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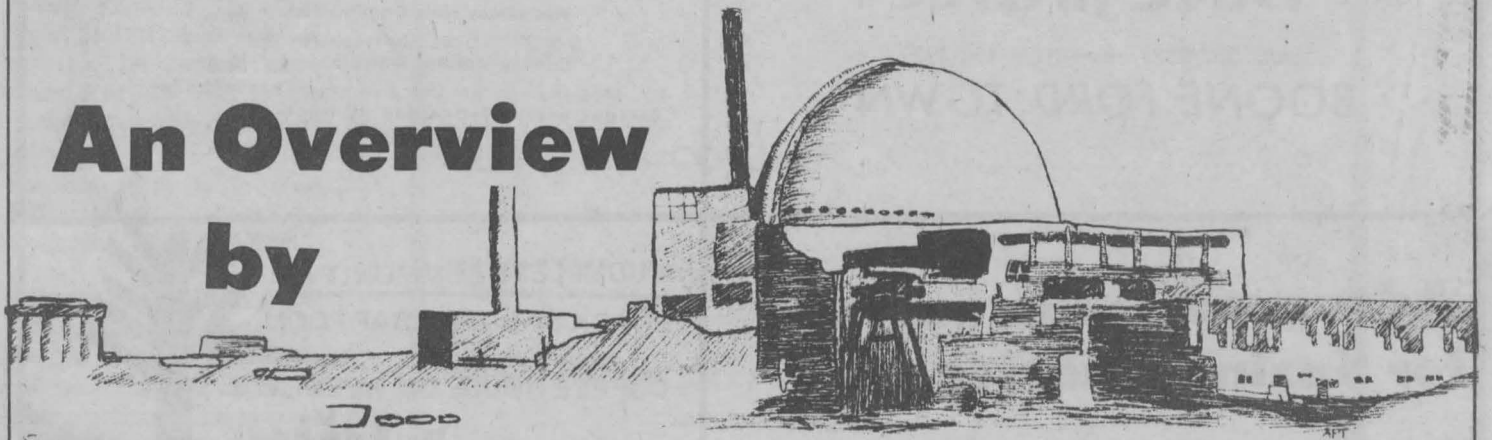
cooper point JOURNAL

Volume 2 Number 14

January 25, 1974

An Overview
by

Dean Katz:



NUCLEAR

REACTORS

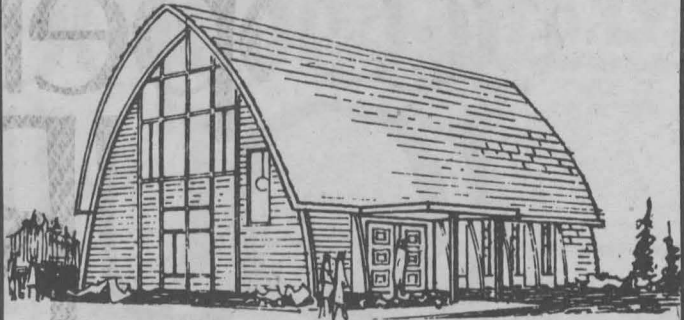


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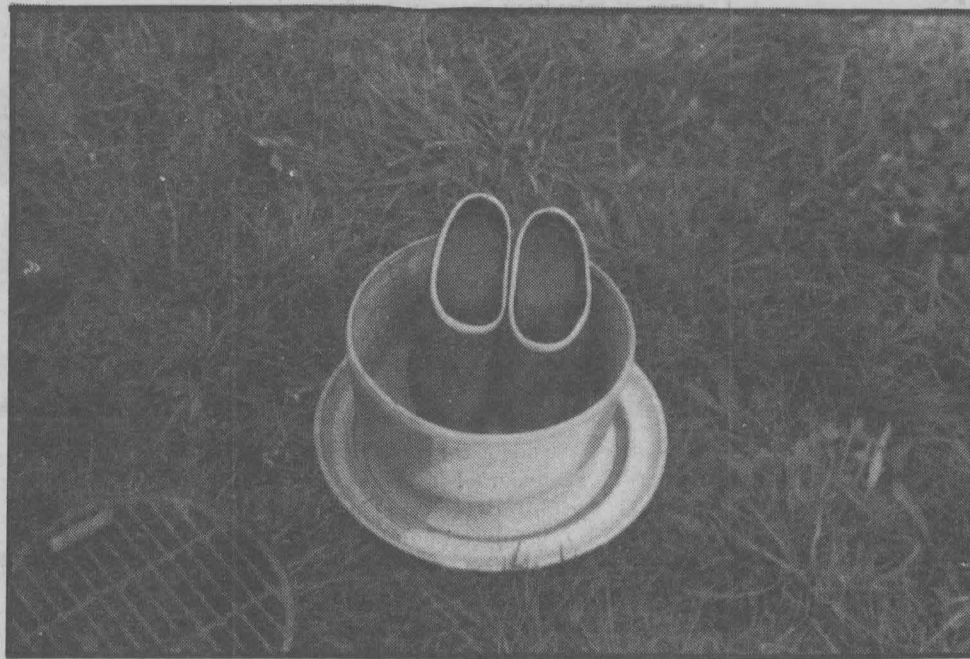
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We welcome Letters to the Editor, but we can't always print all of them. Your letter will have the best chance of getting printed if it is brought in on Monday or Tuesday, and if it is typed and double spaced.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

C.H.E. rambles on

Dear Coalition for a Humane Evergreen:

After reading your letter in the CPJ I feel some comments are necessary. First, it is obvious that you do not understand the COG document, if you have read it. The Sounding Board is not and never has been a decision-making body. Students, or anyone else in the TESC community, can effect decision-making through the DTF. Decision-makers are required to respond to DTF recommendations, but they are NOT required to adopt these recommendations.

If anyone is displeased with a decision or response however, there are grievance procedures available which have been proven to be effective. Third party mediation or the all-campus hearing board are two examples. Read the COG document!

You are violating both the COG principles and the "humanity" of Evergreen by making decisions that affect the community without being locatable and accountable.

One last thing, if the deadline was such a hardship, how did you scrape up \$40 for stamps so soon?

Ross G. Carey

To the Editor:

I know the subject has been getting more than enough airing on your pages, but I would like to give my response to The Coalition. Seeing as how they seem to be unapproachable this is the only possible way to do it.

Dear Coalition for a Humane Evergreen:

In your Jan. 21 letter to the editor, one of you (whoever you are) was complaining about not getting a 'rational response' to a 'reasonable statement'. Were your phony disenrollment letters a reasonable statement worthy of a rational response? I don't think so.

If you were appealing to the administration, why upset students? If you wanted student support, why didn't you put those stamps to good use and *ask* other students for help? I'm sure you would have found there are other people who feel your request is fair (myself included) and who would lend support. Instead of enlisting my support you threw me and many other students into a panic. Are scare tactics really necessary?

I've been at this school three years now and have yet to find that a problem is unchangeable or insoluble. I have always found that if I wanted something changed, I got results. It may take a bit of time but if it's worth it, the time's worth it, right?

