-assistance investment comes from the training of selected officers and key specialists at our military schools... they are the coming leaders... I need not dwell upon the value of having in positions of leadership men who have first-hand knowledge of how Americans do things and how they think. It is beyond price to us to make friends of such men." (Ibid., NACLA).

To encourage the Latin American officers' knowledge of "how Americans do things," the Pentagon regularly sponsored tours of the U.S. costing taxpayers an average of \$100,000 for each tour. Among the highlights of such excursions were floorshows at the Flamingo and Stardust Hotels in Las Vegas, visits to the Astrodome, Disneyland, Fisherman's Wharf and Radio City. (San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle, July 25, 1977).

The U.S. government, through these military training programs, promotes the idea that the army is the guardian of national security in the ongoing battle against communism. In reading the courses that the U.S. devised for them, it is not hard to understand how Latin American military establishments came to see communists at every turn.

For instance, Course 0-47 on urban counterinsurgency operations taught at the U.S. Army School of the Americas in the Panama Canal Zone suggests ways to detect the presence of communist guerrillas:

a. The disappearance or movement of youths possibly indicates the recruitment to form guerrilla bands in the area.

b. The refusal of peasants to pay rents, taxes or agricultural loans or any difficulty in collecting these will indicate the existence of an active insurrection that has succeeded in convincing the peasants of the injustices of the present system.

c. Hostility on the part of the local population to the government forces, in contrast to their amiable or neutral attitude in the past.

d. Short, unjustified, and unusual absences from work on the part of government employees.



e. Networks of police and informants don't provide the kind of reports they should. This could indicate that the sources of information have become allied with the insurgent movement.

f. A growing hostility against governmental agencies and agencies of public order.

Subversion, according to Course 0-47, is not limited to armed insurrection but may include nonviolent action such as consciousness raising work, demonstrations and strikes. In other words, any one who differs with the established order, by our government's reasoning, must be obeying foreign communist influences. Any attempt to get at the real historical, social, or economic causes of poverty and

injustice in Latin America is judged subversive.

Nelson Rockefeller maintained that the military is the "essential force of constructive social change" (Dept. of State Bulletin, Dec. 8, 1969). However, the repressive Latin American military, far from encouraging social change, is overwhelmingly an agent of reaction. For every peasant shot by guerrillas, at least 15 are killed by U.S. supported government forces. (Le Monde, Feb. 17, 1971). And while guerrillas are notoriously fighting for their democratic and human rights, the American government has not yet learned that repression is the surest way to transform apathetic peasants into active political militants.

Forum Conference Charts NW Options

Most people would agree that our society has not been in the best shape in the last several years. Many cite the familiar, "inflation, unemployment, and high interest rates are crippling me." Most point to "the threat," nuclear suicide and Department of War runaway spending. Others belittle our energy and food systems, falling victim to diminishing fossil fuels and dangerous insecticides. The list goes on.

Much time and effort has been devoted to analyzing and tracing these crises in the last decade. In recent years, progressive research has swung towards possible solutions, like solar photovoltaic cells, intensive organic gardening, community and regionally-based economics, and peace-enhancing, socially beneficial employment.

One rule of thumb shows through in all such inquiries: we can't rely on the same kind of thinking that created the problems in the first place. In short, it's time for a bold step forward.

Where there's crisis, however, there's also opportunity. As Jean Huston, author of *Mind Games* and *Listening to the Body* says: "A breakdown often signals a breakthrough."

This pattern is emerging in Olympia. Cooperative businesses, community gardens, solar greenhouses and related workshops, and a possible change in the city government from the three member commission to a neighborhood-representing seven member council-manager form all comprise local initiatives towards a society that functions.

Moreover, innovations like these minimize crises that are global in scope, but locally evident. Since we can no longer morally purchase foods grown in countries dominated by repressive governments and multinational corporations, locally produced food reduces this inequity, bolsters the local economy, and conserves oil in transportation and processing. This approach makes other "mega-crises" solvable—where we live.

A conference is planned June 17-20 at Evergreen with these ideas in mind. Called "OPTIONS NORTHWEST: Local Responses to Global Challenges," participants will develop positive visions for the future of Northwest communities, clarify strategies for achieving objectives, and improve

skills for implementing strategies. Futurist Dr. Edward Lindaman, Northwest Power Planning Council Chairman Dan Evans, journalist Stephanie Mills, and author Karl Hess will highlight the event with talks and workshops.

Some 38 regional national resource people will conduct skill building workshops and six "tracks" in topic areas derived from meetings with community leaders in several Northwest cities. Dr. Lindaman, Apollo space program designer and author of *Thinking in the Future Tense*, starts the conference off Thursday evening with his renowned "Futuringsession." Participants will develop conjectures and ideals for the future.

On a similar note, Evergreen president Dan Evans will discuss "a new vision for the Northwest" in a talk Friday morning. The six topic area tracks will follow and "provide an open forum for the discussion of goals and strategies specific to each topic." These include job development and local self-reliance, peace and military spending, cross-cultural coalition building, Northwest energy strategies, appropriate agriculture for the Northwest, and creating a new world view. Saturday morning, Karl Hess, author of *Community Technology*, will address "community self-reliance and world peace."

As Sunday's concluding events, the conference features a discussion on "an ecology of issues" by assistant editor of *The Whole Earth Catalog* Stephanie Mills, "locality meetings," and an Evergreen Organized by Net Works, an Evergreen student organization, OPTIONS NORTHWEST is co-sponsored by the Positive Futures Center, Antioch University West, and Cascadian Regional Library (CAREL).

Preregistration for OPTIONS NORTHWEST is \$45 general, \$30 for those earning less than \$6,000 per year, and \$25 for TESC students, if completed before May 27. Otherwise, the cost is \$50 general, \$35 low income, and \$30 for TESC students. Persons who prefer to participate only in Dr. Lindaman's Futuring Session may purchase tickets at the door June 17 for \$5 general or \$3 student. Those tickets can then be applied to the full conference fee.

For details on registration and conference brochure contact Net Works in Library 3226 or call 866-6001.

COG IV Revisions Change DTF's Intent

by Roger Dickey

I've really been in favor of student involvement in Evergreen government all along. But I've been really busy see. I mean, I'm trying to get an education. Besides, I'm new on campus and it takes a while to get settled in. Anyway, I was going to write a story on governance for the paper just as soon as I got everything else caught up.

Sue Cockrill, who is on the Evergreen Council kept bugging me about it. For the last few weeks her standard greeting has been, "Hi. When are you going to write about COG IV?"

Two weeks ago I couldn't take it anymore. I got a copy of the Fifth Draft of the proposed Governance Document of the Fourth Committee on Governance (COG IV). Draft Five had been circulated on campus to get community responses and suggestions.

Things were rocking along fairly well until I left my copy at home one day and had to borrow one. I got Draft Six. The difference was unbelievable. Draft Six made me dig into the present Governance Document at Evergreen, COG III.

COG III, which has been in effect at Evergreen since 1977, provides for the Evergreen Council to be composed of 30 members of the Evergreen community selected by the constituency groups they represent, 15 of the council members are to be students.

COG IV calls for a council whose 17 members are selected randomly from the computer roster. Four members are to be selected from each of the four constituency groups: students, classified staff, exempt staff, and faculty. The President of the college is also to be a council member.

Rita Cooper, Director of Personnel, who chaired COG IV, explained the shift to random selection. "Students have never bothered to select their representatives. The students who have served have either volunteered or been dragooned into



serving. Even among the faculty and staff some people are never called to serve. Some people are always called to serve. If we really believe Evergreen is a community, everybody ought to be obligated to serve."

Both Drafts Five and Six of COG IV call for this random selection process. What

disturbed me about Draft Six was the changed role of the Executive Committee. In Draft Five, the Executive Committee was clearly the servant of the Council. It existed to facilitate the operation of the Council. It set the Council's agenda, made recommendations to the Council and decided to which subcommittee items

Nazism Holds Lessons for America

It is far too easy, and common, for people to view Nazism as an aberration, as an example of a lunatic fringe clique that managed to gain power and hoodwink or coerce a nation into accepting their bizarre policies, or an example of a people somehow gone mad. Although there may be some truth to these views, there are deeper implications of the Nazi experience that we ignore at our own peril, for they hold lessons that are relevant to contemporary society.

A fact of central importance is that Adolf Hitler's rise to power was accomplished by thoroughly legal means. Hitler was appointed chancellor at a time of socio-economic crisis, when the moderate center of German politics was dissolving into a polarization of right and left.

The powerful conservative elements of German society, the military, the aristocracy, and the leading industrialists, all had their own reasons for desiring a Hitler chancellorship.

The cornerstone of the Nazi dictatorship was the Enabling Act of 1933, by which the Reichstag suspended its legislative functions and granted the chancellor the power to rule by decree. This allowed Hitler to suspend all civil liberties and democratic rights, take control of the media, dissolve all political parties save his own, and place all his opponents under "preventive detention." This last move marked the beginning of the concentration camp system.