By the way, I noticed you had offered some solutions to the problem in your letter. Why didn't you use your stamps and send these alternatives to the students in the first place? In addition, I have yet to talk to a student who belonged (or owned up to) your coalition. Why is this? If you want help, ask, damn it! I won't bite. Neither will any of the other curious students. By not talking to others, you're purposely alienating yourself. We're trying to get people together, remember? There's a saying that goes something like, "It's easier to build walls than bridges". Communication is a gap to be bridged. Try us.

— Debbie Creveling

Symposium relates to U.S.

To the Editor:

A few folks might still be wondering why a "Chile Symposium" is being held in the rainy woods of Oly. Wa., USA. No doubt, not everyone makes the connection between the events in Chile and their own life.

Inasmuch as we're here on this planet, we're a part of its complex socio-economic and cultural ecosystem; the military's bloody takeover of socialist Chile isn't as "far away" as one might think. It was brought to us by the same people who bring us massacres in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Guatemala, Angola, Attica, and Kent State; Watergate and a corporate controlled officialdom; worldwide environmental rape, rising prices and unemployment, and an American life-situation in which few people aren't mentally crippled and alienated from themselves, other human beings, and the environment in which they live. It's no secret that it was U.S. corporate interest that horribly ended three years of the Chilean people's increasing control over their own lives.

The well-mannered gentlemen who own ITT, Standard Oil N.J, GM, Chase Manhattan Bank, and other U.S. multinational \$giants\$ consider this a natural and necessary act. It is this one per cent of the US population, who own two-thirds of the corporate stock, that controls the "free world" economy, the U.S. government and its "international branches", and the planet's most powerful armed forces with weapons spreading from horizon to horizon. The world is theirs — resources, technology, media, universities, and even culture; they create the situation in which we live and therefore set the possibilities for our existence.

To pretend that we can "ignore" this reality is absurd; we are a part of it and can't separate ourselves from it. Try giving up your petrochemical Levis and clothing, coal/oil electricity, chemically-made paperbacks, or industrially produced sleeping bag, back-pack and bicycle. Or

attempt to leave behind your authoritarian upbringing, mind-destroying schools, years of television insanity produced by you-know-who, and a thousand other crippling absurdities of your childhood.

Or realize your potentialities in the midst of commodity-like human relationships, hierarchical roles, meaningless work done out of survival necessity, and "leisure months" wondering what to do with your life in the midst of a society defined by mass moronization rather than the creation of oneself and the world. And watch your children's perceptions become structured so that they are but shadows of themselves.

What will we do for the next 60 years of our lives? Isolate ourselves in the country, in our own heads, or in meaningless "trip" after "trip" — going through life continuously asking ourselves, "Why am I doing this? I'm getting sick of this, what would I do next? . . ."

The people of Chile attempted to take control of their lives — to create themselves and their world — to be reborn. They were defeated by those who \$control\$ the planet. And what about us? Check it out January 25 and 26.

Kraig Peck

Important issues ignored

To The Editor:

Carmichael drew a full house. Bring on Ms. Davis.

Getting down with ghetto recruitment. Designing a relevant curriculum. Gay, women and third-world coalitions. Yes: More racial awareness workshops. (15 turned out at the two hearings on the Affirmative Action Plan for women and non-white students, faculty, and staff.)

We sure need a jazzy title and named brands to pull (oh so many) concerned Evergreeners. Sorry you weren't there to plan the details.

Remember when the bands stop and the lights are out, the truck comes for me and you.

York Wong

Space Bozos remembered

An Appeal to the Masses:

Who can forget the rollicking brought to us here at Evergreen in days of yesteryear by those masters of mirth, the Space Bozos? Can we be so fickle as to turn our backs on those we once enjoyed so heartily, now in their time of need? Is it possible for mere humans to comprehend the agony that the Bozos must now be suffering, at the mercy of a small Montana town just on the other side of the Continental Divide where the Bus rolled to a stop and gave up the ghost?

Those who were once vicarious Bozos, whose lives were made just a little brighter by the Midnight Sponge, Bozoeffery, 24hr Koolaid, the Dead Dadamama, Sweetmeats, Rocky Vasilino, Papajohn, the Cretinous Albino, Big Daddy Ratskins, Normal Linda, Binki and Gomer, Honey Grahams, Joe Bemis, and Potatoe Brothers, Free Energy, and the Mindboggler products of the Tao Chemical Corporation will, I am sure, want to contribute in any way they can to this worthy cause.

Donations of money, time, perishable items or sulfa drugs are preferable. All contributions can be mailed in care of the Evergreen Free Dada Trust, Building A room 312A. Nothing is appreciated. Sincerely,

Pat Bishop

Inferior satire?

To The Editor:

Despite the characterization of you as "assholish" -- in substitute for what was merely inferior journalism (altho the word does, I admit, convey the feeling that the most clinical and astute analysis of thought could not) I was somewhat heartened by your editorial "What's up Eric?". Good luck.

Jeremy Robertson

With the current concern about the energy crisis and the pressing need to consider and develop alternative forms of transportation, it is indeed unfortunate that the right to hitchhike is being put in imminent danger. Those forces who expect a paternalistic government to always be at hand to "protect" us from pain and misfortune should consider what principles separate us from our "ideological adversaries".

The issue at hand is not one of safety or crime, but one of choice. Are people going to be able to choose whether or not they want to accept the risk of their actions, or are they going to let the state decide for them? We do not deny that there are risks involved in hitchhiking, but those who contend "By making it legal, we're telling them it is safe," are only insulting the intelligence of their children. There are risks involved in hitchhiking just as there are risks involved in expressing one's opinion or walking down a flight of stairs. It is a basic civil liberty to make the choice of taking such risks.

Hitchhiking is an important way of life for a large number of students here at Evergreen, as well as for the many people who

can't afford the luxury of private transportation and whose needs are not served by our limited system of public transportation. Hitchhiking is perhaps the simplest way of addressing ourselves to the idiocy of hundreds of gas-guzzling cars heading for the same destination with only one passenger.

Law enforcement agencies have been quick to point out the statistics relating hitchhiking to a number of crimes yet there is no possible way to list the millions of trouble-free miles traveled each year. Making hitchhiking illegal will not reduce crime, but rather increase it by making a significant segment of our population criminals.

Although hitchhiking is currently under attack in the legislature, it appears likely that the issue will be decided this November by the voters if the emotionally-charged campaign of Initiative 283 collects enough signatures to make the ballot.

Sad as it may seem, current public opinion indicates that it will take a massive campaign to halt the momentum gathered by anti-hitchhiking forces. *It will be a test of just how much our citizens value their rights of individual choice.*

The ballad of Dismal Jones

by greg parkinson

It was a cold winter day. The leaves were being broken back into the earth's food. It was a time of keeping still and of frozen ponds with a slow moon rising over the trees onto the unbuffed ice.