The formal legality of this transition from a liberal-democratic state to a totalitarian dictatorship demonstrates the frailty of democratic institutions in the face of a concerted attack, unless these institutions are vigorously defended by a unified front.

The slow and subtle erosion of civil liberties encompassed in Senate Bill S1630 takes on ominous overtones in this context. S1630's expansion of the definitions of and penalties for purely political "crimes," and its use of "national security" as a justification are clearly elements of a potential attack on democratic institutions and freedoms in America. The importance of the clauses that speak of "preventive detention" for "criminals" considered particularly dangerous should not require elucidation.

A further lesson of Nazism lies in the

use of the existing government bureaucracy to implement the Nazi program. According to Albert Speer, a key Nazi minister and confidante of Hitler:

Hitler achieved his successes largely by using the existing organizations he had taken over... great successes resulted from combining these old, proven organizations and carefully selected individuals from them with Hitler's new system." (Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich*)

In his seminal work *The Cunning of History*, Richard Rubenstein cites the efficiency of the German civil service and the impersonal nature of bureaucratic functioning as a key element in the nature of the Nazi state. Rubenstein asserts that the Nazi regime was able to create a society of total domination by systematizing and depersonalizing the use of terror, repression and violence. In this way, large portions of German society became party to policies of slave labor and genocide, while having no human contact with the results of their actions. Furthermore, bureaucratic functioning can mask the substantive irrationality of goals set by leaders behind the formal rationality of efficient technique.

The third lesson of Nazism is the demonstrated effectiveness of propaganda, surveillance, and other forms of social control in the age of modern technology. Speer expressed this in his final speech at the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal: "Hitler's dictatorship... employed to perfection the instruments of technology to dominate its own people. By means of... radio and public address systems, 80 million people were made subject to the will of one individual... Telephone, teletype and radio made it possible to transmit the commands of the highest levels directly to the lowest organs... where they were executed uncritically... The instruments of technology made it possible to maintain a close watch over all citizens and to keep criminal activity shrouded in secrecy." (Speer, *Inside the Third Reich*)

It is important to remember here that elements of S1630 would place limits on the effectiveness of the "free press" to function as society's "watchdog." For example, S1630 would place restrictions on the Freedom of Information Act, which allowed the press to expose domestic spy-

ing by the CIA, illegal FBI activities, and corporate information on toxic waste dumping.

The aim of this essay is not to predict that America faces the danger of becoming a totalitarian state overnight. There are essential differences in the conditions faced by Germany in the early 1930's and contemporary America. Germany was in the throes of an economic crisis of far greater magnitude than the "stagflation" cycle confronting us today, although there are no firm guarantees that our own socio-economic difficulties may not worsen and approach a similar condition.

America has a liberal-democratic tradition that renders its democratic freedoms and institutions far more defensible than those of Germany's weak and unpopular Weimar Republic. Speer also holds that the political naivete of the German people prevented many from grasping the long-term implications of Hitler's ascension to power. However, apathy, complacency, and lack of unity on the left may become our own fatal "naivete."

What this essay intends is to point out the inherent dangers involved in disregarding the creeping rise of authoritarianism in our own society. This trend towards greater authoritarian control is visible everywhere, from S1630 to Trilateral Commission symposiums that speak of an "excess of democracy," to the unwillingness of the current administration to protect its citizens from corporate greed and abuses by intelligence agencies.

While it may be true that "it can't happen here," it is of the utmost importance that the laws, institutions, and values that guarantee this be defended against attempts to weaken them. The defense of democratic freedoms must begin now lest we find, like the bitterly divided German left in 1933, that we have blithely ignored the peril up to and beyond the point of no return.

In Speer's words: "The nightmare that someday the nations of this world may be dominated by technology... was very nearly made a reality under Hitler... the more technological the world becomes, the more essential will be the demand for individual freedom and the self-awareness of the individual human being as a counterpoise..." (Albert Speer, *Inside the Third Reich*) T.S.

CAB Needs Improvement

by Bob Davis

When the Campus Activities Building (CAB) was built in the early '70s, its extensive interior decoration was lost to construction cost overruns. The building was sparsely decorated, and to many it did not feel like "home."

In 1976, a design team came up with a CAB expansion proposal that would add offices on the CAB third floor for all our student groups now in the Library third floor. Due to low enrollment and high construction costs, the plan was unaffordable.

In 1978-79, a design team implemented a CAB remodeling to liven up the building. Focusing mainly on the second floor (which once resembled a dark shopping mall), they put very little into remodeling the third floor.