For Dismal Jones and company it was over an hour spent looking for an open gas station that Sunday. The dirty beige Mercedes again made its way back onto the freeway. The winter sun found its way through the dried mud on the window. Off in the distance were empty endless roadways. Like the end of an era, thought Dismal. Once the dynamic of an empire has been stopped, its decline becomes geometric before it stabilizes.

By the time an open gas station could be found, Dismal's head was already far to acidic to relate well to any attendant. "Do you feel your job has suddenly brought the president closer to you?" Dismal mumbled. "No," with a smile he said, "I think he's probably farther away." They paid him six dollars and drove on.

"OUT OF GAS" read the sign on a car parked in front of the pumps at the first
PAGE 6

gas station. It was like driving into the evening news as several cars desperate for fuel slowly wandered off in search of a fix. The attendants were unusually good-natured. "Sorry. We're out of gas . . . have a nice day though!"

It was raining when Dismal left to go to the church. Working as a church janitor had taught him the proper respect for such buildings. It was quite a cathedral of tomorrow with prewired ceiling dropped microphones, intercom telephone by the organ, and a boom microphone for the baby grand next to it. "Comfortably packed house," thought Dismal. The church was filled with a comfortably chic and fashionable white middle-class crowd.

Barry McGuire was always an impressive figure. His body has a stature so massive that when a large twelve-string guitar gets placed in his hands, it becomes dwarfed.

Barry sings with all of his heart in his logger boots, brown corduroy pants, purple and white sweater with two unseen eyes buried under immense lids. Dismal marveled at the microphone techniques. "He's just like Bill Cosby!"

Nobody knows what's going to happen. "That's not true," said Barry. "I think I would just flip out if it weren't for Christ . . . for God."

"I watch the news and I see we are running out of fuel. Hallelujah! Praise the

Lord! That means we're getting closer. We are going to be the generation that sees Christ with their own eyes."

Thoughts of great cathedrals at Lincoln and York rippled across Dismal's brain. The strength, the power and fury of this man's raspy tones were directed upward, towards heaven.

Barry never dug the blues. "They just bummed me out. I used to listen to The Kingston Trio."

"Psychedelics are far out! They do make you aware. They do expand your consciousness. You become aware of all the pain around you. One night I flipped out on an acid trip. I was very suicidal. Why should I suffer all this?, I thought. I was ready to check out, but a friend held me until I came down."

The founder of the New Christy Minstrals, the writer of *Green Green*, and the singer of *Eve of Destruction* made his mark in history and had purchased a home in the hills of Southern California before giving it all up to walk in the ways of the Lord.

"When you're walking with the Lord, you're never bored," said McGuire as he concluded. "AMEN", echoed below Dismal.

"Jimi Hendrix had everything, too. He was bored with life, bored to tears. So he died on drugs. I became bored with life also, so I turned to God. "Oh god" thought Dismal.

Sticky fingers abuse trust

by Dick Nichols

Back in the planning years 1968 through 1971, the group of people responsible for putting Evergreen together spent a lot of time discussing what kind of place this new alternative college should become. Among the hundreds of items discussed was the serious question of campus security. A minority argued that security measures ought to be implemented to prevent thefts of both personal and college property. The majority argued — and won — that Evergreen should try another approach, that of a system built on trust, openness and easy accessibility to facilities, equipment, and materials. The belief was that if people know they don't have to steal because they are trusted they won't steal.

And, so it is, that all kinds of expensive items — library materials, laboratory materials, etc. — have been made easily available to everyone. You don't have to get a key, fill out special forms, and be accompanied by a security agent to utilize the broad array of resources — records, tape cassettes, film strips, art prints — that distinguish Evergreen's library from a merely print-oriented facility. You can easily get your hands on laboratory equipment and materials. Cafeteria dishes and silverware aren't chained to tables or dispensed, one to a customer, from behind a counter. You don't get frisked or subjected to electronic surveillance when you leave buildings.

Well, after a couple of pretty mild years, we're now encountering an increasingly serious problem of campus theft. Were we naive, as the minority insisted three, four, five years ago, when we declared that trust would prevent security problems of the proportions now visible?

Losses of dishes and silverware in the food services area have reached staggering proportions, amounting to several thousand dollars. Tape cassettes and other materials are disappearing with alarming frequency from the library. Laboratory gear is missing. Personal thefts have sharply increased in the Residence Halls. An unregulated Xerox machine in the library building was "taken" for 2,500 copies in *one* day. Purse thefts have been reported.

In short, the sticky-fingered set, which we assume to be a very small minority of those at Evergreen, is rolling along in high gear. We can search for answers to why this is happening. We can debate sociological issues. We can ponder whether the thefts relate to alienation caused by the fact the institution has grown and feelings of intimacy are not as strong as they were when we were numerically smaller. We can, and will, do that, but in the process we'd better face up to the fact that we have a problem that can't be solved by rehashing all of our behavioral theories.

How do we solve it? By reason and appeals to our better instincts, we hope. Maybe if people understand who's really getting ripped off, they'll stop this nonsense and make it unnecessary for Evergreen to resort to the kinds of security measures that characterize airline terminals, banks, prisons, and many other institutions. But, believe it, the day of tightened regulations and strong security measures will approach in direct proportion to the increase in our crime rate. And, it is a crime rate!

Now, who's getting ripped off? An impersonal bureaucracy, the establishment, or THEM? Nope. **We** are; all of us — students, faculty, staff, and yes, taxpayers. If thefts continue from food services, the meal costs will rise to cover replacement expenses. If library and laboratory thefts continue, money will have to be diverted from other parts of those budgets to replace the missing items, and that will have a direct negative effect on other services because you can't spend the same dollars twice. If we have to install security gadgets and hire more personnel to patrol campus buildings, we'll be diverting even more precious money and diminishing even more services. Those are just hard, cold facts of economic life.

But, the real tragedy won't be measured in dollars. It will be measured in terms of the innocent people who become subjected to security measures they don't deserve. Saddest of all, however, will be the tacit admission that by tightening up the campus, we're surrendering much of our trust in each other. If and when that happens, we'll have collectively taken a large leap backwards. That price, in my view, is exorbitant. If you have been ripping off me and my Evergreen colleagues, how about knocking it off? If you know someone who has our trust, how about telling him or her to cool it? If that doesn't work, how about a citizen's arrest or, at the least, a report to college officials so that the thief can be put out of business? Distasteful? Certainly, but so is the rip-off and all it stands for. The fundamental question is simply this:

"Do **YOU** care enough to do something or will you just sit there with your eyes closed as darkness falls?"

Every week the Cooper Point Journal provides this page to our readers to express opinions of general interest. Commentaries should be typed and double spaced and in our office in CAB 103 by Tuesday at noon. Thanks.

Nuclear reactors: Part one

The dead man's energy

by Dean Katz

"A star is a planet on which there was intelligent life that began experimenting with atomic energy." — Alan Watts

SATSOP, WASHINGTON — Evacuation operations in a 50-mile section of Southwestern Washington began early today as a result of last night's tragic accident at the Satsop No. 3 nuclear plant near the state capitol of Olympia, 70 miles south of Seattle.

A National Guard evacuation operation, the result of a ruptured line in the nuclear plants core cooling system, will save many lives, but as many as 45,000 people are expected to die in the next few weeks from exposure to radiation. Thousands more will suffer permanent effects from what the director of the regional Nuclear Energy Office termed, "a tragic misjudgment in human planning" of the plant's cooling system.

The President has officially declared a 50-mile section of Washington a disaster area, and has ordered all roads into a three-county area blocked off. Officials estimate that no persons will be able to enter the area for a period of 25 to 50 years.

All local residents fortunate enough to have been away during the plant breakdown have been temporarily relocated with families in the Northwest, until housing and jobs can be found for them.

Insurance companies have said they will not pay damages on any homeowners policies for persons evacuated from the area, and the federal government's preliminary estimates on reimbursement rates to displaced Washingtonians, sets payment for damages at between three and five cents on the dollar.

The Governor termed the accident a "nightmarish holocaust," and declared an immediate moratorium on construction of six other nuclear plants currently being built in Washington.

Hospitals in 11 Western states have been mobilized for emergency service, and thousands of doctors and medical students from throughout the U.S. and

Canada are arriving to assist in whatever way they can....

Real?...No. Possible?...Yes.

The "real" figures on what would happen to an average density area of the U.S. as the result of a nuclear power plant accident are frighteningly similar to those in the "scare story" above.

The Atomic Energy Commission, in a nine-year old study (1965), concluded that an "average" nuclear plant accident could result in the death of 45,000 persons from radiation exposure and an additional 100,000 persons could be seriously injured, with potential property damage of \$280 billion.

John Gofman, a former AEC scientist, says the AEC estimates are way too low. He figures that five million deaths and five million more injuries could result from a single nuclear power plant accident. The truth is, no one really knows.

A BRIEF BACKGROUND

While much attention is currently being directed towards oil companies, Wall Street, and Detroit, another well-greased and quiet cog in the energy wheel has been turning.

A number of large utility companies and energy conglomerates in the U.S. have begun to move towards construction of nuclear power plants as an economically feasible means of supply America's immediate energy needs.

Already, there are 39 operable nuclear plants in the U.S. (13 of which are shut-down because of malfunctions), and construction of some 800 more "nuke" plants are projected within the next 25 years.

That's an average of at least 16 plants per state by the year 2000. Washington is well in the lead, considering the enormous Hanford reactor now in operation at Richland, east of the mountains. The Washington Public Power Supply System, a "co-op" consisting of 107 public and private utility companies in the Northwest, has plans for an additional seven nuclear plants in the state by 1985.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMICS

There is no denying the need for alternative energy source development in the U.S. Aside from keeping houses warm and cars running, energy also maintains this country's economic system.

Utility companies have already invested millions of dollars in operating plants and commercial planning for the future. With good reason, they are not planning to lose their money. The political pressure on government to allow for the development of new plants is tremendous.

A recent article in the "Progressive" put it well, when it said fission energy "was heralded as an energy panacea after World War II, and now has an entire federal agency — the AEC — as its chief lobbyist, and the powerful backing of the utility industry.

The Hanford plant in Richland employs 7,000 people. While Hanford is larger than most nuclear operations, it's not hard to see why nuclear plants are Sirens of Titan for employment and revenue hungry cities in the U.S. Richland probably has close to one-third of its economic base dependent on nuclear energy.

A commercial power company is not likely to get its construction permit for a new "nuke" plant, unless it offers to provide a substantial tax base for the community.

In return for the new jobs and new schools, new city halls, low income housing, and improved roads, the nuclear developers provide. Nuclear cities deed their land, their environment, and possibly their lives to nuclear energy production.

HOW AN N-PLANT WORKS

The heart of a nuclear reactor is its core, which is composed of long, thin rods filled with pellets of uranium fuel. Control rods move in and out of the core to help maintain the desired power level. The fuel rods become hot during reactor operation, with water pumped around the rods and back again in an enclosed loop. The steam created is drawn off this loop

source: nuclear power

and delivered to turn the turbines, which in turn drives the electrical generators.

After passing through the turbine, the steam is cooled by water from a lake or river. More than twice as much heat is dumped into the body of water as it is turned into useful electricity, although cooling towers are coming into wider use now as a means of transferring the heat to the atmosphere.

ABOUT FUELS

The source of fuel to run nuclear reactors is uranium-235. Estimates are that the U.S. will run out of economically useable uranium 235 in 30 to 60 years.

The Public Health Service figures that 20 percent of all uranium miners who worked in the mines before 1971 (when the Environmental Protection Agency strengthened protective standards) will die of lung cancer from accumulation of radioactive gasses from the mines.

President Nixon has committed \$2 billion to a crash program for the liquid metal fast-breeder reactor LMBFR can produce its own fuel supply eternally by "breeding" plutonium 239 from uranium 238.

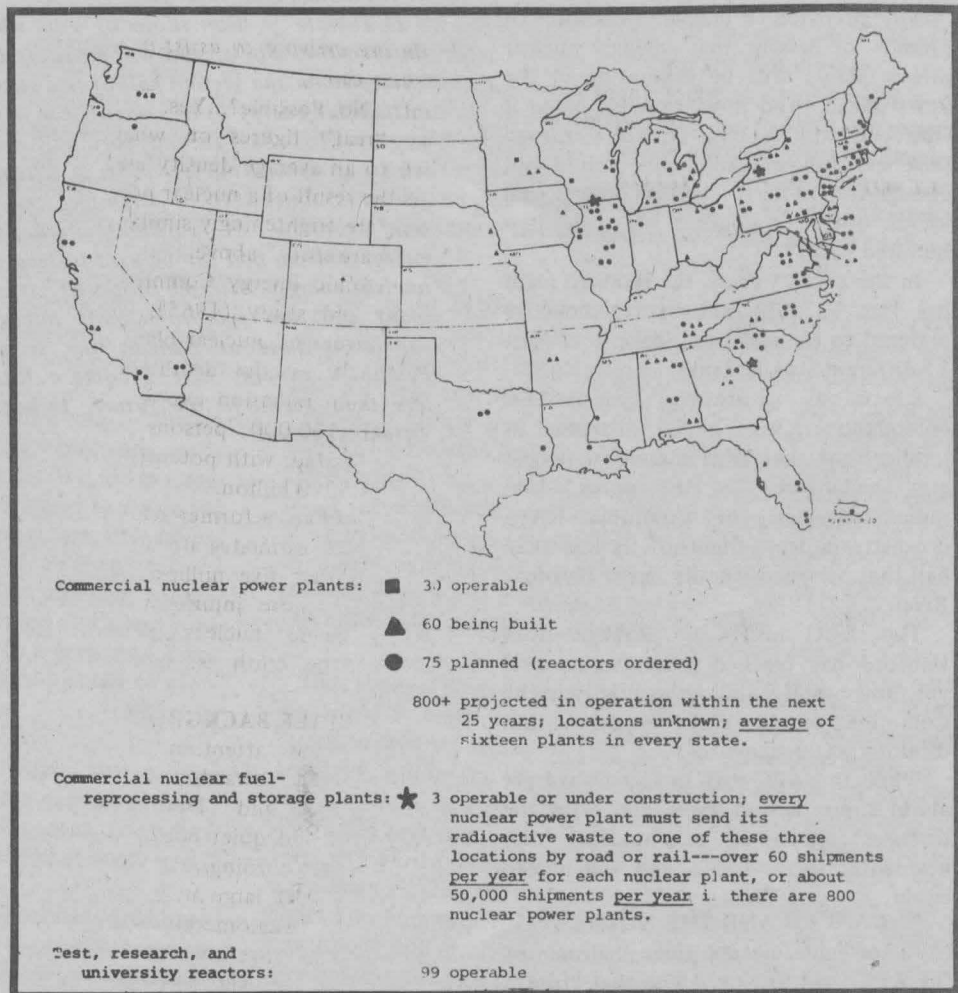
On the surface, then, the finite supply of uranium does not appear to cause a problem. Fast-breeder reactors, however are much more dangerous than conventional nuclear reactors.