Now the second floor is thriving, and from noon to 2:00 the building is often crowded. Recognizing the relative underuse of the third floor,

a proposal to put in two offices at either end of the third floor is at hand. The price tag? Around \$20,000. The result? A more effective use of the building, and alleviation of over-crowding.

This proposal addresses our present needs with an ear to the past and an eye

toward the future: drawing from the intent of the '76 design team, offices would be built on the third floor; and looking to the future, it recognizes the eventual need to create new office space for our student groups.

Some students may be dismayed at the prospect of losing "prime" study places along the windows where these offices would go. To them, this solution is not ideal: the new dining rooms on the first floor would not be as attractive as study places, just as they weren't in past years.

If the problem here is one of crowding, perhaps another alternative can be found, one that doesn't displace the present study spots. We could carpet the third floor bridge and both ends, put in two dozen plants, and add furniture for perhaps \$10,000. This would increase seating on the third floor for dining and for study, perhaps creating an attractive atmosphere for both functions. This alternative would pick up where the '79 design team left off, providing interior decoration to the third floor.

In either case, the timing of a CAB remodeling proposal is excellent. We now have a problem of crowding in the CAB, something only wished for in years past. It is time to move ahead with extensive improvement to the CAB third floor, the second floor work having proven successful.

would be assigned. The Executive Committee was to be elected at the Council's first meeting which would be called by the college's president.

Draft Six said that only the Executive Committee (which is appointed by the President and chaired by a member selected by the President) can call the Evergreen Council into session.

The Executive Committee is identified in Draft Six as "the focal point for all issues on campus." The Committee now is empowered to "make recommendations to the President and the Trustees." The quorum, which in Draft Five was any ten members of the Council, had become the Executive Committee plus one member from each constituency group.

In short, Draft Six set the Executive Council up as an autonomous group serving at the pleasure of the President, reporting directly to the President and Trustees, determining what matters the Council would hear, which subcommittee would deal with it, even whether a matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Council. Furthermore, any member of the Executive Committee could block Council action by simply not showing up at the Council meeting.

I had to know why. COG IV met for the last time on May 5. I objected to the selection of the Executive Committee by the President. The COG IV members were flabbergasted. They didn't recall any such discussion. They voted to restore the election of the Committee by the Council. I objected to the selection of the Chair of the Committee by the President. The members said that was never their intent. The Committee should elect its own Chair. The quorum rule was also news to the members of COG IV. They selected a new rule defining the quorum as those council members present.

Rita Cooper said these changes were suggestions made by other members of the community. In a subsequent interview she refused to identify those community members. The Committee on Governance met for three hours. Some portions of the document were covered sketchily or not at all. The new authority of the Executive Committee to report directly to the President and the Trustees was never discussed. Neither was the definition of the Executive Committee as the focal point of all campus issues. COG member Jaccie Trimble, who is on the Library staff, said that after reading alternate versions of the draft over several months she had not noticed these changes. Trimble said it was never her intention that the Executive Committee become the ruler of the Council. She intends to reread the document and if her reading bears out this interpretation, to write a letter to the Trustees expressing her concern. Under the COG IV document, the Council can rule on issues, set up DTF's, comment on community matters, censure community members and forward matters to the Trustees. It has no enforcement powers. The Hearing Board is a subcommittee of the Council but reports to the Executive Committee. Draft Seven of the document was mailed to the Board of Trustees who will consider it for the first time at today's meeting. This draft was to incorporate all the revisions of Draft Six which COG IV made. Somehow the Executive Committee remained chosen by the President. Cooper said this was a mistake and would be revised.

The COG IV document has several other problems. While time limits are set on the activities of all other community members, boards and committees in grievance actions, there are no time restraints within which the Trustees must respond. One section of the document says disputants before the Mediator may appeal directly to the President. Another prohibits this. The Hearing Board is excluded from interpreting COG because it is a vehicle of COG. The Executive Committee is allowed to interpret COG although it too is a COG vehicle. Wednesday is set aside as Governance Day and classes prohibited before 5 p.m. No enforcement procedure is set forth. Well, I'm involved in governance issues now. Hope you're happy, Sue. Now do me a favor, go bug some more people. We need a lot more people on campus involved in this mess.