Plutonium is one of the most toxic substances known to man. One tablespoon of plutonium-239 represents the official "maximum" permissible body burden for 200 million people. For the individual, one-millionth of a gram is all that is necessary for a fatal dose.

Even more troublesome is the fact that plutonium has a life of at least 50,000 years. In other words, one accident with plutonium-239, however insignificant, could alter the course of humankind forever.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

Another problem facing nuclear developers is how to get the radioactive "garbage" from point A to point B, and, once it gets there, what to do with it.



The AEC estimates that by year 2000, there will necessarily be 112,000 shipments each year of radioactive reactor fuel and waste. AEC figures one accident per million miles of travel. On that basis, with a total traveled mileage estimate of 90 million miles a year, there will be an average of one nuclear transport accident every four days.

The AEC also estimates the chances of a core-cooling breakdown at one in a thousand. By the year 2000, there should be almost one breakdown per year for the next 800 to 1000 nuclear plants anticipated to be in existence by that time.

As evidenced by the leakage of over 115,000 gallons of radioactive material at Hanford plant last June, storage facilities do not yet appear to be fool-proof.

Although the AEC says the Hanford leak was due primarily to the managerial laxity and human error of the plants commercial contractor, Atlantic Richfield, one wonders what the AEC is doing about avoiding future leakages of radioactive wastes.

An article in the August 24, 1973 issue of "Science Magazine" points out that

CONTINUED ON
NEXT PAGE

"from 1953 to 1971, private consultants, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the General Accounting Office all had warned the AEC that it was courting trouble by its continuing reliance on the technology of the 1940's to store the nuclear wastes of the 60's and 70's."

The article, written by Robert Gillette, also wonders aloud whether the AEC is "really prepared to manage thousands of pounds of wastes that civilian nuclear power plants will be generating in the years ahead. And how, exactly, could it (the AEC) lose the equivalent of a railroad tank car full of radioactive liquid hot enough to boil itself for years on end, and knock a Geiger counter off scale at a hundred paces?"

In the past 15 years, the Hanford plant has lost 422,000 gallons of radioactive material to the soil from leaks in at least 15 different storage tanks.

Clarence Larson, an AEC commissioner, says he is "distressed at implications that large masses of people are endangered." He notes that radioactivity in the Columbia River, downstream from Hanford, is less than half that present naturally in the Potomac River.

The AEC insists no leakage from Hanford has reached groundwater level yet, and even if it did, radioactivity in the Columbia would still remain within drinking water standards.

While the AEC may in fact be correct about the radiation levels, etc., what the leakages point up is the fact that accidents are inevitable, and will indeed occur.

CANCER AND THE NUKES

James Schlesinger, former chairman of the AEC, said in Nov. 1972, that "future nuclear power plants are likely to be the sources of some additional thousands of cancer cases."

A recent study by a local branch of the Cancer Society in Pennsylvania substantiated the hypothesis that the cancer mortality rate rose sharply in a community closest to a nuclear plant.

The lung cancer mortality rate rose six-fold in Midland, Pa. in an 11 year period, from 1958 to 1969. The rate of respiratory cancer in Midland is three times the highest rate ever observed in polluted New York City.

Infant mortality in Midland rose seven-fold between 1958 to 1960, from 14 to 98.9 per 1000 births. That two year

period was when the largest amounts of liquid radioactive wastes were officially reported to have been discharged into the Ohio River, one mile upstream from Midland's water intakes.

Fortunately for the AEC, no direct proof of any radioactive related deaths has yet been found (with the exception of Hiroshima and Nagasaki).

(Ed Note - For those of you who finished this article, you will probably be interested in the second half of this series on nuclear energy to be presented in next week's CPJ. The second part will deal with a proposed nuclear plant at Satsop, 25 miles southwest of Olympia, and a brief preview of possible alternative energy sources that can be used instead of nuclear energy. With the proposed Satsop plant and the soon-to-be-built nuclear submarine base at Bangor, the scenic Pacific Northwest may become a little less than scenic in the future. It bears watching, at least.

Campus news

The Gay Resource Center will hold a meeting Tuesday, Jan. 29 at 7:30 p.m. in Lib. 3112.

Persons interested in **summer positions with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Department** as head or assistant lifeguards can obtain information in CAB 305 or call 866-6530.

There will be a **meeting for all veterans and dependents** (students, staff, faculty) Tuesday, Jan. 29 at 12 noon in Lecture Hall 3 to discuss the needs of veterans and dependents on the campus. Loan and Book funds, jobs, and other special interests are slated. It will be brief and to the point.

Anyone interested **studying in England or Germany** next year in a group contract, contact Carol Ernst at Mod 306A or call 866-5181. Input from both faculty and students is desired.

Evergreen's **Ski School** presents a weekend "crash" course in ski touring on Feb. 2 and 3 in Eastern Washington, near Leavenworth. Included in this package are two days of lessons, meals, lodging, transportation, and equipment costing \$37 for students, faculty, and staff and \$40 for community members. If you're interested, sign-up is in CRC 302 or call 866-6027.

Volunteer counselors are needed at the Children's Orthopedic Hospital Summer Camp. Possible credit could be earned. For further information, contact the Recreation Office at 866-6530.

This week's lecture in the "**Is There Life After Evergreen**" series will be held Tuesday, Jan. 29 from 3:30 to 5 p.m. in Lecture Hall 4. The lecture will be on resume writing.

There will be a **workshop on alternate sources of energy** on Friday, Feb. 1 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in CAB 110. This workshop will be led by the director of Battelle Northwest's Department of Solar Energy Research, Kurt Drumbheller. The latest ideas on solar, fusion, geothermal, wind, tidal, and hydrogen systems will be discussed. To register, contact the Access Center in the Lab Building or phone 866-6061.

Beginning and intermediate Red Cross swim classes begin Monday, Jan. 28 and Thursday, Jan. 31 at the pool. The beginning class meets at 1 p.m. and the intermediates meet at 2:30 p.m. Each class meets two hours a week. Registration is in the Recreation Office and costs are \$10 for students, \$12.50 for faculty and staff, and \$15.00 for community members. For further information, call the Recreation Office or Marti Shoman at 866-2228.

In an attempt to reduce the consumption of gasoline, a **car-pool system** has been organized at Evergreen. Maps and sign-up sheets are available at the Information Center.

In other transportation news, there are **student discount tickets** for the Olympia bus system available in the Bookstore. These tickets enable students to use Olympia's buses for 15 cents rather than 25 cents.

The CPJ is planning to publish a **literary supplement** that will print creative work done by members of the Evergreen community. Interested people are urged to submit material, short stories, poems, serials, photographs, line drawings, and other work that may not have been mentioned here, to the CPJ Literary Supplement in CAB 103. Talk with Knute Berger or L. Y. Kono.

Coming soon to Evergreen is the **Input Resource Senter (I.R.S.)** being formed to "aid and facilitate institutional responsiveness . . . with a formal feedback mechanism."

A planning and information-sharing meeting is set for Thursday, Jan. 31 at noon in CAB 110.

In the meantime, questions and suggestions can be relayed to Piet Dobbins through Bonnie Hilts at 866-6296 (Student Services).

E.P.I.C. is now in existence and ready to be of service. Call 866-6090 daily from 1 - 5 p.m. for all legislative information.

Financial Aid checks for winter quarter are now in the Student Accounts office. They can be picked up at the Student Accounts window between 8 a.m. to noon and 1 to 5 p.m.

The Office of Financial Aid and Placement will be closed all day Monday, Jan. 28, as counselors and administrative staff will be attending a College Scholarship Service Training workshop.

The Board of Trustees will meet next Friday, Feb. 1 at 10 a.m. in Lib. 3112.

The President's Forum on the Affirmative Action Plan will meet Jan. 29 in the third floor Library lobby at 4 p.m.

The fourth and final meeting on the **COG 2 document** will be held Jan. 29 in Lib. 3112 at 12 noon. Who is to run Evergreen and where governance decisions are made will be discussed in this meeting. Students are asked to attend to make their opinions known on the changes that have been recently made in this governance document. The meeting will also be broadcast on KAOS radio.

Info Center aids campus

by Ned Swift

This article is designed to acquaint members of the Evergreen community and the public with the general purposes and specific duties of the college Information Center. Persons with additional questions or concerns about the Information Center should contact Ned Swift, Information Center Coordinator (866-6300), or Dick Nichols, Office of College Relations (866-6128).

The origin of the Information Center

The Information Center plays a major role in the governance of The Evergreen State College. In fact, the Information Center is charged by the governance document of the college to provide certain services:

"The Center will work closely with the scheduling desk, Office of College Relations, the campus newspaper, and KAOS radio to collect and disseminate information about the broadest possible range of activities within the Evergreen community.

The Information Center should publish the college calendar of events; maintain a large master calendar on which additions to or changes in schedules may be made; maintain a number of special announcement bulletin boards, both at the Center and around the school; maintain and make available the Voluntary Service List.

The Information Center should also have on file college publications, Disappearing Task Force records, and minutes of meetings."

The Information Center is administered by the Office of College Relations which carries broad responsibilities for internal communications, community relations, institutional publications, and external information services.

Responsibilities of the Information Center

The Information Center is directly responsible for four major duties: (a) The collection of information about Evergreen — past, present and future — to be stored and available at the Center, including DTF records and the Volunteer Service List; (b) The collection of information

about campus activities and events for distribution to the Cooper Point Journal, KAOS and the "Happenings" publication; and for placement on the Center's Master Calendar Board; (c) The maintenance of bulletin boards, which are kept current by the Information Center staff and are available to community members for posting of many kinds of information; (d) Dissemination of information over the telephone and over the counter. (Information Center personnel are not necessarily know it alls, but when they don't know something, they are responsible for referring the inquirers to the most likely sources of the information sought.)

The Information Center also: (a) Operates a Lost and Found collection point (items are sent to Security office after three days); (b) Collects Sounding Board agenda items; (c) Serves as a collection center for petitions, opinion polls, etc.; (d) Offers voter registrar services; (e) Displays a college organization chart (who's accountable to whom, all the way to the top).

In order to collect information, the Center needs to receive information. This rather simple statement is the key to understanding the way the Center works. As now staffed and maintained (with one part-time student coordinator and three part-time student staff members), the Center cannot constantly scout the college for information although it must be as active as possible. For this reason, the Information Center has to largely rely on collecting information through the mails, over the telephone or from personal visits. Information received is then channeled in as many ways as possible (Newsletter, KAOS, Cooper Point Journal, Bulletin Board, etc.) to assure maximum visibility to the Evergreen community.

The Information Center keeps records of all meetings at Evergreen, especially those of the Board of Trustees, DTF's, Sounding Board, Visual Environment Board, Services and Activities Fee Review Board and the Publications Board. All news of these meetings is posted and/or references to special bound notebooks inside the Information Center so that anyone may have access to available

details about any given DTF or ongoing board activities. When material becomes outdated — for instance when a DTF finishes its task — all pertinent information is placed in journals at the Center. At the end of each quarter, such material then is placed in the file cabinets and is still available for scrutiny.

The Information Center collects announcements about a wide variety of campus happenings — everything from dances to governance meetings. Center staff routinely channel this kind of information to appropriate parts of the campus communications system — Items for "Happenings" must be received not later than 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday to allow time for sorting, typing, printing, and distribution on Friday mornings.

The Information Center maintains a set of bulletin boards next to the Information Center Kiosk. Five main boards should be discussed further: (1) The Today Board lists events happening "today" only. (2) The Tomorrow Board lists events happening "tomorrow" only. (3) DTF Board contains forms which provide basic information about the existence and progress of Disappearing Task Forces. Times and dates of DTF meetings also are listed on the Today and Tomorrow Boards, on the Master Calendar, and referred to the "Happenings", Newsletter, KAOS, and Cooper Point Journal. (4) Hot Stuff Board lists only "Hot Stuff" — major items of immediate importance. (5) Master Calendar lists day-by-day events scheduled on campus for any given six-week time period. Persons using the Master Calendar need only look at the type listings under the appropriate date to find out when current or future activities will occur.

The Information Center is an integral — but not the only — part of a campus communications system. The Center is a centralized place to take information that requires attention. The Center is a centralized place to go when any community member wants information about various college activities, would like phone numbers of students, staff, and faculty, or wants to know whom to ask for answers to questions.

Don't shoot, we're Yanks

Pentagon soft-sell hard to buy

by Brian Murphy

Some people say that Nixon has been seeking revenge on Washington ever since 1968 when it was the only state west of the Mississippi to vote against him in the election. But things are beginning to get ridiculous.