- (5) There may be no discrimination at Evergreen with respect to race, sex, age, handicap, sexual orientation, religious or political belief, or national origin in considering individuals' admission, employment or promotion. To this end the college has adopted an affirmative action policy (See Evergreen Administrative Code MAC 174-148, Equal Opportunity Policies and Procedures - Affirmative Action Program).
- (6) All members of the college community have the right to organize their personal lives and conduct according to their own values and preferences, with an appropriate respect for the rights of others to organize their lives differently.
- (7) Evergreen's members live under a special set of rights and responsibilities, foremost among which is that of enjoying the freedom to explore ideas and to discuss their explorations in both speech and print. Both institutional and individual censorship are at variance with this basic freedom. Research or other intellectual efforts, the results of which must be kept secret or may be used only for the benefit of a special interest group, violate the principle of free inquiry.
- (8) All members of the Evergreen community are entitled to privacy in the college's offices, facilities devoted to educational programs, and housing. The same right of privacy extends to personal papers, confidential records, and personal effects, whether maintained by the individual or by the institution.
- (9) All members of the Evergreen community enjoy the right to hold and to participate in public meetings, to post notices on the campus, and to engage in peaceful demonstrations. Reasonable and impartially applied rules may be set with respect to time, place and use of Evergreen facilities in these activities. Meetings of public significance cannot be held in secret.
- (10) Honesty is an essential condition of learning, teaching or working. It includes the presentation of one's own work in one's own name, the necessity to claim only those honors earned, and the recognition of one's own biases and prejudices.
- (11) An essential condition for learning is the freedom and right on the part of an individual or group to express minority, unpopular, or controversial points of view. Only if minority and unpopular points of view are listened to, and are given opportunity for expression will Evergreen provide bona fide opportunities for significant learning.
- (12) All members of the Evergreen community should strive to prevent the financial, political, or other exploitation of the campus by any individual or group.
- (13) As an institution, Evergreen has the obligation to provide an open forum for the members of its community to present and to debate public issues, to consider the problems of the college, and to serve as a mechanism of widespread involvement in the life of the larger community.

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- (14) Evergreen has the right to prohibit individuals and groups from using its name, its financial or other resources, and its facilities for commercial, or political activities.
- (15) Evergreen does not stand *in loco parentis* for its members.
- (16) The college is obligated not to take a position, as an institution, in electoral politics or on public issues except for those matters which directly affect its integrity, the freedom of the members of its community, its financial support, and its educational programs. At the same time, Evergreen has the obligation to support the right of its community's members to engage, as citizens of the larger society, in political affairs, in any way that they may elect within the provision of the general law.
- (17) The Evergreen community should support experimentation with new and better ways to achieve Evergreen's goals. Specifically, it must attempt to emphasize the sense of community and require members of the campus community to play multiple, reciprocal, and reinforcing roles in both the teaching/learning process and in the governance process.
- (18) The governance system must rest on open and ready access to information by all members of the community as well as on the effective keeping of necessary records.
- (19) In the Evergreen community, individuals should not feel intimidated or be subject to reprisal for voicing their concerns or for participating in governance or policy making.
- (20) Decision making processes must provide equal opportunity to initiate and participate in policy making, and Evergreen policies apply equally regardless of job description, status or role in the community.

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- (3) The governance system recognizes that Evergreen is bound by at least two sets of laws and regulations. The first set includes those federal, state, and local regulations which are legal in nature and binding upon all public institutions. The second set of rules and regulations and procedures promulgated by Evergreen for internal use, make up the system of governance designed to advance the goals and objectives of the College. The campus grievance procedure and mediation process is not intended to handle issues or conflict that are governed by legal forums, such as the Revised Code of Washington or contractual or bargaining agreements. The governance system is intended to provide an avenue of response and participation under campus promulgated rules and regulations.

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- (3) Location of those responsible for the functioning of various areas of the community is identified in the college's organization chart, the Faculty Handbook, and the Evergreen Administrative Code. Delegated duties and responsibilities should be made as explicit as possible, and information regarding the decision-making roles of various members of the Evergreen community should be made easily available.
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- offering advice. All DTF meetings are open to the public and the DTF must provide advance notice of time, date and location of meetings through the campus newsletter in the College Relations Office and if possible through the student newspaper.
- Standing committees are discouraged, but should a standing committee be deemed essential, those desiring to establish such must submit a request to the Executive Committee of the Evergreen Council through the President's Office (see Evergreen Council for procedures).
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- Members shall be selected randomly by the President's Office using the institutional computer roster.
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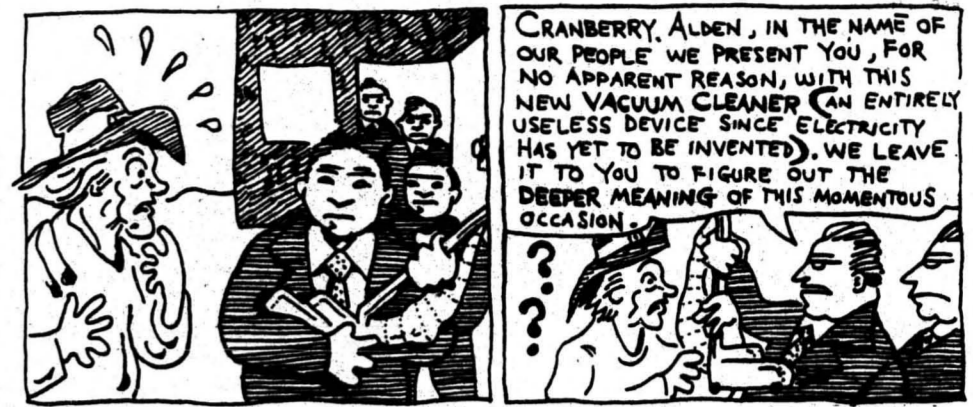