In the winters of 1974-75 and '75-6, the Pentagon will be running tests of the Minuteman II Launching System in a program labeled "Giant Patriot". The missiles would be launched from Malmstrom A.F.B. in Montana, located approximately 50 miles north of Great Falls and would travel over Montana, Idaho, the corner of Washington (dangerously close to Clarkston and even closer to Walla Walla), south of Eugene, Oregon (through the center of the state), out over the northwest corner of California and into the South Pacific.

Recently, the Pentagon came to Olympia to explain to Gov. Daniel J. Evans just why they were going to do this and, most particularly, why here.

After an "exhaustive study", the Pentagon's public relations man said, this course was chosen because it was the least populated of the courses available. And that was why this route was selected.

But why run the test at all? Simple. We have to maintain our "deterrent role" and this is a program we've yet to test.

The man doing the talking while the slides were being shown was Capt. Ken Kissell, a young, energetic and good-looking man. With the style and charm he had, he could probably resurrect Edsels and make them sell.

One reporter tried to throw a curve at the captain. He asked "If we didn't run the test, would there be some sort of test gap with the Russians?" Kissell took it in good nature, laughing along with the rest of the crowd and then replied "Well, the Russians have completed about 100 of these tests according to the figures we have, and we haven't fully completed even one."

Of course, the need is now obvious — the Russians are ahead of us. And if they don't get us, the Pentagon will.

The test is not without its dangers. There will not be nuclear warheads on the missiles, but, rather, test-heads with destruction devices in case of a mishap. But, if destruction is deemed necessary inside of 102 seconds from firing, the pieces will fall on the land. After the 102 second point, the trajectory should carry the destroyed missile into the ocean.

Yet, even a successful launch has its problems. The first stage of the 55-foot missile will burn out and fall back to Earth, as will the second, both in the woods of Idaho. The Pentagon said they

believed it would even likely fall on federal land. The first stage of the missile is 28 feet long and weighs 4,800 pounds. One would be well advised to cancel any camping trips in Idaho next winter.

The Pentagon plans to evacuate any people in possible danger, all expenses paid. They even say if certain courses are selected, Washington may be bypassed altogether. But even so, are these tests really necessary? Especially at a cost of \$27 million?

I don't think so.

Hitching endangered

"You might say the girl was an isolated case, but a mother lost a daughter and a sister lost a sister," said Senator Reuben Knoblauch (D-Sumner) referring to the hitchhike murder and rape of 14-year-old Kathy Merry Devine.

An overflowing committee room of concerned citizens, (mainly students) listened to an emotion-filled hearing on hitchhiking in the State Senate Judiciary Committee. The meeting, held Jan. 21, opened with statements by the senators who are presently pushing for the hitching repeal.

Knoblauch, the kick-off speaker, appealed to the emotions of the listeners by relating the tales of hitchhiking-associated crimes, including two or three rape murders and reminding observers of the Houston murders of 20 to 30 boys who were allegedly picked up while hitching.

Senator Ted Peterson (R-Seattle), and A. L. "Slim" Rasmussen (D-Tacoma), sponsors of anti-hitching bills, added their feelings toward the thumbing crimes as did a representative from the State Patrol. However, the State Patrol was not recommending a complete repeal but proposed an age limit, prohibiting hitching after dark and imposing heavy fines on drivers leaving travelers in illegal zones.

Mrs. Devine, mother of the murdered

girl, and her daughter, Sherrie, testified, pleading for the repeal to protect the many who don't know the "dangers of hitchhiking." The pain of her sister's fate was strong in Sherrie's voice as she expressed herself to the committee.

But, despite the powerful appeal of the Devine's, the majority of speakers opposed the repeal.

Jenny Crow, a representative of Rape Relief, told the committee her organization felt the repeal was not the way to avert crimes.

"Women have been protected into the home and out of many challenges like hitchhiking," she said. "It's time women were taught to defend themselves."

Loss of liberty, lack of money, and lack of fuel were among the many arguments presented in defense of hitching. Even the bill itself was used denounce the repeal. The language in the measure is so strict that a person could not legally: pick up a friend or relative if they gave any sort of indication they wanted a ride, seek a ride if your car broke down and you require help, or even use a ride-board such as the one's posted around school.

The bill will face a vote in committee in the next few days. It is not expected to pass. The battle will be carried on by an initiative being pushed by the Devine's.

Art review:

Photo exhibit portrays unique wedding

by Susan Christian

Hello again. Week before last I wrote some words about Bert Garner's palm trees. I heard: "The review was harsh;" "The review was inarticulate (though Honest);" "I didn't like what it said but I liked reading it;" "I didn't understand what it said but I liked reading it;" "Not enough History." This week I'm going to write about Don Heiny's photographs, in the library through Feb. 2. I know next to nothing about photographs. So I will not talk about them formally, since I'm unfamiliar with the problems of the craft; I'll just talk about what the pictures are of; about content.

One set of photographs I have seen is the Diane Arbus photographs that were at the Museum of Modern Art last winter. If you want to know about Diane Arbus, go look her up in the Art Index. It's a reference book in the library, and it will tell you what periodicals carried what articles about whom, back into the beginnings of art magazines in this country — far back enough that you can find out what's been written about Diane Arbus. Also the library probably has her catalogue from the MOMA show. Much aesthetic controversy rages about Diane Arbus' ethics. I have heard her called a criminal.

She used to go around looking for freaks. Then she would ask them directly and politely if it would be okay with them if she took their picture. They would say sure, and look into the eye of the camera. She would go off exhausted, and sooner or later she would do it again. The freaks she took pictures of were sometimes obvious freaks like dwarfs and mongoloids and giants and midgets and transvestites. Yes, I said that. Others were not so obvious freaks like people at parades, and women with makeup on, and women without makeup on, and angry children in parks. There was not a lot of difference between the obvious freaks and the not so obvious freaks by the time Diane Arbus got through with them.

Don Heiny exhibits here 40 pictures of "the people and a marriage in a work center for the mentally retarded." They are all pictures of the same group of people, with a concentrated series centering around the wedding and the relationship of Robert Bell, a guy with a difficult body, and Barbara, whose maiden name is never given, and who is presumably "mentally retarded" as is Robert. Barbara is nice to look at. The startling thing is that Robert is nice to look at as well; he seems to be a nice fellow. His body is clearly a burden; it's not an easy body. Barbara's body is fine.

Barbara and Robert got married and settled down. There's a titillating undertone to their wedding and domestic life that is instantly demolished by the way they look. They look very happy, and very dignified. They look like they're taking care of business. Barbara continues to eat her wedding lunch off of a paper plate as a friend leans over, ass to the camera, to kiss the bride. Robert smiles kindly at his guests throughout the celebration. There are other pictures of them on other days, when they are not so radiant; they look like they're in love. Robert has a terrific face. I wish I knew him, and it isn't all curiosity. It's attraction.

The people around R and B at their wedding are happy too. Two of my favorite pictures are the one on the announcement for the show, Julie the maid of honor, ecstatic; and mother of Julie and a friend named Diane sharing sniffs of a rosebud. Diane looks happy in a way that I have only seen cats look happy; utterly. And cats can't smile, so Diane looks that way even better — but in *that way*.

There are, besides the wedding series, a lot of single portraits, double portraits too, of people at the work center, on less explicit occasions than weddings. But they are the same kind of pictures; people living a difficult life and taking enormous joy from it. I can't tell how much of this is that the people are special, and how much of it is that the artist is special. I guess probably both.

My first walk-through of the show made me nervous and worried, my second made me embarrassed and pleased. I guess that having enough pictures of the insides of these people's selves helped me to stop worrying so much about the effect that their outsides had on me. After three viewing I feel not afraid of freaks. Eh, freaks? I never saw more than one moment in a freak's life before. Seeing a series of moments makes it possible to look at life with them instead of — staring at them. Thanks.

Vasectomy clinic planned

The Olympia YMCA and the Olympia Family Planning Association will co-sponsor a Vasectomy Information Clinic this coming Wednesday, Jan. 30. The meeting is open to the public and will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the YMCA, 510 S. Franklin.

Vasectomy is a simple surgical procedure, usually performed in a doctor's office, for male sterilization. Couples who have completed their desired family size are especially invited to attend.

The meeting will be informational only and will open with a short, graphic film entitled *Vasectomy*. The movie uses diagrams to explain how the procedure is done. There will be a discussion period and Dr. Mark Trucksess of Shelton will be available to answer specific questions. Also present to respond to questions will be couples who have chosen vasectomy as the means of limiting their family size.

Ms. Susie Hubbard is coordinating the meeting. For additional information, please call the YMCA at 357-6609.

nw culture

OLYMPIA

Movies: State Theater; "The Seven Ups" and "When the Legends Die". Capitol Theater; "The Way We Were". Olympic Theater; "Sleeper" and "Pulp".

"The Family Man" presented by the Olympia Little Theater. Tonight and tomorrow at 8:15 p.m. Tickets can be purchased at Yenny Music Company, 407 S. Capitol Way.

Friday Nite Movie, "King Kong" and "City Lights". TESC Lecture Hall 1, 7 and 10 p.m., tonight, 50 cents admission.

Wednesday Night Films, "China Is Near". Lecture Hall 1, TESC, 7:30 p.m. on Jan. 30.

Up With People, a wholesome, clean, American singing group, appears at Capital Pavilion tonight at 8 p.m. This performance is rated G for general audiences.

Malvina Reynolds, folk singer, will perform at 9 p.m. in the library lobby on Friday, Jan. 25. Her performance here will be in conjunction with the Chile Symposium.

The Evergreen Jazz Band and Olympia jazz artists will appear on a live TV and radio simulcast Sunday, Jan. 27 at 8 p.m. Presented by Cometrionics.

The opening reception of the 1974 Governor's Invitational Art Exhibition is at 2:40 p.m. Sunday at the State Capitol Art Museum. There is a musicale at 7:30 p.m.

An exhibit of sculptural ceramics by a variety of people is currently on display in the library. Thru Feb. 9.

The people and a marriage in a work center for the mentally retarded, a photographic essay by Don Heiny, continues to be exhibited in the library. Thru Feb. 2.

Steve Beasley, a glassblower from Seattle, demonstrates his techniques in the Lab Annex, Monday, Jan. 28 at 8 p.m.

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

SEATTLE

Loggins and Messina — At the Seattle Center Arena, Friday, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$5 in advance and available at the Bon Marche and suburban outlets.

Dave Mason — At Paramount Northwest, Tuesday, Jan. 29 at 8 p.m. Tickets are \$4 in advance and also available at the Bon.

Victor Hill will play the Flentrop organ at 8:30 p.m. at Saint Mark's Cathedral tonight. Cost is \$3.50. The cathedral is at Tenth Avenue E. and E. Galer St.

John Prine and Steve Goodman — Friday, Feb. 1, 8 p.m. at Moore Theater. Tickets are \$4.50.

Shawn Phillips — Monday, Feb. 4, 8 p.m. at Paramount Northwest. Tickets are \$5 in advance and available at the Bon.

"Cosi Fan Tutte" — an opera opening on Thursday, Jan. 31 at 8 p.m. in the Seattle Center Opera House.

"Play Strindberg" performed by the Skid Road Show, 102 Cherry St. Curtain is 8:30 p.m. Thursdays and Sundays and 8

p.m. Fridays and Saturdays. Thru Feb. 3.

A world photographic exhibit on the effects of pollution is on display at the Pacific Science Center thru Feb. 3. This exhibit is on loan from the Smithsonian Institute.

Edmund Teske, Danny Lyon, and Robert Doisneau are the featured artists in a photographic exhibition at the Henry Gallery at the U of W. Thru Feb. 10.

The 59th Annual Exhibition of Northwest Artists is at the Art Pavilion in the Seattle Center. This generally controversial exhibition is running until Feb. 24.

Movies: "The Day of the Dolphin" (Cin-erama); "Paper Chase" (Varsity); "The Serpent" (Town); "The Sting" (King).

TACOMA

Bachman-Turner Overdrive — Tonight at 8 p.m. at Tacoma Community College. Tickets are \$4.

Joanne Jirovec, tole painter, offers a workshop on her art Monday, Jan. 28 at 7:30 p.m. in the Cave Coffeehouse on the Pacific Lutheran University campus.

Movies: "Bikini Bandits" (Cameo); "Executive Action" (Tacoma Mall); "The New Land" (Proctor).

The Tacoma Art Museum presents 40 prints of the works of Rembrandt. Thru the end of the month and at 12th and Pacific.

PORTLAND

"Key Largo" with Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, and Edward G. Robinson at the Northwest Film Study Center, Portland Art Museum. Tomorrow at 8 p.m. and Sunday at 7:30 p.m.

"King of Hearts" is at the Movie House, 1220 S.W. Taylor. Shows at 7 and 9:10 p.m.

Camerawork Gallery presents works by Louis Bencze. Thru Feb. 9, 2255 NW Northrup St.

John Prine and Steve Goodman — Saturday, Feb. 2, 8 p.m. at the Civic Auditorium. Tickets are \$3, \$4, and \$5.

Oly best sellers

The following books were the top-selling books in Olympia last week, courtesy of Pat's Bookery and the TESC Bookstore:

What To Do in Olympia on a Rainy Day — Hart, et al.

Joy of Sex — Comfort

The Prophet — Gibran

The Secret Life of Plants — Tompkins and Bird

The Living Bible — God

I Heard the Owl Call My Name — Craven

Italic Calligraphy and Handwriting — Reynolds

Field Guide to Mexican Birds — Peterson and Chalif

Handbook for Contemporary Photography — Gassan

Guide to Bird Finding in Washington State — Wahl and Paulson

Child's Conception of the World — Piaget

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