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BEGONE, THY TOOL OF SATAN!



AND WHAT POSSIBLE PURPOSE DID THE STRANGE VISITORS HAVE?
WHY, IT WAS JUST FOR THE HELL OF IT, YOU SILLY-BILLY!



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THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
MAC 174-108 GOVERNANCE AND DECISION MAKING AT EVERGREEN

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MAC 174-108-020 THE LEGAL NATURE AND STATUS OF THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

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THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
MAC 174-108 GOVERNANCE AND DECISION MAKING AT EVERGREEN

- (3) The governance system recognizes that Evergreen is bound by at least two sets of laws and regulations. The first set includes those federal, state, and local regulations which are legal in nature and binding upon all public institutions. The second set of rules and regulations and procedures, promulgated by Evergreen for internal use, make up the system of governance designed to advance the goals and objectives of the College. The campus grievance procedure and mediation process is not intended to handle issues or conflict that are governed by legal forums, such as the Revised Code of Washington or contractual or bargaining agreements. The governance system is intended to provide an avenue of response and participation under campus promulgated rules and regulations.

MAC 174-108-030 STANDARDS FOR DECISION-MAKING AND GOVERNANCE AT EVERGREEN

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THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE
MAC 174-108 GOVERNANCE AND DECISION MAKING AT EVERGREEN

Standing committees are discouraged, but should a standing committee be deemed essential, such must submit a request to the Executive Committee of the Evergreen Council through the President's Office (see Evergreen Council for procedures).

- (7) Wherever possible decision making groups should use the consensus approach.
- (8) In cases of conflict, due process procedures set forth in the appropriate sections of the MAC/EAC must be followed.
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MAC 174-108-040 IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES: THE EVERGREEN COUNCIL

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- The Council will have an active function of investigating, reporting and recommending on issues brought by members of the Community. The Council also will have a "watchdog" function as the place where the college's principles are reiterated and actions are weighed for compliance with those principles.

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Members shall be selected randomly by the President's Office using the Institutional computer roster.

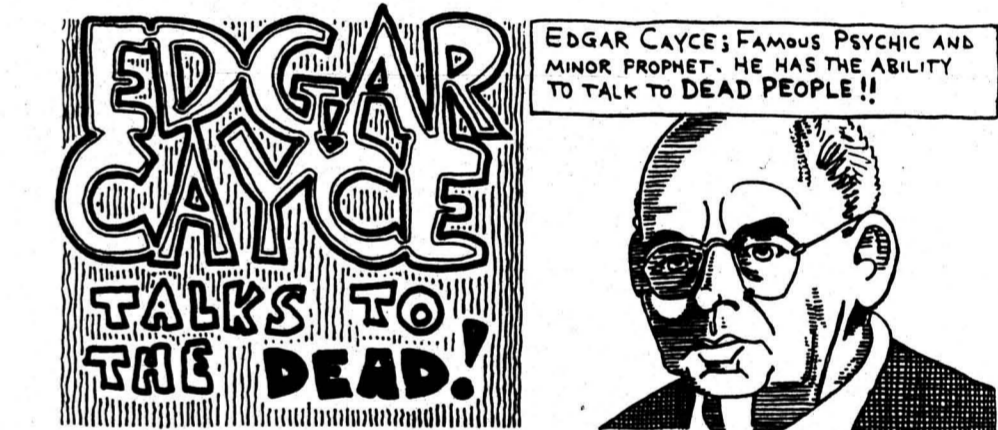
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Movie Review

'Dinner with Andre': Towards a New Cinema

by David Goldsmith
My Dinner with Andre; with Andre Gregory, Wallace Shawn. Directed by Louis Malle from a script by Gregory/Shawn.

"People in their lives now (are) performing so well, performance in the theatre is sort of superfluous and in a way obscene... Do views of isolation and horrific images wake up a sleeping audience? No! We need a new language—a language of the heart. A language between people: a poetry." —Gregory to Shawn.

Homo-Simulator: man the simulating animal. In the space of just the past five or ten years Western man has entered a new epoch. For the first time in the history of our civilization, through the medium of film, we can now simulate any and everything imaginable, in two dimensions at least, with a degree of extreme credibility. Do you want to see aliens combating in the black holes of the furthest reaches of the universe? You can see it. Do you want to watch Natassia Kinski metamorphose before your eyes into a black panther? It's been done. Glimpses of yesterday replete with costume reproductions accurate down to the actor's eyeteeth; visions of tomorrow without guy-lines or abrupt segways to camouflage the filmmaker's inadequacies. What we have now on the screen is the absolute event; or a very reasonable facsimile thereof.

What then do Gregory, Shawn and Malle attempt to recreate? A conversation over dinner at a restaurant in New York



Director Louis Malle, Wallace Shawn (facing) and Andre Gregory

City. Why? Because, as everything is possible now, everything must be done. Even more importantly, as we strive to depict the fabulous we lose sight of what is really of paramount interest: our mundane, sometimes trivial and absurd, but real and essential lives. What, ultimately, is more crucial and timely than the warm interaction befitting two men whose lives fate has seen fit to entwine?

Andre's historical antecedents are clear in the work of the French filmmakers of the '60s and '70s in general and Jean-Luc

Godard's and Jean Eustache's [*The Mother and the Whore*] in particular. The concept of cinema verité (cinema of truth) wherein the slice of life is central, has at last made its American debut on a large scale here in Malle's work.

The dangers of this type of view are manifold—pandering as it does to the narcissistic impulses of all involved in the production. Happily, amazingly, *Andre* doesn't fall into this trap.

The plot of *Andre* could hardly be simpler. Two middle aged men, former close friends and colleagues in the theatre meet over dinner for the first time in five years. During the course of the meal, first Gregory, then Shawn, open forth in an effort to establish true lines of communication. Dinner ends and the two go their separate ways. We follow Shawn part of the way home where he will meet his girlfriend Debbie and tell her all about his dinner with Andre.

What we see then is two hours of conversation. The fact that these two men, Gregory and Shawn, are playing themselves on screen, that in fact they are close friends, is something more than

curious. This may, in fact, point to a new genre emerging in our country. If so, one hopes that future directors will learn from the example of *Andre*; from its complete absence of pretension and from its total lack of self-indulgence. Hopefully the spirit of the film—a yearning for optimism and hope—will be remembered as a viable goal in these future productions.

Hopefully too, *Andre's* problem will be seen clearly. Though doing a good job of enunciating the contemporary dilemmas, (man's divorce from his environment and isolation from each other; how comfort lulls us into a dangerous trance) *Andre* doesn't go very far towards reaching a solution. These are the same topics we all have been kicking around since adolescence and I can remember better, and more far-reaching conversations with friends over some good reefer back in my salad days.

Which brings me to another point; when Gregory speaks about his travels to the Sahara, to Tibet and the forests of Poland where he sees images of superworldly creatures and hears voices addressing him from out of the air one must wonder just what drugs he was on. *This* topic never gets broached.

If little wiser for their years at least Gregory and Shawn are not dull, and that is no mean feat for a two hour conversation. Gregory is warm, his face animates his thoughts wonderfully. When he gets rolling, talking paragraphs in a New York second, his hands fairly fly across the table, drawing us in. Shawn, slow to warm up to his eccentric friend, is doubly effective when, near the end of the film he lets himself go. Shawn comes across as a mirthful and much put-upon cherub and captures our heart like it did the older woman leaving the theater who said, "He's so cute—I just wanted to bring him home with me!"

Andre, to use the tired platitude, is a unique movie experience. If I'm right it is the first in a series which may yet be the best cinema this country has ever produced. If the 'movement' stops here at least one shining example of quiet beneficence will be preserved.

My Dinner with Andre is currently showing at the Village Cinemas in Tacoma, 88th and S. Tacoma Way. 1-582-0028.

Internships

Activities Coordinator

Student intern will be involved in the following duties: Act as Assistant to the Director of Student Activities with details associated with curricular activities on campus, including concert, dances, speakers, etc., maintain a system for coordinating events and open communication between campus agencies; and consult and advise prospective student producers.

Prefer student with a background in arts management. Familiarization with budget procedures, public administration, business administration or counseling experience, helpful but not required.

1 year, 20-30 hrs/wk. \$3.35 with 400 hour increments.

NOTE: APPLICATION DEADLINE—JUNE 1, 1982

S & A COORDINATOR

Student intern would be responsible for the following duties: Moderate S & A Board meetings; select S & A Board members; work on mid-year and spring allocations; plans workshops; write budget; and other coordination duties.

Prefer student with good organizational and facilitation skills. Familiarity with S & A process also helpful.

3 quarters, 20-30 hrs/wk. \$3.35/hr with 400 hour increments.

NOTE: APPLICATION DEADLINE—May 21, 1982.

Outdoor Program/Academic Intern

Student intern's responsibilities will include field leadership for a 30 day outdoor adventure program for behavior disordered and adjudicated teenagers.

Prefer student with general academic orientation to therapeutic recreation, rehabilitation, administration of justice, and outdoor education. Student should have experience in counseling, and outdoor skills should include backpacking, technical rockcraft, canoeing, etc.

1 quarter, 40 hours/week, Volunteer (travel, meals and lodging while in the field)

Production Assistant

Assist in researching material for a weekly news program and in its production. Research sources will include both printed material and personal interviews. Intern will be encouraged to contribute and develop ideas for future program stories. Some opportunity for script writing may be offered if the intern is qualified.

Prefer student with sound research skills. Knowledge of interviewing techniques and television production would be helpful. Intern should be primarily interested in television journalism, not production.

1 quarter, 40 hours/week, Volunteer

Field Production Assistant

Work directly with production photographers, producers, directors and clients. Primary duties include assisting with set-up of equipment in the field, lighting, logging, scenes shot and production assistance for photographer/lighting director and director-in-charge.

Prefer student with junior or senior standing who has a desire to go into field production as an immediate career goal.

1 quarter, 40 hours/week, Volunteer

Radio Operation & News Intern

Intern will be involved with standard reporting procedures such as live and taped interviewing, periodic contact with local officials, and following up continuing and developing news stories. Responsibility will include preparation of news for broadcast. Proper control room skills will be developed through "hands on" experience. Qualified interns will be given the opportunity to work regular announcing shifts. Duties in other areas are negotiable.

Prefer student with academic background or work experience in journalism. Student should have good communication skills, including background in speech.

1 quarter, Hours negotiable, Volunteer (travel compensation)

Program Assistant

Student intern will assist in the development and presentation of marine science programs for an aquarium, and assist program staff in various other areas.

Prefer student with Marine Science background, Natural History or Education. Student should also have experience in working with the public.

1 quarter, 8-12 hrs/wk. Volunteer position.

Audio-Visual Specialist

Student intern will develop concepts of Aquarium slide-tape presentations and develop one slide-tape presentation using current slides and equipment.

Student must have a good background in audio-visual.

1-2 quarters, 6-8 hrs/wk. Volunteer position.

Aquarium Photography Intern

Student intern will photograph Aquarium exhibits and specimens and help with organization of slide file.

Student must have a good background in photography.

1-2 quarters, 6 hrs/wk. Volunteer position.

Probation/Parole Officer Intern

Intern will assume responsibilities in the supervision of adult ex-felons. Intern will also conduct investigations and prepare reports to the Superior Court and Parole Board regarding progress and adjustment of clients.

Prefer student with academic background in sociology, psychology and education. Student should be interested in helping professions as a career.

2 quarter, 8-10 hours/week, Volunteer

Case Aide

Student intern will interview clients and families, assess and diagnose problems, legal status, etc. Prepare written report to be presented verbally in court at a later date. Minor youths compliance with court orders.

Prefer student with academic or work experience in social work, psychology, sociology, criminal justice, and/or law.

2-3 quarters (would consider 1 quarter), 12-40 hours/week, Volunteer (travel compensation).

Detention Worker Aide

Work with delinquent youth in a detention facility, doing counseling, recreation, and education. Student will work on one-to-one basis, and with small groups. Responsibility will be in the area of behavior modification.

Prefer student with academic background or work experience in social work, psychology, sociology, education and/or recreation.

1-3 quarters, 6-40 hours/week, Volunteer (meals while on duty).

Scientific Research Internship

Student intern will be involved in scientific research and training expeditions to special ecosystems around the world. 12 areas of research will include primate behavior, marine mammal biology, geology, plant ecology, etc.

Prefer student with academic background in field biology, ecology, and other earth sciences.

1 quarter, 40 hours/week, Volunteer, Tuition for program

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